

MILESTONES

DEFINING LISTS OF WAKE FOREST DEBATE

1835-2022

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by

Allan Loudon

&

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MILESTONES –DEFINING LISTS OF WAKE FOREST DEBATE – 1835-2022

Allan Loudon & Jarrod Atchison

INTRODUCTION

It is highly unusual for a “student organization” to remain vital for over 185 years, but that is the story of Wake Forest Debate. Established in Wake Forest Institute’s second year, 1835, as two Literary Societies–Philomathesians and Euzelians–the program prospered, training every Wake Forest student in debate and speaking. Continuing through the Intercollegiate Debate era (roughly 1897-1935), Wake Debaters transitioned the turn-of-the-century from an inward-looking approach to an expansive model that took the debates outside the gates of Wake Forest College.

A century after the founding, debate’s competitive team has held sway, exhibiting a prowess that continues today¹. The era also extended the debating canvas across the country and invited international debate to campus. The number of debate programs nationally that have exhibited sustained relevance and unbroken resilience since their inception can be counted in the single digits.

Milestones –Defining Lists of Wake Forest Debate, the third in a series of Wake Debate histories, ironically is the first volume to be made available as a publication. The reason for this choice is while researching the first two volumes the data collection incrementally assembled the records provided here. Much of the detailed data points presented in this volume can only be found through examining in detail the Society minutes, newspaper accounts, University publications, and preserved team records.

Even though it may seem ‘back to front’ to begin a historical series with a set of lists, we are aware that the audience for this series is unique. Debaters know better than most that facts alone do not argue. Any attempt to write the history of Wake Debate inevitably involves choices that are influenced by the perspective of the authors. In this case, the authors are very close, perhaps too close to the subject. This volume serves as a fact check for both the authors and the audience. It represents the good, the bad, and the ugly of an organization that was founded alongside the institution itself.

We know that readers willing to wade into the records will find key themes, patterns, and notable achievements that we would otherwise miss in the two forthcoming volumes. We are starting with

¹ The first two periods, Literary and Intercollegiate, have been referred to as "The Public Oratory Era" and the modern as "The Technical Era." Bartanen, Michael D., & Littlefield, Robert S. (2014). *Forensics in America: A History*. Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham, Maryland.

the lists, in part, because we hope that this volume can inspire readers to reach out and help us as we approach the next steps of the narrative volumes.

The creation of the lists found here represent a step-by-step process unfolding since the 1980s. It has always been in the back of our minds that at some point the telling of the Wake Forest Debate storyline would come about. It has required a maturing of the program and a retirement to find the time and resources to fulfill that vision. Although it has always felt inevitable, the process of researching the history of the program has revealed that the story of Wake Debate is in many ways the story of Wake Forest University. That argument, however, is not for this volume.

Milestones –Defining Lists of Wake Forest Debate is intended not just a preservation of the historical record, a key purpose, but also as a stroll down memory lane for those who acquire this volume. We do not know how many names from Wake Forest debate history appear in these pages, but it must be in the hundreds, perhaps thousands. The volume also will be entertaining for the “debate junkie” of which there have been more than a few over the years. You know who you are, having returned for reunions and inquiring from time to time about the winning, and sometime losing, records of Wake teams.

*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*

The volume opens with the chronology of the program from inception to the present. This provides a longitudinal frame for understanding the context in which the program transformed and matured. The book is then organized in four general sections (1) historical lists that trace from the earliest days of the literary societies, (2) what debaters have argued about – resolutions, (3) tournament history, and (4) lists that are unique to the Wake Debate program.

A crucial goal of *Milestones* was to preserve the summary historical data before it becomes irretrievable. As with nearly any historical preservation the results are inevitably incomplete. Historical epochs, events, and varying invested persons dictate what data mattered and what was preserved. Understandably, some directors emphasized competitive engagement without an eye to future memory. Others were latent historians keeping copious records. Even for the latter group there are, unsurprisingly, lapses.

Over time alternative activities competed for attention and subsequently grabbed public interest thereby diminishing available records. In almost all periods, Coaches were faithful in promoting the team’s achievements through media stories, but the media itself offered uneven attention. In the very early decades and following the Civil War very few records survive, or perhaps they were not created in the first place. For that era, the Literary Society minutes and newspapers were primary sources.

There are certainly mistakes among these lists. We know as we added corrections until the last hours of constructing this manuscript. We attempted to be as careful as possible, often double, and triple checking various sources for accuracy, knowing that errors are unlikely to be revisited in the future.

Most of the lists present data across elongated time periods. Inherently this implies comparisons which may or may not be valid. Additionally, emphasis and even the meaning of as concrete an item

as a “debate” changed across the years. Most entry’s opening comments, where appropriate, speak to these tricky apples and oranges comparisons.

*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*

Special Thanks to Thomas Allen who spent the summer of 2000 in residency at the ZSR Library Archives collecting significant materials that inform this volume.

Photo Credits Special Collections & University Archives/Wake Forest University

Cover Photo: A. Wayland Cooke, Oscar L. Powers, & Archer R. Dunning, 1899 Trinity Debates, the first Wake Forest Trophy. The Cup was retained by Wake Forest after winning three of the five meeting 1897-1902, and resides today in the Merwyn Hayes Trophy case, Carswell Hall.

WAKE FOREST DEBATE TIMELINE – 1835-2021

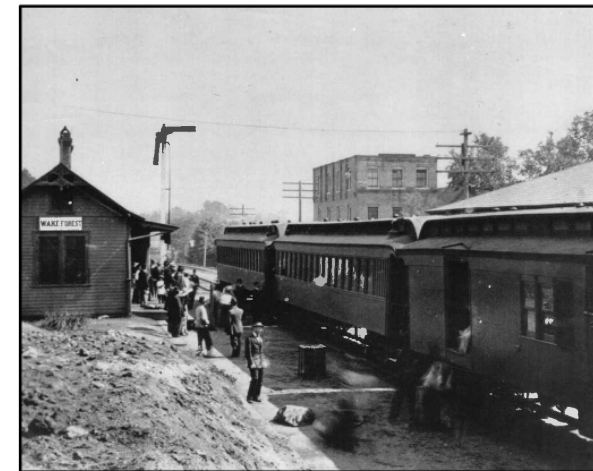
It can be difficult to imagine the longevity and scope of the Wake Forest debate experience when revisiting historical instances. This volume’s opening entry is designed to provide a sense of the sweep of that history. In this entry one finds the chronology of defining Wake Forest debate events. A history of Wake Forest coaches and college presidents simultaneously presents these players within the environment in which their efforts took place.

An accounting of major social and political events, along with the timeline of US presidents, gives a sense of the program’s extended lifetime. It is extraordinary to recognize when the literary societies

were founded in 1835 Andrew Jackson was the sitting president.

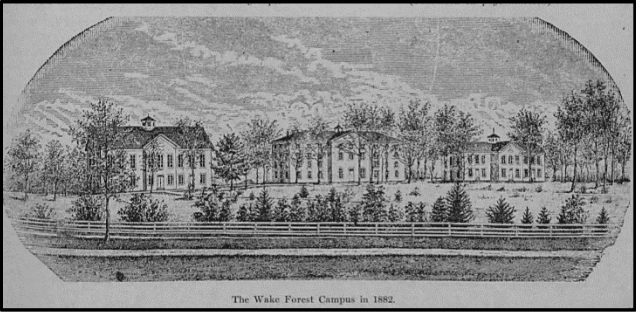
Wake Forest was far from cut off from the world in these early days, but what was their lived-world like when it took weeks for news to arrive? It helps, in part, to explain the insularity of early debate life accounts.

A sense of survival also emerges as the Wake Forest experience overlaps with the Civil War, two World Wars, and Civil Rights, all the while interspersed with economic depressions and pandemics.



A timetable of transportation and communication developments is also presented. The Wake Forest debate narrative is closely aligned with the advancements in technology. A mostly insular way of life begins to change with the 1840 construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which opened a railroad station 1 mile south in Forestville NC. In 1874 the station is moved to the far more convenient location just outside the gates of Wake.¹ Still moving beyond the campus walls remained muted until the late 1800s, an extended period of seclusion from Reconstruction to the invention of intercollegiate sport. Along with reliable train service, improvement roads, and the automobile, Wake’s “borders” expanded exponentially. Later the growth of air travel allowed entry into tournaments anywhere in the country. And probably the most impactful since the “train station at the gate” has been the Internet with its many ramifications.

¹ Photo Wake Forest Historical Museum, Wake Forest NC

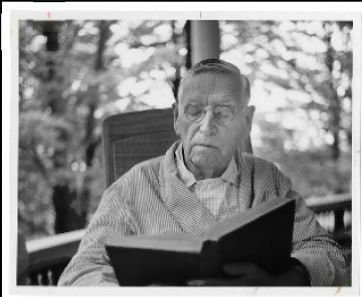
WAKE DEBATE HISTORY	WAKE COACHES WAKE PRESIDENTS	TECHNOLOGY, TRANSPORTATION/ COMMUNICATION	HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT US PRESIDENTS
1834 Feb 3 Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute founded	<i>Samuel Wait</i> , President – 1834-1845	1929 First steam locomotive 1834 Horses and boats were primary transportation options	1831 Nat Turner’s slave insurrection 1835 Fire in New York City destroying 530 buildings, including the New York Stock Exchange.
1835 February 14. The Philomathesian and Euzelian Literary societies organized		1833 A mile-long experimental railroad is built in Raleigh 1834 Founded, Nissen Wagon Works in Forsyth County	1829-1832 <i>Andrew Jackson</i> , President 1936 NC 1 st popularly elected Governor 1836 The battle for the Alamo 1837-1841 <i>Martin Van Buren</i> , President
1838 Wake Forest Institute becomes Wake Forest College			1838 Trail of Tears, Cherokee removed to Oklahoma 1838 Trinity (Duke) founded 1839 1 st Public School in NC
1839 First Wake graduates		1840 Raleigh and Gaston Railroad constructed, Depot in Forestville, 1 mile south 1841 First wagon train to California	1841-1841 <i>William Henry Harrison</i> , President 1841-1845 <i>John Tyler</i> , President 1848 Gold discovered in California 1840 The United States grows to 17,063,353, up 33% in a decade.
1854 First joint public presentations of Anniversary Orations	<i>John B White</i> , President 1848-1853	1844 Samuel B. Morse, invents telegraph 1849 Construction begins on a toll plank road to connect towns of Salem and Fayetteville 1849 The College Hotel completed	1845-1849 <i>James K Polk</i> , President 1849-1850 <i>Zachary Taylor</i> , President 1846-1848 Mexican/American War 1849 The North Carolina State Medical Society formed

May 7, 1860, President Wingate, presides over the sale of 16 enslaved men, women and children. ² 1861 Literary Societies 26 th Anniversary – last before Civil War	<i>Washington M. Wingate</i> , Acting President 1854-1862; President 1866-1879	1850 The <i>Raleigh Register</i> becomes the first daily newspaper in the state 1850 2,657 public schools established in NC. 1859 Willington is NC largest city, 9,542 inhabitants	1850-1853 <i>Millard Fillmore</i> , President 1850 Missouri Compromise 1853-1857 <i>Franklin Pierce</i> , President 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act 1857-1861 <i>James Buchanan</i> , President 1858 NC adopts voting without Property ownership
May 1862 to January 1866, College suspended during the Civil War – 67 students		1855 First railroad train crosses the Mississippi River, Rock Island, IL 1860 Pony Express begins	1861-1865 <i>Abraham Lincoln</i> , President 1861, May – NC leaves union, Readmitted July 4, 1868 1866 Klu Klux Klan founded
1872 First public debate featuring the societies – Anniversary Debates		1869 First transcontinental railroad was completed 1883 U.S. adopts Time Zones	1865-1877 <i>Andrew Johnson</i> , President 1865-1877 Reconstruction 1869-1877 <i>Ulysses S. Grant</i> , President 1871 Great Chicago Fire 1876 – Custer’s Last Stand
1874 First joint society debates	<i>Thomas H. Pritchard</i> , President 1879-1882	1874 Railroad Station relocated close to campus 1874 Typewriter marketed	1876 <i>Rutherford B. Hayes</i> , President 1877 – Last Federal reoccupation Troops leave NC
1879 The Heck Williams building completed – housed library, was gathering place of the literary societies	<i>Charles Taylor</i> , President 1884-1905	1876 Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone	1881-1881 <i>James Garfield</i> , President 1881-1885 <i>Chester Arthur</i> , President 1980-1899 Age of Immigration
1882, January Euzelian Society establishes <i>The Wake Forest Student</i> , a literary monthly ³		1889 First 14-mile electric line– Oregon 1892 First gasoline-powered automobile made in the United States, (Mass.).	1885-1989, 1893-1897 – <i>Grover Cleveland</i> , President 1888 First WFC football game (Defeated North Carolina 6-4) 1889-1893 <i>Benjamin Harrison</i> , President

² The college established its first endowment with the \$10,718 auction proceeds. Wake Forest Pauses Building Renaming to Mark Slave Sale Date.” North Carolina Public Radio, May 28, 2021 (<https://www.wunc.org/education/2021-05-28/wake-forest-building-renaming-slave-sale-date-wingate>)

³ Prof. W. L. Poteat, alumni editor; Senior Editor, W. H. Osborne, Corresponding Editor, Thomas Dixon.

1896 The Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest (Morehead City). 1897 First Intercollegiate Debate – Trinity College	 Class of 1899 – Each a Literary Society Member	1891 WFC First Baseball Game (Defeated North Carolina 10-7) 1893 Chicago World Columbian Exposition 1894 WFC School of Law 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson 1897-1901 <i>William McKinley</i>, President 1898 Spanish-American War 1898 Wilmington Race Riot
1903 Literary societies found the <i>Howler</i> yearbook		1903 Wright Brothers flight 1904 First national road inventory is published 1901 Marconi – Long distance wireless telegraph 1905 “Shoo-Fly” train runs from Weldon to Raleigh in the morning and return in the late afternoon
1911 First Davidson Debates 1911 First Junior–Sophomore Debates	<i>William L. Poteat</i>, President 1905 1927 W. L. Poteat 	1909 Wake Township authorized bonds to build an electric system 1910 NC had 50,000 miles of road, but only 2,000 paved
1914 First Society Day Orations and Debates 1916 <i>Old Gold & Black</i> established by Literary Societies		1913 Model T assembly line 1915 NC Highway Commission established
1917 March – First Annual Declamation contest for High Schools		1913-1921 – <i>Woodrow Wilson</i>, President 1914 – Panama Canal opens 1915 – Lusitania Sunk
		1916 Federal Aid Road Act 1919 Wake alumni Belvin W. Maynard wins 1st transcontinental air race – headlines Society Day
		1917 US enters WWI 1917 18th Amendment – Prohibition 1918-1920 – The “Spanish Flu” 1919 – 19th Amendment – Women’s Right to Vote

1921 Intercollegiate Triangular debates with Carolina and Trinity started 1922 Mandatory Societies Membership Ended, Fraternities legalized.	George Washington Paschal 	1920s Tobacco become important NC crop 1921-1923 <i>Warren G. Harding</i>, President 1923 Birth of the Demon Deacon
1925 Anniversary Day Debates Merged with Founders day 1926 April 6 –Pi Kappa Delta, North Carolina Beta Chapter Founded	<i>G. W. Paschal</i>, Advisor 1925-1928 (perhaps earlier) <i>H. B. Jones</i>, Faculty Sponsor, 1927	1922 NC enact major highway construction 1927 First talking motion picture, the Jazz Singer 1927 Charles Lindberg’s trans-Atlantic flight
1929 Participate in Pi Kappa Delta regionals; 1930 Pi Kappa Delta Nationals – Wichita Kansas	<i>Lewis Aycock</i>, Debate Coach 1928-1930 <i>Francis P. Gaines</i>, President 1927-1930	1930 Most have an automobile
1931 Euzelian Society allows Freshmen to participate in Society debates. 1931 First Tournament, Southern Assoc. of Teachers of Speech (Atlanta)	<i>Thurmond D. Kitchin</i>, Wake President 1930-1950 <i>J. Rice Quisenberry</i> – Coach 1930-1936	1931 First’s airline schedule service New York to Miami, with stop in Raleigh
1934 Euzelian Literary Society occupies its new Hall 1936 Coach J. Rice Quisenberry dies		1935 NC Rural Electrification Authority
1939 First North Carolina HS Debate and Speech Tournament⁴	<i>Zon Robinson</i> – Coach – 1936-39; 1940-1941 <i>Joseph E. Copple</i> – Interim Coach 1936-1939	1936 Federal Air Traffic Control
		1933-1945 <i>Franklin Roosevelt</i>, President 1933 – Prohibition
		1938–African American students in Greensboro initiate a theater boycott 1939 World War II begin

⁴ Said to have 25 "leading High Schools" First HS Tournament to use extemporaneous technique

1940 Inaugurate summer debate workshop 1941 Women admitted to Wake Forest 1941 Demon Deacon becomes official mascot	<i>A. Lewis Aycock</i> – Coach 1941-1948.	1941 Washington National Airport	1941 – Pearl Harbor bombed; US Enters WWII 1941 Wake Forest alum W. J. Cash's <i>The Mind of the South</i> published. 1942 Wake Forest admits women
1945 Intramural Tournament (near end of war years) 1945 Nancy Easley first woman president – Euzelian society	Nancy Easley 		1945-1949 <i>Harry Truman</i> – President 1945 US drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
1947 Pi Kappa Delta Co-National Champions	<i>Franklin R. Shirley</i> – Coach –1948-53, 1954-1967 <i>Harold W. Tribble</i> , Wake President – 1950-1967	1948 First NC commercial TV stations, Charlotte & Greensboro	1948 The Berlin blockade
1950 Summer Debate Workshop revived by Shirley, was stopped prior to WWII 1951 Nov. Wake Forest Novice debate tournament Starts		1952 First Funding for Interstate Highways	1949 Mao Tse-Tung takes China 1950 Korea War begins 1950 Truman breaks ground for new campus
1955 <i>National debate tournament</i> semifinalists 1956 Dixie Classic Tournament Starts (Dec.)	<i>Carol Oldham</i> – Interim Coach 1953-54	1956 Regular train service stops in Wake Forest when the school moved	1953 North Carolina recognizes the Lumbee Indians 1953-1961 <i>Dwight Eisenhower</i> , President 1954 Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka

1956 Wake Forest College Reynolda Campus open in Winston-Salem 1957 High School Tournament revived (Post WWII)	President Truman Dedication - 1951 		1955 UNC admits first African American student 1956 Wake Forest College moves to new campus in Winston-Salem 1957 Dancing ban lifted 1957 Law school – Carswell Hall built
1961 Dept. of Speech Communication and Theatre Arts established – Franklin Shirley Chair			1960 Wake students join Winston Salem State Teachers College students in W-S Woolworth sit in 1960 Ed Reynolds Enrolls at Wake 1960 Greensboro Sit-in 1961-1963 <i>John F. Kennedy</i> , President
1963 TKA Charter Obtained – Had been Pi Kappa Delta since 1926, 37 years.		1964 Urban Mass Transit Act	1962 Wake Forest Ends Racial segregation; Dr. M. L. King Jr. speaks in Wait Chapel 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis 1963 Kennedy assassination 1963-1969 – <i>Lyndon Johnson</i> , President 1964 Civil Rights Act passed 1965 MLK Washington March 1965-1973 Vietnam War.
1967 Wake Forest College becomes Wake Forest University 1968 High School Tournament started – under Merwyn Hayes	<i>James Ralph Scales</i> , Wake President – 1967-1983 <i>Merwyn Hayes</i> – Director 1967-1972		1965 NC School of the Arts opens 1969-1974 <i>Richard Nixon</i> , President 1969 First Moon Landing 1970 US Cambodia invasion 1971 U.S. Supreme Court authorities busing
1972 Hosted National Forensics League HS Nationals	<i>Tennyson (Tenny) Williams</i> Director 1972-1975 <i>Fred McLean</i> – Acting Director 1975-1977	1973 First Handheld mobile Phone	1972 President Nixon visits China 1972 Watergate Break in. 1973 Supreme Court rules on Roe v. Wade 1974 – Nixon Resigns

1978 Debater's Research Guide revived, thirty-year tradition of HS service 1978 Added Novice division to the Wake JV tournament	<i>Allan Louden</i> – Director 1977-1982; 1985-2007	1975 Microsoft Founded 1976 Apple Founded 1976 Invented Personal Computer	1974-1977 <i>Gerald Ford</i> – President 1976 United States 200 years old 1977-1981 <i>Jimmy Carter</i> , President 1978 Egypt and Israeli sign a "Framework for Peace" 1979 Iranian militants seize the U.S. embassy in Tehran
1979-82 – Hosted Tarheel Forensics League Workshops	<i>David Williams</i> – Acting Director 1982-1984	1981 First mouse as part of a personal computer	1981-1989 – <i>Ronald Reagan</i> , President 1986 Chernobyl
1983 Dixie Classic renamed the Franklin R. Shirley Dixie Classic 1984 National Earlybird Forensics Tournament inaugurated	<i>Thomas K. Hearn</i> , Wake President – 1983-2005 <i>Michael Hazen</i> – Interim Director 1982-1984	1984 Macintosh personal computer introduced	1986 The space shuttle Challenger explodes 1987 The world's population hits 5 billion
1985 Top Speaker – NDT – Gloria Cabada 1988 Allan Louden – National Coach of the Year	<i>Ross S. Smith</i> – Interim Coach 1984, Debate Coach 1985-2007 Director 2007-2009		1989 Berlin Wall torn down 1989 Hurricane Hugo strikes North Carolina
1993, 1994, 1995 National debate tournament semifinalists 1995 Copeland Winner – Brovero & Hughes 1996 Hosted 50th National Debate Tournament ⁵	1995 Copeland Award – Adriene Brovero & John Hughes 	1989 <i>George H. W. Bush</i> , President 1990 East and West Germany are reunited 1991 Gulf War 1991 The U.S.S.R. is dissolved 1992 Los Angeles riots	
1997 Wake Wins National Debate Tournament 1997 Ross Smith – National Coach of the Year		1991 The World Wide Web publicly debuts as an Internet service 1990s Digital Cellular 2000s Mobil Broadband	1993-2001 <i>Bill Clinton</i> , President 1995 Oklahoma City bombing 1999 Columbine High School Shooting

⁵ Voted by National Coaches panel the 2nd as the Best NDT of the Decade.

2000 Allan Louden awarded the George Ziegelmueller Award 2001 Shirley Classic host "National Debate-In" following 9/11	<i>JP Lacy</i> – Associate Debate Coach–2001 - 2007; 2007 - 2009 Debate Coach; Acting Director 2009 - 2010		2000 election result in Florida disputed. 2001 <i>George W. Bush</i> , President 2001 9/11 Trade Towers – NYC
2002 Shirley Classic becomes host of the National Coach of the Year award 2003 Dixie renamed Franklin R. Shirley Classic 2005 Allan Louden awarded the Lucy Keele lifetime Award			2003 Space Shuttle Columbia disintegrates upon re-entry 2003 Invade Iraq – Operation Iraqi Freedom.
2006 2nd place at National Debate Tournament – Jamie Carroll and Brad Hall 2006 Eugene Worrell, champion debater from 1936-1940 and WFU benefactor dies 2006 Merwyn Hayes Trophy Case Dedicated	<i>Nathan O. Hatch</i> , Wake President – 2005-2021	2004 Facebook launched	2005 Hurricane Katrina 2007 Virginia Tech shooting
2008 Deacons win National Debate Tournament – Alex Lamballe and Seth Gannon 2009 Second place NDT (Lamballe & Gannon) 2009 Coach and Director of Debate Ross K. Smith passes away	<i>Alex Lamballe</i> – Interim Debate Coach – 2009-2010	2010 iPad debuts 2011 USB 3.0 is widely available	2008 Stock Market crash 2009-2017 <i>Barack Obama</i> – President

2010 Wake goes “Open Source” leading the nation; Wake Debate goes “paperless” 2010 Top Speaker award at the NDT & Coach of the Year Award renamed for Ross Smith; Received CEDA’s Brownlee Award 2012 Workshop renamed for Ross	<i>Jarrold Atchison</i>, Director 2010-current <i>Justin Green</i> – <i>Head Coach</i> 2012-current		2011 Japan’s 9.0 earthquake and tsunami 2011 Global population reaches 7 billion
2013 Partner with Piedmont Environment Alliance to foster W-S debate 2015 Jarrod Atchison awarded the George Ziegelmuller Award	<i>Len Neighbors</i>, Associate Head Coach – 2012-2015		2013 Patrisse Cullors, Alicia Garza, and Opal Tometi found Black Lives Matter
2017 Semifinals of the NDT, and semifinals of CEDA nationals 2017 Justin Green receives CEDA’s Brownlee Lifetime Achievement Award	<i>Ken Strange</i>, Associate Head Coach – 2015-2016 <i>Amber Kelsie</i>, Associate Head Coach – 2017-2022		2016 Hillary Clinton is first woman to be nominated for President from a major political party
2017 Wake Forest Board of Trustee Member and longtime supporter of Wake Forest Debate, John Kevin Medica passes away.		2020 Airline Travel stops. Debate tournaments are held on Zoom video conferencing software	2017-2021 <i>Donald J. Trump</i>, President 2020 George Floyd Murdered 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic 2020–Present <i>Joe Biden</i> President

2019 Semifinals of the NDT 2020-NDT, CEDA, and ACC cancelled for Coronavirus 2020-2021 Debate Season held online 2021 Debate named the John Kevin Medica Dir. of Debate	<i>Susan Wentte</i> – Wake President – 2021-present	 President Susan Wentte, Megan Medica, Jarrod Atchison
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LITERARY SOCIETIES BRING DEBATES TO THE PUBLIC - 1872–1958

For the first time, in 1872, “a feature of much additional interest was imparted to the anniversary celebration by [adding] a public debate”¹ The disputants were Messrs. F. R. Underwood and M. D. Burney on the one side and Messrs. A. R. Jones and R. T. Vann on the other. Examining the first entry in this compilation one notices the partners were paired with one debater from each group. The “friendly–mixing” of societies occasionally discussed in the Society minutes was rare. G. W. Paschal, in an article entitled *The Literary Societies*, provides the flavor of the moment. When initiating the first public debate the “added precaution was taken to arrange the speakers so that a member of one society might have as his colleague a member of the other. Under any other arrangement there would have been danger of a much more serious battle than one of words.”

For the next 26 years the societies held a public debate on the anniversary of their founding, continuing with mixed society teams. The debates drew an increasingly prestigious crowd and were covered in the newspapers, especially Raleigh. In 1914 the societies added Society Day, a festive fall social event named in their own honor. The Raleigh newspaper, *The Farmer and Mechanic*, observed, “The invitations for the First Annual Society Day of the Wake Forest Euzelian and Philomathesian in Literary societies have just been issued. The society day will be held on October 30th modeled after the anniversary occasions.”²

Once a much–anticipated affair, by the late 1920s, Society Day became a less central event in the fall calendar. Competing activities, ease of travel, and the inability to guarantee a bevy of Meredith College visitors contributed to the demise. Of course, as with most activities, the collapse was incremental. Debates continued, but received diminished prime time, until the 1940s and 50s when the public debates were largely insular to the societies themselves. The public debates became contests, more mini tournaments, pitting the Euzelians vs. the Philomathesians.

WAKE FOREST, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1934

Society Day Program

10:30 A. M. Debate Eu Hall

Resolved: that the electorate of N. C. Should adopt the proposed constitution as passed by the General Assembly.

Affirmative Negative

H. A. Matthews, Eu Al Martin, Phi

George Copple, Eu Carl Ousley, Phi

Judges

C. P. West Max Griffin Gerald Grubb

2:30 P. M. Football game. P. C. vs. Wake Forest College.

6:45 P. M. Banquet to held at Miss Jo' Williams'.

After-dinner Speakers:

Carl Ousley, Phi Ed Gambrell, Eu W. R. Dixon, Phi H. A. Matthews, Eu

8:15 P. M. Oratorical Contest Phi Hall

George Copple, Eu....."The New South and the Old."

J. Glenn Blackburn, Phi....."Personal Liberty."

Millard Brown, Eu....."The Sunrise of a New America."

Charles Guy, Phi....."A Soldier."

Judges:

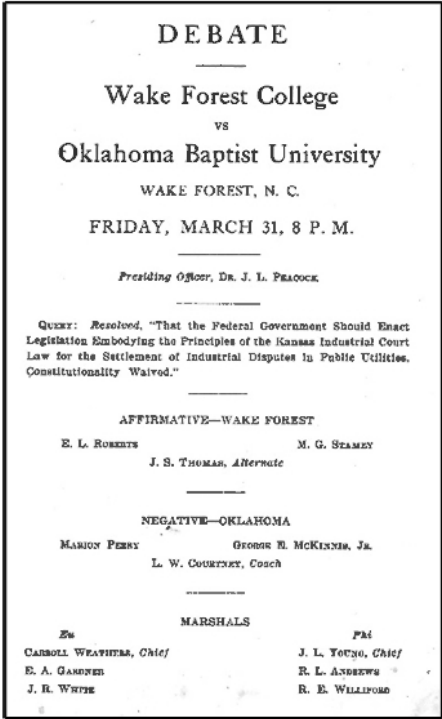
Drs. D. B. Bryan W. L. Poteat A. C. Reid

¹ *The Wake Forest Student*, 1882, p. 61.

² *The Farmer and Mechanic* – October 14, 1914

Anniversary Day debates, formerly a celebration of the societies founding, transitioned to the celebration of the college’s founding in 1925, becoming known as Founder’s Day.³ Anniversary Day stopped delivering public debates that same year highlighting oratories instead of debates (presumably a shorter more concise program). Increasingly, the responsibility for Founder’s Day moved from the societies to the administration. Debates continued until 1928 but not with the same acclaim, increasingly abandoning an audience beyond the Wake confines.

The first non-Anniversary Day debate was the initial intercollegiate contest with Trinity College in 1897. These intercollegiate debates pitted the two schools in public audience programs. They became centers of



entertainment and holiday celebrations. When Wake’s five-year series with Trinity was summarily cancelled⁴ the school was forced to find other outside debate partners. Intercollegiate Debates were about to explode.

The era of intercollegiate Debate continued full throttle until the late 1930s. Debates were initially held with Baptist institutions, often reachable by rail, including Richmond, Mercer, Furman. They also debated Methodist Randolph Macon (1908), Davidson (1909) and the former Trinity series. Casting a wider net of geography and perhaps prestige, a series of annual debates commenced with Baylor in 1912.⁵

Soon the Societies organized Debate Councils who were responsible for negotiating rules and arrangement for the increasing volume of public debates. The list of competitors remained consistent until 1920, when the “Northern Baptist school” Colgate was, with much observance, added to the schedule.⁶ The floodgates were open. Beginning in 1922

Oklahoma Baptist and Stetson were added. By 1925 full tours, with multiple opponents were arranged throughout the Southern states, and in 1928 additional Western and in Northern tours were added. In that year Wake debaters participated in more than twenty intercollegiate public debates. This pattern would endure throughout the 1920s. While intercollegiate debates continued, in 1930 increasingly the debater’s energy and attention were directed toward intercollegiate debate tournaments.

³ Resolution passed by both Literary Societies abolishing Anniversary Day and substituting it for Founder’s Day, to be conducted by the College administration (provided authorities accept it). *The Student*, May 1924.
⁴ The parting of the way between Wake and Trinity (Duke) was not without controversy and semi-public recriminations. See Intercollegiate Debate section, Vol. 1.
⁵ Intercollegiate Debates Events: Davidson (19), Richmond (16), Baylor (14), Furman (11), Mercer (9), Trinity/Duke (9), Randolph Macon (5), Emory (5)
⁶ There was a scattering of other schools prior to Colgate, for example, Emory and Henry in 1919.

In the 1940s and 50s, and in many forms and forums until the present, public debates with other universities continued. In the early tournament era, they became practiced debates for the upcoming season. More and more public debates were sponsored by the traveling team rather than the societies.⁷ The societies continued to hold “public” debates in their society halls, which were promoted and open to an audience, but attendance waned. By the late 1950s, the literary societies were no longer involved in public debates.

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Composing the Literary Society’s public debate record represents a multi-year historical dig. The primary sourcing were State newspapers accessed through *newspapers.com*. Depending on the popularity of debate among the public, verification ranged from easy to incredibly difficult. Newspaper coverage was solid until the mid to late 1930s. Wake publications, the *Howler*, and earlier, *Wake Forest Student* and *Bulletin*, provided leads and verification of newspaper accounts.

Intercollegiate era debates anchored major College holidays (e. g., Anniversary Day) and were often coupled with community celebrations (e. g., Thanksgiving, Easter). During public debate’s apex, cities and towns had multiple newspapers, with special events recounted in detail. It was not unusual for newspapers to provide full or partial transcripts, along with photos/drawings of the student participants. More and more events of “higher interest” (politics and sports, in particular) relegated debates to the back pages and by the 40s to extinction. Changing societal demographics and communication modes complicated tracing the materials reported here, some of the 1940s and 1950s portion is more representative than complete. Debates were not held every year and finding the topic debated was all but impossible.

Across the years there remain blank spots yet to be discovered. Events can partially explain lapses, for example, there appears to be some years that the College did not inform the press in a timely manner. The editors of college or city publications from time to time had different agendas. Occasionally, more consequential stories filled the pages (Wars and economic downturns). The *Howler* and other College publications often reported events but not always names, and especially topics were often not recorded. The effort here represents countless hours finding and verify the data presented. In some respects, it is surprising complete, and the authors believe it remains the only assembled source available.

⁷ Non-Literary Public debates are presented in Section II, Entry 2: Public/International Debates – Non-Literary Societies - 1941-2021.

1872, Feb 14 – Anniversary Day – Query: *Is increase of knowledge increase of happiness?*
Affirmative, F. R. Underwood, Eu & M. D. Burney, Phi; Negative, A. R. Jones, Phi & R. T. Vann, Eu
Audience vote, Affirmative 28– Negative 52
An eyewitness account observed after the 28 to 52 vote that the "the truth is both sides are right. A knowledge of truth and virtue is an increase of happiness, while a knowledge of vice and of the ways of inequity is an increase of sorrow." *The Biblical Recorder*, February 21, 1872. 37th anniversary, First Year the debate took place in afternoon, Gov. Vance announced to deliver the Address before the Literary Studies of Wake Forest College., *The Charlotte Democrat*, March 12, 1872.

1873 – Anniversary Day– *In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is there more to admire than to condemn?*
Affirmative, H. R. Scott, Phi & A. C. Dixon, Eu; Negative, D. A. Covington, Eu & Bruce Williams, Phi
"Each of the men who took part in it have made their mark in the world – three at the bar and one in the pulpit." *The Student*.

1874, Feb 4 – Anniversary Day – *Which is the cause of more evil, ambition or intemperance?*
Affirmative – W. H. Connell & Bill. W. Bagley; Negative J. Wilson Lucas & Thomas Oarrick
“Decided for the negative in a majority of 36 votes” *Biblical Recorder*. 1897, p. 470.

1874 – Anniversary Day
Phi J. W. Lucas, W. W. Jenkins

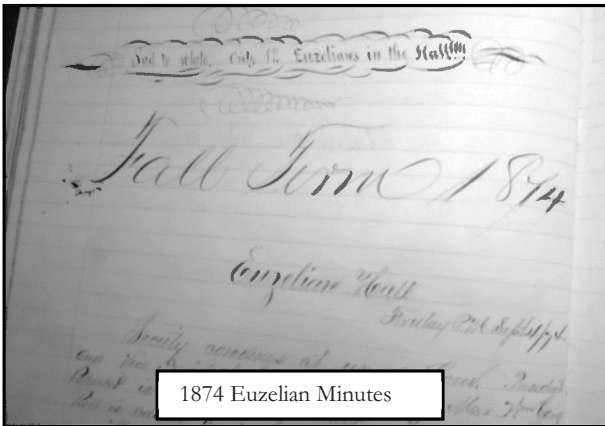
1875, Feb 11 – Anniversary Day – *Is the sword mightier than the pen?*
Affirmative – W. W. Jenkins, J. L. Britt;
Negative – J. E. Ray, J. T. Bland

1876, Feb 11 Anniversary Day Query: *Is the career of Oliver Cromwell more to be condemned than admired?*
Affirmative – W. L. Poteat, J. B. Powers;
Negative – E. E. Folk, C. W. Scarborough

1877, Feb16 – Anniversary Day – *Was the administration of Henry VIII detrimental or beneficial to England?*
Affirmative, W. L. Wright & J. G. Bunch; Negative, W. E. Daniel & E. B. Jones
Affirmative 32 to 30

1878 – Anniversary Debate – *Was John C. Calhoun a greater Statesman than Henry Clay?*
Affirmative, J. C. Caddell & W. J. R. Ford; Negative A. W. Gulley & W. H. Jones
“Decided for the affirmative by a small majority.” *The Raleigh News*, February 1878

1879, Feb 15 – Anniversary Debate – *Was the French revolution detrimental to Europe?*
Affirmative J. F. McMillan & J. N. Holden; Negative E. F. Aydllett & H Montague
Decided negative



1880, Feb 13 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, that increase of prosperity causes a corresponding increase of morality*
Affirmative, C. S. Farress & L. T. Carroll; Negative, W. H. Ragsdale & N. R. Pittman
Affirmative – 107 to 12

1881 – Anniversary Day – *As the cause of civil liberty been promoted by the diffusion of intelligence than by human suffering*
Affirmative, W. T. Llewellyn & D. L. Ward; E. M. Poteat & D. W. Harring
Affirmative – 170 to 46

1882, Feb 17 – Anniversary Day – *Is the system of suffrage conducive to the best interest of the Republic?*
Affirmative, W. J. Ferrell & E. G. Beckwith; Negative, E. E. Hillyard & Thomas Dixon
Audience –Voted Negative, “the affirmative was overwhelmingly defeated, the rule is to vote according to the merits of the debaters and not the question.” *The Daily Review*, Wilmington, 1882; “By a Vote of the audience, the question was decided in the negative by a majority of 70.” At 2½ o'clock p. m., to the music of the Raleigh String Band, the representatives of the two Societies marched down the aisle of the new chapel, and an appreciative audience had already assembled to enjoy the feast of reasoning so shortly to be set before them." *The Student*, 1882, p 147. Negative debater, Yes, that Thomas Dixon

1883 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That Foreign Immigration not to be prohibited.*
Affirmative, L. L. Jenkins & W. F. Marshall; Negative, D. M. Austin & H. B. Folk
The Euzelian orator in the evening presentation was Thomas Dixon.

1884 – Anniversary Day – *Do the signs of the times indicate lifelong to our Republic question*
Affirmative, Dixon & Ward; Negative, Pope & Morton

1885 – Anniversary Day – *Query: is England's course toward Ireland justifiable?*
Affirmative – J. B. Pruitt & W. C. Alan;
Negative J. L. White & C. E. Brewer
In favor of the affirmative “by handsome majority” *The Biblical Recorder*, A nearly full recounting of the debate, complete with prejudice, is available in *The Wake Forest Student*, March 1885 p. 308, 12.



1886, Feb – Anniversary Day – *Query: Ought governments to furnish the free education by taxation to all classes of their citizens?*
Affirmative, J. D. Boushall, Eu & J. B. Carlyle, Phi, Jacob Stewart, Phi & W. P. Stradley, Eu
Negative 115, Affirmative 55. “In favor of the affirmative “by handsome majority” *The Biblical Recorder*, A nearly full recounting of the debate, complete with prejudice, is available in *The Wake Forest Student*, March 1885 p. 308, 12. *The Wake Forest student*, March 1888, P. 263, "The day was cold and dark and

dreary; not so very cold either, but any deficiency in that respect was fully made up for by the darkness dreariness. There was no change in the weather throughout the entire day, which was calculated to some extent to bring our spirits into union with its gloominess." *The Wake Forest Student* (February 1912) ran a fall issue dedicated to John Bethune Carlyle, not only as a debater but later faculty at Wake Forest College.

1887, Feb 11 – Anniversary Day – *Was the Introduction of the Negro into the United States Production of more Good than Evil?*
Affirmative, W. F. Watson, & J. W. Lynch; Negative, L. R. Pruitt & D. O. McCullers
Affirmative 133 to 33

1888, Feb 13 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, that laissez-faire is a false theory of government*
M. L. Kesler, Eu & F. L. Merritt, Phi; R. B. Lineberry, Phi, & D. A. Davis, Eu
Affirmative Won – a majority of 145 to 35
“A gentleman competent to give an opinion, says that the debate and the orations approved what Rev. Tom Dixon once said: ‘That Wake Forest is the best school of oratory and United States.’” *The Weekly State Chronicle* (Raleigh) February 24, 1888, p 3.

1889, Feb 15 – Anniversary Day – *Query: are the merits of the present system of free schools in North Carolina sufficient to justify this State in supporting it?*
Affirmative, W. C. Dowd & J. R. Hankins; Negative, M. L. Rickman & J. E. White
Negative, Audience decision – 158 to 31
Gov. Fowle, State Auditor Sanderlin, and 75 Members of State Assembly in attendance. *The Biblical Recorder*

1890, Feb 14 – Anniversary Day – *Ought the United States have a railroad commission?*
T. W. Bickett, Eu & J. O. Atkinson, Phi; E. W. Sykes & R. L. Burns, Phi
Decided Affirmative, by vote of 76 to 67

1891 – Anniversary Day – *Would the Adoption of Henry George’s Single Tax Tenure be Beneficial to the Poorer Classes?*
Affirmative, C. B. Williams & J. A. Wray; Negative, J. L. Kesler & J. W. Millard
“Decided by the Audience in favor of negative by a majority of forty–three.” *The Wake Forest Student*, 1891, p308.

1892 – Anniversary Day – *Should the United States Annex Canada?*
Affirmative, C. D. Graves & J. C. Kittrell; Negative, D. A. Bridges & E. W. Webb
Decided negative

1893 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved that the present influence of capital is not antagonistic to national prosperity*
Affirmative, Rufus W. Weaver & J. D. Robertson; Negative, Stephen D McIntyre & T. M. Larry
Audience Negative – 78 to 48

1894, Feb 19 – Anniversary Day – *Should the Pres. and the United States Senators be elected by direct vote of the people*
Affirmative – R. L. Freeman & M. P. Davis; Negative W. H. Sledge & W. C. Newton (Legos, Africa)
Audience – 184 to 57 negative – based on “best argument”

1895 – Anniversary Day – *Should the House of Lords be abolished*
Affirmative – Isaac Boyles & Isaac M. Meekins; Negative – John Kerr & Richard Rozier
Decision Affirmative 170 to 17.

1896 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved that the government should own and control the railway and telegraph systems*
Affirmative – W. G. Briggs & A. B. Cannady; Negative – G. N. Bray & R. N. Simms
Affirmative – 184 to 57.

1897, Feb 12 – Anniversary Day – *Is civilization able to cope with the evils attending his progress?*
Affirmative – W. D. Burns & J. S. Snyder; Negative – H. H. Mashburn & W. N. Johnson
Negative 93 to 76
The Student, March 1897, p.426, offered a recurrent refrain regarding the February Anniversary Debates, "of course it rained that day (old Pluvius never forgets to visit us on such occasions).

1897 – Intercollegiate debate – *Ought the systems of water–works, lighting, and streetcars to be operated by the city for its people, or be private individuals?*
Trinity, Affirmative, J. B Needham, H. M. North& S. A. Stewart; Negative, Wake: C.H. Utley, A. B. Canaday & T. Neil Johnson
First intercollegiate debate - Wake Won.
Held at Raleigh, Academy of Music. The *Press–Visitor* (Raleigh) “there was scarcely standing room in the hall and hundreds were turned away;” Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane presided, judges: Prof. Morrison, Pres. Dinwiddie, and Capt. Ashe.

1898, Feb 14 – Anniversary Day – *Should all governmental appointments be subject to civil service regulations?*
Affirmative – Walter L. Cohoon & Jackson Hamilton; Negative – Charles S. Burgess & Jesse C. Owen
Decided Affirmative 152–41

1898 Thanksgiving – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, That the United States should not adopt a policy of territorial extension.*
Wake, W. F. Fry, J. C. Owen & Walter Johnson; Trinity College, H. M. North, J. M. Flowers & S. A. Stewart
Trinity Won, Metropolitan Hall, Raleigh, NC

1899, Nov 30 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved, That the United States Senators should be elected by popular vote*
Trinity, Affirmative, S. A. Stewart, S. S. Dent & J. M. Flowers; Wake Forest, Negative, A. R. Dunning, O. L. Powers, & A. W. Cooke
Wake Won, at Academy of Music, Thanksgiving Day

1899 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That foreign immigration should be further restricted.*
Affirmative – William Parker Etchison & Arthur Weiland cook; Negative – William Alexander McCall & Oscar Leonidas Powers
Negative Won

1900, Nov – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved, That the South Carolina dispensary system is unwise.*
Affirmative, Trinity, Affirmative, J. T. Liles, W. H. Wanamaker & F. S. Cardin; Wake, Negative, S. S. Flournoy, W. A. Dunn & H. E. Flack
Trinity Won

1900 – Anniversary Day – Feb 16 *Resolved that England was justified in making war against the Boers.*
Affirmative, James C. Eure, Eu & John A. Holbrook, Phi; Negative, Roscoe C Barrett, Phi & Horace E. Teack, Eu
65th Anniversary debate. Negative 114 to 82 *The News and Observer*, February 17, 1900, P. 6.

1901, Feb 15 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, that, barring constitutional objections, an income tax should bid not be made part of our revenue system*
Affirmative, G. B. Rooke & J. C. Sikes; Negative, J. A. Williams & M. F. Hatcher
Affirmative, 112 to 73
Governor Aycock attended. “At 8 o'clock the audit something here the annual orations, and a fine audience it was. More young ladies had come on various trains, and from Raleigh came, also several members of the Legislature, such men as London and Justice, and with them the governor of our good old State. When the governor entered the hall you know what that audience did. Such clapping of hands, such applause. If you want to feel good get elected governor and appear before an audience of students – Wake Forest students." *The Morning Post* (Raleigh), February 17, 1901, p.2.

1901, Dec 6 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved, That North Carolina should adopt the principle of compulsory attendance upon her public schools.*
Wake, Affirmative, – William Albion Dunn, J C. Little & O. P. Dickinson; Trinity, Negative, C. L. Hornaday, L. I. Howard & W. H. Brown
Wake Won
Debate was postponed Due to Illness of two Trinity Debaters

1901 – Intercollegiate debates
Mercer University – Debate likely did not have happen

1902, Feb 14 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That Labor Organizations in America and England have been more beneficial than injurious.*
Affirmative – Delos W. Sorrell, Phi, & James Royall, Eu; Negative – Oscar P. Dickinson, Phi & Charles M. Beach, Eu
Negative Won
A semi–complete debate text available in *The Morning Post* (Raleigh), February 15, 1902, p.6.

1902, Nov 27 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved, That American honor demands that we grant independence to the Philippine islands*
Richmond, J. H. W. Kincheive & Lane Lacy, Wake, E. J. Sherwood & James Royall
Richmond Won
Judges: H. G. Connor, associate Justice of Supreme Court, Charles F. Meserve, Pres. Shaw University, Joseph G Brown, President Raleigh National Bank. *News & Observer*, Nov 28, 1902

1903, Feb. 14 Anniversary Debate – *Resolved: That, barring constitutional objections, the deportation of the Negro is desirable and Feasible.*
Phi, Affirmative, T. A. Allen & Wm. H. Whitehead; Eu, Negative, E. M. Harris & Isaac N. Pofitin
Negative Won
68th Anniversary. Judges: Gov. Charles B. Aycock, State Auditor Dixon, Archibald Johnson, Editor of *Charity and Children. The Student*, 1903.

1903 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, That deportation is the best solution of the Negro problem in the United States.*
Wake, Affirmative, J. N Loftin & J. W. Whisnant; Richmond, Negative, Holman Willis & D. M Simmons
Wake Won. Held at Richmond Chapel
Reception Richmond’s President Boatwright’s home. Judges: Judge Waddill, Dr. J. Allison Hodges, Russell Cecil.

1904, April – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, that the expansion policy of the United States government is for the best interest of its people*
Wake, Affirmative, A. H Olive & R. C. McDuffie; Furman, Negative, J. L. Vass & A. B. Langston
Wake Won, held at Presbyterian College auditorium, Charlotte
“Some delay was caused by the nonappearance of Col. Hoyt of Greenville South Carolina, who had been selected by Furman as the judge. During the wait, the Wake Forest students about 50 of whom were present, gave several college yells,” *Old Gold & Black*, April 5, 1904, p. 5. “The score was easily in favor of Wake Forest, for to express it in the words of Mr. Cary Dowd, of Charlotte, "the North Carolinians just walked all around the Furman boys at every stage of the game." *The Student*, April 1904, p. 548.

1904, Apr 4 – Intercollegiate debate –*Resolved: That the expansion policy of the United States Government is for the best interests of its people.*
Wake, Affirmative, A. H. Oliver & P. C. McDuffie; Furman, Negative, J. L. Vass & A. B. Langston
Wake Won. Held at Presbyterian college, Charlotte, Easter Sunday



Anniversary Debaters 1903 – (L-R-Standing) Whitehead, Allen, Fowler, Privott, Harris, Loftin; Sitting – Seagraves, Sec., Stephenson, President

1904, Nov – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved: That the advanced nations should control, for the world’s benefit, the territory occupied by backward races.*
Richmond, Affirmative, B. M. Simmons & F. G. Pollard; Wake, Negative, J. Patton & Alfred H. Olive
Richmond, Held at Raleigh, NC
Judge Josephus Daniels of Raleigh announced the decision and made a short talk which was frequently applauded. He spoke highly of Wake Forest’s conservative course and its influence, felt so strongly in every part of the state. The Wake Forest Student, April 1904, Vol 23, No. 7, p. 398–399; " As the audience assembled lively music was rendered by Leven’s orchestra, and as “Dixie” sounded there was a volume of applause." The Farmer and Mechanic (Raleigh), February 14, 1905, p. 8.

1904 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That compulsory arbitration offers the best settlement of disputes between capital and labor.*
Affirmative, D. H. Bland, Phi & A. L. Fletcher, Eu; Negative, R. D. Marsh, Eu & J. H. Vernon, Phi
Affirmative, Won
Judge Josephus Daniels of Raleigh announced the decision and made a short talk which was frequently applauded. He spoke highly of Wake Forest’s conservative course and its influence, felt so strongly in every part of the state. *The Wake Forest Student*, April 1904, Vol 23, No. 7, p. 398–399; " As the audience assembled lively music was rendered by Leven’s orchestra, and as “Dixie” sounded there was a volume of applause." *The Farmer and Mechanic* (Raleigh), February 14, 1905, p. 8

1905 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That the United States should increase her Navy.*
Affirmative, Edward Long, Eu & William D. Poe, Phi; Negative, Eugene A. Turner, Phi & Joseph C. Patton, Eu
Negative Won
“The victory was not alone to the negative, but to the blonds against the brunettes.” Judges: B. B. Winborne, TN; former Congressman John E. Fowler; John E. Ray, Raleigh superintendent of the Blind Institution.

1906 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, that North Carolina should establish a reformatory for her young criminals.*
Eu, Lloyd Parker & W. H. Weatherspoon; Phi, Benjamin T. Holding & Oscar J. Sikes
Negative Won
One oratory penned by Thomas B. Ashcraft of Union County spoke on "The Fate of the Superior Races." *Greensboro Daily News*, February 17, 1906, p 3.

1906, Apr 16th – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, That the Southern States should encourage foreign immigrants admitted into this country to settle within their borders.*
Mercer, Affirmative, O. C. Griner & C. A. Wells; Wake, Negative, Thomas B. Ashcraft & Jesse B. Weatherspoon
Wake Won, 3-0 (*The Raleigh Evening Times* November 30, 1906).

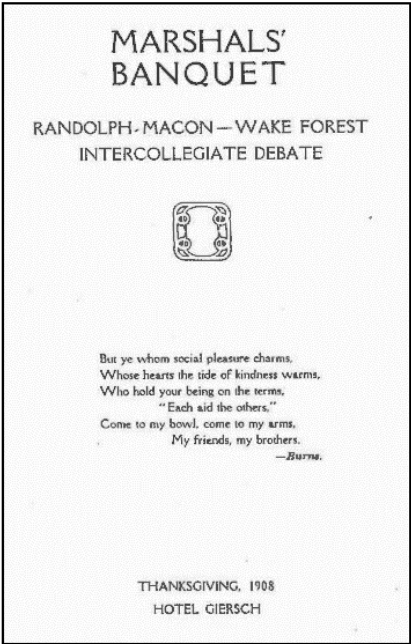
1906, Nov 29 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved, That the United States should enforce the Monroe doctrine in South America.*
Wake, Affirmative, Walter H. Weatherspoon & Fred F. Brown, Oscar J. Sikes, Alt; Mercer, Negative, J. Buford Copeland & Henry M. Wake Won
Mercer, hosted in Atlanta, Thanksgiving. Georgia governor presided.

1907, Feb 15 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That North Carolina should have a law prohibiting children under fourteen years of age from working in our mills and factories.*
Affirmative, William E. Speas, Phi, & Herman T. Stevens, Eu; Negative, – J. Clifford Newell, Eu & Thomas N. Hayes, Phi
Decided for the affirmative
Each Anniversary program included orations typically delivered in an evening session. Topics typically were broad and safe. In 1907, for example, orations were presented by Mr. J. W. Vernon, of Person County, from the Philomathesian Society, his subject being “The Reformer and his Place in Civic Life,” and Mr. A. H. Nanney, of Rutherford County, from the Euzelian Society, on “Politics and Religion. The *News and Observer*, February 15, 1907.

1908, Feb 14 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That the present tendency toward centralization in the National Government is detrimental to the Republic.*
Affirmative, Hubert A. Jones, Eu & Fred T. Collins, Phi;
Negative, George O. Marshall, Phi & E. E. White, Eu
Negative, Won 2–1
Judges, Chief Justice Clark announced, he was the 1 in the 2-1 decision.

1908, Nov – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved, that injunctions ought to be allowed as a means of preventing strikes*
Randolph– Macon, Affirmative, H. S. Duffy & E. L. Fox; Wake, Negative, J. S. Martin & E. T. Collins
Wake Won. Held in Raleigh
Thanksgiving Day, a "full dinner" at the Hotel Giersch with "music by the band of the Blind Institution." Pres. of the debate: Dr. Charles Lee Smith. Judges: Chief Justice Walter Clark, Associate Justice H. G. Connor Ex–Judge, Thos. B. Womack.

1908, Apr 20 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved: that the tendency toward the centralization of power in the Federal government is for the best interest of the public*
Wake. Affirmative, T. F. Brown & F. T. Collins, alternate, H. T. Stevens; Mercer: C. H. Garrett& R. E. Bailey, alternate D. M. Barker
Held in Atlanta, Georgia



1909, Feb. – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, that Congress should enact a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States.*

Affirmative, Oscar W. Henderson, Phi & J. R. Jones, Eu; Negative, J. S. Martin, Eu & J. L. Jenkins, Phi.

First two speeches printed in *The Student*, Vol 28, 1909, p. 559–574. Was held as part of a larger College's 75th Anniversary celebration. Principle speaker, Dr. Faunce, president of Brown University.

1909 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, that The United States should adopt the policy of subsidizing her merchant marine.*

Davidson, Affirmative, S. A. Linley & R. A. McLeod; Wake, Negative, W. H. Hipps & Fred T. Collins, O. L. Henderson, Alt.

Wake Won Unanimous

The debate was Wake's 14th Intercollegiate Debate (presumably ever), Davidson's first, *The Charlotte Observer*, April 12, 1909, p. 8.

1909, Nov 25 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, That the United States government should receive its entire revenue from internal taxation rather than its entire revenue from customs duties.*

Randolph Macon, Affirmative, L. L. Gravely & G. M. Betty; Wake, Negative, E. N. Johnson & H. B. Jones

Wake Won, unanimous. Held in College Chapel, Ashland, Virginia

1910, Feb – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That Congress should enact an income tax law*

Affirmative, E. N. Johnson & Julius C. Smith; Negative, H. B. Jones & S. C. Hilliard

Affirmative, Won 2–1

75th anniversary judge by Gov. kitchen, Oxford College President Hobgood, and A. J. Harris

1910 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved that the initiative, referendum and recall, the recall not applying to the judiciary, is a wise governmental policy.*

Wake, Affirmative, H. B. Jones, C. C.

Wheeler & J. B. Eller; Davidson,

Negative, W. H. R. Campbell & D. A.

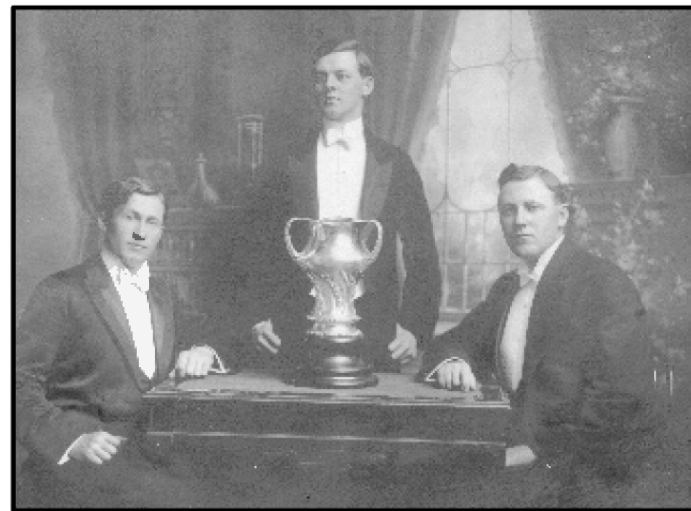
Lynch.

1911 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, That the United States should fortify the Panama Canal.*

Wake, Affirmative, S. C. Hilliard, J. B. Eller & R. S. Pruette; Davidson, Negative, James Allen, Jr. & M. S. Huska

Wake Won. Held in Greensboro

"...before an audience that more than filled the Grand Opera house..." *Greensboro Daily News*, April 18, 1911, p. 1.



Davidson Debaters 1911, S. C. Hilliard, J. B. Eller & R. S. Pruette

1911, Feb 17 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people.*

Affirmative, J. B. Eller, C. T. & C. R. Sharpe; Negative, P. Murchison & B. V. Ferguson

Decision Negative 2-1. Held in Memorial Hall

1911 Oct. – Sophomore–Junior Debates – *Resolved, That the South should encourage the settlement within her borders of such immigrants as are lawfully admitted into the United States.*

Jr. Debaters, J. W. Freeman & E. P. Yates

Decision Affirmative, 2–1.

Sophomore – Junior Debates occurring every fall on Society Day, corresponding to the Anniversary Debates in the spring.

1912, Feb 19 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That the right of suffrage should not be restricted on account of sex.*

Affirmative, Arthur T. Allen, Phi & Samuel Long, Eu; Negative, Roy R. Blanton, Eu, & Junius C. Brown

Negative Won 2–1

1912– Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved that the initiative, referendum and recall, the recall not applying to the judiciary, is a wise government policy.*

Wake, R. S. Pruette, & S. C. Hilliard, & B. V. Ferguson, Alt; Baylor, Ghent Sanderson & J. W. Thomas

Baylor Won at Waco, Texas.

1912 – Debate Council – Hillard, Greed Jones, Scruggs, Sharpe & Bladtod

Sidney Cecil Hilliard's Senior Picture write up. "A keen student in affairs of state, possessed of a tongue that could convince Prof. Lan. *The Howler*, 1912. p. 38.

1912 – Junior-Sophomore Debates

McGuire, Ellis, Yates, & Freeman

1912, Oct 13 – Junior–Sophomore Debates – *Resolved, That the South should encourage the settlement within her borders of such immigrants as are lawfully admitted into the United States.*

M. H. Jones, Phi G. C. & Pennell, Eu; W. W. Walker, Eu & F. G. Whitaker, Phi

1913 – Anniversary Day – Senior Sophomore Debate – *Resolved that the Closed Shop system is detrimental to the best interest of the American people.*

Affirmative, John M. Gatling, Eu & Carry J. Hunter, Jr., Phi; Negative, A. Lee Carlton, Phi, & J. Baird

Edwards, Eu

Decided for the affirmative

Judges Dr. Sykes, Dr. Paschal, professors Timberlake, Highsmith, Giles (a senior student).

1913, Feb. 13 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved: All the public officers in North Carolina should be nominated by direct primaries, as in Wisconsin, rather than by the convention system.*

Affirmative, E. P. Stillwell, Eu & Owen F. Herring, Phi; Negative, Earl P. Yates, Phi & Floyd Shugart, Eu

Decision for the negative, unanimous

Judges: W. L. Poteat, College Pres., T. W. Beckett, Atty. Gen. of the state, and A Height C. Moore, editor *Biblical Recorder*. Society minutes "Their decision was rendered without consultation, unanimous in favor of the negative, and so, one more important question was settled."

1913, Mar 24 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved, That United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people.*

Baylor, Affirmative, C. W. Orrick & W. A. Jackson; W. M. Harrell, Alt.; Wake, Negative, Junius Caesar Brown & Roland Shaw Pruette; J. M. Pritchard (Alt.)

Wake Won, unanimous

"Each sent an alternate. J. M. Prichard came to sub for a North Carolina Baptist if he died of stage fright and W. M. Harrell of Waco COM stood ready to go in for either the others if any of the sweet girls in the gallery through a lasso over their heart of a visitor. They sat with the president, Rev. Dr. T. W. O'Kelly of the first Baptist Church." "The crowd must have been 2000, all of Wake Forest mind." *The News and Observer*, March 25, 1913.

Judges: H. T. Connor NC federal court; J. S. Manning, former Superior Court justice; E. K. Graham, Dean, State University. "It was a stirring two hours of talk. It begin late under the chronic loafing of the Southern train which brought Judge James S Manning from Durham to sit with another former member of the Supreme Court, now a federal judge, Henry G Connor." *The News and observer*, March 25, 1913.

1913 – Intercollegiate Debate – Davidson Wake Forest Debates – *Resolved, That there should be more easy and expeditious way of amending the Federal Constitution.*

Davidson, Affirmative, W. S. Golden, J. M. B. Williams, & F. W. Price (Alt.); Wake, Negative, S. Long, W. R. Chambers, & E. P. Yates (Alt.)

Ex-Judge E. B. Jones, Toastmaster. Fourteen participated in a preliminary selection. Held at Salem College, banquet Hotel Zinzendorf. Greensboro, NC. *The Wilmington Morning Star*, 1913.

1912–1913 – Debate Council – Pruette, Chair, March, Sec., Harris, Herring, Long & Brown

1914 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Query, Resolved: That the Federal Government should retain its present forest and mineral lands, located within the several states.*

Baylor Affirmative; Wake, Negative, E. B. Cox, Eu & C. H. Hunter, Jr., Phi, J. C. McCourry, Alt.

Wake Won. Vs. Baylor In Macon, GA Held Easter Monday

The Raleigh News and Observer, April 29, 1914 authored an extended article on favored son Carey Hunter. Observed that at the time of the Mercer debate the sophomore had already "received an appointment to the position of assistant professor in the English department at Wake Forest."

1914 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That the provision of the Panama Canal act exempting the coastwise shipping of the United States from the payment of tolls should be repealed.*

Affirmative, Albert O. Dickens, Phi & Jeter McKinley Pritchard; Negative, Witcher W. Walker, Eu, & Rosser H. Taylor, Phi

Negative Won 2–1

Original debater was Jester C. McCourry, Eu., McKinley substituted on account of illness. *Bulletin of Wake Forest College*, April 1914, p. 42.

1914, Oct 30 – Society Day – *Query: That the right of Suffrage in North Carolina should not be restricted on account of sex.*

Affirmative, W. S. Burleson & Eu & J. G. Booe, Phi; Negative, F. M. Barnes & Phi & B. M. Boyd, Eu
Negative Won 3–2

First Society Day Debate as designated school holiday. Judges: President Poteat, Dean Brewer, and Professors Highsmith, Jones, and Cullom.

1914 – Debate Council – Yates, Pres., Walker, Sec., Chambers, Mull, Dickens & Prichard

1914 – Intercollegiate debates – *Query Resolved, that all candidates for elective offices, in North Carolina, should be nominated by a direct primary, modeled after the Wisconsin plan, instead of the convention system.*

Davidson, Affirmative, H. M. Marvin, C. L. King; Wake, Negative, J. M. Pritchard, Eu, E. P. Yates, Phi & J. P. Mull, Eu Alt

Davidson Won, 3–2

Twin City paper said 2000 attended, Held on Easter Sunday.

1915, Apr 2 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, that industrial disputes should be settled by compulsory arbitration; constitutionality waived.*

Wake – Affirmative, Thomas A. Avera, John P. Mull, B. M. Boyd (alt.); Richmond – Negative, Weston Bristow, M. L. Breistein

Richmond, at Wake. Wake Won – 3–0

Judges: Dr. J. U. Allison Hodges S. S. P. Patterson, & Dr. Henry R. Mellwaine

1915, Apr 2 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, that industrial disputes should be settled by compulsory arbitration; constitutionality waived.*

Affirmative, Richmond: E. T. Terrell & sec. A. Rucker; Wake Negative, J. M. Pritchard & C. J. Hunter, Jr.; A. L. Carlton (Alt.)

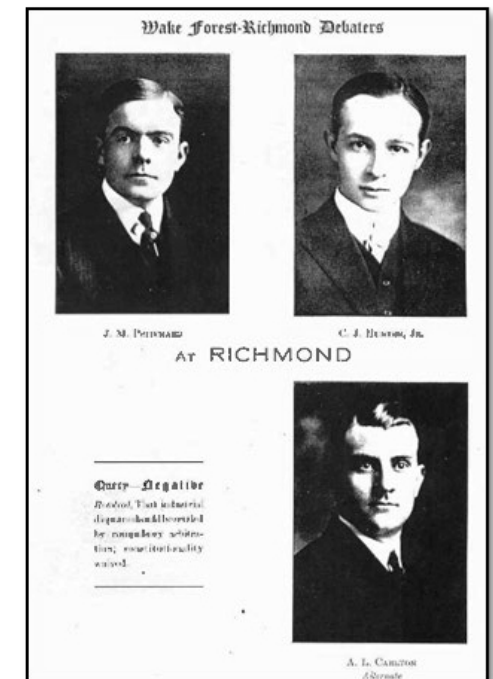
Wake at Richmond, Wake Won

Col. J. Brian Grimes, presiding, former Secretary of State.

1915 April – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to prohibit the Manufacture and Sales of intoxicating liquors.*

Affirmative, Randolph–Macon; L Bond & W. E. House; Negative, Wake: A. C. Reid & H. E. Olive

In Raleigh, Judges: J. Crawford Biggs, J. S. Manning, and Representative Henry A. Page. Banquet at Yarborough Hotel, Raleigh's best. *News and Observer*.



1915, Feb 12 – Anniversary Day – *That the United States should adopt the policy of subsidizing its merchant marine engaged in foreign trade.*
 Affirmative, John P. Mull, Eu & Kenneth A. Pittman, Phi; Negative, Basil. M. Watkins, Phi & J. Baird Edwards, Eu
 Affirmative Won
 Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, Anniversary Address. Music third Regiment orchestra of Raleigh. Judges, Chief Justice Walter Clark, Dr. T. W. O’Kelly, Dr. R. T. Vann, M. L. Kessler, and Rev. Baylers Cade.

1915, Apr 29 – Intercollegiate debate – *Government Ownership of the Railroads*
 Scheduled Wake debates: E. B. Cox & Carey J. Hunter; J. C. McCourry, alternate
 Was to be Wake Forest at Baylor. Telegram arrives, debate canceled – Mumps epidemic at Baylor.

1915 Oct 27 – Society Day, Sophomore–Junior debates – *Resolved, that the Workman’s Compensation, Act should be adopted in North Carolina*
 Affirmative, I. E. Carlyle & D. P. McCann; Negative, L. W. Chappell & Hubert E. Olive
 Negative Won, 3–0.
 Postponed two days so the “ladies from Meredith could attend via A special train” from Raleigh, *News & Observer*, May 3, 1915.

1914–15 – Debate Council – J. P. Mull, Chairman, Pritchard, Page, Carlton, Cox & Hunter

1916, Apr 24 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Query–Negative: Resolved, that the United States should adopt the policy of subsidizing its merchant marine engaged in foreign trade.*
 Richmond Affirmative, J. Tucker & Winston Bristow; C. C. Boyd, Alt.; Wake, Negative, R. H. Taylor & B. M. Boyd; J. B. Rucker, Alt.
 Wake won, At Richmond, VA
 Col. J Brian Crimes, Virginia Secretary of State preside.

1916, Apr 24 – Intercollegiate debates – *Query–Negative: Resolved, that the United States should adopt the policy of subsidizing its merchant marine engaged in foreign trade.*
 Wake, Affirmative, L.L. Bennett & E. B. Cox; G. Booe, Alt.; Negative, Richmond, Negative, W. L. Davis, E. W. Miller
 Richmond, At Raleigh Academy of Music
 Judges described in this paper as “three Orthodox Democratic judges.” Judges: Justice Judges, W. A. Hoak of the Supreme Court judge J. C. Biggs, and Dr. T. W. O’Kelly. "Col. J. Brian Grimes, Secretary of State presided over the contest in Raleigh heard by an audience quite filling the Academy auditorium. Throngs of students from Wake Forest and many of the townspeople were present coming by automobile and special train for the event." *Old Gold and Black*, April 29, 1916, P1.

1916, Feb 11 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That the power of the Federal government should be paramount to that of the States in the conservation of the forest and mineral resources in the United States.*
 Affirmative, I. L. Bennett, Phi & D. C. Hughes, Eu; Negative, W. S. Burleson, Eu & P. S. Daniel, Phi

Affirmative Won, 2–1
 Judges: Ron White, Dr. W. K. Boyd, Trinity, President Charles E. Brewer, Meredith.

1915-16 – Debate Council – Carey J. Hunter, Chairman, Cox, Sec., Yates, & Lovelace, Hughes, Carlyle, Hughes & Carlyle

1916, Oct 3 – 3rd Annual Society Day Sophomore – Junior debate – *Resolved, That the United States should Annex Mexico.*
 Affirmative, E. V. Hudson, Eu & A. D. Odom at, Phi; Negative, C. P. Herring, Phi & L. S. Sperling, Eu
 Negative Won

1917, Mar 9 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Query— Resolved: That the United States should adopt a system of universal military service.*
 Colgate, Affirmative, Davidson, Strough & Allen; Wake, Negative, B. M. Boyd, C. P. Herring & M. C. Robinson
 Colgate Won 2 to 1. Colgate NY at Wake, Wingate Hall
 Meredith President Charles E Brewer presided. First three–man debate. Judges – Dr. J. Y. Joyner, NC Superintendent of Public Instruction; Emory Judge H. G. Connor, US courts Eastern District; Judge J. Crawford Biggs, Raleigh

1917 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors*
 Randolph–Macon, Affirmative, W. E. Hauss & L. Bond; Wake, Negative, A. C. Reid, H. E. Olive, & W. B. Gladney (Alt.)
 Wake Won Randolph–Macon at Raleigh
 Presiding: W. A. Hoke, NC Supreme Court. Judges included judges Biggs and Manning and Representative Page. Banquet followed at the distinguished Yarborough Hotel

1917, Apr 13 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved, that the government should own and operate railroads; constitutionality waived.*
 Wake: J. Baird Edwards & E. D. Banks; I. E. Carlyle, Alt.;
 Wake Won, at Baylor, Waco, TX

1917, Feb 16 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, that the government should own and operate railroads; constitutionality waived.,*
 Affirmative, J. M Hayes, Phi & G. S. Quillin, Eu; Negative, J. C. Newton, Eu & R. L. Humber, Jr., Phi
 Negative Won
 None other than future Wake Forest Chronicler W. H. Paschal was scheduled to debate but remain confined to the infirmary. *Old Gold & Black*, February 10, 1917.

1917, Oct. 29 – Society Day – *That the right to vote should not be restricted on account of sex, constitutionality waived.*
Affirmative, Phi., L. J. Britt & A. Wayne Beachboard, Eu; Negative, Eu., B. S. Liles & D. B. Johnson, Phi
Negative Won
Wake also won the "athletic diversion" in a tennis win over Elon College (*The News and Observer*, October 30, 1917, p 7). A sporting event was coupled with debates and orations on Society Day. Large pictures of all four debaters appeared in the paper.

1916–1917 – Debate Council – Hughes, Chair, Carlyle, Hayes, Banks, Eddins, Reed, M. T. Rankin Chairman, H. J. I. H Jester Secretary
Leadership and membership of the debate Council shifted during the year as students left college in response to the call for enlistment in World War I. *The Wake Forest Student*, October 1917, noted that the Debate Council, heavily criticized for planning to hold intercollegiate debates argued, "We cannot let *the* war be any excuse for failure to maintain the reputation that we have achieved in the field of public debate."

1916–1917 – Debate Council – *W. H. Paschal*, Pres., R. L. Humber & M. T. Rankin, Phi., M. C. Robinson & F. C. Freezer, Eu.

1918, April 1; – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That short-ballot system of elections should be adopted by the states.*
Wake, Affirmative, J. C. Canipe & M. T. Rankin, H. I.; Hester (Alt.); Baylor, Negative, Curry & James
Baylor Won 2–1. Held at Meredith college Raleigh
Gov. Bickett Thomas, in 1890, Wake graduate, presided at the debate, and as a newspaper reported "cleverly" hailed the success of debate at Wake Forest.

1918, May 8 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Query: Cession of Alsace–Lorraine to France should be made a condition of peace between the Allies and the Central Powers*
Wake, Affirmative, – L. S. Spurling, Robert L. Humber, L. J. Britt (Alt.);
Vs. Randolph–Macon at Ashland, VA

1918, Feb 15, – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That the executive and legislative departments of the Federal Government should be more closely related by Constitutional amendment.*
Affirmative, L. L. Johnson, Phi & B. T. Ward, Eu; Negative, J. C. Canipe, Eu & P. D. Croom, Phi
Negative Won



Wake's Baylor Team. Note: Old Gold & Black headline is mistyped

the several

Old Gold & Black, February 2, 1918 indicated "It is a matter of deep regret that Mr. B. T. Ward, one of the Anniversary debaters, is confined to the hospital and will not be able to take his place on that occasion. A very able successor has been found, however, in Mr. W. M Lovelace." Nonetheless, Ward debated as the February 23 *Old Gold & Black* reported. The 1918 Spanish Flu suppressed attendance at the event. Perhaps Ward had contracted the Spanish Flu.

1917–1918 – Debate Council– M. T. Rankin, Chair, H. I. Hester, L. V. Coggins, R. L Humber, Jr., W. B. Gladney

1918 – Sophomore Junior debates – *Resolved, That the right to vote should be not be restricted on account of sex.*
Affirmative, L. J. Britt, Phi & Mr. Wayne Beachboard, Eu; Negative, B. S. Liles, Eu. & D. B. Johnson, Phi.
Negative Won

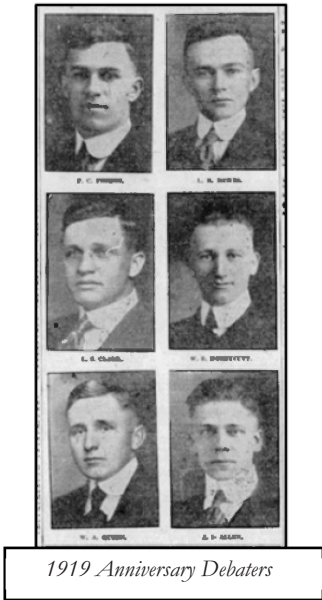
1918 – Society Day – A. B. Wood, Elywn J. Trueblood; Daniel T. Hurley, Robert G. Grose
There are two listings here, one for the Sophomore –Junior Debate and one for Society Day. They should be one in the same. This discrepancy could not be resolved after considerable effort. Retaining both listings as they feature different debaters. It is possible the combined event changed.

1918–19 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – W. E. Honeycutt, Eu Chair, I. L. Yearby, Sec., L Sasser, A. B. Wood, L. J. Britt, E. I. Ponder

1919, May 15 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Query—Resolved, That the Federal Government should settle industrial disputes by compulsory arbitration.*
Baylor, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, F. C. Feezor & L. J. Britt, D. T. Hurley, Alt.
Wake Won 2-1.
President Poteat and his wife attended the Atlanta debate held at the First Baptist Church.

1919, Apr 5 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Query-Resolved, That the Federal Government should settle industrial disputes by compulsory arbitration.*
Wake, Affirmative, I. L. Yearby, B. T. Ward, & A. B. Wood, Alt; Randolph–Macon, Negative.
Wake Won 2-1

1919, Apr 26 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Query—Resolved, That the Federal Government should settle industrial disputes by compulsory arbitration.*
Emory and Henry, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, R. R. Mallard, O. T. Glenn, W. E. Honeycutt. Alt
Wake Won 2-1. Held in Raleigh.



1919, Feb 14 – Anniversary Day Debates – *Resolved, That the federal government should own and operate the railroads.*

W. E. Honeycutt, Eu & L. S. Clark, Phi; L. B. Dawes, Phi & F. C. Feezor, Eu
Negative Won, 2-1

Judges: G. W. Paschal, Judge E. W. Timberlake, and Prof. H. A. Jones

1919 – Declamation Contest Committee – Spurling, Poe, Ward, Britt, Phi Sec., Cowan, Eu Sec

1919–1920 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – R. D. Poe, Pres., O. T. Glenn, C. R. Hamrick’ F. W. Clonts, Sec’y, L. Yearby, & W. M Lovelace

1919 – Society Day–Jr./Soph. Debates – *The United states state Senate should Ratify the Covenant of the League of Nations as Proposed in the Treaty of peace with Germany.*

Affirmative, Phi., R. G. Stephens & H. E. Monteith; Negative, Eu., T. O. Pangle & W. W. Pearce
Affirmative, Won



1920 Philomathesian Society

1920, May 7 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, that labor through representatives of its own choosing should have a voice in the management of industry.*

Baylor, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, I. L. Yearby & Mr. C. M. Austin.
At Waco, TX

1920, May 7 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved, that labor through representatives of its own choosing should have a voice in the management of industry.*

Wake, Affirmative, W. McKinley Edwards, L. R. Williford, & D. T. Turley, Alt.; Baylor, Negative, W. Ewart Matthews, & J. Roby Ward William M. Andrew, Alt.
At Wake Forest. Baylor Won, 2-1

1920, Feb. 13 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, that labor through representatives of its own choosing should have a voice in the management of industry.*

Affirmative, A. P. Stevens, Eu & C. M Austin, Phi; Negative, J. C. Kesler, Eu & L. R. Williford, Phi
Won by the Negative

Judges: James S. Manning, Atty. Gen., Dr. W. K. Boyd, Trinity College, M. L. Shipman, State Commissioner of labor and printing.

1920, May 11 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved, that labor through representatives of its own choosing should have a voice in the management of industry.*

Wake, F. C. Feezor, E. D. Banks, B. E. Morris, Alt. vs Colgate
Held the day before the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in Washington, DC.

1920, Nov 1 –Society Day Junior– Sophomore Debates – *Resolved: That Ireland should be granted her independence.*

Affirmative, R. R. Carter, Phi & P. O. Purser, Eu; Negative, R. B. Dawes, Eu, & D. M. Williford, Jr., Phi
Negative Won

1921 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – G. R. Sherrill, Chmn., J. R. Nelson, Sec., R. C. Brown, L. M. Butler, S. E. Ayers, P. C. Newton

1921 – Declamation Contest Committee – T. B. Mauney, Chmn., T. B. Hudson, Secy., W. J. Bone, D. T. Hurley, R. Smith, J. L. Jones

1921, Feb 11 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved, That a system of closed shops should prevail in American industries.*

Affirmative, Roy C. Brown, Phi & James F. Hoge, Eu; Negative, L. M. Butler, Eu & R. S. Averitt, Phi
Negative Won 2–1

The *Old Gold and Black*, January 21, 1921, previewed special excitement for the 1921 Anniversary occasion. “Last year the celebration was marred to a considerable degree, in that an epidemic of the influenza necessitated the young ladies of neighboring colleges being placed in quarantine, and the commissioners of Wake Forest prohibiting any public gatherings other than those among students of the college.” Judges: George W Paschal, H. T. Hunter and A. C. Reid

1921, Apr 15 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: that the United States should cancel the loans made to her allies during the great war.*

Davidson, Aff, Ralston Bitzer & Wm. Arnett Gamble, Jr.; Patrick Dwight Miller, Alt; Wake Forest, Negative, L. M. Butler, & R. S. Averitt; Hugh E. Monteith, alt

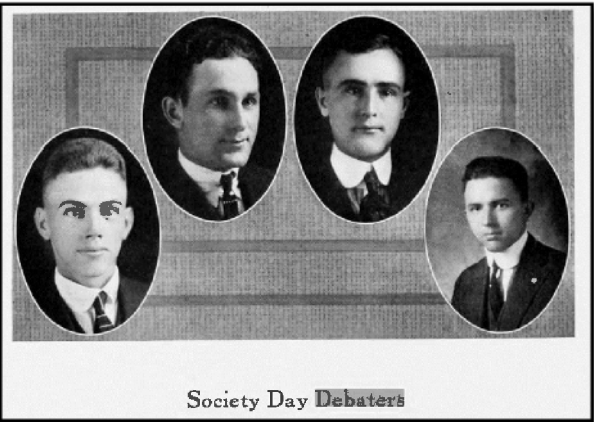
Wake, Negative, Won, 3-2. Held at Meredith college They [Davidson debaters] found the Wake Forest men nice fellows and had a pleasant fellowship with them. The Meredith college girls, and others present at the debate were very generous with their applause to both sides. The fellows regretted that the Dean of Meredith could not let her girl stay downstairs longer, for things were just getting real interesting when the curfew rang. The Davidsonian, April 22, 1921, p. 3. Judges: Chief Justice Clark, judges Manning and Biggs, reverends Ashby and Peele.

1921, Apr 21 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved, That a system of closed shops should prevail in American industries.*

Wake, Affirmative, Roy C. Brown & R. B. Dawes, C. F. Gaddy. Alt; Mercer, Negative, H. J. Johnston & L. W. Hardy
Wake, Aff, Won, 2-1. Mercer at Macon, GA

1921, May 11 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Query: resolved, that the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates of the several parties should be nominated by a National Direct Primary.*

Baylor, Affirmative, D.H. Heard, George D. Lyson, alternate Clark O. Hitt; Wake, Negative, James F. Hoge, A. L. Goodrich, R. R. Carter, Alt.
Baylor Won 3-0. Held at Southern Baptist Convention, Chattanooga, TN
Judges: Dr. W.J McGlothlin, Furman; Dr. E. C. Dargen, Nashville; Dr. H. E. Walters, South Union University.



1921, Oct 31 – Society Day – *Resolved: That Congress should enact a law providing for compulsory arbitration of all industrial disputes.*

Affirmative, R. S. Allred & Phi & E. L. Spivey, Eu;
Negative, M. G. Stamey, Eu & R. B. Tapp, Phi
Affirmative Won.

1922, Feb 17 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved: That the federal government should own and operate the coal mines.*
Affirmative, E. L. Roberts, Phi & D. M. Castello, Eu; Negative, W. B. Booe, Phi, & V. C. Howell, Eu
Negative Won

1921-1922 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – J. R. Nelson, Chair, G. W. Blount, W. J. Matthews, R. B. Dawes., J. F. Hoge, R. S. Averitt

1921-1922 – Declamation Contest Committee – A. L. Goodrich, Chairman, H. E. Monteith, H. T. Ray, F. L. Israel, K. D. Brown
Winners of 1922 contest: S. L. Blanton, Piedmont HS; “Harding’s Farewell Address to the Peace Conference”; John Yonan, Charlotte HS “On the Grave of Napoleon.”

1922, Mar 31 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved: That Congress should enact a law providing for Kansas court of industrial relations to settle all industrial disputes.*

Wake, Affirmative, E. L. Roberts, M. G. Stamey, & J. S. Thomas, Alternate; Okla. Baptist, Negative, Marion Perry, George E. McKinnis, Jr.

Wake Won, 2-1. Oklahoma Baptist Univ. at Wake
Dr. J. L. Peacock, president of Shaw University – Presiding Officer, 1922. Judges included Chief Justice Clark, Associate Justice Stacy, and Rev. C. A. Ashby.

1922 Apr 7 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the federal government should own and operate the coal mines, constitutionality waived.*

Wake, Affirmative, L. E. Andrews & A. L. Goodrich; W. B. Booe, Alt.; Davidson, Negative, J. C. Bailey, Jr., E. E. Houghton
Davidson Won 3-2. Held at Queens College Charlotte.
Dr. W. H. Frazer., President of Queens College Presided. The judges for the debate were Chief Justice Clark, Judge James S. Manning, Judge J. C. Biggs, the Rev. Mr. Ashby, and Rev. Mr. Peele.

1922, May 16 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the federal government should own and operate the coal mines, constitutionality waived.*

Wake, Affirmative, Dwight M. Castelloe & Ransom S. Averitt Redmond B Dawes (alt); Stetson, Negative, James S. Day, & Hillary H. Smith; Roy G. S. Dougall, Alt.
Stetson Won. At First Baptist Church, Jacksonville, FL

1923 – Declamation Contest Committee – Prof. J. G. Carroll, President, Dr. C. P. Weaver, Secretary, Prof. H. A. Jones, Fac. Member, E. G. Lee, P. C. West, G. W. Blount, J. N Roberson, G. H. Morton, C. Muckle.
Faculty members: Carroll from Math, Weaver, Jones, & Blount, English.

1922, Nov 24 – Society Day–Junior/Soph. Debates – *Resolved: That all inter-allied loans acquired for the prosecution of the World War be canceled.*

Affirmative, Guy Daves, Eu & R. F. Williford, Phi; Negative, Eu: C. C. Robinson, & LeRoy Martin, Phi.
Negative Won.

The 1922 Society Day was a busy one. It marked the first year that society membership was voluntary and shared the activities with homecoming weekend. In addition to the debates and oratory and the "big" football game with NC State, the lead item was the dedication of the new athletic facility, Gore Field, and the dedication of the plaque to the "Flying Parson" who was killed earlier that year in a stunt plane crash (see chapter on Anniversary Day celebrations for the Maynard story, Vol. 1).

1923 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – J. S. Thomas, Chairman, M. G. Stamey, Sec., I. C. Pait, P. C. West, E. S. Elliott, L. E. Andrews

1923, Feb 16 – 88th Anniversary Day – *Resolved: That the United States should adopt the parliamentary-cabinet form of government.*

Affirmative, J. N. Roberson, Phi & P. O. Purser, Eu; Negative, J. E. Hilburn, Eu & G. W. Blount, Phi
Negative Won.

Emphasis changing, Newspaper headlines featured two basketball games with Davidson, and NC State.

1923, Mar 19 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: that the Philippine Islands should be Given Their Independence.*
Wake, Affirmative, S. N. Lamb & G. H. Morton; P. C. West, Alt.; Maryville, Negative, Sam Franklin & Edward G. Cornelius; Ralph Armstrong, Alt.
Wake Won, 2-1. Maryville College, TN debate at Wake Forest.

1923, May 3 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: that the United States Should Enter the League of Nations.*
Wake, Affirmative, W. T. Wright & P. O. Purser; G. W. Blount, Alt; Baylor, Negative, John G. Dickson & Early Cance.
Wake Won. Held at Wake Forest

1923, May 12 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: The United States Should Adopt the Cabinet Parliamentary Form of Government.*
Wake, Affirmative, L. E. Andrews, M. G. Stamey & W. R. Wallace; Union University, TN
Union Univ. Won. Held at Jackson, TN

1923, May 15 – Intercollegiate Debate – – *Resolved: The United States Should Adopt the Cabinet Parliamentary Form of Government.*
William Jewell, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, L. W. Andrews, M. G. Stamey & W. R. Wallace
William Jewell Won. Held at Southern Baptist Convention Kansas City, MO.

1923, Nov 5 – Society Day – *Resolved: that the French were justified in entering the Ruhr.*
Eu, Affirmative, C. R. Holmes & W. W. Morgan; Phi, Negative, S. A. McDuffie & A. B. Alderman
Negative Won.

1924, Feb 11 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved: that the United States should join the league of nations.*
Phi, Affirmative, D. D. Lewis, & J. W. King; Eu, Negative, S. L. Blanton & M. G. Stamey
Negative Won.

1924, Nov 3 – Society Day – *Resolved: that Congress should be authorized to enact a uniform marriage and divorce law, with intermarriage between races prohibited.*
Eu, Affirmative, B. W. Walker & H. L. Snuggs; Phi, Negative, F. H. Malone, & D. S. Haworth.
Negative Won

1924 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: that Congress should be authorized to enact a uniform marriage and divorce law, with intermarriage between races prohibited.*
Mercer, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, S. N. Lamb & M. G. Stamey.
Wake Won. Held in Atlanta, GA

1924 – Freshman Triangular Debates – *Resolved: that the United States Should Adopt a Uniform Marriage and Divorce Law.*
University of North Carolina, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, D. S. Haworth, B. W. Walker & W. P. Howard
North Carolina Won. Held at Chapel Hill

1924 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – Monie G. Stamey, Chairman, L. Earl Andrews, Harry T. Wright, Dockery D. Lewis, J. Elmer Hilburn, Grady S. Patterson, Sec.

1924 – Freshman Triangular Debates – *Resolved: that the Philippine Islands be Granted Their Immediate and Complete Independence.*
Wake, Affirmative, Ralph Carlton, C. R. Tew, T. W. Baker; Davidson, Negative, Landron Williams, L. D. Wharton & E. R. Ervin
Wake Won, 2-1. Held at Davidson.

1924 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved: that the United States Should Adopt the Cabinet–Parliamentary Form of Government.*
College of Charleston, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, D. D. Lewis, S. L. Blanton
Wake Won. Held in Charleston, SC

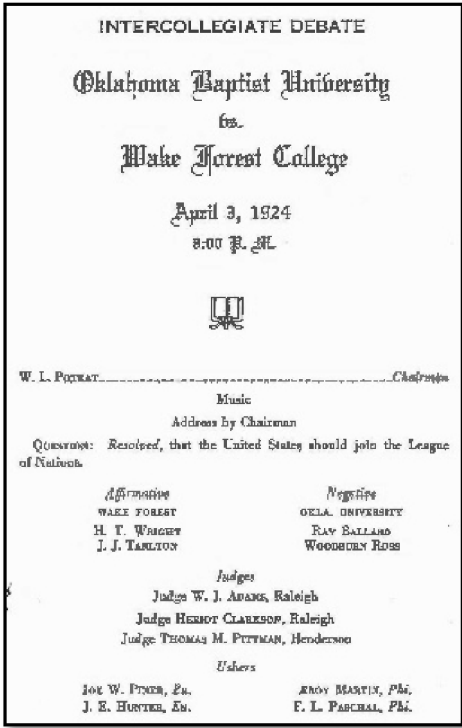
1924 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved: that the United States Should Adopt the Cabinet–Parliamentary Form of Government.*
Wake, Affirmative, C. B. Earp & L. E. Andrews; William and Mary, Negative.
William and Mary Won, 2-1.

1924, April 3 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: that the United States Should enter the league of nations.*
Wake, Affirmative, J. J. Tarlton & H. T. Wright; Okla. Baptist, Negative, Ray Ballard & Woodburn Ross
Okla. Baptist Won, 2–1. Held at Wingate Hall.
W. L. Poteat, Chairman; Judges: W. J. Adams, Heriot Clarkson, Thomas M. Pittman.

1924–1925 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – D. D. Lewis, Chairman, S. L. Blanton, L. A. Peacock, H. L. Snuggs, C. B. Earp, C. R. Holmes, Sec.

1925, Apr 8 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: that the United States Should Adopt the Cabinet–Parliamentary Form of Government.*
Furman, Affirmative, J. A. Gathing & L. H. Fowler; Wake, Negative, L. B. Moseley & D. D. Lewis
Wake Won 4-1. Held at Meredith College, Raleigh
Dr. J. L. Peacock Pres. Shaw Univ. Presided, Judges: WP Stacy Chief Justice and Supreme Court, Associate Justice Clarkson, Judge Crawford Biggs, Dr. T. PB. Harrison Prof. NC State, and Charles F Meserve, president Emeritus, Shaw

1925 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved: that the issuance of tax–exempt securities should be prohibited by amendment to the federal Constitution.*
Aff, Phi, O. L. Norment & D. D. Lewis; Negative, Eu, Hoyt Blackwell, & L. B. Mosley
Affirmative Won, 2-1



1925, Nov – Society Day – *Resolved: That the United States should own and operate the coal mines.*
 Affirmative, Phi, G. N. Ashley & D. V. Walker; Negative, Eu, Elmer Cloer & W. V. Howard
 Negative Won, *Old Gold and Black* reported fewer than 100 attended.

1926 – Inter–South Carolina – Georgia tour collegiate Debates – *Resolved: that the United States Should Adopt the Cabinet–Parliamentary Form of Government.*
 A. S. Gillespie & C. R. Tew
 Debates at Wofford College, Furman University, Mercer University

1926 – Inter-Collegiate Debate – Resolved: That the operation of coal mines in the United States should be regulated by a federal commission.
 Richmond, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, T. W. Baker, Elmer Clore, J. T. Gaskill; Wake.
 Decision won by Affirmative

1926, Feb – Anniversary Day – *Resolved: That the United States should enter the World Court as proposed by President Harding.*
 Phi, Affirmative, G. F. Johnson & F. H. Malone; Eu, Negative, R. E. Wall & J. S. Hopkins.
 Affirmative Won.
 Anniversary Day speaker Dr. S. H. Templeman, Pastor First Baptist Elizabeth City.

1925–1926 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – L. B. Moseley, President, C. R. Tew, Sec., A. S. Gillespie, C. B. Earp, O. L. Norment, B. W. Walker

1925, May 9 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That Congress should be Empowered to Over–ride by a Two–Thirds Vote Decision of the Supreme Court Declaring Acts of Congress Unconstitutional.*
 Wake, Affirmative, C. R. Holmes, O. L. Norment & J. J. Tarlton; Davidson, Negative.
 Davidson Won. Held at Queens College Charlotte

1925, Apr 24 – Triangle Debates – *Resolved: That Congress should be Empowered to Over–ride by a Two–Thirds Vote Decision of the Supreme Court Declaring Acts of Congress Unconstitutional.*
 Wake Affirmative, Hoyt Blackwell & D. S. Haworth, Jr.; College of Charleston, Negative, R. W. Marks & D. C. Smith
 Wake Won, 3-0. Held at Wake.

1925, Apr 24 – Triangle Debates – *Resolved: That Congress should be Empowered to Over–ride by a Two–Thirds Vote Decision of the Supreme Court Declaring Acts of Congress Unconstitutional.*
 Wake, Negative, A. S. Gillespie & C. R. Tew
 Wake Negative, Won, 2-1, Held at William and Mary

1925 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That Congress should be Empowered to Over–ride by a Two–Thirds Vote Decision of the Supreme Court Declaring Acts of Congress Unconstitutional.*
 Baylor, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, S. L. Blanton & C. E. Earp
 Wake Won, unanimous. Held at Memphis, TN (Presumable Southern Baptist Convention)

1925, Apr 7 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That North Carolina Should Ratify the Port Terminal and Water Transportation Act.*
 Davidson, Affirmative, F. D. Daniel, A. F. Dillard Leo Pritchett; Wake, Negative, G. N. Ashley, I. O. Brady, & W. C. Whitley
 Davidson Won. Freshman Triangular Debates

1925 – *Resolved: that the House Condemns the Present System of Prohibition in the United States.*
 Wake, Affirmative, Elmer Cloer, W. S. Gilmore, & C. M. Perry; *University of North Carolina*
 UNC Won 2–1, Held at Wake.

1926, Mar 18 – *Resolved: That Congress should be Empowered to Over–ride by a Two–Thirds Vote Decision of the Supreme Court Declaring Acts of Congress Unconstitutional.*
 Affirmative, Arizona, Fenimore Cooper & Carlton Wicart; Negative, Wake: J. S. Hopkins & O. L. Norment
 Wake Won, Audience vote, 210 to 77. Held at Wake. Wake Forest President W. L. Poteat presided.

1926, Apr 15 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States Should Recognize the Soviet Government of Russia.*
 Wake. Negative, D. S. Haworth, Jr. & R. E. Wall; William and Mary
 Held at Wake.

1926, Apr 27 – 30 – Intercollegiate Debates – South Carolina–Georgia Tour – *Resolved: That the United States Should Recognize the Soviet Government of Russia.*
 Wake, Affirmative, A. S. Gillespie & C. R. Tew (all three debates)
 Wofford College, at Spartanburg, SC Mercer Univ. at Macon, Furman Univ. at Greenville, SC. Mercer debate was radio broadcast.

1926, Apr 23 – Inter–collegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the Operation of the Coal Mines in the United States be Regulated by a Federal Commission.*
 Wake, Affirmative, T. W. Baker, Elmer Cloer & J. T. Gaskill; Richmond, Gordon Wilkins, Negative, Herbert Smithers &, Richard Edwards
 Richmond Won 2–1. Held at Wake.

1926, Apr 9 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the Federal Government Should Control and Operate the Coal Mines.*
 Wake, Affirmative, C. B. Earp, F. H. Malone & L. B. Moseley; Pittsburg. Negative, Fred Hamlin, Leo Shapiro & Norman K. Matlis.
 Wake Won 129 to 63. Held at Wake.
 May have for the first time used “open forum plan” – three on each side, the team effecting the greatest audience shift was declared the winner.

1926, Apr 15 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the Federal Government Should Control and Operate the Coal Mines.*
William & Mary, Affirmative, Frank Marston & R. E. B. Stewart; Wake, Negative, R. E. Wall & D. S. Haworth
At Wake Forest University

1926 – Freshmen triangular debates – – *Resolved: That the Federal Government Should Control and Operate the Coal Mines.*
Joe Carlton, G. L. Potts, S. G. Wallace, C. Brisson, F. M. Howard, & W. S. Privette.
Home & home with Carolina and Davidson

1926, May – Inter-Collegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should recognized the Soviet Government of Russia.*
Wake, C. B. Earp, F. H. Malone & L. B. Moseley
Southern Tour – Birmingham Southern College, at Birmingham, AL, Texas Christian University, Baylor Univ. at Waco, TX, Simmons Univ. at Houston, TX

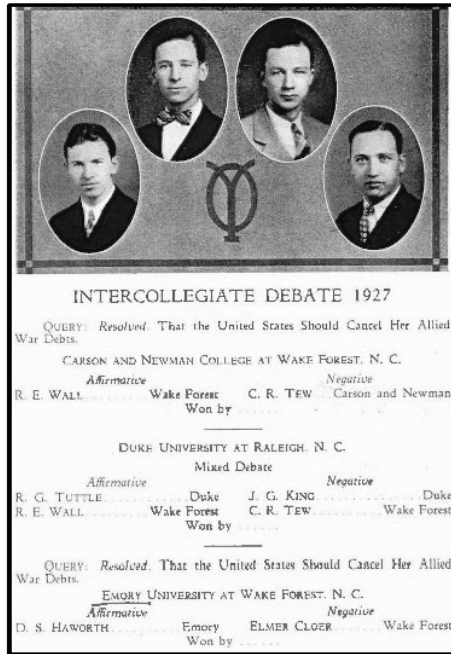
1926, Nov 3 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the military forces of the United States should be consolidated into the department of national defense with subdivisions of Army, Navy, and Air service.*
Phi, Affirmative, M. B. Cree & F. M. Howard; Eu, Negative, R. O. Hendrick & W. B. Matheny.
Decision for Negative.

1927 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved: That Congress should provide for a unified department of national defense, with coordinate divisions for the army, the navy, and the air service.*
Phi Affirmative, G. N. Ashley & G. F. Johnson (perhaps F. H. Malone); Eu, Negative, B. T. Henderson & B. W. Walker
Decision for the Negative.
Anniversary Debaters, *Old Gold and Black* Headline – “Bone Dry Win”

1927 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – C. R. Tew, Chairman, B. W. Walker, Secretary, G. F. Johnson, R. E. Wall, E. Cloer
Tew was also student body president

1927, Feb. 23 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cancel Inter-Allied war debts.*
Carson-Newman, Affirmative, R. T Parks & Glenn F. White; Wake, Negative, R. E. Wall & C. R. Tew
Wake Won, 2-1. Held at Wake.

1927 Feb. 26 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cancel Inter-Allied war debts.*



Affirmative, R. G. Tuttle (Duke) & R. E. Wall (Wake); Negative, J. G. King (Duke) & C. R. Tew (Wake)
Negative Won, Audience decision
Held at Peace Institute, Raleigh, the debate used mixed teams, with a Duke and Wake debater on each team.

1927, April 5 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cancel Inter-Allied war debts.*
Emory, Affirmative, Glenn Rainey & Warren Cox; Negative, Wake: Elmer Cloer & D. A. Haworth
Wake Won, 3-0. Held at Wake.
Dr. W. L. Poteat, presiding; Judges E. H. Malone, Dr. H. H. Johnson, W. R. Mills

1927 – Western Tour-Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cancel Inter-Allied war debts.*
Affirmative, –R. E. Wall & C. R., Tew & D. S., Haworth, Jr.
Emory and Henry, at Emory Va., Milligan college at Milligan, TN., Carson Newman College Colgate Univ. NY at Louisville Ky.
Wake won first 3 debates, lost to Colgate

1927, Feb. 21 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cancel Inter-Allied war debts.*
Wake: R. E. Wall & C. R. Tew; Carson-Newman: Glenn F White & A. T. Parks
At Jefferson City, Tenn.

1927, 5 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cancel Inter-Allied war debts.*
NC State College, Affirmative, H. H. Rogers & C. L. Straughn; Wake, Negative, B. T. Henderson & B. W. Walker
NC State Won 2-1. Held at Meredith College

1927 – Intercollegiate Debates Three debate series – *Resolved: That the Volstead Act should be modified so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.*
Wake, B. T. Henderson & B. W. Walker
North Carolina state college at Raleigh, South Carolina Presbyterian college at Rock Hill, & Wofford college at Spartanburg, SC
1927 team was very active in intercollegiate debates, which characterized most of 1920s. Photo: *News and Observer*, June 5, 1927, p. 22.

1927 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That the Volstead Act should be modified so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.*
G. N. Ashley & G. F. Johnson
Four debate series, three with this team – Five-day train tour. Roanoke college at Salem Va., Lost, Hampden Sidney college at Hampden Sydney, VA. (Won 2-1), & William and Mary college at Williamsburg, VA (Won 2-1).

1927, Mar19 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That the Eighteenth Amendment should be abolished.*

Wake, T. W. Baker, B. W. Walker, & W. C. Whitley; Bucknell, Eugene Halleran, Fred Heather, & Bruce Miller
Bucknell Won, 2-1. at Wake Forest
Bucknell described as “one of the leading Baptist Educational institutions of the North.” We are Democrats,” said Prof R. A. Hawes coach, of the debating team from Bucknell University. He added, “outside of Philadelphia PA is Democratic any way, and while most North Carolinians think of our state as being dyed in the wool Republican, there are plenty of good Democrats in it.” *The News and Observer*, March 23, 1927, P 16.
Judges: Supreme Court Justice Harriet Clarkson, John Livingston, and Jay Crawford Biggs, lawyer and former judge.

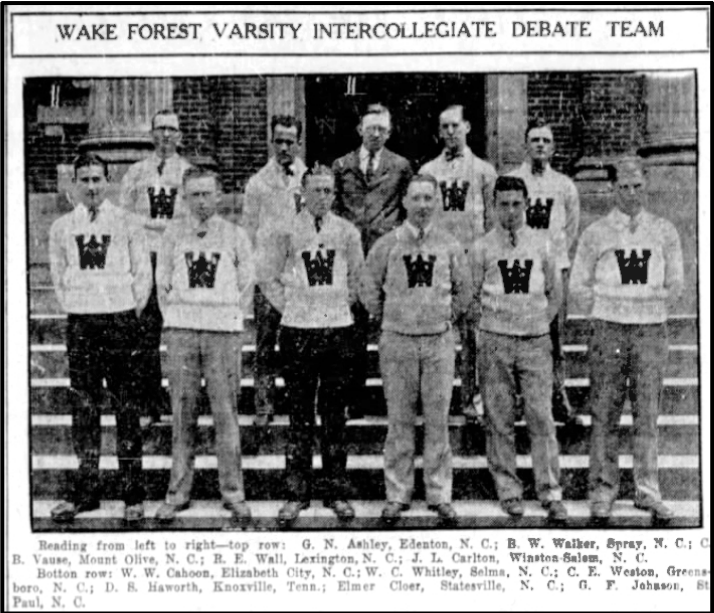
1927 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the eighteenth Amendment should be abolished.*
Wake, C. E. Weston & C. B. Bause
Mercer University at Wake

1927 – Freshman debates – *Resolved: That the McNary–Haugen Bill in a proper measure for the relief of the nation’s farmers.*
Debate at Wake, Wake. Affirmative, J. R. Bender & J. C. Reynolds
Debate at Wingate Jr. Col., Wake
Negative, C. E. Baucom & M. L. Griffin
Wake Won at home, Lost at Wingate
Dr. H. B. Jones, presiding, Wingate Memorial Hall. Jones is was half the winning team returning from Randolph-Macon win and huge celebration in 1909.

1927, Mar 26 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved, That Congress should provide for the uniform marriage and divorce law.*
Johns Hopkins Affirmative, Eugene O’Dunne & Donald C. Niles; Wake, Negative, C. L. Cohoon & J. L. Carlton
Wake Won 3-0 and hosted.
Judges: J. S. Manning, former NC Atty. Gen., A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. C. Cunningham, NC State.

1927 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the Philippines should be granted their immediate and complete independence*
Phi, Affirmative, W. S. Privott & C. E. Weston; Eu, Negative, B. T. Henderson & P. W. Cooper
Negative Won, 2-1

1927, April 20, 22 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved, That the Volstead Act should be modified so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.*
Wake won in 20th debate, lost 22nd debate. Debates with Presbyterian (SC) (Wofford).



1927, Dec 9 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should revise her tariff laws so as to permit of free trade with any other nation on a reciprocal basis.*
Wake, Affirmative, G. N. Ashley & Joe L. Carlton; Emory & Henry, Negative, C. H. Baylor. & C. B. Hudgins
Wake Won 2–1

1927 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect by armed force capital invested in foreign lands, except after a formal declaration of war.*
Wake, Affirmative, G. N. Ashley & W. B. Matheny; State Teachers College of Virginia, Negative, Louise More & Eloise McCormick

1928 – Anniversary Day – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect by armed force capital invested in foreign lands, except for a formal declaration of war.*
Phi, Affirmative, G. N. Ashley & W. W. Cohoon; Eu, Negative, W. B. Matheny & Joe Carlton
Negative Won
Address by Dr. E. W. Sikes, President Clemson; “The effects of education and religion on the production of wealth.”

1927-1928 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – Elmer Cloer, Chairman, G. N. Ashley, Secretary, Joe L. Carlton, B. T. Herndon, J. B. Mattison, W. C. Whitley, Coach: Dr. G. W. Paschal

1928 – Northern tour, Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect by armed force capital invested in foreign lands, except after a formal declaration of war.*
Wake, W. W. Cohoon & A. T. Binkley
Johns Hopkins at Baltimore, Hampton–Sydney at Lynchburg Virginia, William and Mary at Williamsburg, Furman, at Meredith college, Simmons University
Wake Affirmative at first three, Negative last two.

1928 – Western tour, Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect by armed force capital invested in foreign lands, except after a formal declaration of war.*
Wake, G. N. Ashley, Joe Carlton, & W. B. Matheny
Presbyterian at Rock Hill. C., Wofford at Spartanburg S. C., Emory Univ. Atlanta, Mercer at Macon. Ga, Carson Newman at Chattanooga, Tenn., Carson Newman at Jefferson City Tennessee.

1928 – Intercollegiate Debates – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect by armed force capital invested in foreign lands, except after a formal declaration of war.*
Wake, Negative, R. Paul Caudill, Wade Bostic, & Joe Carlton
William and Mary at Wake, Wake Negative, Won; Univ. of Florida at Louisburg College, N. C.; High Point College at Castalia, N. C.; Lincoln Memorial Univ. at Wake; Gettysburg college at Saint. Mary’s school, Raleigh, N. C.

1928, Feb. 17 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the increased power of the Federal Government as shown during the last quarter of a century indicates a wise tendency.*
University of West Virginia, Affirmative, Hubert A. Kay & J. Brooks Lawson; Wake, Negative, W. S. Privott & P. W. Cooper
At Wake Forest.

1928, Feb 22 – Intercollegiate Debates – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the increased power of the Federal Government as shown during the last quarter of a century indicates a wise tendency.*
Wake, Affirmative, W. B. Matheny & G. N Ashley; VA State Teachers, Negative, Louise McCormick & Ella Louise Moore.
Virginia State Teachers College Won. Held at Wake.
Old Gold & Black reported it was the first time the Wake Forest men debated an all-female team.

1928, Feb 28 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved, that the United States should cease to protect by armed force capital invested in foreign lands, except after a formal declaration of war.*
William and Mary, Affirmative, D. Arthur Kelsey, Edwin Lambert, & W. H. Elliott; Wake, Negative, Joe Carlton, Wade Bostic, & Paul Caudill
Wake Won by “considerable majority of Vote”

1928, Feb 29 – Intercollegiate Debates– *Resolved, that the United States should cease to protect by armed force capital invested in foreign lands, except after a formal declaration of war.*
Florida, Affirmative, Sam Milan, Edwin L. Miller, & B. C. Thornal; Wake, Negative, Joe Carlton, Wade Bostic, & Paul Caudill
Florida Won, Audience Decision. Held at Louisburg College

1928, Mar 6 – Intercollegiate Debates
Furman, Affirmative, Charles W. Burts & J. K. Looper; Wake, Negative, W. W. Cohoon & O. T. Binkley
Wake Won. Held at Meredith College, Raleigh

1928, Mar – Intercollegiate Debates
Gettysburg, Affirmative, A. G. D. Wiles, W. V. Davies & L. R. Tabor ; Wake, Negative, H. C. Hopkins, Luther Robinson, Joe Carlton
Gettysburg Won. 2–1. Held at St. Mary’s College, Raleigh
“Speaking before an audience of beautiful girls.” *Old Gold and Black*, March 17, 1928

1928, Mar29 – Intercollegiate Debate
Wake, Affirmative, G.N. Ashley & W. B. Matheny; Wofford College, Negative, F. C. Hodges & C. A. Plyer
Wake Won., Held at Sanford High School, NC

1928 – Intercollegiate Debate
Wake, Luther Robinson & H. C. Hopkins; High Point College, G. W. Andrews & J. Elwood Carroll
At Castalia High School, Castalia NC

1928, Mar 31 – *Resolved, That the system up primary elections for state and national officers should be abandoned.*
Wake, P. W. Cooper, C. H. Griffin & Paul Caudill; Waynesburg College, PA, I. Ray Johnson Kenneth T. Shelton, & Harland I. Casteel

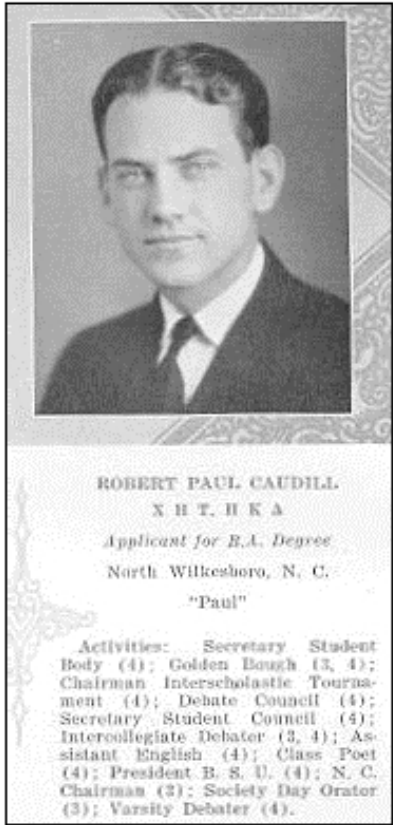
1928, Apr 11 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect capital investment by armed force foreign countries, except after a formal declaration of war.*
Lincoln Memorial University, TN, Affirmative, Ernest Fields & Frank Lewis; Wake, Negative, Luther Robinson & H. C. Hopkins
Wake won, unanimous. Held at Wake.

1928 – Freshman Debates – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect capital investment by armed force foreign countries, except after a formal declaration of war.*
Wake, J. W Earp & J. W. Hill; At Wingate, D. R. McClory & G. W. Reams vs. Wingate college

1929, Feb 25 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect capital investment by armed force foreign countries, except after a formal declaration of war.*
Carson Newman, Affirmative, H. L Beasley & R. H. Satterfield;
Wake, Negative, Wade Bostic & Joe Carlton
Judges: Heriot Clarkson, W. P. Stacy, Rev. H. G. Lane; president: Dr. F. P. Gaines.

1929 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – E. B. Dozier, President, W. L. Warfford, Sec., W. W. Cohoon, J. L. Carlton, J. B. Mattison, R. Paul Caudill, A. L. Aycock
The *Howler’s* Senior History said “This year the debating team won the Southeastern championship of the Pi Kappa Delta national forensic fraternity.” p. 76; there were 26 debates.

1928, Nov 17 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect capital investment by armed force foreign countries, except after a formal declaration of war.*
Eu, Affirmative, R. Paul Caudill & Wade Brown; Phi, Negative, R. L. Robinson & H. Bostic
Negative Won.
Paul Caudill was very loyal to Wake Debate, responding to every call for alumni information with detail. One of his debates on unanimous jury was published and is available, *University Debaters Annual: Constructive or Rebuttal Speeches Delivered in Debates of American Colleges and Universities During the College Year, 1927 – 1928*. New York, the H. W. Wilson Company, 1928.



1929 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect capital investment by armed force foreign countries, except after a formal declaration of war.*
 Phi, Affirmative, J. R. Bender & E. C. Shoe; Negative, Eu R. K. Benfield & W. L. Warfford.
 Affirmative Won.

1929 – Annual Interscholastic Tournament – R. Paul Caudill, Chairman, T. S. Lawrence, Sec., J. M. Early, J. W. Earp, G. W. Reams, R. K. Benfield, J. A. McMillan, Alumni Rep., H. W. Carroll, Fac. Advisor, A. L. Aycok, Fac. Secretary.

1929, May 3 – Freshman Debates – *Query: Resolved: That the Federal Government should own, operate and develop the principal sources of hydro-electric power of the Nation.*
 Wake Affirmative, Cartey Lowery & F. M. Averitt.
 Campbell College Won. Debate at Campbell.

1929, May 3 – Freshman Debates – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect capital investment by armed force foreign countries, except after a formal declaration of war.*
 Wake, Negative, G. G. Martin & A. B. Carroll
 Wake Won. Wake Hosted.

1929, May 8 – Triangular debates – *Resolved: That the United States should cease to protect capital investment by armed force foreign countries, except after a formal declaration of war.*
 Phi, A. B. Carroll, Jr. & F. M. Averitt., Alt. J. A. Wallace; Eu, G. A. Martin & Cartey Lourey, Alt. H. C. May
 Negative, Hosting Carolina, Wake won; Affirmative at Davidson, decision not known.

1929, Feb 25 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved: That a substitute for the present jury system should be adopted.*
 Carson Newman, Affirmative, H. L. Beasley, R. H. Satterfield; Wake, Negative, Wade Bostic, Joe Carlton
 Wake Won. Judges: Heriot Clarkson, W. P. Stacy, Rev. H. G. Lane; president: Dr. F. P. Gaines

1929-1930 – Intercollegiate Debate Council – Earle L. Bradley, President, Wake H. Bostick, Sec., H. C. Carroll, R. M. Woodard, J. M. Early, W. L. Warfford, Coach Dr. J. Rice Quisenberry

1929, Mar 14 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
 Davidson, Affirmative, Z. B. Long & W. B. McGuire; Wake, Negative, “Max: Griffin & R. L. Robinson
 Davidson Won.

1929, March 16 – Pi Kappa Delta Convention – *Resolved: That there should be a substitute for the trial by jury.*
 N. C. State, Affirmative, Buchanan & Burroughs; Wake, Negative, W. H. Bostic & A. L. Carlton (in all three debates)
 Wake won, 2–1. Debate at Meredith College
 Pi Kappa Delta Convention Cont. – West Virginia Wesleyan Col. – *Resolved: That there should be a substitute for the trial by jury.*

Semi-Finals, Wake Won
 Pi Kappa Delta Convention Cont. – Wofford College – *Resolved: That there should be a substitute for the trial by jury.*
 Finals, Wake Won Championship

1929, Apr 11 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That there should be a substitute for the trial by jury.*
 Wake, Affirmative, Luther Robinson & R. K. Benfield vs Hampton Sydney
 Wake won 2–1. At Hampton–Sydney, VA

1929, Mar 19 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That there should be a substitute for the trial by jury.*
 Wake, Affirmative, J. M. Early & C. L. Patrick; Richmond, Negative, Ernest L. Honts & W. H. Bennett, Jr.
 Richmond Won. Debate at Wake.

1929. April 12 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That there should be a substitute for the trial by jury.*
 Richmond Affirmative; Wake, Negative, E. C. Shoe & Luther Robinson
 Richmond Won 2-1. At Richmond.

1929, April 13 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That there should be a substitute for the trial by jury.*
 Wake Affirmative, R. K. Benfield & Luther Robinson; Negative, William and Mary College.
 Open Forum, no decision

1929, Dec 11-13 – Triangular Debates – *Resolved: That there should be a substitute for the trial by jury.*
 Vs. Carolina & N. C. State, W. H. Bostick & A. B. Carroll, Vs. High Point., H. H. Deaton & S. W. Miller,
 At Carolina–CH; At N. C. State; Host High Point
 Carolina won Triangular debates,

1930 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
 Eu Affirmative, H. H. Deaton & S. W. Miller; Phi Negative, Wade H. Bostick & A. B. Carroll
 Negative Won

1930, Jan 14 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
 Wake, Affirmative, W. H. Bostick & A. B. Carroll; Virginia Teachers College, Negative, Francis Wilson & Mary Baskerville
 Host Virginia State Teachers Col (Farmville, VA)
 Va. Teacher College Won 2-1.; W. L. Poteat, Presided

1930 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
 Phi, Affirmative, W. H. Bostick & J. M. Early; Eu, Negative, E. L. Bradley & B. M. Tomberlin
 Affirmative Won

1930 – Interscholastic Tournament – J. W. Earp, Chairman, S. L. Morgan, Vice–Chairman, C. A. Maddry, Recording Sec., Fred Fletcher, Corresponding Sec., A L. Aycock, Fac. Advisor

1930 – Freshmen Debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Phi, E. L. Smith, R. H. Burns, Jr., Alt LeRoy Lumpkin; Eu, Lew D. Hageman, T. R. Mitchell, Alt Gilmore Cross.

1930, Nov 22 – Society Day – *Resolved: That it should be the policy of the Baptist of North Carolina to make their colleges wholly co-educational.*
Affirmative, Eu, Harold H. Deaton & W. Herschel Ford; Negative, Phi, Butler Pruitt, & E. Leonidas Smith, Alt. H. L. Bridges
Negative Won, 2-1

1930, Mar 1 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That it should be the policy of the Baptist of North Carolina to make their colleges wholly co-educational.*
Chowan College, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, H. H. Deaton & S. W. Miller
Murfreesboro, NC

1930, Mar 4 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Wake, Affirmative, E. L. Bradley & W. H. Bostock, University of South Carolina, Negative
Debate held in Franklinton, NC

1930, Mar 6 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Wake, Affirmative, A. M Church & E. L. Smith; Elon College, Negative
Debate held in Youngsville, NC

1930, Mar 1 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Chowen College, Affirmative, Mary Lou Martin & Isla Poole; Wake, Negative, H. H. Deaton & S. W. Miller
Wake Won 2–1, Debate at Murfreesboro, NC
The gossip surrounding the debate speculated that the Chowan women were competing for school recess. If they won their administration would cancel some school days.

1930, Apr – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Wake, F. W. Averitt & G. A. Martin; Davidson College
Held at Wake

1930 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Howard College, Furman University, Appalachian State Teachers College, University of Boston, Asheville normal, Waynesburg University

1930 – Intercollegiate debates – Southern and Western tour – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Wake, H. H. Deaton & W. H. Bostik
Debates vs. Furman Univ., Emory Univ., Howard (Birmingham, AL), Return trip, Mars Hill
Debates were combined with the trip to Pi Kappa Delta Nationals, Wichita, KS. The beginning era of tournaments

1930 – Intercollegiate debates – Western State Tour – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
E. L. Bradley, H. L. Bridges & A. B. Carroll, Jr.
Debates vs Elon college, High Point College

1930 Feb 7 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Wake Affirmative, H. H. Deaton & S. W. Miller; Catawba, Negative, J. Levens & R. Winters
Held in Youngsville, NC
Old Gold & Black – Instead of following the first constructive speech immediately with the rebuttal, a 5–minute intermission was given in which to collect the materials for these shorter speeches.

1930 Feb 8 Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Wake, Affirmative, A. B. Carroll & W. H. Bostic; N. C. State, Negative, McKinnon & Anderson
N. C. State
At Meredith College, Raleigh

1930, Mar29 Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Wake, E. L. Smith & J. R. Early vs Hampton–Sydney
At Wake, Wake Won 2-1

1930, Mar29 Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*
Wake, H. H. Deaton & W. H. Bostik; Furman University
Wake Won 3-0. Held at Greenville,
Part of Trip to Pi Kappa Delta Nationals, Wichita, KS
On the way to the biennial Convention of Pi Kappa Delta, Wichita, KS. Dr. Quisenberry, Center, Coach, Dana E. Jester, upper left, extempore Speaker, Raymond Long, Upper right, orator; Wade H. Bostick, lower Left, varsity debate manager and veteran debater and Harold H. Deaton, lower right, varsity debater. “In making the trip to the middle west, the car pictured above left Atlanta, Georgia,

and after 38 hours of steady driving by the team, reached Wichita, Kansas the following day, a distance of 1138 miles. On the return trip to North Carolina, the Car covered over 1500 miles in 43 hours of actual elapsed time.” *The News and Observer*, April 13, 1930, p. 4.

Original picture was taken by the staff photographer of *The Beacon*, Wichita (Kan.) Daily, Riverside Park during the P. K. D. tournament. The debate team is shown with several friends and the collegiate “Chevvy,” which made the long trip possible for the squad. Over 4,000 miles were covered in approximately 98 driving hours while going to and coming from the convention. *Old Gold and Black*, April 12, 1930, p.2.



On to Wichita, 1930

1930, April – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*

Wake, H. H. Deaton & W. H. Bostik vs Mars Hill College
Non-Decision Debate

These debates took place on the return Trip to Pi Kappa Nationals. It was said, after their 1300-mile return trip that, “the debaters were so exhausted by their exertions that one of the debaters fell asleep at the table while waiting his turn.” *Old Gold and Black*, April 13, 1930.

1930, April – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*

Wake, F. W. Averitt & G. A. Martin vs. Davidson College
Held at Mitchell Col., Statesville, NC

1930, April – Freshman Debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*

Home and Away. At Wake, Wake Affirmative, T. R. Mitchell & E. L. Smith; At Wingate, Wake, Negative, Robert H. Burns, Jr., & LeRoy Lumpkin vs. Wingate Jr. College
Double-header. Won 2-1 at home, Away, lost 3-0

1930. May 10 Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*

Home, Wake, Affirmative, Thomas R. Mitchell & E. Leonidas Smith; Away, Wake, Negative, LeRoy Lumpkin & Robert H. Burns vs Davidson College
Double-header, Wake won both, 3-0

In the season’s freshman contests Wake won seven, lost one, declared themselves State champions. *Old Gold & Black*, May 17, 1930

1930, Nov 13 Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police protection.*

1st debate Wake, Negative, H. L. Bridges & T. R. Mitchell, 2nd debate Wake, Affirmative, F. M. Averette & G. A. Martin vs. N.C. State – Non-Decision
Two debates, 1st at YMCA Auditorium, Raleigh. These were audience debates, but also practice debates for the new season

1931, Feb. 3 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*

Eu, Affirmative, H. H. Deaton & W. H. Ford; Phi Negative, A. B. Carroll, Jr. & E. L. Smith
Eu, Affirmative Won, 3-0

Judges, Leslie Campbell, Campbell College, Hubert Poteat, A. C. Reid, Wake

1931, Feb 5 – Intercollegiate debate – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*

Farmville State Teacher’s College, Affirmative, Elizabeth Johnson & Mabel Barksdale; Wake, Negative, Harold Deaton & Leonidas Smith

Farmville State Teacher’s Won 2-1. Debate at Wake.

1931, Feb. 12 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*

State, Affirmative, Ward & H. B. Amos; Wake, Negative, Harold Deaton & Leonidas Smith
Wake Won, 2-0. Held at N. C. State College.

The win against state qualified Wake for the Pi Kappa Delta Southeastern Championships. The 2-0 decision stood, as the judges agreed and the third vote, the audience, was not needed.

1931, Feb. 18– Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*

Wake, Affirmative, Harold Deaton & Leonidas Smith; State, Negative, Dwight Stokes & H. B. Amos
N.C. State College

At Wake, Decision, 1-1-1. Held at Wake

The judge’s decision was 1-1 requiring a vote of the audience who received ballots prior to the debate and shifted their opinion toward free trade; a home court advantage, *Old Gold & Black*, February., 21. 1931

1931, Feb 26 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*

Catawba College, Affirmative, Charles Warlick & Raymond Winters; Wake Forest, Negative, Wade Brown & Butler Pruitt
Non-decision

1931, Mar 2 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*

Wake, Affirmative, Archie Carroll & Herschel Ford vs. Waynesburg College, PA
Wake Won. Held at Wake.

1931, Mar 9 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*
Asheville Normal College (Women’s college), Affirmative, Francis Rhodes, Hazeline Campbell, & Mabel Dale; Wake Forest: Edwin Hyde, Len Hagaman, & R. H. Burns
Asheville Normal Won

1931, Mar 12 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*
Temple, Affirmative, William A. Hammon & Bernard P Watson; Wake, Negative, E. Leonidas Smith & W. H. Ford
Wake Won. Held at Meredith college, Raleigh.

1931 – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*
Davidson, Affirmative, John C. Matthews & Riley D. Powell
Wake, Negative, Harold Deaton Leonidas Smith
t Peace Institute Auditorium, Raleigh
1931, Mar 28 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade.*
Richmond, Affirmative, James W. Dowd & Gerhardt C. Hendrickson; Wake, Negative, H. H. Deaton & E. L. Smith
Wake Won, 2-1. Richmond Hosted.
Richmond and Emory, Home and Away held the same night

1931, Mar 28 – Intercollegiate Debates
Emory, Affirmative, Hoyt Dobbs & William Woodruff; Wake, Negative, W. H. Ford & W. M. Grogan
Wake Won, 2-1
Judges A. B. Combs, Clyde Douglas, Rev. J. A. Easily

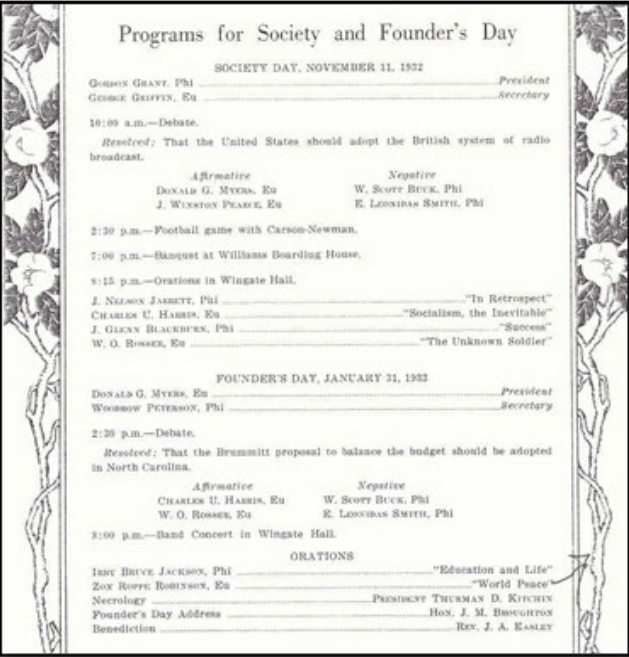
1931 – Intercollegiate Debates
Vs. Tennessee Wesleyan
Wake Won

1931, Nov 14 – Society Day – *Resolved, that the United States should recognize the present Soviet government of Russia.*
Eu, Affirmative, W. H. Ford & W. Mack Grogan; Phi, Negative, W. Scott Buck & E. Leonidas Smith
Decision for Affirmative, 2-1
Unlike the standard football game offered as entertainment on society day, in 1931 the feature was a tennis match between Duke and Wake. "The Methodists Won."

1931, Apr 24: May 2 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the nations should adopt a policy of free trade.*
Wake: 1st debate, Burroughs & Washburn: 2nd Debate, Holloman & Myers
Wingate Junior College, 2-1 Two debates, 1st at Wake, 2nd at Wingate

1931, Nov 23; Nov 25 – Intercollegiate debates *Resolved: that Congress should enact legislation providing for the centralized control of industry.*
State University, Raleigh vs. Wake: H. H. Deaton & W. S. Buck., 25th debate at Apex – W. H. Ford & D. L. Smith
Non-decision debate

1931-1932 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: that Congress should enact legislation providing for the centralized control of industry.*
N. C. State, 1931 – November 23, 1931, November 25, 1931 January 7, 1932, January 15, 1932 (All Non–decision): Catawba College, Feb 3, 1932 (Non-decision – two debates – C. N. Harris & J. C. Murchison); Campbell College, Feb 9, 1932 (Two non–decision debates)
N. C. State, 1932 – Jan 7, (Jack Murchison & Zon Robinson), Jan 15 (Carl Ousley & W. O. Rosser), Feb 11 (Leonidas Smith & Harold Deaton – Loss); Feb 17, 1932 (Won) (Herschel Ford & Scott Buck,); Feb 25, 1932 (At Peace Institute, Raleigh – E. L. Smith, Scott Buck, Harold Deaton. C. V. Harris, and Jack Murchison –four–man debate – non–decision)
Duke, Feb 29, 1932 (Leonidas Smith & Harold Deaton – Non–decision), University of South Carolina, Mar5, 1932 (Harold Deaton & Scott Buck, Won); Rollins College, Mar12, 1932 (Leonidas Smith & Harold Deaton –Loss); Waynesburg College, Mar19, 1932; Asheville Teachers College, Mar 23, 1932 (Won) (W. Scott Buck & Carl Ousley, Won, 2–1); University of Pittsburgh, Mar26, 1932 (Loss); Intermountain College (Loss), Baylor University (Won); Gustavus Adolphus (Won); Centre College (Won); Bowling Green (Loss) Louisiana State University (Won); Lees–McCrae (Won); Tennessee Wesleyan (Won); University of Florida (Won); Murray (Won); Asheville (Won) Lenoir–Rhyne (Loss), Massachusetts College, Mass, Mar 25, 1932 Boston University, Mar 23, 1932 (Loss); Springfield College, North Texas State Teacher’s College



1932, Feb 2 – Founder’s Day Debates – *Resolved: That the present system of National Advertising is detrimental to the best interests of the American People.*
Phi, Affirmative, A. W. Washburn, Jr.& T. Carl Brown; Eu, Negative, Harold Deaton & W. Herschel Ford
Negative, Won
Zon Robinson was the Chief Marshal for the Philomathesian Society for Founders’ Day, Society Day Speaker, Judge Claude Allen, Tulsa OK.

1932, Nov 11 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the present system of National Advertising is detrimental to the best interests of the American People.*
Eu, Affirmative, Donald G. Myers & J. Winston Pearce; Phi, Negative, W. Scott Buck & E. Leonidas Smith
Phi Won, 4-1
Old Gold and Black, November 12, 1932. “The decision Sweet revenge for the Phis, as the Euzelians won the last decision in public debate at the Founders Day program last spring.”

1933, Jan. 14; Dec. 13, 1932 Jan. 19 – Intercollegiate/Practice Debates – *Resolved: That the United States should adopt the British system of radio broadcast.*
Wake, Affirmative, D. G. Myers & J. Nelson Jarrett; Wake, Negative, W. O. Rosser, M. H. Kendall, R. O. Poplin, H. C. Cox & A. P. Godwin
N. C. State
Two non-decision debates, one direct clash, one Oxford style
Held at City Hall in Raleigh.
Direct Clash debates where one argumentative time was advanced and debated out. The judge could interrupt once one side was so far ahead stopping debate on that issue. Direct Clash was heralded as a major innovation breakthrough primarily by the North Carolina State coach. Six years later three former Wake Forest College students who took part in that first Direct Clash were honored at the State Capital in Raleigh at the beginning of this Student Legislature, Leonidas Smith, Carl Ousley, and Harold Deaton. *Old Gold and Black*, October 28, 1939, p 1.
One-on-one school debates in this period advertised as audience debates but did not often draw a crowd. This overlapped with the development of the tournaments, the events often serving as practice debates for the upcoming season.

1933, Feb 9 – Intercollegiate/Practice Debates – PKD National Topic, 1932–33 – *Resolved, that the U.S. should agree to the cancellation of inter-allied war debts.*
Wake: Affirmative, Brown & H. C. Cox, M. H. Kendall & Robert Poplin; Negative, Myers & Jarrett –
Three non-decision debates
Vs. Campbell College

1933, Mar 8 – Intercollegiate/Practice Debates – *Resolved, that the U.S. should agree to the cancellation of inter-allied war debts.*
Vs. Furman

1933 Mar 8– Intercollegiate/Practice Debates –*Resolved, that the U.S. should agree to the cancellation of inter-allied war debts.*
Wake, Affirmative, W. Scott Buck & E. Leonidas Smith; Ashbury, Negative, Eugene Stanger & Rodney Sundburg
Vs. Asbury College, KY
Wake Lost

1933, Mar 28 – Intercollegiate/Practice Debates – *Resolved, that the U.S. should agree to the cancellation of inter-allied war debts.*
Wake, Affirmative, J. N. Jarrett & Donald Myers; Lynchburg, Negative, F. M. Collie & B. A. Stanger
Vs. Lynchburg College
Wake Won, 2-1

1933, Mar 28 – Intercollegiate/Practice Debates – *Resolved, that the U.S. should agree to the cancellation of inter-allied war debts.*
Wake, Affirmative, Scott Buck & E. L. Smith
Vs Carson-Newman
Wake Won

1933, Jan. 31 – Founder’s Day debates – *Resolved, That the budget of the State of North Carolina should be balanced on the plan proposed by Attorney General D. G. Brummett.*
Eu, Affirmative, Charles U. Harris & W. O. Rosser; Phi, Negative, W. Scott Buck & E. Leonidas Smith
Zon Robinson Delivered a Society Oration entitled “World Peace”

1933, Feb. 20 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That the Brummett proposal to balance the budget should be adopted in North Carolina*
Wake, W. Scott Buck & Leonidas Smith; Emory, Randolph Thrower & William Brady
At Wake Forest, “Secured a draw.” The newspaper account did not explain how a draw was possible.”

1933, Oct 21 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the United States should adopt a policy of non–intervention in Cuban affairs.*
Eu, Affirmative, Fred H. Sides & D. G. Myers; George Copple, alt.; Phi, Negative, J. C. Murchison, & W. Scott Buck; A. P. Godwin, alt.
Affirmative Won
99th Celebration. "Dean D. B. Bryan has declared a complete holiday for the event and it is understood that the students at Meredith who Reese received invitations will be permitted to come." *Old Gold and Black*, October 14, 1933, p1. First year to add after–dinner–speaking (humorous speeches) to the banquet, for speakers, two from each society entertained an evening banquet. Judges for the preliminaries held in by the two societies included none other than A. L. Aycock, Hubert A. Jones and Jasper L. Memory.

1933, Dec 8 – Intercollegiate/practice debates – *Resolved: that the principles of the national recovery act should be adopted as a permanent governmental policy.*
State, Affirmative, Frank W. Busby & Dwight L. Stokes; Wake, Negative, Richard England, S. Clay Cox, Jack Murchison, W. R. Dixon & Donald G. Myers
Vs. NC State, nondecision, Direct Clash style debate

1934, Jan 30 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
Eu, Affirmative, J. Winston Pearce & Donald G. Myers; Phi, Negative, W. R. Dixon & Jack Murchison
Negative Won

The official Centennial celebration of "Wake Forest Centenary has been postponed until graduation week in May, unofficial recognition that Wake Forest has rounded out its first 100 years in history will be made at the annual anniversary celebration" The society Day speaker, Bernard W. Spillman, "a distinguished lecture, author, and North Carolina Baptist Sunday school and church worker, will climax a speaking program to begin Tuesday morning with the annual debate between the two Societies. *Old Gold and Black*, January 20, 1934, P 1.

1934, Feb. 1 – Intercollegiate Debates/Practice Debate – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
N. C. State, Affirmative, Dwight Stokes & Horace Condon; Wake, Negative, J. C. Murchison & Donald C. Myers to
N. C. State College
1st Wake Won, 2-1 (Yearbook headline “National Champions go down in defeat); 2nd State Won

1934 Feb 2– Intercollegiate Debates/Practice Debate – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
Vs. North Carolina

1934, Feb 9 – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
vs. Duke University

1934, Feb – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
Wake: J. Glenn Blackburn & H. Clay Cox; Roanoke College
Non–decision

1934, Feb– Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.* Two debates
VA. Intermont College (Women Col), Helen Gibberson, Jean Keeley, Elizabeth Gochiz; Edwina Godney, & Elizabeth Goethia; Wake, Donald G. Myers, Jack Murchison, George Copple, & W. R. Dixon

1934, Jan.6; Mar3 – Intercollegiate debates/practice debates – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
Wake, Affirmative, W. R. Dixon & Donald G. Myer; Negative, George Copple & H. Clay. Cox; Campbell College, John Owsley, Plumber Sharin, Hartwell Campbell, & Hugh Archie Matthews
Non–decision Debates at Wake

1934, Mar– Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
Bucknell, Affirmative, Sam Barker & Jack Dempsey; Wake, Negative, J. C. Murchison & Donald G Myers
Decision debate

1934, Mar– Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
S. Carolina: Wiley Brown & Luke Williamson; Wake: J. C. Murchison & Donald G Myers
Vs. University of South Carolina – Decision debate

1934 Apr– *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
Wake, Donald Myers, Jack Murchison & George Copple vs. University of Florida
Old Gold and Black said there were 1700 audience members. The demonstration debate at southern tournament was held at Woodlawn high school, Birmingham Alabama. *The Howler*, 1934, indicated the debate was a non–decision affair. *The News and Observer*, April 15, 1934, p 2, however, reported a win over Florida, which apparently was a visiting team debate prior to the one in Birmingham.

1934 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: that humanism offers a better philosophy of life than does theism.*
Debate with Emory University

1934, Dec – Intercollegiate Debates
– *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
1st debate Affirmative, Wake:
George Copple & Jack Murchison;
2nd debate, Asheville Teachers
College, Melba Greer & Abbie
seals; 1st debate Asheville, Mary
Weaver & Edna Hague; 2nd debate,
Hugh Matthews & Carl Ousley
Non–decision

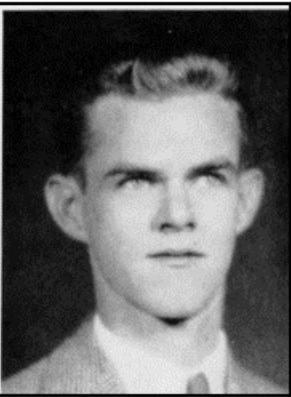
LAW SENIORS

JOHN C. MURCHISON, LL.B.
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Γ Η Γ

Phi Society 1, 2, 3; Golden Bough;
Pi Kappa Delta; Class Historian 1;
Student Council 2; Old Gold and
Black 5; Debate Team 1, 2, 3, 4,
Manager 4; Society Day Debater 3;
Founder's Day **Debater** 3.

WOODROW H. PETERSON, LL.B.
Clinton, North Carolina



1934, Mar – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.*
Maryville College, TN, Maria Wyne & Florence Hyde; Archibald Pieper & Earl Crawford; Wake, H. Clay Cox & George Copple; Jack Murchison, & Donald G. Myers
Two Non–decision debates

1934, Oct – Society Day – *Resolved, That the nations should agree to prevent international shipment of arms and munitions.*
Eu, Affirmative, H. A. Matthews & George Copple; Phi, Negative, Alfred Martin & Carl Ousley

1935 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved, That the nations should agree to prevent the international shipment of arms and munitions.*
Affirmative, Eu, –H. A. Matthews & George Copple; Negative, Phi –Alfred Martin & Carl Ousley
Negative Won.

Founders' Day – Talk of epic debate (Headline). “The Euzelian debate team composed of George Copple and H. A. Matthews bowed in defeat to the victorious Philomathesian team composed of Alfred Martin and Carl Ousley. George Griffin, Pres., and J. D. Blithe, Secretary looked on from their high positions while the debaters running true to form displayed one of the most spectacular forensic battles of recent history. Before orators were wearing the oratorical colors of their societies for their last time, crowning well their labors in the societies.” *Howler*, 1935, p 141.

1935, Feb – Triangular Debates – *Resolved: That the nations should agree to prevent the international shipment of arms and munitions.*

1st debate–Wake Neg, Al Martin & Jack Murchison; 2nd Debate–Negative, Hugh Matthews & Millard Brown; 3rd, Affirmative, George Copple & Reid Pickler; 1st debate with State College, Raleigh, Wake Affirmative, Eldridge Singleton, Sam Moss, 2nd NBS 3RD debate, Pendleton, & Batts
Non-decision, three debates

1935, Mar – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: That the nations should agree to prevent the international shipment of arms and munitions.*

Aff & Negative, Al Martin & Hugh Matthews, Affirmative, George Copple & Reid Pickler, Negative, Murchison & George Copple; Vs. Campbell college
Non-decision debates

1935, Apr 2 – Intercollegiate debates
– *Resolved: that the private manufacture of armaments be prohibited by international agreement.*

Wake, Affirmative, George Copple & Jack Murchison; Bates College, Negative, K. Gordon Jones & Bond M. Perry
Non-decision

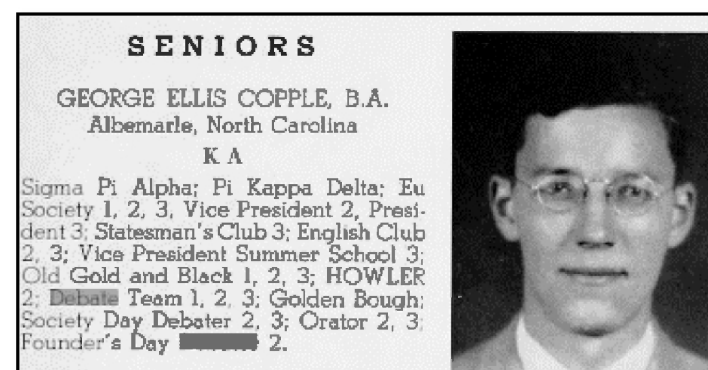
The *Old Gold & Black*, perhaps to hype the upcoming debate with Bates, or perhaps with a bit of envy or to suggest Wake follow their example, noted that Bates College has debated Oxford University and in Canada, Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Scotland and Tasmania . There headline placed the Maine school in New York

1935, Apr 3 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved, That the nations should agree to prevent the international shipment of arms and munitions.*

Wake, Affirmative, George Copple & Jack Murchison; New York University, Negative, Bernard Eisenberg & Henry Levine
Non-decision

1935 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the state of North Carolina should give financial aid to the denominational and privately endowed colleges within its borders.*

Phi, Affirmative, Al Martin & Charles Guy; Eu, Negative, George Copple & H. A. Matthews



Affirmative Won.

The *Old Gold & Black's* (October 25) headline previewing Society Day suggested other motives and criticisms beginning to surround the day. "Influx of Angels from Meredith, Peace, And Saint Mary's will make life worth living for stayed literary devotees; no football game."

1936 – Anniversary Day (Founder's Day) – *Resolved: That Italy is justified in pursuing a policy of armed conquest of Ethiopia.*



Al Martin

Phi, Affirmative, John Markham & Ed Knott; David Britt, Alt.; Eu, Neg, A. B. Helms & Reade Pickle; George Copple, Alt.

Affirmative Won.

102nd Anniversary. *Old Gold & Black*, "the Phis gained the victory through showing that Ethiopia needs European supervision, which Italy is best qualified and most fully justified to administer." Italy gained only the crumbs of the colonial spoils," asserted a Phi debater," and so has as much right to take over Ethiopia and other nations had in the past to seize their positions." The corrections of history became obvious later.

1936, Apr 8 – Intercollegiate debates
Wake, George Copple & H. A. Matthews

William Jewell College
Nondecision, Wait Chapel

1936, Nov – Society Day

Phi, Affirmative, Jimmy Hayes & Henry Ward; Eu, Negative, Dick Howerton & Archibald Taylor
Negative Won.

1937, Feb – Intercollegiate Debates–Western Tour – *Resolved, That Congress should be empowered to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for industry.*

Wake, Affirmative, Jimmy Hayes & Robert Costner; Wake, Negative, Eugene Worrell & Robert Helm Women's College of UNC; High Point College; Lenoir–Rhyne; Asheville Teachers College; and Mars Hill; Lees McRae; Appalachian Teachers college; Winthrop; Hosted Asheville Teachers College.
Teams accompanied by coach Zon Robinson.

1937, Apr – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved, That Congress should be empowered to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for industry.*

Massachusetts State, Affirmative, Thomas & Hoar; Negative, Henry Ward & James Gilliland
Hosted by Wake. Non decision debates

1937 – April – Intercollegiate Debate –

Wheaton College – 2 debates – Non-Decision

1937 – April – Intercollegiate Debate –

Negative, Georgia Tech, Cobb & Leslie Hubbell
Non–decision debate.

1937, Feb – Anniversary/Founder’s Day – *Resolved, That the government should own and operate all electric utilities*

Eu, Affirmative, Earle Rogers & Archibald McMillan; Phi, Negative, Jimmy Hayes & Joe Leonard
Affirmative Won

1937, Oct – Society/Homecoming Day – *Resolved: That the National Labor Relations Board be empowered to enforce arbitration of industrial disputes.*

Eu, Affirmative, James Gilliland & Bob Costner; Phi, Negative, Jimmy Hayes & Eugene Worrell
Negative Won

The "After dinner speakers for the intersociety banquet which brought to a close the events of the holiday were: Dr. W. L. Poteat, Pres. Emeritus of the College, Dean D. B. Brian, John Lawrence, of Scotland Neck, and Albert E. Sims of Raleigh, president of the Eu society." *Old Gold and Black*, October 23, 1937

1937, Mar – Intercollegiate Debate

Wake, Negative, Robert Helm & Gene Worrall

Vs. Washington and Lee

Affirmative when 11-6, audience decision

1936-1937– Intercollegiate Debates

Affirmative, Jimmy Hayes & Robert Costner, Negative, Eugene Worrell & Robert Helm, also debating James Gilliland & Henry Ward.

NC State, November 19, November 23 (Non-decision); Bard, Temple, College of Columbia University; College of the City of New York 1938 – Campbell College, Feb 24; High Point College, Feb: Lenoir–Rhyne College, Lees–McRae, Tennessee State Teachers College, Virginia Intermont



Robert Helm

1938, Mar 21 – Intercollegiate Debate

Colgate University vs Wake Negative, Gene Worrell & Bob Helm

Negative Won, First Radio Broadcast, WPTF Raleigh

The method of decision in the radio format was experimental, listeners sent ballots via telephone to the radio station as to who won. "The Baptist" won "43 to 16. Polling 73 per cent of the votes." *Old Gold and Black*, March 18, 1938; April 9, 1938.

1938 – Society Day – *Resolved, That the National Labor Relations Board should be empowered to enforce arbitration of industrial disputes.*

Affirmative, Prichard Carlton & Bob Costner, Ed Gambrell & James Gilliland; Negative, Jim Hayes & E. P. Pearce, Jr.

1938, Nov – Society Day/Homecoming – *Resolved, that the United States should cease to use public funds for the purpose of stimulating business.*

Phi, Affirmative, Lee Settle & Ralph Brumet, Randolph Liles, Alt; Eu, Negative, Seavy Carroll & James Gilliland; Page Acree, Alt.

Affirmative Won

1938 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved, That North Carolina should adopt a system of unicameral legislature.*

Eu, Affirmative, Pritchard Carlton & John Ezell Phi, Negative, J. M. Hayes & T. Eugene Worrell
Negative Won

“Society Day address was presented by Dr. Needham W. Gulley, the 88–year–old Dean Emeritus and founder of the Law School who on Wednesday entered the last lap of his 63–year connection with the college delivered a speech which was electrically transcribed and filed among the archives of the college.” *Old Gold and Black*, February 5, 1938, P1. College Dean D. B. Bryan read the college necrology as part of the event, containing the names of 26 Wake Forest alumni who had died since the last Founders Day.

1938 Feb – Public Debate – *Resolve the buggy is better than the automobile*

Affirmative, Mickey Reynolds & James Galliland; Negative, Seavy Carroll & Walter Payton

Presentation for the Astro Society of Meredith College at Meredith – “Astro members touched” OG&B

1938–1939 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved, That North Carolina should adopt the unicameral system of legislation*; Campbell: *Resolved: that United States government should stop spending public funds (including credits) for the simulation business*

1938: University of Alabama, December 6 (Wake, Negative, –Bedford Black & Ralph Brumet); Stetson University, December 9; 1938 (Wake Aff, Charles Freeman & Bob Goldberg), 1939: Atlantic Christian College, January 6; Campbell College, January 10, (8 debates – Affirmative, Gene Worrell & Ralph Brumet; Adail Hoyle & George Watkins; & Joe Leonard Tom Davis; & Russell Harris & Seavy Carol ; Negative, Bob Goldberg & Bedford Black ; James Gilliland & Charles Freeman), Feb 24 (Mickey Reynolds, James Gilliland, Seavey Carroll & Bedford Black)

Woman’s College of UNC, Feb 14; High Point College, Feb 14; Davidson, Feb 15; Asheville Teacher’s College, Feb 16 (Affirmative, Ralph Brumet & Eugene Worrell, Negative, Robert Goldberg & Adlai Hoyle)

Mars Hill College, Feb 16; Appalachian Teacher’s College, Feb 17; Tennessee Teacher’s College, Feb 18; Virginia Intermont College, Feb 18; Mar25, (WPTF Radio, Raleigh); Washington and Jefferson College, Mar 28 (Negative, Bob Goldberg & Tom Davis, held in Phi Hall);

Some of these encounters were more practice debates than they were public debates.

1939, Mar 25 – Intercollegiate Debate – *Resolved: that the United States should cease to use public funds for the purpose of stimulating business.*

Wake, Affirmative, Gene Worrell & Ralph Brumet vs. Colgate University

Decision unknown. Radio debate.

The judges for the debate were not at the scene of the Raleigh radio debate (WPTF) but listened on radio and submitted their ballots by telephone. The judges were Dr. W. A. Olson, UNC, listening from Chapel Hill, Pres. Leslie Campbell from Campbell College was in Buie’s Creek, and professor W. O. Suitor of Guilford College who heard the debate in Greensboro. *Old Gold and Black*, March 24, 1939, P1.

1939, May – Intercollegiate Debates–Eastern tour – – *Resolved: that the United States should cease to use public funds for the purpose of stimulating business.*

Wake, Affirmative, Ralph Brumet remit & Eugene Worrall, Negative, Bob Goldberg & Tom Davis; Bedford Black, Alt. vs. Columbia University; The College of the City of New York.

The New York schools debates took place after competing in the South Atlantic Pi Kappa Delta Tournament at Farmville Teachers College, Virginia (Won two 1st and 2nd). "Adding further to the pleasures of the extended tour the group will be in Gotham for the opening of the New York World's Fair." *Old Gold and Black*, April 29, 1939.

1939, Nov – Society Day – *Resolved that the United States should follow a policy of strict isolation (economic and military) toward all nations engaged in civil or national conflict outside of the Western hemisphere.*

Phi, Affirmative, Ralph Brumet & Joe Leonard; Eu, Negative, Bedford W. Black & Bob Goldberg
Affirmative Won

Judges, professors James Cook, Paul Berry and M. J. Hagood. *Old Gold and Black*, Headline for Society Day: Girls, GAB HIGHLIGHT SOCIETY DAY.

1939, Feb 1 & 2 – Founder's Day – *Resolved: that the United States should establish an alliance with Great Britain.*

Phi, Affirmative, Cyrus Johnson & Ralph Brumet; Eu, Negative, Robert A. Goldberg & Bedford W. Black

Eu Won

Robert Helms was the debate president

1940 – Society Day– *Resolved: That the nations of the Western Hemisphere should form a permanent union.*

Phi, C. V. Northrup & George Watkins; Ralph Brumet, Alt.; Eu, Burnett Harvey & Charles Harvey (Brothers); Vance Swift, Alt.
Judges: Professors A. L. Aycock, W. C. Archie, and F. W. Clonts. Banquet speaker Basil Watkins, Durham lawyer, Board of Trustees

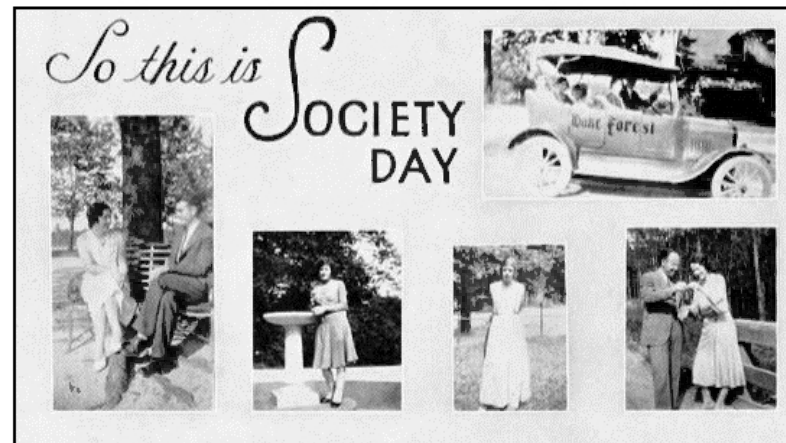
1940 – Founder's Day – *Resolved: That the nations of the Western Hemisphere should form a permanent union*
Brumet and Leonard won

1940, Feb 6-12 – Intercollegiate debates Southern Tour

Bob Goldberg, Ralph Brumet, & James Gilliland

Davidson, Furman, Georgia Tech, Florida, Rawlins, Women's College of the University of Florida, and Stetson

1940, Nov. Discussion topic: *The defense of the Western Hemisphere*



Discussants, Gene Worrell, & Bob Goldberg; faculty: Zon Robinson, Wake & Warren G Keith, History, Winthrop

Public discussion held on Thanksgiving Day at Winthrop University, Broadcast on WBT Charlotte.

1941, Oct. 19 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the nations of the Western Hemisphere should form a permanent union.*

Eu, Affirmative, Brunette Harvey & Charles Harvey; Phi, Negative, George Watkins & C. V. Northrup
Negative Won

1941 – Founder's Day – *Resolved: That one year of compulsory military training should be provided for all men reaching the age of 21.*

Phi, Affirmative, Eugene Worrell & C. V. Northrup; Eu, Negative, Charles Harvey, & Bedford Black; Lansing Hicks; Alt.
Affirmative Won

1942 – Founder's Day – *The US should support the eight-point Roosevelt Churchill World Federation Plan.*

Phi, Affirmative, C. C. Hope, & Norman Farnum; Eu, Negative, Paul Bell & Burnette Harvey
Affirmative Won

1942, Feb. 19-22 – Intercollegiate Collegiate Debates–Virginia Tour – *Query supporting the eight-point Roosevelt–Churchill world federation plan.*

Wake, Bruce Brown, Bob Goldberg & Weston Hatfield

William and Mary, Virginia, Washington and Lee, and Virginia Intermont
Tour Coach Zon Robinson

1941, Feb. – Discussion topic: *The defense of the Western Hemisphere*

Discussants: Horace Miller, Paul Bell, Edgar Wilson, Willis Bennett, Burnett Harvey, Charles Harvey, George Watkins & Billy Windes.
Broadcast on WWNC; held in Asheville

1941, Mar 24 – Radio Debates – *Resolved that the nations of the Western hemisphere should form a union.*

Richmond, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, Charles Harvey & H. F. Sherrill
WGBR, Goldsboro

1941, Mar – Radio Debates – *Resolved that the nations of the Western hemisphere should form a union*

Wake, Weston Hatfield & Bob Goldberg
Vs. Rutgers, WPTF, Raleigh
Radio debates

1941, Mar – Radio Discussion – *Resolved that the nations of the Western hemisphere should form a union*

Wake, G. G. Morgan, George Watkins & Billy Wines
Vs. Citadel, WFNC, Fayetteville
Radio, Zon Robinson moderator

1941, Mar 26 – Radio debates – *Resolved that the nations of the Western hemisphere should form a union*
Wake, Affirmative, Bruce Brown & Ralph Brumet
Vs. Amherst College, WRAL, Raleigh; WFTC, Kingston; WGTM, Wilson

1941, Mar 27 – Radio Debates – *Resolved that the nations of the Western hemisphere should form a union*
Wake, Negative, Weston Hatfield & Bob Goldberg
Vs. Johns Hopkins University
WBIG, Goldsboro, Radio debates

1941, Mar30 – Radio Debates – *Resolved that the nations of the Western hemisphere should form a union.*
Wake, Negative, Billy Windes & George Watkins
Vs. Swarthmore college, WDNC, Durham

1941, Apr 12 – Radio Debates – *Resolved that the nations of the Western hemisphere should form a union.*
Wake, Willis Bennett & Ralph Brumet
Vs. Mars Hill college, WWNC, Asheville

1941, Feb. – *Resolved that the place of women is in the home.*
Affirmative, Weston Hatfield & Bob Goldberg; Negative, Eugene Worrell & Robert Helm
Held at Meredith college, Broadcast on WWNC Before Astro and Phi Societies

1941 Nov – Fall Western tour
Sam Behrends, Bynum Shaw, Burnette Harvey & C. C. Hope, Jr.
Mars Hill East Tennessee teacher’s College at Johnson City, Intermount Women’s College
The team arrived early for the Mars Hill College debate so they could judge at a tournament at Lee H. Edwards high school.

1941 Nov – Society Day – *Resolved, that the federal government should regulate by law all labor unions*
Affirmative, Phi, Sam Behrends & C. C. Hope; Negative, Eu., Burnette Harvey & Harold Townsend
Negative Won.
The Society Day with less a public event by the 1940s and was viewed as an inter-society event. Judges were A. L. Aycock, G. W. Pascal, and Ms. Irene Pitts, debate coach at Wake Forest high school.

1942 Apr – Southern Tour – *Resolved that the nations of the Western hemisphere should form a union*
(Alternated) Bob Goldberg & Weston Hatfield, Ralph Brumet & Willis Bennett
Presbyterian College, Apr 1; Rice, Apr 7; Southern Methodist, Apr 8; Union University, Apr 9; University of the South, Apr 10

1942 – Society Day
Eu, Negative, Harold Townsend & Burnette Harvey
Euzelians Won

1942, Feb – Founder’s Day – *Resolved, That the eight–point plan for peace as proposed by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt should be adopted.*
Phi., Affirmative, Norman Farnum & C. C. Hope; Eu., Negative, Paul Bell & Burnette Harvey

1942 – Society Day – *Resolved: United Nations should form a permanent Federal Union*
Eu, Douglas Elam & Bill McGill; Phi, Tut Myers & Charlie Hostetler
Myers and Hostetler won

1942 Mar 20 – Intercollegiate Debates – *Resolved: that the Federal Government should regulate by law all labor unions in the U. S.*
Richmond, Affirmative; Negative, Wake, C. C. Hope & Melville Broughton

1942 Mar 25 – Intercollegiate Debate
Affirmative, Wake, Bruce Brown & brunette Harvey; Negative, William Jewell, James Jenkins & Charles Smith
The debate with Wake was William Jewell’s last on a three–week tour of the East Coast, mostly New York. William Jewell coach Joe Amory stated that he had "finally decided to head for home, after three weeks absence” *Old Gold & Black*, March 27, 1942.

1943, February 22 – Founder’s Day – *Query: Resolved, That the federal government should regulate by law all labor unions, constitutionality conceded.*
Eu, Negative, Douglas Elam & Bill McGill; Phi, Negative, Martha Ann Allen & John McMillan
Phi Won
Judges Dr. C. B. Earp, Prof. C. P. West, and Prof. Max Griffin, all WFC faculty. Responding to an alumni call for memories of their debate participation Martha Ann Allan Turnage (43’) included an observation written in her *Howler* by Prof. Lewis Aycock, "You make me think of a breeze blowing across the field of newly mown hay. Don't ever lose your enthusiasm."

1943, April 19 – Student body president election
J. Melville Broughton, Jr versus Rudd Friday
Debate hosted by the Phis feature Governor’s son and literary society opponent R. Friday, Eu.
Broughton Junior won the election 263 to 215, *The News and Observer*, April 21, 1943, P2. The Phi President Leo Hawkins characterized the debate, “This political battle between Friday and Broughton will uphold the great speaking tradition of Wake Forest...” *Old Gold and Black*, April 16, 1943.



1943, Aug – Society Day, (Summer edition) – *Resolved: that the Allied nations should adopt a long-range policy of control over the Axis nations.*
Phi, Affirmative, Nancy Easley & Burnette Harvey; Eu, Negative, Ed Cohen & Earl Parker
Phi Won
Referred to "their annual summer school forensic battle" *Old Gold and Black*, July 30, 1943. *Old Gold and Black*, August 6, 1943 referred to the contest as "a summer additional society day debate and oratory contest.". The judges were familiar crew of professors Brown, Aycock and Earp.

1943, Nov 29 – Society Day – *Resolved: that the United States should cooperate with the United nations in establishing and maintaining an international police force upon the defeat of the axis powers.*
Eu, Affirmative, Leo Hopkins & James Mattox; Phi, Negative, Ed Davenport & Morris Elliott
Eu Won.

1944 – Society Day – *Resolved: That North Carolina should by legislative enactment lower the legal voting age from 21 to 18 years of age.*
Phi, Affirmative, Simmons Fentress & Jack Coble; Eu, Negative, Bill McGill & Austin Chauncey
Phi Won
Less activity, the War years. For example, a Home and Away match with Carolina was predicted. *Old Gold and Black*, February 25, 1944. Some evidence suggests the match took place– “Phillips Russell has been chosen as one of two students to represent the University of North Carolina in a debate with Way Forest College Friday evening, at Wake Forest. *Asheville Citizen Times*, February 14, 1944, P4. "The events Monday morning and evening were beheld by capacity audiences." *Old Gold and Black*, December 15, 1944.

1944, Feb 7 – Founders Day – *Resolved: that the United States should cooperate in the reconstruction of the league of Nations after the war.*
Eu, Affirmative, Orville Whitley & Ernest Glass; Phi, Negative, Campbell McMillan & Morris Elliott
The judge for the evening was David Harris, head of student forensic group at State College. *Old Gold and Black*, February 4, 1944, P1. The era of panels composed of big-name politicians and professors had passed.

1944, Dec – Society Day
Phi, Simmons Fentress & Jack Cobel; Eu, Austen Chauncey & Bill McGill
Phi Won

1945, Nov 28 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the minimum legal voting age shall be reduced by legislative enactments in the State of North Carolina from the present twenty-one to eighteen years of age.*
Phi Negative, Ed Davenport & Morris Elliot; Eu, Affirmative, Ernest Glass & Orville Whitley
Negative Won.

1945, Dec – Society Day – *Resolved: That the United States should cooperate in establishing an international police force upon the defeat of the Axis.*
Eu, Affirmative, Perry Martin & Harold Coston; Phi, Negative, Arnold Smith & Hank Garrity
Phi Won

1946 – Society Day – *Resolved: That the policy of the United States should be directed toward establishment of free trade among nations of the world.*
Eu, Affirmative, Perry Martin & Harold Costen; Phi, Negative, Arnold Smith & Hank Garrity
Phi won

1946, Dec 8 – Society Day – *Resolved that labor should be given a direct share in the management of industry* (National Pi Kappa Delta topic)
Phi, Affirmative, William Wagoner & Bynum Shaw; Eu, Negative, Hubert Humphrey & Kermit Caldwell
Eu Won. The debate was postponed due to illness.

1946, May 17 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved that the foreign policy of the United States should be directed toward the establishment of free trade among the nations of the world.*
University of Georgia, Affirmative; Wake, Negative, Dick Williams & Sam Behrens
First Intercollegiate debate following the beginning of the World War II stoppage. *Old Gold and Black*, May 17, 1946. Direct clash debate.

1946, Dec 1
Vs. NC State – Also scheduled debates with East Carolina teachers College and the University of Georgia, public invited in preparation for postwar opener
Pi Kappa Delta convention tournament, Georgetown Kentucky, Sam Behrens Top–Speaker.

1947, Dec 8 – Society Debates – *Resolved: that world government should be established.*
Phi, Affirmative, Bill Joyner & Hugh Dover; Eu, Negative, Ed Christman & Robert Joyner
Phi Won
Bynum Shaw, former Southeastern champion and after dinner speaking letterman in debate, has been named Master of ceremonies for the banquet.” *Old Gold and Black*, December 5, 1947, p. 1. Bill Joyner judged best debater, *Old Gold and Black*, January 9, 1948.

1947, Mar 13 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: That the United Nations should outlaw the manufacture of atomic weapons.*
Phi, Affirmative, Roy Glass & Bill Wagoner; Eu, Doug Elam & Clyde Hardin
Eu’s Won
First joint banquet held by the societies since 1939. *Old Gold and Black*, February 28, 1947, p. 1.



1947 Feb 7 – Intercollegiate debates – *Resolved, That labor should be given a direct share in the management of industry.*
Wake, Affirmative, Henry Huff & Daniel Lovelace; Wake, Negative, Sam Behrends & Kermit Caldwell
Vs. North Georgia College
Two debates, each school had Affirmative, and Negative, teams.

1947 Nov, Mar – Public Debates
Henry Huff, Dan Lovelace, Jesse B. Scott, & Lamar Caudle
Richmond, Mary Washington College, George Washington University, American University, Georgetown University, the University of Maryland, the University of Virginia; March, Western Reserve University, OH (At Wake)
Two of the Wake debaters were Washington DC natives, Huff and Caudill. On the return, the tour concluded with a Tournament at U. VA, Competing, Virginia, Wake Forest, Maryland, and Georgetown.

1947 – Society Day – *Resolved: that World Government should be established*
Phi, Affirmative, Hugh Dover & Bill Joiner; Eu, Negative, Ed Christman & Robert Hollis
Phi Won

1948 – Society Day
Phi Bill Joyner & Hugh Dover
Phi Won debate

1948 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: That world government should be established.*
Eu, Affirmative, Ed Christman & Bob Howren; Phi, Negative, Allen Johnson & Eloise Fowlkes
Negative Won
Ed Christman was judged the best debater. Ed was Wake’s long-term beloved University Chaplin, for more than 30 years.

1948, Jan 10 – Public and practice debates
7 Wake debaters traveled: Henry Huff, Dan Lovelace, Lamar Caudill, Brian Scott, Bob Crouch, Vernon Wall, & Jimmy Burris
NC State in Raleigh, Direct clash style

1948, Feb 21 – Public debates
Wake: Affirmative, Henry Huff & Brian Scott, Negative, Dan Lovelace & Bob Crouch
UNC at Chapel Hill

1948, Mar 19 – Public debates – *Resolved: That the federal world government should be established.*
Wake Aff, Bob Crouch & Henry Huff., Negative, J. Brian Scott & Dan Lovelace.
Duke Univ. at Wake
The debates took place simultaneously in the Philomathesian and Euzelian Halls. Old Gold & Black, March 19, 1948, p. 1.

1948, Jan–Feb – *Resolved: That the federal government should adopt a system of uniform marriage and divorce*
Wake, Affirmative, Henry Huff & Dan Lovelace
Recorded debate with the University of New Mexico
Respond within 24 hours to the recorded former speeches and were then send back to the participating opponent.

1948 – Public Debates – *Resolved: that the Federal Government should provide for a program of general medical care for all at public expense*
Henry Huff & Bob Crouch
Richmond, George Washington, Georgetown, and Boston College, Enroute to Vermont Tourn.

1948 – Society Day – Education
Phi Dave Clark & Gordon Kelley; Eu, Ed Christman & Vermon Wall
Phi Won.
Society day banquet is presided over by Bynum Shaw. *Wake Forest College Alumni News*, March 1948.

1948 – Society Day
Phi, Lucy Jenkins & Elva Lawrence
Phi Won – A separate women’s debate was held.

1949 – Society Day
Phi, Gordon Kelley & Lucie Jenkins
Phi best debaters

1949 – Founder’s Day
Phi, Henry Huff & Dan Britt; Eu, Dan Lovelace & Bob Howren
Phi Won
Lovelace, best debater, in women’s division, Eu’s conceded to Phi’s Elva Lawrence & Marjorie Marcey

1950 – Founder’s Day (Women’s division) – *Resolved: That mercy killings should be justified.*
Phi, Affirmative, Cecyle Arnold, & Elva Lawrence; Eu, Negative, Clara Ellen Francis & Ruth Anne Weathers
Phi Won

1950, Nov – Society Day – *Resolved: That mercy killings should be justified.*
Phi, Affirmative, Dave Clark & John Oates; Eu, Negative, Camp Mason & Roger Cole
Phi Won

1950, Nov – Society Day – *Resolved: The United States should grant Puerto Rico its freedom.*
Eu, Affirmative, Ann Kelly & Clara Ellen Francis; Phi, Negative, Elva Lawrence & Billie Parrish
Phi, Won (Women’s division – Elva Lawrence Best Debater)
Eu, Affirmative, Roger Cole & Camp Mason; Phi, Negative, John Oates & Dave Clark
Phi. won (Men’s division)

1951, April – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: the Atlantic Pact nations should form a federation.*
Phi, Affirmative, Camp Mason & Roger Cole; Eu, Negative, John Oates & Joe Mauney
Eu Clara Ellen Francis & Doris Ann Link; Phi Women debaters not reported
Eu Won men’s and women’s

1951, Dec. – Society Day – *Resolved: That the professors of state-supported colleges and universities should be required to take a loyalty oath.*
Eu, Affirmative, Kay Arant & Doris Ann Link; Phi, Negative, Mildred Brooks, & Billy Parrish.

1951– *Resolved: That the professors of state-supported colleges and universities should be required to take a loyalty oath.*
Eu, Affirmative, Roger Cole & Bill Hendricks; Phi, Negative, Joe Mauney & John Durham

1952 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: That the professors of state-supported colleges and universities should be required to take a loyalty oath.*
Phi, John Durham & Gene Boyce; Eu, Carwile LeRoy & Glenn Garrison
Eu Won women’s and men’s

1952 – *Resolved: That the president of the United States shall be elected by a direct popular vote” (as opposed to electoral college)*
Phi, Barbara Moses & Sammy Jean Johnson; Eu, Clara Ellen Francis & Kay Arant

1952 – Society Day
Carwile Leroy, Eu & Wilfred Winstead, Eu

1952 – Society Day
Eu, Doris Taylor & Kay Arant; Phi, Gene Jardine & Sammy Jean Johnson

1953 – Society Day – *Resolved: that the states should have control of the tidelands.*



1953 – Founder’s Day – *Who will be the next president—Stevenson or Eisenhower? Wake Forest men should date Wake Forest coeds; To Marry or Not to Marry?*
Phi, Gene Boyce & Jim Greene; Eu, Carwile LeRoy & Glen Garrison
Decision for Phi

1953 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: that the state should have priority in maintaining segregation in state supported schools if equal facilities are provided.*
Eu, Kay Arant & Clara Ellen Francis; Phi, Flora Nell Roebuck & Julia Horne
Eu Won

1953 – Founder’s Day – *Resolved: that the state should have priority in maintaining segregation in state supported schools if equal facilities are provided.*
Eu Kay Arant & Doris Taylor
Eu Won, Phi forfeit

1953 – Founder’s Day
Eu, Carwile LeRoy & Joe Hough; Phi, Sam Johnson & Larry Black
Eu Won

1954 – Society Day – *Resolved: That McCarthyism is a threat to democracy.*
Affirmative, Men’s, Eu, Joe Hough & Carwile LeRoy; Negative, Men’s, Phi, Larry Black & Sam Johnson
Affirmative, Women’s., Phi, Marjorie Thomas & Julia Horne; Negative, Women’s, Eu., Minnie Jane Bowman & Doris Taylor
Phi Won both
The judges for the many speaking contest read like a Who's Who of Wake Forest faculty for many years to come. They were Percival Perry, Henry Stroup, David Smiley, Buck Germans, A. L. Aycok, Dolma Brown, Edwin Wilson, James O’Flaherty, and Ernest Machen (Law). *Old Gold & Black*, May 17, 1954

1955 – *Full many of flower is born to blush unseen and waste his fragrance on the campus air.*

1956 – Society Day – (Pi Kappa Delta National Topic) – *Resolved: That the United States should extend diplomatic recognition to the Communist government of Red China.*
Women’s Winners, Eu, Marjorie Thomas & Jo Chandler’; Men’s Winners, Phi, Joe Killian & Charles Melton

1956 – Society Day
Neither men’s nor women’s debaters were held in last week’s contest. Each society was unable to provide a team and thus forfeited one event each. *Old Gold & Black*, December 10, 1956, P1.

1957 – Founder’s Day
Phi David Hughes & Ed Ferguson; Eu, Jim Herring & George Pruden
Phi Won

1957, Spring semester – Society Day
Phi., David Hughes & Ed Ferguson; Eus., Jim Herring &George Pruden
Phi Won

1957– Founder’s Day
Eu, Wesley Keith & Don Schoonmaker; Phi, Dick Burleson & David Hughes

1957 – Society Day
Phi, Sherry Dailey & Barbara Peele; Eu Ann Julian, &Unnamed

1958, Spring – Society Day
Phi, Bill Strum & Dick Burleson; Eu, Earl Shaw & Don Schoonmaker
Phi Won

1958 – Society Day
Phi, Barbara Peele & Lela Faye Coltrane; Eu, Joan Parcells & Rozella Jewell
Phi Won

PUBLIC/INTERNATIONAL DEBATES NON-LITERARY SOCIETIES – 1941-2021

The collection of debates presented here are primarily of two categories. The first is an extension of the earlier list of literary society public debates aimed at a public audience but in this case sponsored or cosponsored by the Wake Forest debate team. Some are an extension of the Intercollegiate Debate structure wherein Wake directly debates another school, often home or away, for an invited audience. In the Shirley era there were many intercollegiate debates, many of which were broadcast on radio across the state. In the more modern era, most debates were educational for high school audiences or more often aimed for a campus audience focused on local issues.

The second category involves hosting international debates¹, a regular feature of the debate program beginning in the 1950s. The Speech Association of America (now the National communication Association NCA) sponsored international debates. In the early years host institutions accommodated tours with British debating unions, including the Oxford Union. Franklin Shirley oversaw many debates with the British in the 1950s and 60s. For a portion of that time, he was the chair of the Committee on International Discussion and Debate (CIDD), a subunit of NCA responsible for arranging tours. US debaters also toured England in alternate years.

The British debaters anchored the CIDD’s efforts which continue to the present. Wake last hosted in 2013. Another prominent tour series is with Japanese debaters. Wake has hosted a number of Japanese teams, two individuals who returned to Wake Forest for their graduate work. Allan Loudon also participated as a coach for the Japan and Baltic states tours, the latter of which he invented while serving as CIDD chair. Faculty member Michael Hazen has toured to Japan and the USSR, helping host two Soviet teams to campus.

Other genres this list reveals includes political debates, particularly mock presidential debates. Demonstration debates for local schools or for university events also became increasing common through the 1980s to 2010s.

Tracking public debates proved difficult in that they were not typically part of the official record of season’s results. This listing undoubtedly misses several events that took place on campus and in external venues.

¹ Wake is hosted 29 International Debates the most frequent the British (16) and Japanese (5). Wake has also hosted Russia, Rwanda, The Baltic states (Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia), and Balkan states (Romania and Bulgaria team).

1941, Mar—*The defense of the Western hemisphere: Round Table Discussion*
Citadel, Charles F. Flowers, John West, & Horace Tilman; Wake, Billy Windes, James Leatherwood, & Brumet Harvey
Held in Fayetteville, Part of Citadel's Northern Tour: Zon Robinson, Moderator

1941, May—*Resolved the nations of the Western Hemisphere should form a permanent union.*
Wake, Bob Goldberg & Ralph Brumet; Duke univ.
Exhibition debate at North Carolina Speech and Debate Tournament, hosted at Wake

1941 Apr
Former debaters: Bob Goldberg & Ralph Brumet; Current debaters Bruce Brown and Brunette Harvey
Exhibition debate for the 4th annual HS Tournament

1950, Oct—*Resolved that the non-Communist nations should form a new international organization*
1st Debate: Aff., USC, Barbara Cloyd & Furman MacEacherf; Neg. Wake, Elva Lawrence & Cecil Arnold
2nd Debate: Aff. Wake, L. W. Pullen & Virgil Morefield; Neg. USC, Sanford Zahloer & John Long
Intercollegiate Debates. Held in Wait Hall and Little Chapel, Broadcast by WFDD. Nondecision debates

1950, Nov
1st Debate: Wake, Aff., Virgil Moorefield & Wiley Mitchell, UVA, Neg., Walter Mellon & Bob Smith
2nd Debate: UVA, Aff., Jeff Baxter & Hugo Blankenship; Wake, Neg., Charles Farnham and Lucius & Pullen
Intercollegiate, University of Virginia – Non-decision

1951, Feb—*Resolved that the non-Communist nations should form a new international organization*
1st Debate: Aff., Denison, John Bachellor & Dave Fuller, Neg. Wake, Joe Mauney & Lucius Pullin
2nd Debate: Aff., Wake, Wiley Mitchell and Virgil Moorefield; Neg. Denison, Larry Crocker and Don Roberts
Intercollegiate Debate with Denison Univ., OH, 2nd debate on WFDD

1951, Mar—*Resolved that the non-Communist nations should form a new international organization*
Wake, Aff., Wiley Mitchell and Virgil Moorefield; Vermont, Neg., Charles Black& Barry Grandeau
Intercollegiate Debates, Vermont on WFDD

1952, Oct—*Resolved: That it is never in the interests of a democracy to ban the Communist Party.*
England, Ronald George Evans and Kenneth Dibben; Wake, Joe Mauney and Virgil Moorefield
International Debate – British

1953—*Resolved: that the Congress of the United States should enact a compulsory fair employment practice law*



1st Debate: Aff. Wake, Joe Mauney & Virgil Moorefield; Neg. Wheaton, Gilbert Bowan & Roger Evam2nd
Debate: Aff. Wheaton, Paul Ryman & Eugene Wright; Neg., Wake, Kay Arant & Carwile LeRoy
Intercollegiate Debate Wheaton

1955—James Peterson, the polysyllable, Marjorie Thomas, a typical woman debater, David Hughes, and Georgie and politician, Joe Killian, tobacco auctioneer.
Mock debate illustrating debater types, Held at Wakes Fourth Annual Novice Debate Tourn

1957, Feb—With Duke, Cross-examination demo, North Carolina speech Association

1958—*This house believes Great Britain has become the 49th state.*
Scotland, Leonard Trupie & Ronald Anderson; Wake, Neg., David Hughes & Dick Burleson
International Debate – Scotland
One of the neg. arguments was that the president does not send troops into England as he did into Arkansas. Both debaters on the England team were from Scotland, they likely were enthusiastic for the resolution.

1959, May—*Public Demonstration Debates*
Linda Guy, Susie Jones, Bob Bowers, & Bill Horn
Three debates with Pfeiffer College, two with Loyola Baltimore, Non-decision debates

1959, Nov—*Resolved: That the greatest barrier to world peace is the concept of political sovereignty.*
Aff. Eng., Warren Evans & Wake, Dick Burleson; Neg., Eng. Julian Grenfell & Wake, Don Schoonmaker
International Debate - British

1959, Dec—*This house has no respect for tradition.*
Betram Ifill, Trinidad, & Eric Abrahams, Jamaica; Wake: Don Schoonmaker & Dick Burleson
University College of west Indies. Kingston, Jamaica
The debate was conducted in "Continental Style" the European parliamentary style which adds audience participation after the debaters have spoken, and sometimes during their speech, there would be a "Here! Here!" for parliamentary inquiries from the audience. An audience of 300 estimated by Schoonmaker also judged the debate and voted in favor of Wake Forest. Shirley and the debaters stayed for three days absorbing the culture.

1960, Oct—*Mock Presidential Debate*
Kennedy: Glenn Hamm (Eu.) & Larry James, Young Dems; Nixon: Charles Taylor & Alfred Baker, debaters

1961, Nov—*Resolved that Communist China should be admitted to the United nations.*
Wake (Neg): Susie Jones, Al Baker, & Ed Gaskins Televised debate over WUNC with North Carolina Wake Won, C-X Style
"The speaker on both teams gave five-minute of instructive argument in our question directly for three minutes.". "According to Dr. Shirley, this questioning. Gave the debaters a chance to try to

back their opponents into a corner make them look ridiculous." *Old Gold & Black*, November 20, 1961, p. 3.

1961, Nov—*This house favors the admission of communist China to the United Nations now.*

England: Affirmative, Leon Brittan, & David Saunders; Wake: Negative, Susie Jones, Al Baker
International Debate -British – Wake Won.

The debate was not confined to the simple pros and cons of issue dispassionately stated, however. After Baker's constructive speech, Saunders observed that Baker was indeed a fine Southern orator. "Southern oratory is like a mighty river," he observed. "It flows – sometimes in mighty gushes, sometimes indelicate whirlpools and wavelets. But Mr. Baker speech indicates that Southern orators can also be like rivers – narrow at the head, but broad at the mouth."

'Seductive' Reasoning

Gaskins replied in introducing the second speech of Miss Jones, whom he had previously described as the "originator and greatest living exponent of Seductive Reasoning." That the Cambridge team might well appreciate certain aspects of broadness on the Wake Forest team.

"Indeed, Miss Jones shows a certain broadness in many pleasing places," said Gaskins.

The audience laughed uproariously for several minutes. *Old Gold & Black*, November 20, 1961.

(The authors are aware of the inappropriateness of the remarks, but include as an illustration of the tenor of the times)

1962—*Resolved: that the United States should take active military action in Cuba.*

Wake: Ed Gaskins, David Zacks, & Frank Wood;

Television Tournament – WUNC, Debates with UNC (W), Mars Hill (W), & Duke (L, 2-1)

1962, Oct—*Resolved: that the non-Communist nations of the world should establish an economic community.*

Wake: Ed Gaskins, Frank Wood, & Barry Dorsey, University of South Carolina

ACC televised debates - WUNC, C-X style

1962, Dec—*That the U. S. should not tolerate the continued existence of the Castro regime in Cuba.*

England: David Madel, & John B. W. McConnell; Wake: Frank Wood & Ed Gaskins

International Debate – British

1964, Dec—*The 'Log Cabin to White House' is no longer possible in America today.*

England, W. P. Atkin & Michael Beloff; Wake, Martha Swain & Neil Tate

International Debate – British

Newspapers covered the international debates as human interest stories, as they did with this 1962 debate. "No winners were chosen, but the British captured honors in the repartee in an exhibition debate at Wake Forest College last night. John McConnell and David Mundell, debating team from Oxford University, convinced an audience in Winston Hall that the British probably were first in line when the gifts of the witty retort were distributed." *Twin City Sentinel*, December 8, 1962.

1965—*The American dream is at the expense of the American Negro.*

England, John Christopher Davies, &

Norman S. H. Lamont; Wake, José

Cabezas & Jerry Partney

International Debate – British

1967, Feb—*The United States should reduce its foreign policy commitment, specifically in Vietnam*

Aff. Phyllis McMurray & Irwin Coffield,

Neg., Laura Abernathy & Duke Wilson

Konoaki Women's Club

1968, Mar—*Resolved: In the opinion of this house, the Red Peril is a figment of the western imagination.*

England, Andrew Parrish & Nicholas Wall;

Wake, Tom Slonaker, & Ken Mosely

International Debate – British. Held in Law School courtroom

1970, Dec—*That American Democracy has failed.*

Eng.: Anthony Spaight, & Stephen Milligan; Wake: Tennyson Williams, Lydia Hasecke (Vaughan)

International Debate – British

1973 Mar—*Should United States establish a program of comprehensive medical care for all citizens*

Aff. Wake, Elmore Alexander & Richard Kendrick; Neg. UNC, Tom Dillard & Cole Campbell

1975, Mar—*How can Poland better cooperate to Reduce International Tension?*

Poland: Andrzej Czyz, Gdansk Univ., & Piotr Malecki, Jagiellonian Univ.; Wake: Fred Church & Stan Meiburg

International Debate – Poland, Tenny Williams, Moderator

1977, Oct—*Resolved: that marriage is as harmful as cigarettes and far more expensive*

England: Victoria Schofield & Philip Engelman;

Wake, Jane Dawkins and John Wood

International Debate – British

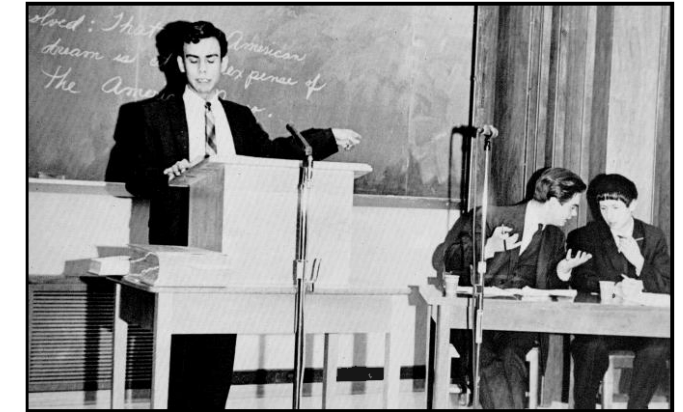
1978, Jan. 16

Intercollegiate Debate - Macalester College, Steve Poole

1978, Mar—*This house believes that civilized man does not enjoy life*

International Debate -New Zealand

Aff.: Timothy O'Brien NZ & Ross Smith, Wake; Neg. Jon Stephen, NZ, & Bill Newnam, Wake



"Not to be outdone by buddy sarcasm on the Wake campus, José Cabezas emphatically refutes the charge by Cambridge University debaters that "the American dream is at the expense of the American Negro." Howler, 1965



Marriage is as harmful as cigarettes and far more expensive

1980—Panel: *Reinstituting the Draft*
Participants: Rev. Paul Robinson, Parkway United Church, Mary Kelly, WFU, Jim Wheaton, WFU
Debater, Donald Fry, Economics Robert Utley, philosophy

1981, Feb—*That this house views with dismay the election of Ronald Reagan*
Aff., Charles Gallagher, Cambridge., Mike Knish, Wake; Neg., Nicolas Mastyn, Bristol & Wake. David Cheshier
International Debate - British, Neg won - Audience Decision, Moderator Brian Nozolino
200 faculty and students attended. Reception followed.

1981, Sept—*Resolved: That the federal government should significantly curtail the powers of labor unions in the United States.*
Aff., Mike McCauley, Neg., Brian Nozolino
High School Community Debate - Atkins HS

1982, Jan—*Resolved: That scientific creationism should be taught in primary and secondary science curricula*
Aff. David Cheshier, Neg. Dan Purdy, Critics: Greg Leman & Mike McCauley
Invited demonstration Debate - Warner – Southern College (Lake Wales, FL)

1982, Mar—*That Cigarette advertising should be banned.*
Mike McCauley, & Dan Purdy – For campus History Day.

1982, Mar—*That the U. S. should increase its trade barriers on Japanese goods.*
Japan: Aff. Kazuo Natsuyama, Aoyama Gakuin Univ. & Akio Naito, Sophia; Wake: Dan Purdy & Scott Burton
International Debate – Japan

1982, Jan—*Resolved: That the World is Flat & Resolved: The Moral Majority is Neither.*
1st Debate: Aff. Jim Adams, Princeton &, Scott Burton, Wake; Neg. Peter Shearer, Princeton & Dan Purdy, Wake & Scott
2nd Debate: Aff. Heidi Smith, Princeton, Greg Leman, Wake; Neg., Chris Alston, Princeton & Brian Nozolino, Wake
Intercollegiate debate - Princeton University

1983, Apr 1—*This house would ban the Ku Klux Klan*
Aff. - Wake: Linda Hippler & David Cheshier; Neg., England: Mark Phillips, &Giles Kavanagh
International Debate – British
Old Gold & Black, April 15, 1983 wrote "national debate team said no to the banning of the Ku Klux Klan and defeated the Wake Forest team." There is no indication of the basis for the decision, whether by a house vote or judges.

1984, Mar 25—*Resolved: That Japan should significantly change its military expenditure policy.*
Aff., Wake Dan Purdy (or Clark Johnson) & Linda Hippler; Neg., Japan: Yoshiyuki Takemura, Kansai Univ. & Akihiko Ueno
International Debate – Japan

1985, Oct 13—*What are the responsibilities of the USSR and the USA for assisting the economic and political stability and growth of developing countries?*
Russia: Aleksey Kruglov, Yelena Meshcheryakov, & Yelena Kravchenko; Wake: Ted Wallace, Steve Anderson, Martin Heflin (Babcock School Management) International Debate Soviet Union, William Hamilton, moderator; tour host, Michael Hazen
Kravchenko, Moscow State debater, "apparently amazed by the wide selection of consumer goods, left Sears with a shopping bag bulging with clothes."

1986, Feb 3—*Resolved: That the United States should disinvest its economic holding from South Africa.*
Aff., Lane Wurster & Will Moore; Neg., Nick Oldenburg & Delphine Davison
Local Campus Debate, Moderator Allan Louden

1986, Mar 26—*Resolved: That the United States should respond militarily to acts of terrorism against its citizens in foreign nations.*
Aff. Dave Reeves & Cary Mills; Neg. Willie Moore & Arthur Kaaz
At Statesville High School, Moderator Steve Anderson

1986, Apr 26—*Resolved: That the United States should respond militarily to acts of terrorism against its citizens in foreign nations.*
Aff., Dave Reeves, Neg., Willie Moore
Wake Forest History Day, Moderator Steve Anderson

1986, Apr 21—*Resolved: That the United States should disinvest its economic holding from South Africa.*
Aff. Lane Wurster & Nick Oldenburg; Neg., Delphine Davison & James Evans
High Point Regional School, Moderator, Ron Wastyn

1986, Oct 23—*That this house backs the Moral Majority.*
Aff., Mark Bailey, Wake & Mark Malcomson, Edinburgh; Will Moore, Wake & Gary Bell, Bristol Univ
International Debate – British, Moderator, Mike Hazen

1986, Feb. 24—*The possible future uses for the RJR-Nabisco Building.*
Chris Hoerter, Scott Bennett & John Griffiths
Organizer, Taishen Siao, Moderator, Will Moore; Respondents: VP Anderson, V.P. Corbett, V.P. for Legal Affairs
"Imagine," Hoerter said, "the huge glimmering World Headquarter Building of RJR Nabisco, Inc., as a Trojan Horse, standing just outside the gates of the campus, here viewed as the City of Troy.... The costs of management and maintenance, and the rest of space standing empty could outweigh all the benefits of the gift" "No, said Scott Bennett. Not while the University sits like a chick grown too big for it shell. Let the chicken go out into the world to grow and develop."



1987, April 11
Julie Arthur & Cate Palczewski (Northwestern U.); Mark Bailey & Gloria Cabada
Central & Southern States Speech Conv., St. Louis - Free Speech Division, Raymond Rogers, NCSU
Moderator

1988, Feb 2—*The U. S. Government should fund the Contras.*
Pro: P. A. Limauro; Con Joe Cooper
Diversions Series, Bill Shanahan, Dir.

1988, Mar 2—*Animal experimentation should be banned*
Pro: David Plitnik & Scott Curnutte; Con: Brian Garrett & John Griffith
Diversions Series, Bill Shanahan, Dir.

1988, Apr 14—*Animal experimentation should be banned.*
Scott Curnutte & Bill Shanahan; Judd Kimball & Rob Spears
Community Debate, W.W. Randolph High School

1988, May 5—*The US should adopt a policy to increase political stability in Latin America.*
Gloria Cabada & Lyle Scruggs; Judd Kimball & Alan Coverstone
North Iredell High, School, Ross Smith Moderator

1988—NDT Public debate, Weber State NDT
Gloria Cabada

1988, Apr—*Resolved: That the U. S. should alter substantially its policies of trade and tariff with Japan*
Kuzuru Vamashita, Dokkyo Univ. & Akira Ikeya, Waseda Univ.; Gloria Cabada & Mark Bailey
International Debate - Japan

1990—*This house endorses the permissive society (Sex, Drugs, and Rock & Roll).*
Aff., Michelle Hale & Jennifer Burlingham; Neg., Harry Trachtenburg & Lane Fresh

1990—*This house believes that Jesse Helms has worked for North Carolina.*
John Maroney & Cristina Reynolds; Cherise Nelson & Arthur Cook
Audience decision Affirmative 27-6

1990
Gordon Michell & Rick Fledderman
Public debate at Methodist College, Fayetteville NC

1993 Nov—*This house believes that political correctness is censorship of individual thought*
Richard Chambers & Anthony Potter; Wake, Marcia Tiersky & Rick Fledderman
International Debate – British Alan McIntyre, moderator

1995—Congressional Debate
P. Sandy vs. Ricard Burr; Paul Brown, Moderator, Wake Forest Debate, Concord Coalition and WFDD
co-sponsors
This election was Sen, Richard Burris first for the House of Representatives.

1996, Mar—*That the Japan – United States Security Treaty should be terminated.*
Junya Morooka, Dokkyo Univ. & Takeshi, Yamamurea, Univ. of Tokyo; Paul Skiermont, Kentucky,
Adrienne Brovero, Wake
International Debate – Japan
Debate hJunya Morooka later earned his communication MA at Wake
Forest.

1997, July—*Global Warming, Global Catastrophe? Should Federal Government
establish policy to substantially increase renewable energy use in the United States.*
Aff., Christopher Flavin, Worldwatch Institute; Neg., Ned Leonard,
Western Fuels Association
In Association with Summer Debate Workshop - Organizer, Ross
Smith

1997, Oct 13—*Whether the United States should put-up or shut-up in the United
Nations.*
Wake, Matt Rogers, & Danny Hoppe
International Debate – British, Co-Sponsor International Law Society

1997—Capitol City Debates Reception. Lobbying with members of
Congress arguing Congress should become the sponsor of a national debate tournament
Held in conjunction with Capital Cities Debate Foundation. Canon caucus room, House of
Representatives. Ross Smith and Scott Segal organizers

2000, Feb 28—*Resolved: That the US and Japanese governments should seek unilateral agreements to promote relations with
North Korea.*
Japan, Aff.: Masako Suzuki, & Tsuyoshi Yamazaki; Wake, Neg., Thomas Loquvam, & Joe Gagon
International Debate - Japan, 12-12 audience decision

2000, Jan. 27—Computer security, privacy and Censorship
Kevin Kneupper & Cyclone Covey; Michael Bonura & Wes Lotz
Campus Debate, Ross Smith: Moderator

2000, Oct 8—Mock Presidential Debate
Gore; Thomas Loquvam Bush; Jarrod Atchison
Ross Smith, Moderator - Questions by Hornet’s Nest Elementary School, Charlotte
Held as a prelude event to the campus Gore v Bush Wait Chapel Debate

*Global Warming,
Global Catastrophe?*

PUBLIC DEBATE

*Should the Federal Government
establish a policy to substantially
increase renewable energy use
in the United States?*

Affirmative	Negative
Christopher Flavin Worldwatch Institute	Ned Leonard Western Fuels Association

Thursday, July 10, 1997

7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

Worrell Professional Center
Wake Forest University

Hosted by:

- The 1997 National Champion
Wake Forest Debate Team
- The Summer Debate Workshop

WAKE FOREST
UNIVERSITY

2000, Oct 31—*The honor system is effective*
Cyclone Covey & Drew Senter; Jamila Porter & Kevin Kneupper
Campus Debate, Host: Chaplain Ed Christman

2001, Mar—*This house believes the world was safer during the cold war.*
Evija Redzite, Jurate Motiejunaite & Lina Naaber Cyclone Covey, Andy Nelson & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross
International Debate - Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, NCA – CIDD Cmt., Loudon Initiative

2001, Nov 18—Debate-In-911 Memorial debates
A partial list of the different debates includes:



- *To what extent is the U.S. “responsible” for terrorism?*
- *Should the U.S. change or abandon its military strategy?*
- *Should the U.S. change its policy towards Israel?*
- *Is a “law enforcement” metaphor more appropriate than “war?”*
- *Should we eliminate the ban on assassination of foreign leaders?*
- *Should we accelerate National Missile Defense plans?*
- *Have we learned the “lessons of Vietnam?”*
- *Does the Christian tradition enjoin citizens to be pacifists?*
- *How should feminists feel/ think about the US response to the September 11 tragedy?*

2000 Apr—Washington-Franklin Debates- Randolph Macon
Jarrod Atchison & Wes Lotz, 1st Place
Winston-Salem Journal, April 2001. Wes Lotz related “Since parliamentary debate involves more audience dissipation, Jarrod and I relied primarily on humor and rhetorical eloquence to communicate our arguments. We club them like baby seals!” Atchison added.

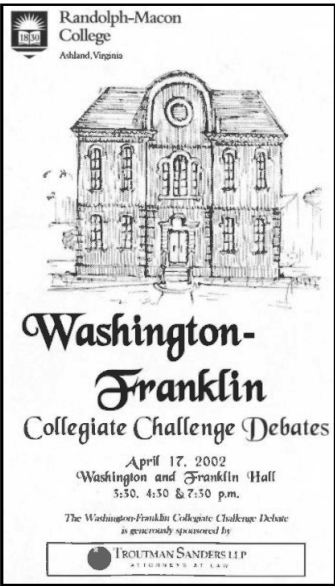
2002, Apr—*Be it resolved that: The United States federal government should significantly improve this nations disaster preparedness*, Andrea Will & Michael Peery 2nd Place

2005 Apr—Sean Ridley and John Patten, 2nd Place – 2-1

2009 Apr—Suengwon Chung & Alex Lamballe

2004, Oct—Mock presidential Debate "We Need to Talk": Special debate with College Republicans and Democrats
Democrats: Kevin Jones, Kelly McManus, Anjali Garg; GOP: Barbie Smith, David Coons, Doug Hutton
Anjali Garg, Organizer; David Cratis Williams, Moderator; David Coons, Commentator

2005, Mar - Global Warming Debate
Brad Hall, Wake & Michael Klinger, Harvard. Vs. Robert Bolling Intl Climate Expert, U. Arizona
National Debate tournament - Opening Ceremonies Gonzaga Non-decision Moderator: Gordon Mitchell

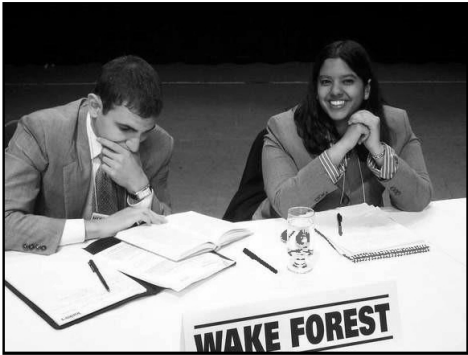


2005, Apr 25—*Energy Needs Outweigh Environmental Concerns: The Case of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge*
Wake: Liz Lundeen and Namoi Dale; Mladen Petkov, Bulgaria & Dan Christia, Romania
International Debate: Bulgaria, Romania, Adam Abelkop, organizer, National communication Assoc.-CIDD, Loudon Chair

2006, Sept 22—*Why are our School Re-segregating*
Discussants: Mark Hall, Law, Katie Harringer, Politics, Brian Shelly, Earl Smith, Sociology
Local, Brian DeLong Moderator

2004—Madison Cup—Parliamentary Format – Several Years participation.
Anjali Garg & Sam Enzer, Finals;
2007 - Claire Reifsnnyder & Hannah Rothman,
2008 - Tom DeFranco &

2007, Apr—*Forced Prostitution: International Slaves*
Tara Tedrow, Shawn Isinhue, Kent McDonald
Commentator: Wanda Balzano, Women and Gender Studies



2007, March 20—Southern Surrender: Smart Strategy for Democrats
Aff. Tom Schaller, Univ. of MD Balt. Co. *Whistling Past Dixie: How the Democrats Can Win Without the South?*; Bob Moser, *The Nation* contributor, *Dixiephobia*, explores the history of anti-Southern bigotry
Respondents: David Coates (WFU professor of politics), Delmas Parker (NC Democratic party 2nd vice chair), Ross Smith (Wake Forest Debate coach). Ross Smith Organized, Broadcast on WFDD

2007—Voices from Near—panel—WFDD
3 panels of mixed background field community questions: The Iraq War – Impressions of the Front, Immigration –The Working Illegals, Education – Segregated W-S Schools

2009 Jan—*Should the president prioritize climate and environmental goals in the first 100 days*
Rohit Nath & Marie-Odile Hobeika
Inaugural Debates, Smithsonian Sponsored by National Museum of African American History, with White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the Debate Consortium, Inauguration committee.

2010, Sept—*Religious Freedom and wearing Burqa*
Martin Osborn, & Flemming Rhodes
International Debate – British

2010, Oct 27—Midterm Election Debate
Dems. Alex Lamballe & Flemming Rhodes; Rs, Gary Porter, Austin Shrum, Libertarian: Lani Domagalski
Moderator: Allan Loudon, Master of ceremonies, Jarrod Atchison

2011, Madison Cup at James Madison University, “Resolved: This house stands resolved that amnesty should be granted to illegal immigrants currently living in the United States.”

2012, James Madison Office of International Programs Public Debate Over Middle America, “Resolved: students have an obligation to return to their home country or state after receiving their education elsewhere.”

2012, 12th Annual Wash-Frank Cup Debates at Randolph-Macon “Resolved: State “Stand Your Ground” Laws Should Be Repealed.” Alexis Shklar & Laruen Sisak, Coach: Len Neighbors

2013, Oct 24–*This House would ban the use of armed drones.*
British, Neshay Aqueel & Charlie Morris; Wake, Lee Quinn & Richard Min
International Debate – British

2013, AFTER THE GENOME: A Conference on the Language of Our Biotechnological Future. Public Debate vs Baylor University Debate Team.

2014, Oct 21–Topic: *The United Nations should be obligated to intervene military in situations of genocide and grave human rights abuse*
Wake, Joe LeDuc & Ryan Wash
International Debate Rwanda

2014– International Debate - Japan



Japanese Debaters, Naoki Takami and Amane Hirota; Wake, Chloe Hillard & Ally Moir

Series: Piedmont Environmental Alliance Earth Day Debates, Event Organizer, Justin Green

2015, Apr 25–Topics: *Fracking should be prohibited; The Keystone Pipeline should not be approved*
Conner Brown, Jack Manchester, Maddie Langr, Joe LeDuc

2016, Apr 24–*Vegetarianism: True Environmentalism or Privileged Fad?; Should we support Genetically Modified Crops?*
Andrew Lopez, Varun Reddy, Reed Van Schenck, and Kate Shapiro

2017, Apr 2 –*Fracking, is it worth it? Should we use wastewater for the purpose of drinking?; Corporations should control our water?*
Varun Reddy, Adam Tomasi, Alex Estrada, and Reed Van Schenck

2018, Apr 23–*Should NC ban pig farming in NC? Should NC ban offshore drilling in NC?; Should Winston Salem move to a car free city?*

Kate Shapiro, Michael Callahan, Alex Estrada, Varun Reddy, Faith Geraghty, Adam Tomasi, Tessa Harper and Reed Van Schenck

2019–Apr–*Should NC ban pig farming? Should NC go 100% Renewable, What should we do about GenX?*
Tessa Harper, Reed Van Schenck, Alex Estrada, Alex Marban, Roberto, Faith Geraghty, Immanuel Eggers

2019–Wake Forest Public Debate at NC A& T
Wake Forest Debaters: Ignacio Evans & Sekou Cisse
Intercollegiate/Demonstration debate held at NC A&T University

2019–Right to Try Symposium Debate - Sponsored by Wake Forest Law School
Jordan Houston, James Lee, Emily Sedlak, Katelyn Jones

WAKE FOREST’S ORATORICAL TRADITION:

Senior Orations, Anniversary Day, Society Day, & Commencement 1835-2021

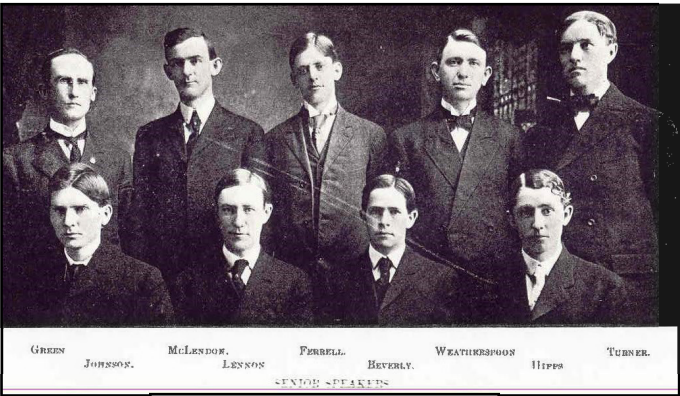
The single most important contribution to the ethos of sociocultural communication in nineteenth-century America was oratory as practiced in the home, the school, and the community...By nourishing a deliberative within a directly experienced speech community, oratory established the very conditions that John Dewey, in *The Public and Its Problems*, identified as essential to democracy.¹

This entry provides a more complete accounting of Public Orations at Wake Forest than previously available. Over a century and half, four primary settings dominated this influential Wake public voice. Faculty-required Senior Orations initially dominated, followed closely and often in tandem with Commencement Senior Orators. For multiple decades, before hosting responsibilities became too burdensome, public oratory was under the full purview of the literary societies. Before appropriation and handoff, the Societies managed Anniversary Day, later augmented by Society Day. These special occasions were the featured intellectual and social events of the fall and spring season, inviting alumni and the State’s elite (as well as women from Meredith and Oxford) to the campus for oratories, debates, and celebration.

Anniversary Day, in due course, becomes Founders Day, when the member-depleted societies found it difficult to finance. Although the societies continued to determine presenters for years, with their blessing the holidays largely moved to administrative control.

But orations have endured in Wake Forest culture. The larger story of the Literary Societies and oratory is told in Volume 1 of the Debate History set. The nature of topics, purpose, evolution, and insightful/amusing stories surrounding the oratories are to be found there.

Sources that provided the majority of the information included here was found in Wake Forest publications: Commencement programs, *The Wake Forest Student*, *Howler*, and the *Old Gold & Black* student newspaper, and importantly augmented externally through *newspapers.com* (primary source for historical newspapers) and varied publications including the *Biblical Recorder*. The Dean’s office provided modern-day updates.



1907 Senior Orators

¹ J Michael Sproule, Oratory, Democracy, and the Culture of Participation, *Rhetoric & Public Affairs*, 5, p. 301. (John Dewey, *The Public and Its Problems*, Chicago: Swallow, 1927.

The utility of these primary sources varied dependent on the era examined. The most difficult years to access were the 1940s and 1950s. During this timeframe, the Literary Societies faded, and alternative activities dominated. The erosion of accessible source information begins earlier in the 1930s, correlated with the move from an on-campus orientation to intercollegiate debate competitions. For these three decades the membership of the traveling team and the Literary Societies largely overlapped. Increasingly across time the competitive results, winning and losing, proved more viable than the gradually waning societies.

An unfortunate result is that complete data may not exist. When data could not be found – an oration author and subject – it is left blank in this document.

In most instances various sources agreed on speakers and topic, but not always. In perhaps 30 cases newspapers would supply different information, at times, distinct from Wake Forest publications. On occasion the Wake Forest publications contradicted. Memory is to some degree reinvented (e.g., *Howler*) or presented “too quickly” (Newspapers) resulting in inaccuracies. Contradictions were resolved, when possible, by the greater consensus or the most contemporaneous observation of the event. Often bordering evidence provided clues that favored one source. Gathering of this information is also susceptible to its own mistakes but hopefully represents the most accurate and complete compilation to date.

Some of these materials were gathered by Dean Mullen’s office in 1977. They consulted materials from Dr. G. W. Paschal's books, *History of Wake Forest College, Volumes I, II, and III* (1834-1943); from newspaper clippings in the Office of Communications and the Library; from Faculty Minutes; Bulletins for Wake Forest College; from records in the Baptist Book Collection.

The focal point of this reporting is the intersect of literary societies and oratories, not limited to the idea of “Senior Orations” as we might recognize them today. Consequently, the data reflects major public oratory events that went beyond “senior speaking” or senior Commencement addresses. The societies for nearly a century, managed and sponsored Anniversary and Society Day, celebrated venues for public oratory.

Of course, across this expansive time the nature of the events, their popularity, their importance, their conduct, and even their naming “renewed.” Where dates can be determined those shifts are noted below in the timeline. As much as possible the type of occasion for the oration is also indicated in a manner that reflects how the event was branded at the time.

* Top Oration for that year

1835

Independence Day

J. C. Dockery, Phi. – March of the Mind²

1836

Independence Day

Hiram K. Person, Eu. – Religious Slavery Incompatible with Civil Freedom

1837

Independence Day

W. W. Childers, Phi. – The Science of Government³

1838

Independence Day

Josiah H. Brooks, Eu.

1839 – The Philomathesians celebrated their Anniversary where A. A. Connella made the Address (terrible weather)

1840 – the first Anniversary moved to April and became an Exhibition with “an oration, a debate, a dissertation, two declamations and one Garrick’s farces”

Commencement Orators (2nd Annual Commencement)

Oscar F. Banter – Great Effort Indispensable to High Attainments

John C. Rogers – Evils of War

Alex A. Connella – Durability of Mental Acquirements

Matthew T. Waddell – Phrenology

John L. Pritchard – Out Country

1841-1847 – The societies celebrated their anniversary in their own hall.

1848-1853 – the Societies arranged a celebration of Washington's birthday with an oration, each Society furnishing the speaker on alternate years. The events were not well supported and were discontinued after Anniversary Day commenced in 1854.⁴

1854 – First joint presentations of Anniversary Orations from each society, becoming a public occasion.

² Dockery and Childers oratories did not have a formal title, Archivist with ZSR Library suggested these titles based on content.

³ Much like the decades of civil war celebratory oratories Childer’s speech celebrates the virtues of the revolutionary government. This follows, in part, by the occasion, Independence Day.

⁴ All data in this section from G. W. Paschal, *History of Wake Forest*, Vol 1 (based on entries in the Society Minutes.)

1854⁵

Anniversary Orators

- T. H. Prichard, Phi.
- B. App. Marble, Eu.

Commencement Orators

- John H Mills – The Latin Statutory⁶
- Thomas H Prichard – Ireland As She Was and Is
- John C Patterson – Enthusiasm
- Joseph J Williams – Major Andre
- John H Mills – The Scholar
- Rufus P Jones – The Superiority of The Present Age
- John H Prichard – The Valedictory Addresses

1855

Anniversary Orators

- R. H. Burn, Eu.
- C. W. Egerton, Phi.

Commencement Orators

- John C. Pitchford – Latin Salutatory
- Benjamin F Marable – Valedictory Address

1856.

Anniversary Orators

- W. Shuck, Eu.
- H. D. Fowler, Phi.

Commencement Orators

All members of the senior class were expected to speak, unless excused by the faculty in the early years.⁷ In the early 1880's the number of speakers was fixed at ten; others in the class wrote a thesis. 1869-1972 there were four Senior Speaking events a year, in the fall October & December, and Spring March & April. After the introduction of a debate on Anniversary Day there was one, April.

In this earlier era outside professionals – typically politician or a Baptist theologian – presented an invited address before the Literary Societies.

⁵ 1853 and earlier Student Speeches presented at commencement appear to be declamations.
⁶ The speakers in many cases were not Seniors.
⁷ 1886 *Wake Forest Catalog*, p. 27, SENIOR SPEECHES AND THESIS,
“All Candidates For Regular College degrees are required to deliver four original addresses of not less than 1000 words each, or submit to the Faculty, and lien thereof, an equal number of original theses of not less than 2000 words each; provided that, by this substitution, the number of addresses on any occasion shall not be less than eight, nor shall they be more than 12. Anniversary addresses may be submitted as thesis, subject to the foregoing regulations.

1857

Anniversary Orators

- C. S. Ellis, Eu.
- J. K. Lassiter, Phi.

Commencement Orators

- Latin Salutatory
- J. C. Devon – Latin Salutatory
- H. D. Fowler – Destiny of Republicanism
- William H. Jordan – The Earnest Man
- J. C. Devlin – Our Country
- J. D. Boushall – L’ Histoire
- C. S. Ellis – Nineteenth Century
- A. F. Purify – American Literature and Its Influence
- J. D. Boushall – Influence of Government
- C. S. Ellis – Valedictory (sic)

1858

Anniversary Orators

- John A. Barry, Phi.
- W. J. Bishop, Eu.

1859

Anniversary Orators

- A. E. Rhodes, Eu.
- T. D. Boone, Phi.

1860

Anniversary Orators

- J. W. Biddle, Phi.
- Fitz Hugh Ivey, Eu.

1861 Literary Societies celebrate 26th Anniversary – last before Civil War

1861⁸

Anniversary Orators

- Thomas Deanes, Eu.
- J. R. Richardson, Phi.

1862-1868 – Civil War

⁸ Speakers listed were sophomores, and it is not clear if they were providing oratories or more likely were declamations.

“From 1862 to 1868 there was a break in the anniversaries. Twas’ during those long, sad years when the College was suspended on account of the war. Her sons left the contest of oratory debate for their Societies glory to enter those of war and blood for their countries honor.” *The Wake Forest Student*, March 1892, p. 193-194.

1862

- Anniversary Orators*
H. Lansing Burrows, Phi.
J. K. Howell Eu.

From 1868 to 1878 the Salutatory speech was delivered in Latin

1868

- Anniversary Orators*
J. T. Wescott, Eu.
F. W. Pennington, Phi.⁹
Commencement Orators
Henry A. Foote – Latin Salutatory
Henry A. Foote – American Republic
John Bruce Brewer – The Imagination
Samuel Emmett Overby – Nature and Art Contrasted
J. T. Wescott – Intellectual Culture
F. M. Pennington – Ruins of Time
Franklin P. Hobgood – Superficialness
Franklin P. Hobgood – Valedictory

1869

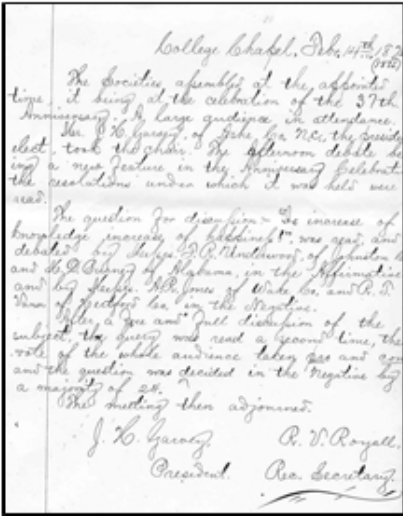
- Anniversary Orators*
A. H. Hicks, Phi. –
Robert S. Pritchard. Eu –
R. C. Royall, –
C. M. Seawell –
Commencement Orators
William H. Pace – Latin Salutatory
William H. Pace – Graduate Development
Albert Hines-Hicks – The End of Glory

- John Cates Scarborough – The Search for True Happiness
Roscius Pope Thomas – Southern Literature
Robert S. Pritchard – Laziness
Robert S. Pritchard – Valedictory

1870

- Anniversary Orators*
Robert E. Royall, Eu. – Love of Distinction
Charles M. Seawell, Phi. – Suffrage Should Be Limited
G. W. Greene – Evils of Ambition
S. W. Brewer – Women’s Record Brightens the Pages of History
M. L. Fowler – Changes Wrought by Time
Mr. William Bland – Diligent Secures Success

- Commencement Orators*
Robert E. Royall – Latin Salutatory
Robert E. Royall – Teaching
William Bland – Power of Public Opinion
Samuel Wait Brewer – What Next?
Martin Luther Fowler – The Law of Change
George Washington Greene – Truth is Mighty and Will Prevail
Charles M. Seawell – The South – the Home of the Southern People
Charles M. Seawell – Valedictory



1871

- Anniversary Orators*
W. N. Sykes, Phi.
H. A. Brown, Eu.
Commencement Orators
Henry A. Brown¹⁰ – Latin Salutatory
William D. Trantham – The Land We Love
Columbus Durham – Pressing on to What is Before
Henry A. Brown – We Should Take Things as They Are
William D. Trantham – Valedictory

1872 – First public debate featuring the societies – Anniversary Debates

⁹ Mr. J. T. Westcott...spoke for the Euzelians, and Mr. F. W. Pennington of Alabama for the other Society. In his introduction Mr. Westcott called the names of those who had lost their lives in the War period, with some short encomium of each, while Mr. Pennington referred to the death and career of "the great and good Dr. Wait" Paschal, Vol 2, p.59.

¹⁰ Henry Brown the salutatory speaker his senior year in 1871, returns in 1891 to deliver the commencement alumni address for the societies, " What Has a Christian College the Right to Expect of Her Sons?"

1872

Anniversary Day Orators

- J. F. Tuttle, Eu. –
- Charles H. Martin, Phi. –

Commencement Orators

- J. S. Mitchell – Latin Salutatory
- J. S. Mitchell – Oratory of the Past and the Present
- James Henry Garvey – The Wilderness Shall Bloom
- Charles H. Martin – The Graduate
- Charles H. Martin – Valedictory

1873

Anniversary Day Orators

- Jesse John Vann, Eu. –
- Allen Rogers Jones, Phi. –

Commencement Orators

- William O. McDowell – Latin Salutatory
- William O. McDowell – Gently Scan thy Fellow-man
- Jesse John Vann – There is Life in the Old Land Yet
- Nathaniel B. Canady – The Milk of Human Kindness.
- Allen Rogers Jones – Our Alma Mater
- Edwin Walter Timberlake – Those Who Deserve a Nation's Praise
- Henry T. Trantham – Excellence the Reward of Much Labor
- Richard T. Vann – The Proper Study of Mankind is Man
- Richard T. Vann – Valedictory

1874

Anniversary Day Orators

- D. A. Covington, Eu.
- H. R. Scott, Phi. –

Commencement Orators

- F. R. Underwood – Latin Salutatory
- F. R. Underwood – The Way to True Greatness.
- William David Gulledge – The Love of Fame
- George Washington Purefoy – The Elements of National Greatness
- Anize C. Dixon – The Biography of Cupid
- Anize C. Dixon – Valedictory

1875

Anniversary Day Orators

- J. W. Lucas, Phi.
- J. A. White, Eu.¹¹

Commencement Orators

- Hugh R. Scott – Latin Salutatory
- Hugh R. Scott – Trust in God and Do the Right
- Leroy W. Bagley – Relations of Science to the Bible
- William Carey Brewer – Woman not Always Perfect
- Thomas Carrick Force – Void of Counsel, Unavailing
- John Y. Phillips – Imaginary Evils
- M. D. Phillips – The Ordeal of Virtue and Knowledge
- W. W. Jenkins – The Relation of Eloquence to Liberty and Greatness
- Richard C. Sandling – Youth the Proper Seed-time.
- John E. Ray – "Man"
- John E. Ray – Valedictory

1876

Anniversary Day Orators

- John T. Bland, Phi.
- J. L Pritchard, Eu.

1877

Anniversary Day Orators

- William L. Poteat*, Eu. – Life is a Battle, Man a Soldier in it¹²
- Edgar Estes Folk, Phi. – The Mind of Man

Commencement Orators

- William L. Poteat – Latin Salutatory
- William L. Poteat – Ripples on the Sea of Life
- James W. Denmark – The Progress and Achievement of Science
- Charles W. Scarborough – Consecration
- James Redden Jones – The World's a stage and Man an Actor
- E. B. Jones – Dare and Do
- Edgar Estes Folk – Man an Immortal Being

¹¹ The *Biblical Recorder* listed these two speakers, Roy W Bagley & R. C. Sandling (filled in for another, no title).

¹² Yes, that W. L. Poteat, future President of Wake Forest College (1905–1927). A descriptor of a section of his speech, "*the speaker describes the battles of the powers of good and evil, of truth and error, of enslaving proclivities of nature and God given conscious.... The battle which the man fights on the margins of the sea, with home behind in danger and the beathen front of him, is striking in his sublimity, and its issues reached out into eternity.*" *The Observer* (Raleigh), February 25, 1877, p.3.

Edgar Estes Folk – Valedictory

1878

Anniversary Day Orators

William T. Jordan, Phi. – Success, the Reward of Those Who’s Ideal of Life is Usefulness and Duty

Walter E. Daniel, Eu. – Time, the True Touchdown of Mind and Matter

Commencement Orators

J. G. Bunch Latin – Salutatory

J. G. Bunch – The Power and Freedom of Thought

John Calhoun Caddell – No Day Without its Mark

W. J. R. Ford – Duties are Ours, Results belong to God

Arthur E. Walters – To Bear is to Conquer our Fate

Fleet Rose Cooper – Man a Progressive Being

Neill Dockery Johnson – This Age Needs Heroes

William T. Jordan – Night Brings Out the Stars

Walter E. Daniel – The Lamp of Experience

Walter E. Daniel – Valedictory

1879 – The Heck Williams building completed – housed library, was gathering place of the literary societies

1879¹³

Anniversary Day Orators

Wesley N. Jones, Eu. – To Be or Not to Be

William L. Wright, Phi. – Duty

Commencement Orators

Edwin F. Aydett – Salutatory

John T. J. Battle – Mind versus Muscle

Robert P. Johnson – Ready

George T. Prichard – Echoes from the Past

Charles Spurgeon Vann – The Triumphs of Life

George P. Hamrick – The Right Man in the Right Place

Wesley N. Jones – On the Threshold

John F. McMillan – The "Footprints" of our Day

Cornelius A. Rominger – "Luck, a Fool – Pluck, a Hero"

William J. Wingate – The Secret of Success

¹³ In the 1870s, following the Civil War, the wake anniversary coverage completely disappears from newspapers, as does Wake Forest College in general. In a period of retrenchment, it seemed to be largely out of sight.

William L. Wright – The Greatest Conqueror is He Who Conquers Self Needham

Y. Gulley – Valedictory

1880

Anniversary Day Orators

M. A. Jones, Phi. –

J. N. Holding, Eu. –

Commencement Orators

H. Montague – Salutatory

J. T. Alderman – Carolina's Rural Home

J. M. Davis – Hew to the Line – Let the Chips Fly Where They May

C. S. Farriss – Action

W. G. Ferebee – The End Not Yet

M. A. Jones – The Sublime Principle in Life

B. H. Phillips – Guard the Portals

W. H. Ragsdale – Keys to the Hall of Greatness

W. B. Waff – Enthusiasm

J. N. Holding – Valedictory

1881

Anniversary Day Orators

L. T. Carroll, Phi. –

N. R. Pittman, Eu.¹⁴ – Great Advantages, Great Lives

E. E. Hilliard

Commencement Orators

D. B. Reinhart – Salutatory

M. V. McDuffie – Three Great Occasions in Life.

N. R. Pittman – Man's Inhumanity

D. L. Ward, – Enlightenment, the Shield and Buckler of our Country .

L. N. Chappell – True Merit Rests. on Real Power

W. T. Jones – The Trust that's Given, Guard

Ed M. Poteat – Lumber-house or Workshop, Which?

C. J. Hunter – The Educational Value of Mathematics

L. T. Carroll – There's Life in the Old South Yet

R. A. P. Cooley – Valedictory

1882

Anniversary Day Orators

¹⁴ First two Are Paschal’s names. According to an eyewitness newspaper submission, *The Farmer & Mechanic* (Raleigh), March 3, 1881 which listed Hilliad, not Pittman.

D. W. Herring, Phi. – A Plea for Study
H. G. Holding, Eu. – Reserved Power

Commencement Orators

C. A. Smith – Salutatory
E. E. Hilliard – Two Things to Do – Think and Act
T. B. Wilder – The Old North State
E. G. Beckwith – The Tongue to Sound, the Thought to Soar

J. W. Fleetwood – The Debt Which our Age Imposes

D. W. Herring – Will the Rudder, Talent, the Ship

W. J. Ferrell – "Red-Tape"

O. L. Stringfield – Big Hearts

W. T. Lewellyn – Magnanimity

H. G. Holding – Valedictory

1883

Anniversary Day Orators

Thomas Dixon, Eu. – The New South

E. S. Alderman, Phi. – A Homeless Nation

Commencement Orators

Thomas Dixon – Salutatory

C. G. Jones, Jr. – Uncrowned Kings

W. H. Osborne – Ideals

Ed S. Alderman – Savonarola

G. P. Bostick – The Empire of Woman

G. C. Briggs – The Race Problem

W. F. Marshall – The Oldest of the Arts Still Popular

H. B. Folk – Valedictory

1884

Anniversary Orators

D. M. Austin, Eu. – Character

J. C. C. Dunford, Phi. – The Spirit of the Times

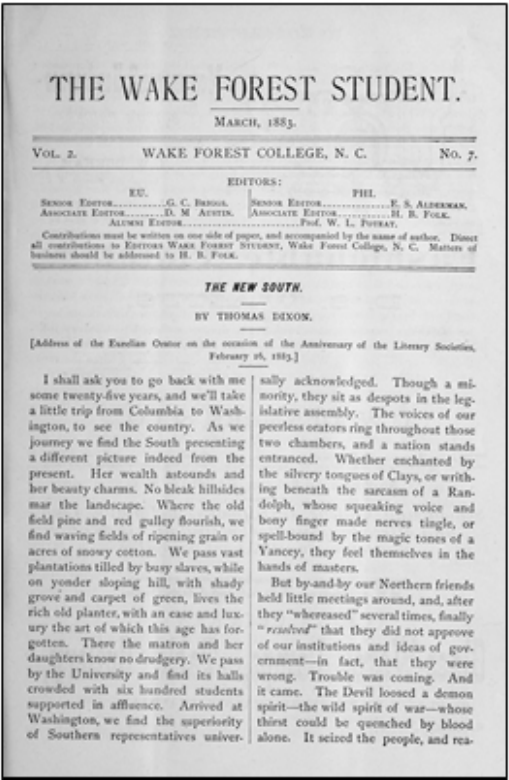
Commencement Orators

J. C. C. Dunford – Salutatory

W. S. Royall – National Character

W. V. Savage – Infidelity in France in the Eighteenth Century and its Causes

W. E. Wooten – Home. Sweet Home.



Ivy G. Riddick – The Power of Shrines

W. B. Morton – The Diana of America

W. W. Kitchin – Are We Degenerating?

H. A. Chappell – Utilitarianism

W. H. Kornegay – Valedictory

1885

Anniversary Day Orators

E. Ward, Eu. – Hope of America

A. T. Robertson, Phi.¹⁵ – Rip Van Winkle Awake at Last

Commencement Orators

W. W. Holding – Salutatory

H. B. Conrad – Act, Act, in the Living Present

E. F. Eddins – Clogs to Progress

J. A. Beam – Triumphs of Electricity

W. C. Allen – Hero-Worship

J. R. Hunter – The Reformation

A. T. Robertson – Valedictory - "Haec Olm Meminisse Juvabit"

1886

Anniversary Day Orators

Charles E. Brewer, Phi.– England and Her Colonies¹⁶

J. L. White, Eu. – Oratory – the Old *versus* the New

Commencement Orators

C. E. Brewer– Salutatory

Jacob Steward – A Rising Cloud

J. D. Boushall – Spots on the Sun

T. C. Britton – No Surplus Men

J. W. Watson – The Politician

E. H. McCullers– The Old and the New

J. L. White – Valedictory

Medals

R. B. Lineberry, Phi. – Greatest Improvement in Oratory

J. J. Farris, Eu. – Greatest Improvement in Oratory



¹⁵ Senior Editor, *The Wake Forest Student* and Debater.

¹⁶ Full text, *The Wake Forest Student*, April 1896.

1887

*Anniversary Day Orators*¹⁷

- J. B. Carlyle, Phi. – The Lost Cause¹⁸
- Walter P. Stradley, Eu. – The Grand Old Man

Commencement Orators

- J. B. Carlyle – Salutatory
- E. J. Justice – The Power of Truth
- J. M. Brinson – The Progress of Democratic Ideas
- E. F. Tatum – Words
- D. O. McCullers – A Hero of History
- H. E. Copple – Perseverance Leads to Victory
- Walter P. Stradley – Valedictory – Finally, Brethren, Farewell

Medals

- W. J. Ward – Euzelian Medal for Improvement In Oratory.
- C. D. Ball – Philomathesian Medal for Improvement In Oratory.

1888

Anniversary Day Orators

- J. W. Lynch – America Holds the Future
- G. C. Thompson – Across the Alps lies Italy

Society Medal Winners (announced at Commencement)

- E. W. Sikes – Improvement in Oratory – Eu.
- J. W. Millard – Improvement in Oratory – Phi.

Commencement Orators

- J. W. Lynch – Salutatory
- Claude Kitchin – The Hidden Truth
- W. J. Ward – The Philosophy of Success
- R. B. Lineberry – Loud Pretenders vs. Silent Toilers
- M. L. Kesler – Disinterestedness
- D. T. Winston – Poetry of the Lost Cause
- G. C. Thompson – Valedictory – That Good Old Word, Good-bye

¹⁷ "The position of 'anniversary orator' is one much coveted, as it is considered the highest honor within the gift of the societies." *News and Observer*, February 13, 1887. The reporter described Carlyle's oratory "The Loss Cause" as "... It is to be regretted that the subject was somewhat trite, yet it is one which will always be appreciated by a Southern audience, and one particularly fitted to bring out the pathos and poetry of the speaker."

¹⁸ *News and Observer*, February 13, 1887. The reporter described Carlyle's oratory "The Lost Cause" as "... It is to be regretted that the subject was somewhat trite, yet it is one which will always be appreciated by a Southern audience, and one particularly fitted to bring out the pathos and poetry of the speaker."

Senior Speakers

- F. B. Hendren – Modern Republicanism
- F. T. Wooten – Failure, otherwise known as “Sticking”
- Claude kitchen – The Adopted Exile of America.
- W. J. Ward – Our Moral Ideals.
- T. C. Buchanan – National Pride.
- J. R. Pendergrass – They Live
- A. T. Howell – Imaginations Doings

1889-90 there was one senior speaking day in October. No separate Senior Speaking listed in Calendar until 1900. ¹⁹

1889

Anniversary Day Orators

- F. L. Merritt, Phi. – Our Civilization – Its Destiny
- D. A. Davis, Eu. – The Land We Love

Commencement Orators

- R.E.L. Yates – Salutatory.
- T. M. Hoffman – Haud Immemor – A Tribute
- T. S. Sprinkle – Pain
- M. L. Carr – Triumphant Republicanism
- Lee Royall – Uncle Sam
- J. L. Fleming – The American Farmer
- W. C. Dowd – The Homestead Law
- H. A. Foushee – Valedictory

1890

Anniversary Day Orators

- J. B. Spillman, Eu. – Israel’s Political Redeemer (Judas Maccabaeus)²⁰
- John E White, Phi. – The Progress of Civil Liberties

*Medal Winners*²¹

- S. C. Welch, Eu. – Greatest Improvement in Oratory

¹⁹ George Washington Paschal (1948), *History of Wake Forest College Vol. II 1865-1905*, p. 376.
²⁰ Judas Maccabaeus, a priest who had the Maccaben Revolt against the Seleucid Empire in 190 BC. Paschal in volume 2 (p. 374) Wake Forest history holds the speech in contrast with the rather dull too stylized oratories typically presented. Paschal observed, "...an excellent address in reading as well as in bearing, for the delivery of which he took nearly half an hour, audaciously relieving his tendency to hoarseness with sips now and then from one or another of two glasses, one containing a colorless fluid, the other red wine. Those who heard the speech will never forget it, nor the speaker." The speech can be found in *The Wake Forest Student*, p. 505, July 1890.
²¹ " The contests were close and spirited and the successful contestants may well be proud of their victory." *The State Chronicle* (Raleigh), May 7, 1890.

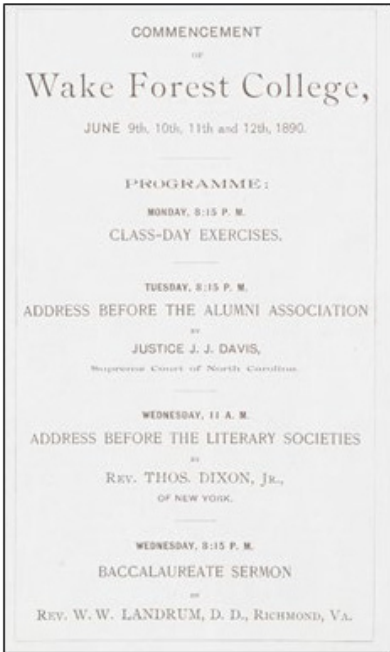
O. H. Dockery Jr. – Greatest Improvement in Oratory

Commencement Orators

- J. R. Hankins – Salutatory
- T. R. Crocker – The Heroine of the Hebrides
- G. W. Ward – New Aristocracy vs. the Old
- J. O. Atkinson – The Empire of Night
- Josiah Crudup – The Hero of Popular Education
- J. B. Spilman – Who are the Jesuits?
- L. S. Cannon – Valedictory

1891

Anniversary Day Orators



- R. L. Burns, Phi. – National Crime
- E. W. Sikes, Eu. – Crumbling Creeds
- Commencement Orators*
- J. L. Kesler – Salutatory
- B. W. Spillman – Laugh and Grow Fat
- R. B. White – Dies Irae
- H. A. Royster – The Last of the Saxons
- B. K. Mason – A Blinded Nation
- F. M. Royall – The Hero of a Fallen Empire
- C. B. Williams – Valedictory

1892

Anniversary Day Orators

- J. W. Millard, Phi. – Dreaming and Doing
- J. A. Wray, Eu. – A Poisoned Paradise

Commencement Orators

- G. W. Paschal – Salutatory

C. D. Graves – We are Drifting – Whither?²²

James Long – The Coming Man

O. H. Dockery, Jr. – Napoleon's Greatest Marshal

J. W. Millard – A Meeting and a Farewell

J. P. Spence – A Discipline of Peace

W. W. Vass, Jr. – Valedictory

²² "With an easy delivery, Mr. Graves opened handsomely with the description of the Old South – with its high notions of honor and personal character. Founded on slavery, many of the characteristics of the Old South had now departed with the overthrow of that institution. He was thankful that no slave remained – but had there not been something of a loss in the high tone of the Old Southerners?" *The News and Observer*, June 10, 1892, p. 2.

1893

Anniversary Day Orators

- E. Yates Webb, Eu. – The Armor of the Great, or Individuality
- Josiah C. Kittrell, Phi. – The Natural Man in The Natural World

Commencement Orators

- Charles P. Sapp – Salutatory
- E. Yates Webb – Jefferson Davis
- Josiah C. Kittrell – The Modern Sphinx
- Samuel J. Porter – Our Southern Sister
- Rufus W. Weaver – The Message of Modern Science
- Isaac T. Newton – Modern Epicureanism
- Franklin P. Hobgood, Jr. – Valedictory

1894

Anniversary Day Orators

- J. E. Yates, Phi – Cross and Crescent²³
- J. D. Robertson, Eu – Dissatisfaction, the Mother of Progress

Commencement Orators

- W. L. Foushee – Salutatory
- M. O. Carpenter – Shifting
- R. L. Freeman – The South Carolina Dispensary Law
- J. E. Yates – A Parliament of Religions
- R. F. Beasley – Wooing Sirens
- J. D. Robertson – A Patriot
- R. W. Haywood – Valedictory

1895

Anniversary Day Orators

- Raleigh T. Daniel, Eu. – The Iron Prince
- W. Carey. Newton, Phi – A Pound of Flesh

Commencement Orators

- Samuel R. Buxton – Salutatory
- John R. Kerr – An Unpaid Debt
- Raleigh T. Daniel. – North Carolina and American Independence
- James V. Devenny – Mingling Voices
- Isaac S. Boyles – Distant Enchantments
- William C. Newton – The Dixie Dollar
- John A. Oates – Wake Forest and her Young Alumni

²³ Yates, as *The Wake Forest Student*, 1989, was a quick fill in as scheduled speaker T. M. Leary passed away

Frank E. Parham – Valedictory

1896

Anniversary Day Orators

- Jasper Howell, Eu – The Christian citizen
- A. C. Cree, Phi. – A shattered idol

Commencement Orators

- Wyatt P. Exum, Jr. – Salutatory
- John H. Gore, Jr. – "Capo d' Astro"
- Bruce Benton – The New Era
- Gideon M. Bray – A Forest-Born Statesman
- Willis G. Briggs – Municipal Reform
- William H. Davis – The Personal Element in Character Building
- Spright Dowell – Prophets and Progress
- James N. Tolar – The Ideal Life
- Isaac M. Meekins – The Oppressed Masses
- Marcus B. Dry – Valedictory

1897

Anniversary Day Orators

- Robert Nirwana Simms, Eu. – Crusades of the Ages
- A. B. (H.?) Cannady, Phi, – Cuba and Her Cause

Commencement Orators

- R. N. Simms – Salutatory – Meliorism
- C. L. Greaves – Truth Triumphant
- A. F. Sams – The Tyranny of Public Opinion
- G. E. Lineberry – Its Origins and Dangers
- A. B. (H.?) Cannady – International Arbitration
- W. H. Heck – The Mission of the Past
- S. E. Hall – Political Bossism
- H. H. Mashburn – How Shall we Readjust Ourselves to our New Condition
- G. R. King – Valedictory

1898

Anniversary Day Orators

- J. D. Larkins, Phi. – Federation of the World
- T. N. Johnson, Eu. – Our Civic Mission (Cotton mill workers)

Commencement Orators

- T. H. Lacy – Salutatory
- J. D. Larkins – Shoot or Give Up the Gun
- S. J. Honeycutt – "Write Me as One Who Loves his Fellowman"

C. S. Burgess – The North Carolina Academy

H. M. Evans – Poetry and Fact

G. M. Beavers – The Danger of Victory

J. Hamilton – Anglo-American Alliance

A. C. Cree – The Grand Old Man

T. N. Johnson – Modern Ostracism

J. C. McNeill – Valedictory

In 1899 the number of speakers was reduced to eight from ten in the early 1980s, before that every student was required to produce a Senior Oration²⁴. Reduced further in 1909 to six and in 1924 to four. In 1973 the Dean of the College reduced the number of speakers to three.

1899

Anniversary Day Orators

- P. S. Carlton, Phi. – The English-Speaking Brotherhood
- J. C. Turner, Eu. – Our Countries Call for Men

Commencement Orators

- C. N. Bailey – Salutatory
- W. F. Powell – North Carolina in the Twentieth Century
- W. N. Johnson – Individuality
- T. D. Savage – Literature and its Rewards
- L. R. Varser – The Third Act
- P. S. Carlton – The Value of a Vote
- J. C. Turner – Valedictory – The Battle of Life.

1900 Senior Speaking was held in December & March until 1914-15. “On April 25, 1914, the Societies had passed a joint resolution, declaring that the senior speaking had proved more or less failures and asked that they be abolished, which request the faculty granted.”²⁵

1900

Anniversary Day Orators

- A. Whalen Cooke, Eu. – Trinity of Our National Life (Physical, Intellectual, Spiritual).
- David Meeks Stringfield, Phi. – Lights and Shadows on American Civilization

²⁴ These were handwritten "oratories" submitted to the faculty. Often they appear to be a recycling of earlier work, in particular 1ACs from debates in which they had participated, often from Society Day and Anniversary Day.

²⁵ George Washington Paschal (1948), *History of Wake Forest College Vol. II 1865-1905*, p. 376.

M. D. Austin, Eu. – The South and the Presidency

Commencement Orators

J. B. Anderson – Americanism and American Traits

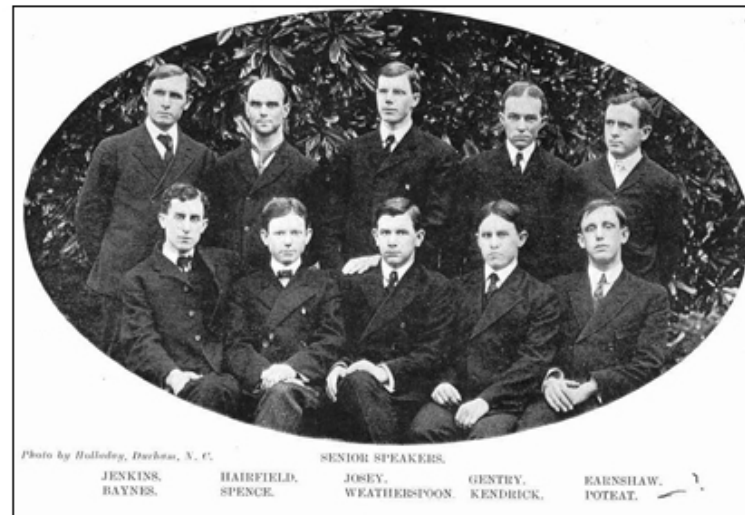
R. D. Covington – Some Dangers to our Republic

M. L. Davis – Nathaniel Macon

E. Long – The Newspaper of To-day and To-morrow

A. H. Olive – The Move of Population Southward

H. F. Page – The Smitten Rock.



Senior Speakers

Howell, Cole, Vernon, Howard, Page, McDuffie, Justice, Anderson, Goode, Davis, Covington, Proctor

Medals

Hoyt Watson, Phi. – Freshman Improvement and Oratory

J. H. Vernor, Phi. – Senior Metal for Oratory

Richard Covington, Eu. – Senior Metal for Oratory

T. B. Ashcraft, Eu. – Junior Metal for Oratory

F. F. Brown, Eu. – Freshman Improvement Metal for Oratory and Debate

1906

Anniversary Day Orators

Thomas Bryce Ashcraft – The Fate of Inferior Races

Liston Jackson, Phi. – The Economic Basis of Civilization

Commencement Orators

T. B. Ashcraft – The Heart of the Nation

E. B. Earnshaw – Conscience in Public Life

E. M. Hairfield – Lights and Shades of American Civilization

B. T. Holding – Where Life Really Exists

Liston Jackson – The Problem of the American City

1907

Anniversary Day Orators

J. W. Vernon, Phi. – The Reformer and His Place in Civic Life

A. H. Nanney, Eu. – Politics and Religion

Commencement Orators

T. H. Beverley – The Hebrew as a Factor in Human Development

T. N. Hayes – Civic Duty of Educated Men

C. R. Mangum – Religion and Social Development

O. J. Sikes – Jefferson Davis

W. E. Speas – The Industrial Development of the South

W. H. Weatherspoon – The Emancipation of the Laborer

1908³¹

Anniversary Day Orators

Fred F. Brown, Eu. – The Building of the South

A. T. Howard, Phi. – The New Internationalism

Commencement Orators

P. C. Stringfield – The Problem of The Pacific

H. A. Jones – Socialism – Not a Remedy

J. F. Justice – Industrial Ethics

F. D. King – The Trend of American Life

H. T. Stevens – The Coming American

F. F. Brown – Builders of the South

Beginning with the commencement of 1909 six selected members of the graduating class presented the speeches, three from each literary society. From 1909 to 1940 students enter competitions to speak at graduation in competition for the A. D. Ward Medal. This medal was provided by Mr. A. D. Ward, a graduate of the University of North Carolina who had become a member of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest in 1904 and continued as such until his death on April 16, 1940.

1909

Anniversary Day Orators (75th Anniversary)

W. H. Hipps, Eu. – The Unfinished Task of the American Democracy

Ed Poe, Phi. – Our Moral Awakening

Euzelian Senior Speakers

³¹ A Full rendition of the speeches at *The News and Observer*, February 16, 1908, p. 10.

R. E. Walker, C. D. Creasman, L. E. Daily, P. B. Coggin, Ray Funderburk, N. A. Melton
Philomathesian Senior Speakers
R. L. McMillan, C. T. Bell, John Hayes, J. B. Willis, W. B. Hampton, L. L. Tilley
Sr. Eu. Oratory Metal to E. E. White; Sr. Phi. Oratory Metal to W. Henderson

Commencement Orators

W. B. Hampton – The Blending of the Sections
J. J. Hayes – The Demand for Washingtonian Conservatism
O. W. Henderson. – The Majesty of Law
W. H. Hipps – The Return of the Sceptre
E. E. White – The Last of the Tribunes (Grover Cleveland)
*J. S. Martin – The New North

1910

Anniversary Day Orators

W. R. Hill, Eu. – The Heritage of Honor (tribute to Worth of the Confederate soldier)
John J. Best, Phi. – Agriculture: The New Birth

Commencement Orators

Dee Carrick – The Martyr, Carmack
E. I. Olive – The Western Pioneer
H. B. Jones – Political Insurgency
A. R. Williams – The Saxon Idea l of Popular Government
E. N. Johnson – The Rise of the Sunburnt Boy
*F. T Collins – The Passing of the Old Guard

Medals

A. T. Allen, Eu. – Metal for Junior Orator
E. L. Olive, Eu. – Metal for Senior Orator
William Scruggs – Metal for Sophomore Orator
W. T. Prevette – Metal for Junior Orator
J. P. Tucker – Metal for Senior Oratory
D. Carrick – Allen Orator’s y Medal

1911 – First Junior-Sophomore Debates (this evolves into Society Day, 1914)

1911

Anniversary Day Orators

William C. Moore. Phi. – Direct Legislation, the Safeguard of Democracy
J. P. Tucker, Eu. – America as a World Power

Commencement Orators

W. G. Moore – Man's Redemption of Man
C. T. Murchison – The South Regaining National Leadership
J. C. Smith – The One Hope for Peace
*J. P. Tucker – America. the Arbiter of Modern Progress
J. R. Carroll – Allies of Progress
J. B. Eller – Back to the People

Senior Speakers – Fall 1911

Blevins, Riggs, Bagwell, Beaty, Barnes, Wells(?)
Spring – Phis– J. M. Cheek, J. B. Vernon, J A. Ellis, T. S. Teague, F. M. Huggins, J. R. Carroll
Spring – Eus – R. A. Sullivan, M. A. Wallen, J. M Burnett, L. Q. Hayes, C. I Allen, G. L. Bailes

1912

Anniversary Day Orators

S. Cecil Hilliard, Phi. – The Unfinished Task of Education in North Carolina
William Marvin Scruggs, Eu. – Medicine, Its Merits and Achievements

Commencement Orators

S. Cecil Hilliard – The Industrial Problem
C. Ray. Sharpe – Our Defective Courts of Justice
*B. Vaughan Ferguson – The Industrial Age and the Child
Arthur T. Allen – The Demand of the Hour
William Marvin Scruggs – Progress in Medicine and Its Relation to the Public
Roy R. Blanton – The Twentieth Century Woman

Senior Speakers – Spring 1912

Sharpe, Kester, Kitasgy (?), Olive, Gettys, Ridgerton,

1913

Anniversary Day Orators

V. V. McGuire, Eu. – The Industrial Possibilities of China
C. R. Sorrell, Phi. – America’s Master Passion (equality of opportunity)

Commencement Orators

L. L. Carpenter – The Old North State in the Field of Literature
T. C. Holland – The Judicial Settlement of International Disputes
O. F. Herring – The Immortal Minority
*V. V. McGuire – The Relationship of Women to Some Economic and Social Problems
Sam Long, – The Discovery of the Child
C. R. Sorrell – America's Uncrowned Queen

1914 – First Society Day Orations

1914

Anniversary Day Orators

- George C. Pennell, Eu. – Menace of Privilege
- D. M. Johnson, Phi. – The Conservation of the Home

Society Day Orators

- G. H. King, Eu. – Universal Peace
- J. U. Teague, Eu. – Finding Yourself
- R. L. Brown, Phi. – The Rural Problem
- Thomas A. Avera, Phi. – Humanizing the Law

Commencement Orators

- W. W. Walker – The Problem of the City

CLAUDE T. MURCHISON, A.B., PHI.

SPARTA, GA.

“To delight in the chase—
And to win in the race—
Toe the mark and away.”

Second Marshal Anniversary, '09; Historian Sophomore Class, '09; Member Senate Committee, '10; Alternate Wake Forest-Davidson Debate, '10; Manager Track Team, '09-'11; Debate Council, '11; Secretary Student Athletic Association; First Debater Anniversary, '11; Chief Rooter, '10-'11; Commencement Speaker, '11.

When he peeps through his spectacles at you in a hot debate and balls up his big football fist and stalks up giantlike towards you, his voice sounds thrice as deep and his logic cuts keener than the ancient weapons of war. There is magic in it! You are mystified by his eloquence and imagine you hear Demosthenes by the seashore or Burke in Parliament.

When he shucks off his Senior dignity and scans the athletic field, you may look out, for he won the quarter-mile State championship run last year, and is determined to push somebody hard for the Southern championship in the same this year. That he is an athlete, an excellent debater, and from Gordon, Grady and Watson's grand old State, is saying all that is necessary.



- George C. Pennell – A Blot on Our Civilization

* L. Jarvis – Women's Status in Government.

- D. M. Johnson – Anglo-Saxon Conservatism

E. P. Yates – America's Olive Crown

E. P. Stillwell – The New Chivalry

1915

Anniversary Day Orators

- A. Y. Arledge, Eu. – The Incident Bystander, Belgium
- Earl Prevett, Phi. – The Purple Peril or The Peril of Catholicism

Society Day Orators

- C. Thomas, Phi. – America's Greatest Enemies

- A. C. Lovelace, Eu. – North Carolina's Fundamental Need

Richard K Redwine, Eu. – America after the War

- J. C. Powell, Phi. – Freedom and Patriotism

Commencement Orators

- R. L. Brown – Unrecognized Heroism
- J. P. Mull– The Farmer, the Neglected Citizen in Legislation,
- A. Y. Arledge – The Democracy of the Eleventh Hour
- J. M. Pritchard – Shall the Death Penalty be Abolished?
- *B. M. Watkins – The Quest of Freedom,
- Earle Prevette – The Mediterranean of the New World

1916

Anniversary Day Orators

- E. B. Cox, Eu. – The United States, the Leader of Nations
- K. M. Yates, Phi. – The Characteristic of the Ages

Society Day Orators

- C. H. Stevens, Phi. – Divine Discontent
- G. E. Eddins, Eu. – Americanism and World Politics
- A. C. Reid, Eu. – North Carolinas Greatest Liabilities
- J. B. Davis, Phi. – The Anglo-Saxon Heritage – World Peace.³²

Commencement Orators

- E. B. Cox, – North Carolina's Imperative Task
- R. K. Redwine – Social Inequality
- A. C. Lovelace – Vital Preparedness
- R. H. Taylor – Our Debt to France
- *C. J. Hunter, Jr. – The Effect of War on Literature
- K. M. Yates – The Neglected Factor in the Rural Problem

1917

Anniversary Day Orators

- J. B. Rucker, Phi. – The New Democracy and Leadership
- J. M. Hester, Eu. – Israel's Contribution to Human Advancement

Society Day Orators

- C. S. Owen, Phi. – Call of the West
- W. B. Gladney, Eu. – Helping Hoover
- H. I. Hester, Eu. – The Tack of the Red Cross
- L. V. Coggins, Phi. – The Passing of Kings

³² Davis. "The Catholics are trying... to destroy our government, and they have a powerful machine with 15,000,000 cogs in motion." *News and Observer*, February 13, 1915, p. 8.

Commencement Orators

- A. C. Reid – The Ascendancy of Southern Principles
- J. B. Rucker – The Liberalizing Influence of the Present War
- J. M. Hester – Americanism and World Peace
- I. E. Carlyle – Our Duty to France
- P. S. Daniel – The Invisible Empire
- *J. Baird Edwards – The Dawn of Universal Democracy

1918

Anniversary Day Orators

- M. T. Rankin, Phi. – The New Era of Country Life
- J. T. Gillespie, Eu. – Our Brother is Black

Commencement Orators

- M. T. Rankin – Heroes at Home
- L. V. Coggins – America's Fight for World Freedom
- R. L. Humber, Jr. – The True Basis of Democracy
- B. L. Liles – The New Washington
- J. C. Canipe – The Social World Crisis
- *J. T. Gillespie – Our Supreme Debt to the Unborn

1919

Anniversary Day Orators

- J. I. Allen, Jr., Phi – The Demand of Tomorrow for the College-bred Man
- W. A. Queen, Eu. – The Effect of the War on Capital and capital labor

Society Day Orators

- O. T. Glenn, Phi. – The American Lender
- E. H. Potts, Eu. – The American of Tomorrow
- R. T. Liles, Eu. – The Present Unrest
- J. B. Odum, Phi. – Rural Education, the Supreme Need of North Carolina

Commencement Orators

- L. B. Dawes – Carry On
- R. P. Burns – The Dominion of Man
- *R. R. Mallard – The Southern Soldier
- W. E. Honeycutt – Guarding the Deposit
- B. T. Ward – The Unfinished Task
- J. I. Allen, Jr. – Woman and the New World

1920

*Anniversary Day Orators*³³

- McKinley Edwards, Eu. – Roosevelt, the American
- I. L. Yearby, Phi. – World Citizenship

Society Day Orators

- W. R. Felps, – North Carolinas Call to Service
- R. J. Stephens – America
- S. E. Sears – Reduction of Armaments
- W. J. Bone – Great World Disappointment

Commencement Orators

- McKinley Edwards – The Dynamic Force in Reconstruction
- E. J. Trueblood – Southern Ideals
- E. D. Banks – The Unfinished Task
- *F. C. Feezor – The Coming of Internationalism
- I. L. Yearby – World Citizenship

1921

Anniversary Day Orators

- A. D. Kinnett, Phi. – Industrial Democracy
- T. O. Pangle, Eu. – Conquerors and Conquered Nations

Society Day Orators

- O. H. Hauser – The New Citizen
- W. M. Nicholson – A Nations Convalescence
- W. E. Hester – Industrial Leadership
- E. T. Boyette – The New Challenge to American Education

Commencement Orators

- D. T. Hurley – The Democratic Destiny
- C. F. Gaddy – Playing the Game
- R. R. Carter – Truths about North Carolina
- *A. R. Whitehurst – The Nemesis of History
- R. C. Brown – The College Man and Leadership
- G. R. Sherrill – The Baptist Crisis in North Carolina

1922

Anniversary Day Orators

- T. W. Allen, Eu. – The Voice of The Black Man
- C. B. Howard, Phi. – Quo Vadis, America?

³³ "...the customary large number of fair visitors from Meredith and Oxford colleges were absent owing to quarantines in those schools on account of the influenza epidemic..." *The News and Observer*, February 17, 1920.

*Society Day Orators*³⁴

- E. H. Elliott – International Harmony
- H. P. Naylor – America’s Greatest Need
- E. A. Gardner – The Personality of Woodrow Wilson
- John. S. Thomas³⁵ – Racial Aspects of The Peace Problems

Commencement Orators

- T. W. Allen – The Great Delusion
- R. S. Averitt – The Spirit of the Red Cross
- O. H. Hauser – The Response to the Social Call
- *A. L. Goodrich – Intercollegiate Athletics in North Carolina
- F. B. Helms – North Carolina in Transition
- E. L. Roberts – The Ideals of America's Champion of Peace

1923³⁶

Anniversary Day Orators

- E. L. Spivey, Eu. – A Challenge to North Carolina Baptists
- J. G. Young, Phi. – The American Flag

Society Day Orators

- B. T. Jones, Phi. – The Administration of Justice
- S. M. Lamb, Phi. – America – the World’s Hope
- E. Z. Steins, Eu. – Demand for American Manhood
- W. C. Howard, Eu. – Meeting the Need for Baptist Leadership

Commencement Orators



³⁴ *The Durham Morning Herald*, November 25, 1922, p. 4, said that Society Day opened homecoming week, the first time Wake Forest held a homecoming. Society Day was scheduled for November 1 but was moved until November 25 as "part of" homecoming. The tablet commemorating the "flying Parson" Maynard was dedicated (see Society Day chapter).

³⁵ Chairman, Debate Council. The essay won first place in the North Carolina Inner-Collegiate Peace oratorical contest, Burlington, N. C. April 1922.

³⁶ In 1923 the faculty voted as follows: "Nominations for Senior Speakers shall be made to the Faculty on the third Monday in April by a standing committee of the Faculty from those who have (a) submitted in writing a proposed address by the first Monday in April and (b) have spoken satisfactorily either before the committee or on some public occasion in College. The faculty will select four Senior Speakers on the third Monday in April. Senior Speakers shall present their commencement addresses to the Faculty committee for approval by May 25. The President of the College shall be a member of the committee."

The above resolution was amended to limit Commencement speeches of the senior class representatives to one thousand words and to empower the President to appoint the Committee (Standing Committee on Commencement Addresses). (In other years it was called the Committee on Senior Orators.) Operative until 1937.

- G. H. Morton – The Menace of Nationalism
- P. O. Purser – The International Mind
- E. L. Spivey – A Challenge to North Carolina Baptists
- G. W. Blount – The Christian State
- H. P. Naylor – The White Man's Obligation
- *W. R. Wallace – The Efficiency of the American Government

Medals

- S. N. Lamb, Phi. – Senior Orator’s Medal
- J. C. Young, Phi. – Junior Orator’s Metal
- B. T. Jones, Phi. – Sophomore Medal for Oratory and Debate
- R. E. Williford, Phi. – Freshman Metal for Oratory and Debate
- H. S. Elliott, Eu. – Thomas Dixon Orators Metal
- G. H. Morton, Eu. – Allen Medal for Oratory
- R. L. Beck, Eu – Junior Orator’s Metal
- J. J. Tarlton, Eu. – Sophomore Orator’s Metal
- L. B. Moseley – Freshman Metal for Oratory and Debate

*Resolution passed by both Literary Societies abolishing Anniversary Day and substituting it for Founder’s Day*³⁷

1924

Anniversary Day Orators

- H. T. Wright, Phi. – The World Crisis
- J. Lee Lavender, Eu. – The Heritage of the North Carolina Youth

Society Day Orators

- J. G. Hopkins – North Carolina’s Bond Orgy
- L. A. Peacock – The Youth Movement
- R. E. Williford – Dynamic Energy
- F. H. Lambert – The Heritage of North Carolina Baptist

Commencement Orators

- L. E. Andrews – The Compromise of Justice
- S. N. Lamb – The American Hero of the Twentieth Century
- B. T. Jones, Jr. – A Martyr to a Lost Cause
- *H. T. Wright – The Challenge of the Situation

³⁷ "This year Society Day and Anniversary Day – previously red letter days of the year for the organizations – will be combined in the program arranged for only one day. The need for curtailing the expense to the members necessitated the combining of these two events." *Asheville Citizen Times*, October 10, 1924, p. 8.

1925 – Anniversary Day Debates moved to February 1-2 (merged with Founders day, 1st day of registration)³⁸

1925

Anniversary/Founders Day

- F. L. Paschal, Phi. – The Lawyer for a New Day
- S. L. Blanton, Eu. – The Church and War

Society Day Orators

- A. D. Hurst – The New Social Order
- E. O. Borroughs – The Materialistic Tendencies of Modern Education
- F. H. Malone – The Need of Moral Progress on Society
- B. W. Walker – Samuel Gompers

Commencement Orators

- D. D. Lewis – The North Carolina Family
- F. L. Paschal – The New Progressivism or North Carolina
- J. J. Tarlton – The Modern Trend of Education in America
- *S. L. Blanton – The Function of a Christian College

1926

Anniversary/Founders Day Orators

- F. C. Maxwell, Eu. – The Relation of Peace and Evolution
- O. L. Norment, Phi. – War-Bent for Peace

Society Day Orators

- C. G. Ray, Eu. – The Economical Side of the Racial Question
- Charles E. Weston, Phi. – Character
- W. M. Grubbs, Eu. – What Wake Forest Means to North Carolina
- J. B. Usry. Phi. – The New Patriotism

Commencement Orators

- A. S. Gillespie Matthew T. – Yates
- J. S. Hopkins – A Plea for Moral and Religious Education
- *C. B. Earp – Our Thought-World
- F. H. Malone – The Need of Moral Progress in Society

1927

³⁸ In 1926 President Poteat provided the Anniversary Day address and some thought appropriated the event to more administrative purposes. After Poteat provided a "review of Wake Forest activities during the past year, the main evening speaker was an invited outside orator, Dr. S. H. Templeman, Pastor, 1st Baptist of Elizabeth City, who shared the stage with the Society orators. *The Charlotte News* (February 5, 1926, p. 2) reported, "both afternoon and evening exercises, though very poorly attended by students, were about par for Anniversary Day programs here." Of course, the more sparsely attendance was a sign of the future for "public" literary society presentations.

Founders Day Orators

- B. M. Squires, Phi. – Life’s Values
- R. E. Wall, Eu. – Is Democracy a Failure?

Society Day Orators

- Cloyce R. Tew³⁹ – A Plea for the Redemption of a Broken Pledge
- H. C. Hopkins, Eu. –
- R. P. Caudel, Eu. –
- M. B. Cree, Phi. –
- E. T. Parham, Phi. –

Commencement Orators

- D. S. Haworth – The Challenge to America
- *C. R. Tew – War
- B. W. Walker – The Citizen and His Government
- R. E. Wall – Education for Democracy

1928

Founder Day Orators

- H. J. Overman, Eu. – The Vanguard
- W. V. Carroll, Phi. – A Peace Policy

Society Day Orators

- W. H. Woodall, Eu. –
- J. R. Bender, Phi. –
- C. E. Baucom, Eu. –
- T. S. Lawrence, Phi. –

Commencement Orators

- *O. T. Binkley – A Plea for Idealism
- J. Elmer Cloer – The American Plan
- G. N. Ashley – Right and Wrong in Latin America
- C. M. Griffin, Jr. – Youth and Young America

1929

Founders Day Orators

- W. L. Cohoon, Phi. – Modern Eldoadoes
- *Joe L. Carlton, Eu. – Backward Runs

Society Day Orators

- Lloyd Thayer, Eu. – Portraits from the Hall of History
- Wade H. Bostick, Phi. – The Costs of War
- T. E. Jones, Eu. – A Man

³⁹ Tew was the orator reported by the *Biblical Recorder*, other names appeared elsewhere.

D. Lacey McBryde, Phi. – Politically Speaking

*Commencement Orators*⁴⁰

E. C. Shoe – The Abiding Work of Christian Schools

W. L. Cohoon – The Mission of our Alma Mater

R. P. Caudill – A New Aristocracy

*Joe L. Carlton – Our Standard Man

Orations presented on Graduation day until 1929; after that until 2009 speeches were presented most often the day before the conferring of degrees.

1930

Founder's Day Orators

C. A. Maddry, Eu. – A Heritage to Sustain – “Chaos Cosmos; Cosmos Chaos”

T. S. Lawrence, Phi. – The New Patriotism

Society Day Orators

Frank B. Raymond, Phi. – A Great Nation

I. B. Jackson, Phi. – A Good Name Dependent on Personal Exertion

N. C. Brooks, Eu. – The Tragedy of the Cross

M. C. Parrish, Eu. – The Crossroads of the Ages

Commencement Orators

*C. A. Maddry – A Heritage to Sustain

B. M. Tomberlin – The College Man and His Civic Adjustment

W. H. Bostick – A Plea

E. B. Whitaker – Have we Abolished Slavery?

Medal Winners

R. Paul Caudill, Eu. – Senior Orator's Medal

Charles A. Maddry, Eu. – Junior Orator's Medal

R. E. Wilson, Eu. – Sophomore Debater's Medal

G. A. Martin, Eu. – Freshman Debater's Medal

T. S. Lawrence, Phi. – Junior Orator's Medal

J. W. Earp, Phi. – Sophomore Improvement Medal

F. B. Raymond, Jr. Phi. – Freshman Improvement Medal

1931

Founder's Day Orators

Raymond Long, Eu. – A Resolute Purpose

I. B. Jackson, Phi. – A Young Man's Outlook

Society Day Orators

Hubert May, Eu. – A Great Soul

C. H. Stroup, Eu. – The Label of Achievement

R. H. Burns, Phi. – Economic Feudalism

L. R. O'Brien, Phi. – Democracy and education

Commencement Orators

Harry L. Bridges – The Challenge of the Age

James M. Early – Our New Universe

Nathan C. Brooks, Jr. – Followers

*Clarence H. Patrick – Man's Mightiest Movement

1932

*Founders Day Orators*⁴¹

*William H. Ford – Vision

Harold H. Deaton – Pledged Responsibility

Society Day Orators

J. A. Jarrett, Phi. – In Retrospect

J. G. Blackburn, Phi. – Success

C. U. Harris, Eu. – Socialism, the Inevitable

W. O. Rosser, Eu. – The Unknown Soldier

Commencement Orators

*William Herschel Ford – Vision

Harold Horton Deaton – Pledged Responsibility

Thomas Carl Brown – Through the Eyes of a Senior

Braxton Lee Davis – Character

1933

Founders Day Orators

Zon R. Robinson, Eu. – World Peace

I. B. Jackson, Phi. – Education and Life

Society Day Orators



1931 Commencement Orators

⁴⁰ Speeches were bundled with Graduation, referred to as the “Class Orations”

⁴¹ Howler lists Founder's Day Orators as W. M. Gorgan, Eu., “George Washington- Citizen and Patriot” & B. L. David, Phi., “Man, Liberty and Law”

John Lambert, Eu. – Thomas A. Edison
Charles Glenn Blackburn, Phi. – A day of cooperative need
G. Carl Lewis, Phi. – The trend of modern thought

Commencement Orators

Irby B. Jackson – The Test of Education
*E. L. Smith – A New Internationalism
Zon R. Robinson – A Federation of the World
Clyde W. Glosson – Our Glorious Heritage

1934

Founders Day Orators

J. G. Blackburn, Phi. – Wake Forest College and One Hundred Years of education
C. U. Harris, Jr., Eu. Wake Forest Past, Present, And Future

Society Day Orators

George Copple. Eu. – The New South and the Old
J. Glenn Blackburn, Phi. – Personal Liberty
Millard Brown. Eu. – The Sunrise of a New America
Charles Guy, Phi. – A Soldier.

Commencement Orators

W. Scott Buck – The Lawyer and the New Deal
G. Carl Lewis – Individualism in a Cooperative World
*Donald G. Myers – New Times–New Virtues
W. O. Rosser. Jr. – Our Obligation to Wake Forest

1935 – Founder’s Day moved from Feb to May to improve weather outlook

1935

Founders Day Orators

Howard Williams, – The New South
Millard Brown, Eu. – The Return of Idealism
J. Glenn Blackburn, Phi. – The Challenge to the Student
Charles U. Harris – students revue on world peace

Society Day Orators

John Lawrence, Phi. – A Justified Patriotism
P. B. Nickens, Phi. – Monuments
George Copple, Eu. – Let Us Make Men
Jeff Beale, Eu. – Retrospect

Commencement Orators

*Charles U. Harris, Jr. – The Cause of Peace
Millard R. Brown – Back to First Principles
Carl L. Ousley – Social Security.
J. Glenn Blackburn – Wake Forest Faces the Future

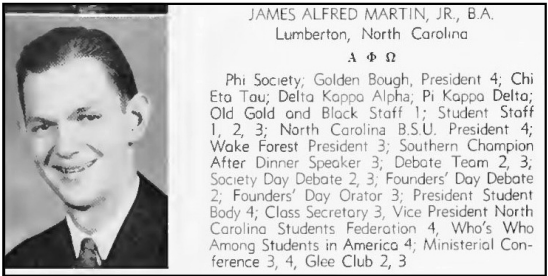
1936

Founders Day Orators

*J. Alfred Martin, Jr., Phi. – Let us Return
J. E. Lawrence, Phi – War on Crime
Arch McMillan, Eu. – Peace for a War-Weary World
Don P. Johnson, Jr., Eu. – A New Outlook

Society Day Orators

*Earl Rogers, Eu. – The American Home ⁴²
John Lawrence, Phi. –
Raymond Liles, Phi. –
Dick Howerton. Eu. –



Commencement Orators

H. A. Matthews – Cooperation or Chaos?
*G. E. Copple – Education at the Crossroads
J. C. Murchison – Through a Graduate's Eyes
C. E. Hobgood – A Rational Nationalism

1937

Founders Day Orators

Gerald Motley – If America Fails
Sloane Guy, Phi. – Presenting Young American
Bobby Helm, Eu. – What Price Culture
John Ezell, Eu – Dreams

Society Day Orators

T Sloane Guy, Phi. – Cross Roads
Henry Ward, Phi. – Toward Peace
Dick Howerton. Eu. – Cordell Hull, World Trade, Peace

⁴² Rogers was a freshman (*News and Observer*, Nov 1, 1936). In the speech" Rogers charged that there had been since the Civil War an increase of 400 per cent in the ratio of divorces to marriage. And that the breakup of the home is largely responsible for survival of poverty and ignorance..." *Old Gold and Black*, November 7, 1936, p. 1.

Seavie A. W. Carroll, Eu.

Commencement Orators

J. E. Lawrence – Let us Pause and Reminisce

*J. A. Martin, Jr. – Flaming Youth: Retrospect and Prospice

J. D. Beale – Whither Education?

J. H. Blackmore⁴³ – The Church: Hold-over or Vital Force?

1938-to 1956 – Committee on Literary Societies and Debate recommended speakers to the faculty

1938

Founders Day Orators

Archibald M. McMillan, Eu. – Conservative Youth

R. M. Helm, Eu. – The Road Forward

Ed Gambrell, Phi. Alt. – The Cancer on World Peace

James Potter, Phi. – Taking Inventory

Page Acree, Phi. – We Love

Henry Ward, Eu. Alt. – From the Souls of Men

Society Day Orators

Robert Hart, Eu.

Jim Copple, Eu.

*Hayden Hayes, Phi.

*Eugene Worrell, Phi.

Commencement Orators

Archibald M. McMillan – Fickle Youth's Consistency

*Albert E. Simms – Lights and Shadows Joel Francis Paschal Our Opportunity

Jack Benjamin McDuffie – We Go Forth

Orations held at a separate morning event on Graduation day 1939. Separate day evening events happened before and after 1939.

1939

Founders Day Orators

T. Eugene Worrell, Phi. – Liberty that Enslaves – won Hardwicke Medal best Founder's Day Oration

H. Kelly Bailey, Phi. – The Nation's number one problem

⁴³ Blackmore was awarded the Currin medal for the "Best Oratory on Christianity."

D. Palmer Brooks, Eu. – The Undeclared War on America

G. Thomas Lumpkin, Eu. – The Progressive Constitution

Society Day Orators

Seavey Carroll, Eu. – Twenty-one Years of Hope

Stuart Simms, Eu. – The capitalized

Neil Morgan, Phi. – World Crisis

Rodrick Buie, Phi. – American-ism

Commencement Orators

*Robert M. Helm. Jr. – On the Threshold of What?

W. S. Hicks, Jr. – New Frontiers for Youth

T. Sloan Guy, Jr. – Visions

Cyrus M. Johnson – Eve Still Rules Adam

Metals

D. Palmer Brooks – Euzelian Senior Orator's medal

J. T. Spencer – Euzelian Freshman-Sophomore Improvement Medal

Roderick M. Buie – Philomathesian Freshman-Sophomore Improvement Medal

Frank R. Moore – Joe B. Currin Medal – Christ in Modern Life

1940

Founders Day Orators

G. Thomas Lumpkin, Eu.

James Copple, Eu.

George T. Watkins, Jr., Phi

Page Acree, Phi.

Society Day Orators

Lee Copple, Eu. – Wake Forest and Christian Culture

Stuart Simms, Eu. – Have Faith in America

John McMillan, Phi. – Tolerance – the Bulwark of Liberty

Neil Morgan, Phi. – Our Southern Frontier

Commencement Orators

*T. Eugene Worrell – Liberty that Enslaves

G. Thomas Lumpkin – Ambition is but an Empty Dream

Adlai Hoyle – In Defense of Youth

James Copple – The Christian Optimist

1941 – The first-year in which orations were judged for a winner.

1941

Founder’s Day Orators

- *Lee B. Copple, Eu. – Twilight of the Humanities
- John Dixon. Eu. –
- W. B. Harvey, Phi. –
- T. L. Newton, Phi. –

Society Day Orators

- George Watkins, Phi. – College as a Stimulus for Thought
- Dixon Davis, Eu. – Think it Through
- Bynum Shaw, Phi. – For Whom Tolls the Bell
- *Lee Copple, Eu. – Wake Forest and Christian Culture

Commencement Orators

- Weston P. Hatfield – Commencement of What?
- *James S. Potter – Religious Liberty–Bulwark of Democracy
- G. W. Bennett – From Campus to Camp
- John T. Spencer. Jr. – The Cultural Chemistry of a Deacon

1942

Founder’s Day Orators

- *George Watkins, Phi. – After the deluge
- John Dixon Davis, Eu. – Man, the Basis of Peace
- Neil Morgan, Phi. – A Fling at Justice
- Lawrence Highfill, Eu. – Posterity Calls

Society Day Orators

- Norman Farnum, Phi. –
- Leo Hawkins, Phi. –
- *Burnette Harvey, Eu.– Racial Inequities
- Elbert Wethington, Eu. – Slack Morals

Commencement Orators

- Ralph Brumet – Marble and Slate
- George Thomas Watkins III – Shattered Altars
- Charles Maddry Freeman – Goodness is Not Enough
- Robert Lansing Hicks – The Sin of Indifference

1943

Founder’s Day Orators

- Leo Hawkins, Phi. – We’re Not at The Summit, But We’re on The Way⁴⁴
- J. D. Davis, Eu. – A Statement of Our War Aims

- Lawrence Highfill, Eu. – The Pioneers
- Francis Winston, Phi. – When the Lights Go on Again

Society Day Orators

- Burnette Harvey – Servitude to Freedom

Commencement Orators

- W. Burnette Harvey – War—Prelude to What
- Lawrence Highfill – A Powerful Idea
- Edwin G. Wilson – Let us Dare to Do our Duty
- *John J. McMillan – Look to the West!

1944

Founder’s Day Orators

- Yates Bingham, Phi. – Youth Marches On
- Jim Maddox, Phi. – America’s underlings. (Raising the Negro race)
- *Elbert Wethington Eu. – Fundamental Bases of Lasting Peace
- E C. Watson, Eu. – A New Order

Society Day Orators

- *Nancy Easley⁴⁵ – Hope for Germany

Commencement Orators

- *Elbert Wethington – The Fundamental Foundation of a Lasting Peace
- Bruce Whitaker – Education and Stability
- Leo Hawkins – The Working Man and World Society
- Earl Parker – An American Paradox



Nancy Easley

1945

Society Day Orators

- *Jimmy Mattox, Phi. – Our Noble Heritage
- Wilhemina Wallace, Phi. – Palestine, a World Responsibility
- Perry Martin, Eu. – Return to the Constitution
- Leldon H. Kirk, Eu. – Fortitude to Rise

Commencement Orators

- J. W. Chandler – Heirs or Custodians?
- William Thomas Smith – Heroism and World Peace
- J. S. Fentress – A Panorama of Death
- *Clarence Bowen – A Hero Dies

⁴⁴ Intersociety Contest, Phi’s won oratory

⁴⁵ First Society President (Euzelian), before women were enrolled.

The first female senior orator was in 1946⁴⁶

1946

Society Day Orators (Also listed for 1947 in Howler)

Perry Martin –
Tommy Stapleton –
Eugene Deese –
J. A. West –

Commencement Orators

Hyde Easley – Clod or Continent
*Frank Eugene Deese – The Death of a Nation
Harold Prestwood Coston – One World or None
James Oda Mattox – Our Shared Heritage

1947

Founder's Day Orators

E. M. Britt, Phi.

Society Day Orators⁴⁷

*Wayne Slaton, Phi.
Pat Murphy, Eu.

Commencement Orators

John Dixon Davis – What of Tomorrow?
William Marcus McGill – The Challenge of Higher Education in America,
*James Arthur West, Jr. – America: The Champion of Freedom
William Edward Poe – One World and Democracy

1948

Founder's Day Orators⁴⁸

*E. M. Brett, Phi. – Southern Achievement
Walter Davis, Eu. – Peace

Society Day Orators

Deleon T. Murphy

⁴⁶ Ms. Easley must not have reached the final round. Two years before women could officially enroll. Nancy Easley won the Society Day Oratory in 1944, “Miss Nancy Easley, daughter of Dr. J. A. Easley of the college religion department, was chosen as Eu president during the spring elections, thus becoming the first woman to hold a literary society presidency in the history of the school. Women were first admitted to Wake in 1942.

⁴⁷ Two sources list different winners, *Howler* said Murphy won, a newspaper reported Slanton the victor.

⁴⁸ During this period the oratories were part of an eight-event contest between the two societies that took place over four days, including with a Thursday evening banquet. The Britt-Davis contest took place on the first night during regular chapel.

Medals⁴⁹

William Joiner – Junior Orator's Medal
Evander M. Britt – Senior Orator's Medal
Julius C. Smith – Sr. Orator Medal, Euzelian
J. Clifton Dunavant – Joe B. Currin Medal – Christ in Modern Life

Commencement Orators

E. M. Britt – The Best of Whatever You Are
Hubert B. Humphrey – Learning to Live
Elwood R. Orr – Today I am a College Graduate
*Dorothy Haworth – Today I am Twenty-One

1949

Intersociety Contests – Best Orator

Pat Murphy, Eu.

Founder's Day Orators

*E. M. Britt, Phi.⁵⁰ – The Risks and Progress of Mankind

Commencement Orators

Henry B. Huff – War or Peace
*William H. Wagoner – The Vanishing American Statesman
Hugh C. Dover – Liberal Education
Robert M. Winecoff – The Whole Man



Drew up a covenant with Euzelians for combining the contests Founders and Society Day.

1950

Society Day Orators

Lloyd Abernathy, Eu. – Danger, Socialists Working
Allan Johnson, Phi. – Could It Happen Here?

Commencement Orators

T. Lamar Caudle III – As a Mighty Oak
Edgar D. Christman – The Major Assumption of our Representative Government
*DeLeon T. Murphy – The Forgotten Man
Elizabeth Pringle – In Defense of Women

⁴⁹ Literary Society Metals were presented before oratories went presented to the public in 1854, continuing until the late 50s. This compilation did not attempt to record all the metal awards, the ones listed here serve as an example.

⁵⁰ E. M. Britt with the law school when he won the Founder's Day Oratory in 1949. His favorite articles and it was his third year of winning the award. He also was a graduation speaker in 1948 where was given the Senior Speakers metal of the Phi Society by Prof. A. L. Aycock.

Dr. Franklin R. Shirley became the chairman of the Committee on Literary Societies and Debates in 1951 and then until 1972 his committee handled the selection of Senior Orators

1951

Commencement Orators

David M. Clark, Jr. – The Only Thing We Have to
Fear

*Carol Oldham – Her Greatest Opportunity
Julian C. Burroughs, Jr. – A Challenge to Reynolda
Lucius Pullen – Training for Peace

1952

Commencement Orators

Lloyd Abernethy, Jr. – Preface to a Creative Humanity
*Doris Anne Link – Who Would Be a Man
Betty Jo Ring – The Wake Forest Woman
Roy E. Shell – The Freedom to Live

1953

Commencement Orators

*Virgil H. Moorefield, Jr. – Out of
Darkness...Light
Joe B. Mauney – This I Believe
Clara Ellen Francis. – Builders of
Men
Brightie E. White, Jr. – Our College
Generation



Clara Ellen Francis, Joe Mauney & Virgil Moorefield

1954

Society Day Orators

James Young Greene, Phi –
Ted Fulp, Eu.

Commencement Orators

James Young Greene – The Crisis of the Christian College
Gordon Eugene Boyce – At the Crossroads
Anne Marie Fuller A Dream on Trial
*Betty-Jo Usher – Fingertips Through the Clouds

1955

Commencement Orators

Carwile LeRoy – Can We Go Home Again?
*Joseph C. Hough, Jr. – Democratic Obsession.
Wilfred Winstead – Forging Ahead
Isabel Quattlebaum. – A More Perfect Union

1956

Commencement Orators

Kenneth David Freeman – Academic Freedom
E. Pauline Binkley – In Quest of Life's Meaning
C. Richard Day – Understanding – the Cornerstone of Peace and Progress
*Harry Thomas Frank – Insignificant Significance

1957

Commencement Orators

*Marjorie L. Thomas – The Sleep of Death
Martha Cook Gentry – No More Lab
Fred Simpson – War and Peace
Charles Richards – A School is for Students

1958

Commencement Orators

*David F. Hughes – What Should Be
Rowland Hayes Thomas, Jr. – Where Do We Go from Here?
Linda Carol Willard – The House that Jack Built
Larry Corlis Williams – Pilgrimage to a Sacred Shrine

1959⁵¹

Commencement Orators

*Charles B. Deane, Jr. – Equality of the Heart
Jane Gilbert Freeman – A New Alphabet
Dinah G. Gattis – Who Shall Restrain Us?
Charles S. Rooks – The College Professor

1960

Commencement/ Senior Orators

John A. Alford – The Worth of Creation
*Janet M. Binkley – The Academic Shell
Richard L. Burleson – The Defacement of Honor

⁵¹ The only mention in the *Biblical Recorder*, February 1959 is to two national level speakers, no mention of student orators in the commencement program, but likely happened on a separate day as in surrounding years.

Donald O. Schoonmaker – Wake Forest, 1960; An Inventory

1961

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- *Richard F. Curlee – A New Humanity
- Sheron J. Dailey – The Shruggers
- Betty Bruce Hoyard – To Never Understand
- George Williamson, Jr.– Seeds of Discontent

1962

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- *Alfred Lee Baker – The United Nations in World Affairs
- Susie O. Jones – That Man May Know Love
- Anthony William Packer – An Institution Within an Institution
- Sammy Keel Williams – The College and the Faith



Susie Jones

1963

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- John Glenn Blackburn, Jr. – Never Imitate
- Susan Elizabeth Fulkerson – Women in a Male Stronghold
- *Eura DuVal Gaskins, Jr. – The Fall of the Empire
- Douglas James McCorkindale – Education and the Open Mind

1964

Commencement/ Senior Orators



WOOD, FRANK BALCH
B.A. IN PSYCHOLOGY. Student Body Vice-Pres. (4); Legislature (2);
Black (1, 2, 3, 4); College Bowl Team, Captain (3); Old Gold and
Black (2, 3, 4); Independent Council, Vice-Pres. (2); Omicron Delta
Kappa (3, 4); Tau Kappa Alpha, Sec. (3); Vice-Pres. (4); Y.D.C.
(1, 2, 3, 4); Euzelian Literary Society (1, 2); College Union; Who's Who.

- Ronald Treadwell McIntyre – The Uber Scientist
- *John Leslie Rosenthal – An Absurd Negligence and Discovery
- C Frank Balch Wood – Can Wake Forest College Become a Christian University
- David Maier Zacks – What Price Security?

1965

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- Jerry B. Attkisson – Reflections of a Senior

- *Donia Ann Whiteley – Literature and the Practical Man

- Martha Jane Swain – Toward the Prize of the High

Calling

- Chester Neal Tate – Democracy in America

1966

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- James Leslie Blackburn – The Winds of Adversity . . .
- Carol Ann Claxton – Truth: Newspaper Style
- Robert Kenneth Goodwin – The Developing Nation–A Need for an Attitude for Growth and Change
- *Dona Simpson Westray – The Vision of Greatness



ZACKS, DAVID MAIER
B.A. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE Debate (1, 2, 3, 4); Tau Kappa Alpha (3); President (4); Sigma Chi (1, 2, 3); Vice-Pres. (4); Chapel Speaker (2, 3, 4); College Union; R.O.T.C.; Scabbard and Blade (3, 4); Who's Who.

1967

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- William Michael Andrew – The Problem of Democratic Education
- *Sandra Leigh Myers – The Importance of Christian Training as a Part Total Education
- Vicki Lu Tolar – Time and the Student
- Richard Carter Fallis – Light in a Dark Land

1968

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- Ronald E. Bassett – Quest for Values in the University
- Frederick L. Cooper, III – The Agony of the Ages
- *Kenneth S. Johnson – The Winter of our Discontent
- Walter Brooks Stillwell III – Education and Political Life

1969

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- Phyllis McMurry Tate – The Worst Are Full of Passionate Intensity
- James Nello Martin, Jr. – What's It all For?
- Mary Ann Tolbert. – Bleary-Eyed Wisdom Born of Midnight Oil
- *Linda Sue Carter – Where is the Renaissance Man?

1970

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- *Laura Susan Abernathy – Where is "Woman's Place"?
- Laura Christian Ford – The Idea of a University
- Richard Allen Shoaf – Grace, Speech, and Silence
- Wayne Woltz Tolbert – Population, Environment, and Technology

1971 ⁵²

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- Carol L. Clark – A Modern Myth: Peace through Institutions
- Freemon A. Mark – Too, Hear the Call of Revolution
- F. Kevin Mauney – "The Graduate" and Other Heroes
- *Laura A. Stringfellow – The Actors are at Hand—Mid Midsummer-Night's Dream

The Student Life Committee selected the Senior Orators for 1972, 1973, and 1974.

1972 ⁵³

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- Linda Jane Tolar – Song of Myself: The Human Potential
- William Russell Brantley – Reynolda High School?
- Susan House David – Dropping Out: Sometimes a Good Decision
- *Keith Watson Vaughn – Our War Against the American Indian—
Will it Ever End

Until 1973 the Senior Orations were held as a separate event on graduation weekend, typically on Sunday proceeding Monday graduation and following Saturday Baccalaureate. In earlier years depending on the timing of commencement at times the oratory event was on Wednesday or Thursday.

1973

Commencement/ Senior Orators

- *Janice Lynn Gruber – The Problem of Medical Care in America
and a Prescription for Change
- John Richard Kendrick, Jr. – Victimless Crimes



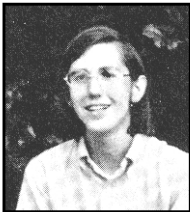
Janice Gruber

- John Anthony K. Browning – The Now and Then Generation: Hanging
Loose in the Anguish of Language

1974

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Steven Alan Grossman – Our Duty to Wake Forest as Alumni



Richard Kendrick

⁵² 1964 Commencement program reports the “A. D. Ward Orator’s metal (To be announced)” J. B. Currin Orator’s Medal went to Edward Reynolds.

⁵³ Some of the orations in 1972 did not have titles. Jane Tolar O'Connor and Susan House David reviewed their orations and came up with suitable titles for the record.

- *Brian Scott Linton – Nothing Lasts Forever—It's Time to Move On
- Darian Lance Smith – And Even the Desert Will Bloom

In 1975 the Dean's office along with the Assistant Chaplain took over the selection task. The format was changed at this time, with top students being invited to a Senior Colloquium, where they presented with the best three selected to speak at the Honors and Awards Convocation.

1975

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Albert Stanley Meiburg – The Church-Related College: Servant of Reason, Servant of Faith
- Ollis Jon Mozon, Jr. – Unfortunately, Still a Black Dot on a White Elephant
- *Evelyn Jean West – The Sciences and Humanities: Exploring the Land Between

1976

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Judith Kay Haughee – On Becoming Real
- *Barbara Lou Holland – Thinking for Thinking's Sake
- Roberto Jehu Hunter – A Just Distribution of Wealth?

1977

Honor and Awards Convocation

- *Katharine Marie Amato – Realizations, Revelations, and Rainbows
- David William Kunz – In Defense or Sheep
- Katherine Ann Meiburg – Physics and the Fine Arts

1978

Honor and Awards Convocation

- *Mark Wayne – Leuchtenberger Rungless Ladders
- Emily Jane Owens – Yes, Virginia. There Is Life After College
- Michael Jac Whatley – Between Two Points

1979

Honor and Awards Convocation

- *Jeanne Preston Whitman – Look Homeward
- Linda Lou Crocker – Revelation for a Skeptical Conservative
- James Richard Saintsing – If, Zen
- Kathryn Ann Webb – The Oedipus Complex

1980

Honor and Awards Convocation

- *Joseph C. Davis, Jr. – The Minor Third
- John Marc Gulley – Taking Time to Pause
- Jane Cornwall Jackson – Education: A Plea for Something Different
- Evelyn Byrd Tribble – In Defense of the Trite

1981

Honor and Awards Convocation

- *John Edward R. Friedenberg – Art vs. Sport as an Imago for American Society
- Stanlee Parks Greene, Jr. – Education at Wake Forest: Myth or Reality
- Lennis Louise Percy – The Story

1982

Honor and Awards Convocation

- *Martha Faith McLellan – After the First Death: Reflections on poetry and Emergency Room Experience
- Dennis Walter Hearne – Toward an Ethical United States Foreign Policy
- Catherine Mary Frier – In Cautious Praise of Impetuosity

1983

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Steven Randal Catron – Success, Failure and Altiora Peto
- *James Theodore Gentry – John Stuart Mill. and Pac Man
- Mercedes Maria Teixeira – The Nude as the Most Perfect Beauty. or Expose Your Real Self.

1984⁵⁴

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Kathy Janette Allen – Something Worth Knowing 7 About the Self Douglas
- James Furlong – Revolution and A More Perfect Union
- *Jennifer L. Womack – Crossing Bridges

1985

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Linda Ruth Boone – Spanish & Identity: The Crisis of Knowing Two Languages
- *Angela Michele Patterson – White, Unlike Me
- Matthew Gray Styers – To Keep the Romance

1986

Honor and Awards Convocation

- *Raymond Benjamin Farrow – "Strange Task. Strange Hope": The Language of self
- Gina Rae Grubbs – The Moral Imperative of a Liberal Arts Education: Reflections on a Scholar
- H. Lane Wurster, Jr. – Thoughts on Trains and Trees

1987

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Milena A. Cvijanovich – I Am an Architect
- Maria Weston Merritt – The Lesson: A True Story
- James Francis Toole, III – Playing with Mirrors

1988

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Amy Scherr Childs – Oothoon's Lament
- *Scott Edward M. Graham – Entropy and My Existential Education
- Wendy Ellen Pohlig – Thinking Out of Turn

1989

Honor and Awards Convocation

- *Karen Baynes – Decisions
- M. Lou Brown – Kaleidoscopic Vision
- Lisa Jean Yarger – Lights

1990

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Edwin Hemphill Clark – Within a Story
- *Michael H. Monroe – Impressions of a Monastic Sojourn
- Grace Elizabeth Murray – From "The Tube" to the Canvases

1991

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Anne Elizabeth Barnard – A Dehumanized Existence
- Craig Macaulay Martin – Stretched-out Hands
- *Kellie Elizabeth Tabor – Fourth of July – Siloam, North Carolina

⁵⁴ In 1984, Billy Hamilton worked on design for medal to be given to the winner of the Senior Colloquium (A. D. Ward Award). The medal was crafted after the one that Robert Helm was given when he won the award in 1939.

1992

Honor and Awards Convocation

Hannah Evelyn Britton – I Had to Go to South Africa Before I Could Go to East Winston

*Eric Ashley Hairston – Childhood's Echo

Douglas Hamilton Nesbit – Trying Out with Herman Melville

1993

Honor and Awards Convocation

Lisa Michelle Shannon – Reflections on My Rich World

Nancy Paula Sherwood – As a Disabled Student

*Stephanie Spellers – Coming to Life

1994

Honor and Awards Convocation

*Anna Kathryn Richardson – Equipped to Care

*John Kenneth Stuckey – Finding Poetry in Motion

*Aaron Benjamin Tomlin – Beginning

1995

Honor and Awards Convocation

*Lorraine Vera Fuller – Knowing Angels

*Joy Lizette Goodwin – An Education and Criticism

*Kathryn Patricia Huyvaert – Becoming

1996

Honor and Awards Convocation

*Rose Erin Caldwell – Serene Science

*Jennifer Lynn Fowler – Paris Metro

*Ann Mary Leist – Southbound on the Northern Line

1997

Honor and Awards Convocation

*Leslie Ann Jackson – Here

*Charlotte Anne Opal – Finding Comfort in The Uncomfortable

*Donald Richard Pocock – Accident or Destiny

1998

Honor and Awards Convocation

*Rachel Claire Childs – Fear of Sleep

*Elizabeth Fay Imende – “Can I Have This Dance?”: A Celebration of The Integration of Faith

*Jamie Christine Miyares – One Performance, Two Stages, And Thousands of Performers

1999

Honor and Awards Convocation

*Adrian Renée Chastain – Why Do We Need the University?

*Benjamin Lawrence Piper – Why Teach?

*Meredith Denise Summers – Reality Check: Sometimes the Best Things in Life Occur Even When We Fail to Plan Them

2000

Honor and Awards Convocation

*Jessica Alexia Jackson – Comfort Is a Drug

Justin Whitfield Lee – Learning to Listen

Jennifer Renée Blevins – I Spent \$100,000 on This Education All I Got Was This Crummy Diploma

2001

Honor and Awards Convocation

Lamaya Tachel Covington – The Enigma Within

Ellen Miley Davis – Epiphany in The Midst of Stone

Karen Lee Roberts – Finding s Thorn at Wake Forest

2002

Honor and Awards Convocation

Nathan Dale Gunter – Welcome to the New World... Unpack Your Stuff

Qionna Mariel Tinney – Memoirs of a Black Student

Aaron Lee Freeman – Hands: A Class Portrait

2003

Honor and Awards Convocation

Lisa Suzanne Hoppenjans – The Discomfort Within

Andrew Wayne Rigsby – Fear and Optimism: Our Potential for Heroics

Elizabeth Jane Turnbull – From the Ivory Tower to The Grindstone: A Thank You to Three Extraordinary Women

2004

Honor and Awards Convocation

Mary Catherine Hurley – Hope for Humanity: Reflections on the Modern Quest

Rosita Najmi – The Wake Forest Name

Jone Cambra Overend – The Meaning of Success: My Education at Wake Forest

2005

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Caroline Elizabeth Igou – In Search of Old Masters
- Richard Hunter Schimpff – The Prosperity Gain from My Wake Forest “Education”
- Jennifer Marie Simpler – Love to Breathe, Love to Learn: Contemplating the State of Education

2006

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Nemanja Savic – Hope – In the Voices of Africa
- Emily Nicole Leonhardt – Impossible Questions and Questioning the Impossible
- Andrew Lobashevsky – The Bubble Experience

2007

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Patricia Louise Crawley – Strangers: Enemies and Friends (The Hope Diamond)
- Andrew Leslie Durkin – Pants – Wetting Fear
- Michelle Marie Sykes – Enjoying the Process

2008

onor and Awards Convocation

- DorianMarie Cristina Cowan – A Few Thoughts on True Freedom
- Joseph Arthur Lazazzero – Learning from Orphanage #105
- Jae Kim Haley – Rereading History

2009

Honor and Awards Convocation

- Jane Reeves Ellis – Growing in The Mountains
- Yan Zhao – Love Your Neighbor
- Rebecca Elizabeth Cannon – A Life as A Starving Artist

In 2010 the finalist presented their orations at the February Founder’s Day Convocation, with the winner presenting at the Honors and Awards Convocation graduation week.

2010⁵⁵

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Monica Giannone – The Fear We Do Not Understand

- Kate Miners – The Road Less Traveled
- Zahir Rahman – We Are Wake Forest

2011

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Catherine (Cate) Berenato – Building Bridges at Home and Abroad
- Ashley Gedraitis – Application for The Class Of 2011
- Ava Petrash – To Understand the World ...

2012

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Hsien-Ching (Jean) Chen – The Power to Strive Forward
- Amy Gardin – Don’t Give Me an Education”
- Brandon Turner – Easy as Pi

2013

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Joshua Courtney – Our Actions, Ourselves
- Dean D. Guerra – What A Tapestry We Weave
- Xinxin Zhang – The Confessions of a Show Dog

2014

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Michael Hunter – The Lethe And the Liberal Arts: On Avoiding Chronological Snobbery and Remembering the Past”
- David J.W. Inczauskis – Broadening to Narrow: University’s Paradox
- *Melvin Washington III – Who Is Wake Forest?

Wake Debater

“On the first floor of Carswell hall; just before the Annenberg Auditorium; there is a quote that goes sporadically noticed and seldom explored by the average student rushing to class. it is credited to wake alumnus Ed Wilson and reads, ‘long before we played football, edited publications, acted, or sang – in fact, almost before we studied, we of wake forest talked.’ and talked we have.”



2015

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Robyn Lessans – The Airport Effect
- Mary Somerville – Context Clues
- Sarah Vansickle – What We Create in The Mind

⁵⁵ Senior Colloquium Program in 2010 and 2011 (perhaps more) were held at Graylyn with a dinner following.

2016

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Sarah Fine – Enzymatic Inclusion
- Robert “Tripp” Maloney – The Case for Generalism
- Aishwarya Nagar – The Unexpected Chaos of Life as a Deac

2017

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Richard Caban – What Are You
- Ashley Laughlin – Your Wake Forest “I”
- Cameron Silvergate – I Hope You Dance

2018

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Rose O’Brien – The Value of Self-Awareness
- Kyle Tatich Learning – The Essence of Wake Forest
- Allison Thompson – Life Doesn’t Frighten Me

2019

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Sophie Hollis – Forest for the Trees
- Bri Carney – Love and Spreadsheets
- Anna Grace Guercio – Dangerous Speech

2020

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- Celia Zhou – Living and Loving the Questions
- Dylan King – Camaraderie in the Lounge
- Grace Franzese – Building Community

2021

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- *Julianne Zhu – Heart of a Child
- Zariah Hawthorne – The Imitation Game
- Katie Con Borgen – Transcending Boundaries

2022

Senior Orators (Founder’s Day)

- *Bea Pearson – Seized at the Root
- Miranda Wells – Steps
- Betsy Lake – Wrestling With the Shame of Uncertainty

WAKE DEBATE LEADERSHIP FROM 1928
COACHES AND ASSISTANT COACHES

The Wake Forest debate program has benefitted from institutional investment in coaching. Just short of the first hundred years “coaching” was primarily composed of faculty members serving as advisors for the literary societies. The records reflect that the literary societies were largely self-administered and self-funded, governed by students who cared deeply for debating and their independence. The faculty were resources but rarely hands-on. After the turn of the century when former Society members matured to faculty status several were supportive in judging contests and addressing Society gatherings. G. W. Paschal (Wake’s Historian), H. B. Jones (of 1909 Randolph-Macon Debate fame) and President W. L. Poteat were among those most heavily involved.

The informal relationships started to change in the early 1930s when Wake Forest began tournament debating. Intercollegiate Debates, one-on-one school programs, dominated the Wake Forest external debate in the decade of the 1920s and continued strong through the 1930s, but tournament participation accelerated and took precedence. As one might expect the Intercollegiate debate and tournament debaters were nearly always the same students.

The increased emphasis on tournament debating led to increased roles and responsibilities for the faculty members involved. Faculty began to shepherd Wake Debaters on multi-day trips to places as far away as Wichita, Kansas, as in first coach Quisenberry’s 1930 “4,000 miles, 98 driving hours” odyssey¹.

The South was a little slower in moving to tournaments than Midwest and Northeast schools, likely due in part to resources, geography, and travel availability. These early tournaments coincided with the professionalization of the field of speech with the creation of the Speech Teachers Association (which would become the National Communication Association) in 1914. A cursory review of the first volume of the first journal published by the association, the *Quarterly Journal of Public Speaking*, highlights the scholarly conversations about the evolving roles of faculty coaches in intercollegiate debates. Legendary University of Pittsburgh Debate Coach, Frank Lane, began his 1915 essay, “Faculty Help in Intercollegiate Debate Contests,” by asking “how much help should an instructor of public speaking give a student preparing for an Intercollegiate contest?”²

Undoubtedly, the early Wake coaches wrestle with the responsibility of coach versus debater in generating arguments. One may assume that the general view was coaches were more administrators than generators of arguments. The issue still is very much up for debate today but signals that faculty

¹ For an account see Section II, Entry 1: Literary Societies Bring Debates to the Public 1872–1958
² Frank Lane, Faculty Help in Intercollegiate Debate Contests, *The Quarterly Journal of Public Speaking*, vol 1., issue 1. 1915, pg. 9.

members were shifting from sponsors to coaches in ways that extended beyond the earlier more limited title of “sponsor.”

At Wake Forest, the transition from sponsor to coach is not completely clear and reflects the broader evolution in role that Lane references. As early as 1898, G. W. Paschal, the author of the early histories of Wake Forest University, is said to have been advising debaters for their competitions. He was officially the faculty sponsor of Pi Kappa Delta and was also described as a “coach” by the students. Similarly, Hubert McNeill Poteat was professor of Latin that did not have the formal title debate coach, but his former students that were debaters remarked that he “gave us considerable counseling regarding arguments in pronouncement of words.”

The first official person to have the title “Debate Coach” was Lewis Aycock who served in the role from 1928 to 1930 and then again from 1941 to 1948. In Aycock’s first year the debate team engaged in 18 intercollegiate debates including Emory University, William and Mary, and the University of Florida, but not yet a tournament.

From Aycock until today, there have been 16 people that have served as the Director of Debate for Wake Debate (including interim positions). The timeline reflects that the university remained committed to the debate program as several people served in interim positions when directors passed away unexpectedly, as was the case with J. Rice Quisenberry and Ross Smith, or left to complete graduate work like Franklin R. Shirley, Zon Robinson, and Allan Louden, or again for Robinson with his mysterious disappearance in World War II.

When Allan Louden left to complete his PhD at the University of Southern California, the communication department tapped David Williams as interim, and the year before his returning elevated MA student and Wake Debate alum Ross Smith to serve as the interim Coach. When Dr. Louden returned his leave of absence in 1985, the university agreed to retain Ross Smith as the Head Coach.

From 1985 through 2001, the debate program operated with the model of Allan Louden as the Director of Debate and Ross Smith as the Head Coach. In 2001, the university agreed to hire J.P. Lacy as the Associate Head Coach. From 2001 until today, the debate program has been administered by a Director of Debate, a Head Coach, and an Associate Head Coach. As the squad has been administered by coaches, much of the coaching has additionally been done by the graduate assistant debate coaches, a tradition that goes back to the founding of the Communication MA program in 1970.

A key part of the success of Wake Debate has been the Graduate Assistant Coaches that have coached debate while working towards a master’s degree in Communication. The numbers of Graduate Assistants have varied from year to year, but in total there have been 129 Graduate



Assistant Coaches. The Graduate Assistant Coaches have served in a huge variety of roles from producing research to judging practice debates at home and at tournaments to helping administer the tournaments’ host of logistics (and so much more than we can list here).

Much of the success of Wake Forest debate can be attributed to the longevity associated with the faculty serving as Directors and Head Coaches alongside the consistent set of new ideas that are introduced by the Graduate Assistant Coaches. In the post-World War II era alone, Franklin Shirley and Allan Louden served a cumulative forty-six years with Ross Smith serving an additional twenty-three years as Head Coach and an additional two years as director. The greatest periods of uncertainty in Wake Debate history have been in times where the institution struggled to recruit and retain people for coaching positions. The longevity at the top has helped grow institutional support while the Graduate Assistant Coaches have helped make sure that the program has fresh ideas year in and year out.

By 2019, the debate team had expanded in argumentative scope to advise the team hiring Contract Coaches to supplement the Graduate Assistant Coaches. The Contract Coaches help with many of the same tasks as the Graduate Assistant Coaches without the daily academic demands of the graduate program. Several of the Contract Coaches were and are Wake Debate alums. The Contract Coaches have helped the debate program to diversify argument styles as these coaches are hired for their expertise in a particular argument area.

In 2021, the Director of Debate position was supported by an endowment to honor John Kevin Medica. John Medica was an alum of the business school and was serving as a Wake Forest Board of Trustee member when he passed away in 2017. His wife Megan Salzman Medica chose to honor John’s legacy with a five-million-dollar endowment for the debate program that included naming the Director of Debate position after John Kevin Medica.

Timeline of Wake Forest Debate Directors and Coaches

1928-1930 – *Lewis Aycock*, first to have the official title of “Debate Coach.”³

1930-1936 – *J. Rice Quisenberry* – Debate Coach

1936 – *George E. Copple* – fills in with the passing of Quisenberry for the remainder of the year.

1936-1938 – *Zon Robinson* – Debate Coach 1936-38

1938-1940 – *George E. Copple* interim – Robinson on leave to finish his M.A.

1940-1941 – *Zon Robinson* – Debate Coach

1941-1948 – *Lewis Aycock* – Debate Coach

1948-1953 – *Franklin R. Shirley* – Director of Debate

1953-1954 – *Carol Oldham* interim Director of
Debate – Shirley on leave to finish Ph.D.

1954-1967 – *Franklin R. Shirley* – Director of
Debate

1967-1972 – *Mernyn Hayes* – Director of Debate

1972-1975 – *A. Tennyson Williams* – Director of
Debate

1975-1977 – *Fred McClean* – Interim Director of
Debate

1977-1982 – *Allan Loudon* – Director of Debate

1982-1984 – *David Cratis Williams* – Interim Director of Debate - Loudon leave to finish Ph.D.

1984-1985 – *Michael Hazen* – Interim Director of Debate - Loudon on leave to finish Ph.D.

1984-1985 – *Ross Smith* – Interim Debate Coach - Loudon on leave to finish Ph.D.



³This factual is not verified internally. The reference was said in an article in the *Twin City Sentinel* February 4, 1963. It is probable that Aycock was not thought of as “the coach” until his second stint leading the program in 1941.

1985–2007 – *Allan Loudon* – Director of Debate

1985-2007 – *Ross Smith* – Head Debate Coach

2001-2007 – *J.P. Lacy* – Associate Head Coach

2007-2009 – *Ross Smith* – Director of Debate

2007-2009 – *J.P. Lacy* – Head Debate Coach

2009-2010 – *J.P. Lacy* – Interim Director of Debate

2009-2010 – *Alex Lamballe* – Interim Head Debate Coach

2010 – Present – *Jarrod Atchison* – Director of Debate

2010- 2011 – *Alex Lamballe* – Interim Associate Head Debate Coach

2012 – Present – *Justin Green* – Head Debate Coach

2012-2015 – *Len Neighbors* – Associate Head Debate Coach

2015-2016 – *Ken Strange* – Associate Head Debate Coach

2017-2022 – *Amber Kelsie* – Associate Head Debate Coach

Graduate Assistant Coaches (Alphabetical)

Blake Abbott	Jordon Foley
Habiba Ahmed	Bob Frank
Steve Anderson	Misuhiko Fujimaki
Jarrood Atchison	Liviu Gajaora
Daniel Bagwell	Pablo Gannon
Brendon Bankey	Josh Gonzalez
Andrew Barnes	Logan Gramzinski
Stefan Bauschard	Mark Grant
Ted Baxter	LaToya Green
Ted Belch	RJ Green
Joseph Bellon	
Natalie Bennie	
Oliver Brass	
Taylor Brough	
Adrienne Brovero	
Bob Chandler	
Fred Church	
Seungwon Chung	
Elisia Cohen	
Elyse Conklin	
John Cooper	
Abraham Corrigan	
Alan Coverstone	
Bill Davis	
Rayvon Dean	
Brian DeLong	
Kenny Delph	
Cat Duffy	
Ken Elsea	
Ignacio Evans	



Jason Jarvis	Tim O'Donnell
Paul Johnson	Martin Osborn
Sharon Kahn	Joe Packer
Tomorhiro Kanke	Edward Panetta
Kathy Kellermann	Sydney Pasquinelli
Casey Kelly	Diana Paul
J. P. Lacy	Larry Penley
Maddie Langr	Suzanne Pester
Beau Larsen	Shannon Redmond
Paul Leader	Judd Renken
Woodrow Leake	Flemming Rhodes
Khalil Lee	Sean Ridley
Dan Lingel	Sammi Rippetoe
Alan Lippman	
Matt Liu	
Sean Luechtefeld	
Jim Lyle	
Arnie Madsen	
Mikaela Malsin	
Jack Manchester	
Alex Marban	
Sam Maurer	
Kristen McCauliff	
Sandra McCullough	
Patrick McMullen	
Jason Mika	
Richard MinFrank Mitchell	
Gordon Mitchell	
Leah Moczulski	
Janette Kenner Muir	
Bill Newnam	
Claire Novak	
Nate Nys	



Bruce Rogers
Marc Rubinstein
Maxwell Schnurer
Jim Schultz
Rae Lynn Schwartz-DuPre
Bill Shanahan
Tosh Siao
Sean Slattery
Elijah Smith
Ross Smith
Sarah Spring
Shane Stafford
Becca Steiner

Aaron Swanlek
Christopher Thomas
Marsha Timmel
Eric Truett
Lydia (Hasecke) Vaughan
CV Vitolo-Haddad
Patrick Waldinger
Ted Wallace

Ryan Wash
Ron Wastyn
Chris Wheatley
Kevin Whitley
Tenny Williams
Carol Winkler
A Wirth
Erin Witte

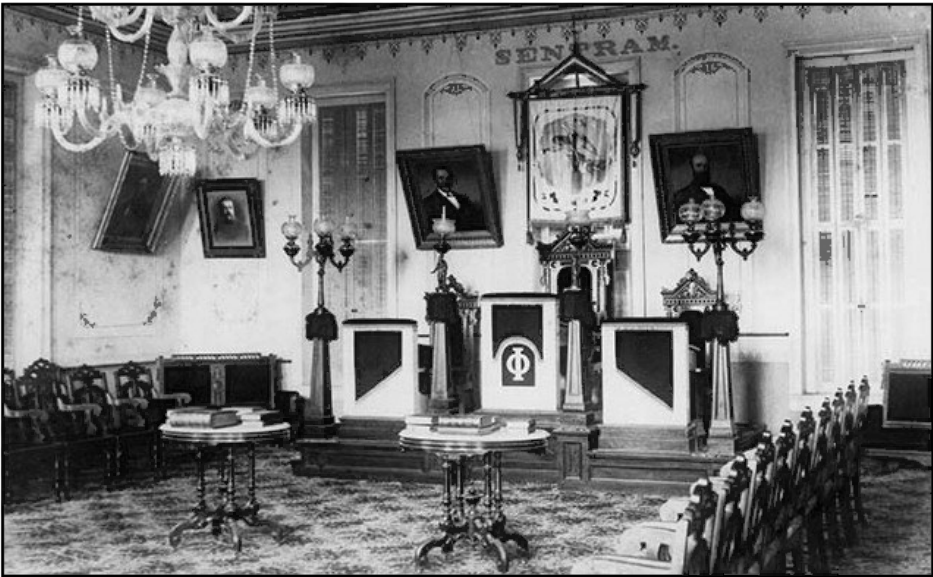
Contract Coaches (Alphabetical)

Dan Bannister
Shanara Reid-Brinkley
Sarah Beth Brooks
Taylor Brough
Daryl Burch
Ignacio Evans
Rashad Evans
Jacob Hurwtiz

Joe LeDuc
Ian Miller
Anthony Ogbuli
Martin Osborn
Lee Quinn
Quaram Robinson
Caitlin Walrath
Kevin Whitley

PHILOMATHESIAN LITERARY SOCIETY DEBATE
TOPICS – 1835-1954.

The aim of this entry (and the previous for Euzelians) is not to provide a detailed analysis of the topics, as that is reserved to a former volume in this series. The goal here is to provide as comprehensive listing of topics debated as possible. A few observations nonetheless are helpful here at the guided reading through the topics.



Philomathesian Hall 1887

Between 1884 and 1902 the Eus and Phis debated the topic “Was Elizabeth right in executing Mary Queen of Scots?” “more than 75 times. Between 1837 to 1895 they debated, over 90 times, a variety of impacts of Napoleon’s historical imprint. The repetition of topics is illustrative of the process utilized in choosing society debates. For many decades, the societies had a “Query Book” from which the next weeks’ discussion were assigned. Topics were recycled for numerous reasons. This regularization eased the process making it more predictable preparing upcoming debates. Also, it reflects a fascination with classical history, likely an outgrowth of their academic studies, and an attempt to intentionally avoid contemporary controversies. Finally, it reflects that the training in this period emphasized speech training rather than argumentative analysis.

In the initial years topics were largely confined to literary or philosophical inquiries. Despite the recycling and level of abstraction, numerous debates did take place examining contemporary issues. Entry 3 in this section “Historical Resolutions About Race, Civil War, Reconstruction, & Immigration” is an example of detailed and continued discussion of issues impacting economics

and politics. In the 1840s and 1850s education held sway, an emphasis the continued throughout¹. In this period the Phis considered a dozen times, “Is the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of our enlightened people as much as males?”

Increasingly, after the turn of the century, the exposition of argument and analysis took the foreground with bloviated oratory more and more out of fashion. Especially, although not exclusively, in the twenty century the societies addressed issues of gender (“The right to vote should not be restricted on account of sex equality”), foreign policy, and on occasion campus specific policies.

Constructing the topic list, of course has its own problematic aspects. Most of the years are student entered, cursive writing, which fortunately was much better trained in pre-typewriters days. Topics were not always recorded, sometimes the topic would be announced two weeks ahead but not actually be debated. The Recording Secretaries, an important position in the societies, were amazingly faithful in keeping complete records, less so in noting decisions. Faithful recording of topics generally held up for more than a century. When available debate’s decisions, an informal measure of attendance and society appeal, are provided. For a period after 1907, panels of three judges rendered decisions which do not reflect attendance. They are presented in the 2-1, 1-2 etc. format.

Sometimes it was difficult to identify when a debate took place. As the Wake’s enrollment increased and before mandatory Society enrollment ended in 1922, multiple sections might debate the same topic. The record below indicates repeated topics to the extent possible. Decisions are also presented when possible in the language of the societies minutes, resulting from era to era different decision presentations. This was not true for the Euzelian pre-civil war topics gathered by Elizabeth Carroll before this project where decisions were normalized (See Euzelian Topics entry.)

Topics give out in the 40s and 50. Fewer were debated routinely as meeting programs diversified. They became more as an entertaining inquiry or a “hot-topics” focus on campus life.

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On July 5th, 1835 the Phis debated the topic “It is probable that the United States will remain a Republican government for a century to come?” Reading through the topics one is reminded "everything old is new again.”

¹ Well over a hundred topic dealt with aspects of Education, from should the State provide free elementary and secondary schools to the merger of Methodist and Wake Forest Colleges. A few topics were directed to curriculum and other college choices as with a 1930 topic, “Wake Forest College should be made a co-educational institution.” It is also not surprising that students in educational setting would turn to topics affecting their lives.

April 11, 1835 –should it be policy in the State of North Carolina to rebuild the stature of Washington. – There being a tie the president gave the casting vote in favor of the Affirmative.

May 2, 1835 – Does the Savage see more enjoyment then? Affirmative.

May 30, 1835 – Was the court justifiable in executing Major Andre as a spy? Negative.

June 13, 1835 – Has war done more injury to mankind then ardent spirits? Negative.

July 5, 1835 – It is probable that the United States will remain a Republican government for a century to come? Affirmative.

July 25, 1835 – Was Brutus activated by the spirit of true patriotism in the assassin of Caesar? Negative.

September 5, 1835 – Is a private life happier than a public life. Affirmative.

October 17, 1835 – Is it more prudent for a man to conceal his ignorance than to display his abilities? Affirmative.

October 23, 1835 – Does nature contribute more toward excellence in writing and discourse than art? Affirmative.

September 19, 1835 – Is it more culpable to steal than to secure the things stolen Affirmative.

October 1835 –Does Washington deserve more honour in the defending the cause of liberty, then Columbus and discovery of America?

November 14, 1835 – Was Reformation by Luther, more beneficial to mankind than discovery of America by Columbus? Affirmative.

February 20, 1836 – Has man any innate ideas? Affirmative.

February 1836 – Are affluent circumstances more advantageous to mankind then distressed circumstances?

March 5, 1836 – Is agriculture more conducive to the happiness of man then mechanism? Negative.

March 19, 1836 – Are we more indebted to statesman for liberties than warriors? Negative.

April 2, 1836 – Are the working people of the England and a better condition than the slaves of America? Negative.

May 28, 1836 – Is slavery as practiced in the United States incompatible with the spirit of free institutions. Negative.

April 16, 1836 – Was a proper accretion under existing circumstances, to put himself to death. Affirmative.

April 1836 – Is a country without laws more happy than one with absolute monarchy? Affirmative.

July 9, 1836 –Was Caesar justifiable in crossing the Rubicon contrary to the decree of the Senate? Affirmative.

June 25, 1836 – Was Brutus activated by love for his country in murdering Caesar? Negative.

July 23, 1836 – Are affluent circumstances more advantageous to a man than [deprived?] circumstances? Negative.

August 6, 1836 – Was Elizabeth justified in putting to death Mary Queen of Scotts. Negative.

August 20, 1836 – Would it be policy in North Carolina to abolish capital punishment? Negative.

August 1836 – Would it be policy in North Carolina to abolish imprisonment for debt? Negative.

September 3, 1836 – Is wealth desirable than honour? Negative.

October 13, 1836 – Was Coriolanus justifiable and yielding to the solicitations of his mother and wife, and withdrawing the Volscian Army from before Rome? Negative.

October 16, 1836 – Were the institutions of Sparta superior to those of Athens? – A tie, decided in the affirmative by a vote of the president.

November 13, 1836 – Were the Americans justifiable putting Major Andre to death? Affirmative.

February 24, 1837 – Were our forefathers justifiable than taking possession of the land of the aborigines? Negative.

March 11, 1837 – Was a career of Napoleon ambitious or practical Affirmative.

March 25, 1837 –Henry II justifiable and recurring the death of Thomas A Beckett Negative.

April 8, 1837 – Was England justifiable and confining Napoleon on the island of Helena. Affirmative.

April 22, 1837 – Ought Regulus to have returned to Carthage? Affirmative.

Was Titus Manlius justifiable in putting his son to death. Negative.

May 20, 1837 – Was the ostracism of Athens beneficial to the States Negative.

June 15, 1837 – Was the feudal system beneficial to German States. Affirmative.

July 27, 1837 – Is it compatible with the rights of citizens to force a man against his will to yield the privilege of carrying internal improvements through his promises Affirmative.

June 5, 1837 – Does the public good justified the extension of the boundaries of the United States? Negative.

June 17, 1837 – Was Aristides a greater general than Themistocles? Negative.

Sept 9, 1837 – Are men generally, in forming alliances, influenced more by interest than by rectitude of conduct Affirmative.

October 7, 1837 – were the results of the battle at marathon more beneficial to Greece, than those of Thermopolis? Affirmative.

October 16, 1837 – Are men influenced more by the fear of punishment than the hope of reward Affirmative.

November 1, 1837 – Do the sciences contribute more to intellectual improvement then history? Negative.

Is the present pressure of affairs to be attributed to defective legislation, then to extravagance?

Our men influenced more by the fear of punishment, then the hope of reward.

Will men go to greater lengths to gratify love, then ambition?

October 23, 1837 – Is the downfall of nations or kingdoms more to be attributed to physical decay then to mental delinquency? Negative.

November 8, 1837 – Was Horatius justifiable in putting his sister to death? Negative.

November 15, 1837 – Was Sylla a greater tyrant then Marius? Affirmative.

February 15, 1838 – Is slavery consistent with the principles of a free government? Affirmative.

March 7, 1838 – Was Peter the Great propelled of a more make numinous spirit than Charles XII King of Sweden. Affirmative.

April 1, 1938 – Is pedantry in knowledge or contemptible than real ignorance? Affirmative.

Science of natural law more important than that of mental.

April 11, 1838 – Are the social pleasures superior to those of the intellect. Negative.

May 15, 1838 – Is a lady of wealth, but ordinary mine, more to be desired than one of an excellent mind without wealth. Affirmative.

April 25, 1838 – Was Virginus justifiable in killing his daughter? Affirmative.

May 9, 1838 – Is a debtor morally liberated by an act of insolvency? Negative.

April 18, 1838 – as a man justifiable, under any circumstances in concealing the crime of his neighbor? Negative.

May 2, 1838 - Were the Romans justifiable in the destruction of Carthage Negative.

May 23, 1838 – Was Hannibal of a greater general than the younger Scipio? Affirmative.

May 30, 1838 – does nature contribute more to discourse and unity that art. Affirmative.

June 5, 1838 – Was the Earl of Stratford justifiably decapitated. Affirmative.

June 15, 1838 – Should it be policy in England to exempt females from the throne Negative.

June 20, 1838 – Was Sylls in his war with Marius influenced by the love of his country? Affirmative.

July 11, 1838 – was Hamlear (?) Justly put to death? Affirmative.

July 18, 1838 – Was the United States right to remove the Creeks and Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi River. Negative.

July 25, 1838 – Would it be policy in the Trustees of this Institution to abolish manual labor Affirmative.

August 8, 1838 – Our men in the pursuit of knowledge attracted more by the intrinsic value than by motives of self-aggrandizement? Negative.

August 18, 1838 – Does education contribute more to the refinement of man than the peculiar influence of refined Ladies? Negative.

August 25, 1838 – Does conversation contribute more to intellectual improvement than the reading of books? Negative.

September 2, 1838 – Was it policy in the legislature of NC to appropriate money for the erection of such a capital as the one now being erected? Affirmative.

September 9, 1838 – Should death by dueling be considered a capital crime? Affirmative.

September 18, 1838 – Does reading the ancient classics exerted influence favorable to morals. Negative.

September 19, 1838 – was confidence in a? more favorable to eminence in literary requirements than a distrust of talent? Affirmative.

September 26, 1838 – Was Texas justifiable according to the laws of nations in revolting against the Mexican government. Affirmative.

September 30, 1838 – Would it be policy in the United States to receive Texas in the Union? Affirmative.

October 10, 1838 – Should the vending of ardent spirits except as a medicine be prohibited by an act of the Legislature? Affirmative.

October 17, 1838 – Does the cause of education received more injury from the posted evidence of pendants than from opposition of the ignorant Affirmative.

October 24, 1838 – Was Christopher Columbus more entitled to honor arising from the discovery of the Western continent then John Cabot? Affirmative.

November 7, 1838 – is it probable that the atmosphere will become navigable so as to be a medium of communication between different nations. Affirmative.

November 14, 1838 – Is party spirit favorable to our government Negative.

November 21, 1838 – is Loquacity more objectionable than taciturnly. Affirmative.

February 13, 1839 – Is a deficiency in the development of the intellectual powers more to be attributed to mental defect than to the derangement in the physical. Negative.

February 20, 1839 – Is self-love a principal contradictory to morality. Affirmative.

March 8, 1839 – Does reading intellectual movement Negative.

March 13, 1839 – Is the knowledge of the sciences more advantage to the manufacturers and to the agriculturalist. Affirmative.

March 20, 1839 – Is agriculture more beneficial to mankind than mechanized. Negative.

March – Has the downfall of republics been more owing to the want of wisdom and in their legislation, then to the decline of morals in the populace?

March 27, 1839 – is the possession of an accurate judgment friendly to eloquence? Negative.

April 3, 1839 – Has superstition injured ed mankind more than revenge? Negative.

April 10, 1839 – Does the physician hold a more responsible station than the lawyer. Affirmative.

April 17, 1839 – Does reading contribute more to improvement than the learned Society? Affirmative.

April 24, 1839 – Is the unnecessary display of abilities more contemptible than ignorance. Affirmative.

May 8, 1839 – Were the Canadians in revolting against Great Britain Negative.

May 15, 1839 – Was John Q. Adams a better president than Jackson? Affirmative.

May 23, 1839 – Has war had a greater tendency to depopulate the world than disease? Negative.

May 29, 1839 – Are Senators to Congress under obligation to obey the instructions of their legislatures. Affirmative.

June 5, 1839 – Did Constantine do more for the advancement of literature then Leo X? Affirmative.

June 8, 1839 – Is love more favorable to eloquence than grief? Negative.

August 17, 1839 – Has war done more injury to mankind than ardent spirits [liquor]? Negative.

August 31, 1839 –Is the education of females us much entitled to the consideration of the enlightened people as that of males. Affirmative.

September 17, 1839 – Is there more pleasure in the pursuit of an object than in the possession of it. Negative.

September 21, 1839 – Is a Washington more entitled to renowned that Lafayette? Negative.

September 28, 1839 – Would it be expedient in the State of N. C. to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits. Affirmative.

October 5, 1839 – Is parsimony more objectionable than prodigality. Affirmative.

October 12, 1839 – Was Washington a greater general than Alexander the Great? Affirmative.

October 19, 1839 – Which furnishes the most rigid discipline to the mind the languages or mathematic. Negative.

November 9, 1839 – Should general reading be dispensed with with during a collegiate course?

November 16, 1839 – Do individuals grow rich or poor at the time when money is scarce. Negative.

(for brief time the minutes would indicate topics to be debated, but did not record the actual topic debated at any given meeting, making it impossible to tell to which topic the decision referred).

November/December 1839.

Which has the greater power to awaken affection in the mind, personal beauty or strength of intellect.

Was the tariff imposed by the general government productive of the public welfare.

Which of the two, influences of foreigners or luxury endangers our country most.

January 1840 – Does love have a greater effect on mankind than anger?

February 1840 – That the United States is right to remove the Creek and Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi River.

February 1840 – Is the wealth of countries secured by extent of territory.

February 1840 – Will Africa ever become a civilized country?

March 1840 – Is prudence a more necessary qualification in a General than valor.

March 1840 – Should a man though somewhat advanced in years, whose object it was to be useful to his fellow beings, go through a regular course of studies. Affirmative.

March 3, 1840 – Is a marriage contracted by the judgment more likely to afford happiness that my love. Affirmative.

March 16, 1840 – Should human laws take away human life. Negative.

March 21, 1840 – is Gen. Harrison preferable to Martin Van Buren as president of the United States. Affirmative.

April 1, 1840 – Can the Power of Persuasion Be Acquired. Affirmative.

April 11, 1840 –Is modesty more to be desire in a female, then beauty. Affirmative.

April 16 – Does priority of discovery confer exclusive rights of territory? Affirmative.

April 23, 1840 – would it be policy in the United States to engage with England. Affirmative.

May 1, 1840 – Was Demosthenes a better orator than Patrick Henry. Affirmative.

May 9, 1840 – Should the United States have assisted France in her revolution. Negative.

May 16, 1840 – Will the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad ever pay for itself. Affirmative.

May 23, 1840 – Does the present afford more men of genius that any past age? Affirmative.

May 30, 1840 – Does necessity contribute more to invention wit and talents. Affirmative.

June 8, 1840 – should a merchant to be successful in business be given a general credit. Affirmative.

August 15, 1840 – Should death by dueling be considered a capital crime. Affirmative.

August 23, 1840 – Does hope have a greater influence on the actions of man then feared. Negative.

August 27, 1840 – Does mildness govern better than anger. Affirmative.

September 4, 1840 – Was Brutus justifiable in his assault upon Caesar. Affirmative.

September 11, 1840 – Is the steam system of medicine were calculated to cure disease than the mineral. Negative.

September 18, 1840 – which tends with greatest degree to make the nation wealthy and powerful, commerce or agriculture. Affirmative.

October 3, 1840 – Ought the lands belonging to the United States after being offered for sale 15 years and not disposed of belong to the several states in which they lie. Negative.

October 10, 1840 – Are the works of nature or art the most pleasing. Negative Yeas 11, nays 12.

October 17, 1840 – Should the United States patronize, fit out fleets for exploring companies. Negative 12 to 10.

October 21, 1840 – Are great intellectual achievements any sure marks of high moral qualities. Affirmative 13 to 9.

October 28, 1840 – Does confidence contribute more to conversation then wit or talents. Negative 14 to 10.

November 5, 1840 – Is it more culpable to commit a crime than to encourage one. Affirmative 15 to 10.

November 12, 1840 – has man been of more injury to mankind than ardent spirits. Affirmative 11 to 13.

November 19, 1840 – Can modern eloquence be compared with ancients? Affirmative 11 to 5.

December 5, 1840 – For which would mankind undergo the greatest distress, The liberty of his country or the privileges of the fairer sex. Negative 9 to 5.

December 12, 1840 – Topic not recorded, minutes indicate that Mr. T Williams offered his resignation as Sec. which was received, a potential reason. We do know however that the negative won 9 to 7.

January 23, 1841 – Are the intellectual powers of the female sex really inferior to the males. Negative 17 to 10.

January 30, 1841 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the aborigines. Negative 15 to 12.

February 6, 1841 – as the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of an enlightened people as males. Negative 17 to 13.

February 13, 1841 – Would wood it be policy in the State of N.C. to abolish capital punishment? Affirmative 15 to 14.

February 20, 1841 – Which has the greatest claims to the next presidency Henry Clay or Daniel Webster? Affirmative 15 to 12. (Presumably, the Southerners preferred Clay).

February 27, 1841 – Was England justifiable in confined Napoleon Bonaparte to the aisle Helena? Affirmative 16 to 7.

March 20, 1841 – Is there such a feeling in man as disintended affection? Negative 15 to 12.

March 27, April 3, 1841 – Which was the greater lawgiver Solon or Lycurgus? Affirmative 12 to 10; Affirmative 18 to 9.

Is agriculture more conducive to the happiness of man then mechanism. Affirmative 17 to 10.

April 17, 1841 – Is a country with all laws happier than absolute monarchy? Negative 17 to 7.

April 24, 1841 – Should dueling impotent by law? Affirmative 15 to 11.

May 1, 1841 Does education contribute more to the refinement of man then the peculiar influence of refined ladies? Affirmative 14 to 10.

May 9, 1841 – Which is more consistent with sound policy, public or private execution. Affirmative 16 to 14.

May 22, 1841 – Was the exclusion of the Tarquin family from Rome justifiable? Affirmative 14 to 13, by the casting vote of the President.

May 29, 1841 – Has any State a right to oppose with force an act of Congress? Affirmative 12 to 11.

June 5, 1841 – Which should a man regard, his honor or his life? Affirmative 11 to 9.

Should Christians become members of a temperance society? (Not clear this was debated, as the president ruled there will be no disputants, nor disclaimers, nor a written dissertation,” Was the last meeting of the semester, attention being on commencement)?

August 11, 1841 – Should Roman Catholics be allowed to hold office in the U. S.? Negative 18 to 10.

August 27, 1841 – Our banks beneficial to the nation? Affirmative 14 to 5.

September 3, 1841 –Ought Botanic Physicians be allowed to collect their accounts like the mineral? Affirmative 16 to 9.

September 11, 1841 – Is novel reading improving the mind. Affirmative 12 to 11.

September 19, 1841 – Is there any difference in the amount of happiness between the most savage being the most civilized. –Negative 14 to 13.

September 25, 1841 – Would a student improve himself more by reading and then traveling. Negative 13 to 12.

October 2, 1841 – Which has benefited republics more bravery or eloquence. 12 to 13.

October 9, 1841 – Is a married life happier than a single one. Affirmative 13 to 7.

October 16, 18 one – Were the Romans justifiable in their treatment toward the Sarbines. (The Rape of the Sabine Women). Decided in the affirmative.

October 31, 1841 – Does the love of money influence men the love of fame. Negative 11 to 14.

November 13, 1841 – Would it be wise to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to confine the administration to four years. Negative 9 to 14.

November 19, 1841 – Ought college students to study politics? 5 to 9.

November 27, 1841 – Which deserves the gratitude of the American people for Washington or Lafayette. 9 to 8, by the vote of the president.

Should mankind have knowledge of God without the aid of the Bible.

January 1842 – did Henry VII do more to advance the English Commonwealth than Anegy (?). Negative 11 to 12 by the casting vote of the chairman.

January 22, 1842 –Is agriculture more conducive to the happiness of man then mechanism? Negative 14 to 11.

February 8, 1842 – Does conversation contribute more intellectual improvement than reading books. Negative 6 to 11.

February 13, 1842 – Should the rate of interest fixed by law? Affirmative 18 to 7.

February 26, 1842 – Is the exercise of declamation favorable to elocution. Affirmative 19 to 6.

March 12, 1842 – Should slaves be educated? Negative 19 to 7.

March 19, 1842 – Should circuses be allowed to reverse our country. Affirmative 11 to 10.

March 26, 1842 – Which is the stronger passions in man love or hatred? Affirmative by the casting vote of the president.

April 9, 1842 – Will the United States remain a Republican government for a century to come? Affirmative 14 to 7.

April 16, 1842 – Which was the greater general Hannibal or the younger Seipio? Affirmative Yeas 16, nays 9.

April 23, 1842 – It is unclear what the proposition was – several debates were postponed until the next meeting in this. And the Secretary failed to state the resolution in the minutes.

May 7, 1842 – Was it right for the United States to force Creek and Cherokee Indians west. Affirmative Ayes 17, Nays 7.

May 14, 1842 – Is patriotism more intense in enlightened then and rude nations. Affirmative 16 to 9.

May 28, 1842 – Ought Henry Clay be our next President. Affirmative 17 to 7.

June 4, 1842 – Has man any innate ideas. Affirmative 9 to 7.

August 13, 1842 – Are banks beneficial to a nation. Affirmative Yeas 12, nays 7.(The topic announced in June 1842, was postponed twice, and debated in August – we assume in the preparation time).

August 27, 1842 – Has eloquence more influence than money. 13 to 5.

September 4, 1842 – Was it policy in the legislature of N. C. to appropriate money for the erection of such a capitol as the one we now have created? Negative 11 to 9.

September 10, 1842 – Was Sylla and his work with Marius influenced with the love of his country. Negative 19 to 7.

September 17, 1842 – Has more done more good or harm to the world of mankind. Affirmative 17 to 3.

September 24, 1842 – Did the Romans benefit the countries they conquered? Affirmative 14 to 6.

October 1, 1842 – Ought we to prefer poverty to wealth? Negative 17 to 7.

October 8, 1842 – Has money been a source of greater good than evil two–man? Negative 11 to 7.

October 15, 1842 – Is there a disparity of intellect between sexes. Affirmative 7–2.

October 29, 1842 – ought privateering be allowed by civilized nations? Affirmative 14 – six.

November 12, 1842 – Is Shakespeare more entitled to fame than Milton. Affirmative 13 to 6.

November 19, 1842 – Should not the law enforcing official post be repealed., Affirmative Yeas 10, nays 6.

December 3, 1842 – Is a promise extorted by violence binding. Negative Yeas 6 – nays 7.

December 10, 1842 – should the legislature appropriate money for the survey and construction of a turnpike from Raleigh (Westward) to Buncombe Courthouse. Negative 10 to 2.

January 14, 1843 – Is there a genius. Negative Yeas =4, Nays =8.

January 27, 1843 – Is our intellectual and physical nature influenced by climate. Negative –Yeas 5. Nays 7.

February 4, 1843 – Is but the entry in knowledge more contemptible than real ignorance. Affirmative Yeas 10 nays 7.

February 18, 1843 – Is Woman capable of managing public affairs? Affirmative Aff 7 Neg 6.

February 25, 1843 – Was Mary Queen of Scots unjustly beheaded. Negative8 to 10.

March 4, 1843 – Were the institutions of Sparta superior to those of Athens. Affirmative Aff. 12 Neg. 2.

March 11, 1843 – Did Gen. Washington do more for America than Alfred did for England. – Aff 9 Neg 5.

March 18, 1843 – Are the pleasures of the imagination more pleasing than those of sense. – Aff 10 Neg 3.I.

March 25, 1843 – Are the social pleasures appear to those of the intellectual? – Aff 8 Neg 5.

April 1, 1843 – Was Brutus activated by the spirit of true patriotism in the assassination of Caesar? – Decided in the negative by the president.

April 8, 1843 – Would it be prudent for students to indulge in the habit of reading novels? Negative 7 to 5.

April 15, 1843 – Was ardent spirits since his invention been more disastrous than war. –Aff 8 Neg 7.

April 22, 1843 – Was England justifiable in confining Napoleon on the island of St. Helena. – Decided the negative by the president, it being a tie.

April 29, 1843 – Was Napoleon in his career actuated activated more by ambition than patriotism. – Aff 8 Neg 3.

May 2, 1843 – Our high attainments dependent more on great effort then natural abilities? – Aff 8 Neg 7.

May 27, 1843 – was the expulsion of the Tarquin family from Rome justifiable? Negative.

June 3, 1843 – Does Washington deserve more honor in defending the cause of liberty than Columbus for discovering America. Affirmative.

June 10, 1843 – Is a lady of wealth and ordinary mind more desirable than one with a superior mind without wealth? – Indefinitely postponed – may have been debated August 19, 1843 Affirmative 8 to 3.

September 2, 1843 – Are mathematics is important as the classics. Negative 10 to 4.

September 9, 1843 – Has war had a greater tendency to depopulate the world than disease? Affirmative Yeas 11. Nays 9.

Was Thomas Jefferson the benefactor to the United States. Negative 10 to 8.

September 23, 1843 – Which deserves the gratitude of the American people and the greater degree Washington or Lafayette. Affirmative 10 to 8.

September 30, 1843 – Do they have made profound discoveries in the Arts and Sciences, deserve greater reverence, then they who have made subsequent improvements on those discoveries. Negative by a vote of 5 to 4.

October 7, 1843 – Are we more indebted to statesman for our liberty than warriors. Affirmative 11 to 6.

October 14, 1843 – Are the working people of England in a better condition than the slaves of America. Negative 13 to 5.

October 21, 1843 – Was the conduct of the British Government toward Napoleon justifiable. Negative 12 to 5.

October 28, 1843 – Which was the greatest orator Calhoun or Demosthenes? 0 to 9.

For a series of meetings. The resolution was not recorded in the minutes, even as the decision counts were.

November 18, 1843 – Should the veto power be restricted. Negative 9 to 5.

November 24, 1843 – Was Gen. Jackson justifiable and having the six militia men shot? Affirmative 11 to 4.

December 2, 1843 – Should the practice of gubernatorial candidates canvassing the States be abolished? Negative 8 to 6.

December 9, 1843 – Was Engles (?) justifiable and refusing to pay the fine and cost imposed on Gen. Jackson by all? Affirmative 6 to 5.

January 20, 1844 – Is the source of mental philosophy more important than that of natural. Negative 9 to 5.

February 3, 1844 – Which is the more pleasing to the eye of man, the works of Nature? Negative 12, 5.

February 9, 16, 1844 – Should a man regard to his honor more than his life. Negative 11 to 9; Affirmative 13 to 9.

February 24, 1844 – Is novel reading the mind? Affirmative 13 to 7.

March 2, 1844 – Has eloquence more influence than money. Affirmative 8 to 7.

March 9, 1844 – Was Brutus actually a lover of true patriotism in the assassination of Caesar? Negative 10 to 9.

March 17, 1844 – Would it be in the interest of the U. S. to admit Texas into the union. Affirmative 10 to 9.

March 23, 1844 – Were the results of the battle of Thermopolie more beneficial to Greece and that of [the battle of] Marathon. Negative 7 to 5.

March 30, 1844 – Is slavery as it exists in the United States compatible with free institutions. Decided in the negative by the president's vote 7 to 6.

April 6, 1844 – Does Washington deserve more honor for defending the cause of liberty than Columbus for discovering America. Affirmative 11 to 8 (Resolutions routinely get recycled).

April 20, 1844 – Has the magnetic needle proved more beneficial to mankind than the printing press Affirmative 10 to 9.

April 27, 1844 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts unjustly beheaded? Affirmative by the casting vote of the President.

Was Lucretia, under existing circumstances justifiable, and yourself to death. Negative by the casting vote of the President.

May 11, 1844 – Does the present afford more men of genius in any previous age. Negative by the casting vote of the President.

May 18, 1844 – Was John Q. Adams a better president than Andrew Jackson. 9 to 8.

May 25, or – Was the Carthaginians right in recalling Hannibal from Italy? Negative 10 to 5.

June 1, 1844 – His wealth more desirable than honor. Affirmative 7 to 8.

June 10, 1844 – Has war had a greater tendency to depopulate the world than the disease. Negative 10 to 5.

1844 – Are high achievements dependent more on great effort then natural abilities? Topic announced unclear when or if debated.

1844 – Are internal Improvements by the General Government, constitutional? Topic announced unclear when or if debated.

1844 – Should Christians attach themselves to Temperance Societies.

August 7, 1844 – Which produce the greatest men Rome or Greece. Negative 9 to 6.

September 14, 1844 – Has eloquence more influence than money. Affirmative 12 Negative 7.

September 21, 1844. Which is the greater two Solon or Lycurgus. Affirmative 11 to 7.

October 5, 1844 – Which tends to the greatest degree to make a nation wealthy commerce or agriculture. I have worked. Affirmative 9 to 8.

October 13, 1844 – Were the Canadians justifiable and revolting from Great Britain. Negative 7 to 5.

October 26, 1844 – Is party spirit in politics beneficial to governance. Aff 10 to 2.

November 2, 1844 – Was the downfall of the Spartan Republic more to be attributed to the ambition of rulers or luxury. Negative 7 to 2.

November 9, 1844 – Is capital punishment justifiable? Affirmative 11 to 5.

November 16, 1844 – Should a man and looking for a companion for life look more a beauty and money than intelligence and piety? Negative 9 to 6.

November 23, 1844 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the aborigines. Negative 12 to 2.

November 30, 1844 – Is man more social than selfish. – Aff 5, Neg 10.

January 25, 1845 – Are there any beneficial results to be derived from drinking spiritous liquors? Negative 6 to 9.

February 1, 1845 – Which is more desirable a literary a melodrama form? – Aff 15 Neg 10.

February 15, 1845 – Is the development of the mind in the course of an education more desirable than the acquisition of knowledge? Affirmative Yeas 17, Nays 6.

February 22, 1845 – Do we are independence more to our Statesman than to our warriors. Negative. Ayes 13 Nays 14.

February 28, 1845 – Where the Romans justifiable in the instruction of Carthage? Negative 14 to 7.

March 8, 1845 – Does the physician hold a more responsible station than the lawyer? – Affirmative 14 to 12.

March 15, 1845 – Was Mary Queen of Scots unjustly beheaded. Affirmative ayes 15 nays 10.

March 22, 1845 — Has war done more injury to mankind, then ardent spirits. Negative ayes 14 nays 9.

March 30, 1845 – Should we have a penitentiary in North Carolina? ayes 13, nays 11. Affirmative.

April 5, 1845 – Should Texas be in next to the United States. 11 to 10.

April 12, 1845 – Which deserves the gratitude of the American people and a greater degree Washington or Lafayette? 17 to 9.

Should the bankrupt law have been repealed? 15 to 6.

April 26, 1845 – Is our intellectual and physical nature influenced by climate. Affirmative ayes 14 Nays 12.

May 3, 1845 – Has money been a greater source of good or evil to mean? Affirmative 15 to 10.

May 9, 1845 – Which should a man regard more, is on her or his life? Affirmative 14 to 10.

May 16, 1845 – Is shire? A genius Negative by the casting vote of the present – 11 to 11.

May 23, 1845 – Which produce the greatest men Rome or Greece? Affirmative 15 to 9.

August 2, 1845 – Were the Europeans justifiable and expelling the aborigine and taking possession of the America plans. Affirmative 12 to 8.

August 9 1845 – Which has the most influence on the world women are money. Affirmative 17 to 7.

August 24, 1845 – Has eloquence more influence than money. Negative 22 to 7.

August 31, 1845 – Which has the greater influence on mankind, hope or fear. Negative 15 to 13.

September 5, 1845 – Is it probable that the United States will remain a Republican government for a century to come. Affirmative 12 to 11.

September 20, 1845 – Was Virginius justifiable slaying his daughter. Affirmative 14 to 6.

September 26, 1845 – Was Hannibal a greater general than Scipio. Negative 17 to 11.

September 27, 1845 – Would Mexico be justifiable in declaring war against the United States. Affirmative 19 to 6.

October 4, 1845 – Are the intellectual facilities of emails as susceptible to cultivation and high attainment as those of men? Affirmative 17 to 11.

October 11, 1845 – Does prosperity of the college depend more upon the execution of the faculty than the department of the students. Affirmative 15 to 14.

October 25, 1845 – Is a single life more conducive to happiness that I married life. He cited the negative by the casting vote of the chairman, 15 to 14.

November 1, 1845 – Where the Carthaginians justified in killing Regulus. 21 to 9.

November 7, 1845 – The venting of ardent spirits, except as a medicinal, be prohibited by an act of the Affirmative 21 to 8.

November 10, 1845 – Which has done that the more the country Hamilton Jackson Affirmative 10 to 21.

November 23, 1845 – Ought a man regard more than his life. Affirmative 18 to 9.

November 29, 1845– Is Lying justifiable under any circumstances. Affirmative fifteen to nine.

December 6, 1845 – Ought Slavery be abolished throughout the United States. Debate indefinitely postponed as it was last meeting of the semester.

January 25, 1846 – Ought the legislature to elect our governor. Negative 15 to 5.

January 31, 1846 – Has strength of intellect greater power to awaken affection in the mind, then personal beauty? Negative: 18 to 16.

February 14, 1846 – The education of females as much entitled the consideration of our enlightened Republic as that of males? Negative 19 to 12.

February 21, 1846 – Should the tariff act of 1842 be repeated. Affirmative 18 to 17.

February 28, 1846 – Was England justifiable in confining Napoleon on the island of St. Helena. –20 to 9.

March 7, 1846 – Were the results of the battle of Thermopylae more beneficial to Greece than that of marathon. Affirmative 17 to 8.

March 14, 1846 – Ought religious Catholics to be prohibited from holding office. 15 to 8.

March 21, 1846 – Would the instance of a penitentiary in this State diminish its crimes? Affirmative 7 to 11.

March 28, 1846 – Were the whites justifiable and driving the Indians from the country. Affirmative 21 to 13.

April 11, 1846 – Does Columbus deserve more water for discovering America than Washington for defending it. Negative 15 to 1.

April 18, 1846 – Should foreign migration be prohibited. Affirmative 14 to 10.

April 25, 1846 – Is the existence of two great political parties beneficial to our country. Affirmative 21 to 5.

May 2, 1846 – which is the more injurious to society, and ignorant school master or knavish lawyer. 16 to 15.

May 9, 1846 – The man regard their liberty more than their lives. 16 to 14.

The minutes were not always sequentially and although topics were announced it was unclear which meeting the debate actually took place in or the decision. These topics appear to be in the summer of 1846.

Would it be policy for N. Carolina to abolish capital punishment.

Should a person be punished for committing unconscious crimes?

August 22, 1846 – Which has the greatest influence on mankind hope or fear? Aff. 19 Neg. 14.

August 30, 1846 – Will men go to greater lengths gratify their love than their ambition. Negative 20 to 7.

September 5, 19, 1846 – Should the popularity of the literary work be received as evidence of its real merit? Negative 24 to 11; Negative 20 to 15.

September 26, 1846 – was the French Revolution beneficial to the world? Affirmative Ayes 22 Nays 6.

October 8, 1846 – Are the Americans endowed with the capacity and genius equal to Europeans. Affirmative ayes 22 nays 7.

October 10, 1846 – For which will men strive more, freedom or power? Aff. 17 Neg 14.

October 26, 1846 – Is it best to make an early choice of a profession? Aff. 15 Neg 16.

October 31, 1846 – Which is most likely to judge correctly of a man's true character his friends or his enemy? – Aff. 19 to 13.

November 1, 1846 – Ought Kings to cherish their own wives? Affirmative 20 to 14.

November 16, 1846 – Ought to Henry VII have been King? Negative 9 to 20.

November 21, 1846 – Was the unbounded ambition of Semiramis Queen of Babylon more injurious to the state than dissolute effeminacy of Sardanapalus? Negative 10 to 16.

November 28, 1846 – Was the rebellion in England and bloody contest that the French revolution? Negative 4 to 19.

January 13, 1847 – Was the discovery of America attended with more important consequences to the world than the reformation? – Decided in the negative.

January 30, 1847 – Should a man receive a medical diploma without a classical education? Affirmative 22 to 10.

February 13, 1847 – Was it policy in the United States to secure Texas into the union. Negative 16 to 19.

February 20, 1847 – Was it policy in the legislature of N. C. to redistrict the state? Negative 9 to 24.

February 27, 1847 – Ought Mexico to pay the U. S for the expenses of the existing war? Affirmative 21 to 12.

March 6, 1847 – Do countries over there prosperity more to their statesman or generals. Negative 21 to 8.

March 13, 1847 – Should Congress supply the Pres. with funds to prosecute the existing war? Affirmative 17 to 6.

March 20, 1847 – Are women more idolized than money? 13 to 16.

March 27, 1847 – Should Congress enact laws to prevent slaveholding men Jordan and Clark from settling our territories. Affirmative 19 to 12. (Jordan and Clark appear to be society members).

April 3, 1847 – Which is the greater evil fakery or infidelity? Negative 25 to 6.

April 8, 1847 – The abilities of the sexes equal? Affirmative 16 to 6.

April 24, 1847 – Is the refinement of the present age calculated to promote morality and virtue. Negative 11 to 15.

May 1, 1847 – Should capital punishment be abolished. Affirmative 10 to 15.

March 15, 1847 – Ought Charles 1st to have been beheaded? Negative 9 to 18.

May 22, 1847 – Was Bonaparte influenced more by ambition or patriotism. Negative 19 to 4.

August 1 – Is a state free who declares herself to be so without the recognition of its freedom by the government with whom she may have formed voluntary alliance. Affirmative 18 to nothing.

August 7, 1847 – Are high attainments dependent more on great effort or natural abilities? Affirmative 13 to 8.

August 21, 1847 – Which is the worst rate in a man's character ingratitude or ostentatious pride? Negative 24 to 7.

August 28, 1847 – Could we have a knowledge of God without the aid of the Bible. Affirmative 26 to 8.

September 4, 1847 – Which has infused mankind more superstition or revenge? Affirmative 13 to 6.

September 11, 1847 – Which is more desirable literary or military fame? Affirmative 20 to 8.

September 18, 1847 – Does the physician hold a more responsible position than the lawyer? Affirmative 15 to 13.

September 25, 1847 – Do the American people know their gratitude more to Washington or Lafayette? Negative 15 to 5.

October 1, 1847 – Are the social pleasures superior to those of the intellect? Affirmative 12 to 5.

October 8, 1847 – Should the vending of ardent spirits, except as a medicine, be prohibited by the legislature? Affirmative 11 to 10.

October 15, 1847 – Which influences mean more the love of money or of fame? Affirmative 12 to 8.

October 22, 1847 – Does the will of man influence his belief. Affirmative by the vote of the President.

October 29, 1847 – Has the magnetic needle proved more beneficial to mankind than the printing type? Affirmative by a majority of one.

December 1, 1847 – Should the act enforcing official oaths be repealed? Negative 5 to 7.

January 9, 1848 – Which is the more consistent with sound policy, public or private execution? Negative 17 to 4.

February 6, 1848 – Were the Americans justifiable hanging nature of Andre as a spy or not? Affirmative 21 to 7.

February 14, 1848 – Is novel reading improving to the mind or not? Affirmative Yeas 28. Nays 1.

February 26, 1848. – Is it possible that America will assist two centuries long without some extraordinary and usual revolution. Negative Ayes 17, Nays 15.

March 4, 1848 – Is our intellectual and physical nature influenced by climate? Affirmative Yeas 17, Nays 13.

March 11, 1848 – Does love have a greater effect on mankind than anger. Affirmative Yeas 23 Nays 6.

March 18, 1848 – Are affluent circumstances more advantageous to men than depressed circumstances. “After a very spirited and more discussion was decided in the affirmative.” Yeas 23 Nays 9.

March 25, 1848 – Is it probable that Lafayette was influenced more by sympathy and philanthropy than by other causes taking part in the American revolution? Negative: Yeas 4 Nays 26.

April 1, 1848 – Does the uneducated man enjoy more real happiness than the educated. Affirmative Yeas 16 Nays 12.

April 7, 1848 – Is the love of wealth a more fundamental passion than that of glory. Affirmative Yeas 21 Nays 15.

April 11, 1848 – Is early marriage consistent with the interests of mankind? Affirmative Yeas 12 Nays 11.

April 21, 1848 – Is extemporaneous discourse more beneficial than written. Affirmative Yeas 14 Nays 11.

April 29, 1848 – Has the lawyer a wider field for judging human nature than the doctor? Affirmative by casting a vote of the Chair.

May 7, 1848 – Ought the Roman Catholic Religion be tolerated in the United States Affirmative Yeas 26 Nays 14.

May 13, 1848 – Is the extension of territory favorable to a Republican government. Negative Yeas 6 Nays 19.

May 20, 1848 – Were the Institutions of Sparta superior to those of Athens. – The vote stood Yeas 11 Nays 17.

July 29, 1848 – – Was Horatius justifiable in putting his sister to death. Negative Yeas 6 – Nays 17.

On rare occasions a topic was debated, vote recorded, the resolution not stated.

August 19, 1848 – Are great actions dependent more on genius or circumstance? Affirmative Nays 15 Yeas 17.

August 25, 1848 – Whether popular superstition and enlightened public opinion be most favorable the growth of practical literature. Affirmative Yeas 21 Nays 2.

September 2, 1848 – Should Senators in congress obey the instructions of their legislatures? Affirmative Yeas 20, Nays 7.

September 16, 1848 – Which is most sought after modesty or beauty. Negative Yeas 6 Nays 20. (Postponed, September 9 meeting canceled the lack of a quorum).

September 22, 1948 – Is the affectation of women more desirable than that of man? Affirmative Ayes 17 Nay 11.

September 29, 1848 – Whether the popularity of a literary work is to be received as an evidence of its real merits. Vote not recorded.

October 7, 1848 – Is justifiable in killing Caesar. Negative Yeas 8 nays 14.

October 13, 1848 – Would it be politic for modern nations to that the ancient mode of warfare as practiced by the ancient Romans and Albans. Negative Yeas 8 Nays 16.

October 20, 1848 – should a student travail before (?) or after graduating Negative Yeas 7 nays 15.

October 27, 1848 – Is it in accordance with the wisest measure of political economy to give the inmates of a penitentiary a portion of the result of their labor Negative Yeas to Nays 15.

November 3, 1848 – Can a nation exist unless it be virtuous. Negative Yeas 10, Nays 14.

November 10, 1848 – Does wealth or moral and intellectual attainment contribute most to a man’s standing in society. Affirmative 15 to 7.

November 17, 1848 – Did the aborigines of America have a right this land? Negative 16 to 1.

November 25, 1848 – Has were done more injury to mankind and ardent spirits. Negative affirmative 12 – 13.

December 1, 1848 –Did Alexander’s wars prove beneficial to Greece? Negative 12 to 11.

January 27, 1849 – Are high attainments more dependent on great efforts than natural abilities. Negative 20 to 1.

February 3, 1849 – is modern eloquence to become compared with ancient? Negative 13 to 11.

February 19, 1849 – Is the study of the dead languages necessary to the student of the present day? Affirmative 19 to 7.

February 26, 1849 – Does education contribute more to the advancement of man than the influence of refined ladies? Affirmative 22 to 8.

March 3, 1849 – which event resulted in more to the benefit of mankind – the Reformation or the Discovery of America. Affirmative 22 to 8.

March 10, 1849 – Is it advisable a student at the College to mingle in female society luring sessions? 16 to 14.

March 17, 1849 – Is hope more favorable eloquence than grief? Negative 17 to 16.

March 24, 1849 – Is marriage contracted by the judgment are likely afford happiness than by love? Negative Ayes 6 Nays 15.

March 31, 1849 – Does the educated man enjoy more real happiness than the uneducated man? 10 to 5.

April 9, 1849 – Which should a man regard the more, his honor or his life? Affirmative 19 to 7.

April 16, 1849 –Are we more indented for our liberties to statesmen then the warriors? Negative 13 to 9.

April 15, 1849 – Which has more influence over a man reason for custom? Negative 17 to 10.

April 28, 1849 – Which affords the greater pleasure, the function or possession of an object. Negative 9 to 5.

May 6, 1849 – Should foreign immigration be prohibited by law? Negative by the casting vote of the president.

May 13, 1849 – Which has more mischief gaming or drunkenness? Negative 20 to 9.

May 26, 1849 – Is France likely to remain a Republic 50 years? Affirmative 15 to 7.

June 2, 1849 – is it right to tell a lie under any circumstances? Affirmative 16 to 12.

July 8, 1849 – Does man have knowledge from experience and from observation. 10 to 9.

August 6, 1849 – Is the fear of poverty a greater evil than poverty itself? Affirmative 16 to 10.

September 1, 1849 – As the invention of gunpowder by the consequent change in the mode of warfare benefited mankind? – Negative 14 to 13.

September 7, 1849 – Which is more idolized women or money. Affirmative Aff. 25 to Neg. 5.

September 15, 1849 – Does the public good justify the extension of the boundaries of the United States. Negative 16 to 7.

September 22, 1849 – Is novel reading improving to the mind. Negative 18 to 26.

September 29, 1849 – Where the whites justified in driving the Indians from their territory. Negative 25 to 6.

October 7, 1849 – In his early marriage consistent with the interest of mankind. – Neg. 15, Aff. 7.

October 20, 1849 – Should human laws take away human life? Affirmative Aff 14 Neg 6. (“The question for debate was called for, and eloquently discussed, to a considerable length of time, on both sides by different gentlemen...”).

October 26, 1849 – Is it morally right to steal a wife? Affirmative 18 to 9.

November 2, 1849 – Is the existence of two great political parties beneficial to our union. Aff 17 Neg 16.

November 16, 1849 – Is it more prudent in a man to conceal his ignorance and to display his abilities. Aff. 17 Neg 7.

November 16, 1849 – Are the morals of the civilized world at the present time progressing or retrograding? Aff. 6 Neg. 12.

November 20, 1849 – Should female sovereigns be prohibited from sitting on the thrones of an article governments. – Aff. 25, –Neg. 2.

November 31, 1849 – Would it be proper for Students while acquiring their education, to engage in politics. – Aff 11 Neg 9.

December 7, 1849 – Is the approbation of women more desirable than that of man. Aff. 11 Neg 7.

January 25, 1850 – Which contributes more to mental enjoyment, factor fiction? Negative Aff 3 –Negg (sic) 17.

February 1, 1850 – Our high attainments dependent more on great effort than dental abilities. Affirmative Aff 14-Neg 10.

February 8, 1850 – Where the Americans justifiable in taking the life a major Andre. Negative 13 to 9.

February 15, 1850 – Which exerts the greater influence o over man, Hope or Fear. Affirmative 16 to 10.

February 1850 – Was Cromwell a patriot or ambitious aspirant. Indefinitely postponed.

March 1, 1850 – Was Alexander greater general than Hannibal. Affirmative 9 to 7.

March 8, 1850 – Which has the greater influence over man reason or custom? Negative 9 to 3.

March 15, 1850 – Do forms a government exert any important influence on the growth in character of literature? Negative by a vote of 20 to 10.

Should candidates be allowed to treat their constituents? Affirmative Yeas 20 Nays 4.

March 29, 1850 – Which has done more injury to man superstition or ambition. Negative by a vote of 20 to 5.

April 5, 1850 – Is there a greater probability that the union will be dissolved soon and not. Affirmative 26 to 2.

April 12, 1850 – Which is more injurious to the nation paganism or infidelity. Negative 19 to 6.

April 17, 1850 – Should foreign immigration be prohibited? Negative 12 to 10.

April 26, 1850 – Which to be sought after modesty or beauty? Negative 15 to 12.

May 3, 1850 – Should government prohibit theatrical performances. Affirmative 17 to 8.

May 10, 1850 – The career of Bonaparte result in good or evil to the states of Europe. Negative 11 to 7.

May 19, 1850 – Will the consequences of the Mexican advantageous or injurious to the Union Affirmative 16 to 1.

May 24, 1850 – Is a man’s wealth or is moral and intellectual attainment more conducive to standing in society. Negative 16 to 5.

May 31, 1850 – Which has the more favorable field for the cultivation of eloquence, a preacher or a lawyer? Negative 13 to 11.

June 7, 1850 – Would a Congress of nations be effective in preserving universal peace. Affirmative 16 to 6.

July 26, 1850 – were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the lands of the aborigines. Negative 15 to 0.

July 26, 1850 – Should human laws under any circumstances take human life. Affirmative by the casting vote of the president, 13 to 12.

August 2, 1850 Should students indulge in reading novels. Affirmative.

August 1850 – Should candidates for governor canvas the state. Negative 21 to 5.

August 1850 – Did the last legislature of the State act wisely and passing the Central Railroad Bill? Affirmative 17 to 5.

August 31, 50 – Was ostracism of Athens beneficial to the state. Affirmative 28 to 2.

September 7, 1850 – Was the expulsion of the Tarquin family from Rome justifiable Negative 13 to 6.

September 14, 1850 – Is there a greater amount of misery endured that happiness enjoyed by the human race? Affirmative 13 to 7.

September 20, 1850 – Which affords the greatest amount of happiness, the summer or the winter season. Affirmative 16 Negative 13.

October 5, 1850 – Would emancipation of slaves in the Southern States be a means of making them more happy? Negative 19 v.s. 8.

October 12, 1850 – Did Socrates do himself justice in refusing to escape out of prison? Negative 13 v.s. 6.

October 25, 1850 – Was Elizabeth, Queen of England, justifiable in taking the life of Mary Queen of Scotland? Affirmative 18 V.S. 9.

November 2, 1850 – Which should rule the intellect, minority or the unintelligent majority Negative unanimously.

November 8, 1850 – Would it be in the interest of a nation to preclude all other intercourse with other nations? Affirmative 17 to 6.

November 15, 1850 – Should the boundaries of the U. S. be extended further. Negative 26 to 2.

November 22, 1850 – Are men generally, in forming alliances, influenced more by interest than by rectitude of conduct? Affirmative 7 to 6.

November 29, 1880 – Are the Works of nature more pleasing than the works of art? Affirmative 8 to 4.

January 23, 1851 – Which has the greatest influence on man, Hope or Fear. Negative 11 to 6.

January 31, 1851 – Should public declamation at College be dispensed with? Cited by the casting vote of the chairman (boat not recorded).

February 8, 1851 – Are great actions dependent more upon genius or upon circumstances. Negative.

February 14, 1851 – Was Brutus justified in killing Caesar. Affirmative 17 to 10.

February 21, 1851 – Should the study of the classics be abolished? Negative 17 to 8.

February 25, 1851 – Are large states or small ones more likely to last. Affirmative 18 to 14.

March 7, 1851 – Is public or private education better? Affirmative 9 to 6.

March 10, 1851 – Should the election of judges be given to people, or not? Affirmative 13 to 11.

March 21, 1851 – Should students turn their attention to politics while college? Negative 19 to 8.

March 27, 1851 – Is for justifiable under any circumstances? Affirmative 18 to 14.

Was Caesar greater man than Bonaparte? (Pages missing from the ledger, we may never know).

April 11, 1851 – Will the goldmines of California be advantageous to the United States or not? Decided in the affirmative by the President's 13 to 12.

April 18, 1851 – Were the Americans justifiable in executing Major Andre? Decided in the affirmative 18 to 11.

April 25, 1851 – Are the Americans endowed with a genius and capacity equal to the Europeans? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 11.

May 9, 1851 – Is it possible for an idle man to be a moral man, or is it not profitable employment indispensable to the improvements of morals? Decided in the negative 19 to 5.

May 21, 1851 – Has a state a right to secede? Decided in the negative 13 to 3.

May 30, 1851 – Was the late war with Mexico justifiable? Decided in the negative 10 to 9.

August 8, 1851 – Are not the present popular views of the comparative influences of women extravagant? Decided in the affirmative 19 to 6.

August 18, 1851 – Which of the two, influence of foreigners or luxury endanger our country most? Decide in the negative 10 to 6.

September 6, 1851 – Should an atheist be allowed to testify in a Court of Justice or hold office? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 10.

September 20, 1851 – Is the Negro man constitutionally or circumstantially inferior? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 6 *.

September 27, 1851 – Ought the people to instruct their legislators? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 6.

October 4, 1851 – Ought the right of suffrage be extended to illiterate citizens? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 10.

October 11, 1851 – Is it right to tell a lie under any circumstances? Decided in the affirmative 22 to 12.

October 31, 1851 – Should military chieftains be fronted to the presidency of the United States? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 9.

November 7, 1851 – Should the constitutions of states be altered by legislative enactments? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 7.

November 23, 1851 – Were the Spaniards justifiable in executing the fifty American citizens engaged in the Cuban expedition? Decided in affirmative 19 to 1.

November 29, 1851 – Does party spirit cause more good than evil? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 3.

December 5, 1851 – Is the present age really progressive? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 1.

January 23, 1852 – Which influences man more materially interest or prejudice? Decided in the affirmative 22 to 2.

January 31, 1852 – Should Cuba be annexed to the United States? Decided in affirmative 14 to 11.

February 11, 1852 – Does education contribute more to the refinement of man than the peculiar influences of refined ladies? Decided negative 28 to 4.

February 14, 1852 – In the event of a renewal of the war between Austria and Hungary should the United States interfere to prevent the intervention of Russia? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 10.

February 27, 1852 – Ought our government to petition in behalf of the Irish Exiles Smith O'Brien and Mitchel?

March 6, 1852 – Ought the lash to be used in the navy?

March 20, 1852 – In the event of a renewal of the war between Austria and Hungary should the United States interfere to prevent the intervention of Russia?.

March 27, 1852 – Is the present common school system beneficial to our Country? Decided in the affirmative 27 to 3.

April 4, 1852 – Should foreigners enjoy all the rights and privileges of an American Citizen in less than five years? Decided in the affirmative 18 to 10.

April 13, 1852 – Was Cromwell a good or bad man? Decided in the negative 30 to 0.

April 17, 1852 – Ought our government to petition in behalf of the Irish Exiles Smith O’Brien and Mitchel? Decided in the negative 5 to 0.

April 24, 1852 – Whether the influences that tend to perpetuate be stronger than those which tend to devolve the union of the United States? Decided in the affirmative by the President’s vote.

May 1, 1852 – Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 7.

June 5, 1852 – Whether voting by ballot should be introduced into all elective and legislative bodies?.

July 31, 1852 – Is a man justifiable in any circumstances in concealing the crime of his neighbor? Decided in the negative 11 to 6.

August 7, 1852 – Is war justifiable under any circumstances? Decided in the negative 13 to 3.

August 14, 1852 – Were the American’s justifiable in executing Mayor Andre? Decided in the affirmative 29 to 7.

August 28, 1852 – Should disunion of the Union be beneficial? Decided in affirmative 15 to 14.

September 4, 1852 – Is dueling justifiable? Decided in the negative 20 to 5.

September 18, 1852 – Were the Crusades a benefit to Europe? Decided in the negative 16 to 8.

October 2, 1852 – Were the whites justifiable in depriving the Indians of their territory? Decided in the affirmative by the vote of the Chairman.

October 23, 1852 – Should military chieftains be promoted to the presidency of the United States? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 12.

November 13, 1852 – Does Columbus deserve more praise for discovering America than Washington for defending it? Decided in the negative 12 to 6.

November 20, 1852 – Should humans ever take human life? Decided in the negative 12 to 2.

November 27, 1852 – Should our State legislature abolish entirely the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 5.

December 3, 1852 – Was Kossuth a patriot or ambitious of public notice? Decided in the negative by the President in an 8 to 7 vote.

January 21, 1853 – Should students read novels at College? Decided in the negative 8 to 2.

January 29, 1853 – Ought the people to instruct their legislators? Decided in the negative 13 to 5.

February 5, 1853 – Did Washington do more for Americans than Alfred the Great did for England? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 10.

February 12, 1853 – Are great men made mostly by nature or by training? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 12.

February 19, 1853 – Which is more beneficial to the country a Statesman or Warrior? Decided in the negative vote by the President 11 to 10.

February 26, 1853 – Would a National University be beneficial? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 2.

March 5, 1853 – Should circumstantial evidence condemn a man? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 7.

March 12, 1853 – Was Charles the 1st justly educated? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 2.

March 19, 1853 – Would a system of College education neither providing for nor prohibiting religious exercise but having it optional with students during the suspension of College duties to attend religious worships whenever they might see proven be better than the present system? Decided in the negative 11 to 7.

April 2, 1853 – Which is the better mode of raising revenues by tariff or direct taxes? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 4.

April 16, 1853 – Was Napoleon’s career beneficial to France? Decided in the negative 10 to 7.

April 23, 1853 – Which endangers the liberty of our country the most, luxury or immigration? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 3.

April 30, 1853 – Were the Crusades beneficial to Europe? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 8.

May 7, 1853 – Whether in times of political discussion that it is the duty of every citizen to declare his opinion and attach himself to some party? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 6.

May 14, 1853 – Should Bolivar the liberator of Columbia be ranked with Washington? Decided in affirmative 9 to 8.

May 20, 1853 – Has the governor a constitutional right to appoint a U.S. Senator in case the legislature fails to elect one? Decided in the negative 10 to 5.

May 27, 1853 – Ought the right of suffrage be extended to illiterate citizens? Decided in the negative 13 to 9.

July 30, 1853– Is early marriage consistent with the interest of mankind? Decided in the affirmative 6 to 4.

August 6, 1853– Was Major Andre justly executed? Decided in the negative 7 to 6.

August 13, 1853 – Does party–spirit cause more good than evil? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 6.

August 21, 1853 – Was Bonaparte’s career beneficial to France? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 8.

August 28, 1853 – Is the education of females as much as entitled to the consideration of an enlighten people as that of males? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 4.

September 3, 1853 – Do countries owe their prosperity more to statesman than generals? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 8.

September 10, 1853 – Was Wellington or Napoleon the greater General? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 7.

September 16, 1853 – Which is the wiser policy to give education or internal improvement the prominence in the State? Decided in the negative 17 to 3.

September 24, 1853 – Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Decided in the affirmative 18 to 4.

October 1, 1853 – Is the annexation of territory beneficial? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 4.

October 8, 1853 – Should foreign immigration be prohibited? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 5.

October 16, 1853 – In systems of school education which should education should have more prominence, the moral or intellectual nature? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 3.

October 22, 1853 – Which endangers the liberty of our country more, luxury or immigration? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 9.

October 29, 1853 – Has the man the right to expatriate himself? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 5.

November 5, 1853 – Have constituents a right to instruct their legislators? Decided in affirmative 17 to 6.

November 12, 1853 – Ought an atheist to be allowed to testify in the Court of Justice or hold an office? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 2.

November 26, 1853 – Do the facts connected with the movements of people of North Carolina during the Revolution reflect much credit on early history of the State? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 6.

January 21, 1854 – Is it right to tell a lie under any circumstances? Decided in the negative 9 to 8.

January 28, 1854 – should a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific be constructed by the general government? Decided in the negative 12 to 7.

February 11, 1854 – Can France and England consistently with justice espouse the cause of the Turks? Decided in the negative 12 to 10.

February 17, 1854 – Are the increased facilities of intercourse between the United States and Europe favorable to this country? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 5.

February 25, 1854 – Ought capital punishment be inflicted in times of peace? Decided in the affirmative 22 to 7.

March 4, 1854 – Which has the most interesting incidents of history connected with it, Virginia or North Carolina? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 8.

March 11, 1854 – Should Cuba be annexed to the United States? Decided in the negative 16 to 6.

March 25, 1854 – Was Charles the 1st justly executed? Decided in the negative 14 to 8.

April 1, 1854 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 6.

April 8, 1854 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts just executed? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 12.

April 14, 1854 – Is slavery an evil per se? Decided in the negative 18 to 2.

April 22, 1854 – Should England had made peace with Bonaparte at his accession to Consulate? Decided in the negative 19 to 3.

April 29, 1854 – Which is the most beneficial to a country a Statesman or a Warrior? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 7.

May 7, 1854 – Ought foreigners to enjoy the privileges and advantages of an American citizen in less than 5 years? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 12.

May 19, 1854 – Which deserves more honor Columbus for discovering America or Washington for defending it? Decided in the negative 13 to 9.

May 27, 1854 – Should students read novels at College? Decided in the negative 10 to 8.

June 3, 1854 – Is a large extent of territory favorable to a republican form of government? Decided in the negative 14 to 4.

August 5, 1854 – Is this age really progressive? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 3.

August 12, 1854 – Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Decided in the affirmative by a unanimous vote.

August 19, 1854 – Which deserves more praise the author of the Mecklenburg or the National Declaration of Independence? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 7.

August 26, 1854 – Did William III rightfully acquired the throne of England? Decided in the negative 12 to 11.

September 9, 1854 – Which has done most to advance the interests of society, the printing press or the art of navigation? Decided in the negative 12 to 7.

September 16, 1854 – Whether is would be policy in the United States to encourage foreigners to settle in our territories or to amalgamate them with our people? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 3.

October 14, 1854 – Is the acting of plays productive of more good or evil? Decided in the negative 9 to 5.

October 21, 1854 – Was Charles 1st justly executed? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 10.

October 28, 1854 – Ought Congress to pass an international copyright laws? Decided in the negative 15 to 6.

November 4, 1854 – Were the English people justifiable in sending Napoleon Bonaparte to the Island of St. Helena? Decided in the negative 10 to 4.

November 11, 1854 – Should Roman Catholics be allowed to hold offices in the United States? Decided in the negative 14 to 5.

November 18, 1854 – Which tends in the greatest degree to make a nation wealthy and powerful, commerce or agriculture? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 8.

November 25, 1854 – Is the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of an enlighten people as males? Decided in the affirmative 4 to 3.

December 2, 1854 – Which actuates a man the most materially, interest or prejudice? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 2.

February 4, 1855 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scotts? Decided in the negative 11 to 7.

February 10, 1855 – Ought dueling to be prohibited by law? Decided in the negative 10 to 3.

February 17, 1855 – Were our forefathers justifiable in expelling the Aborigines from this country? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 3.

February 24, 1855 – Ought capital punishment be abolished? Decided in the negative 12 to 2.

March 3, 1855 – Should the U.S. tender their friendly aid in effecting a reconciliation between belligerents of Europe? Decided in the negative 21 to 3.

March 10, 1855 – Is the present common school system beneficial to our country? Decided in the negative 12 to 9.

March 17, 1855 – Ought the Nebraska bill to have passed? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 5.

March 24, 1855 – Should the principle of nonintervention be carried out by the United States? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 10.

March 31, 1855 – Ought North Carolina to have a penitentiary? Decided in the affirmative 24 to 14.

April 7, 1855 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interest? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 12.

April 14, May 2, 1855 – Is a lawyer justifiable in defending a bad cause? Decided in the negative 8 to 4; 12 to 16 – side not recorded.

April 21, 1855 – Ought the Mormons be expelled from the United Sates? Decided in the affirmative 19 to 7.

April 27, 1855 – Is it morally right to declare war for an interest in national honor? Decided in the negative 15 to 4.

May 5, 1855 – Is slavery consistent with the principles of a free government? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 3.

May 12, 1855 – Would it be expedient for North Carolina to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage? Decided in the affirmative 4 to 3.

May 19, 1855 – Should a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific be constructed by the general government? Decided in the negative 10 to 9.

May 26, 1855 – Ought the Catholics to be allowed to hold office? Decided in the negative 13 to 12.

June 2, 1855 – Is a man justifiable in obeying a law of his country which he feels is morally wrong? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 7.

June 9, 1855 – Ought the people to instruct their legislators? Decided in the negative 9 to 7.

August 4, 1855 – Have savages a full right to the soil? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 8.

August 11, 1855 – Is it best that the judges be elected by the people? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 7.

August 18, 1855 – Can a barbarous nation without foreign aid rise to civilization and refinement? Decided in the negative 20 to 4.

September 1, 1855 – Which do people regard most, their liberty or life? Decided in the negative 17 to 8 .

September 8, 1855 – Are wars beneficial? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 12.

September 29, 1855 – Did William III rightly acquire the throne of England? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 8.

October 8, 1855 – Which would be more dangerous to the South, a dissolution of the union or abolishing of slavery? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 11.

October 20, 1855 – Should circumstantial evidence condemn a man? Decided in the negative 19 to 3.

October 26, 1855 – Is education of females as much as entitled to the consideration of enlighten people as that of males? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 4.

November 4, 1855 – Was Wallace prompted by pure patriotism in his rebellion against Edward the first, King of England? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 9.

November 9, 1855 – Was Queen Elizabeth justifiable in killing Mary Queen of Scotts? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 9.

November 24, 1855 – Did Washington do more for his country than Alfred did for the British? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 3.

December 8, 1855 – Are great men made mostly by nature or by training? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 1.

January 26, 1856 – Did Washington deserve more praise for defending the cause of liberty than Columbus for discovering America? Decided in the negative 14 to 9.

February 2, 1856 – Is the mixed basis in accordance with republican principles? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 7.

February 9, 1856 – Should students indulge in reading novels? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 12.

February 16, 1856 – Were the Americans justifiable in executing Major Andre? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 16.

February 23, 1856 – Were the forefathers justifiable in in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 9.

March 1, 1856 – Ought the United States to have espoused the cause of France in the continental war of Europe? Decided in the negative 20 to 9.

March 8, 1856 – Is it probable that Wake Forest College will rank among the most distinguish College of the union in the next 25 years? Decided in the negative 18 to 8.

March 21, 1856 – Would the existence of a penitentiary in a state diminish its crimes? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 13.

March 28, 1856 – Was General Jackson justifiable in declaring martial Law at New Orleans? Decided in the negative 22 to 7.

April 4, 1856 – Would the emancipation in the Southern States be a means of making them more happy? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 2.

April 11, 1856 – Ought the Nebraska Bill have passed? Decided in the negative 19 to 7.

April 18, 1856 – Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 4. Minutes indicate was debated July 25 in the fall was a tie decided by the President for the affirmative.

April 25, 1856 – Has war been more destructive to mankind than ardent spirits? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 11.

May 11, 1856 – Is a man justifiable under any circumstances in concealing the crime of his neighbor? Decided in the negative 12 to 10.

May 17, 1856 – Is it justifiable that the United States will remain a republican government for a century to come? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 13.

May 30, 1856 – Would it be expedient for North Carolina to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors as a beverage? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 9.

June 7, 1856 – Ought the money arise from the sale of the public land to be equally distributed among all the States? Decided in the affirmative 5 to 4.

July 16, 1856 – Which has the more favorable position for the cultivation of eloquence the Preacher or the Lawyer? Decided in the negative 8 to 4.

August 2, 1856 – Is the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of an enlightened people as that of males? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 7.

August 9, 1856 – Is the world advancing in moral improvement? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 7.

August 23, 1856 – Was the last war with Great Britain premature? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 6.

August 30, 1856 – Does military discipline deserve due attention in the United States of America? Decided in the negative 7 to 5.

September 27, 1856 – Was Cromwell a true patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Decided in the negative 12 to 7.

October 4, 1856 – Was Gustavus Adolphus justifiable in attracting Ferdinand II? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 7.

October 11, 1856 – Should Bolivar the liberator of Columbia be ranked with Washington? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 4.

October 18, 1856 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scotts? Decided in the negative 12 to 7.

October 25, 1856 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the negative 11 to 4.

November 15, 1856 – Should emigration be prohibited? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 7.

November 22, 1856 – Which would be more dangerous to the South a dissolution of the Union or an abolition of slavery? Decided in the negative 10 to 7.

November 29, 1856 – Which is the greater incentive to exertion the hope of reward or fear of punishment? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 5.

December 6, 1856 – Which has done more injury to the human race war or liquor? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 3.

February 7, 1857 – Were the Americans justifiable executing Major Andre? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 5.

February 14, 1857 – Is the mind of man naturally stronger than that of a woman? Decided in the negative 12 to 5.

February 21, 1857 – Was Wallace prompted by pure patriotism in his rebellion against Edward the First King of England? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 7.

March 14, 1857 – Is Oliver Cromwell deserving of the interpretations uttered against him by the English historians? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 6.

March 28, 1857 – Which has done more to advance the interest of society the printing press or the art of navigation? Decided in the negative 10 to 5.

April 4, 1857 – Was Warren Hastings justly acquitted? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 3.

April 11, 1857 – Does Washington deserve more honor for defending the cause of liberty than Columbus for discovering America? Decided in the negative 9 to 4.

April 18, 1857 – Ought the Mormons to be expelled from the United States? Decided in the affirmative with a 14 majority.

April 25, 1857 – Were the regulators patriots? Decided in the affirmative 4 to 3.

May 9, 1857 – Was Wellington or Napoleon the greater General? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 6.

May 16, 1857 – Would a system of College education neither providing for nor prohibiting religious exercise but leaving it optional with a student during the suspension of College duties to attend religious worship wherever they see proper be better than the present systems? Decided in unanimously in the affirmative.

June 2, 1857 – Is it morally right to steal a wife? Decided in the negative 6 to 1.

June 6, 1857 – Do parents exercise a greater influence than teachers in forming the character of the young? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 5.

August 1, 1857 – Was England justifiable in confining Napoleon on the island of St. Helena? Decided in the affirmative by the majority of 5.

August 15, 1857 – Was the second war with England premature? Decided in the negative 16 to 4.

August 23, 1857 – Which would be more dangerous to the South dissolution or abolition of slavery? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 8.

August 29, 1857 – Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 7.

September 5, 1857 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scotts? Decided in the negative 12 to 4.

October 3, 1857 – Was the United States justifiable in fighting the war with Mexico? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 9.

October 10, 1857 – Were the Americans justifiable in executing Major Andre? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 6.

October 17, 1857 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the negative 11 to 8.

October 24, 1857 – Did Washington do more for his country than Alfred did for the British? Decided in the negative 10 to 9.

November 7, 1857 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Decided in the negative 8 to 6.

November 14, 1857 – Is the most happiness and virtue always found in a state of the highest civilization? Decided in the negative 10 to 6.

November 21, 1857 – Was Wallace prompted by pure patriotism in his rebellion against Edward the first King of England? Decided in the affirmative 6 to 5.

November 28, 1857 – Is a monarchy the strongest and most stable form of government? Decided in the negative 10 to 4.

December 5, 1857 – Ought the Mormons to be expelled from the United States? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 2.

January 23, 1858 – Which deserves the most credit for rising to great eminence the man of the poor and obscure or the man of rich and distinguished parentage? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 4.

January 30, 1858 – Does the reading of novels contribute to intellectual improvement? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 3.

February 6, 1858 – Was Louis the Sixteenth justly put to death? Decided in the negative 11 to 4.

February 13, 1858 – Is Oliver Cromwell deserving the imprecations uttered against him by English historians? Decided in the 14 to 5.

February 20, 1858 – Should Bolivar the Liberator of Columbia be ranked with Washington? Decided in the negative 12 to 7.

February 27, 1858 – Did the career of Bonaparte resent in more good than evil to Europe? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 7.

March 19, 1858 – Which was the greater general Scott or Jackson? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 7.

March 26, 1858 – Were the regulators patriots? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 2.

April 2, 1858 – Was the United States justifiable in fighting the late war with Mexico? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 9.

April 9, 1858 – Ought Capital punishment to be abolished? Decided in the negative 14 to 0.

April 16, 1858 – Has the institutions of African slavery been beneficial to the United States? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 4.

April 23, 1858 – Did the war of 1812 terminate in honor of America? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 4.

May 7, 1858 – Was Charles the first justly executed? Decided in the negative by the President’s vote.

May 13, 1858 – Should females study a profession? Decided in the negative 14 to 9.

May 21, 1858 – Have the Crusades been beneficial to Europe? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 7.

May 28, 1858 – Which State has the better claim to superiority in valor and patriotism, Virginia or South Carolina? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 7.

June 4, 1858 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 4.

July 30, 1858 – Is the preservation of balance of power a justifiable cause of war? Decided in the negative 9 to 6.

August 6, 1858 – Which would be more dangerous to the South, a dissolution of the Union or an abolition of slavery? Decided in the negative 13 to 6.

August 12, 1858 – Was the War of 1812 premature? Decided in the negative 19 to 7.

August 20, 1858 – Was Charles the 1st justifiable in signing the death warrant of the Earl of Stratford? Decided in negative 11 to 8.

September 3, 1858 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 9.

September 11, 1858 – Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 3.

September 17, 1858 – Does Washington deserve more honor for defending the cause of liberty than Columbus for discovering America? Decided in the negative 12 to 11.

September 24, 1858 – Is it probable that the Union will be dissolved in the course of 20 or 30 years? Decided in the negative 13 to 8.

October 1, 1858 – Would the peace and happiness of the world be promoted by our extension of the sway off the United States over the whole of the Western Hemisphere? Decided in the negative 8 to 7.

October 8, 1858 – Were the Americans justifiable in executing Major Andre? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 10.

October 15, 1858 – Was Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 12.

October 22, 1858 – Was the United States justifiable in fighting the late war with Mexico? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 10.

October 29, 1858 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the United States? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 8.

November 5, 1858 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Decided in the negative 9 to 8.

November 19, 1858 – Which was the more to blame General Jackson or J. C. Calhoun in the strife between them? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 2.

November 26, 1858 – Were the regulators patriots? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 6.

January 21, 1859 – Were the effects of the Crusades beneficial to Europe? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 6.

February 4, 1859 – Were the United States justifiable in fighting the late War with Mexico? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 9.

February 11, 1859 – Was Warren Hastings justly acquitted? Decided in the negative 13 to 5.

February 18, 1859 – Did Washington do more for his country than Alfred did for the British? Decided in the negative 8 to 7.

February 25, 1859 – Was Louis XVI justly put to death? Decided in the negative 11 to 8.

March 4, 1859 – Was Wallace prompted by pure patriotism in the rebellion against Edward the First King of England? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 10.

March 25, 1859 – Ought Cuba to be annexed to the United States? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 8.

April 8, 1859 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interest? Decided in the negative 13 to 8.

April 15, 1859 – Was the reign of Elizabeth beneficial to England? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 5.

April 23, 1859 – Has any one of the United States a right to secede from the Union? Decided in the negative 11 to 8.

April 30, 1859 – Was the career of Napoleon beneficial to Europe? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 5.

May 7, 1859 – Were the regulators patriots? Decided in the affirmative.

May 14, 1859 – Did North Carolina do more in the revolution than South Carolina? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 6.

May 28, 1859 – Is a High Protective System beneficial to the U.S.? Decided in the negative 7 to 5.

June 3, 1859 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justly executed? Decided in the negative 8 to 1.

July 28, 1859 – Did William III rightly acquire the throne of England? Decided by the Vice President in the affirmative 4 to 4.

August 6, 1859 – Is it probable that the U.S. will remain a Republican Government for a century to come? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 5.

August 13, 1859 – Were the U.S. justifiable in fighting the late war with Mexico? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 4.

August 20, 1859 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U.S.? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 8.

August 27, 1859 – Were the Americans justifiable in executing Major Andre? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 8.

September 3, 1859 – Which would be more dangerous to the South, a dissolution of the Union or the abolition of slavery? Decided in the negative 13 to 4.

September 10, 1859 – Did Henry VII rightfully acquire the throne of England? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 3.

September 17, 1859 – Are the natural resources or North Carolina and the facilities for developing them equal to the those of other states? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 6.

September 24, 1859 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 6.

October 1, 1859 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Decided by the Vice President in the affirmative.

October 8, 1859 – Was John Adams a better president than Jackson? Decided in the affirmative.

October 15, 1859 – Is a monarchy the strongest and most stable form of government? Decided in the negative 11 to 5.

October 22, 1859 – Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Decided in the negative by the Chair.

October 29, 1859 – Is it morally right to steal a wife? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 5.

November 5, 1859 – Ought dueling be prohibited by law? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 0.

November 12, 1859 – Was Charles the 1st of England justifiable in signing the death warrant of the Earl of Strafford? Decided in the affirmative 5 to 3.

November 19, 1859 – Which has done more in advancing the interests of society the printing press or the art of navigation? Decided in the affirmative 6 to 5.

November 26, 1859 – Is slavery an evil offense? Decided in the negative 7 to 3.

January 21, 1860 – Was the War of 1812 premature? Decided in the affirmative.

January 28, 1860 – Was Wallace activated by true patriotism in his Rebellion against Edward II?

February 4, 1860 – Was the Reformation of Luther more beneficial to mankind than the discovery of America? Decided in the negative 8 to 7.

February 11, 1860 – Has Washington received more eulogy than he deserves? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 6.

February 18, 1860 – Which was more justifiable the war of the white or the Red Race? Decided in the negative 4 to 3.

February 25, 1860 – Did Washington do more for his country than Alfred did for the British? Decided in the negative 9 to 6.

March 10, 1860 – Is the character of Cromwell to be admired? Decided in the negative by the President.

Mach 17, 1860 – Were the status of Europe justifiable in the dismemberment of Poland? Decided in the negative by the President.

March 31, 1860 – Is political integrity on the decline? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 1.

April 7, 1860 – Have the Crusades been beneficial to Europe? Decided in the affirmative by the Vice President.

April 21, 1860 – Were the forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative 4 to 3.

May 5, 1860 – Does Roman Catholicism prevent the dissemination of knowledge among the masses? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 2.

May 19, 1860 – Is the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of our enlightened people as much as males? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 4.

May 26, 1860 – Do government respectfully grow, decline and become extinct? Decided in the affirmative 5 to 1.

June 2, 1860 – Does the progress of civilizations cause a corresponding increase in morality? Decided in the negative 3 to 2.

June 9, 1860 – Is it probable that the United States will remain a republican government for a century to come? Decided in the negative 10 to 6.

July 28, 1860 – Has war done more injury to mankind than ardent spirits? Decided in the negative 8 to 4.

August 11, 1860 – Can all people enjoy liberty? Decided in the negative 15 to 5.

August 18, 1860 – Has the institution of African slavery into the United States been beneficial? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 6.

August 25, 1860 – Does party spirit cause more good than evil? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 7.

September 8, 1860 – Were the American people justifiable in the execution of Major Andre? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 7.

September 15, 1860 – Is the world advancing in moral improvements? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 4.

September 29, 1860 – Should Cuba be annexed into the U.S.? Decided in the affirmative 5 to 4.

October 20, 1860 – Were the Regulators patriots? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 2.

October 27, 1860 – Which is the greater field for enterprise an old or new country? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 4.

November 5, 1860 – Was the discovery of America injurious to Spain? Decided in the negative 8 to 2.

November 10, 1860 – Would the existence of a Penitentiary in a State diminish crimes? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 3.

November 17, 1860 – Was the French Revolution beneficial to the World? Decided in the affirmative 5 to 4.

November 24, 1860 – Has the downfall of Republics been more owing to the want of wisdom in their legislation than to the decline of the morals in the people? Decided in the negative 5 to 1.

December 1, 1860 – Which is wiser policy, to give education or internal improvements in the State? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 1.

January 26, 1861 – Was Napoleon justifiable in leaving the island of Elba and returning to France? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 3.

February 2, 1861 – Is man the more source of evil than woman? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 6.

February 28, 1861 – Which would be more dangerous to the South a dissolution of the Union or an abolition of slavery? Decided in the negative 8 to 4.

March 2, 1861 – Was the War of 1812 beneficial to America? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 3.

March 9, 1861 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Decided in the affirmative 5 to 4.

March 28, 1861 – Should students while pursuing collegiate education study with reference to a particular profession? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 6.

April 6, 1861 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interest? Decided in the negative 5 to 3.

April 20, 1861 – Have the Crusades been beneficial to Europe? Decided in the negative 5 to 3.

April 27, 1861 – Was Francis the 1st of France justifiable in breaking his oath with Emperor Charles the 5th of Germany? Decided in the negative 5 to 1.

May 4, 1861 – Was the United States justifiable in fighting the late war with Mexico? Decided in the affirmative 6 to 4.

May 11, 1861 – Were the Romans justifiable in the destruction of Carthage? Negative Ayes 4 Nays 8.

July 26, 1861 – Which was the abler commander, the Duke of Marlborough for the Duke of Wellington? Affirmative 8 to 6.

August 25, 1861 – Which is the more pleasant anticipation or retrospection? Negative 4 to 3.

August 16, 1861 – Does party spirit cause more good than evil. 7 to 6.

August 23, 1861 – was Charles I justly executed? Affirmative 4 to 3.

August 30, 1861 – Our great men made more by nature than by training? Affirmative 6 to 4.

September 6, 1861 – For which does Washington deserve more honor his military achievements or his acts as a statesman? Affirmative 5 to 1.

September 13, 1861 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Negative 5 to 4.

September 20, 1861 – Is the existence of two great political parties beneficial to our country. Negative 5 to 4.

September 27, 1861 – Has the downfall of Republics been more owing to the want of wisdom in their legislations than the decline of morals in the people? Affirmative 3 to 2.

October 4, 1861 – Does the physician hold a more responsible position than the lawyer? Affirmative 5 to 4.

October 11, 1861 – Was the career of Napoleon beneficial to Europe. Affirmative 6 to 1.

October 18, 1861 – Does the progress of civilization cause a corresponding increase of morality? Affirmative 4 to 3.

October 25, 1861 – Which affords a greater theme for composition the contemplation of mind or improvements? “Discussed at considerable length.” Affirmative 4 to 2.

November 1, 1861 – Should immigration be prohibited? Affirmative 5 to 2.

November 8, 1861 – Is the education of females of as much importance to the consideration of our enlightened people as that of males. Negative 8 to 3.

November 22, 1861 – Was the Discovery of America Injurious to Spain? –Query for discussion was read for discussion. But the chair after the query had been read, reversed his decision regarding which query should be discussed. Mr. Solomon appealed to the house and it was decided to query read for the house be discussed, Affirmative 8 to 1.

November 29, 1861 – Is it morally right to steal a wife? Affirmative 8 to 0.

December 6, 1861 – Does the Savage see more enjoyment. Affirmative 4 to 3.

January 24, 1862 – Is Wellington or Bonaparte the greater general? Negative 5 to 2.

January 31, 1862 – Are early marriages advisable? Affirmative 5 to 4.

February 7, 1862 – Which is the better source of knowledge reading our observation? Affirmative 4 to 2.

February 21, 1862 – Has an increase in wealth a favorable effect on the morals of a people. Affirmative 3 to 2.

March 7, 1862 This conscience at all times in all cases the correct moral guide. Affirmative 3 to 2.

March 16, 1862 – Which has done more advancing the interests of society, the printing press or the art of navigation. Affirmative 3 to 2.

March 21 – Are great men made mostly by nature or by training? Negative 4 to 1.

March 28, 1862 – Ought the liberty of the Press be restricted? Affirmative.

April 4, 1862 – Was the discovery of America injurious to Spain. Negative 2 to 1.

April 11, 1862 – Was Washington a greater general then Alexander the great? Affirmative 3 to 0.

April 16, 1862 – Was England justifiable in confining Napoleon on the island of St. Helena? Negative 5 to 0.

April 25, 1862 – Do Savage nations possess full right to the soil? Negative 3 to 2.

May 3, 1862 – Was Napoleon justifiable and sanctioning the death of the Duke of Enghien? 2 to 1.

Philomathesian meetings suspended until January 27, 1866.

February 2, 1866 – Which deserves the most honor, Columbus for discovering America or Washington for defending it? Affirmative.

February 3, 1866 – Which was the greatest general Jackson or Scott. Negative.

February 16, 1866 – Who exerts most influence of man women or money. Affirmative.

February 23, 1866 –Ought dueling be prohibited by law. Affirmative.

March 2, 1866 – Was Napoleons career beneficial to Europe. Affirmative.

March 8, 1866 – Which is the most beautiful to the beholder, the works of art or the works of nature. Negative.

March 16, 1866 – Who was the greater man Alexander or Washington. Negative.

March 18, 1866 – Is it morally right to steal a wife? Negative 9 in Aff 21 in Neg.

March 24, 1866 – Were the whites justifiable in driving the Indians from this country. – Decided for the Negative.

April 6 1866 – Has war done more injury to mankind than ardent spirits. Decided in favor of Affirmative 9 to 6.

April 15, 1866 –Which is most sought after by the educated class, Mammon or Happiness. Affirmative 9 in the affirmative 6 the negative.

April 20, 1886 – Which branch of services is the most useful and rendering the most powerful results? Affirmative 9 in the affirmative 4 in the Negative.

April 28, 1866 – Were the laws Solon were superior to those of Lycurgus. Affirmative.

May 4, 1866 – Where the Americans justifiable in executing Maj. Andre. Affirmative 9–6.

May 11, 1866 – Was Queen Elisabeth of England justifiable and executing Mary Queen of Scotts. Negative unanimously.

May 17, 1866– Should North Carolina have succeeded in May 1861. Affirmative 8 to 2.

June 3, 1866 – Has the Negro been benefited by his freedom. Negative 7 to 4.

August 10, 1866 – Which exercises a greater influence over man, women are money? Affirmative 6 to5.

August 17, 1866 – Which is prize most by man, female beauty are people intellect. Affirmative 8 to 5.

August 24, 1866 – Was the career of Napoleon patriotic or ambitious. “The query was discussed with considerable interest and length” and in decided in favor of the Negative 10 to 2.”.

August 31, 1866 – was ancient valor equal to that of modern. Affirmative 7 to 5.

September 7, 1866 – Which deserves the most Praise the general or his troops. Negative 10 to 6.

September 25, 1866 – Which was greater Greece or Rome? Affirmative.

October 5, 1866 – Which is more pernicious to mankind, slander or flattery? Negative 5 to 2.

October 19, 1866 – Which is a greater general Caesar or Sulla? Negative 10 to 5.

October 26, 1866 – Can all men enjoy liberty? Negative 6 to 5.

November 3, 1866 – Which has the greatest influence over man women are money Affirmative 8 to 6.

November 10, 1866 – Ought the conscript law to have been passed in 1862. “The query was discussed a good deal and with great interest” Affirmative 10 to 4.

November 16, 1866 – Should the Negroes be colonized? Negative 16 to 11.

November 23, 1866– Is ambition beneficial? Affirmative.

November 30, 1866 – Is man the author of more than women. Affirmative 4 to 2.

December 7, 1866 – which is most sought after honor or wealth and Negative 6 to 5.

January 25, 1867 – resolution is not recorded.

February 1, 1867 – Which has the greater cause of the advancement of liberty, persecution or Christianity. Affirmative 5 to 4.

February 9, 1867 – Is resistance to government ever justifiable. Affirmative 10 to 3.

February 16, 1867 – Two parents exercise greater influence than teachers in forming the character of the young Affirmative 12 to 5.

February 23, 1867 – Which is the more beneficial to man, and accomplished education, or an independent fortune. Affirmative 12 to 2.

March 1, 1867 – Should students, while pursuing a course of Collegiate Education, study with reference to any profession. Affirmative 10 to 9.

March 8, 1867 – Which is the better government a Republican or a limited monarchy Affirmative 7 to 5.

March 15, 1867 – Query not recorded.

March 22, 1867 – which is sought after by the educated classes, honor or happiness. Affirmative 21 to 2.

March 29, 1867 – Is the existence of two great political parties beneficial? Affirmative 11 to 9.

April 5, 1867 – Is truth invincible when left to grapple with falsehood upon equal terms? Negative 10 to 9.

April 12, 1867 – Was the cause of Napoleon ambition or patriotic? Affirmative 12 to 5.

April 19, 1867 – Can all men enjoy Liberty? Negative 9 to 6.

April 26, 1867 – Which is the better and more inviting field for enterprise, an old or a new one? Affirmative 13 to 4.

May 10, 1867 – Which is more beautiful to the eye to behold, the works of nature or of Art? Affirmative 15 to 7.

May 17, 1867 – Which is a greater incentive to exertion, hope of reward or fear of punishment. Negative 8 to 6.

May 24, 1867 – Which two men regard more their liberty or their lives. Negative 12 to 9.

May 31, 1867 – Which is prized more by man female beauty or female intellect. Negative 10 to 9.

June 7, 1867 – If women were to do the courting, would there be more Marrying? Negative 12 to 1.

June 14, 1867 – Should privateering be encouraged in the US – “The gentleman not having paid their dues to the society, there was no debate.”.

August 31, 1867 – Was ancient valor equal to that of modern? Affirmative 9 to 5.

September 6, 1867 – What is more distinctive to mankind the sword or the Ardent Spirits? Affirmative 9 to 4.

September 20, 1867 – Which deserves greater applause Columbus for discovering or Washington for defending America. Negative 8 to 4.

September 27, 1867 – Query not recorded (new recording secretary).

October 4, 1867 – Does party spirit produce more good or evil? Affirmative 13 to 7.

October 11, 1867 – Should the right of suffrage be extent to those who can read and write. Negative 18 to 8.

October 18, 1867 – Are men made great by nature or training? Affirmative 10 to 7.

October 25, 1867 – Are colleges greater emissaries of virtue or of Vice? Negative 11 to 7.

November 1, 1867 – Was Brutus activated by a spirit of patriotism and assassinating Caesar? Affirmative 11 to 8.

November 15, 1867 –Ought corporal punishment be abolished. Negative 11 to 6.

November 22, 1867 – Has England a right Ireland? Negative 9 to 5.

November 29, 1867 – Which has done more for society printing press or the art of navigation? Negative.

September 7, 1867 – Which deserves more praise the general or his troops. – decided in favor of 11 to 6.

September 28, 1867 – Query: which was the greater country Greece or Rome. Disputants miss years pool and Martin – decided affirmative.

October 5, 1867 – Which is more pernicious to mankind, the philanderer or the flatterer? Negative 5-3.

November 3, 1867 – Which has the greater influence over man, women or money? Affirmative 8 to 6.

November 10, 1867 – Ought the conscription law have been passed in 1862. Decided in favor of the affirmative 10 to 4, but “was discussed with a good deal of interest”– undoubtedly in reference to the conscription law passed by the Confederate Congress in 1862.

November 16, 1867 – Should the Negroes be colonized. Affirmative 10 to 4.

November 23, 1867 – Is ambition beneficial or inferior as to mankind?

November 30, 1867 – as man the author of more evil than women? Affirmative 4 to 2.

December 7, 1867 – Which is more sought after honor or wealth? 6–5.

January 24, 1868 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Affirmative 11 to 3.

February 1, 1868 – Is war ever justifiable? Affirmative 14 to 4.

February 7, 1868 – By which is mean more influence, reason or custom? Negative 11 to 6.

February 14, 1868 –Ought N. Carolina to have penitentiary? Negative.

February 21, 1868 – Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Negative.

February 28, 1868 – Is a man’s wealth or his moral and intellectual power more conducive to his standing in Society? Affirmative 11 to 4.

March 5, 1868 – Is it the duty of all men to take part in politics? Affirmative 18 to 3.

March 11, 1868 – Is the negro benefited by his freedom? Negative 11 to 10.

March 20, 1868 – Was Charles first justly beheaded? – “Negatively 12 to 9.”.

March 27, 1868 – Was Washington a greater general than Alexander? Negative 19 to 9.

April 4, 1868 – Which is preferable, national or individual honor? Affirmative 11 to 7.

April 10, 1868 – Which has greater influence over man, women or money? Affirmative 9 to 8.

April 17, 1868 – Which was the greater general Caesar or Pompey? Negative 12 nine. (The Battle of Pharsalus, 48 BC).

April 24, 1868 – Is the most happiness and virtue found in a state of eyes civilization? Affirmative 13 to 6.

May 1, 1868 – Which was the greater Genl. Hannibal or Scipio? Affirmative 10 to 9.

May 8, 1868 – Which was the greater country Greece or Rome? Negative 11 to 7.

May 15, 1868 – Which was a greater general Caesar or Sylla? Affirmative 8 to 6.

May 22, 1868 – His love a natural instinct or cultivated affection. Negative 10 to 9.

May 29, 1868 – Is ambition a vice or a virtue? Affirmative 15 to 9.

June 5, 1868 – Is it morally right to steal a wife. Affirmative 13 to 3.

August 7, 1868 – Were the Indians of America justly treated? Negative 13 to 8.

August 14, 1868 – Is it right under any circumstances to assassinate a usurper? Affirmative 10 to 9.

August 21, 1868 – Which is the better government limited monarchy or a Republic. Negative 7 to 6.

August 28, 1868 – Which deserves greater influence Columbus for discovering or Washington for defending America? Affirmative 15 to 5.

September 5, 1868 – Which deserves greater applause the philosopher or statesman? Negatively.

September 11, 1868 – Was Napoleon beneficial to France? Negatively.

September 13, 1868 – Which is more destructive to the human race, the sword or ardent spirits? Affirmative – 8 to 4.

September 20, 1868 – Which deserves greater praise Columbus for discovering, or Washington for defending America? 8 to 7, Columbus.

September 27, 1868 – unreadable.

October 8, 1868 – Which was a greater general Scott or Jackson. Negative 10 to 7 (one debater on each side during this period).

October 16, 1868 – Which is there more pleasure to be seen in pursuing or possessing an object. Negative 7 to 6.

October 23, 1868 – Which is the source of greater evil man or woman. Affirmative 7 to 5.

October 29, 1868 – Was Caesar a great man? Negative 9 to 6.

November 6, 1868 – Which is most sought after by the educated class wealth or honor. Affirmative 7 to 5.

November 20, 1868 – Which is more evil in the world, War or ardent spirits. Affirmative 15 to 5.

November 27, 1868 – Which has done more in advancing society, the printing press or the art of navigation? Affirmative 12 to 8.

December 4, 1868 – Ought Horatius to have suffered death for the murder of his sister under the existing circumstances. Negative 6 to 5.

December 11, 1868 – If the women did the courting with there be more marrying. Vote was a tie, the president decided.

January 22, 1869 – Which was the greater era the discovery of America or the Reformation, 6 to 5.

January 29, 1869 – Did the war of 1812 terminate with honor to America. Affirmative 11 to 4.

February 5, 1869 – Which has the more out of traits of character Charles 5th or Francis the 1st. By a vote of the members the topic was changed to “Can all people enjoy liberty?” Negative 14 to 13.

February 13, 1869 – Is there more knowledge to be obtained by reading or by observation? Negative 21 to 6.

February 27, 1869 – Which do mean regard the most their liberties or their lives? Affirmative 13 to 10.

March 5, 20, April 2, 9, & 16, 1869 – Queries not recorded – recording secretary must have become lazy.

March 13, 1869 – Which is the more sought after by the educated class wealth or honor. Negative 11 to 9.

March 28, 1869 – Was the downfall of the Republic been more owing to a want of wisdom or their legislations. Negative 14 to 11.

April 22, 1869 – Was the deluge universal? Affirmative 11:9.

April 29, 1869 – Did the ancient order of knighthood tend to promote civilization? Affirmative 11:7.

May 7, 1869 – Which was the greater Gen. Washington or Alex the Great? Affirmative 13 to 9.

May 21, 1869 – Was Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious disputant. Affirmative 9:6.

June 4, 1869 – Query not recorded.

August 6, 1869 – Was Washington a greater man in the field and the Cabinet. Negative.

August 13, 1869 – Are men made mostly by nature or training. Affirmative 8 to 4.

August 21, 1869 – Is love a natural impulse of the heart during culture rated affection. Affirmative 12 to 4.

August 27, 1869 – Should Emigration (sic) be prohibited. Negative 15 to 6.

August 20, 1869 –Is love a natural impulse of the heart are cultivated affection. Affirmative 12 to 8.

September 3, 1869 – Is two political parties beneficial to a country. Affirmative.

September 10, 1869 – was the reign of Elizabeth beneficial to England. Affirmative 13 to 8.

September 17, 1869 – is it dead or morally liberated by an act of insolvency. gative, 18 to 9.

September 24, 1869 – If the U. S. should become involved in a war with England, ought the South to assist her? Affirmative 12 to 11.

October 1, 1869 – Has freedom been beneficial to the Negro. Negative 16 to 9.

October 8, 1869 – Is modern equal to ancient patriotism. Affirmative 15 to 6.

October 13, 1869 – Which is the better source of knowledge reading your observation. Negative 11 to 6.

October 22, 1869 – Which is of the most benefit to man and accomplished education or an independent fortune. Affirmative 9 to 8.

October 29, 1869 – Does morality keep in step with civilization Negative 10 to 7.

November 5, 1869 – Is there more pleasure in pursuit or possession. 16 to 7.

November 12, 1869 – Which is the more desirable wealth or honor. Negative 13 to 6.

November 19, 1869 – was the execution of Morshire (?) justifiable. Negative 16 to 6.

November 26, 1869 – is the loss of sight or speech the greater deprivation? Affirmative 17 to6.

December 3, 1869 – which was the greater statesman, Clay or Webster? Negative 11 to 7.

December 10, 1869 – If the women had the country to do would there be more marrying. Affirmative 10–9.

On occasion votes were recorded but the topic was not. Other times it appears the entire meetings were not recorded in the secretary’s ledger.

January 21, 1870 – Which deserves more credit for raising to great eminence, the man of poor and obscure, or the man of rich and distinguished parentage? Affirmative 16 to 6.

January 28, 1870 –Should property be considered a qualification for public office. Negative 9 to 7.

February 4, 1870 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write. Affirmative 15 to 8.

February 10, 1870 – Which is the more desirable wealth honor? 17 to 10.

February 18, 1870 – Would Ireland be justified and revolting from England? Affirmative 22 to 7.

February 25, 1870 – which is the greater incentive to exertion, hope of reward or fear of punishment. Affirmative 19 to 13.

March 4, 1870 – Does Christianity diminish human happiness in this life? Negative 20 to 9.

March 10, 1870 – Which is the more pleasant anticipation or retrospection? 13 to 12.

March 18, 1870 – Does more evil arise from Pride than Ambition. Affirmative 16 to 10.

March 25, 1870 – Were the Romans justifiable in the destruction of Carthage? 11 to 9.

April 1, 1870 – Would the existence of a penitentiary in the state diminish its crimes? Affirmative 17 to 16.

April 8, 1870 – Has a state the right to secede from the Union? Affirmative 16 to 14.

April 12, 1870 – Is modern equal to ancient patriotism? Affirmative 16 to 13.

April 22, 1870 – Was a career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Affirmative 16 to 8.

May 13, 1870 – Which has more influence over man, reason or custom? Affirmative 13 to 10.

1970 – Can a nation symbolizes self without external aid?

May 20, 1870 – Are fictitious writings beneficial? Negative 14 to 8.

May 27, 1870 – Was Brutus activated by a spirit of true patriotism and assassinating Caesar? Negative 17 to 2.

May 28, 1870 – If women did to the courting would there be more marrying? Negative 10 to 6.

September 22, 1870 –Should the capital the United States the transplanted to the West, a more central point of the Union. Negative 6 to 4.

September 30, 1870 – Was Wallace activated by a spirit of true patriotism and rebelling against Edmund I. Affirmative “by an overwhelming vote.”.

October 7, 1870 – Was England justified in banishing Napoleon to St. Helena’s? Affirmative 8 to 7.

October 14, 1870 – Which tends in the greatest degree to make a nation wealthy and powerful, commerce or agriculture? Affirmative 14 to 9.

October 21, 1870 – Which has the greater influence over man women or money. Affirmative 9 to 6.

October 28, 1870 – Which Is a More Desirable wealth or honor. Negative 9 to 6.

November 4, 1870 – Does the Savage see more enjoyment than the peasant? Negative 12 to 8.

November 11, 1870 – Which has done more in advancing the interests of society, the printing press or the art of navigation? Affirmative 8 to 4.

November 25, 1870 – Is it enjoined upon man to proclaim the truth as soon as he becomes cognizant of it. Affirmative 12 to 10.

November 18, 1870 – Was Elizabeth’s Justified in Executing Mary Queen of Scotts? Negative 13 to 5.

December 2, 1870 – Did the war of 1812 terminate in honor to America? Affirmative 12 to 5.

December 13, 1870 – Has war done more injury to mankind than ardent spirits? Negative 7 to 6.

December 23, 1870 – Which is the more worthy of praise, Columbus, for the discovery of America, or Washington, for protecting it. Negative 9 to 8.

December 30, 1870 – Does morality keep pace with civilization. Negative 4 to 11.

January 12, 1871 – Is the education of females as much entitled to the considerations of our enlightened people as that of males? Affirmative 11 to 6.

January 20, 1871 – Was Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Negative 7 to 6.

January 27, 1871 – Which is the better course of knowledge reading our observation? – Vote not recorded.

February 3, 1871 – Which has more influence on demand reason or custom? – After a free discussion” Negative 6 to 9.

March 18, 1871 – Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Negative 9 to 10.

February 17, 1871 – Were the Americans justifiable in executing Major Andre. Affirmative 15 to five.

February 22, 1871 – Are wars beneficial? Negative 15 to 14.

March 10, 1871 – Is a man’s wealth or his moral and intellectual attainments more conducive to his standing in Society? Negative 17 to 6.

March 17, 1871 – Where the Romans justified and destruction of Carthage. Negative 13 to 6.

March 24, 1871 – was Brutus justified in execution of his two sons? Affirmative 9 to 8.

March 30, 1871 – Ought judges be elected by the people. –“After a heated debate of 3 hours”, Affirmative 15 to 10.

1871 – Is the world advancing in moral improvement. Results in meeting not recorded.

April 14, 1871 – Was England justifiable than confining Napoleon at St. Helena. Negative 12 to 5.

April 21, 1871 – Which was the greater statesman Clay or Webster? – “After debate of several hours” Affirmative 14 to 4.

April 28, 1871 – Ought N. Carolina have a penitentiary? Affirmative 12 to 10.

May 6, 1871 – Which is the more beneficial to man and accomplished education or an independent fortune? Affirmative 12 to 6.

May 12, 1871 – Was Charles I justly executed? Negative 11 to 6.

May 19, 1871 – Which was the greater general Hannibal or the younger Scipio? Affirmative 16 to 9.

May 27, 1871 – Are the natural resources of N. C. and the facilities for developing them equal to those of other States. Affirmative 12 to 2.

June 2, 1871 – Should the capital be moved to a more central position in the West. Affirmative 7 to 5.

June 7, 1871 – Was to have the days and is in the works in justifiable execution of Mary Q. of Scotts. Affirmative 6 to 5.

June 16, 1871 – Which is a greater incentive to exertion, hope of reward or fear of punishment? Negative 7to 4.

September 22, 1871 – Ought Regulus to have returned to Carthage? Affirmative 5 to 4.

September 29, 1871 – The career of Napoleon more patriotic or ambitious. Negative 9 to 6.

October 6, 1871 – Was Washington a greater general then Alexander the Great. Affirmative 14 to 7.

October 13, 1871 – Does the physician hold a more responsible station than the lawyer. Affirmative 9 to 8.

October 20, 1871 – Which has a greater cause of complaint, the Indian or the Negro? Negative 11 to 10.

October 26, 1871 – Would it be expedient for North Carolina to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage. Affirmative 14 to 6.

November 3, 1871 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Affirmative 16-8.

November 10, 1871 – Ought Horatius to have suffered death for the murder his sister under the existing circumstances? Affirmative 14 to 10.

November 18, 1871 – Has Washington received more eulogy than he deserves? Negative 7-15.

November 25, 1871 – Which do men regard more liberty or their lives? Affirmative 13 to 6.

December 1, 1871 – Has a State the right to secede from the Union? Affirmative 11 to 7.

December 8, 1871 – Which deserves honor Columbus for discovering America or Washington for defending? Negative 14-10 (remarks on the debate by Prof Taylor, who later becomes the Wake Forest president).

December 14, 1871 – Was Greece or Rome the greater country? Affirmative 12 to 9.

December 22, 1871 – Which is a greater source of knowledge, reading or observation? Decided in the negative.

December 29, 1871 – Are the Greeks and the Romans entitled to as much praise as they received from the moderns? –Affirmative 15 to 5.

January 5, 1872 – Was the reign of Elizabeth beneficial to England? Affirmative 10 to 5.

January 12, 1872 – Which is the greater general Lee or Washington? Affirmative 12 to 9.

January 19, 1872 – Which is the greater statesman, Webster or Calhoun? Negative 9 to 13.

January 26, 1872 – Is it best for a judge to be elected by the people? Negative 7 to 8.

February 2, 1872 – Is party spirit beneficial or injurious? Negative 3 to 12.

February 9, 1872 – Was Elizabeth’s justified in executing Mary Queen of Scotts. Neg, 12 Aff. 7.

February 16, 1872 – Are the fine arts favorable to the happiness of mankind. Affirmative 11 to 10.

February 23, 1872 – which was the greater general Hannibal or Scipio? Negative 15 to 12.

March 1, 1872 – was the career of Napoleon ambition or patriotic? – Aff 14 Neg 10.

March 8, 1872 – Whether property or increase of wealth has a favorable influence upon manners and morals of the people? – Aff 17 to Neg 10.

March 15, 1872 – Which was the greater man Jeff. Davis or R. E. Lee. Aff 11 Neg 17.

April 5, 1872 – Which is the greater benefit to man and accomplished education or an independent fortune? Aff 15 Neg 11.

April 12, 1872 Should the South assist the U.S. in case she becomes involved in a war with England. Aff 14 Neg 10.

April 19, 1872 – Which is the more aspired by man a female beauty or female intellectual. Aff. 13 Neg. 12.

April 25, 1872 – Is the present age tending more to the promotion of civil and religious liberty or political enthrallment. Aff. 17 Neg. 9.

May 8, 1872 – Was Cromwell a patriot and ambitious aspirant. – Not utilized, debated, Which is mightier the pen or the sword? Affirmative.

May 23, 1872 – Was Napoleon patriotic or ambitious Affirm. 10 Ne, 15.

May 31, 1872 – Should W. F. College have a five or two month session? Aff. 7 Neg 12.

June 7, 1872 – Which has the greater cause of complaint, the Indian or the Negro. Aff. 15 Neg. 7.

June 14, 1872 – Is oratory an art? – Adjourned without deciding. At next meeting, Aff. 14 Neg. 10.

June 21, 1872 – Which was the greater general Pompey or Caesar? Aff. 6 Neg 7.

September 27, 1872 – Was the discovery of America greater era than the Reformation. Affirmative 8 to 9.

October 4, 1872 – Does more evil arise from ignorance and superstition or pride and ambition Aff. 11 Neg. 4.

October 11, 1872 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interest? Aff 16 Neg 11.

October 17, 1872 – Which deserves the more credit for rising to distinction the man of obscure and poor or the man of rich and distinguished parentage? Aff 13 Neg 10.

October 24, 1872 – Which has the most admirable traits of character Charles VI or Francis the first? Aff. 19 Neg. 9.

November 1, 1872 – Should human laws take away human life? Aff 16 Neg10.

November 8, 1872 – Did Hamilton act honorably and high-mindedly toward Burr regarding their settlement of their difficulties prior to the duel between them? –Aff 9 Neg. 8.

November 15, 1872 – Which is mightier than the pen or the sword? – Aff 12Neg 11.

November 22, 1872 – Is there more enjoyment and realization or retrospection? Aff. 15 Neg. 6.

November 29, 1872 – Has war cost more injury to mankind then ardent spirits? Aff 5 Neg. 15.

December 6, 1872 –Do savage nations possess a full right to the soil? Affirmative 14, Negative 5. In.

December 12, 1872 – Does virtue always ensure happiness. Aff 10 Neg 4.

December 20, 1872 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic. Aff 11 Neg. 8.

December 27, 1872 – Which was the greater general Scott or Jackson. Aff 2 Neg 12.

January 3, 1873 – Is a lawyer justifiable in defending a bad cause? Aff 7 Neg 12.

January 10, 1873 – Which was a great Lee or Washington Affirmative 11, Negative 9.

January 17, 1873 – which does more good for their country a warrior or statesman. Affirmative 1, Negative 16.

January 24, 1873 – Should the right of suffrage be restored to those who can read and write? Affirmative 9 Negative 10.

January 31, 1873 – Is party spirit beneficial or injurious? Affirmative 6 Negative 7.

February 7, 1873 – Was Cromwell in a patriot or an ambitious aspirant. Affirmative 3 Negative 7.

February 21, 1873 – Are men in the acquisition of knowledge activated by its intrinsic more than by motives to self and aggrandizement? Neg 8 to 4 Aff.

February 28, 1873 – Is there a greater amount of misery engendered by the human family than happiness enjoyed? Affirmative 14 to 7.

March 7, 1873 – Was the execution of Mary Queen of Scotts justifiable? Negative 10 Affirmative 9. Nine.

March 14, 1873 – Which offers the better field for the cultivation of eloquence the bar or the pulpit? Affirmative 12 to 9.

March 21, 1873 – Was Charles I justly executed? Affirmative 10 to 3.

March 28, 1873 – If women that the courting would there be more marrying? Negative 15 to 11.

April 4, 1873 – Do savage nations possess a full right to the soil? Affirmative 11 to 6.

April 11, 1873 – Resolution not recorded.

April 18, 1873 – Which was the greater general Pompey or Caesar? Negative 8 to 7.

April 25, 1873 – Which deserves praise the philosopher or the statesman? – Aff 9 Neg 6.

May 30, 1873 – Does virtue always ensure happiness? Negative 12 to 8.

June 6, 1873 – Is Oliver Cromwell deserving the implications hundred against him by English historians? Affirmative 8 to 3.

June 20, 1873 – Is ambition beneficial or injurious to mankind? Aff 7 Neg 6.

September 26, 1873 – Is a lawyer ever justified in defending a client whom he knows to be guilty? Aff. 7, Neg 4.

October 3, 1873 – Should the present system of corporal punishment in our common schools be abolished? Neg. 13 to 5.

October 10, 1873 – Should the sexes be educated in together? Affirmative 14 to 8.

October 17, 1873 – Is the old saying “That a little learning is a dangerous thing” really true? Affirmative 8 to 6.

October 23, 1873 – Was the African race designated by our Creator to be slave or freeman. Affirmative 11 to 8. And.

October 31, 1873 – Did the aborigines of America have a right to the soil? Affirmative 13 to 8.

November 7, 1873 –Which was the greater general Washington or Lee? Affirmative 10 to 9.

November 13, 1873 – Are our ideas in innate? Negative 16 to 0.

November 21, 1873 – Which is the better source of knowledge, reading or observation? Negative 8 to 2.

November 28, 1873 – Are great man–made or by nature or by training? Negative 12 to 7.

December 5, 1873 – Is ambition beneficial or injurious to mankind question Affirmative 5 to 10.

December 11, 1873 – Was the African race designated by our Creator to be slave or freeman. Affirmative 3 to 2 (low numbers may have reflected it was too cold in the meeting Hall).

December 19, 1873 – Whether property or an increase in wealth has a favorable influence upon the manner in morals of the people? Affirmative 7 to 6.

January 2, 1874 – Do great men produce great errors or great errors produce great men? Negative 7 to 6.

February 9, 1874 – Which do men regard more their liberty or their lives? Negative 10 to 5.

January 23, 1874 – Should some Law take away life? Negative 7 to 6.

January 23, 1874 – Which is been the greatest cause of the advancement of liberty persecution or Christianity?.

January 30, 1874 – Are men in the acquisition of knowledge excited more by its intrinsic value, then by motives of self–aggrandizement? (Identified as topic 308—from the query book) Negative 5 to 4.

February 6, 1874 – Which is the greater incentive to exertion of reward, or fear of punishment? Aff 10 to 8.

February 12, 1874 – Does self–love and self–interest direct all human actions? Negative 9 to 3. (At the February 21 meeting this resolution from the query book).

February 20, 1874 – Is the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of enlightened people as that of males? Affirmative unanimously.

February 27, 1874 – Which was the greater general, Caesar or Sylla? Affirmative 11 to 2.

March 6, 1874 – Was the flood universal? Affirmative 10 to 11.

March 14, 1874 – Is a man’s wealth or his moral and intellectual attainment more conducive to his standing in society? Affirmative 6to 3.

March 20, 1874 – Query not recorded.

March 27, 1874 – Does more evil result from ignorance and superstition than from pride and ambition. Negative 11 to 9.

April 3, 1874 – Has more war done injury to mankind than ardent spirits? Affirmative 11 to 7.

April 10, 1874 – Is it probable that the United States will remain a Republican form of government for a century to come. Negative 12 to 4.

April 27, 1874 – Which has greater cause of complaint the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 9 to 5.

April 23, 1874 – Is infringement of rights exorbitant taxation more strongly resisted by men? Affirmative 11 to 10.

May 1, 1874 – Which is the greater incentive to exertion, hope of reward or fear of punishment? Affirmative 9 to 8.

May 8, 1874 – Which is the more pleasant anticipation retrospection? Affirmative 10 to 8.

May 15, 1874 – Was the cause of Napoleon Bonaparte ambition or patriotic? Negative 8 to 7.

May 22, 1874 – Which has more influence on man reason or emotions Aff. 7 to 5.

May 29, 1874 – Charles I justly the executed? Affirmative 7 to 5.

June 5, 1874 – Is the love of wealth a more predominant passion that of glory? Affirmative 6 to 4.

June 19, 1874 – Can a nation civilize assault on externally aid? Postponed one meeting. Substitute resolution passed: which is mightier the better the sword? Affirmative 9 to 3.

Minutes record and ledger were not always chronological. The next two topics are recorded but out of sequence.

February 4, 1874 – Is modern equal to ancient patriotism? Affirmative 6 to 5.

February 11, 1874 – Are great men made mostly by nature or by training?.

September 19, 1874 – Topic not identified.

September 25, 1874 – Which deserves the most credit for rising to great distinction, the man of poor and obscure parentage or the man at of rich and distinguished birth? Affirmative 14 to 4.

October 2, 1874 – Is the love of glory a more predominant passion than that of wealth. Affirmative 11 to 8.

October 9, 1874 – Which has done more advancing the interest of Society the printing press or navigation. Affirmative 15 to 5.

October 16, 1874 – Which is the more pleasant anticipation or retrospection. Affirmative 10 to 5.

October 21, 1874 – Does Washington deserve more honor for defending America then Columbus for discovering it. Affirmative 6 to 4.

October 30, 1874 – Ought capital punishment be abolished? Negative 8 to 5.

November 6, 1874 – Which has more influence on man reason or custom. Negative 11 to 6.

November 13, 1874 – Has war done more injury to mankind and ardent spirits? Negative 11 to 6.

November 20, 1874 – Has Washington secured more eulogies than he deserves? Affirmative 11, 7.

November 27, 1874 – Has the downfall of republics been more owing to the want of wisdom in their legislation. Negative 10 to 4.

December 18, 1874 – Is the most happiness and virtue always found in a state of the highest civilization? Negative 9 to 3.

December 31, 1874 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U. S. Negative.

January 8, 1875 – Is a man justifiable in obeying the law of his country which he feels is morally wrong? Affirmative 8 to 4.

January 15, 1875 – which has the more favorable field for the cultivation of eloquence, the preacher or lawyer? Negative 8 to 5.

January 23, 1875 – Which is the more useful and housekeeping the broom or dishrag. Affirmative 2 to 0.

January 29, 1875 – Should property be the basis of legislative representation. – Ouch all Affirmative 13 to 4.

February 5, 1875 – Is the character of Oliver Cromwell to be admired? Negative 15 to 8.

February 11, 1875 – Was Charles 1st justly executed? Negative 14 to 8.

February 19, 1875 – Which is more pleasant, retrospection or anticipation? Negative 18 to 6.

February 26, 1875 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 15 to 12.

March 5, 1875 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Affirmative 10 to 7.

March 7, 1875 – Which is the greater incentive to execution the offer of reward or the fear of punishment? Affirmative 16 to 8.

March 19, 1875 – Which is the better source of knowledge, reading or observation? Affirmative 17 to 15.

March 26, 1875 – Is the education of females, as much entitled to the consideration of her enlightened people as that of males? Negative 13 to 11.

April 2, 1875 – Was the fate of Sir Walter Raleigh deserving? Negative 13 to 12.

April 9, 1875 – Which was the greater general R. E. Lee or Stonewall Jackson? Negative 12 to 11.

April 16, 1875 – Is it probable that the U.S. as will remain a Republican form of government for a century to come? Affirmative 13 to 10.

April 23, 1875 – Is an increase in knowledge an increase of happiness? Affirmative 15 to 18.

April 30, 1875 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the reformation? Negative 12 to 10.

May 7, 1875 – Was the United States justifiable in fighting the late with Mexico? – Moved to set the motion aside and debate, do self–love and self–interest direct all human actions. Negative 14 to 13.

May 14, 1875 – Have men of thought been more beneficial to the world the men of action? – Decision not recorded.

May 21, 1875 – Did the aborigines of America have a right to the soil. Negative 12 to 11.

May 28, 1875 – Is city life upon the whole preferable to country life? Affirmative 10 to 9.

June 4, 1875 – Are Wars beneficial? Negative 10 to 5.

September 3, 1875 – Is the power of logic diminished by the progress of literature and science? Negative 7 to 6.

September 10, 1875 – Was the career of Napoleon Bonaparte ambitious or patriotic? Affirmative 9 to 8.

September 17, 1875 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 14 to 5.

September 24, 1875 – Was Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Affirmative 10 to 8.

October 1, 1875 – Was the reformation a greater era than the discovery of America? Affirmative 17 to 5.

October 8, 1875 – Where the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution United States constitutional? Negative 14 to 7.

October 15, 1875 – “Does self–love and and self–interest direct all human action?” Via motion the actual question debated” Was the institution of Affrican (sic) slavery beneficial to the United States?” Aff. 9 to 6.

October 21, 1875 – Should property be considered a qualification for office? Affirmative 11 to 9.

October 29, 1875 – Which deserves the more praise, Columbus for discovering America or Washington for defending it? Negative 9 to 5.

November 5, 1875– Was Charles I justly executed. Affirmative 13 to 8.

November 11, 1875 – – Is the career of Napoleon more to be admired then condemned? Affirmative 11 to 8.

November 19, 1875 – Has war done more injury to mankind than ardent spirits? Negative 10 to 8.

November 26, 1875 – which has the greater case for complaint the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 13 to 8.

December 3, 1875 – Did the last war have a beneficial result upon the South or any war? Affirmative 12 to 8.

December 9, 1875 – Does the pen mightier than the sword? Affirmative 11 to 5.

December 17, 1875 – Is the accession of Cuba desirable?

December 31, 1875 – Which is the more pleasant, anticipation or retrospection? Affirmative 10 to 6.

January 7, 1876 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in intrinsic interests? Negative 7 to 5.

January 13, 1876 – Does a general deserve more praise than his men? Negative 11 to 6.

January 21, 1876 – Would it be policy in the U. S. to encourage foreigners to settle in our country and to amalgamate with our people? Affirmative 12 to 7.

January 28, 1876 – Was the persecution of Sir Walter Raleigh justifiable? Negative 16 to 4.

February 4, 1876 –Was Aaron Burr guilty of treason? Negative 8 to 4.

February 10, 1876 – Which exhibited the greater love of liberty Washington or Bolivar? Affirmative 15 to 9.

February 18, 1876 – Which do men regard more of their liberty or their lives? Affirmative 7 to 8.

March 3, 1876 – Ought the sexes to be educated together? Decided in the affirmative by a majority of two votes.

March 18, 1876 – Was the invasion of Mexico just? Affirmative 7 to 5.

March 24, 1876– Was the career of Napoleon and ambitious or patriotic? Negative 9 to 6.

March 31, 1876 – How Was Greece or Rome greater country? Affirmative 11 to 10.

April 7, 1876 – Has a love of wealth a more entitlement than the love of glory?

April 14, 1876 – Was Charles I justly executed? Negative 11 to 4.

April 21, 1876 – Was the assassination of Julius Caesar injurious or beneficial? Negative 9 to 4.

April 28, 1876 – topic not recorded.

May 5, 1876 – Which has the greater cause for complaint the Indian in the Negro? Affirmative 9 to 7.

May 11, 1876 – Ought men to obey the laws of the country when they believe them to be morally wrong? Affirmative 8 to 7.

May 19, 1876 – Is the education of females as much entitled to that of consideration of our online people as that of males? Negative 12 to 8.

June 2, 1876 – Was the African race designed by the Creator to be slave or freemen? Affirmative 4 to 3.

September 1, 1876 – Which is the more pleasant anticipation or retrospection Affirmative 7 to 2.

September 8, 1876 – Is the fear of punishment a greater incentive to human action than the hope of reward? Negative 8 to 6.

September 15, 1876 – Is war more injurious to the human race than ardent spirits? Negative 11 to 7.

September 22, 1876 – Should human laws take human life? Affirmative 12 to 7.

September 29, 1876 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 17 to 6.

October 13, 1876 – Which has the greater cause for complaint the Negro or the Indian? Negative 16 to 5.

October 20, 1876 – Do great men produce great eras or great eras great men? Affirmative 7 to 6.

November 3, 1876 – Was Charles I justly executed? Negative 9 to 5.

November 10, 1876 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Affirmative 10 to 7.

November 17, 1876 – Our men in the acquisition of knowledge activated more by its intrinsic worth than by motives of self-aggrandizement? Affirmative 9 to 6.

November 24, 1876 – Were the crusades beneficial to Europe? Negative 12 to 10.

December 1, 1876 – Is the character of Oliver Cromwell to be admired? Negative 16 to 13.

December 8, 1876 – Which is the better source of knowledge reading or observation. Negative 10 to 5.

December 15, 1876 – Ought capital punishment be abolished? Negative 4 to 6.

December 29, 1876 – Would it be policy in the U.S. to encourage foreigners to settle in our territory or to amalgamate with our people? Negative 9 to 6.

January 5 in, 1877 – Which is preferable city or country life? Negative 10 to 9.

January 12, 1877 – Has the assassination of Julius Caesar been beneficial. Negative 11 to 5. William Jonathan Wingate, Pres. Wingate’s son was assigned to uphold the Affirmative but another debated.

January 19, 1877 – Is intemperance a greater evil than idleness. Negative 8 to 6.

February 2, 1877 – Was Hannibal a greater general than Scipio Africanus? Affirmative 11 to 7.

February 9, 1877 – Was the flood universal. Negative 16 to 5.

February 15, 1877 – Was Louis the XVI justly executed? Negative 10 to 9.

February 23, 1877 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly beheaded? Negative 13 to 9.

March 2, 1877 – Are laws for the support of the poor beneficial? Affirmative 17 to 10.

March 9, 1877 – Is patriotism declining? Negative 9 to 7.

March 16, 1877 – The Was chivalry beneficial to the world. Negative 12 to 4.

March 23, 1877 – Has worked on more injury to mankind than ardent spirits. Affirmative 10 to 8. Knowledge.

March 30, 1877 – Is ambition a vice or virtue? Negative 10 to 9.

April 5, 1877 – Query not recorded.

April 13, 1877 – Is a man’s wealth or his moral and intellectual attainment more conducive to his standing society? Aff. 9 to 6.

April 20, 1877 – Was freedom afforded beneficial to the Negro. Negative 15 to 12.

April 27, 1877 – Is the Pen mightier than the sword. Affirmative 11 to 9.

May 4, 1877 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write. Aff 12 to 10.

May 11, 1877 – Was Napoleon justifiable in leaving the island of Elba and returning to France. Negative 9 to 6.

May 18, 1877 – Was the execution of Charles I justifiable. Negative 11 to 5.

June 1, 1877 – Did Washington or for his country then Alfred for the British Affirmative 9 to 8.

June 8, 1877 – Which was the greater statesman Clay or Webster. Affirmative 13 to 9.

September 7, 1877 – Which is more pleasant anticipation or retrospection. Affirmative 8 to 3.

September 14, 1777 – Should capital punishment be abolished. Negative 7 to 4.

September 20, 1877 – Did the ancient order of knighthood tend to promote or retard civilization?

September 28, 1877 – Was freedom beneficial to the Negro. Affirmative 5 to 4.

October 5, 1877 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic. Negative 8 to 7.

October 12, 1877 – Which is the greater incentive to human action, hope of reward or fear of punishment. Affirmative 10 to 5.

October 19, 1877 – Which was the greater commander Duke of Marlborough or the Duke of Wellington. Affirmative 6 to 4.

October 25, 1877 – Have the crusades been beneficial to Europe Negative 10 to 8.

November 9, 1877 – Should the government give more attention to material improvements than to education. Affirmative 8 to 4.

November 16, 1877 – Are protective duties beneficial to any country. Affirmative 7 to 6.

November 22, 1877 – As conscious in all cases a correct moral guide. Negative 12 to 5.

November 30, 1877 – Was the reign of Elizabeth beneficial to England. Affirmative 10 to 5.

December 14, 1877 – Which has greater cause of complaint Indian or the Negro. Affirmative 10 to 3.

December 28, 1877 – Was the late war in any way beneficial to South? Affirmative 8 to 3.

January 4, 1878 – Is the character of Cromwell to be admired? Affirmative 9 to 8.

January 11, 1878 – Were the institutions of Sparta superior to those of Athens. Negative 8 to 4.

January 18, 1878 – Was Brutus activated by a spirit of true justice in assassinating Caesar? Negative 10 to 7, “there being some doubt as to the vote on the motion of Mr. McMillan vote is taken over and decided in the negative by a vote of 10 to 8.”.

January 23, 1878 – Is patriotism declining? Affirmative 8 to 5.

February 1, 1878 – The world advancing in moral improvement? Affirmative 10 to 8.

February 8, 1878 –Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 9 to 14.

February 14, 1878 – Was the US justifiable in fighting the war with Mexico. Affirmative 12 to 10.

February 21, 1878 – Was Wellington a greater general than Bonaparte? Negative 8 to 14.

February 28, 1878 – Are usury laws expedient? Negative 8 to 15.

March 8, 1878 – Is Madison more deserving of our estimation than Hamilton? Negative 10 to 8.

March 15, 1878 – Are wars beneficial? Negative 14 to 9.

March 22, 1878 – Was Chas I justly executed? Negative 15 to 9.

April 5, 1878 – Was the career of Andrew Jackson more to be admired than condemned? Affirmative 14 to 8.

April 12, 1878 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in killing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 12 to 8.

April 19, 1878 – Has the assassination of Julius Caesar proved more beneficial or injurious to the world? Negative 9 to 8.

April 25, 1878 – Does self-love and self-interest direct all human action? Negative 12 to 3.

May 3, 1878 – Was the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena justifiable? Affirmative 11 to 6.

May 10, 1878 – Does more evil arise from ignorance and expectation than from pride and prohibition. Affirmative 11 to 7.

May 17, 1878 – Should the exes be educated together? Affirmative 12 to 8.

May 24, 1878 – Which was the greater man, Frederick the great of Prussia or Peter the Great of Russia? Negative 4 to 6.

May 31, 1878 – Ought Henry VII to have been King? Affirmative 6 to 2.

June 7, 1878 – Was the French Revolution beneficial to the world? Affirmative 9 to 8.

September 6, 1878 – Is love a natural impulse of the heart or a cultivated affection? Negative 10 to 9.

September 13, 1878 – Which was the greater general, Pompey or Caesar? Negative 8 to 7.

September 20, 1878 – Was the Reformation by Caesar more beneficial to mankind than the discovery of America? Negative 7 to 6.

September 26, 1878 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Affirmative 8 to 7.

October 11, 1878 – Which is the most pernicious character, the Flatterer or the Slanderer? Negative 14 to 10.

October 18, 1878 – Was Alexander Hamilton a greater man than Aaron Burr? Affirmative 9 to 8.

October 24, 1878 – Was the title of John Balliol to the crown of Scotland better than that of Robert Bruce? Affirmative 14 to 7.

November 1, 1878 – Should capital punishment be abolished? Negative 15 to 6.

November 8, 1878 – Is ambition a virtue or a vice? Affirmative 13 to 4.

November 15, 1878 – Was the African race designed by the Creator to be slaves or freemen? Affirmative 12 to 9.

November 22, 1878 – Was Mahomed an imposter or an enthusiast? Affirmative 12 to 7.

November 29, 1878 – Is there more to condemn than admire in the career of Andrew Jackson? Negative 15 to 9.

December 20, 1878 – Was the reign of Henry VIII advantageous to England? Negative 12 to 5.

January 3, 1879 – Was Louis XVI justly put to death? Affirmative 8 to 7.

January 10, 1879 – Is the character of Oliver Cromwell to be admired? Affirmative 9 to 6.

January 17, 1879 – Was the African race designed by the Creator to be slaves or freemen? Negative 9 to 7.

January 24, 1879 – Was chivalry beneficial to the world? Affirmative 8 to 5.

January 31, 1879 – Was the career of Napoleon prove beneficial to France? Affirmative 10 to 9.

February 7, 1879 – Was Hannibal a greater general than the younger Scipio Africanus? Negative 16 to 14.

February 13, 1879 – Was Greece or Rome the greater country? Negative 19 to 15.

February 21, 1879 – Which is the more pleasant, anticipation or retrospection? Negative 17 to 13.

March 1, 1879 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 13 to 10.

March 14, 1879 – Was arbitration a vice or a virtue? Affirmative 13 to 11.

March 21, 1879 – Was John Adams a better president than Jackson? Negative 12 to 9.

March 28, 1879 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of the Scots? Affirmative 12 to 11.

April 4, 1879 – Which was the greater general, Pompey or Caesar? Negative 23 to 4.

April 11, 1879 – Was Lev a greater general than Washington? Affirmative 10 to 8.

April 18, 1879 – Was the discovery of America injurious to Spain? Negative 13 to 12.

April 24, 1879 – Is intemperance a greater evil than (raleness) [sic]? Affirmative 13 to 12.

May 2, 1879 – Which deserves more honor, Columbus for discovering America or Washington for defending it? Negative 16 to 10.

May 9, 1879 – Has the downfall of Republics been more owing to the merit of wisdom in their legislation, than in the decline of the morals of the people? Negative 10 to 12.

May 16, 1879 – Which was the greater general, Napoleon or Wellington? Negative 11 to 10.

May 23, 1879 – Has the assassination of Caesar proved beneficial or injurious to the world? Negative 5 to 14.

June 6, 1879 – Are secret societies in colleges productive of good or evil? Negative 12 to 11.

September 5, 1879 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Negative 10 to 8.

September 12, 1879 – Were the crusades beneficial to Europe? Negative 11 to 7.

September 19, 1879 – Was Wallace actuated by true patriotism? Affirmative 13 to 8.

September 26, 1879 – Which was the greater general, Pompey or Caesar? Negative 13 to 11.

October 3, 1879 – Which was the greater general, Scipius or Hannibal? Negative 25 to 21.

October 10, 1879 – Is N.C. inferior to Virginia in historic interest? Affirmative 17 to 16.

October 17, 1879 – Was the discovery of America a greater event than the Reformation? Negative 18 to 8.

October 23, 1879 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 20 to 12.

October 31, 1879 – Was Rome or Greece the greater country? Negative 14 to 13.

November 7, 1879 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 15 to 10.

November 14, 1879 – Was the character of Andrew Jackson to be admired? Affirmative 24 to 17.

November 21, 1879 – Does the statesman do more for his country than the warrior? Affirmative 17 to 8.

December 12, 1879 – Was Charles I justly executed? Negative 17 to 13.

December 18, 1879 – Which was the greater statesman, Clay or Webster? Affirmative 14 to 8.

January 2, 1880 – Is the character of Oliver Cromwell to be admired? Negative 22 to 19.

January 9, 1880 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the Late War? Negative 15 to 11.

January 16, 1880 – Which is more beneficial to the world, intellect or wealth? Affirmative 17 to 6.

January 23, 1880 – Is the slanderer a more pernicious character than the flatterer? Affirmative.

January 30, 1880 – Is ambition a vice or a virtue? Affirmative.

February 6, 1880 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 25 to 5.

February 12, 1880 – Is the credit system beneficial? Negative 12 to 8.

February 20, 1880 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late civil war? Affirmative.

February 27, 1880 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the Reformation? Negative.

March 4, 1880 – Has there more good or evil resulted from the career of Napoleon Bonaparte? Affirmative.

March 12, 1880 – Which was the greater general, Hannibal or Scipius? Affirmative 21 to 9.

March 19, 1880 – Was Wallace activated by true patriotism in his rebellion against Edward the first? Affirmative 22 to 5.

March 26, 1880 – Which is the more expedient, free trade or protection? Negative 11 to 9.

April 2, 1880 – Does more evil arise from ignorance and superstition than from pride and ambition? Affirmative 19 to 6.

April 9, 1880 – Was the reign of Henry the Eighth advantageous to Europe? Affirmative 20 to 18.

April 16, 1880 – Was Charles the First justly executed? Negative 15 to 14.

April 22, 1880 – Did the laws of Lycurgus rather promote valor or produce virtue? Affirmative 12 to 7.

April 30, 1880 – Do the signs of the times indicate the subversion of the government? Affirmative 15 to 14.

May 7, 1880 – Is the character of Oliver Cromwell to be admired? Negative 5 to 3.

May 14, 1880 – Which was the greater general Scott or Jackson? Negative 11 to 10.

May 21, 1880 – Has civil liberty advanced more from physical suffering or an increase of knowledge? Affirmative 8 to 3.

June 4, 1880 – Was the late war beneficial to the South? Affirmative 11 to 5.

September 3, 1880 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 9 to 4.

September 10, 1880 – Is the character of Oliver Cromwell to be admired? Negative 12 to 7.

September 17, 1880 – Was Wellington a greater general than Bonaparte? Negative 11 to 5.

September 24, 1880 – Which was the greater general, Scipio or Hannibal? Negative 25 to 13.

October 1, 1880 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interest? Negative 16 to 14.

October 8, 1880 – Was Charles I justly executed? Negative 23 to 17.

October 15, 1880 – Which was the greater statesman, Clay or Webster? Affirmative 17 to 16.

October 22, 1880 – Which has the greater cause for complaint, the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 15 to 6.

October 28, 1880 – Was Lee a greater general than Washington? Negative 13 to 12.

November 5, 1880 – Is modern patriotism equal to ancient patriotism? Affirmative 25 to 5.

November 12, 1880 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 20 to 6.

November 19, 1880 – Was Greece or Rome the greater country? Negative 19 to 17.

November 26, 1880 – Do the signs of the times indicate a subversion of the government? Negative 17 to 11.

December 3, 1880 – Was there more to be admired or condemned in the character of Napoleon Bonaparte? Negative 15 to 12.

December 9, 1880 – Which is the greater incentive to action, hope of reward or fear of punishment? Affirmative 16 to 18.

December 17, 1880 – Was the reign of Henry XIII advantageous to England? Affirmative 12 to 9.

December 30, 1880 – Should old bachelors be taxed for the support of old maids? Affirmative 18 to 4.

January 7, 1881 – Is there more to admire or condemn in the character of Andrew Jackson? Affirmative 8 to 7.

January 14, 1881 – Was the invasion of Mexico just? Affirmative 10 to 8.

January 21, 1881 – Was Washington a greater general than Alexander the Great? Negative 13 to 12.

January 28, 1881 – Does the warrior do more for his country than the statesman? Negative 15 to 9.

February 4, 1881 – Was Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Affirmative 19 to 3.

February 11, 1881 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 27 to 13.

February 17, 1881 – Was the late war beneficial to the South? Negative 23 to 16.

February 25, 1881 – Was Wallace actuated by true patriotism in his rebellion against Edward I? Affirmative 25 to 29.

March 18, 1881 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 26 to 7.

March 25, 1881 – Was Lee a greater general than Washington? Affirmative 14 to 12.

April 1, 1881 – Is the protective system beneficial to a country? Negative 17 to 10.

April 8, 1881 – Which was the greater genius, Peter the Great of Russia or Alfred the Great of England? Negative 18 to 15.

April 15, 1881 – Was John Q. Adams a better president than Jackson? Negative 16 to 13.

April 21, 1881 – Were the crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 16 to 15.

April 29, 1881 – Were the confederates justifiable in firing the first gun at Fort Sumter? Affirmative 27 to 9.

May 6, 1881 – Is there more to admire or condemn in the character of Oliver Cromwell? Negative 25 to 13.

May 13, 1881 – Was there more good than evil resulting from the career of Napoleon Bonaparte? Negative 14 to 3.

May 20, 1881 – Is the fear of punishment a greater incentive to action than the hope of reward? Negative 14 to 4.

May 27, 1881 – Ought North Carolina to have a prohibitory liquor law? Affirmative 22 to 10.

September 2, 1881 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 11 to 7.

September 9, 1881 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interest? Affirmative 15 to 8.

September 16, 1881 – Has the assassination of Julius Caesar proved beneficial or injurious to the world? Negative 18 to 9.

September 23, 1881 – Is the character of Oliver Cromwell to be admired? Affirmative 28 to 6.

September 30, 1881 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 34 to 14.

October 7, 1881 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Affirmative 15 to 12.

October 14, 1881 – Was Greece or Rome the greater country? Affirmative 15 to 13.

October 21, 1881 – Was Hannibal a greater general than Scipio? Affirmative 25 to 14.

October 28, 1881 – Has the influence of England done more to advance the civilization of the world than that of France? Affirmative 29 to 8.

November 3, 1881 – Was Lee a greater general than Washington? Negative 19 to 10.

November 11, 1881 – Was Peter the great of Russia a greater genius than Alfred the Great of England? Affirmative 17 to 15.

November 18, 1881 – Did William Carey do more for the cause of Christianity than Roger Williams? No ruling.

November 25, 1881 – Does more evil arise from ignorance and superstition than from pride and ambition? Affirmative 20 to 7.

December 9, 1881 – Which is the more pleasant anticipation or retrospective? Affirmative 22 to 9.

December 16, 1881 – Was the late war beneficial to the South? Negative 15 to 14.

December 21, 1881 – Has the downfall of Republics been more owing to the want of wisdom in their legislation than to the decline of morals in the people? No ruling.

December 30, 1881 – Was the greater cause of complaint – the Indian or the Negro? Negative 10 to 7.

January 6, 1882 – Is the pen mightier than the sword? Affirmative 12 to 3.

January 13, 1882 – Is it morally right to steal a wife? Affirmative 21 to 7.

January 20, 1882 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 21 to 4.

January 27, 1882 – Was the U.S. justifiable in fighting the late war with Mexico? Affirmative 14 to 8.

February 3, 1882 – Was Brutus actuated by a spirit of patriotism in assassinating Caesar? Negative 14 to 10.

February 10, 1882 – Which was the greater general, Washington or Alexander? Negative 20 to 12.

February 16, 1882 – Ought institutions of learning be supported by taxation? Negative 18 to 15. .

February 24, 1882 – Ought Henry the XIII to have been king? Negative 23 to 22.

March 3, 1882 – Is Oliver Cromwell to be admired? Negative 21 to 20.

March 10, 1882 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 27 to 7.

March 17, 1882 – Did the career of Napoleon prove beneficial to France? Affirmative 14 to 12.

March 24, 1882 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interest? Affirmative 14 to 13.

March 31, 1882 – Did the late war prove beneficial to the South? Negative 17 to 7.

April 14, 1882 – Was Charles the I justly executed? Negative 21 to 8.

April 21, 1882 – Which was the greater general Hannibal or the younger Scipio? Negative 17 to 11.

April 25, 1882 – Was Greece or Rome the greater country? Affirmative 18 to 6.

May 5, 1882 – Which was the greater genius, Alfred the Great of England or Peter the Great of Russia? Affirmative 16 to 10.

May 12, 1882 – Is the United States under more obligations to her warriors than to her statesmen? Affirmative 18 to 9.

May 19, 1882 – Is modern patriotism equal to ancient patriotism? Negative 9 to 4.

May 26, 1882 – Was Mahomed an imposter or an enthusiast? Affirmative 15 to 7.

September 8, 1882 – Is the fear of punishment a stronger incentive to human action than hope of reward? Affirmative 13 to 12.

September 15, 1882 – Was there more to be admired than condemned in the career of Andrew Jackson? Affirmative 12 to 11.

September 22, 1882 – Is a highly protective system beneficial to the United States? Affirmative 22 to 12.

September 29, 1882 – Were the results of the battle of the Mataurus more important than those of Yorktown? Negative 20 to 11.

October 6, 1882 – Was Charles I justly executed? Negative 19 to 13.

October 13, 1882 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 25 to 8.

October 20, 1882 – Do the signs of the times indicate a subversion of the government? Negative 14 to 9.

October 26, 1882 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Negative 19 to 15.

November 3, 1882 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 20 to 13.

November 10, 1882 – Was the English government justifiable in condemning and executing Sir Henry Vance? Negative 18 to 5.

November 17, 1882 – Was Greece or Rome the greater country? Affirmative 19 to 5.

November 24, 1882 – Is the present age tending more to the promotion of civil and religious liberty than to political enthrallment? Affirmative 17 to 8.

December 1, 1882 – Is the Solid South politically wise? Negative 17 to 14.

December 8, 1882 – Are bad books more pernicious than bad company? Negative 25 to 5.

December 15, 1882 – Has the influence of England done more to advance the civilization of the world than that of France? Negative 11 to 10.

December 21, 1882 – Should the present system of corporal punishment in common school be abolished? Negative 10 to 6.

December 29, 1882 – Is love a natural impulse of the heart or a cultivated affection? Affirmative 7 to 6.

January 12th, 1883 – Should persons of opposite views intermarry? Affirmative 13 to 12.

January 19, 1883 – Which has done more in the advancement of civilization, the printing press or navigation? Affirmative 18 to 15.

February 2, 1883 – Has increased wealth a favorable effect upon the morals of a people? Affirmative 20 to 1.

February 9, 1883 – Had the Netherlands a sufficient cause for deposing Philip II from his sovereignty over them? Affirmative 20 to 11.

February 15, 1883 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 16 to 12.

February 23, 1883 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriotic or an ambitious aspirant? Negative 22 to 11.

March 2, 1883 – Is modern patriotism equal to ancient patriotism? Affirmative 31 to 5.

March 23, 1883 – Are protective duties beneficial to any country? Affirmative 15 to 7.

April 6, 1883 – Ought representatives to be banned by the will of their constituents? Affirmative 19 to 10.

April 13, 1883 – Which was the greater genius, Peter the Great of Russia or Alfred the Great of England? Negative 19 to 7.

April 20, 1883 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Affirmative 15 to 12.

April 26, 1883 – Is the United States under more obligation to her warriors than to her statesmen? Affirmative 17 to 14.

May 4, 1883 – Did the excellent reign of Charles the fifth counterbalance his abolishing the French constitution? Affirmative 10 to 7.

May 11, 1883 – Should the right of free suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Affirmative 19 to 7.

May 18, 1883 – Which was the greater general, Lee or Washington? Affirmative 15 to 5.

September 7, 1883 – Which was the greater general Caesar or Pompey? Affirmative.

September 14, 1883 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 22 to 2.

September 21, 1883 – Are protective duties beneficial to any country? Negative 17 to 4.

September 28, 1883 – Is the character of Cromwell to be admired? Affirmative 33 to 12.

October 5, 1883 – Was the Reformation by Luther more beneficial to mankind, than the discovery of America? Affirmative 17 to 16.

October 12, 1883 – Did the career of Napoleon prove beneficial to France? Affirmative 30 to 14.

October 19, 1883 – Which was the greater man, Jefferson Davis or R. E. Lee? Negative 24 to 15.

October 25, 1883 – Was the reign of Henry VIII advantageous to England? Negative 20 to 16.

November 2, 1883 – Which was the greater genius Alfred the Great of England or Peter the Great of Russia? Negative 22 to 21.

November 9, 1883 – Has freedom proved beneficial to the Negro? Affirmative 19 to 12.

November 16, 1883 – Should students while pursuing a course of literary education, study with reference to a particular profession? Affirmative 24 to 15.

November 23, 1883 – Was chivalry beneficial to the world? Affirmative 26 to 7.

December 14, 1883 – Which was the more profound thinker, John C. Calhoun or Daniel Webster? Affirmative 17 to 11.

December 20, 1883 – Which was the greater general, Hannibal or the younger Scipio? Affirmative 8 to 4.

December 28, 1883 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interests? Affirmative 9 to 8.

January 4, 1884 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Affirmative 11 to 2.

January 11, 1884 – Did South Carolina do more in the revolution than North Carolina? Negative 10 to 6.

January 18, 1884 – Has the influence of England done more to advance the civilization of the world than that of France? Affirmative 10 to 9.

January 25, 1882 – Were the results of the battle of Metaurus more important than those of Yorktown? Negative 14 to 10.

February 1, 1884 – Ought the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage to be prohibited by law? Negative 18 to 17.

February 8, 1884 – Was Charles the I justly executed? Negative 25 to 8.

February 14, 1884 – Is the pen mightier than the sword? Affirmative 21 to 8.

February 22, 1884 – Should immigration be prohibited? Affirmative 24 to 15.

February 29, 1884 – Does a general deserve more praise than his men? Negative 20 to 19.

March 7, 1884 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Negative 19 to 14.

March 14, 1884 – Which has done more in advancing the interests of society, the printing press or navigation? Affirmative 21 to 20.

March 15, 1884 – Was the execution of Marshall Ney justifiable? Negative 14 to 13.

March 28, 1884 – Should capital punishment be abolished? Negative 19 to 9.

April 4, 1884 – Are protective duties beneficial to any country? Negative 17 to 10.

April 11, 1884 – Which was the greater statesman, Clay or Webster? Negative 18 to 12.

April 18, 1884 – Have the crusades been beneficial to Europe? Negative.

April 24, 1884 – Ought the federal government to aid in the free–school system? Affirmative 20 to 12.

May 2, 1880 – Is modern patriotism equal to ancient patriotism? Affirmative 24 to 8.

May 9, 1884 – Was Hannibal a greater general than the younger Scipio? Negative 19 to 7.

May 16, 1884 – Does more evil arise from ignorance and superstition than from pride and ambition? Affirmative 24 to 7.

May 23, 1884 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed?

September 5, 1884 – Is love a natural impulse of the heart, or a cultivated affection? Negative 12 to 8.

September 12, 1884 – Is it morally right to steal a wife? Affirmative 10 to 6.

September 19, 1884 – Is an independent fortune more to be prized than an accomplished education? Negative 11 to 9.

September 26, 1884 – Which has more cause for complaint, the Indians or the Negro? Affirmative 25 to 12.

October 3, 1884 – Was the late Civil War beneficial to the South? Negative 20 to 10.

October 10, 1884 – Ought representatives to be bound by their constituents? Negative.

October 23, 1884 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 24 to 14.

October 31, 1884 – Is increased wealth a favorable effect on the morals of the people? Affirmative 19 to 18.

November 14, 1884 – Which was the greater statesman, Clay or Webster? Affirmative 19 to 12.

November 21, 1884 – Which was the greater general, Pompey or Caesar? Negative 27 to 13.

December 12, 1884 – Was the Reformation by Luther more beneficial to mankind than the discovery of America? Affirmative 23 to 13.

December 19, 1884 – Is the United States under more obligation to her warriors than her statesmen? No ruling.

January 2, 1885 – Are protective duties beneficial to any country? Affirmative 15 to 11.

January 16, 1885 – Is conscience in all cases a correct moral guide? Affirmative 24 to 16.

January 23, 1885 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 23 to 10.

January 30, 1885 – Have the crusades been more beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 23 to 14.

February 6, 1885 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Affirmative 18 to 17.

February 12, 1885 – Was Cromwell an ambitious aspirant or a patriot? Affirmative 23 to 12.

February 20, 1885 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Negative 24 to 12.

February 27, 1885 – Should immigration be prohibited in the U.S.? Affirmative 30 to 12.

March 6, 1885 – Which was the more acute and profound thinker, John C. Calhoun or Daniel Webster? Affirmative 21 to 16.

March 13, 1885 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 18 to 29.

March 20, 1885 – Is the habitual use of tobacco morally wrong? Affirmative 25 to 11.

March 27, 1885 – Which has the greater cause of complaint, the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 31 to 9.

April 3, 1885 – Should the jury system be abolished? Affirmative 18 to 15.

April 10, 1885 – Is the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of our intelligent people as that of males? Affirmative 25 to 9.

April 17, 1885 – Is modern patriotism equal to ancient patriotism? Affirmative 21 to 15.

April 23, 1885 – Ought the federal government to aid in the free-school system? Affirmative 23 to 18.

May 1, 1885 – Are protective duties beneficial to any country? Negative 23 to 14.

September 25, 1885 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 34 to 15.

May 8, 1885 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interests? Affirmative 27 to 16.

May 15, 1885 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 33 to 7.

May 22, 1885 – Is the character of Oliver Cromwell to be admired? No ruling.

May 29, 1885 – Does more evil arise from ignorance and superstition than from pride and ambition?.

September 18, 1885 – Do great men produce great eras, or great eras produce great men? Affirmative 17 to 10.

October 2, 1885 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Affirmative 27 to 15.

October 9, 1885 – Which was the greater man, Jefferson Davis or R. E. Lee? Negative 31 to 11.

October 16, 1885 – Did Washington do more for his country than Alfred for the British? Affirmative 22 to 15.

October 22, 1885 – Have the institutions of African slavery been beneficial to the United States? Negative 27 to 13.

October 30, 1885 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 22 to 9.

November 6, 1885 – Which was the more acute and profound thinker, J. C. Calhoun or Daniel Webster? Affirmative 23 to 15.

November 13, 1885 – Which has the greater cause of complaint the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 31 to 9.

November 20, 1885 – Did South Carolina do more in the Revolution than North Carolina? Negative 24 to 15.

November 27, 1885 – Should emigration be prohibited? Negative 25 to 22.

January 15, 1886 – Was the United States justifiable in fighting the late war with Mexico? Affirmative 12 to 4.

January 22, 1886 – Is the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of our enlightened people as that of males? Affirmative 28 to 9.

January 29, 1886 – Which is the more pleasant, anticipation or retrospection? Affirmative 35 to 8.

February 5, 1886 – Are protective duties beneficial to any country? Negative 30 to 10.

February 11, 1886 – Which has the greater benefit to mankind, the reformation of Martin Luther or the discovery of America? No ruling.

February 19, 1886 – Which deserves the gift of valor the Swiss or English? Affirmative 28 to 12.

February 26, 1886 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 26 to 18.

March 5, 1886 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Negative 38 to 17.

March 12, 1886 – Was the career of Napoleon beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 24 to 17.

March 19, 1886 – Is N.C. inferior to Virginia in historical interest? Affirmative 27 to 17.

March 26, 1886 – Do great men produce great eras or great eras produce great men? Affirmative 29 to 13.

April 2, 1886 – Ought North Carolina have a prohibitory liquor law? Negative 24 to 20.

April 9, 1886 – Which was the greater general, Hannibal or Scipio? Affirmative 24 to 13.

April 16, 1886 – Was Charles I justly executed? Negative 30 to 16.

April 22, 1886 – Which was the greater general, Lee or Washington? Negative 25 to 21.

April 30, 1886 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 19 to 8.

May 7, 1886 – Ought immigration into the U.S. to be prohibited? Affirmative 26 to 7.

September 3, 1886 – Which has the greater cause of complaint, the Indian or the Negro? Negative 22 to 6.

September 10, 1886 – Is the character of Cromwell to be admired? Affirmative 17 to 14.

September 17, 1886 – Were the Crusades beneficial to Europe? Negative 21 to 11.

September 24, 1886 – Is North Carolina inferior to Virginia in historical interest? Negative 28 to 20.

October 1, 1886 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Affirmative 27 to 23.

October 8, 1886 – Is a man’s wealth or his moral and intellectual attainment more conducive to his standing in society? Negative 35 to 14.

October 15, 1886 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 29 to 17.

October 21, 1886 – Was Greece or Rome the greater country? Affirmative 24 to 13.

October 29, 1886 – Did Washington do more for his country then Alfred for the British? Negative 24 to 14.

November 5, 1886 – Which was the greater general, Pompey or Caesar? Negative 31 to 19.

November 12, 1886 – Ought the jury system to be abolished? Negative 36 to 17.

November 19, 1886 – Should the government pay more attention to internal improvements than to education? Affirmative 28 to 26.

November 26, 1886 – Is a highly protective system beneficial to the United States? Negative 24 to 21.

December 17, 1886 – Ought North Carolina to have a prohibitory liquor law? Affirmative 25 to 18.

December 30, 1886 – Should immigration be prohibited? Affirmative 14 to 12.

January 14, 1887 – Has freedom proved beneficial to the Negro? Affirmative 27 to 3.

January 22, 1887 – Is the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of our enlightened people as that of the males? Affirmative 35 to 9.

January 28, 1887 – Was Hannibal a greater general than Scipio the younger? Affirmative 29 to 11.

February 4, 1887 – Ought the right of free suffrage to be extended to women? Negative 31 to 12.

February 10, 1887 – Are protective duties beneficial to any country? Negative 28 to 15.

February 18, 1887 – Was Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Negative 22 to 21.

February 25, 1887 – Which has the greater cause of complaint, the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 29 to 9.

March 4, 1887 – Should the sexes be educated together? Affirmative 32 to 12.

March 11, 1887 – Should human laws take away human life? Affirmative 26 to 17.

March 25, 1887 – Do the signs of the times indicate a subversion of our government? Negative 21 to 17.

April 1, 1887 – Have the crusades been beneficial to Europe? Negative 15 to 10.

April 8, 1887 – Is modern patriotism equal to ancient patriotism? Negative 19 to 18.

April 15, 1887 – Has England's course toward India been justifiable? Negative 18 to 8.

April 21, 1887 – Which deserves the palm of valor, the Swiss or the English? Negative 21 to 7.

April 29, 1887 – Ought foreign immigration to the U.S. to be prohibited? Affirmative 18 to 14.

May 6, 1887 – Would Ireland be justifiable in revolting from England? Affirmative 19 to 18.

September 2, 1887 – Which deserves the credit for rising to great eminence, a man of poor and obscure or the man of rich and distinguished heritage? Affirmative 12 to 6.

September 9, 1887 – Does the progress of civilization cause a corresponding increase in morality? Negative 17 to 7.

September 16, 1887 – Were the crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 17 to 12.

September 23, 1887 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 39 to 19.

October 7, 1887 – Do the signs of the times indicate long life to our republic? Negative 30 to 27.

October 14, 1887 – Are colleges greater nurseries of virtue or vice? Affirmative 26 to 21.

October 21, 1887 – Ought the federal government to aid in the free school system? Negative 23 to 16.

October 28, 1887 – Has England been benefitted by the annexation of Ireland? Affirmative 25 to 15.

November 4, 1887 – Did the late war have a beneficial effect in any respect upon the South? Affirmative 24 to 23.

November 11, 1887 – Has England's course towards India been justifiable? Negative 32 to 13.

November 18, 1887 – Ought the right of suffrage to be extended to women? Negative 23 to 15.

November 25, 1887 – Ought the jury system to be abolished? Affirmative 19 to 17.

December 2, 1887 – Was the career of Napoleon beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 28 to 26.

January 13, 1888 – Ought the Mormons to be expelled from our country? Affirmative 20 to 12.

January 19, 1888 – Ought the sexes to be educated together? Affirmative 33 to 9.

January 27, 1888 – Are the two great political parties necessary to the welfare to our country? Affirmative 32 to 7.

February 3, 1888 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Negative 25 to 15.

February 10, 1888 – Ought foreign emigration to the U.S. to be prohibited? Affirmative 25 to 18.

February 16, 1888 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the Reformation? Negative 42 to 12.

February 24, 1888 – Was the invasion of Mexico in 1845 just? Negative 28 to 14.

March 2, 1888 – Is the U.S. under more obligation to her warriors than her statesmen? Affirmative 33 to 17.

March 9, 1888 – Should the causes of the Continental War during the reign of Napoleon be attributed to his ambition or to England? Negative 32 to 12.

March 23, 1888 – Do great men produce great eras or do great eras produce great men? Negative 25 to 24.

March 30, 1888 – Was Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Affirmative 18 to 12.

April 6, 1888 – Is a high protective system beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 28 to 10.

April 13, 1888 – Which was the greater statesman, Clay or Webster? Affirmative 23 to 9.

April 20, 1888 – Has the institution of African slavery law been beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 20 to 12.

April 26, 1888 – Ought the federal government aid in the free school system? Affirmative 32 to 18.

May 4, 1888 – Ought the right of suffrage be extended to women? Tie.

September 7, 1888 – Is the education of females as much entitled to the consideration of our enlightened people as that of males? Affirmative.

September 14, 1888 – Is it morally right to steal a wife? Affirmative 16 to 2.

September 21, 1888 – Ought representatives be bound by the will of their constituents? Negative.

September 28, 1888 – Do the signs of the times indicate a subversion of our government? Negative 36 to 27.

October 5, 1888 – Ought the appointment to governmental positions be made according to the spoils system? Affirmative 32 to 20.

October 12, 1888 – Was the Reformation by Luther more beneficial to mankind than the discovery of America? Negative 37 to 18.

October 19, 1888 – Should the Continental wars waged in the time of Napoleon be attributed to his ambitious or to England? Negative 16 to 15.

October 26, 1888 – Would Ireland be justifiable in revolting from England? Affirmative 22 to 19.

November 8, 1888 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in beheading Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 31 to 16.

November 16, 1888 – Ought the sexes be educated together? Affirmative 18 to 14.

November 22, 1888 – Ought foreign immigration to the U.S. be prohibited? No ruling.

December 14, 1888 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 24 to 5.

February 1, 1889 – Has the fear of punishment or the hope of reward the greater influence on human society? Negative 21 to 8.

February 8, 1889 – Has England’s course toward India been justifiable? Affirmative 25 to 24.

February 14, 1889 – Ought N.C. to have a prohibitory liquor law? Affirmative 39 to 20.

February 22, 1889 – Ought the Federal Government to aid in the free school system? Negative 17 to 10.

March 1, 1889 – Was the late Civil war beneficial to the South? Affirmative 22 to 10.

March 8, 1889 – Ought we to have a civil service reform law? Affirmative 24 to 12.

March 15, 1889 – Was Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? Affirmative 30 to 18.

March 22, 1889 – Ought the right of suffrage be extended to women? Negative 34 to 8.

April 5, 1889 – Was the invasion of Mexico in 1845 just? Affirmative 27 to 19.

April 12, 1889 – Do great men produce great eras or great eras produce great men? Affirmative 21 to 10.

April 19, 1899 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 22 to 13.

April 26, 1899 – Ought the jury system to be abolished? Negative 21 to 16.

May 3, 1899 – Is the U.S. under more obligations to her warriors than her statesmen? Affirmative 19 to 10.

September 6, 1889 – Is patriotism declining? No ruling.

September 13, 1889 – Are the minds of the moderns superior to those of the ancients? Affirmative 25 to 15?

September 20, 1889 – Did Washington do more for his country than Alfred for the British? Negative 21 to 20.

September 27, 1889 – Are the U.S. under greater obligations to her warriors than to her statesmen? Affirmative 32 to 22.

October 4, 1889 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 31 to 18.

October 11, 1889 – Ought the Mormons to be expelled from our country? Affirmative 25 to 12.

October 18, 1889 – Ought N.C. to have prohibitory liquor laws? Affirmative 25 to 12. Affirmative 24 to 13.

October 25, 1889 – Is a highly protective system beneficial to the U.S.? Affirmative 20 to 19.

November 15, 1889 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic? Negative 18 to 17.

November 22, 1889 – Ought the right of suffrage be extended to women? No ruling.

December 6, 1889 – Ought the Internal Revenue System to be abolished? No ruling.

December 13, 1889 – Was Cromwell a patriot or an ambitious aspirant? No ruling.

January 25, 1890 – Ought the federal government to aid in the free school system? Negative 19 to 7.

January 31, 1890 – Ought the United States to have espoused the cause of France in the Continental Wars of Europe? Negative 23 to 10.

February 7, 1890 – Has England’s course towards Ireland been justifiable? No ruling.

February 13, 1890 – Was the Invasion of Mexico in 1845? No ruling.

February 21, 1890 – Ought we to have a civil services reform law? Affirmative 30 to 8.

February 28, 1890 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 26 to 15.

March 7, 1890 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 15 to 26.

March 14, 1890 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the Late War? Affirmative 19 to 13.

March 21 1890 – Should the continental wars of Europe be attributed to Napoleon’s ambition or to England? Negative 10 to 23.

April 4, 1890 – Has England’s course towards India been justifiable? Negative 27 to 19.

April 11, 1890 – Would the Annexation of Canada to the U.S. at the present time be expedient? Negative 30 to 19.

April 18, 1890 – Ought the right of suffrage be extended to women? Negative 20 to 17.

April 25, 1890 – Ought the sexes to be educated together? Negative 19 to 16.

May 2, 1890 – Do the signs of the times indicate the subversion of our government? Affirmative 4 to 3.

September 12, 1890 – Would a highly protective system be beneficial to the United States? Negative 10 to 7.

September 19, 1890 – Ought the Internal Revenue System to be abolished? Affirmative 20 to 12.

September 26, 1890 – Ought the sexes to be educated together? Affirmative 35 to 10.

October 3, 1890 – Would the annexation of Canada to the U.S. at present to be expedient? Negative 27 to 19.

October 10, 1890 – Was the U.S. justifiable in fighting the late war with Mexico? Affirmative 23 to 17.

October 17, 1890 – Did more good than evil result from the life of Mahomed? Negative 15 to 11.

October 24, 1890 – Ought we to have a civil service reform law? Negative 20 to 15.

November 15, 1890 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the reformation? Affirmative 3 to 17.

January 15, 1891 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the reformation? Affirmative.

January 30, 1891 – Was Cromwell a patriot or ambitious aspirant? Affirmative 20 to 8.

February 6, 1891 – Ought the continental wars of Europe be attributed to Napoleon ambition or the curse of England? Affirmative 23 to 15.

February 20, 1891 – Do the signs of the times indicate a subversion of our government? No ruling.

March 6, 1891 – Ought we to have a rail road commission? No ruling.

March 13, 1891 – Were the crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 30 to 24.

March 20, 1891 – Ought the jury system to be abolished? Negative 19 to 12.

March 27, 1891 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 33 to 11.

April 3, 1891 – Ought the federal government to aid in the free school system? No ruling.

April 10, 1891 – Ought the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Affirmative 23 to 20.

April 17, 1891 – Has England’s course toward India been justifiable? Negative 26 to 22.

April 25, 1891 – Has Greece or Rome exerted more influence on civilization? Negative 18 to 9.

May 1, 1891 – Did the South exercise wisdom in regard to the late war? No ruling.

September 4, 1891 – Ought bachelors to be taxed to support old maids? Negative 12 to 9.

September 11, 1891 – Has the introduction of the negro into America been productive of more good than evil? Negative 22 to 3.

September 18, 1891 – Ought the federal government to aid in the free school system? Affirmative 17 to 16.

September 25, 1891 – Is a highly protective system beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 37 to 15.

October 2, 1891 – Have the crusades been beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 40 to 19.

October 9, 1891 – Do the signs of the times indicate a subversion of our government? Negative 40 to 20.

October 23, 1891 – Ought the government to assume control of the telegraph system? No ruling.

October 30, 1891 – Was U.S. justifiable in prohibiting the immigration of the Chinese? Negative 35 to 26.

November 6, 1891 – Was U.S. justifiable in fighting war with Mexico? Negative 22 to 20.

November 13, 1891 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? No ruling.

November 21, 1891 – Has Greece or Rome exerted more influence on civilization? Affirmative 30 to 20.

November 27, 1891 – Has the progress of civilization caused a corresponding increase of morality? Affirmative 16 to 15.

December 4, 1891 – Would Ireland be justifiable in revolting from England? Affirmative 32 to 13.

December 11, 1891 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Negative 40 to 10.

December 17, 1891 – Was Cromwell a patriot or a political aspirant? Affirmative.

January 15, 1892 – Ought the Mormons to be expelled from our country? Negative 23 to 9.

January 22, 1892 – Ought we to have co–education? Tie, 19 to 19.

January 29, 1892 – Is patriotism declining? Negative.

February 5, 1892 – Were the continental wars of Europe due to Napoleon’ ambition as to the course of England? Affirmative.

February 19, 1892 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the Reformation? Affirmative 15 to 11.

February 26, 1892 – Ought the right of suffrage to be extended to women? Negative.

March 4, 1892 – Was Charles I justly executed? Negative.

March 11, 1892 – Has freedom proved beneficial to the Negro? Negative 22 to 14.

March 18, 1892 – Would the free coinage of silver be beneficial to the United States? No ruling.

April 8, 1892 – Is Madison more deserving our estimation than Hamilton? No ruling.

April 15, 1892 – Should members of the U.S. Senate be elected by popular vote? Negative 22 to 12.

April 21, 1892 – Has England’s course toward India been justifiable? Negative 17 to 12.

April 29, 1892 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 15 to 11.

May 6, 1892 – Was the United States justifiable in judging the war with Mexico? No ruling.

September 16, 1892 – Ought the right to suffrage be extended to women? Affirmative 10 to 8.

September 23, 1892 – Ought we to have a railroad commission? Affirmative 13 to 9.

September 30, 1892 – Do the signs of the times indicate a subversion of our governments? Affirmative 19 to 14.

October 7, 1892 – Has Greece or Rome exerted more influence on civilization? Affirmative 17 to 10.

September 11, 1891 – Has the introduction of the negro into America been productive of more good than evil? Negative 22 to 3. October 21st, 1892 – Was the United States justifiable in waging the war with Mexico? Affirmative 13 to 17.

October 28, 1892 – Should the United States annex Canada? Negative 22 to 18.

November 4, 1892 – Which has been the greater era, the Reformation or the discovery of America? Affirmative 18 to 17.

November 18, 1892 – Do inventions improve the condition of the laboring classes? Affirmative 15 to 14.

November 25, 1892 – Ought the United States have a subtreasury law at present? Affirmative 15 to 14.

December 2, 1892 – Has England’s course toward India been justifiable? Negative 20 to 15.

December 16, 1892 – Would Ireland be justifiable in revolting from England? Affirmative 20 to 11.

January 20, 1893 – Has freedom proved beneficial to the Negro? Affirmative 10 to 5.

January 27, 1893 – Does military discipline receive due attention in the U.S.? Affirmative 21 to 13.

February 3, 1893 – Should the government give more attention to internal improvement than to education? Negative 20 to 18.

February 10, 1893 – Is corporal punishment the best method of diminishing crime? Affirmative.

February 24, 1893 – Has more evil than good resulted from the career of Napoleon Bonaparte? Negative 21 to 10.

March 3, 1893 – Are the facilities for literature greater in Europe than in America? Negative 20 to 9.

March 10, 1893 – Does Roman Catholicism prevent the dissemination of knowledge among the masses? Negative.

March 17, 1893 – Can a nation develop a civilization without external aid? Negative 18 to 21.

March 24, 1893 – Ought Hawaii be annexed to the U.S.? Affirmative 18 to 17.

April 7, 1893 – Should women be allowed the right of suffrage? Affirmative 21 to 20.

April 14, 1893 – Should the United States senators be elected by popular vote? Negative 23 to 11.

April 28, 1893 – Which has contributed more to human development, suffering or the spread of intelligence? Negative 13 to 12.

May 5, 1893 – Is lynch law ever justifiable? No ruling.

September 15, 1893 – Is the advancement of civil liberty due more to intellectual culture than to physical suffering? Affirmative 14 to 10.

September 22, 1893 – Was the Invasion of Mexico in 1845 just? Affirmative 16 to 6.

September 29, 1893 – Which has the greater influence upon man, the power of reason or custom? Negative 26 to 18.

October 6, 1893 – Ought the United States to have espoused the cause of France in the continental war of Europe? Negative 21 to 20.

October 13, 1893 – Was the United States justifiable in restricting the immigration of the Chinese? Affirmative 34 to 11.

October 20, 1893 – Are the natural resources of North Carolina, and the facilities for developing them, equal to those of other states? Affirmative 28 to 15.

October 27, 1893 – Was the fate of Sir Walter Raleigh deserved? Negative 23 to 15.

November 3, 1893 – Which has the greater cause of complaint the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 19 to 18.

November 10, 1893 – The annexation of Hawaii would be beneficial to the U.S.? Affirmative 19 to 18.

November 17, 1893 – Have theatre a beneficial influence upon society? Affirmative 22 to 16.

November 24, 1893 – Ought the homestead law be repealed? Affirmative 14 to 12.

December 1, 1893 – Ought the sexes to be educated together? Affirmative 25 to 12.

December 8, 1893 – Is it expedient to visit manual with mutual labor in an educational establishment? Negative 14 to 8.

January 19, 1894 – The free coinage of silver would be beneficial to the United States? Negative 18 to 16.

January 26, 1894 – Is lynch law ever justifiable? Affirmative 33 to 10.

February 2, 1894 – Ought the government to assume control of all the telegraph systems? Negative 23 to 10.

February 9, 1894 – Has England been benefitted by the annexation of Ireland? Affirmative 25 to 8.

February 23, 1894 – Is the dispensary system of South Carolina a success? Affirmative 33 to 15.

March 2, 1894 – Will the Wilson bill be beneficial to the masses of the people of America? Negative 20 to 15.

March 9, 1894 – Has more good than evil resulted from the life of Mahomed? Negative 16 to 8.

March 23, 1894 – Ought the right of suffrage to be extended? Affirmative 18 to 17.

March 30, 1894 – Which has produced the greater men, the South or the North? Affirmative.

April 6, 1894 – Which was the greater era, discovery of America or the Reformation? Negative 17 to 10.

April 13, 1894 – Was the career of Napoleon beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 25 to 10.

April 20, 1894 – Has England's course toward India been justifiable? Negative 18 to 9.

September 14, 1894 – Is the Laissez-faire doctrine a good policy in government? Affirmative 8 to 6.

September 21, 1894 – Should the England House of Lords be abolished? Affirmative 15 to 12.

September 28, 1894 – Is Japan justifiable in her war with China? Affirmative 55 to 18.

October 5, 1894 – Was the political career of Andrew Jackson beneficial to the United States? Negative 36 to 23.

October 12, 1894 – Ought the state to aid in higher education? Negative 39 to 37.

October 19, 1894 – Which is the more prized by man, female beauty or female intellect? Affirmative 33 to 25.

October 26, 1894 – Are intercollegiate games of football beneficial to college students? Affirmative 38 to 20.

November 2, 1894 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Negative 36 to 19.

November 9, 1894 – Was Brutus actuated by a spirit of true patriotism in assassinating Caesar? Affirmative 26 to 18.

November 30, 1894 – Should the homestead law be repealed? Affirmative 22 to 15.

December 7, 1894 – Is American statesmanship declining? Affirmative 29 to 25.

January 18, 1895 – Is the existence of general political parties for the best interest of our country? Affirmative 29 to 14.

January 25, 1895 – The Crusades were beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 24 to 17.

February 1, 1895 – The French Revolution was productive of more harm than good? Negative 24 to 4.

February 8, 1895 – Has England's course toward Ireland been justifiable? No ruling.

February 22, 1895 – Is lynch law ever justifiable? Negative 22 to 20.

March 1, 1895 – Was the career of Napoleon beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 22 to 11.

March 8, 1895 – Was the intellectual growth of the South retarded by slavery? Negative 28 to 19.

March 15, 1895 – Should Canada be annexed to the United States? Negative 27 to 15.

March 22, 1895 – Should the United States restrict immigration? Affirmative 21 to 9.

March 29, 1895 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 27 to 11.

April 5, 1895 – Should the U.S. have the free coinage of silver? Affirmative 25 to 17.

April 12, 1895 – Which has had the greater influence upon civilization, Greece or Rome? 23 to 15.

April 19, 1895 – Which is more injurious to an, war or intemperance? Negative 22 to 17.

May 3, 1895 – Would coeducation be beneficial to our people? No ruling.

September 13 – 1895 – Ought women to speak in public assemblies? Negative 11 to 9.

September 20 – 1895 – Do the times demand a new political party? Negative 29 to 11.

September 27 – 1895 – Which has greater cause for complaint, the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 22 to 21.

October 4, 1895 – Is lynching ever justifiable? No ruling.

October 11, 1895 – Has England’s course towards India been justifiable? Negative 17 to 11.

October 18, 1895 – Is the laissez–faire doctrine a good policy in government? Negative 15 to 12.

October 25, 1895 – The U.S. should take the part of Cuba in her contest with Spain? Affirmative 17 to 11.

November 1, 2, 1895 – The modern woman will elevate womanhood? Negative 16 to 10; Affirmative 21 to 8.

November 8, 9, 1895 – The Crusades were beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 13 to 12; Affirmative 14 to 7.

November 14, 16, 1895 – Foreign immigration should be restricted? Affirmative 9 to 4; Negative 17 to 14.

November 22, 23, 1895 – Our present jury system should be abolished? Affirmative 12 to 11; Negative 22 to 7.

November 29, 30, 1895 – Is S. C. new election law in regard to franchise justifiable? Negative; Negative 11 to 10.

December 6, 7, 1895 – More harm than good has resulted from the life of Mohammed. No ruling; No ruling.

December 13, 1895 – Capital punishment should be abolished? No ruling.

January 24, 25, 1896 – The discovery of America was a greater era than the Reformation. Negative 10 to 15; Negative.

January 31, February 1, 1896 – The North has produced greater statesmen than the South. Negative 14 to 4; Negative.

February 7, 8, 1896 – The Homestead Law should be repealed. Affirmative 14 to 4, Negative 17 to 8.

March 13, 14, 1896 – Was Elizabeth right in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Affirmative 14 to 7; No ruling.

March 20, 21, 1896 – Our colleges should have coeducation? Affirmative 11 to 8; Negative 15 to 14.

March 27, 29, 1896 – Has England’s course toward Ireland been justifiable? Negative 8 to 6; Negative 16 to 3.

April 3, 4, 1896 – Was the South justifiable in seceding in the late war? No ruling; Negative 12 to 9.

April 10, 11, 1896 – Was the U.S. justifiable in fighting the war with Mexico? Negative; Affirmative 14 to 11.

April 18, 1896 – Should the president, vice–president, and senators be elected by the popular vote? Affirmative 11 to 15.

April 25, 1896 – Should the U.S. pension Union soldiers? Tie.

May 1, 1896 – The U.S. should aid Cuba in governing her independence and annex it. No ruling.

September 4, 1896 – The influence of the Greeks has been greater than that of the Romans. Affirmative 5 to 2.

September 11, 12, 1896 – Did the Battle of Waterloo promote the civilization of Europe? Affirmative 8 to 4; Negative 9 to 5.

September 18, 19, 1896 – Our colleges should have co–education. Affirmative 16 to 18; Affirmative 12 to 8.

September 25, 26, 1896 – Did the late war have a beneficial effect upon the South in any respect? Affirmative 14 to 7; Affirmative 15 to 13.

October 2, 3, 1896 – Has increased wealth a favorable effect on the morals of a people? Affirmative 18 to 15; Affirmative 16 to 9.

October 9, 10, 1896 – Was Brutus actuated by a spirit of true patriotism in the assassination of Caesar? Affirmative 22 to 12; Affirmative 12 to 11.

October 16, 17, 1896 – Would free coinage of silver be beneficial to the U.S.? Affirmative 17 to 6; Affirmative 17 to 5.

October 23, 24, 1896 – Has the partition of Poland been favorable of the cause of liberty? Negative 6 to 1; Negative 5 to 9.

October 31, 1896 – Would free silver be beneficial to the United States? Negative 13 to 19.

November 6, 7, 1896 – Do the signs of the times indicate a subversion of the government? Affirmative 20 to 12; Affirmative 16 to 15.

November 13, 14 1896 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 16 to 7; Affirmative 15 to 11.

November 20, 21, 1896 – Ought the U.S. to have enforced the cause of France in the Continental Wars of Europe? Negative 16 to 7; Tie.

November 26, 27, 1896 – Should a state aid in higher education? No ruling; ffirmative, 9 to 13.

January 9, 1897 – Was Elizabeth justifiable in executing Mary Queen of Scots? Affirmative.

January 15, 16, 1897 – The president, vice–president, and U.S. senators be elected by the popular vote? Affirmative 16 to 7; Negative 14 to 6.

January 22, 23, 1897 – Would a highly protective tariff be beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 10 to 6; Negative 7 to 4.

January 29, 30, 1897 – Ought the federal government aid in the free school system? Negative 16 to 9; Negative 9 to 7.

February 5, 6, 1897 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 13 to 6; Affirmative 9 to 6.

February 19, 20, 1897 – Should the chief purpose of the prison be to punish or to reform? Negative 8 to 5; Affirmative 11 to 6.

February 26, 27, 1897 – Is the union of church and state a benefit to any nation? Negative 12 to 4; Negative 11 to 5.

March 5, 6, 1897 – Should divorce laws be strict or liberal? Affirmative 11 to 9; No ruling.

March 12, 13, 1897 – Has the aristocracy of England been on the whole a benefit to that country? No ruling, Affirmative 9 to 7.

March 19, 20, 1897 – Do the signs of the times indicate that war will ever be abolished? Affirmative 18 to 10; Negative.

March 27, 1897 – Are trade unions a benefit to the laboring classes? Affirmative 19 to 16.

April 2, 1897 – Has freedom proved beneficial to the negro? Negative 7 to 6.

April 9, 10, 1897 – Is private ownership of land wrong and productive of evil? Negative 13 to 11; Negative 10 to 3.

April 16, 17, 1897 – A property qualification should be necessary for the right of suffrage? Negative 15 to 9; Negative 9 to 4.

April 30, 1897 – The present disturbance in Europe will destroy the Turkish Empire. Affirmative 5 to 6.

May 1, 1897 – Should the suffrage be extended to women? No ruling.

May 7, 1897 – Is arbitration the best way to settle international disputes? No ruling.

September 17, 18, 1897 – Should the trustees of WFC adopt coeducation? Affirmative 23 to 7; Affirmative 10 to 7.

September 24, 25, 1897 – The late civil war was beneficial to the south in any respect. Affirmative 11 to 10; Affirmative 7 to 5.

October 1st, 1897 – Have the crusades been beneficial to Europe? Negative 12 to 10.

October 2, 1897 – Have the crusades been beneficial to Europe? Affirmative.

October 8, 9, 1897 – Should disputes arising between labor and capital be settled by arbitration? Affirmative 21 to 7; Affirmative 15 to 9.

October 15, 16, 1897 – Are intercollegiate games of football for the best interests of colleges and their students? Affirmative 16 to 10; Affirmative 13 to 6.

October 22, 1897 – Ought a university take stock in rail roads? Negative 17 to 10.

October 29, 30, 1897 – Was Charles I justly executed? Negative 18 to 14; Affirmative 15 to 11.

November 5, 6, 1897 – Would a graduate income tax be for the best interests of the American people? Affirmative 19 to 10; Affirmative 9 to 8. .

November 12, 13, 1897 – The attendance at the public schools of N.C. should be compulsory? Affirmative 16 to 9; Negative 13 to 10.

November 19, 20, 1897 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Affirmative; Negative 8 to 5.

November 26, 27, 1897 – International [capitalism?] is practicable. Negative 10 to 5; No ruling.

December 11, 1897 – Jefferson did more for the U.S. than Hamilton. Affirmative.

January 14, 1898 – Wealth is a greater power in the world than learning. Negative 10 to 6.

February 4, 5, 1898 – Women should be admitted to the practice of law? Negative 22 to 11; Negative 14 to 6.

February 18, 19, 1898 – American statesmanship is on the decline. Affirmative 20 to 5; No ruling.

March 4, 1898 – Is further acquisition of territory by the United States desirable? Negative 6 to 5.

March 12, 1898 – Should the time in which a foreign can become naturalized be extended? Negative 8 to 3.

April 1, 1898 – Which should rule, the intelligent minority or the unintelligent majority? Negative 17 to 20.

April 22, 1898 – Should the United States aid Cuba in gaining her independence and annex her? Negative 11 to 10.

April 29, 1898 – Are examinations a true test of scholarship and a necessary means to promote education? Negative 15 to 13.

September 6, 1898 – The Spanish-American war resulted in more good than evil. Affirmative.

September 23, 1898 – The signs of the times indicate that war will be abolished. Negative.

September 30, October 1, 1898 – The theatre in its character and influence as shown in the past and the present is for more evil than good. Affirmative; Negative.

October 9, 1898 – The warrior does more for his country than the statesman. No ruling.

October 21, 25, 1898 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Negative 16 to 8; Negative 17 to 3.

October 28, 29, 1898 – An Anglo–American Alliance would be a wise policy for the U.S. Negative 17 to 6; Affirmative 5 to 18.

November 4, 5, 1898 – The use of machinery has been on the whole a benefit to the laboring class. Affirmative 23 to 6; Affirmative 16 to 7.

November 11, 1898 – The Roman Catholic church has on the whole been a benefit to the world. Negative 31 to 15.

November 18, 19, 1898 – Should education in public schools of N.C. should be compulsory? Affirmative 19 to 12; Affirmative 14 to 9.

November 25, 1898 – Should suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? No ruling.

January 6, 1899 – A state should aid in higher education. No ruling.

January 13, 14, 1899 – Wealth is a greater power than learning. Affirmative; Negative.

January 20, 21, 1899 – Ought the state to take stock in railroads? Affirmative; Negative.

January 27, 1899 – Which was the greater statesman, Bismarck or Gladstone? Affirmative.

February 3, 4, 1899 – Should women be admitted to the practice of law? Negative 19 to 4; Negative.

February 10, 1899 – Was the North justifiable in resisting the Fugitive Slave Law? Affirmative.

February 24, 1899 – Has the Negro been treated worse than the Indian? Negative.

March 4, 1899 – Does poverty increase with progress? Negative.

March 17, 1899 – Should the liberty of the press be left by the Government unrestricted? Affirmative.

March 24, 1899 – More horror is due the man of letters than the scientist. Affirmative.

March 31st, 1899 – Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. Negative.

April 7th, 1899 – Was the execution of Mary Queen of Scots justifiable? Negative.

April 14, 1899 – Do the advantages of the jury system outweigh its evils? Affirmative.

September 8, 1899 – Are the so-called trusts in their working and influences a benefit to the public? Negative.

September 22, 1899 – Was there in the French Revolution more of good than of evil? Affirmative 33 to 18.

September 29, 1899 – Should the power of pardon be in the hands of the executive? Affirmative 35 to 11.

October 6, 1899 – Should foreign immigration to the United States be further restricted? No ruling.

October 21, 25, 1899 – Is protection or free–trade the best policy for the American people? Negative; Negative 8 to 7.

November 3, 4, 1899 – England’s war on the Transvaal is unjust. Affirmative; Affirmative 18 to 8.

November 10, 1899 – The United States senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people? Affirmative 24 to 7.

November 18, 1899 – The proposed constitutional amendment would be best and just for N.C.? No ruling.

November 24, 25, 1899 – The execution of Charles II was justifiable. Negative 12 to 7; Affirmative 11 to 9.

January 4, 6, 1900 – The morals of the country are retrograding. No ruling; Negative 14 to 13.

January 13, 1900 – The political union of Canada with the U.S. would be beneficial to both countries. Negative 19 to 12.

January 19, 20, 1900 – The present proposed currency bill making gold the standard would benefit the U.S. Negative; Negative.

January 26, 27, 1900 – The policy of expansion is a benefit to the U.S. Negative No ruling.

February 3, 1900 – Oratory is on the decline. Affirmative 12 to 8.

February 10, 19, 1900 – Are the conservative forces of the U.S. sufficient to insure its perpetuity. Negative 10 to 9; Affirmative 12 to 6.

February 23, 1900 – Public education should be compulsory. Affirmative 7 to 2.

March 2nd, 1900 – College bred men as a clan have been more resourceful than self-educated man. Negative 16 to 4.

March 3, 1900 – College bred men as a clan have been more resourceful than self–educated man. Affirmative 10 to 8.

March 9, 1900 – Divorce laws should be strict rather than liberal. Affirmative 12 to 8.

March 17, 1900 – The government should own and operate the railroads. Negative 8 to 6.

March 23, 24, 1900 – Iceland’s want of prosperity is to be attributed chiefly to English misrule. Affirmative 11 to 2; Affirmative 15 to 3.

March 30, 31, 1900 – Monopolies upon the whole have been productive of more good than of evil. Affirmative 9 to 8; Affirmative 12 to 5.

April 6, 7, 1900 – The Crusades resulted in greater good than evil. Affirmative 7 to 6; Affirmative 9 to 5.

April 20, 21, 1900 – The proposed amendment to the constitutions of N.C. would be best and expedient to the State. Affirmative 11 to 6; Unknown.

April 27, 28, 1900 – The Puerto Rican Relief Bill is unjust. Negative 8 to 6; Affirmative 13 to 5.

May 9, 1900 – Would a democracy be better England than her present government?

September 15, 1900 – Would the political union of Canada and U. S. be beneficial to both countries. Affirmative 10 to 8.

September 21, 22, 1900 – Would the political Union of Canada and the U.S. be a benefit to both countries. Affirmative 10 to 8; Negative 21 to 4.

September 28, 29, 1900 – Is free competition in production and trade necessary for the best interest of all concerned? Affirmative 20 to 9; Affirmative 18 to 4.

October 5, 6, 1900 – Should the liberty of the press be left by the Government unrestricted? Affirmative 14 to 7; Affirmative 16 to 8.

October 13, 1900 – As the prevalence of fiction in modern literature been, a good rather than an evil. Scrapped the topic Resolved that the South Carolina dispensary system is unwise. This was the topic of the Trinity intercollegiate debate, and presumably a practice round. Negative 12 to 10.

October 19, 1900 – Has commerce contributed more to the development of modern civilization than manufacturing. Negative 15 to 12.

October 26, 27, 1900 – Is there more ground for the philosophy of optimism than for the philosophy of pessimism? Affirmative 18 to 0; Affirmative 13 to 12.

November 9, 10, 1900 – The standing army of the U.S. should be increased to 100,000 men. No ruling; No ruling.

November 17, 18, 1900 – The U.S. should grant the Philippine Islands self–government? Affirmative 19 to 7; Affirmative.

November 23, 24, 1900 – The so–called trusts in their workings and influence are a benefit to the republic. Affirmative 18 to 11, Affirmative 10 to 9.

November 30, December 1, 1900 – Are the labor unions for the best interest of our country? Affirmative 15 to 8; Affirmative 21 to 4.

December 8, 1900 – Are the so-called trusts in their workings a influence a benefit to the Republic? Affirmative 11 to 10.

January 4, 5, 1901 – Should the power of pardon be in the hands of the executive? No ruling; Negative 10 to 8.

January 11, 12, 1901 – Should education in the public schools be compulsory? Affirmative 23 to 3 Tie vote, negative decided by the president.;

January 18, 1901 – Is plagiarism as great an evil to society as illiteracy. Negative 30 to 21.

January 25, 1901 – Is the coeducation of the sexes in higher institutions desirable? Negative 21 to 20.

February 1, 2, 1901 – Should foreign immigration to this country be further restricted? Negative 16 to 15; Affirmative 14 to 6.

February 8, 9, 1901 – Will the thorough education of the colored race solve the negro problem? Negative 16 to 13; Negative 16 to 9.

February 22, 1901 – Should the state aid in higher education? Negative 20 to 16.

March 2, 3, 1901 – Will Congress do a wise thing in passing the ship–subsidy bill. Negative 12 to 3; Negative 11 to 8.

March 9, 1901 – Was the passage of the bill prohibiting the army canteen a wise thing? Negative 19 to 7.

March 16, 1901 – The hazing at West Point should be abolished? Affirmative 15 to 12.

March 22, 1901 – Do the Elizabethan literature surpass that of the Victorian age? Affirmative 25 to 22.

March 28, 29, 1901 – Was the House of Representatives justifiable in passing resolution of impeachment. Affirmative 15 to 6, 17 to 8.

March 30, 1901 – Was the House of Representatives justifiable in passing resolution of impeachment. Negative 17 to 8.

April 5, 6, 1901 – Do the signs of times indicate complete abolition of war? Negative 9 to 7; Negative 14 to 7.

April 12, 13, 1901 – Do the recent developments of American civilization insure the perpetuity of the said civilization? Affirmative 14 to 8; Affirmative 22 to 7.

April 19, 1901 – Is cooperation in business more beneficial than competition? Affirmative 24 to 2.

April 26, 1901 – Resolved: That under the present world conditions China should be partitioned among the powers? Vote not recorded.

May 3, 4, 1901 – Is the doctrine of expansion the outcome of on avoidable circumstances the result of party policy? Negative –13 to 9; negative 7 to 6.

May 17, 1901 – Does the advantages of the jury system outweigh its evils?

August 30, 1901 – As the prevalence of fiction in modern literature been on the whole a good, rather than an evil? On motion, section done away with.

September 14, 1901 – Are labor unions for the best interests of our country? “The question is thrown open for miscellaneous debate. Only a few members responded. The question having not been debated the vice president rules the rereading out of order and no voting was taken.”

September 20, 21, 1901 – The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was justifiable in its recent strike. Negative 14 to 8, Negative.

September 26, 1901 – Is a doctrine of expansion the outcome of unavoidable circumstances the result of party policy. Negative 13 to 9.

October 11, 1901 – Resolved that the president of the US should be elected by popular vote. Affirmative 23 to 5.

October 18, 1901 – Should an educational or property qualification be made a condition for enjoying the right of suffrage? Affirmative.

October 24, 26, 1901 – Suffrage should be extended to women. No vote recorded; Negative 13 to 10.

November 8, 1901 – Party allegiance is preferable to individual action. Affirmative 24 to 21.

November 15, 16, 1901 – Resolved that capital management should be abolished in N. C. Negative (no count provided); other section 9 to 8.

November 19, 1901 – Divorce laws should be strict rather than liberal. Affirmative.

November 22, 23, 1901 – Should the government own and operate railroads? Affirmative; Negative 12 to 8.

November 29, 1901 – Resolved: That divorce laws should be strict rather than liberal. Affirmative 13 to 3.

January 10, 11, 1902 – The execution of Mary Queen of Scots was justifiable. Affirmative; Affirmative.

January 17, 1902 – The Crusades resulted in more good than evil. Negative 20 to 16.

February 1, 2, 1902 – The execution of Charles I was justifiable. Negative Vote not Recorded.

February 8, 1902 – Foreign immigration to this country should be further restricted. Negative 14 to 13.

February 21, 22, 1902 – Should the liberty of the press be further restricted? Negative 9 to 8; Affirmative 10 to 7.

February 28, March 1, 1902 – The U.S. should construct the Nicaraguan Canal rather than the Panama. Negative 6 to 7, Affirmative 13 to 10.

March 21, 22, 1902 – Resolved that the Chinese Exclusion Act should be recent that reestablished. Not recorded; Affirmative 14 to 9.

September 1902 – Resolved that the execution of Mary Queen of Scots was justifiable. Affirmative 13 to 10; 12–8.

September 1902 – Resolved that Hannibal was a general than Caesar. Affirmative 15 to 10.

September 1902 – Has federalism on the whole been productive of more good than evil? Negative 13 to 12.

September 1902 – Do the signs of the times indicate a short life to the American Republic? Negative 13 to 6.

September 1902 – Resolved: That strikes as a whole are productive of more evil than good. (Friday night section Affirmative Saturday night section negative) 9–34 Negative.

September 1902 Are the evils of modern society less than where the evils of ancient society.

October 1902 – Is protection for free trade the wiser policy for the U.S. Negative 15 to 2; 12 to 6.

October 1902 – Resolved that private investment should be abolished.

October 1902 The query committee failed to have a quorum for two weeks so a query was nominated from the floor and passed: Resolved that the policy of educating the Negro is detrimental to the interests of the South – actual debate November 28 Negative 11 to 9; 15 to 10. (Different sections debated topic a couple weeks apart).

October 1902 – Resolved that American honor demands that we grant self–government to the Philippine islands. Affirmative 10 to 7.

October 1902 – Resolved that capital punishment should be abolished. Negative 8 to 5.

November 28, 29, 1902 – Resolved that the policy of educating the Negro is detrimental to the interest of the South. Negative 11 to 9; Negative 15 to 10.

December 6, 1902 – It is better to be an independent and politics than an adherent to a party?

January 17, 1903– Resolved that all Christian nations should now disarm and depend upon arbitration for the settlement of disputes. Affirmative.

January 23, 1903– Has the American Civil War resulted in greater good for the country than evil?
Affirmative 8-10; 12 to 9.

January 24, 30, 31, 1903 – Should suffrage be extended to women in the US? Negative 12 to9; Negative 16 to 6; Negative 13 to 5.

February 6, 1903– Was the overthrow of slavery in the US effected more by moral and political forces?
Negative 32 to 10.

February 20, 21, 1903– Resolved that the execution of Char. I was justifiable. 6 to 2; Affirmative 10 to 5.

February 27, 28, 1903 – Is the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquor as a beverage is right in principle and efficient in practice? Negative 9 to 12; Not recorded.

March 6, 7, 1903 – Are the so-called trusts and their workings and influences a benefit to the people?
Affirmative 18 to 4; 12 to 2.

March 27, 28, 1903 – Is the coeducation of the sexes in the higher institutions desirable? Negative 8 to 6.

April 3, 1903 – The educational qualification be made a condition of enjoying the right of suffrage. Negative 19 to 18.

April 10, 1903 – Resolved, that the state of N. C. should enact laws prohibiting the labor of children under 14 years of age in its factories and four other laborers no more than eight hours per day. Affirmative 6 to 5.

April 17, 1903 – Resolved: That the American Negro should be deported to the Philippine islands. “Quite a number of responses” Vote not recorded.

April 24, 25, 1903 – Resolved, that the president of the US should be elected by popular vote”. “Query is thrown open for miscellaneous discussion. None responded. Society adjourned.”

May 1, 1903 – Resolved that the Watts Bill is the best solution to the liquor question in N. C. Vote not recorded.

September 12, 1903 – Is free competition in production and trade necessary for the best interest of all concerned. Affirmative.

September 18, 19, 1903 – Resolved: That trusts are the natural outgrowth of our civilization and for its good.
Negative 14 to 11; Affirmative 9 to 8.

September 25, 26, 1903 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Negative 18 to 6; Negative 16 to 9.

October 2, 3, 1903 – Is the co-education of the sexes in higher institutions desirable? Negative 19 to 3; Negative 17 to 10.

October 23, 1903 – The crusades resulted in more good than evil. Negative 22 to 17.

November 6, 1903 – Foreign immigration should be further restricted. Affirmative 32 to 15.

November 13, 1903 – Our industrial combinations should be forced into a system of profit sharing.
Negative 10 to 1.

November 21, 1903 – Government should own and operate the railroads. Affirmative 10 to 9.

November 27, 28, 1903 – Legislature should institute an eight-hour system of labor in North Carolina.
Negative 17 to 6; Negative 15 to 14.

January 9, 9, 1904 – The U.S. should adopt reciprocity with Cuba. Negative 19 to 7. Affirmative 13 to 4.

January 15, 16, 1904 – Backwards nations should be controlled by progressive nations. Negative 8 to 10; Negative 13 to 10.

January 29, 30, 1904 – The Civil War resulted in more good than evil. Negative 11 to 13, Affirmative 10 to 11.

February 5, 6, 1904 – The expansion policy of the U.S. government is for the best interest of its people.
Negative 8 to 10. Negative 8 to 9.

February 20th, 1904 – The diffusion of intelligence promotes general morality. Negative 13 to 11.

February 26th, 1904 – The constitution adopted by our fathers is not adequate for the new conditions of today. Affirmative 5 to 4.

March 4th, 1904 – The dispensary is a better solution of the whiskey problem than prohibition. Negative 9 to 3.

March 25th, 1904 – Martin Luther was a greater benefactor of his race than Christopher Columbus.
Affirmative 6 to 2.

April 1, 2, 1904 – The cotton factory has resulted in more evil than good. Negative 7 to 6; Affirmative 5 to 6.

April 9, 1904 – Journalism offers a wider field for usefulness than evil. Negative 16 to 5.

April 15, 1904 – Women should be granted suffrage. Affirmative 8 to 9.

April 22, 1904 – Education does not promote the general welfare of the negro. Affirmative 6 to 4.

April 23, 1904 – Education does not promote the general welfare of the negro. Affirmative 10 to 3.

April 30, 1904 – War resulted in more good than evil. Negative 5 to 3.

October 7, 1904 – Is party spirit productive of more evil than good? Affirmative 20 to 14.

October 14, 1904 – Canada should become a part of the U.S. No ruling.

October 13, 1905 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Negative 27 to 2.

October 21, 1905 – Are labor unions beneficial? No ruling.

November 17, 1905 – The Government should control the railways. Negative 9 to 12.

November 25, 1905 – The whipping-post should be reestablished as a means of legal punishment. Negative 35 to 25.

December 1, 1905 – Immigration would be detrimental to the State of N.C. Negative 16 to 8.

December 8, 1905 – State prohibition would be the most effective solution of the liquor problem in N.C. No ruling.

January 19, 1906 – The Crusades were more beneficial than detrimental to civilization. Negative 12 to 6.

January 26, 1906 – The dispensary is more harmful than helpful. Affirmative.

February 2, 1906 – The United States should establish a protectorate over Santo Domingo. Affirmative 12 to 40.

February 10, 1906 – Good roads are necessary to our development, they should be built by the National Government rather than the counties. Affirmative 16 to 14.

March 10, 1906 – The state should prohibit children under fourteen years of age from working in the cotton mills.

September 22, 1906 – The tariff law should be reformed. Affirmative 10 to 4.

September 29, 1906 – The state of N.C. should adopt a compulsory school law. Affirmative 13 to 4.

October 7, 1906 – The U.S. should annex Cuba. Affirmative 10 to 7.

October 12, 1906 – The next legislature should enact a child–labor law prohibiting children under fourteen years of age from working in mills. Affirmative 28 to 7.

October 19, 1906 – The education of the negro will result in more good than evil. Negative 28 to 26.

October 27, 1906 – All punishment should be reformed universally. No ruling.

November 2, 1906 – The U.S. Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people. Negative 15 to 12.

November 9, 10, 1906 – The South was justifiable in seceding from the Union. Affirmative 23 to 10; Affirmative 12 to 6.

November 16, 17, 1906 – The present power of the newspaper should be restricted. Negative 23 to 6; Affirmative 8 to 7.

November 23, 24, 1906 – The State should no longer aid higher education. Negative 20 to 10; Negative.

November 30, 1906 – Further expansion would be detrimental to the welfare of the United States. Negative 23 to 21.

January 11, 12, 1907 – The Crusades were more beneficial than injurious to Europe. Affirmative 22 to 11; Affirmative 7 to 6.

January 25, 26, 1907 – Public school funds should be equally divided among the races. Negative 23 to 10; Affirmative 2 to 1.

February 1, 2, 1907 – The time has come for prohibition in North Carolina. Affirmative; Affirmative 2 to 1.

February 8, 9, 1907 – It is imperative that North Carolina have a compulsory school law. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1.

February 22, 23, 1907 – The Philippines should be granted independence. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative.

March 1 ,2, 1907 – Arbitration is the best method of settling international disputes. Affirmative; Negative.

March 8, 9, 1907 – The tendency of the Federal Government toward centralization is dangerous. Affirmative; Affirmative.

March 16, 1907 – Free trade would be detrimental to the prosperity of the United States. Negative.

March 22, 23, 1907 – The U.S. should further enlarge her Navy. Affirmative; Affirmative.

March 29, 30, 1907 – It would be advantageous for the government to own and control interstate commerce facilities. Affirmative; Negative.

April 5, 6, 1907 – The immigrant proves more acceptable than the Negro in the South. Negative 2 to 1; Affirmative.

April 12, 13, 1907 – Socialism is the best method of harmonizing labor and capital. Negative; Negative 2 to 1.

April 19, 1907 – The right of suffrage should be extended to women. Affirmative 2 to 1.

April 26, 1907 – The pension system of the U.S. should be abolished. No ruling.

April 27, 1907 – A strong labor party in American politics would be advantageous to the people as a whole. No ruling.

September 28, 1907 – It would be a good policy for this government to have a large and immediate increase in its navy.

October 4, 5, 1907 – The effects of the present immigration will be more detrimental than beneficial to our civilization. Negative; No ruling.

October 11, 1907 – The national government should own and operate the truck R.R. lines and the several states the lines with in their borders. Affirmative.

October 12, 1907 – The U.S. should assure the responsibility for the preservation of order in the South American Republic. Negative 2 to 1.

October 18, 19, 1907 – The effects of the present immigration will be more detrimental than beneficial to our civilization. Affirmative; Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 25, 1907 – The national government should own and operate the truck R.R. lines and the several states the lines within their borders. Negative.

November 23, 1907 – The U.S. is on the verge of a great financial crisis. Negative.

November 29, 30, 1907 – It would be for the best interest of the people of North Carolina to have statutory prohibition. Negative; Negative 2 to 1.

January 17, 18, 1908 – The U.S. pension system should be abolished. Negative; Negative.

January 31, 1908 – The time has come for the U.S. to abolish the present protective tariff system. Affirmative.

February 7, 8, 1908 – U.S. senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people. Affirmative; Affirmative.

February 21, 22, 1908 – The U.S. Congress should pass a law prohibiting children under fourteen years from working in the mills. Negative; Affirmative 2 to 1.

February 28, 29, 1908 – The present policy of expansion of the U.S. is justifiable. Negative 2 to 1; Affirmative.

March 6, 7, 1908 – The pursuit of a strong Labor Party in American politics would be advantageous to the people as a whole. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative.

March 13, 14, 1908 – Our inland waterways and canals should be emphasized more at this time by the national government than our navy. Affirmative; Negative 2 to 1.

March 20, 1908 – The United States government should subsidize our merchant marine. Affirmative.

March 27, 28, 1908 – North Carolina should repeal the Homestead Exemption Law. Affirmative; Negative.

April 3, 4, 1908 – Speculation in stocks and bonds should be prohibited by national legislation. Affirmative; Affirmative.

April 17, 18, 1908 – The present prohibition law should be ratified by the people of N.C. in May. Affirmative; Affirmative.

April 24, 1908 – The South should encourage such immigrants as are admitted to the U.S. to settle within their borders. No ruling.

April 25, 1908 – The present political conditions in the U.S. demand a realignment of the parties. No ruling.

September 25, 1908 – The time has now come for North Carolina to have a compulsory school law. Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 2, 3, 1908 – It would be for the best interests of this nation and for the Philippines for the latter to be granted their independence. Negative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

October 9, 10, 1908 – It would be for the best interest of the laboring men as a class to assert their independence in politics. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative.

October 16, 1908 – Congress should enact a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States. Affirmative; Negative.

October 23, 24, 1908 – The United States government should guarantee the national bank deposits. Affirmative; Negative.

October 30, 31, 1908 – The introduction of the Negro into America has been productive of more good than evil. Negative 2 to 1; Negative.

November 6, 7, 1908 – Inland waterways should be emphasized more at this time than the Navy. Negative 2 to 1.

November 20, 21, 1908 – The United States’ Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people. Negative 2 to 1; Affirmative.

November 27, 1908 – The United States should own and control all railroads doing inter–state business. No ruling.

February 5, 1909 – Trusts have prospered more by good business management than by unlawful practices. Affirmative.

February 19, 20, 1909 – The United States should assume the responsibility of maintaining peace in the South American Republics. Negative 2 to 1; Negative.

February 26, 1909 – The present Congress should enact a law adopting the policy of Free Trade. Negative.

March 20, 1909 – The U.S. Government should subsidize her merchant marines. No ruling.

March 26, 27, 1909 – Foreign immigrants should be excluded from the Southern State. Negative 2 to 1; Negative.

April 2nd, 1909 – The U.S. should annex Cuba. Negative.

April 16, 17, 1909 – The preservations of the forests in the U.S. should be emphasized more at this time than the building of the Panama Canal? Affirmative; Affirmative.

April 24, 1909 – The nation is better fitted than the state for the control of great combinations of capital. No ruling.

April 30, 1909 – The colonization of the negro is the ultimate solution of the race problem. No ruling.

October 1, 2, 1909 – The future greatness of N.C. is dependent upon the Agricultural rather than upon her manufacturing enterprises. Affirmative; Affirmative.

November 19, 1909 – Socialism is the best means of harmonizing labor and capital.

April 30, 1910 – Labor unions in the U.S. are productive of more good than evil. No ruling.

November 11, 12, 1910 – Free trade as opposed to tariff is desirable. Negative; Negative.

November 19, 1910 – The United States mail service should be supplemented by a parcel post system. Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 25, 26, 1910 – It would be for the best interest of the South to restrict foreign immigration. Negative; Affirmative 2 to 1.

January 13, 14, 1911 – North Carolina should legalize her primaries. Affirmative; Affirmative.

January 20, 21, 1911 – Women should be given the right of suffrage. Negative; Negative.

January 27, 28, 1911 – The state of N.C. should issue bonds to the amount of a million and a half dollars for the endowment of her higher educational institutions. Negative; Negative.

February 3, 4, 1911 – The U.S. should fortify the Panama Canal. Affirmative; Negative.

February 10, 11, 1911 – Congress should enact a national uniform divorce law. Affirmative; Affirmative.

February 24, 1911 – New Orleans should be selected as the site of the Panama Exposition. Negative 2 to 1.

February 25, March 4, 1911 – The governor of N.C. should be given the veto power. Affirmative; Affirmative 2 to1.

March 3, 1911 – New Orleans should be selected as the site of the Panama Exposition. Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 11, 1911 – The State of North Carolina should give to her negroes educational advantages equal to those of the whites. Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 17, 18, 1911 – The U.S. should maintain a fleet of first–class battleships in the Pacific. Affirmative; Affirmative.

March 24, 25, 1911 – The state government should build and maintain modern highways between the principal cities of the state. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

March 31, April 1, 1911 – The state and national governments should impose greater restrictions upon the labor unions. Negative 2 to 1; Negative.

April 7, 8, 1911 – The United States must eventually annex Mexico Negative 2 to 1, Negative.

April 14, 15, 1911 – The secrecy of officers in the literary societies at Wake Forest should be eliminated. Negative; No ruling.

April 22, 1911 – The Federal Government should assume control of all industrial corporations doing inter-state business. Negative 2 to 1.

April 29, 1911 – Governmental enforcement of Sabbath observance is an unwarranted infringement upon personal liberty. No ruling.

September 29, 30, 1911 – The publication of details such as that in “The Beattie Case” is productive of crime. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative.

October 15, 1911 – The president was justifiable in vetoing the Wool Tariff Bill. Negative.

October 27, 28, 1911 – The Federal Government should have absolute central of the marriage and divorce laws. Affirmative; Negative.

November 11, 1911 – The United States should ratify the general arbitration treaty as it now stands. Negative 2 to 1.

November 17, 18, 1911 – The Federal Government is better suited to control corporations doing an interstate than the states. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 24, 24, 1911 – The U.S. should maintain a navy second only to Great Britain. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative.

January 5, 1912 – The right to vote should not be restricted on account of sex. Negative 2 to 1.

January 12, 13, 1912 – The improvement of inland waterways is of greater importance than the further extension of railroads. Negative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1.

January 19, 1912 – A liberal education is the best solution of the race problem. Negative.

January 26, 27, 1912 – The South should encourage the settlement within her borders of such immigrants as are lawfully admitted into the United States. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative.

February 2, 3, 1912 – North Carolina should enact a compulsory school law for all children between the ages of five and fifteen years. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

February 9, 10, 1912 – Capital punishment should be abolished in North Carolina. Negative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

February 23, 24, 1912 – Congress should enact a law prohibiting the shipment into dry territory of intoxicating liquors. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

March 1, 1912 – Labor unions are more beneficial than detrimental to American society. Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 8, 9, 1912 – The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution should be repealed. Negative; Negative. (The “vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”).

March 15, 16, 1912 – Public libraries, museums, and art galleries should be open on Sunday. Negative 2 to 1; Negative.

March 29, 1912 – The federal government should receive its entire revenues through internal taxes rather than through customers’ duties. Affirmative.

April 5, 6, 1912 – The electoral college should be abolished and the president elected by direct vote of the people. No ruling; Affirmative.

April 13, 1912 – The Prohibition Party has aided the cause of temperance. Negative.

April 19, 1912 – The State of North Carolina should compel all its inhabitants between the ages of three and fifty years to be vaccinated for smallpox once in every five years. Negative 2 to 1.

April 26, 1912 – The State of North Carolina should enact a compulsory education law. No ruling.

April 27, 1912 – The enactment of an income tax law would be a wise governmental policy for the United States. No ruling.

April 25, 1913 – Woman’s industrial and commercial competition with man is proving detrimental to the welfare of the nation. No ruling.

April 26, 1913 – The United States should retain the Philippines. No ruling.

April 24, 1914 – The United States Government should for the present maintain a position of neutrality toward Mexico. No ruling.

October 2, 1914 – Intercollegiate athletics should be abolished at Wake Forest College. Negative.

October 9, 1914 – The U.S. should enlarge her Navy beyond the present policy of yearly increase. Affirmative.

October 23, 1914 – The United States should restrict immigration. Negative 2 to 1.

November 6, 1914 – The United States should subsidize a merchant marine. Affirmative.

November 13, 14, 1914 – Suffrage in N.C. should not be restricted on account of sex. Negative; Negative 2 to 1.

March 8, 1915 – The South should encourage to settle within her border such immigrants as are admitted into the U.S. by law. Negative.

October 1, 2, 1915 – Suffrage should not be restricted on account of sex. Affirmative; Affirmative.

October 6, 8, 1915 – Germany’s present methods of warfare are justifiable. Negative; Negative.

October 13, 15, 16, 1915 – Vocational education should be encouraged rather than literary. Affirmative; Negative; Negative.

October 20, 22, 23, 1915 – The South should encourage the settlement within its borders of such immigrants as are lawfully admitted into the United States. Affirmative; Affirmative; Negative.

November 12, 13, 1915 – America should prohibit the shipment of ammunition of war to belligerent nations. Negative; Negative.

November 19, 1915 – Judges should be made subject to recall. Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 26, 27, 1915 – The minimum wage legislation for women and children should be enacted in North Carolina. Negative; Affirmative.

January 12, 15, 1916 – North Carolina should abolish all taxes, save on single tax on land, irrespective of improvements. Negative; Negative.

January 19, 21, 1916 – The president should be elected for only one term of six years. Negative; Negative.

January 22, 1916 – The president should be elected for only one term of six years. Negative.

January 26, 28, 29, 1916 – Children under fourteen years of age should be prohibited from working in factories by a constitutional amendment to the Federal Constitution. Affirmative; Affirmative; Negative.

February 2, 4, 5, 1916 – North Carolina should grant old age pensions to all men over sixty years of age and not worth over the homestead exemption. Negative; Affirmative. Negative.

February 16, 18, 1916 – The U.S. should retain the Philippines. Negative; Affirmative.

March 3, 1916 – Military tactics should be taught in the public high schools. Affirmative.

March 8, 10, 11, 1916 – A three-fourths decision of a jury should be sufficient for a verdict in all jury trials. Negative; Negative; Affirmative.

March 15, 17, 18, 1916 – Sugar should be admitted in the United States free of duty. Negative; Negative; Negative.

March 22, 24, 25, 1916 – Children of school age in North Carolina should not be eligible to attend public schools until they have been vaccinated for smallpox and fever. Negative; Negative; Affirmative.

March 31, 1916 – The legislature of N.C. should enact a minimum wage scale. Negative.

April 12, 14, 15, 1916 – The present administration of the U.S. should warn all Americans not to travel on armed merchant ships. Negative; Affirmative; Negative.

April 21, 1916 – Immigration to the United States should be further restricted by requiring all immigrants to submit to a literacy test. No ruling.

September 27, 29, 30, 1916 – The Federal Gov’t should own and operate the railroads. Negative; Negative; Negative.

October 4, 6, 7, 1916 – The Federal Gov’t should regulate the wages and hours of the employers on all common carriers. Negative; No ruling; Negative.

October 11, 13, 14, 1916 – The United States should annex Mexico. Negative; Negative; Negative.

October 21, 1916 – Two years compulsory military training should be provided for all secondary High Schools. Affirmative.

October 21, 27, 1916 – The Philippines should be given their independence. Negative; Negative.

November 1, 1916 – The Constitution of the N.C. should be so amended as to provide for women suffrage. Negative.

November 4, 1916 – Women of North Carolina should have the right of suffrage. No ruling.

November 8, 10, 11, 1916 – The U.S. should adopt the policy of subsidizing the merchant marine. Negative; Negative; Negative.

November 22, 24, 25, 1916 – Boards of arbitration with compulsory power should be established in the U.S. to settle industrial disputes between employers and employees. Negative; Negative; Affirmative.

November 29, December 1, 2, 1916 – Three-fourths of a jury should be sufficient to render a verdict in all jury trials. Negative; Negative.

December 8, 1916 – The short ballot system of electing officers should be adopted in North Carolina. Negative.

January 19th, 1917 – The United States should adopt the policy of subsidizing its merchant marine. Affirmative 2 to 1.

January 24th, 1917 – The Federal Government should own and operate the railways. Negative.

January 26th, 1917 – A system of compulsory military training should be adopted by the United States. No ruling.

January 27th, 1917 – The federal government should own and operate the railways. Affirmative.

January 31, February 2, 1917 – A system of compulsory industrial insurance should be adopted in North Carolina. Negative; Affirmative.

February 1917 – Resolved, that immigration to the United States be further restricted by the illiteracy test. Society intersectional debate.

February 3, 1917 – A system of compulsory industrial insure should be adopted in North Carolina. Negative.

February 7, 9, 10, 1917 – The United States should adopt a system of universal military service. Affirmative; No ruling; Negative.

February 28, March 3, 1917 – The profit-sharing policy should be adopted by all business establishments. Negative; Negative.

March 2, 1917 – All manufacturing establishments should adopt the profit-sharing policy for the employees. Affirmative.

March 7, 10, 1917 – The U.S. should participate in the world league to enforce peace. Negative; Affirmative.

March 14, 16, 17, 1917 – The United States should assist China in maintaining an “open-door” policy. Negative. Affirmative; Negative.

March 21, 23, 1917 – Immigration to the U.S should be further restricted by the illiteracy test. Affirmative; Affirmative.

March 28, 30, 31, 1917 – The single tax as advocated by Henry George is practicable. Negative; Negative; Affirmative.

April 4, 7, 1917 – The Federal Government should have charge of the conservation of the natural resources. Affirmative; Negative.

April 27, 1917 – United States should send an army to the front to cooperate with the Allies. No ruling.

October 5, 6, 1917 – The right to vote should not be denied on account of sex, constitutionality waived. Affirmative; Affirmative.

October 19, 26, 1917 – All immigrants that are physically sound and obedient to our laws, are desirable and should be encouraged to settle within our borders. Negative 2 to 1; Negative.

October 26, 1917 – Congress of the U.S. should enact a uniform divorce law. Affirmative.

November 2, 3, 1917 – The United States should adopt the single tax proposition as advocated by Henry George. Tie; Negative.

November 9, 10, 1917 – The U.S. government should own and control the railroads engaged in interstate commerce, constitutionality waived. Affirmative; Negative.

November 16, 17, 1917 – The U.S. should adopt the policy of subsidizing its merchant marine engaged in foreign trade. Affirmative; Affirmative.

November 23, 24, 1917 – North Carolina should adopt a workman’s compensation law. Affirmative; Negative.

January 18, 19, 1918 – All the nations now at war should agree to a gradual system of disarmament at the close of the world war? Negative; Affirmative.

January 25, 26, 1918 – Members of the president’s cabinet should be allowed a seat and voice in Congress. Negative; Negative.

February 1, 2, 1918 – The Federal Government should buy and operate the telegraph and telephone lines of the country. Affirmative; Negative.

February 8, 9, 1918 – The Monroe Doctrine should be continued as part of the permanent policy of the United States. Affirmative; Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 1, 2, 1918 – Labor unions are beneficial to society in the U.S. Negative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

March 22, 23, 1918 – Laws for the establishment of a minimum wage should be enacted in the U.S. Affirmative 3 to 0; Negative 2 to 1.

March 29, 30, 1918 – Pensions should be paid from public funds to needy mothers of dependent minor children. Affirmative; Negative.

April 5, 6, 1918 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Affirmative; Negative.

April 12, 13, 1918 – The United States should provide for national prohibition by constitutional amendment. Affirmative; Negative.

April 19, 20, 1918 – Compulsory military training should be required of all male students in American colleges. No ruling; Affirmative.

November 15, 1918 – Should the government own the railroads? Negative.

November 22, 1918 – Should there be compulsory military training? Affirmative.

November 29, 1918 – “An interesting debate on the question of women suffrage.” Negative.

January 24, 25, 1919 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Negative; Affirmative.

January 31, 1919 – Municipal ownership of public utilities should be adopted by all cities which have more than 5,000 population. Affirmative.

February 7, 1919 – The government should own and operate the Railroads. No ruling because they left to attend the basketball game.

February 8, 1919 – The U.S. should own and operate the rail roads. Negative.

February 21, 22, 1919 – Industrial disputes should be settled by compulsory arbitration. Affirmative; Affirmative.

March 1, 1919 – The Monroe Doctrine should be abandoned. Affirmative; Negative.

March 8, 1919 – All nations should form a league to enforce peace. Negative.

March 21, 22, 1919 – All revenues of the government – Federal, State, and local – should be derived from a single tax upon land values. Negative; Negative.

March 28, 29, 1919 – Vocational training should be introduced into the public schools of North Carolina. Negative; Affirmative.

April 11, 1919 – All nations should form a league to enforce peace. Affirmative.

April 18, 19, 1919 – The Federal Government should own and operate the railroads. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative.

October 3, 4, 1919 – The U.S. should establish a protectorate over Mexico. Affirmative; Affirmative.

October 8, 9, 1919 – The Government should own and operate the railroads. Affirmative; Affirmative.

October 17, 1919 – The New League of Nations should be adopted by Congress to preserve peace. Affirmative.

October 24, 1919 – Immigration to the United States should be further restricted by the Government. Affirmative.

October 29, November 1, 1919 – A minimum wage law should be adopted in all industries in N.C. Affirmative; Affirmative.

November 12, 14, 15, 1919 – The Shantung Settlement was justifiable. Negative 2 to 1; Negative; Negative 2 to 1.

November 19, 1919 – Compulsory military training should be adopted by the Senate of the United States. No ruling.

November 21, 22, 1919 – The U.S. should adopt a system of compulsory military training. Negative; Affirmative 2 to 1.

January 21, 23, 24, 1920 – The peace treaty should be adopted without reservations. Affirmative; Affirmative; Affirmative.

January 28, 19, 31, 1920 – Race segregation is the only solution of the race problem. Negative; Negative; Negative.

February 6, 7, 1920 – Labor through representatives of its own choice should have a voice in the management of industry; No decision reported, Negative.

February 20, 21, 1920 – The legislature of North Carolina should ratify the 19th amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

February 25, 27, 28, 1920 – The coal mines of the U.S. should be under control of the Federal Government. Affirmative; Affirmative 2 to 1, Negative.

March 3, 5, 1920 – The town and cities in North Carolina which have transportation system should own and control them. Affirmative; Negative.

March 10, 12, 13, 1920 – Ireland should be granted her independence. Negative; Affirmative Negative.

March 19, 1920 – Increased production is the best solution for the labor problem. Negative 2 to 1.

April 16, 17, 1920 – A system of vocational training should be adopted by all the public high schools in the state. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative.

October 6, 9, 1920 – England should recognize the independence of Ireland. Affirmative Negative.

October 8, 1920 – Ireland should be granted her independence. Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 13th, 1920 – The U.S. should adopt the League of Nations Covenant. Negative.

October 15th, 1920 – The U.S. should adopt the Covenant of the League of Nations. Affirmative.

October 20, 23, 1920 – Immigration should be further restricted than at present. Negative 2 to 1, Affirmative.

October 27, 29, 1920 – A compulsory system of arbitration for industrial disputes should be established in the United States. Affirmative; Negative.

October 30, 1920 – A system of compulsory arbitration of strikes for industrial disputes be adopted in the U.S. Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 3, 5, 6, 1920 – Labor unions on the whole are prejudicial to the best interest of the laboring classes. Affirmative; Affirmative; Negative.

November 20, 1920 – A formal alliance between France and the U.S. for the protection and advancement of their common interests would be expedient. Negative.

November 24, 26, 27, 1920 – There should be a minimum wage law enacted by the legislature of North Carolina. Affirmative; Negative; Negative.

December 10, 11, 1920 – The principle of the income tax is just. Negative 2 to 1; Affirmative.

January 19, 1921 – The pardoning power should be taken away from the governor of North Carolina and vested in a pardoning board. Negative 3 to 0.

January 28, 29, February 2, 1921 – The principle of the closed shop should obtain in American industry. Negative; Negative; Affirmative 3 to 0.

February 4, 1921 – The principle of closed shop should obtain in American industry. Negative 3 to 0.

February 5, 1921 – The annexation of Cuba to the U.S. should be for the best interest of the U.S. Affirmative.

February 9, 1921 – The educational test as a qualification for voting should be made more strict in North Carolina. Negative 3 to 0.

February 18, 1921 – The President of the United States should be elected by the direct vote of the people. Negative.

March 11, 12, 1921 – North Carolina should adopt the initiative and referendum. Negative 3 to 0; Affirmative.

March 16, 1921 – The best interests of the United States demand a prompt and substantial increase of the army and navy. Negative.

March 23, 25, 1921 – North Carolina should enact a law prohibiting children under fourteen years of age from working in factories, mills, or shops. Affirmative; Affirmative 3 to 0.

April 16, 1921 – North Carolina should adopt workman's compensation laws. Affirmative.

April 20, 22, 1921 – The Federal Government should have exclusive control of all corporations doing interstate business, constitutionality granted. Affirmative; No ruling.

October 5, 7, 8, 1921 – Ireland should have complete independence from Great Britain. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1, Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 12, 14, 1921 – The United States should grant the Philippines complete independence. Negative 3 to 0, Negative 2 to 1.

October 19, 21, 22, 1921 – All professional colleges should require at least two years of college work for admission. Affirmative 3 to 0; Negative 2 to 1, Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 26, 28, 1921 – The electoral college should be abolished and the president elected by a direct vote of the people. Affirmative; No ruling.

November 2, 1921 – We should have a state censorship of movie fictions in North Carolina. Negative 2 to 1.

November 4, 5, 1921 – North Carolina should have a state censorship of movies. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 8, 12, 1921 – Life imprisonment with restricted pardoning power of the governor should be substituted for capital punishment. No ruling; Affirmative 2 to 1.

December 2, 1921 – The U.S should adopt the policy of gradual disarmament. Affirmative.

December 7, 1921 – Free employment bureau should be established by N.C. Affirmative.

January 22, 1922 – The Federal Government should own and operate the coal mines. Negative 2 to 1.

February 8, 11, 1922 – Labor should have an interest in management and profits of incorporated industries. Affirmative; Affirmative.

February 24, 25, 1922 – The large cities should have women as well as men on the police force. Affirmative; Affirmative 3 to 0.

April 28, 1922 – The closed shops should obtain in American industries. No ruling.

October 11, 1922 – The bonus bill be enacted by the U.S. Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 20, 1922 – The cooperating marketing plan should be adopted by the farmers of North Carolina. Negative 2 to 1.

October 25, 27, 1922 – Fraternities should be abolished from Wake Forest College. Negative; Affirmative.

November 15, 17, 1922 – Immigration to the United States should be restricted. Negative 2 to 1; No ruling.

November 22, 1922 – Professional schools should require two years of academic work. Affirmative 3 to 0.

December 6, 1922 – Ireland should be granted home rule. Negative 3 to 0.

January 12, 1923 – A cabinet form of government modeled after the British system should be adopted by the United States. Negative 2 to 1.

January 17, 19, 1923 – The Federal Government should own and operate the railroads of the United States. Negative 3 to 0; Negative 2 to 1.

January 24, 26, 1923 – The Federal Government should own and operate the coal mines of the United States. Negative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1.

January 31, February 2, 1923 – All railway labor disputes should be submitted for arbitration to a Federal Board with compulsory powers. Negative 2 to 1; No ruling.

February 9, 1923 – Congress should enact a law providing for the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. Affirmative 3 to 0.

February 21, 23, 1923 – Employers should abandon the principle of the open shop. No ruling; Affirmative 1 to 2.

February 28, 1923 – European immigration into the United States should be prohibited for a period of two years. Negative 3 to 0.

March 7, 9, 1923 – The several states should establish courts of industrial relations similar to that of Kansas. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative.

March 14, 16, 1923 – The employers, as such, in each industrial corporation, should be permitted to elect from their own ranks members of the board of directors of corporations, all directors to have equal rights and powers. Affirmative; Affirmative 3 to 0.

March 23, 1923 – The United States government should establish a system of unemployment insurance for the employees of American corporate industries. Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 28, 30, 1923 – Congress should enact legislation providing for a sales tax. Affirmative; Negative 3 to 0.

April 11, 13, 1923 – The United States in joint action with England, France, Japan, and Italy should recognize the Soviet government of Russia. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1.

April 18, 20, 1923 – The United States should maintain a navy or sufficient strength for police duty only, regardless of the policy of other nations. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative.

April 25, 1923 – All public revenues should be raised by a single tax on land values, constitutionality granted. Negative 3 to 0.

April 27, 1923 – Tax exempt securities should be prohibited by an amendment to the Federal Constitution. No ruling.

May 2, 1923 – The Constitution of North Carolina should be so amended as to allow the Initiative and Referendum in state-wide legislation. No ruling.

October 18, 1923 – The U.S. should adopt a policy of further material restriction of immigration. Affirmative.

October 23, 1923 – The several states should adopt an Industrial Court Law similar to that of Kansas. Affirmative.

November 2, 1923 – The Ku Klux Klan in its avowed principles and practices are contrary to the spirit of Americanism. Negative 2 to 1.

November 6, 1923 – A parliamentary form of government should be adopted in the United States. Negative.

November 13, 16, 1923 – France should withdraw from the Ruhr. Negative.; Affirmative 3 to 0.

November 22, 1923 – The United States should grant the Philippines their independence. Negative 2 to 1.

November 27, 1923 – The U.S. should enter the permanent court of International Justice as advocated by President Harding. Negative.

November 30, 1923 – The United States should join the permanent court of International Justice. Negative 3 to 0.

December 1, 7, 1923 – The principles of organized labor are a menace to the public from an economic and political standpoint. Affirmative; Negative.

December 11, 14, 1923 – Meredith College should be coordinated with Wake Forest College at Wake Forest. Affirmative; Negative 2 to 1.

January 11, 1924 – Congress should pass the Soldier's Bonus Bill. No ruling.

January 25, 1924 – The United States should enter the League of Nations. Negative 3 to 0.

February 19, 22, 1924 – The U.S. should adopt the Bock Peace Plan. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative 3 to 0.

February 26, 1924 – The U.S. should grant the Philippine Islands their independence. No ruling.

March 4, 7, 1924 – Each state should establish free employment bureaus. Negative 2 to 1; No ruling.

March 11, 14, 1924 – Coeducation should be adopted in the higher institutions of learning. No ruling; Negative 2 to 1.

March 18, 21, 1924 – The U.S. should adopt the Cabinet Parliamentary form of Government. Negative 3 to 0; Negative 2 to 1.

March 25, 28, 1924 – the Inter-Allied war debt should be cancelled. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

April 1, 1924 – Municipalities should own and operate their public utilities. Affirmative 2 to 1.

April 8, 11, 1924 – The Monroe Doctrine should not be maintained. Negative 3 to 0; Negative 2 to 1.

May 6, 9, 1924 – The Federal Government is justified in exempting American coastwise shipping from paying tolls at the Panama Canal. Affirmative 3 to 0; Affirmative 3 to 0.

October 14, 1924 – Wake Forest College should adopt the quarter system. Negative 3 to 0.

October 31, 1924 – Amendments to the United States Constitution should be voted on by the people instead of by the Legislatures. Negative.

November 7, 1924 – The present bill for the exclusion of the Japanese from the United States is unjustifiable. Affirmative.

November 14, 18, 1924 – Colleges and universities should put less stress on intercollegiate athletics. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative 3 to 0.

November 25, 1924 – The Ku Klux Klan, as an organization, is more detrimental than beneficial to the country. Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 28, December 2, 1924 – Our schools should furnish free textbooks. Affirmative 3 to 0; Negative 3 to 0.

December 5, 9, 1924 – There should be a minimum wage established by law. Affirmative 3 to 0; Negative 3 to 0.

December 12, 1924 – The Philippine Islands should be given their independence. Negative 2 to 1.

January 13, 1925 – The electoral college should be abolished and the President be elected by direct vote of people. Affirmative 3 to 0.

February 17, 20, 1925 – The recent Wagon Bill passed by the legislature should be repealed. Negative; Negative.

February 18, 1925 – The proposed Wagon Bill should be adapted. Negative.

February 24, 25, 27, 1925 – The U.S. should enter the World Court. Negative; No ruling, Affirmative.

March 3, 4, 6, 1925 – The United States should adopt the Cabinet Parliamentary form of Government. No ruling; Negative Affirmative.

March 10, 11, 13, 1925 – All representatives in the lower house of Congress should be elected for a term of four years. No ruling, Negative; No ruling.

March 17, 20, 1925 – The student body of Wake Forest College should organize a student publication society for the purpose of financing and publishing the student publications. Affirmative; Affirmative.

March 31, April 1, 1925 – Organized Labor should enter politics as a separate party. No ruling, Negative.

April 7, 1925 – The British system of unemployment insurance should be adopted by the U.S. Negative.

April 14, 15, 17 1925 – An excess profits tax should be made a part of our fed–fiscal system. Negative; Negative; Negative 3 to 0.

April 21, 22, 1925 – The powers of the Federal Supreme Court to declare statutes unconstitutional should be restricted. No ruling; Negative.

May 1, 1925 – The prohibition amendment should be repealed. Affirmative 2 to 1.

May 13, 1925 – The Japanese exclusion act should be repealed. Negative.

October 13, 14, 16, 1925 – An amendment to the U.S. Constitution should be adopted giving Congress power to establish and enforce by appropriate legislation, uniform marriage and divorce laws. Affirmative; Affirmative; Affirmative 3 to 0.

October 20, 23, 1925 – Capital punishment should be retained as the penalty for pre–meditated murder. No ruling; Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 17, 18, 1925 – The Federal Government should legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers. Negative 3 to 0; Negative.

October 30, 1925 – The manufacture and use of light wines and beers should be legalized by the Federal Government. Negative 2 to 1.

November 10, 11, 1925 – The U.S. government should own and operate the coal mines. Negative; Negative 2 to 1.

November 18, 20, 1925 – In a democracy, the parliamentary form of government is more preferable than the presidential form. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative 3 to 0.

November 25, 27, 1925 – The U.S. should enter the World Court as proposed by President Harding. Affirmative 3 to 0; Negative 2 to 1.

December 2, 4, 1925 – The Barrett Resolution, as passed by the State Convention, will be detrimental to the best interest of the Baptist education in the state. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

December 8, 11, 1925 – Smoking should be allowed in the N.C. Women’s Colleges. Negative; Negative 2 to 1.

January 8, 1926 – A third major political party in the U.S. would be for the best interest of Representation government. No ruling.

February 16, 17, 19, 1926 – The Ku Klux Klan should be outlawed by the Federal Government. Negative; Negative.

February 23, 24, 26, 1926 – Capital punishment should be abolished in the United States. Negative; Negative 3 to 0; Negative.

March 2, 5, 1926 – The U.S. should recognize the Soviet Government of Russia. Affirmative; Affirmative.

March 10, 12, 1926 – The government should own and operate the coal mines. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative.

March 17, 24, 1926 – The U.S. should grant immediate independence to the Philippine Islands. No ruling; Negative.

March 31, 1926 – A knowledge of birth control should be promoted as conducive to public good. Negative 2 to 1.

April 7, 1926 – Coeducation should be adopted by the higher institutions of learning in the United States. Affirmative 3 to 0.

April 16, 1926 – Vocational education should be adopted by the high schools of N.C.

April 21, 23, 1926 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Negative; Affirmative.

May 12, 1926 – A state brand for the censorship of motion pictures should be adopted. Affirmative 3 to 0.

October 15, 1926 – North Carolina should adopt the Australian Ballot System of voting in all elections. Affirmative 3 to 0.

October 22, 1926 – The United States grant the Philippine Islands their immediate independence. Negative 2 to 1.

October 29, 1926 – The United States should control the market price of cotton (constitutionality conceded). Negative 2 to 1.

November 5, 9, 1926 – Immigration into the United States should be still further restricted. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 12, 16, 1926 – Every operator of a motor vehicle in North Carolina be required to have an individual state driver’s license, and that no person under seventeen years of age be granted a license. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

November 30, December 3, 1926 – The wife should have as much rights and freedom in and to the family income and property as the husband. Affirmative 3 to 0; Affirmative 3 to 0.

November 12, 1926 – Resolved, that every person operating a motor vehicle in North Carolina should be required to hold an individual driver’s license, and that no person under 17 years of age be granted a license Negative 2-1.

February 8th, 1927 – The rotation of Supreme Court judges in N.C. should be abolished. Negative.

March 1, 3, 1927 – The appointment of judges in this country by the chief executive of each jurisdiction is preferable to their election by popular vote. Negative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 8, 10, 1927 – Military training should be made compulsory in all colleges in the United States. Negative 2 to 1; Negative.

March 22, 1927 – The Volstead act should be modified so as to punish the manufacture and sales of light wines and beers. Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 29, 31, 1927 – War, except in cases of invasion or internal rebellion, should be declared by direct vote of the people. Negative 3 to 0; No ruling.

April 8, 1927 – A Federal Department of Education should be established as proposed in the Curtis Reed Bill. Affirmative 3 to 0.

May 6, 1927 – The dissemination of knowledge of birth control by contraceptive methods should be legalized throughout the United States. Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 7, 1927 – The Philippine Islands should be granted their complete and immediate independence. Affirmative 3 to 0.

October 14, 1927 – The butt end of the goat is the butting kind [weird topic and illegible]. No ruling.

October 20, 21, 1927 – The United States should abandon the Protective Tariff Policy. Affirmative; Negative.

October 27, 28, 1927 – The air forces of the United States should be organized under one department of aeronautics. Negative; Negative 2 to 1.

November 3, 4, 1927 – The cabinet of the United States should sit and vote in Congress. Negative; Negative 3 to 0.

November 11, 1927 – debate was not held but rather a discussion by several presenters on buses, him, and commences the “war.” This was the period of substantial antiwar movements in the US.

November 17, 18, 1927 – The Federal Constitution should be amended giving Congress the exclusive power to enact uniform marriage and divorce laws in the United States. Affirmative; Affirmative 2 to 1.

December 1, 2, 1927 – The Amendment to the U.S. Constitution enabling Congress to regulate child labor should be ratified by several states. Affirmative; Negative 2 to 1.

December 8, 1927 – The dissemination of knowledge of birth control by contraception should be made legal. Affirmative 2 to 1.

January 6, 1928 – Congress should have power to nullify decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court declaring federal laws. Affirmative.

February 14, 1928 – Resolved the world powers should establish a world court of arbitration that would settle all international disputes. Unanimous Affirmative.

March 9, 1928 – The exercise of legislative authority in the control of the specific content of courses offered in educational institutions is contrary to public welfare. Negative 2 to 1.

March 9, 1928 – Resolved, That state censorship of motion pictures should be adopted in the United States. Affirmative.

March 16, 1928 – The United States and Canada should jointly improve the St. Lawrence river between Lakes Ontario and Montreal for navigation and power in accordance with recommendations of the International Investigating Commission. Negative 2 to 1.

March 22, 23, 24, 1928 – Romance is a more lasting form of literature than realism. Affirmative 3 to 0; Negative; Affirmative 3 to 0.

March 1, 1928 – State censorship of motion pictures should be adopted in the U.S. Affirmative.

March 8, 1928 – The exercise of legislative authority in the control of specific content of courses offered in educational institutions is contrary to public welfare. Negative 2 to 1.

March 15, 1928 – The United States and Canada should jointly improve the St. Lawrence river between Lakes Ontario and Montreal for navigation and power in accordance with recommendations of the International Investigating Commission. Negative 3 to 0.

April 19, 20, 1928 – Foreign countries should abandon their extraterritorial policies in China. Affirmative; No ruling.

May 3, 1928 – The U.S. should adopt the policy of subsidizing the merchant marine. No ruling.

May 4, 1928 – A little affectionate demonstration is morally right. No ruling.

October 12, 19, 1928 – An amendment to the U.S. Constitution should be adopted, giving Congress power to establish and enforce by appropriate legislation, uniform laws as to marriage and divorce. Affirmative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 16, 1928 – Congress of the United States should enact a uniform marriage and divorce law. Affirmative 2-1.

October 23, 25, 26, 1928 – State censorship of motion pictures should be adopted by the U.S. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1; Negative 3 to 0.

October 30, November 1, 1928 – The exercise of legislative authority in the control of the specific content of courses offered in educational institutions is contrary to public welfare. Negative 2 to 1; Negative 2 to 1.

November 2, 1928 – The legislative body should not have power to control subjects taught in school. Negative 3 to 0.

November 9, 1928 – The U.S. should recognize the present government of Russia. No ruling.

November 13, 1928 – The United States and Canada should jointly improve the St. Lawrence River. Negative 2 to 1.

November 16, 17, 1928 – The United States and Canada should jointly improve the St. Lawrence river between Lakes Ontario and Montreal for navigation and power in accordance with recommendations of the International Investigating Commission. No ruling; Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 20, 23, 1928 – The Federal Government should legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative 3 to 0.

November 27, 30, 1928 – The Philippine Islands should be granted immediate independence. Negative 3 to 0; Negative 3 to 0.

December 7, 1928 – Further issues of tax-exempt securities should be prohibited by an amendment to the Federal Constitution. Negative 3 to 0.

December 11, 1928 – The jury system should be abolished. Negative.

February 5, 12, 14, 1929 – The honor system at Wake Forest should be abolished. Affirmative 3 to 0; Affirmative; Negative 3 to 0.

February 19, 21, 1929 – The U.S. should be vindicated in adopting the Kellogg Peace Pact. Negative; Negative 2 to 1.

March 12, 1929 – The present system of intercollegiate athletics at Wake Forest College should be abolished. Negative.

March 19, 1929 – The East End of a West-bound billy goat is the butt end. No ruling.

March 22, 1929 – The [preachers] destroy more chickens than the hawks. Negative 2 to 1.

April 9, 1929 – All signs, except those posted up by the State Highway Commission, should be removed from all public roads. Affirmative.

April 11, 1929 – Wake Forest should abandon court of control. Negative 3 to 0.

April 16, 1929 – The cabinet system of government modeled after the British system should be adopted. Negative.

April 23, 1929 – The Baptists should use the monthly allowance, now given to ministerial students, for the general upkeep of the school rather than to those students. Negative 2 to 1.

April 30, 1929 – Immigration Law of 1924 should be amended to admit Japanese on the same basis as Europeans. Negative 3 to 1 (*Old Gold & Black* reported decision as Negative 3-10).

October 18, 1929 – The Philippines should be granted their immediate independence. Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 1, 1929 – The Curtis-Reed Bill, providing for a Department of Education, should be passed. Negative.

November 19, 1929 – The expansion of the chain store system is detrimental to the best interest of the American people. Negative.

December 3, 1929 – The Freshmen should be allowed to abolish their caps. Negative.

December 6, 1929 – The system of compulsory chapel attendance should be abolished. Affirmative 2 to 1.

February 11, 1930 – Wake Forest College should be made a co-educational institution. No ruling.

February 21, 1930 – Lincoln was a greater man than Washington. Tie.

February 28, 1930 – A student, in order to be eligible for the presidency of the Wake Forest student body, must have been enrolled at Wake Forest at least two years previous to his nomination. Negative.

March 11, 1930 – The United States should enter the League of Nations. Affirmative.

March 14, 1930 – The theory of evolution as applied to man should be included in the high school science courses. Affirmative 2 to 1.

April 1, 1930 – Result, That Wake Forest and Meredith should be combined. Affirmative.

April 11, 18, 1930 – The Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed. (Prohibition) Negative; Affirmative 2 to 1.

April 29, 1930 – Final examinations should be abolished at Wake Forest College. No ruling.

May 2, 1930 – Junior Colleges should be abolished. Negative 2 to 1.

June 1930 – England should grant India her independence. No ruling.

October 23, 1930 – “Famming” [sic] should be abolished in North Carolina. Negative.

October 27, 1930 – The U.S. should enter the World Court without reservation. Negative.

October 30, November 17, 1930 – Capital punishment should be abolished in North Carolina. Negative 3 to 0; Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 3, 1930 – Three-fourths vote of a jury should be made sufficient to convict. Affirmative.

November 19, 1930 – The expansion of chain stores is detrimental to the best interest of the American people. Affirmative.

November 24, 1930 – A fork is more beneficial to humanity than a knife. Negative 2 to 1.

November 30, 1930 – The Eighteenth Amendment should be abolished. Affirmative.

December 4, 1930 – The bachelors’ life is more desirable than married life. Negative.

December 8, 1930 – Installment buying is detrimental to life in America. Affirmative 2 to 1.

December 15, 1930 – Wake Forest College should offer B.A. and B.S. degrees to women. Negative 2 to 1.

March 9, 24, 1931 – Birth control would be a practical benefit to society. Affirmative; Affirmative.

March 12, 1931 – The nations of the world should adopt a policy of free trade. Negative 2 to 1.

April 13, 16, 1931 – The man who invented sugar coating for pills was a benefactor to humanity. Affirmative 3 to 0; Affirmative 2 to 1.

April 20, 1931 – Several states should enact legislation providing for compulsory unemployment insurance, to which the employer should contribute. Affirmative 2 to 1.

April 23, 1931 – The nations of the world should enact legislation providing for compulsory unemployment insurance to which the employer should contribute. Negative 2 to 1.

May 14, 1931 – College fraternities are evil. Affirmative 2 to 1.

October 1931 – Resolved that the United States should recognize the Soviet government. Affirmative.

November 16, 1931 – The city manager form of government should be adopted by all cities in North Carolina of over 10,000 population. Affirmative.

December 7, 1931 – Wake Forest College should allow and supervise dances in the college gymnasium in order to abolish the existing evils of present fraternity dances. Affirmative.

December 14, 1931 – The United States is justified in interfering in the Japanese-Chinese struggle. Affirmative.

January 18, 1932 – The rules for chapel attendance should be made more strict. Affirmative 2-1.

February 29, March 1, 1932 – The U.S. should officially enter the Chino-Japanese War. No ruling; Negative.

March 14, 1932 – The U.S. should cancel the allied debts contracted during the World War. No ruling.

April 18, April 25, 1932 – The State should set up and maintain a uniform banking system. Both No ruling.

May 2, 1932 – All of the allied debts contracted during the war should be cancelled. Affirmative.

May 9, 1932 – the United states Government should pay the World War Veterans their bonus in full immediately. Negative 2 to 1.

October 17, 1932 – The present prohibition law should be abolished in the United States. No ruling.

November 7, 1932 – Wake Forest's colors should be changed immediately from Old Gold and Black to red and white. Affirmative. (weird).

November 14, 1932 – Modern parents are too lenient in controlling their children. Affirmative.

November 17, 1932 – Meredith College is detrimental to the wellbeing of Wake Forest. No ruling.

November 27, 1932 – Freshmen cabs should be reinstated on the Wake Forest campus. No ruling.

December 15, 1932 – The United States Government should grant England more time to pay the War Debt. Affirmative.

January 9, 1933 – Germany's request for "Arms Equality" should be honored. Negative.

February 6, 1933 – North Carolina should accept the sales tax. Negative.

February 13, 1933 – The present public school system in N.C. should be changed immediately. Negative.

February 16, 1933 – Congress should enact uniform marriage and divorce laws. No ruling.

February 23, 1933 – The Meredith B.Y.P.U. Social is of more importance to Wake Forest students than the Inauguration. Negative.

March 6, 1933 – North Carolina should adopt the initiative and referendum with reference to ordinary law. Affirmative.

March 20, 1933 – Socialism would contribute more to the public welfare than capitalism. Affirmative.

March 30, 1933 – Hitler's present policy will prove to be beneficial to the interests of the German people as a nation. No ruling.

April 3, 1933 – The jury system should be abolished in the United States. Affirmative.

May 4, 1933 – Meredith and Wake Forest should be combined. Affirmative 2 to 1.

May 15, 1933 – The United States should own and operate the railroads. Affirmative.

October 9, 1933 – Moonbeams passing through a network of leaves are more powerful in affecting mental attitude than plain moonbeams. Negative.

October 23, 1933 – Germany is justified in withdrawing from the League of Nations. Negative.

October 31, 1933 – N.C. should vote dry next week. Negative.

November 14, 1933 – The U.S. Government should recognize Russia. Affirmative.

November 20, 1933 – The moving pictures has a tendency to a lowering of moral standards in the United States of America. Negative.

November 28, 1933 – A beautiful sunset is more effective in making love than a new moon. Affirmative.

December 4, 1933 – Capitalism has failed in the United States of America. Affirmative.

December 12, 1933 – The present system of capitalism in the U.S. should be abolished. No ruling.

January 9, 1934 – A rooster with the toothache is in more pain than a fish with coins [not sure]. No ruling.

January 15, 1934 – The automobile has done more for the furtherance of industry than the R.R. trains. Negative.

February 12, 1934 – Examinations should be abolished at Wake Forest College. Negative.

February 21, 1934 – The National Government should be given power to license farmers. Affirmative.

February 1934 – The US should have compulsory controls of farming under a quota–licensing system. Affirmative.

March 5, 1934 – A man is more susceptible to love than a woman. Affirmative.

March 6, 1934 – The United States Government was justified in taking over the airlines. Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 13, 16, May 1, 1934 – The U.S. Government should own and control the radio broadcasting facilities. Negative 2 to 1; Affirmative 2 to 1; Negative.

September 24, 1934 – The voters of N.C. should adopt the proposed constitution. No ruling.

November 13, 19, 1934 – Japan should be allowed to have a Navy equal in strength to the Navy of the United States. Affirmative; Negative 2 to 1.

February 11, 1935 – The U.S. Government should own and operate all forms of transportation. No ruling.

February 12, 1935 – The United States should ratify the protocol for adherence to the World Court. Negative 2 to 1.

February 26, 1935 – The United States should legalize birth control. Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 4, 1935 – The U.S. Government should control the production and prices of agriculture. Negative.

March 12, 1935 – Capital punishment should be abolished in North Carolina. Affirmative 2 to 1.

March 26, 1935 – The Federal Government should control all public utilities. Affirmative.

April 1, 1935 – The Soldier’s Bonus should be payed immediately. Negative.

April 8, 1935 – The whipping post as a punishment for certain crimes should be [resorted] to in N.C. Affirmative.

November 4, 1935 – Wake Forest College should build a new dormitory instead of completing Gore field. Affirmative.

December 3, 1935 – A written constitution such as the one we have in these United States today is a hindrance to progress. Negative.

December 12, 1935 – The New Deal legislation should be abolished. Negative.

January 1936 – resolved: that Italy is justified in pursuing a policy of armed conquests in Ethiopia.

February 24, 1936 – Wake Forest should become a member of the Southern Conference. Negative.

March 3, 1936 – There should be federal supervision of divorce laws in the United States. Negative.

March 17, 1936 – Wake Forest should be coed! No ruling.

March 23, 1936 – Germany is justified in breaking the Locarno Treaty. No ruling.

April 6, 1936 – Representation in the U.S. Congress should be based on vocation. Negative.

April 28, 1936 – The trustees of Wake Forest College should allow dances on the campus. Affirmative.

October 5, 1936 – All trucks of more than five-ton capacity should be banned from travel on public highways. Negative.

October 26, 1936 – Transfer students should have the same general rating on the campus as freshmen, for a minimum period of one semester. No ruling.

November 16, 1936 – The Spanish Resolution will ultimately be voted as an [augmenting] more in world progress. No ruling.

February 22, 1937 – Congress should adopt the plan of the president as to changes in the judiciary. Negative.

February 1937– Roosevelt’s proposal to increase membership in the Supreme Court Negative – debated by both Societies.

April 12, 1937 – Workers are justified in striking in any form. Affirmative 2 to 1.

November 1, 1937 – Wake Forest should have a central dining hall owned and operated by the college on a non-profit basis. Affirmative.

November 25, 1937 – All colleges and universities should require four years of academic work before admitting students into their professional schools. Affirmative.

November 28, 1938 – A beautiful sunset is more effective in [more] love than a new moon. No ruling.

December 5, 1938 – We should have a compulsory test for syphilis before marriage. No ruling.

December 5, 1938 – Mercy killing should be legalized. No ruling.

December 5, 1938 – Non-American activities (such as Fascism and Communism) should be suppressed in the United States. No ruling.

April 10, 1939 – The man who invented sure coating for pills was a benefactor of humanity. No ruling.

April 10, 1939 – The American people should be educated in scientific methods of birth control. No ruling.

September 25, 1939 – True patriotism would keep us out of war. No ruling.

October 9, 1939 – Seniors should be served breakfast in bed by freshmen. No ruling.

November 11, 1939 – The United States should follow a policy of strict isolation (economic and military), toward all nations engaged in civil or national conflict outside the Western Hemisphere. Society Day - awarded to Phi’s.

November 20, 1939 – Wake Forest College should adopt the quarter system of school terms. No ruling.

February 1, 1940 – The United States Government shown own and operate the Railroads. Founders Day - awarded to Phi’s.

March 11, 1940 – The U.S. should have a national referendum before declaring war. No ruling.

October 19, 1940 – the Nations of the Western Hemisphere should form a permanent union. Society Day - awarded to Phi’s.

January 29, 1941 – The United States should adopt a policy requiring compulsory military training for every male citizen before he reaches the age of 23. Founders Day – Phi’s win.

February 3, 1941 – That the place of woman is in the home. No ruling.

February 24, 1941 – The Philippine Islands be given absolute independence. No ruling.

March 31, 1941 – We should have women in or society. No ruling.

November 8, 1941 – The Federal Government should regulate by law all labor unions, constitutionality conceded. Society Day, the Phis lost.

January 27, 1942 – After the war the nations should form a new federation to adopt the eight Churchill–Roosevelt points. Founder’s Day Negative.

February 2, 1942 – Wake Forest should have coeds. No ruling.

April 5, 1943 – The voting age in the U.S. should be lowered from 21 to 18. Negative.

July 5, 1943 – [War] marriage is not a good policy. Negative.

July 19, 1943 – The United Nations should enact a long-range policy of control on the Axis nations after the war. No ruling.

August 2, 1943 (joint debate with Eu) – Resolved: That the allied nations should adopt a long-range policy of control over the axis nations.

August 16, 1943 – The maximum education for the minimum is more democratic than the minimum education for the maximum. Negative.

November 8, 1943 – The centipede suffers more from athlete’s foot than the giraffe from sore throat. Negative.

January 3, 1944 – The model A is more likely to break down than a 10-year old mule. Negative.

January 10, 1944 – A centipede suffers more with athlete’s foot than a giraffe with sore throat. Negative.

February 1944 (Joint debate with Eu) – resolved: That the United States should participate in establishing a reconstituted league of Nations after the war. Non–Decision debate.

April 24, 1944 – Roosevelt is a better leader than Churchill. No ruling.

July 3, 1944 – Should Roosevelt or Dewey be elected this fall? Affirmative.

October 9, 1944 – The Federal Government should take over public schools. Negative.

December 11, 1944 – The minimum voting age should be lowered in the state of N.C. by legislature enactment from 21 years of age to 18 years of age. No ruling.

February 18, 1945 – The face in the moon is a woman. No ruling.

April 9, 1945 – Power of labor unions should be controlled by government agencies. Negative.

October 1945 – Resolved: the atomic bomb will be detrimental to humanity. Affirmative.

June 25, 1945 – There should be a peace time compulsory military training for all eighteen-year-olds. Tie.

1945 – Resolved: The Atomic Bomb will be detrimental to Humanity.

1950 October 2 – Girls flirting is justified – Betty Isabell and Joanne Matthews, L. W. Pullen and Bo Medlin, Neg.; “Dave Clark, president, awarded the decision to the girls”.

1947 March – Billed as the “Battle of the Sexes” debate pitting a women’s teams vs a men’s team. “The males predominated” Edward Sharp, Elliot Steward & Herbert Paschal vs Minda Kennedy Louisburg, Evelyn Pittman & Pauline Wilder. *Rocky Mountain Telegram*, March 24, 1947, p 14.

1953, October – Resolved: It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.

1954 – Full many of flower is born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance on the campus air.

October 20, 1954 – The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rocks the world.

EUZELIAN LITERARY SOCIETY DEBATE TOPICS

1835-1960

The Euzelian list of topics complements the previous entry for the Philomathesian society. The Eus were more intentional in avoiding controversy with political topics than were the Phis. This became less the case after the turn-of-the-century and differences were basically gone by the turn of the century. The issues addressed were similar with both societies. Some often-repeated topics were, however, exclusive to a given society.



Euzelian Hall 1887

On occasion a joint debate would be held but those arrangements were not easy to set up. They became more common in the new century but joint debates did happen in 1800s. For example, the May 19, 1874 Phi minutes spoke of a joint appearance in the – societies on “Monday night preceding the commencement of a joint debate in the College Chapel, “The nature which shall be comic for the entertainment of the public.” A resolution was offered and debated in an earlier 1947 March meeting illustrates the level of detail of the care taken with issues¹. We did not find evidence

¹ 1874 – Minutes Euzelian, March 7, motion by A. L. Dixon – Rules for Joint Debate
Resolved that we meet in joint debate with the Philomathesian Society four times a session. The first meeting to be held on the first Friday night in October, the second on the first Friday night in December, the third on the first Friday night in March, the fourth of the first Friday night in May, and that it be governed by the following laws.
I. The meeting shall be held in the chapel.
II. One half of the member of both societies shall constitute a quorum.

that either the resolution passed or the regularized debates took place. There was a joint debate two years later in 1876.²

The Euzelian collection remains incomplete with three time periods yet to be extracted from the societies minutes³. When time and resources allow, they will be added. The expectation is the topics of three periods will reflect consistency with the Phis and Eu’s own topic selection represented here.

Elizabeth Carroll, prior to this project, compiled the Eu topics from the societies founding until disbursement for the Civil War and appear in the ZSR Archives. Chris Miller, a former communication graduate student deserves credit for compiling many of the Euzelian topics.

- III. The officers shall be the President, vice president, secretary and the two disputants to be elected by the Societies in the regular session whose term of office shall continue to meetings.
 - IV. The President for the term commencing October 1874 shall be elected by the Philomathesian Society and Vice Pres. by the Euzelian Society. The president for the term commencing March 1875 shall be elected by the Euzelian Society and Vice Pres. by the Philomathesian Society and secretary by the Philomathesian society, thus alternating for all succeeding terms. Each society shall elect a disputant.
 - V. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the meeting of the society, preserve order, and enforce Mell’s parliamentary rules.
 - VI. It shall also be the president’s duty to appoint a committee of four, two from each Society at the beginning of each term whose duty shall be to select queries for discussion and to report at each meeting the query for the next meeting. He shall also appoint at each meeting the members, five from each society to open the discussion of succeeding debates. In the division of speakers he shall not appoint more than three members of each society on the same side. After those appointed have finished speaking, the question shall then be open to the miscellaneous discussion, the silent members having the preference. He shall also at the beginning of each term appoint a doorkeeper to serve during his term.
 - VII. It shall be the duties of the vice president to preside in the presence absence.
 - VIII. It shall be the duty of the secretary to record all proceedings of society to be read at each succeeding meeting.
 - IX. It shall be the duty of each inspector to note all violations of the laws of his respective Society and report the same to his Society in regular sessions.
 - X. No member shall speak more than twice on any question limiting both speeches to ten minutes each.
 - XI. Done but active members and honorary members of both Societies shall be admitted to the meeting.
 - XII. Each Society shall bear is proportional part of all expenses incurred.
 - XIII. All questions shall be decided by a majority vote of the members present.
- The following shall be the order of business, 1 call to order, 2 roll call, 3 prayer, 4 read proceedings, 5 discussion of query, 6 reports of committees, 7 appointment of speakers and committees, 8 adjournment.

² Euzelian Minutes, June 5th, 1876.

³ To be Added August 1869 to May 1873; September 1911 to May 1914; October 1916 to October 1927

May 23, 1835 – Is it judicious in the government to force the Indians to move contrary to their own wills? Decided in the negative.

June 6, 1835 – Has there been more advantage derived from the printing press or the mariner’s compass? Decided in the negative.

June 20, 1835 – Should it be the policy in the North Carolina to adopt a liberal system of internal improvements? Decided in the affirmative by majority of 8 votes.

July 18, 1835 – Is there more happiness enjoyed among the uncivilized part of mankind? Decided in the affirmative.

August 17, 1835 – Should it be policy in North Carolina to establish a penitentiary? Decided in the affirmative.

October 10, 1835 – Should it be public policy in the United States to recharter the Bank? Decided in the affirmative.

October 24, 1835 – Is the legislator vested with the power of instructing her Senators? Decided in the affirmative.

March 25, 1836 – Is it better for an uncivilized nation to have a monarchical or republican government? Decided in the affirmative.

April 8, 1836 – Ought capital punishment to be inflicted under any circumstance? Decided in the negative.

April 23, 1836 – Had England a right to tax America? Decided in the negative.

May 14, 1836 – Is one positive writing a stronger evidence than a train of circumstantial proofs? Decided in the negative.

June 5, 1836 – Was France justifiable in interfering in the war between Great Britain and the United States? Decided in the affirmative.

July 30, 1836 – Is a statesman more of an advantage to his country than a warrior? Decided in the negative.

October 21, 1836 – Would the United States have been justifiable acclaiming war against France because she would not release (?) Lafayette? Decided in the negative.

April 29, 1837 – Are niches more useful in case of an invasion than arms? Decided in the negative.

May 13, 1837 – Was Lafayette activated by love of liberty or fame when he came to assist America in the revolutionary struggle? Decided in the negative.

June 9, 1837 – Was it interest France fell for America when she assisted in the revolutionary war, or the enmity she had against Great Britain? Decided in the negative.

August 5, 1837 – Would it be expedient for the United States to at the present crisis to wage war against Mexico? Decided in the affirmative.

October 25, 1837 – Can liberty exist without laws? Decided in the negative.

November 1, 1837 – Was King Henry justifiable in procuring the death of Thomas Becket? Decided in the negative.

March 21, 1838 – Ought dueling be tolerated in the United States? Decided in the affirmative.

March 28, 1838 – Was the love of liberty a greater incentive to action than a desire to secede? Affirmative.

May 2, 1838 – Were the Europeans justifiable in taking possession of America? Decided in the affirmative.

May 23, 1838 – Which is the most beneficial to the United States, the water or the land conveyance? Decided in the negative.

June 13, 1838 – Have people the right to instruct their representatives? Decided in the negative.

July 11, 1838 – Does and old and experienced legislator, who in the time of public calamity adhere tenaciously to his own judgment and good sense, have more claim upon public respect, than he who takes the doctrine of his correspondents, for the absolute rule of his conduct? Decided in the affirmative.

July 18, 1838 – Ought not the Congress of the United States, to put a stop to foreign immigration? Decided in the affirmative.

July 25, 1838 – Should any person be punished in order to make him betray another? Decided in the negative.

August 8, 1838 – Is a democracy more foreseeable (?) to liberty than a monarchy? Decided in the affirmative.

August 15, 1838 – Is it necessary for future prosperity of our nation, that each state in the Union be taxed for the special education of their youth? Decided in the affirmative.

August 22, 1838 – Is there more heroism in females than males? Decided in the affirmative.

August 29, 1838 – Should a man be imprisoned for debt? Decided in the negative.

September 12, 1838 – Which is the worse condition of a nation, where it has had laws or when it has had rulers? Decided in the affirmative.

October 3, 1838 – Is manual labor conducive to the intellectual farmers? Answered in the affirmative.

October 24, 1838 – Is the march of monotheism (??) onward or set in stone? Decided in the affirmative.

October 31, 1838 – Should the Collegian frequent the Society of females? Decided in the affirmative.

November 7, 1838 – Should the liberty of the press be restricted? Decided in the affirmative.

February 20, 1839 – Is the laws which excluded females from this one just? Decided in the negative.

February 27, 1839 – Should the North reject the annexation of Texas into the union and would the south be justifiable in seceding? Decided in negative.

March 13, 1839 – Is property dangerous to free institutions? Decided in the affirmative.

March 20, 1839 – Is the tendency of novel reading destructive to morals and literature? Decided in the affirmative.

March 27, 1839 – Have the United States have any reason to fear that their liberties will be of short duration? Decided in the negative.

April 6, 1839 – Which should be the most tenacious in keeping the laws of our country, the rich or poor? Decided in the negative.

April 17, 1839 – Is it consistent with civil liberty to exclude Clergymen from our State Legislature? Decided in the negative.

April 26, 1839 – Is it consistent with republican principles for the Legislator of a state to instruct a senator? Decided in the negative.

May 8, 1839 – Ought regulators be compensated for their service or ought the service be merely honorary? Decided in the affirmative.

May 15, 1839 – Should the liberty of the press be so expanded, as to on any occasion to touch the private acts of an individual? Decided in the affirmative.

June 8, 1839 – Should any person who dismisses the being of a God, be allowed to hold army office or a place of trust or should there be prohibition in the Civil Service? Decided in the negative.

August 17, 1839 – Should the people be taxed for a sufficient amount to support free schools? Decided in the affirmative.

August 24, 1839 – Was Jackson justifiable in the death of six militiamen? Decided in the negative.

August 31, 1839 – Are manufactures of benefit to our country? Decided in the affirmative.

September 7, 1839 – Will Africa ever become a civilized country? Decided in the affirmative.

September 14, 1839 – Has the ingenuity of man been taxed more for the benefit than for the injury of his fellow men? Decided in the negative.

September 28, 1839 – Which has furnished the most distinguished men, the Northern or the Southern States? Decided in the affirmative.

October 12, 1839 – Is the present system of education calculated to promote domestic virtues? Decided in the affirmative.

October 19, 1839 – Which constitutes most to the happiness of community, Science or the Arts? Decided in affirmative.

November 9, 1839 – Which will probably be of greater benefit to the community, the Art of printing or steam power? Decided in the affirmative.

November 23, 1839 – Should the United States prevent foreign immigration? Decided in the negative.

November 30, 1839 – Ought Congress reestablish the United States Bank? Decided in the affirmative.

December 7, 1839 – Ought the general government support an Army and a Navy in the time of peace? Decided in the affirmative.

January 25, 1840 – Had Congress the right to establish a National Road? Decided in the affirmative.

February 1, 1840 – Would it be expedient of Congress to establish a national university? Decided in the affirmative with 18 yeas and 8 nays.

February 8, 1840 – Is a vast extent of territory of a destructive tendency to a republican government? Decided in the negative with 10 yeas and 18 nays.

February 22, 1840 – Should the proceeds of public lands be distributed among the different States in the Union? Decided in negative by the President vote.

March 7, 1840 – Which is productive of the most benefit to the United States free school or a free press? Decided in the negative with 5 yeas and 20 nays.

March 14, 1840 – Is it expedient that the circulation of bank notes of a less value of than twenty dollars should be prohibited? Decided in the negative with 12 yeas and 17 nays.

March 21, 1840 – Was Congress justifiable in the proceedings with regard to the New Jersey contested elections? Decided in the negative by vote 11 to 14.

March 28, 1840 – Is party spirit a disadvantage to our country? Decided in the affirmative with 14 yeas and 8 nays.

April 11, 1840 – Would it be better to give up the disputed territory or appeal to arms? Decided in the negative with 2 yeas and 20 nays.

April 18, 1840 – Has the love of liberty been a greater incentive to action than a desire to rule? Decided in the negative with 10 yeas and 15 nays.

April 25, 1840 – Has the present pressure in money matters been a disadvantage to the Union? Decided in the affirmative with 15 yeas and 8 nays.

May 9, 1840 – Is there more happiness among civilized or uncivilized nations? Answered in the affirmative decided by the President with 13 yeas and 13 nays.

May 23, 1840 – Should we patronize our own universities? Answered in the affirmative with a vote of 22 yeas to 2 nays.

May 30, 1840 – Which should demand our attention the most, the education of the males or of the females? Decided in the negative with 8 yeas and 13 nays.

August 8, 1840 – Is it judicious for the government to force the Indians to move contrary to their will? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 8.

August 29, 1840 – Would a penitentiary be advantageous to North Carolina? Decided in the negative.

September 12, 1840 – Should dueling be permitted? Decided in the negative.

October 3, 1840 – Is there more danger of our government being destroyed by a civil than foreign war? Decided in the affirmative of 15 to 8.

October 17, 1840 – Is an oath extorted by violence obligatory? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 8.

October 24, 1840 – Would it be right for a man in state of insolvency to secure compensy (compensation) for his family at the expenses of his creditors? Decided in the negative 13 to 12.

October 31, 1840 – Would it be positive for the United States to have a southern and northern Congress? Decided in the negative 14 to 6.

November 14, 1840 – Which would be advantageous to the citizens of the United States, a cash or credit system? Decided in the negative 13 to ?.

November 21, 1840 – Ought the Post Office Department be under the control of our individuals? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 5.

February 6, 1841 – Have the United States any reason to fear that their liberty will be of a short duration? Decided in the negative with 12 nays and 8 yeas.

February 13, 1841 – Ought a person who cannot read or write be allowed the right of suffrage? Decided in the affirmative.

February 23, 1841 – Does woman have more influence in forming a national character than a man? Decided in the affirmative 11 yeas and 10 nays.

March 4, 1841 – Ought capital punishment to be inflicted under any circumstance? Decided in the affirmative with 16 yeas to 5 nays.

April 9, 1841 – Should the general mode of state punishment be abandoned? Decided in the negative 19 nays and 3 yeas.

April 23, 1841 – Which deserves more praise Washington for defending America or Columbus for discovering it? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 6.

April 30, 1841 – Does education promote happiness? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 4.

May 7, 1841 – Is our country properly called “Happy America?” Decided in the affirmative 10 to 9.

May 28, 1841 – Ought the exploits of Bonaparte to tend more to his honor or arrogance? Decided in the negative 8 to 6.

August 7, 1841 – Is novel reading more beneficial than injurious? Decided in the negative of 10 to 6.

August 23, 1841 – Should a Roman Catholic be permitted to fill any office or profit or trust in the United States? Decided in the affirmative 14 yeas and 7 nays.

September 10, 1841 – Is it probable that the slaves in this country will ultimately be freed? Decided in the affirmative 11 yeas to 9 nays.

October 2, 1841 – Should a man be prohibited from voting who cannot read and write? Decided in the affirmative with a vote of 13 yeas and 3 nays.

October 9, 1841 – Should a woman have anything to do with politics? Decided in the negative with a vote of 1 yeas and 11 nays.

February 13, 1842 – Should male students seek to company of females? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 6.

February 18, 1842 – Is it probable that the Union will be dissolved? Decided in the negative.

March 21, 1842 – Would the United States be justifiable in declaring war against Great Britain? Decided by the President in the negative.

April 9, 1842 – Ought the veto power be restricted? Decided in the negative by a vote of 14 to 11.

April 23, 1842 – Would the United States be justifiable in admitting Texas into the Union? Decided in the affirmative with a vote of 11 to 10.

August 13, 1842 – Were the Europeans justifiable in taking America from the Aborigines? Decided in the negative by a vote of 13 to 9.

September 17, 1842 – Should dueling be prohibited by law? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 6.

October 1, 1842 – Is liberty on the wane in our Country? Decided in the negative by a vote of 13 to 8.

October 15, 1842 – Is it probable the State of our Country will be similar to that of Rome? Decided in the negative by a vote of 11 to 2.

October 22, 1842 – Should foreign immigration into our Country be prohibited? Decided in the negative 9 to 2.

January 22, 1843 – Has the influence of war been more advantageous or prejudicial to the improvement of the human race? Decided in the affirmative 6 to 5.

January 28, 1843 – Ought North Carolina establish a penitentiary? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 5.

February 4, 1843 – Are females inferior to males with respect to intellect? Decided in the negative 8 to 2.

March 4, 1843 – Is slavery a moral evil? Decided in the negative with a vote of 6 to 5.

March 25, 1843 – Is democracy the best form of government? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 2.

April 1, 1843 – Should not the South patronize its own institutions rather than those of the North? Decided in the negative 5 to 2.

April 15, 1843 – Which is preferable, the government of England or America? Decided in the negative by a vote of 10 to 4.

May 13, 1843 – Is war ever justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 1 to 4.

August 13, 1843 – Should capital punishment to be inflicted? Decided in the negative by the President.

August 28, 1843 – Is slavery a moral evil? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 3.

September 23, 1843 – Should publications be made without license? Decided in the negative 6 to 2.

October 8, 1843 – Which is more productive of national wealth agricultural commerce or manufacture? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 4.

October 15, 1843 – Has the love of liberty a greater incentive to action than a desire to rule? Decided in the affirmative 5 to 3.

October 22, 1843 – Ought the law, which says “no man shall be entitled to vote in the Senate unless possessed of 50 acres of land” be annulled? Decided in the negative 6 to 5.

October 29, 1843 – Is liberty in the wane in our country? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 3.

December 2, 1843 – Are the advantages of the press superior to those of the common school system? Decided in the negative by a vote of 4 to 2.

January 22, 1844 – Should as much attention be paid attention to the education of males as females? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 7.

January 29, 1844 – Were the Europeans justifiable in taking the land from the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative.

February 6, 1844 – Would the nation be strengthened or weakened by an admission of Texas into the U.S.? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 5.

February 17, 1844 – Is it desirable for a State to possess Colonies – for instance – is Great Britain benefitted by the possession of Canada? Decided in the affirmative 6 to 5.

February 25, 1844 – Is a monarchical or a republic the most artificial form of government? Decided in the negative 8 to 5.

March 16, 1844 – Can any doubt exist as to the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence? Decided in the negative.

April 20, 1844 – Is the character of the warrior more enviable than that of the statesman? Decided in the negative 10 to 4.

May 5, 1844 – Which is more desirable, occupation, that of the Physician or Lawyer? Decided in the negative by the President.

May 12, 1844 – Is it probable that England will ever be a republic? Decided in the affirmative of a vote of 7 to 6.

May 19, 1844 – Is it probable slavery will ever be abolished in the U.S.? Decided in the negative by a vote of 9 to 6.

June 1, 1844 – Has the influence of war in a greater degree been advantageous or detrimental to the improvement of the human race? Decided in the negative by 11 to 1.

August 10, 1844 – Would the legislator of North Carolina be acting properly in contributing \$1,000 to Wake Forest College? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 4.

August 31, 1844 – Would it be right for the Legislature of N.C. to establish a reading room in each County? Decided in the negative 6 to 4.

September 7, 1844 – Would it be right of the government to assist Texas in a war against Mexico? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 5.

September 14, 1844 – Is it probable for a disunion will ever take place between the Northern and the Southern States? Decided in the affirmative 6 to 5.

November 2, 1844 – Ought capital punishment be inflicted under any circumstances? Decided in the affirmative in a vote of 7 to 5.

November 30, 1844 – Was Mary, Queen of Scotts, justly executed? Decided in the negative 5 to 2.

February 1, 1845 – Did the event of the French Revolution terminate in the good of mankind? Decided in the affirmative by the President’s vote.

March 8, 1845 – Have political revolutions produced more generous and patriotic characters than ambitious aspirants? Decided in the affirmative 6 to 3.

March 15, 1845 – Is it probable disunion will ever take place between the Northern and Southern states? Decided in the negative 7 to 4.

March 22, 1845 – Does an extensive commerce contribute to the prosperity of a nation? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 3.

March 29, 1845 – Would it be right for the Legislature to prohibit the retailing of spirituous liquors? Decided in the negative 8 to 5.

April 6, 1845 – Would it be right for the Legislator to pass a law prohibiting betting on elections? Decided in the negative 9 to 4.

April 19, 1845 – Was Washington justifiable in writing those letters by which the British Commanders were deceived and the war was brought to a speedy close? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 3.

April 26, 1845 – Does the political prosperity of a country depend more on its native physical strength than upon the intelligence of the people? Decided in the negative by the President.

May 10, 1845 – Is the success of the American Revolution to be attributed more to Legislative Counsel than to the skill of Washington? Decided in the negative by a unanimous vote.

May 17, 1845 – Are the Americans the happiest people on the globe? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 3.

September 6, 1845 – Is it probable that the ecclesiastical division between the North from the South will ever cause a political division of the States? Decided in the negative 13 to 3.

November 8, 1845 – Has the administration of our Government by the President contributed more to the peace and happiness of the American people than the administration of any government, has to its subjects during the same length of time? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 3.

November 22, 1845 – Has the invention of money been more commodious than pernicious to mankind? Decided in the negative 10 to 6.

November29, 1845 – Has war been the greatest evil that was ever introduced upon the Human Race? Decided in the negative 7 to 6.

February 15, 1846 – Supposing man to be a great evil, has that evil been increased by the discovery of gunpowder? Decided in the negative 14 to 9.

March 7, 1846 – Has government the right to levy duties for the protection of the manufacturing industry? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 14.

March 21, 1846 – Has the formation of the two great parties in the United States been advantageous to the preservation of our independence? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 10.

March 28, 1846 – Should the Gubernatorial Chair of each State be filled by the Legislators of the people? Decided in the negative 17 to 11.

May 2, 1846 – Was Mary, Queen of Scotts, justifiably executed? Decided in the negative 15 to 3.

August 1, 1846 – Is the increase of population a certain criterion to judge the prosperity of a nation? Decided in the affirmative by the President’s vote.

October 10, 1846 – Are subject under any circumstances justifiable in resorting to violent measures to oppose the authority of their rulers? Decided in the affirmative 21 to 0.

November 28, 1846 – Would it be to the interest of North Carolina to aid in the construction of a railroad from Raleigh to Columbia, South Carolina? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 6.

January 30, 1847 – Has the discovery of America been beneficial to the colored race? Decided in the affirmative 26 to 4.

February 20, 1847 – Has the institution of Chivalry in the Europe beneficial to the inhabitants? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 8.

February 27, 1847 – Are great achievements more the result of circumstances than native talents? Decided in the negative 13 to 8.

March 6, 1847 – Would it add to the prosperity of our citizens to abolish the credit system? Decided in the negative 21 to 5.

March 13, 1847 – Does victory depend more on the Commander-in-Chief than upon men? Decided in the negative by a majority of 3.

March 20, 1847 – Do high literary attainments tend to unfit a woman for performing the domestic duties? Decided in the negative 22 to 4.

March 27, 1847 – Should foreign emigration to our country be tolerated? Decided in the negative 15 to 9.

April 4, 1847 – Should judges be elected for life? Decided in the negative 16 to 4.

May 22, 1847 – Which is the preferable government the English or American? Decided in the negative 16 to 0.

September 4, 1847 – Which has been the greater benefit the art of printing or steam power? Decided in the affirmative 22 to 4.

September 25, 1847 – Is it expedient to raise a military man to the chief magistracy of the Union? Decided in the negative 10 to 9.

October 2, 1847 – Is the extent of our American empire favored to the national intent? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 9.

October 30, 1847 – Was the conduct of the British government towards Napoleon justifiable? Decided in the negative 14 to 6.

November 6, 1847 – Should slavery be tolerated? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 3.

February 5, 1848 – Should premiums be offered by government for discoveries in Science? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 4.

February 19, 1848 – Is the reward of a warrior more desirable than that of a Statesman? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 3.

February 26, 1848 – Should the veto power of the President be limited? Decided in negative 7 to 5.

March 11, 1848 – Does absolute monarch tend more to the promotion of civilization than a popular government? Decided in the negative 11 to 9.

April 1, 1848 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those only who can read and right? Decided in the negative.

April 8, 1848 – Is it probable that wars will become less frequent as the world grows older? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 3.

April 15, 1848 – Was the conduct of the British government towards Napoleon justifiable? Decided in the negative 12 to 6.

April 29, 1848 – Were the achievements of Cortez in Mexico more brilliant than those of General Scott? Decided in the negative 9 to 2.

May 28, 1848 – Will the present revolution in France result in liberty to the French? No vote results.

August 12, 1848 – Is the extent of territory dangerous to the Union? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 0.

August 26, 1848 – Should Roman Catholics have the privilege of voting? Decided in the negative 6 to 5.

September 2, 1848 – Should judges be elected by the people? Decided in the negative 10 to 3.

September 10, 1848 – Is it probable that a disunion between the Northern and Southern states will ever take place? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 5.

September 23, 1848 – Will the Roman Catholic religion ever prevail in the Country? Decided in the negative 14 to 2.

September 30, 1848 – Should foreigners have the privilege of voting within two years after arrival in the United States? Decided in the negative by the President's vote.

October 21, 1848 – Is it probable England will ever become a republic? Decided in the negative 9 to 8.

November 18, 1848 – Which has the greater advantage paper or metal currency? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 2.

November 25, 1848 – Will Africa ever become a civilized nation? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 4.

February 3, 1849 – Which has the greatest influence, wealth or education? Decided in the negative 16 to 10.

February 17, 1849 – Has the motion for two parties in the United States been advantageous in preserving our liberties? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 6.

February 24, 1849 – Should premiums be awarded for great military achievements? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 7.

March 3, 1849 – Will wars eventually cease among civilizations? Decided in the negative 11 to 10.

March 24, 1849 – Were the achievements of Cortes in Mexico more brilliant than those of General Scott? Decided in the negative 15 to 4.

April 7, 1849 – Should internal improvements be the work of private associations or of the government? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 4.

July 28, 1849 – Should slavery be tolerated? Decided in the affirmative unanimously.

August 11, 1849 – Has the influence of war been advantageous or prejudicial to the human race? Decided in the negative 12 to 6.

September 1, 1849 – Does the United States realize a greater benefit from her agricultural or commercial relations? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 6.

September 15, 1849 – Is it a moral evil to make spirituous liquors? Decided in the negative 12 to 6.

September 29, 1849 – Which affords a greater scope to ambition monarchical or republican form of government? Decided in the negative 9 to 3.

October 21, 1849 – Should capital punishment be abandoned? Decided by the President.

November 3, 1849 – Are morals on the decline? Decided in the negative 12 to 5.

November 24, 1849 – Would it be positive in the State to build the Central Railroad if private individuals should fail to take the amount of rock (or stock?) required? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 4.

January 25, 1850 – Should Southerners patronize Northern literature as they do? Decided in the negative 12 to 4.

March 16, 1850 – Is it probable that dissolution between the North and the South will ever take place? Decided in the negative 10 to 9.

March 23, 1850 – Ought Major Andrews to have suffered capital punishment? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 7.

March 30, 1850 – Should capital punishment be abolished? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 5.

April 6, 1850 – Should a Southern convention be held in Nashville? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 7.

April 21, 1850 – Should the election of the President of the United States be vested in the legislatures of the states? Decided in the negative 13 to 9.

May 10, 1850 – Would a railroad from Atlanta to the Pacific enhance the welfare of the United States? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 7.

May 24, 1850 – Should California be admitted as a state into the Union? Decided in the negative 9 to 8.

July 27, 1850 – Ought the General Government to force Indians to move against their wills? Decided in the negative 11 to 10.

August 3, 1850 – Is the toleration of Catholicism compatible with republican institutions? Decided in the negative 17 to 4.

August 17, 1850 – Will the Roman Catholic religion ever prevail in this country? Decided in the negative 16 to 8.

August 24, 1850 – Was the conduct of the British government towards Napoleon justifiable? Decided in the negative 19 to 9.

August 31, 1850 – Is woman capable of receiving a classical education? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 10.

October 4, 1850 – Should slavery be tolerated? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 5.

November 25, 1850 – Is the tendency of the age more to freedom or political enthrallment? Decided in the affirmative by the President's vote.

February 15, 1851 – Is slavery a moral evil? Decided in the negative 13 to 10.

February 22, 1851 – Has the state a right to secede? Decided in the negative 19 to 10.

March 1, 1851 – Was the execution of Charles the first justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 19 to 6.

March 28, 1851 – Will the goldmines benefit or regress this country? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 10.

April 19, 1851 – Is freedom necessary to religious cultivations? Decided in the negative 11 to 8.

August 16, 1851 – From which have the American people derived more benefits, the union of the States or the republican form of government? Decided in the negative 16 to 11.

September 27, 1851 – Whether prosperity and wealth have a favorable influence on the manners and morals of people? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 8.

October 4, 1851 – Ought a Congress of nations be beneficial to the world? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 5.

October 11, 1851 – Are secret societies productive of more good or evil to the country? Decided in the negative 10 to 7.

October 25, 1851 – Should the (note/ vote?) interest be established by law? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 5.

November 8, 1851 – Did the Americans who invaded Cuba forfeited all claim to the protection of their mother country? Decided in the negative 9 to 7.

November 22, 1851 – Did those who sentenced Louis the 16th to death incur the guilt of murder? Decided in the affirmative by the President’s vote.

December 6, 1851 – Ought Congress to establish the U.S. Bank? Decided in the negative 8 to 4.

January 31, 1852 – Is the present system of education calculated to promote the domestic virtue? Decided in the negative 8 to 7.

February 14, April 3, 1852 – Ought parents to be bound by legislative enactments to instruct their children, or have them instructed in the rudiments of a good education, at least in reading and writing? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 7; Negative 8 to 5.

March 13, 1852 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justifiably executed? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 8.

March 27, 1852 – Will Kossuth’s visit to the U.S. be productive of more good or evil Decided in the negative 10 to 7.

April 10, 1852 – Ought the bride to bind herself in the marriage contract to obey her husband? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 9.

April 17, 1852 – Was the execution of Mary Queen of Scotts justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 10.

April 24, 1852 – Was the execution of Charles the first justifiable? Decided in negative 7 to 6.

May 7, 1852 – Was the British government justifiable in sending Napoleon Bonaparte to the island of St. Helena? Decided in the negative 13 to 3.

August 7, 1852 – Which has been the most beneficial to mankind the Mariner’s compass or Printing Press? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 5.

August 14, 1852 – Was the American Revolution justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 8.

September 4, 1852 – Ought Major Andre have been executed as a spy? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 8.

September 11, 1852 – Who was the greatest man that ever lived? Decided in favor of Washington.

October 23, 1852 – Which has been the most beneficial to the world, the discoveries of Franklin or Fulton? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 9.

October 31, 1852 – Was the execution of Mary Queen of Scotts justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 10.

November 6, 1852 – Is murder justifiable under any circumstances? Decided in the negative 12 to 4.

November 20, 1852 – Was Napoleon justifiable in divorcing English Josephine? Decided in the negative 10 to 5.

November 27, 1852 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph? Decided in the negative 10 to 3.

January 29, 1852 – Was Hamilton or Jefferson the greatest statesman? Decided in the negative 8 to 5.

February 12, 1852 – Should Congress establish a National University?

February 26, 1852 – Was Napoleon Bonaparte a blessing or a curse to France? Decided in the negative 14 to 7.

March 4, 1852 – Ought Major Andres to have been executed as a spy? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 3.

March 11, 1852 – Was the conduct of the British government towards Napoleon justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 6.

March 26, 1852 – Is it morally wrong to steal a wife? Decided in the negative 11 to 3.

July 31, 1852 – Is there more to excite administration in the Ancients than Modern? Decided in the negative 12 to 5.

August 7, 1852 – Which has been more beneficial to mankind, the mariner’s compass or the printing press? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 5.

August 13, 1852 – Was the American revolution justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 8.

August 28, 1852 – What exerts the greatest influence over men? Decided in favor of women.

September 3, 1852 – Ought Major Andre been executed as a spy? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 8.

September 11, 1852 – Who was the greatest man that ever lived? Decided in favor of Washington.

September 26, 1852 – Was Bonaparte a blessing or a curse to France? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 10.

October 22, 1852 – Which have been the most beneficial the discoveries of Franklin or Fulton? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 9.

October 30, 1852 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justly executed? Decided in the negative by the President’s vote.

November 6, 1852 – Is murder justifiable under any circumstances? Decided in the negative 12 to 4.

November 20, 1852 – Was Napoleon justifiable in obtaining a divorce from Empress Josephine? Decided in the negative 10 to 5.

November 27, 1852 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph? Decided in the negative 10 to 3.

January 29, 1853 – Was Hamilton or Jefferson a better statesman? Decided in the negative 8 to 5.

February 12, 1853 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justly executed? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 8.

February 26, 1853 – Was Bonaparte a blessing or a curse to France? Decided in the negative 14 to 7.

March 5, 1853 – Ought Major Andre been executed as a spy? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 3.

March 12, 1853 – Was the conduct of the British government towards Napoleon justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 6.

April 16, 1853 – Has the Old World been benefitted by the discovery of the New World? Decided in the negative 13 to 12.

May 1, 1853 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 8.

May 14, 1853 – What has been more beneficial to mankind, the printing press or the mariner’s compass? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 6.

May 21, 1853 – Has Jefferson’s administration been productive of more good than Jackson’s? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 7.

May 28, 1853 – Was Daniel Webster a greater man than Edmund Burke? Decided in the negative 6 to 5.

June 4, 1853 – Does party spirit produce more good or evil? Decided in the negative 16 to 1.

August 5, 1853 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justly executed? Decided in the negative 11 to 7.

August 12, 1853 – Was Caesar a greater man than Napoleon? Decided in the negative 12 to 6.

September 3, 1853 – Was Jefferson’s administration produce more good than Jackson’s? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 8.

September 17, 1853 – Should capital punishment be abolished? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 8.

October 1, 1853 – The English government justifiable in its treatment of Titus Oates? Decided in the negative 6 to 5.

October 15, 1853 – Should the punishment of death be inflicted for any crime except that of murder? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 5.

October 29, 1853 – Who was the greatest general to have ever lived? Napoleon Bonaparte.

November 5, 1853 – Ought foreign immigration to be tolerated? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 9.

November 19, 1853 – Does the United States derive more benefit from her agricultural than commercial resources?

November 25, 1853 – Was Daniel Webster a greater man than Edmund Burke? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 4.

January 28, 1854 – Is the tendency of the age more to freedom or political enthrallment? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 3.

February 18, 1854 – Was Bonaparte justifiable in divorcing the Empress Josephine? Decided in the affirmative 23 to 3.

March 4, 1854 – Was the reign of Charles the 12th of Sweden productive of good for his country? Decided in the affirmative 19 to 3.

March 25, 1854 – Was “lady, Jane Grey” justifiably executed? Decided in the negative 12 to 10.

April 15, 1854 – Was the old world benefited from the discovery of the new? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 3.

May 5, 1854 – Has a man the moral right to expatriate himself and take up arms against his country? Decided in the negative 10 to 9.

May 26, 1854 – Were the exploits of Cortes in Mexico more brilliant than those of General Scott? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 6.

July 28, 1854 – Ought the general government to support an army and navy in time of peace? Decided in the negative 9 to 7.

August 4, 1854 – Do the sufferings of the Irish excuse those of the Poles? Decided in the negative.

August 11, 1854 – Was Bonaparte a blessing or a curse to France? Decided in the negative by 8 to 7.

August 18, 1854 – Ought Henry II have suffered himself to be scourged as penance for the death of Thomas Becket? Decided in the negative 13 to 3.

August 23, 1854 – Was the protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial or injurious to England? Decided in the negative 14 to 7.

September 1, 1854 – Ought capital punishment be inflicted in a time of peace? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 9.

September 8, 1854 – Was Bacon a greater man than Locke? Decided in the negative 19 to 17.

September 15, 1854 – Was the reign of Charles the 12th of Sweden productive of good to his country? Decided in the negative 21 to 12.

September 22, 1854 – Is it morally wrong to steal a wife? Decided in the negative 16 to 11.

October 6, 1854 – Should Mormons be able to hold civil officers in the United States? Decided in the negative 25 to 7.

October 27, 1854 – Was the execution of Charles 1st justifiable? Decided in the affirmative.

November 25, 1854 – Was the Ptolemaic dynasty productive of more good or evil in Egypt? Decided in the negative 15 to 9.

December 2, 1854 – Did Daniel Webster or Henry Clay benefit his country more? Decided in the negative 9 to 8.

February 9, 1855 – Is there more happiness among the civilized or uncivilized portions of mankind? Decided affirmative 18 to 1.

February 17, 1855 – Is there more to excite admiration in the ancients than moderns? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 13.

February 24, 1855 – Did Daniel Webster or Henry Clay benefit his country more? Decided in the negative 22 to 13.

April 3, 1855 – Which has furnished the most distinguished men the Northern or Southern states? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 13.

April 14, 1855 – Ought foreign immigration be tolerated? Decided in the negative 21 to 15.

April 21, 1855 – Was the execution of Charles the 1st justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 21 to 18.

April 28, 1855 – Which are greater the pleasures or pains of a President? Decided in the negative 21 to 5.

May 5, 1855 – Was Bonaparte a blessing or curse to France? Decided in the negative 18 to 20.

May 12, 1855 – Were the Crusades just? Decided in the affirmative 24 to 1 6.

May 20, 1855 – Was Patrick Henry or John Randolph the greater man? Decided in the negative 29 to 9.

August 4, 1855 – Is our country properly called Happy America? Decided in the affirmative 18 to 8.

August 11, 1855 – Was Daniel O’Connor justly executed? Decided in the affirmative 25 to 7.

August 18, 1855 – Were all men created equal? Decided in the negative 20 to 10.

August 25, 1855 – Was the death of Caesar beneficial to Rome? Decided in the negative 22 to 12.

September 15, 1855 – Should the government compel parents to send their children to school? Decided in the affirmative 28 to 11.

October 6, 1855 – Will African slavery be perpetrated in the United States? Decided in the affirmative 31 to 13.

October 15, 1855 – Was the Bacon rebellion justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 21 to 11.

November 16, 1855 – Ought the rate of interest on money be regulated by law? Decided in the affirmative.

November 23, 1855 – Was the assassination of Caesar justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 28 to 10.

November 30, 1855 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justifiably executed? Decided in the negative 39 to 3.

February 1, 1856 – Was Charles the 1st justly executed? Decided in the negative 13 to 12.

February 15, 1856 – Does the evidence upon which the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence depends entitle it to be considered as a historical fact? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 4.

March 7, 1856 – Which was the greater General Napoleon or Hannibal? Decided in the affirmative 26 to 13.

March 16, 1856 – Should government compel parents to send their children to school? Decided in the negative 23 to 10.

March 20, 1856 – Ought Major Andre to have been executed as a spy? Decided in the affirmative 27 to 3.

April 22, 1856 – Is a lawyer justifiable in pleading a bad cause? Decided in the negative 16 to 12.

May 2, 1856 – Is a monarchical or republican form of government better?.

May 9, 1856 – Was Warren Hastings justifiably acquitted? Decided in the negative 20 to 6.

May 26, 1856 – Which has the greater power to awaken the infections in the human breast personal beauty or strength of intellect? Negative Ayes 11 Nays 18.

August 16, 1856 – Who was the greater general Napoleon or Hannibal? Decided in the affirmative 19 to 3.

August 29, 1856 – Should General Hale have been disengaged for his conduct in the war of 1812? Decided in the affirmative 27 to 6.

October 3, 1856 – Was Lady Jane justly executed? Decided in the negative 29 to 16.

October 10, 1856 – Was Arch –Bishop Laud justly executed? Decided in the negative 19 to 16.

October 18, 1856– Should Warren Hastings have been condemned for his conduct in India? Decided in the negative 19 to 17.

November 14, 1856 – Is there more to excite admiration in the ancients than in the moderns? Decided in the negative 23 to 3.

November 21, 1856 – Is a lawyer justifiable in defending a bad cause? Decided in the negative 18 to 16.

November 28, 1856 – Was Daniel O’Connell justly condemned? Decided in the negative 9 to 6.

December 5, 1856 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Decided in the negative 14 to 13.

February 13, 1857 – Was the execution of the Earl of Lancaster justifiable? Decided in the negative 11 to 5.

February 20, 1857 – Was the protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial than injurious to England? Decided in the negative 17 to 10.

February 27, 1857 – Did Wallace or Bruce do more for his country? Decided in the negative 18 to 9.

March 21, 1857 – Was Marlborough a greater general than Wellington? Decided in the affirmative 23 to 8.

March 23, 1857 – Was Caesar justly assassinated? Decided in the negative 16 to 10.

April 9, 1857 – Were the Regulators of N.C. patriots? Decided in the affirmative 24 to 7.

April 17, 1857 – Should Utah be admitted into the Union as a State? Decided in the negative 14 to 9.

April 24, 1857 – Does the evidence on which the Mecklenburg declaration of Independence depends entitle it to be considered an historical fact? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 1.

May 1, 1857 – Ought representatives to consider the instructions of their constituents more binding than their constructions of right and wrong? Decided in the negative 13 to 4.

May 8, 1857 – Ought the sexes to be equally educated? Decided in the negative 15 to 11.

May 15, 1857 – Ought the South to establish a great Southern University? Decided in the negative 10 to 9.

June 5, 1857 – Which was the greater Statesman Alexander Hamilton or Jefferson? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 5.

July 31, 1857 – Was Thomas Jefferson and Adam of more good to the U.S. than that of Andrew Jackson? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 11.

August 7, 1857 – Was the execution of Charles the 1st justifiable? Decided in the negative 11 to 1.

August 12, 1857 – Was the exploits of Cortes in Mexico more brilliant than those of General Scott? Decided in the negative 14 to 7.

October 2, 1857 –Was Judge Hall justifiable in fining General Jackson? Decided in the negative 26 to 2.

October 9, 1857 – Did Wallace or Bruce do more for his country? Decided in the negative 17 to 12.

October 16, 1857 – Was King Henry of Scotland justly assassinated? Decided in the negative 16 to 4.

October 31, 1857 – Is it probable that a republican government will be the prevailing on in the world? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 6.

November 6, 1857 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph of Roanoke? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 14.

November 14, 1857 – Was Jefferson’s Administration productive of more good to the U.S. than Jackson’s? Decided in affirmative 28 to 8.

November 20, 1857 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? Decided in the negative 25 to 1.

January 29, 1858 – Is the patriotic statesman more useful to his country than the faithful General? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 12.

January 30, 1858 – Was Marlborough a greater general than Wellington? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 10.

February 12, 1858 – Has her union with England been beneficial to Ireland? Decided in the negative 25 to 3.

March 5, 1858 – Should General Hall have been disgraced for his conduct in the War of 1812? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 2.

March 12, 1858 – Was John C. Calhoun a more acute and profound thinker than Daniel Webster? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 11.

April 9, 1858 – Were the law of Santa Hermanadad wise and just? Decided in the negative 9 to 6.

April 16, 1858 – Was the Bacon Rebellion of Virginia justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 10.

April 23, 1858 – Is the existence of two great political parties in our country desirable? Decided in the affirmative 19 to 8.

April 30, 1858 – Were the exploits of Cortes in Mexico more brilliant than those of General Scott? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 15.

May 14, 1858 – Is the expectation of reward or the fear of punishment the greater incentive to action? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 8.

May 28, 1858 – Was the English Government justifiable in sending and keeping Napoleon Bonaparte on the island of St. Helena? Decided in the negative 17 to 6.

June 4, 1858 – Were the exploits of the Americans in the second war with England more brilliant than in the Mexican War? Decided in the negative 14 to 5.

July 30, 1858 – Would a repeal of the Union between Ireland and England be beneficial to the former? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 4.

August 6, 1858 – Will African Slavery be perpetual in the United States? Decided in the negative 12 to 8.

August 20, 1858 – Was Daniel Webster a greater man than Edmund Burke? Decided in the negative 14 to 11.

August 27, 1858 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy to be admired? Decided in the negative 14 to 9.

September 3, 1858 – Were the regulators of N.C. patriots? Decided in the affirmative 24 to 2.

September 17, 1858 – Was Bonaparte justifiable from obtaining a divorce from Empress Josephine? Decided in the negative 30 to 12.

October 1, 1858 – Is the increase of knowledge the increase of happiness? Decided in the affirmative 22 to 9.

October 8, 1858 – Were the Crusades just? Decided in the negative 16 to 5.

October 15, 1858 – Was the English Government justifiable in sending and keeping Napoleon Bonaparte on the island of St. Helena? Decided in the negative 26 to 10.

October 22, 1858 – Was the Bacon Rebellion of Virginia justifiable? Decided in the negative 15 to 14.

October 29, 1858 – Should the Mormons be allowed to hold officers in the United States? Decided in the negative 26 to 7.

November 19, 1858 – Is the tendency of the age, more to freedom than political enthrallment? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 11.

November 26, 1858 – Which was the greater reformer, Henry VIII of England or Peter the Great of Russia? Decided in the affirmative 19 to 13.

January 28, 1859 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 11.

February 18, 1859 – Should the government compel parents to send their children to school? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 14.

February 25, 1859 – Was the fate of Sir Walter Raleigh a deserved one? Decided in the negative 20 to 2.

March 4, 1859 – Is It desirable that the Southern states should force away their free colored population? Decided in the Affirmative 21 to 9.

March 11, 1859 – Was Bonaparte justifiable from obtaining a divorce from Empress Josephine? Decided in the negative 25 to 7.

March 18, 1859 – Ought a student in college direct his studies with reference to a particular profession? The chair decided the question in the affirmative with a 17 to 17 vote.

April 9, 1859 – Is the legal profession compatible with Christianity? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 8.

April 22, 1859 – Is the exclusion of foreign articles to encourage domestic manufacture conducive to domestic wealth? Decided in the negative 12 to 6.

April 29, 1859 – Are the hardships of the female sex commensurate with those of the male? Decided in the affirmative 18 to 6.

May 6, 1859 – Ought Representative to consider the instructions of their constituents more bind than their convictions of right and wrong? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 6.

May 13, 1859 – Was Jefferson’s Administration productive of more good to the U.S. than that of Jackson’s? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 7.

May 20, 1859 – Were the exploits of the Americans in the second war with England more brilliant than those in the Mexican War? Decided in the negative 16 to 4.

June 3, 1859 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 6.

July 29, 1859 – Are agricultural interests of more importance to a nation than mechanical? Decided in negative 10 to 7.

August 5, 1859 – Would a dissolution of the Union be beneficial to the South? Decided in the negative 16 to 5.

August 19, 1859 – have men of thought been more beneficial to the world than those of action? Decided in the affirmative 17 to 2.

September 2, 1859 – Was Aaron Burr a traitor? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 5.

September 9, 1859 – Was the Mexican War justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 8.

September 23, 1859 – Was Bonaparte a blessing or a curse to France? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 6.

October 7, 1859 – Was Charlotte Corday justifiable in killing Morar(?) Decided in the negative 14 to 5.

October 14, 1859 – Did the reign of George IV prove beneficial to England? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 11.

October 21, 1859 – Do savage nations possess a free right to the soil? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 8.

October 28, 1859 – Has the increase of wealth been favorable effect on the morals of people? Decided in the negative 17 to 11.

November 4, 1859 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Decided in the negative 14 to 7.

November 11, 1859 – Is there more to excite admiration in the ancients than in the moderns? Decided in the negative 16 to 4.

November 25, 1859 – Are mixed school desirable? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 9.

January 27, 1860 – Was executing Charles the 1st justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 4.

February 3, 1860 – Should the government of the U.S. assume jurisdiction over Mexico? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 7.

February 10, 1860 – Is the present system of endowing Colleges productive of more good than evil to the cause of Education? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 11.

February 21, 1860 – Was the reign of Charles XII of Sweden productive of good to his country? Decided in the negative 12 to 3.

March 16, 1860 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justly educated? Decided in the negative 20 to 0.

March 23, 1860 – Is a monarchy the strongest and the most stable form of government? Decided in the negative 11 to 4.

April 6, 1860 – Did Wallace or Bruce do more for his Country? Decided in the negative 7 to 1.

April 13, 1860 – Should Warren Hastings have been condemned for his conduct in India? Decided in the affirmative 21 to 2.

April 20, 1860 – Has the union with England been beneficial to Ireland? Decided in the negative 15 to 7.

May 4, 1860 – Which has been more beneficial to mankind, the mariner’s compass or the printing press? Decided in the negative 12 to 0.

May 11, 1860 – Do savage nations possess a full right to the soil? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 7.

May 18, 1860 – Which has the greater claims on our sympathies, the Greeks or the Poles? Decided in the negative 8 to 7.

May 23, 1860 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy to be admired? Decided in the negative 13 to 2.

June 1, 1860 – Was the execution of Earl of Lancaster justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 4.

July 27, 1860 – Is the increase of knowledge increase of happiness? Decide in the affirmative 9 to 3.

August 3, 1860 – Is our Country properly called “Happy America?” Decided in the negative 9 to 7.

August 24, 1860 – Was executing Charles the 1st justifiable? Decided in the negative 17 to 2.

August 31, 1860 – Was Aaron Burr a traitor? Decided in the negative 14 to 9.

September 14, 1860 – Do strikes tend to ameliorate the condition of the laboring classes? Decided in the negative 16 to 1.

September 21, 1860 – Should the Post Office affairs be entrusted to Congress rather than to private enterprises? Decided in the negative 11 to 9.

September 28, 1860 – Should General Hall have been disgraced for his conduct in the War of 1812? Decided in the affirmative 23 to 1.

October 5, 1860 – Ought Major Andre to have been executed as a spy? Decided in the affirmative 18 to 2.

October 12, 1860 – Are increased facilities of influence with Europe an advantage to us? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 3.

October 19, 1860 – Was Marlborough a greater general than Wellington? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 7.

October 26, 1860 – Was Jefferson’s Administration productive of more good than Jackson’s? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 9.

November 2, 1860 – Will African slavery be perpetual in the United States? Affirmative 9 to 4.

November 30, 1860 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? Decided in the affirmative 18 to 5.

January 25, 1861 – Do the sentiments of ambition produce more happiness or misery among mankind? Decided in the negative 6 to 5.

February 8, 1861 – Ought public opinion be regarded as a standard of right? Decided in the negative 14 to 1.

February 22, 1861 – Were the exploits of Cortez in Mexico more brilliant than those of General Scott? Decided in the negative 14 to 6.

March 1, 1861 – Is our country in more danger from internal factors than external foes? Decided in the affirmative 15 to 1.

March 15, 1861 – Was Anthony Barrington justly educated? Decided in the affirmative 14 to 0.

March 22, 1861 – Was Jackson justifiable in removing the public deposits? Decided in the negative 8 to 5.

March 29, 1861 – Should the practice of taking oaths be abolished? Decided in the negative 9 to 3.

START OF THE CIVIL WAR (APRIL 12, 1861).

April 19, 1861 – Which most deserves our censure, Cortes for his treatment of the Mexicans or Pizarro for his treatment of the Peruvians? Decided in the affirmative 8 to 7.

April 26, 1861 – Is woman capable of receiving a classical education? Decided in the affirmative 13 to 4.

May 3, 1861 – Is the maxim “our country right or wrong is a justifiable one?” Decided in the affirmative 8 to 7.

May 10, 1861 – Was the reign of Charles XII of Sweden productive of good to his country? Decided in the negative 4 to 3.

May 17, 1861 – Is the tendency of our age more towards freedom than political enthrallment? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 3.

May 24, 1861 – Should governments compel parents to send their children to school? Decided in the affirmative 7 to 4.

August 2, 1861 – Should the union of a state with a federal union be for an indeterminate or a fixed period of time? Decided in the affirmative 5 to 1.

August 9, 1861 – Should an atheist be allowed to testify in a Court of Justice, or to hold office? Decided in the negative 4 to 1.

August 23, 1861 – Was the Mexican war justifiable? Decided in the affirmative 3 to 1.

September 13, 1861 – Which proved more detrimental to the national character of Spain - her unsuccessful wars abroad or her repression of public sentiment at home? Decided in the negative 7 to 1.

September 20, 1861 – Was Congress justifiable in passing the Alien and Sedation Laws? Decided in the negative 4 to 3.

October 25, 1861 – Was the execution of Marshall a justifiable one? Decided in the negative 6 to 1.

November 15, 1861 – Is the profession of a soldier consistent with Christianity? Decided in the affirmative 2 to 1.

CAMPUS CLOSED – SCHOOL DISBANDED DURING CIVIL WAR.

January 24, 1867 – Was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic–Affirmative 11 to 3.

February 1, 1867 – Is war ever justifiable? – In favor of the Affirmative 14 to 4.

February 7, 1867 – Which has the most influence on man’s, reason or emotion. –11 to 6 – unable to tell if emotion or reason won. As with most meetings also had compositions read and declamations performed. – J. H. Meadows, assistant secretary.

February 12, 1867 – Can more knowledge be attained by reading or by absorption? Affirmative 21 to 6.

February 19, 1867 – Was the career of heat beneficial to France? Affirmative 17 to 9.

February 27, 1867 – Which regard more their liberties or their lives? Affirmative 13 to 10.

March 5, 1867 – Does party spirit cause more good or evil? Decision not recorded.

March 2, 1867 – which is the greater incentive to exertion hope of reward or fear of punishment.

May 14, 1867 – Was Napoleon greater in the cabinet than in the field? Negative 7 to 2.

October 9, 1867 – If women did the country with to be more marrying? Negative.

January 29, 1868 – Did the War of 1812 terminate with honor to America? Affirmative 11 to 4.

February 5, 1868 – Can all people enjoy liberty! Negative 14 to 3. Found in February 5th, 1869.

February 16, 1868 – Do parents exercise a greater influence than teachers in forming the character of the young Affirmative by 12 to 5.

February 22, 1868 – Which is the most beneficial to man, an accomplished education or an independent fortune Affirmative 12to 2.

March 1, 1868 – Should students while pursuing a course of Collegiate Education study with the reference to any particular profession. Affirmative 10 to 9.

March 8, 1868 – Which is the better government, or Republic or a limited monarchy. Affirmative 7 to 5.

March 8, 1868 – Has freedom proven beneficial for the Negro Affirmative 13 to 3.

March 22, 1868 – Which is more sought out after by the educated classes, honor or happiness? Favorably Affirmative 21 to 2.

March 29, 1868 – Is the existence of two great political parties beneficial to a country 17 to 9.

April 5, 1868 – Is truth invincible when left to grapple with falsehoods upon equal times. 10 to 9.

April 12, 1868 – was the career of Napoleon ambitious or patriotic 12 to 6.

April 19, 1868 Query: can all men enjoy liberty. 9 to six.

April 26, 1868 – Which is the better and more inviting country for interference a new or an old one. 13 to 4.

May 10, 1868 – Which is the more beautiful to behold to the eye, the works of Nature or of Art? Affirmative 15 to 7.

May 17, 1868 – Which is the greater incentive to exertion, hope of reward or fear of punishment. 8 to 6.

May 24, 1868 – Which do men regard more, their liberty or their lives? 12 to 9.

May 31, 1868 – Which is prized more by man, female beauty or female intellect. 10 to 9.

January 22, 1868 – Which was the greater end, the discovery of America or the Reformation. Affirmative 6 to 5.

Okay this helps some is still confusing so that’s advocacy what happens next.

June 21, 1868 – Should the Conscript Law have been passed in 1862. Affirmative 12 to 4.

October 5, 1868 – Does party spirit provoke more good or evil? 13 to 7 Affirmative.

October 11, 1868 – Should suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write?

October 1868 – Is man made great by nature or by training. 3 to 8, Affirmative E. Fowler, Negative M. Fowler.

October 25, 1868 – Query, Are colleges greater nurturers of virtue than of vice? 11 to 7.

November 15, 1868 – Should capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 11 to 6, Affirmative A. Jones, negative H. Jones.

November 22, 1868 – Was England beneficial to Ireland.

To be Added August 1869 to May 1873

October 10, 1873 – Is the Monarchical or Republican form of government better? Negative 18 to 15.

October 11, 1873 – Which is the stronger passion anger or love.

October 17, 1873 – Is it possible for a nation to have too many of its people highly educated Negative 19-10.

October 18, 1873 – Query. Were the exploits of Cortez in Mexico more brilliant than those of Gen. Scott? Affirmative 14 to 11.

October 25, 1873 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Affirmative 10 to 9.

November 11, 1873 – Which is the greater invention Steam or Gunpowder? Affirmative yeas 9 nays 6.

November 15, 1873 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justly executed. 5 to 4.

November 21, 1873 – Was the reign of Cyrus productive of more good than evil and to his country. Affirmative 13 to 4.

November 29, 1873 – Did true patriotism require Brutus to engage the conspiracy against Caesar? Negative 13 to 6.

December 5, 1873 – Was Socrates a greater philosopher than B. Franklin. Affirmative 13 to 9.

December 6, 1873 – Was Bonaparte justified in obtaining a divorce from Empress Josephine. 20 to 5.

January 2, 1874 – Is the career of Napoleon Bonaparte there more to admire than to condemn. Affirmative 13 to 12.

January 9, 1874 – Were the crusades justified? Affirmative 15 to 3.

January 18, 1874 – Was Bonaparte a blessing or a curse to France? Affirmative 14 to 9.

January 30, 1874 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than Randolph? Affirmative 8 to 5.

February 6, 1874 – Is the increase in knowledge an increase of happiness? Affirmative 11 to 10.

February 7, 1874 – Is there more happiness among civilized than uncivilized portion of mankind? Affirmative 13-3.

February 12, 1874 – was Columbus a greater benefit to mankind than Newton? Affirmative 13-8.

February 27, 1874 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy to be admired? Negative 17-10.

March 13, 1874 – Was Kosuth justifiable in resigning his post as Gov. of Hungry in fleeing his country? 12-11.

March 9, 1874 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? 129.

March 1874 – Have men of thought been more beneficial to the World and men of action? Affirmative 14-9.

March 27, 1874 – Was Alexander a greater general than Frederick the Great of Prussia? Negative 17-9.

April 1847 – Was Jefferson’s administration more productive of good U.S. than Jackson’s. Affirmative 13-8.

April 3, 1847 – was the reign of Charles XII productive of good to this country? Negative 11-2.

April 23, 1874 – Ought Maj. Andre to have been executed as a spy? Affirmative 14 to 11.

April 25, 1874 – Are the principles fought for in the war between the North and South lost? Negative 9 to 8.

May 1, 1874 – Was the reign of Henry VIII advantageous to the liberty of Europe? Negative 16 to 9.

May 8, 1874 – Are the principles fought for in the last war between the North and South lost? Negative Ayes 8; Nays 9.

May 2, 1874 – Was Henry of Scotland justly assassinated.

May 15, 1874 – Was George Washington a greater general than Robert E Lee. Negative 1289.

May 22, 1874 – Did Romulus benefit Rome more than Nerva? Affirmative 12 to 8.

May 29, 1874 – What has furnished more distinguished men, the Northern or Southern states? Negative 15 to 2.

June 5, 1874 – Are the granger productive of good to the country? Affirmative 12 to 4.

June 12, 1874 – Was the execution of Charles II justifiable? Negative 4 to 5.

June 19, 1874 – Is there more pleasure derived from the pursuit of an object than in the possession of it? Affirmative 9 to 5.

September 4, 1874 – Do the signs of the times indicate the subversion of our Government? Negative 5 to 7.

September 11, 1874 – Did the reign of George IV prove beneficial to England? Negative 6 to 7.

September 17, 1874 – Have men of thoughts been more beneficial to this world than men of action? Affirmative 7 to 6.

September 25, 1874 – Is there more happiness among a civilized than uncivilized portions of mankind? Negative 9 to 13.

October 2, 1874 – Was George Washington a greater general than Robert E. Lee? Negative 9 to 12.

October 9, 1874 – Should William the Conqueror be applauded for the conquest of England? Negative 11 to 12.

October 16, 1874 – Which was the greater general, Napoleon or Hannibal? Affirmative 12 to 10.

October 23, 1874 – Were the laws of Solon better than those Lycurgus? Affirmative 15 to 12.

October 30, 1874 – Were the French justifiable in the part they acted in the war between Austria and Sardinia? Negative 5 to 11.

November 6, 1874 – Did Prince William of Orange act the patriot in his share in the revolution in the Netherlands against the Spanish arms? Negative 12 to 11.

November 13, 1874 – Was the execution of Marshal Ney justifiable? Affirmative 15 to 10.

November 20, 1874 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justly executed? Negative 10 to 21.

November 27, 1874 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? Affirmative 14 to 12.

December 11, 1874 – Are the pleasures of a student greater than his pains? Affirmative 21 to 7.

December 18, 1874 – Was Marlborough a greater general than Wellington? Affirmative 12 to 9.

December 31, 1874 – Was Lady Jane Grey justly executed? Negative 10 to 13.

January 8, 1875 – Which is the most prolific source of crime: poverty and wealth or ignorance? Affirmative 13 to 12.

January 15, 1875 – Is the reading of fictitious works commendable? Negative 11 to 9.

January 22, 1875 – Which had the better right to the throne of England, the House of York or Lancaster? Affirmative 8 to 4.

January 29, 1875 – Is it a wise policy for Americans to send their children into foreign countries to be educated? Negative 12 to 9.

February 5, 1875 – Is the glory of victory, as a general thing, due more to the skill of the commander than to the bravery of the soldiers? Negative 21 to 5.

Feb 11, 1875 – Which was the greater general, Napoleon or Hannibal? Negative 13 to 11.

February 19, 1875 – Were the exploits of Cortes in Mexico more brilliant than those of Gen. Scott? Affirmative no count.

February 26, 1875 – Ought Major Audre to have been executed as a spy? Affirmative 16 to 11.

March 4, 1875 – Was the Protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial than injurious to England? Affirmative 13 to 11.

March 12, 1875 – Was the death of Caesar beneficial to Rome? Affirmative 13 to 11.

March 19, 1875 – Does the Patriotism of the Ancients excel that of the Moderns? Negative 22 to 10.

March 26, 1875 – Did John C. Calhoun benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 11 to 10.

April 2, 1875 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy to be admired? Negative 10 to 7.

April 9, 1875 – Was the character of Napoleon worthy of admiration? Negative 18 to 12.

April 16, 1875 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph? Affirmative 13 to 8.

April 22, 1875 – Was the execution of Charles the First justifiable? Negative 9 to 8.

April 30, 1875 – Ought Major Andre to have been executed as a spy? Negative 13 to 12.

May 7, 1875 – Was the reign of Pericles beneficial to Athens? Affirmative 12 to 6.

May 13, 1875 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the reformation? Negative 8 to 9.

May 21, 1875 – Was the execution of Marshall Ney justifiable? Affirmative 11 to 9.

June 4, 1875 – Ought bachelors to be taxed to support old maids? Negative 14 to 14 (President decision).

September 3rd, 1875 – Which deserves the more credit for rising to great eminence, the man of poor and obscurity or the man of rich and distinguished parentage? Affirmative 9 to 6.

September 10, 1875 – Was the English government justifiable in sending and keeping Napoleon Bonaparte upon the island of St. Helena? Negative 5 to 12.

September 17, 1875 – Which was the greater general Napoleon or Hannibal? Negative 6 to 9.

September 24, 1875 – Was George Washington a greater general than Robert E. Lee? Affirmative 14 to 10.

October 1, 1875 – Is there more to excite admiration in the Ancients than in the Moderns? Affirmative 17 to 12.

October 8, 1875 – Was the invasion of Ireland by Henry II justifiable? Negative 10 to 19.

October 15, 1875 – Was Aaron Burr a traitor? Affirmative 17 to 4.

October 21, 1875 – Ought Major Audre to have been executed as a spy? Affirmative 17 to 11.

October 29, 1875 – Have men of thought been more beneficial to the world than men of action? Affirmative 13 to 8.

November 5, 1875 – Was Rome benefitted by the expulsion of the kings? Negative 8 to 11.

November 12, 1875 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy to be admired? Negative 5 to 12.

November 19, 1875 – Has the increase of wealth a favorable effect on the morals of a people? Affirmative 11 to 5.

November 26, 1875 – Which has been more beneficial to the world, the discovery of Franklin or that of Fulton? Negative 7 to 14.

December 3, 1875 – Which is the stronger passion, anger or love? Negative 6 to 12.

December 9, 1875 – Was Columbus a greater benefactor to mankind than Newton? Negative 11 to 12.

December 17, 1875 – Should William the Conqueror be applauded for the Conquest of England? Negative 12 to 17.

December 31, 1875 – Does the United States derive more benefit from her agricultural than commercial resources? Negative 5 to 7.

January 7, 1876 – Were the exploits of Cortez in Mexico more brilliant than General Scott? Affirmative 14 to 6.

January 13, 1876 – Ought war under any circumstances be engaged in? Affirmative 12 to 6.

January 21, 1876 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Affirmative 14 to 6.

January 28, 1876 – Was Kossuth justifiable in resigning his post of Gov. of Hungary and fleeing his country? Affirmative 15 to 8.

February 10, 1876 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is there more to admire than condemn? Negative 14 to 19.

February 18, 1876 – Which is the greater general Washington or Lee? Negative 8 to 9.

February 25, 1876 – Which movement deserves our censure, Cortez for his treatment of the Mexicans or Pizarro for his treatment of the Peruvians? Negative 8 to 9.

March 3, 1876 – Was the death of Caesar beneficial to Rome? Affirmative 15 to 9.

March 24, 1876 – Which had the better right to the throne of England, The House of York or Lancaster? Negative 10 to 11.

March 31, 1876 – Was Cromwell a blessing or a curse to England? Affirmative 12 to 9.

April 7, 1876 – Was Hannibal a greater general than Scipio Africanus? Affirmative 15 to 12.

April 14, 1876 – Did King Chladarmago (possibly Mago I of Carthage) increase the prosperity of his realm? Affirmative 18 to 11.

April 21, 1876 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Affirmative 15 to 12.

April 27, 1876 – Was Alexander a greater general than Frederick the Great of Prussia? Negative 11 to 13.

May 5, 1876 – Was Marlborough a greater general than Wellington? Affirmative 14 to 5.

May 12, 1876 – Which is the greater evil, Mohammadism or Popery? Affirmative 15 to 9.

May 19, 1876 – Which was the greater era in history, The War of 1812 or the late war between the states? Affirmative 15 to 12.

May 26, 1876 – Was Bonaparte a blessing or a curse to France? Affirmative.

June 2, 1876 – Ought old maids as a class be condemned? Negative 9 to 18.

September 8, 1876 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the Reformation? Affirmative 11 to 9.

September 15, 1876 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, is there more to admire or to condemn? Negative 8 to 11.

September 22, 1876 – Was the execution of the Earl of Essex justifiable? Negative 10 to 11.

September 29, 1876 – Was Aaron Burr a traitor? Affirmative 21 to 9.

October 6, 1876 – Should William the Conqueror be applauded for the conquest of England? Negative 11 to 14.

October 13, 1876 – Was General Washington a greater general than Robert E. Lee? Negative 13 to 14.

October 20, 1876 – Was Rome benefitted by the expulsion of the kings? Affirmative 17 to 8.

October 26, 1876 – Was the death of Julius Caesar beneficial to Rome? Negative 8 to 18.

November 3, 1876 – Can the treatment of the American Indians by the whites for the sake of the advancement of civilization be justified? Negative 6 to 21.

November 10, 1876 – Was Bonaparte a blessing or a curse to France? Affirmative 18 to 12.

November 24, 1876 – Was Cromwell a blessing or a curse to England? Negative 9 to 17.

December 1, 1876 – Ought Major Andre to have been executed as a spy? Affirmative 19 to 18.

December 7, 1876 – Are those influences which tend to perpetuate stronger than those which tend to dissolve the Union? Affirmative 19 to 7.

December 15, 1876 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy to be admired? Negative 12 to 21.

December 22, 1876 – Did John C. Calhoun benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 8 to 14.

December 29, 1876 – Which was the greater era in History, the War of 1812 or the late war between the states? Negative 12 to 14.

January 5, 1877 – Was Mary Queen of Scots, justly executed? Negative 9 to 16.

January 12, 1877 – Did the French Revolution aid the cause of liberty in Europe? Negative 10 to 16.

January 19, 1877 – Was Napoleon a greater general than Hannibal? Affirmative 19 to 9.

January 26, 1877 – Were the exploits of Cortez more brilliant than those of General Winfield Scott in Mexico? Affirmative 16 to 14.

February 2, 1877 – Which was the greater man, Alexander Hamilton or Aaron Burr? Affirmative 15 to 11.

February 9, 1877 – Can the treatment of the American Indians by the whites for the advancement of civilization be justified? Negative 9 to 19.

February 16, 1877 – Was the death of Caesar beneficial to Rome? Negative 11 to 24.

February 23, 1877 – Which was more disastrous to the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy, the Battle of Gettysburg or the Fall of Vicksburg? Affirmative 21 to 13.

March 2, 1877 – Which was the greater in her time, Egypt or Italy? Affirmative 18 to 15.

March 9, 1877 – Which man deserves our censure, Cortez for his treatment to the Mexicans or Pizarro for his treatment to the Peruvians? Affirmative 23 to 12.

March 16, 1877 – Did John C. Calhoun benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 14 to 20.

March 23, 1877 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is their more to admire than to condemn? Affirmative 17 to 14.

March 30, 1877 – Was Columbus a greater benefactor to mankind than Newton? Affirmative 14 to 6.

April 6, 1877 – Was the reign of Cyrus of more good than evil to his country? Negative 10 to 21.

April 13, 1877 – Was Daniel Webster a greater man than Edmund Burke? Negative 15 to 18.

April 20, 1877 – Was the Proletariat of Cromwell more beneficial than injurious to England? Affirmative 15 to 14.

May 4, 1877 – Was the reign of Henry the 8th beneficial to the liberties of England? Affirmative 21 to 11.

May 11, 1877 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph? Affirmative 16 to 15.

May 18, 1877 – Was the influence exerted by the Arabians upon the modern Europeans more beneficial than injurious? Affirmative 20 to 9.

May 25, 1877 – Which has been the greater scourge to mankind, Mohammadism or Popery? Affirmative 7 to 7.

June 1, 1877 – Was General Washington a greater General than Robert E. Lee? Negative 6 to 7.

June 8, 1877 – Do ghosts appear? Affirmative 15 to 17.

September 7, 1877 – Was Marlborough a greater general than Wellington? Affirmative 10 to 9.

September 14, 1877 – Which was greater in their day, Egypt or Italy? Affirmative 14 to 10.

September 21, 1877 – Were the crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 6 to 5.

September 28, 1877 – Was Oliver Cromwell a blessing or a curse to England? Affirmative 13 to 8.

October 12, 1877 – Was Napoleon a blessing or a curse to France? Affirmative 22 to 4.

October 19, 1877 – Did John C. Calhoun benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 10 to 13.

October 26, 1877 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth to be admired? Affirmative 11 to 10.

November 9, 1877 – Was the death of Julius Caesar beneficial to Rome? Negative 7 to 10.

November 16, 1877 – Which is the more pernicious character, the Flatterer or the Slanderer? Affirmative 15 to 8.

November 23, 1877 – Was Rome benefitted by the expulsion of the Kings? Affirmative 17 to 13.

November 30, 1877 – Which was the greater man, Alexander Hamilton or Aaron Burr? Negative 15 to 17.

December 14, 1877 – Was the war between the States beneficial to the South? Affirmative 16 to 13.

December 21, 1877 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his community more than Henry Clay? Negative 13 to 15.

December 28, 1877 – Will the administration of Oliver Cromwell compare favorably with that of Napoleon Bonaparte? Negative 4 to 9.

January 11, 1878 – Which was the greater man, Patrick Henry or John Randolph? Affirmative 18 to 12.

January 18, 1878 – Which was the greater man, Alexander Hamilton or Aaron Burr? Affirmative 17 to 15.

January 25, 1878 – Do great men produce great crises, or do great crises produce great men? Affirmative 15 to 13.

February 1, 1878 – Which had the better right to the throne of England, the house of York or Lancaster? Affirmative 19 to 11.

February 8, 1878 – Which was the greater general, Napoleon or Hannibal? Affirmative 22 to 15.

February 14, 1878 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth to be admired? Negative 12 to 29.

February 22, 1878 – Was the death of Caesar beneficial to Rome? Negative 13 to 26.

March 1, 1878 – Which is the greater era in history, the discovery of America or the formation? Negative 12 to 25.

March 8, 1878 – Was Napoleon a blessing or a curse to France? Affirmative 17 to 17.

March 15, 1878 – Which is mightier, the sword or the pen? Negative 17 to 23.

March 22, 1878 – Which was the greater general, Alexander or Frederick the Great of Prussia? Affirmative 8 to 7.

March 29, 1878 – Was Cromwell a blessing or a curse to England? Negative 14 to 24.

April 5, 1878 – Was Lady Jane Grey justly executed? Negative 24 to 10.

April 12, 1878 – Was Scipio Africanus a greater general than Hannibal? Negative 15 to 21.

April 19, 1878 – Was John Jay a greater statesman than DeWitt Clinton? Affirmative 22 to 11.

April 26, 1878 – Which is the greater passion, love or anger? Affirmative 17 to 16.

May 3, 1878 – Was Lord Chatham a greater statesman than Edmund Burke? Affirmative 17 to 14.

May 10, 1878 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 16 to 21.

May 17, 1878 – Was Shakespeare a better poet than Milton? Negative 9 to 16.

May 24, 1878 – Was George Washington a greater general than Robert E. Lee? Negative 8 to 17.

May 31, 1878 – Was the reign of Cyrus the Great productive of more good than evil to his country? Affirmative 12 to 8.

June 7, 1878 – Did Jacob Neds steal Ned Jacobs pocket-knife? Negative 12 to 25.

September 6, 1878 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, is the more to admire than condemn? Affirmative 15 to 14.

September 13, 1878 – Can the treatment of the American Indians by the whites for the sake of civilization be justified? Negative 19 to 11.

September 20, 1878 – Was Alexander Hamilton a greater statesman than Thomas Jefferson? Affirmative 15 to 13.

September 27, 1878 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph? Affirmative 18 to 15.

October 4, 1878 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 12 to 16.

October 11, 1878 – Was the feudal system more beneficial than injurious to the countries in which it existed? Affirmative no count.

October 18, 1878 – Was the execution of Charles I justifiable? Negative 11 to 19.

October 24, 1878 – Was Daniel Webster a greater statesman than Edmund Burke? Negative 17 to 17.

November 1, 1878 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worth to be admired? Negative 16 to 19.

November 8, 1878 – Was the death of Julius Caesar beneficial to Rome? Negative 12 to 23.

November 15, 1878 – Was Cromwell a blessing or a curse to England? Affirmative 17 to 10.

November 22, 1878 – Was Hannibal a greater general than Scipio Africanus? Affirmative 25 to 13.

November 29, 1878 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, is there more to admire than condemn? Affirmative 24 to 15.

December 20, 1878 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 15 to 24.

December 26, 1878 – Was the Late War between the states beneficial to the South? Affirmative 12 to 11.

January 3, 1879 – Which is the greater incentive to action, fear of punishment or the hope of reward? Affirmative 15 to 14.

January 10, 1879 – Which was the greater in her time, Egypt or Italy? Affirmative 16 to 12.

January 17, 1879 – Which is the more pernicious character, the Slanderer or the Flatterer? Affirmative 18 to 17.

January 24, 1879 – Did the reign of Henry the 8th prove beneficial to England? Negative 15 to 16.

January 31, 1879 – Did John C. Calhoun benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 8 to 20.

February 7, 1879 – Was Rome benefitted by the expulsion of the kings? Affirmative 23 to 14.

February 13, 1879 – Which is the mightier, the sword or the pen? Negative 11 to 30.

February 21, 1879 – Which was the greater man, Alexander Hamilton or Aaron Burr? Affirmative 31 to 13.

March 7, 1879 – Ought females to be educated to the same extent as males? Affirmative 30 to 13.

March 14, 1879 – Does the prosperity of a nation depend more upon the wisdom of its rulers than up the intelligence of its people? Affirmative 15 to 12.

March 21, 1879 – Was the execution of Charlies I justifiable? Affirmative 22 to 17.

March 28, 1879 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is there more to admire than to condemn? Affirmative 22 to 20.

April 4, 1879 – Was the death of Caesar beneficial to Rome? Negative 20 to 16.

April 11, 1879 – Which has the greater claim of our sympathies, Greece or Poland? Affirmative 19 to 12.

April 18, 1879 – Was Jon Jay a greater statesman than DeWitt Clinton? Negative 10 to 24.

April 24, 1879 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the Reformation? Affirmative 27 to 19.

May 2, 1879 – Which have furnished the more distinguished men, the Northern or the Southern States? Negative 5 to 22.

May 9, 1879 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph? Affirmative 24 to 17.

May 16, 1879 – Which contributes more to the advancement of a nation, the printing press or the ballot box? Affirmative 21 to 15.

May 23, 1879 – Which more deserves our censure, Cortez for his treatment of the Mexicans or Pizarro for his treatment of the Peruvians? Negative 5 to 16.

June 6, 1879 – “Miscellaneous,” otherwise, “Matrimony” or Be not deceived?” Affirmative 21 to 15.

September 5, 1879 – Was Oliver Cromwell a blessing or a curse to England? Affirmative 16 to 10.

September 12, 1879 – Was the execution of Mary Queen of Scots justifiable? Negative 5 to 24.

September 19, 1879 – Did John C. Calhoun benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 12 to 14.

September 26, 1879 – Which was greater in her day, Egypt or Italy? Affirmative 24 to 22.

October 3, 1879 – Was the French Revolution beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 34 to 7.

October 10th, 1879 – Capital punishment is not justifiable. Negative 12 to 29.

October 17th, 1879 – Was Alexander a greater general than Frederick the Great of Prussia? Tie, 16 to 16.

October 23rd, 1879 – Was Alex Hamilton a greater statesman than Thomas Jefferson? Affirmative 21 to 20.

October 31, 1879 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is there more to admire than to condemn? Affirmative 26 to 23.

November 7, 1879 – Is there more to admire in the Ancients than in the Moderns? Negative 13 to 17.

November 14, 1879 – Was the Protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial than injurious? Negative 15 to 21.

November 21, 1879 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 14 to 23.

December 12, 1879 – Were the crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 27 to 12.

December 19, 1879 – Has civil liberty been advanced more by intellectual culture than physical suffering? Tie, 19 to 19.

December 26, 1879 – Is a lawyer justifiable in defending a bad cause? Tie, 13 to 13.

January 2, 1880 – Is universal suffrage with its present restrictions in America beneficial? Affirmative 17 to 16.

January 16, 1880 – Which are more beneficial to a student, scientific or literary studies? Negative 18 to 12.

January 23, 1880 – Which contributes more to the advancement of a nation, the printing press or the ballot box? Affirmative 21 to 19.

January 30, 1880 – Was the execution of Charles I justifiable? Negative 13 to 24.

February 6, 1880 – Do great men produce great crises or do great crises produce great men? Negative 26 to 15.

February 12, 1880 – Which deserves our sympathies more, the Greeks or the Poles? Affirmative 20 to 15.

February 20, 1880 – Was Oliver Cromwell a blessing or a curse to England? Affirmative 22 to 20.

February 27, 1880 – Was the death of Julius Caesar beneficial to Rome? Negative 14 to 23.

March 6, 1880 – Was Hannibal a greater general than Scipio Africanus? Affirmative 27 to 9.

March 12, 1880 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Affirmative 29 to 21.

March 19, 1880 – Was Marlborough a greater general than Wellington? Negative 20 to 24.

March 26, 1880 – as the late war between the States beneficial to the South? Affirmative 28 to 16.

April 2, 1880 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, is there more to be admired than condemned? Affirmative 32 to 24.

April 9, 1880 – Was the French Revolution beneficial to Europe? Negative 23 to 21.

April 16, 1880 – Do the signs of the times indicate the subversion of our government? Affirmative 20 to 14.

April 30, 1880 – Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy to be admired? Affirmative 26 to 14.

May 7, 1880 – Which is the greater evil war or intemperance? Negative 18 to 8.

May 4, 1880 – Which has exerted the greater influence on civilization, Greece or Rome? Negative 22 to 14.

May 21, 1880 – Which was the greater era, the discovery of America or the Reformation? Affirmative, 12 to 4.

June 4, 1880 – Which is the greater scourge to the feathered tribe, the Preacher or the awl? Affirmative 19 to 9.

September 3, 1880 – To which does our country owe more, her statesmen or her warriors? Negative 11 to 13.

September 10, 1880 – Was George Washington a greater general than Robert E. Lee? Negative 13 to 19.

September 17, 1880 – Does the prosperity of a nation depend more upon the wisdom of her rules than the intelligence of her people? Negative 11 to 19.

September 24, 1880 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? Affirmative 20 to 19.

October 1, 1880 – Which contributes more to the advancement of a nation, the printing press or the ballot box? Negative 25 to 26.

October 8, 1880 – Has civil liberty been advanced more by intellectual culture than physical suffering? Affirmative 28 to 21.

October 15, 1880 – Ought women to be educated to the same extent as men? Affirmative 24 to 22.

October 22, 1880 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the Reformation? Negative 19 to 22.

October 28, 1880 – Did the French Revolution aid the cause of liberty in Europe? Affirmative 27 to 18.

November 5, 1880 – Was Mary Queen of Scotts justly executed? Negative 35 to 16.

November 12, 1880 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is there more to admire than condemn? Affirmative 28 to 24.

November 19, 1880 – Which has exerted a greater influence on civilization, Greece or Rome? Affirmative 25 to 21.

November 26, 1880 – Is the tariff system beneficial to America? Affirmative 24 to 23.

December 3, 1880 – Does our country owe more to her statesman than to her warriors? Negative 19 to 15.

December 9, 1880 – In the elements of Paganism there is more evil than in the elements of Catholicism. Negative 11 to 39.

December 17, 1880 – That no nation can work out and reclaim, unaided by foreign communication, a true civilization. Affirmative 16 to 10.

December 31, 1880 – Ought Chinese immigration be prohibited? Negative 11 to 13.

January 14, 1881 – Ought the management and sale of ardent spirits in the estate of N.C. be prohibited by Legislative Enactment? Affirmative 22 to 7.

January 21, 1881 – Was Daniel Webster a greater man than Edmund Burke? Negative 16 to 18.

January 28, 1881 – Was Caesar a greater man than Napoleon? Affirmative 18 to 14.

February 4, 1881 – Which was grater in her time, Egypt or Italy? Affirmative 21 to 11.

February 11, 1881 – Was Marlborough a greater general than Wellington? Affirmative 19 to 17.

February 17, 1881 – Are the Irish justifiable in their uprising? Affirmative 22 to 12.

February 25, 1881 – Was Jefferson’s administration productive of more good to the U.S. than Jackson’s? Negative 16 to 23.

March 18, 1881 – Do the signs of the times indicate a subversion of our government? Negative 16 to 14.

March 25, 1881 – Ought universal suffrage be allowed in the United States? Affirmative 20 to 19.

April 1, 1881 – Which contributes more to the advancement of a nation, the printing press or the ballot box? Affirmative 18 to 14.

April 8, 1881 – Is patriotism declining? Negative 32 to 10.

April 15, 1881 – Can the use of the sword in the cause of civilization be justified? Affirmative 20 to 16.

April 21, 1881 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? Affirmative 22 to 17.

April 29, 1881 – The English system of government is more favorable to the production of great statesman than the U.S.? Negative 14 to 22.

May 6, 1881 – Was the late war between the States beneficial to the South? Negative 20 to 15.

May 13, 1881 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is there more to admire than condemn? Affirmative 17 to 8.

May 20, 1881 – Do great men produce great crises or great crises produce great mean? Affirmative 18 to 17.

September 2, 1881 – Can the use of the sword in the cause of civilization be justifiable? Negative 14 to 9.

September 9, 1881 – Is a lawyer justifiable in defending a bad cause? Affirmative 16 to 10.

September 16, 1881 – Which contributes more to the advancement of a nation, the printing press or the ballot box? Affirmative 15 to 10.

September 24, 1881 – Which have the greater claim upon our sympathy, the Poles or the Greeks? Affirmative 20 to 13.

September 30, 1881 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 34 to 7.

October 7, 1881 – Were the Regulators of N.C. patriots? Affirmative 27 to 6.

October 14, 1881 – Was Patrick Henry a greater man than John Randolph? Negative 23 to 25.

October 21, 1881 – Ought Chinese immigration to be prohibited? Affirmative 26 to 24.

October 28, 1881 – The present rapid spread of intelligence tends to the extinction of the warlike spirit and to a corresponding development of a higher sentiment of union among all the nations of the earth. Affirmative 27 to 21.

November 3, 1881 – Ought infidel writing and lectures to be tolerated by human laws? Affirmative 20 to 24.

November 11, 1881 – Did the results of the Battle of Waterloo entail more of good than of evil upon the people of Europe? Negative 24 to 13.

November 18, 1881 – Which was the greater man, Peter the Great or Frederick the Great? Affirmative 23 to 19.

November 25, 1881 – Was Julius Caesar justly assassinated? Negative 27 to 12.

December 9, 1881 – Which has been the greater scourge to mankind, Mohammadism or Popery? Negative 6 to 23.

December 16, 1881 – Which have furnished the more distinguished men, the Northern or the Southern states? Negative 10 to 42.

December 30, 1881 – Which was greater in her time, Egypt or Italy? Negative 12 to 15.

January 13, 1882 – Was the English government justifiable in sending and keeping Napoleon Bonaparte on the island of St. Helena? Negative 25 to 11.

January 20, 1882 – Was Aaron Burr a traitor? Negative 17 to 22.

January 27, 1882 – Which has contributed more to the good of mankind, the historian or the poet? Affirmative 22 to 19.

February 3, 1882 – Is the tariff system beneficial to America? Negative 16 to 15.

February 10, 1882 – Were the crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 24 to 20.

February 16, 1882 – Ought Major Andrew to have been executed as a spy? Affirmative 32 to 21.

February 24, 1882 – Which was the greater era in history, the War of 1812 or the late war between the states? Tie, 25 to 25.

March 3, 1882 – Do great men produce great crises or do great crises produce great men? Negative 26 to 29.

March 10, 1882 – The English system of government is more favorable to the production of great statesmen than that of the U.S.? Negative 20 to 26.

March 17, 1882 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 18 to 25.

March 24, 1882 – The electoral system of choosing the president of the U.S. ought to be abolished? Affirmative 25 to 21.

April 14, 1882 – Was the Mexican War justifiable? Affirmative 26 to 18.

April 21, 1882 – Is a Monarchical or a Republic form of government better? Negative 16 to 26.

April 27, 1882 – Does the form of government have more to do with the progress of a nation than its type of education? Negative 22 to 13.

May 5, 1882 – Was the late war between the States beneficial? Negative 25 to 20.

May 12, 1882 – Which is the greater man considered as a reformer, Peter the Great or Henry the XIII? Negative 19 to 17.

May 19, 1882 – Is it probable that a republican form of government will be the prevailing one in the world? Affirmative 11 to 9.

September 8, 1882 – Is the existence of two great political parties in our country desirable? Affirmative 16 to 12.

September 15, 1882 – Ought women to be educated to the same extent as men? Affirmative 19 to 9.

September 22, 1882 – Ought the right of suffrage to be limited to those who can read and write? Affirmative 22 to 19.

September 29, 1882 – Was the protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial than injurious to England? Negative 23 to 21.

October 6, 1882 – Has the Roman Catholic Church been more beneficial than injurious to the interests of the human race? Negative 32 to 21.

October 13, 1882 – Is patriotism declining? Negative 25 to 32.

October 20, 1882 – Should the government compel parents to send their children to school? Negative 27 to 14.

October 26, 1882 – The English system of government is more favorable to the production of great statesmen than that of the United States? Affirmative 26 to 13.

November 3, 1882 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Affirmative 35 to 17.

November 10, 1882 – Does our country owe more to her statesmen than her warriors? Negative 17 to 13.

November 17, 1882 – Are the influences which tend to perpetuate stronger than those which tend to destroy the vision? Tie, 12 to 12.

November 24, 1882 – Which has furnished the more distinguished men the Northern or the Southern states? Negative 30 to 12.

December 1, 1882 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is there more to be admired than condemned? Affirmative 29 to 14.

December 8, 1882 – Does the form of government have more to do with the progress of a nation than the type of education? Affirmative 19 to 12.

December 15, 1882 – Which more deserves our condemnation, Cortez for his treatment of the Mexicans or Pizarro for his treatment of the Peruvians? Affirmative 10 to 8.

December 21, 1882 – Was Caesar was a greater man than Napoleon Bonaparte? Affirmative 21 to 10.

December 29, 1882 – Did the reign of Henry the XIII prove beneficial to England? Negative 11 to 14.

January 12, 1883 – Which is the greater scourge to the feathered tribe, the preacher or the awl? Affirmative 18 to 7.

January 19, 1883 – Was the union of Ireland with England beneficial to Ireland? Negative 31 to 9.

January 26, 1883 – Which was more disastrous to the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy, the Battle of Gettysburg or the Fall of Vicksburg? Affirmative 28 to 14.

February 2, 1883 – Do great men produce great crisis or great crises produce great men? Affirmative 20 to 16.

February 9, 1883 – Is the theory of evolution plausible? Negative 28 to 13.

February 15, 1883 – Ought Major Andre to have been executed as a spy? Affirmative 21 to 16.

February 23, 1883 – Is patriotism declining? Tie, 25 to 25.

March 2, 1883 – Were the principles and operations of the Know Nothings more worthy of admiration than of condemnation? Negative.

March 23, 1883 – Was the Mexican War justifiable? Tie, 11 to 11.

March 30, 1883 – Ought our modern theaters to be encouraged? Negative 24 to 12.

April 6, 1883 – Did the battle of Waterloo entail morals of good or evil on the people of Europe? Affirmative 21 to 15.

April 13, 1883 – Was the late war between the States beneficial? Affirmative 21 to 18.

April 20, 1883 – Is it probable that a republican form of government will be the prevailing one in the world? Affirmative 25 to 6.

April 26, 1883 – Which was the greater era in history, the War of 1812 or the late war between the States? Affirmative 24 to 16.

May 4, 1883 – Which are more beneficial to a student, the scientific or literary studies? Negative 23 to 20.

May 11, 1883 – Is the tariff system beneficial? No vote.

May 18, 1883 – Was the English government justifiable in sending and keeping Napoleon on the island of St. Helena? Tie, 17 to 17.

September 7, 1883 – Is the existence of two great political parties in this country desirable? Affirmative 23 to 1.

September 14, 1883 – Which most deserves our sympathies, the Negro or the Indian? Negative 8 to 17.

September 21, 1883 – Which was the greater era in history, the War of 1812 or the late war between the States? Affirmative 15 to 12.

September 28, 1883 – Is there more to admire than condemn in the career of Napoleon Bonaparte? Affirmative 23 to 16.

October 5, 1883 – Which has been the greater scourge to mankind, Mohammadism or Popery? Negative 9 to 19.

October 12, 1883 – Which was the greater man considered as a reformer – Henry VIII of England or Peter the Great of Russia? Negative 24 to 9.

October 19, 1883 – Was the late war beneficial to the South? Negative 24 to 12.

October 25, 1883 – Were the principles and operations of the Know Nothings more worthy of admiration than condemnation? Negative 27 to 15.

November 2, 1883 – Ought Chinese immigration to be prohibited? Affirmative 20 to 18.

November 9, 1883 – Is patriotism declining? Affirmative 25 to 8.

November 16, 1883 – The English system of government is more favorable to the production of greater statesmen than that of the US? Negative 25 to 13.

November 23, 1883 – Is the theory of evolution plausible? Negative 38 to 21.

December 14, 1883 – Which have furnished the more distinguished men, the Northern or Southern States? Negative 21 to 14.

December 20th, 1883 – Was the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy of admiration? Affirmative 20 to 10.

December 28, 1883 – The electoral system of choosing the President of the U.S. ought to be abolished. Affirmative 21 to 4.

January 11, 1884 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? Affirmative 15 to 11.

January 18, 1884 – Are mules immortal? Negative 9 to 7.

January 25, 1884 – Does our country owe more to her statesmen than to her warriors?.

February 1, 1884 – Which was the greater general, Napoleon or Hannibal? Tie, 17 to 17.

February 8, 1884 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Affirmative 26 to 17.

February 14, 1884 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 28 to 13.

February 22, 1884 – Was the Protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial than injurious to England? Affirmative 22 to 13.

February 29, 1884 – Is the tariff system beneficial to America? Negative 32 to 16.

March 7, 1884 – Does the prosperity of a nation depend more upon the wisdom of the rulers than the intelligence of its people? Negative 17 to 25.

March 14, 1884 – Was the Mexican War justified? Negative 19 to 14.

March 21, 1884 – Is patriotism declining? Tie, 17 to 17.

March 28, 1884 – Does morality keep pace with the progress of civilization? Affirmative 24 to 17.

April 4, 1884 – Which is more beneficial to the student, scientific or literary studies? Affirmative 22 to 15.

April 11, 1884 – Was the Late War beneficial to the Southern States?.

April 18, 1884 – Ought the press to report the details of crime? Tie, 19 to 19.

April 24, 1884 – Which was the greater era in history, the War of 1812 or the late war between the States? Affirmative 25 to 15.

May 2, 1884 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, is there more to admire than condemn? Tie, 15 to 15.

May 9, 1884 – Ought Chinese immigration to be prohibited? Affirmative 26 to 12.

May 16, 1884 – Which is the greater evil, war or intemperance? Negative 18 to 16.

May 23, 1884 – Ought the right of suffrage to be limited to those who can read and write? Negative 16 to 6.

September 5, 1884 – Are mules immortal? Negative 12 to 9.

September 12, 1884 – Did the result of the battle of Waterloo entail more good or evil upon people of Europe? Negative 15 to 18.

September 19, 1884 – Is a monarchical or a republican form of government better? Negative 20 to 12.

September 26th, 1884 – Was the Protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial than injurious? Negative 21 to 9.

October 3, 1884 – Was the Late War between the States beneficial to the South? Affirmative 24 to 22.

October 10, 1884 – Was the execution of Charles I justifiable? Negative 14 to 8.

October 23, 1884 – Is the tariff system beneficial to America? Negative 19 to 11.

October 31, 1884 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, is there more to be admired than condemned? Negative 25 to 22.

November 9, 1884 – Should the government compel parents to send their children to school? Negative 20 to 15.

November 14, 1884 – Does the prosperity of a nation depend more upon the wisdom of its rulers than the intelligence of its people? Negative 21 to 10.

November 21, 1884 – Is it probable that a republican form of government will be the prevailing in the world? Affirmative 27 to 15.

December 12, 1884 – Did John C. Calhoun benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Affirmative 12 to 10.

December 18, 1884 – Ought Major Andre to have been executed as a spy? Negative 17 to 14.

January 16, 1885 – Ought universal suffrage to be allowed in the United States? Affirmative 16 to 15.

January 23, 1885 – Did the reign of Henry the XIII prove beneficial to England? Negative 16 to 14.

January 30, 1885 – Ought Chinese Immigration to be prohibited? Affirmative 19 to 11.

February 6, 1885 – Does our country owe more to her statesmen or to her warriors? Negative 14 to 9.

February 12, 1885 – Which was the greater era in history, the war of 1812 or the late war? Negative 14 to 11.

February 20, 1885 – Was the Mexican War justifiable? Negative 19 to 13.

February 27, 1885 – Do the signs of the times indicate the subversion of our government? Affirmative 22 to 19.

March 6, 1885 – Were the Crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 24 to 18.

March 13, 1885 – Which most deserves our sympathies, the Negro or the Indian? Negative 6 to 15.

March 20, 1885 – Was the late war between the States beneficial to the South? Affirmative 18 to 15.

March 27, 1885 – Has England’s course toward India been justifiable? Negative 28 to 12.

April 3, 1885 – Was Jefferson’s administration productive of more good to the United States than Jackson’s? Affirmative 19 to 12.

April 10, 1885 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is there more to condemn than to admire? Negative 25 to 16.

April 17, 1885 – Which are more beneficial to a student, scientific or literary studies? Tie, 18 to 18.

April 23, 1885 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? Affirmative 19 to 13.

May 1, 1885 – Was the Mexican War justifiable? Affirmative 21 to 17.

May 8, 1885 – Ought Chinese immigration to be prohibited? Negative 22 to 6.

May 15, 1885 – Did the reign of Henry VIII prove beneficial to England? Affirmative 19 to 16.

September 11, 1885 – Which was a greater man considered as a reformer, Henry the XII of England or Peter the Great of Russia? Affirmative 11 to 10.

September 18, 1885 – Should the union of a State with the federal government be for an indeterminate, of a fixed period?.

September 25, 1885 – Do the signs of the time indicate a subversion of government? Negative 27 to 23.

October 2, 1885 – Should the negro be colonized? Negative 30 to 27.

October 9, 1885 – Has England's course towards India been justifiable? Negative 31 to 21.

October 16, 1885 – Does the U.S. derive more benefit from her agricultural than her commercial resources? Affirmative 24 to 23.

October 22, 1885 – Was Oliver Cromwell a patriot? Negative 33 to 25.

October 30, 1885 – Was the late war between the States beneficial to the South? Affirmative 31 to 29.

November 6, 1885 – In the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is there more to be admired than condemned? Negative 36 to 19.

November 13, 1885 – Would General War in Europe be favorable to the interest of America? Negative 30 to 21.

November 27, 1885 – Was the execution of Charles 1 justifiable? Affirmative 28 to 25.

December 18, 1885 – Which was the greater era in history, the War of 1812 or the late war between the States? Negative 14 to 24.

January 22, 1886 – Which benefitted his country most – Clay or Calhoun? Affirmative 22 to 19.

January 29, 1886 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than the Reformation? Negative 15 to 21.

February 5, 1886 – Does our country owe more to her statesmen than to her warriors? Affirmative 24 to 22.

February 11, 1886 – Were the crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 35 to 8.

February 19, 1886 – Was the Mexican War justifiable? Negative 28 to 26.

February 26, 1886 – Do great men produce great crises or do great crises produce great men? Affirmative 29 to 20.

March 5, 1886 – Which is the most beneficial to a student, literary or scientific studies? Affirmative 31 to 23.

March 12, 1886 – Did the reign of Henry XIII prove beneficial to England? Affirmative 20 to 19.

March 19, 1886 – Does morality keep pace with the progress of civilization? Negative 39 to 13.

March 26, 1886 – Is our country in more danger from internal factions than external forces? Affirmative 24 to 9.

April 2, 1886 – Should government compel parents to send their children to school? Negative 14 to 27.

April 9, 1886 – Is the tariff system beneficial to America? Affirmative 23 to 20.

April 16, 1886 – Will the administration of Oliver Cromwell compare favorably with that of Napoleon Bonaparte? Negative 19 to 25.

April 22, 1886 – Which contributes more to the advancement of a nation, the printing press or the ballot? Negative 2 to 5.

April 30, 1886 – Ought Chinese immigration to be prohibited? Affirmative 24 to 12.

May 7, 1886 – Is patriotism declining? Affirmative 27 to 22.

May 14, 1886 – Do ghosts appear? Negative 13 to 14.

September 10, 1886 – Is the finance law beneficial to N.C.? Affirmative 23 to 7.

September 17, 1886 – Can the treatment of the American Indians by the whites for the sake of the advancement of civilization be justifiable? Negative 15 to 16.

September 24, 1886 – Is patriotism declining? Negative 13 to 27.

October 1, 1886 – Is the tariff system beneficial to America? Negative 41 to 6.

October 8, 1886 – Is Christendom more indebted to Gustavus Adolphus than Fredric the Great? Affirmative 14 to 6.

October 15, 1886 – Were the Crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 25 to 9.

October 29, 1886 – Was the Mexican War justifiable? Affirmative 24 to 16.

November 5, 1886 – Was the protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial than injurious to England? Affirmative 25 to 18.

November 12, 1886 – Should the negros be colonized? Negative 26 to 19.

November 19th, 1886 – Is there more to be admired than condemned in the career of U. S. Grant? Affirmative 27 to 24.

November 26, 1886 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 31 to 17.

December 17, 1886 – Are the complaints against Capital justifiable? Tie, 21 to 21.

January 21, 1887 – Was the union of Ireland with England beneficial to Ireland? Negative 24 to 12.

January 28, 1887 – Is it probable that England will long retain her commanding position? Affirmative 23 to 20.

February 4, 1887 – Have the favors shown great statesmen in our country been such as to encourage your men of talent to prepare themselves for high political station? Affirmative 25 to 21.

February 10, 1887 – Which are more beneficial to a student, scientific or literary studies? Affirmative 31 to 27.

February 18th, 1887 – Will the present disturbance between labor and capital in the US be beneficial to the nation? Affirmative 25 to 13.

February 25, 1887 – Does poverty portray the character of men more than riches? Negative 21 to 7.

March 4, 1887 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Affirmative 24 to 23.

March 11, 1887 – Are the influences which lend to perpetuate stronger than those which lend to dissolve the Union? Affirmative 19 to 15.

March 18, 1887 – Is it probable that there will ever be a Supreme International Congress? Negative 20 to 14.

April 1, 1887 – Should young women be admitted to college on the same terms as young men? Negative 28 to 6.

April 8, 1887 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 15 to 7.

April 15, 1887 – Does morality keep pace with civilization? Negative 28 to 11.

April 21, 1887 – Do great men produce great crises or do great crises produce great men? Negative 16 to 5.

April 29, 1887 – Which deserves our sympathy the most, the Negro or the Indians? Negative 25 to 10.

May 6, 1887 – Will the administration of Oliver Cromwell compare favorably with that of Napoleon Bonaparte? Tie.

May 27, 1887 – The credit system in North Carolina is an evil. No ruling.

June 3, 1887 – Which are more destructive to the feathered tribe, awls or preachers? Negative 14 to 9.

September 9, 1887 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 20 to 3.

September 16, 1887 – Ought infidel writings and lectures to be tolerated? Negative 14 to 12.

September 23, 1887 – Were the conditions of society in the Old South better than in the New? Affirmative 27 to 10.

October 7, 1887 – Ought the Negroes to be colonized? Negative 14 to 12.

October 14, 1887 – Ought governments to furnish free education by taxation to all classes of their citizens? Negative 24 to 20.

October 21, 1887 – Does our country owe more to her statesmen than warriors? Negative 10 to 8.

October 27, 1887 – Is patriotism declining? Negative 6 to 3.

November 4, 1887 – Should young women be admitted to our colleges on the same terms with young men? Negative 19 to 16.

November 11, 1887 – Which are more beneficial to a student, the scientific or literary studies? Tie, 8 to 8.

November 17, 1887 – Which is the greatest incentive to action, the fear of punishment or the hope of reward? Tie, 4 to 4.

November 25, 1887 – Was the late war between the states beneficial to the South? Affirmative 20 to 16.

December 2, 1887 – Is it probable that England will long retain her commanding position? Negative 15 to 16.

January 19, 1888 – Was the protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial than injurious to England? Affirmative 16 to 3.

January 27, 1888 – Should the Internal Revenue System be abolished? Negative 18 to 8.

February 3, 1888 – Ought woman to vote? Negative 16 to 11.

February 10, 1888 – Ought Utah be admitted into the Union as a State? Affirmative 20 to 14.

Friday 16, 1888 – was the condition of Soc. in the Old South better than in the New? Affirmative 19 to 10.

February 24, 1888 – Can any nation work out and retain, unaided by foreign communication, a true civilization? Negative 18 to 8.

March 3, 1888 – Was Caesar justly assassinated? Negative 15 to 10.

March 9, 1888 – Which is the greater statesman, Gladstone or Bismarck? Affirmative 20 to 17.

March 16, 1888 – Which has exerted a greater influence on civilization, Greece or Rome? Affirmative 15 to 12.

March 23, 1888 – Is there more to be admired or condemned in the career of U. S. Grant? Negative 29 to 16.

March 30, 1888 – Is prohibition by the state necessary to promote the cause of temperance? Affirmative 31 to 9.

April 6, 1888 – Were the political views of Hamilton more in accordance with the true principles of government, than those of Jefferson? Affirmative 18 to 12.

April 13, 1888 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 18 to 17.

April 20, 1888 – Was Alexander a greater general than Frederic the Great? No ruling.

April 26, 1888 – Is it probable that there will ever be a supreme international Congress? Negative 45 to 7.

September 14, 1888 – Is the existence of two great political parties in our country desirable? Affirmative 12 to 4.

September 21, 1888 – Ought the Internal Revenue System to be abolished? Negative 12 to 11.

September 28, 1888 – Is universal education desirable? Negative 21 to 18.

October 5, 1888 – The credit system of N.C. is an evil. Affirmative 21 to 15.

October 12, 1888 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 32 to 18.

October 19, 1888 – Was the Protectorate of Cromwell more beneficial or injurious to England? Negative 21 to 13.

October 26, 1888 – Which was the greater general, Napoleon or Hannibal? Negative 26 to 19.

November 1, 1888 – Which is the greater statesman, Bismarck or Gladstone? Affirmative 15 to 8.

November 9, 1888 – Is prohibition by the state necessary to promote the cause of temperance? Affirmative 41 to 17.

November 16, 1888 – Should Utah be admitted into the union as a state? Negative 30 to 9.

November 23, 1888 – I there more to admire in the Ancients than in the Moderns? Negative 8 to 7.

December 14, 1888 – Is Patriotism declining? Negative 16 to 7.

January 18, 1889 – Should the negroes be colonized? Negative 30 to 14.

January 25, 1889 – Ought women to be allowed to vote? Negative 32 to 7.

February 1, 1889 – Is our country in more danger from internal factions or external foes? Negative 19 to 16.

February 8, 1889 – Is a protective tariff conducive to general prosperity? Negative 22 to 15.

February 22, 1889 – Which most deserves our sympathies, the Negro or the Indian? Negative no ruling.

March 1, 1889 – The Electoral College of the U.S. ought to be abolished. Negative 15 to 11.

March 8, 1889 – Ought infidel writings and lectures to be tolerated by law? Affirmative 18 to 11.

March 15, 1889 – Which is the greater scourge to the feathered tribe, the preacher or the awl? Affirmative 10 to 2.

March 22, 1889 – Does morality keep pace with the progress of civilization? Affirmative 15 to 5.

April 5, 1889 – Ought Chinese immigration to be prohibited? Affirmative 24 to 19.

April 12, 1889 – Were the Crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 18 to 14.

April 19, 1889 – Was the Mexican War justifiable? Negative 18 to 11.

April 26, 1889 – Should the Internal Revenue System be abolished? Negative 23 to 12.

May 3, 1889 – Railroads should be left from legislative control. Negative 11 to 5.

September 13, 1889 – The credit system in N.C. is an evil. Affirmative 21 to 9.

September 20, 1889 – Is the conduct of N.C. in the Revolutionary War more to be admired than in the late Civil War? Affirmative 2 to 1.

September 27, 1889 – Was the Late War between the States beneficial to the South? Negative 26 to 23.

October 4, 1889 – Is the system of paper currency safe? Negative 17 to 6.

October 11, 1889 – Would the acquisition of Cuba by the U.S. be beneficial to the latter? Negative 18 to 13.

October 18, 1889 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 27 to 7.

October 25, 1889 – Which has been the greater scourge to mankind, Mohammadism or Popery? Negative 25 to 5.

November 1, 1889 – Are college medals beneficial? Affirmative 26 to 23.

November 7, 1889 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 27 to 15.

November 15, 1889 – Should foreign immigration be restricted? Affirmative 19 to 14.

November 29, 1889 – Does morality keep pace with the progress of civilization? Affirmative 18 to 12.

December 6, 1889 – Ought the Roman Catholics in the United States be disenfranchised? Negative 15 to 13.

December 13, 1889 – Ought the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits in the state of N.C. be prohibited by legislative enactments? Affirmative 20 to 15.

January 17, 1890 – Did Daniel Webster benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Negative 4 to 2.

January 24, 1890 – Was Daniel Webster a greater man than Edmund Burke? Negative 15 to 9.

January 31, 1890 – Was the French Revolution beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 16 to 5.

February 7, 1890 – Should the Blair Bill become a law? Negative 21 to 17.

February 21, 1890 – Ought women be allowed to vote? Negative 19 to 7.

February 28, 1890 – Was the English government justifiable in sending and keeping Napoleon Bonaparte on the island of St. Helena? Affirmative 26 to 24.

March 10, 1890 – A protective tariff is not conducive to general property in the United States. No ruling.

March 14, 1890 – Was the death of Caesar beneficial to Rome? Negative 27 to 7.

March 21, 1890 – The credit system in N.C. is an evil. Affirmative 19 to 12.

April 4, 1890 – Can any nation work out and retain, unaided by foreign communication, a true civilization? Negative 15 to 14.

April 11^h, 1890 – Is it probable that England will long retain her present commanding powers? Affirmative 19 to 15.

April 18, 1890 – Was the late war between the states beneficial to the South? Negative 26 to 23.

April 25, 1890 – Is it probable that there will ever be a supreme international Congress? Negative 17 to 13.

May 2, 1890 – Ought infidel writings and lectures to be tolerated by law? Negative 14 to 10.

September 12, 1890 – Ought Government to furnish free education by taxation to all classes of their citizens? Affirmative 22 to 9.

September 19, 1890 – Should the Internal Revenue System be abolished? Affirmative 14 to 13.

September 26, 1890 – The credit system of N.C. is an evil. Affirmative 27 to 21.

October 10, 1890 – Was the introduction of Negro into America productive of more good than evil? Negative 23 to 19.

October 17, 1890 – Should young women be admitted to our colleges on the same terms with young men? Negative no ruling.

October 24, 1890 – Should foreign immigration be restricted? Affirmative 46 to 12.

October 31, 1890 – Is prohibition by the State necessary to promote the cause of temperance? Negative 25 to 14.

November 14, 1890 – Is it probable that a Republican form of government will be the prevailing one in the world? Affirmative 24 to 17.

November 28, 1890 – Should the Blair Bill become a law? Negative 19 to 16.

December 5, 1890 – Can the treatment of the American Indians by the whites for the sake of the advancement of civilization be justified?.

December 12, 1890 – Was the Mexican War justifiable? Ruling illegible, 16 to 21.

January 23, 1891 – Ought infidel writings and lectures to be tolerated by the law of the United States?.

January 30, 1891 – Will the sub –treasury plan be a benefit to the Country? Negative 19 to 12.

February 6, 1891 – Are the influences which tend to perpetuate stronger than those which tend to dissolve the Union? Negative 15 to 13.

February 12, 1891 – Which is the greatest statesman, Gladstone or Bismarck?.

February 20, 1891 – Will the administration of Oliver Cromwell compare favorable with that of Napoleon Bonaparte? Affirmative 19 to 6.

March 6, 1891 – Ought women be allowed to vote? Negative 29 to 19.

March 13, 1891 – Which was the greater era in history, the War of 1812 or the late war between the States? Negative 20 to 13.

March 20, 1891 – Does morality keep pace with the progress of Civilization? Negative 27 to 11.

March 27, 1891 – Was the conquest of Grenada by Ferdinand and Isabella justifiable? No vote.

April 3, 1891 – Has civil liberty been advanced more by intellectual culture than by human suffering? Negative no count.

April 10, 1891 – Was the execution of Mary Queen of Scots justifiable? Negative no vote.

April 17, 1891 – Is it probable that there will be a supreme International Congress? Affirmative no vote.

April 24, 1891 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Affirmative no vote.

September 18, 1891 – Ought Chinese Emmigration to be prohibited? Affirmative 15 to 8.

October 2, 1891 – Which most deserves our sympathies, the Negro or the Indian? Negative 44 to 13.

October 9, 1891 – Was the Union of Ireland with England beneficial to Ireland? Negative 24 to 18.

October 23, 1891 – The English system of government is more favorable to production of great statesmen than that of the United States. Negative 31 to 19.

October 30, 1891 – Was the late war between the states beneficial to the South? Negative 25 to 17.

November 6, 1891 – Was the English government justifiable in sending and keeping Napoleon Bonaparte at the Island of St. Helena? Negative 21 to 17.

November 20, 1891 – Is it probable that the South will ever equal the North in manufacturing? Negative 27 to 18.

November 27, 1891 – Is patriotism declining? Negative 9 to 14.

December 11, 1891 – Should foreign Emmigration be restricted? Affirmative 27 to 23.

January 29, 1892 – Is the tariff system beneficial to America? Negative 25 to 12.

February 5, 1892 – Do great men produce great crises or great crises produce great men? Negative 30 to 22.

February 19, 1892 – Can any nation work out, and retain unaided by foreign communication, a true civilization? Negative 26 to 8.

February 26, 1892 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 30 to 26.

March 4, 1892 – Does the prosperity of a nation depend more upon the wisdom of its rulers than the intelligence of the people? Negative 25 to 11.

March 11, 1892 – Was the introduction of the Negro into America productive of more good than evil? Negative 19 to 14.

March 18, 1892 – The Electoral System of choosing the President of the U.S. ought to be abolished. Affirmative 31 to 12.

April 8, 1892 – Would the Plans of the Farmer’s Alliance, if adopted, relieve the people?.

April 15, 1892 – Is it probable that there will ever be a supreme international Congress? Affirmative 18 to 15.

April 29, 1892 – Should the negroes of the United States be colonized? No ruling.

May 6, 1892 – Are the complaints against capital justifiable? No ruling.

September 30, 1892 – Is there more to be admired in the ancients than in the moderns? Negative 21 to 12.

October 7, 1892 – Does the South furnish as inviting a field as the North? Affirmative 19 to 15.

October 14, 1892 – Did John C. Calhoun benefit his country more than Henry Clay? Affirmative 10 to 7.

October 21, 1892 – Was the French revolution beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 14 to 12.

October 28, 1892 – Can any nation work out and retain unaided by foreign communication a true civilization? Negative 17 to 15.

November 4, 1892 – Is true civilization the result of a pure religion? Affirmative 18 to 12.

November 18, 1892 – Was the late war between the states beneficial to the South? Negative 29 to 16.

November 25, 1892 – Should foreign immigration be restricted? Affirmative 11 to 8.

December 2, 1982 – Has the Roman Catholic church been more beneficial than injurious to the interest of the human race? Affirmative 24 to 14.

December 16, 1892 – Should Utah be admitted into the Union as a state? Affirmative 21 to 12.

January 27, 1893 – Is it desirable that the national government should control R. R. transportation and telegraphic communications as it now does the post –office department? Negative 29 to 5.

February 3, 1893 – Which was greater in her time, Egypt or Italy? Affirmative 23 to 6.

February 10, 1893 – Did the results of the battle of Waterloo entail more of good than of evil upon the people of Europe? Negative 20 to 10.

February 24, 1893 – Did the reign of Henry VII prove beneficial to England? Negative 29 to 23.

March 4, 1893 – The credit system in North Carolina is an evil. Affirmative 18 to 16.

March 10, 1893 – Was the death of Caesar beneficial to Rome? Negative 25 to 12.

March 17, 1893 – Should the World’s Fair remain open on Sunday? Negative 17 to 15.

March 24, 1893 – Is it probable that a republican form of government will be the prevailing one in the world? Affirmative 20 to 9.

April 7, 1893 – Was the late war between the States beneficial to the South? Affirmative 18 to 8.

April 14, 1893 – Should Hawaii be annexed? No ruling.

April 27, 1893 – Has civil liberty been advanced more by intellectual culture than by human persecution? No ruling.

September 22, 1893 – Ought Ireland have home rule? Affirmative 9 to 2.

September 29, 1893 – Should the national government control national election? Negative 9 to 8.

October 6, 1893 – Was Mary Queen of Scots justly executed? Negative 23 to 9.

October 13, 1893 – Should the Congress of the U.S. pass a law authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver? Negative 24 to 3.

October 20, 1893 – Should young women be admitted to colleges on the same grounds as our young men? Negative 20 to 17.

October 27, 1893 – Did Grecian religion aid in the advancement of Grecian civilization? Affirmative 25 to 4.

November 3, 1893 – Does the prosperity of a people depend more upon the intelligence of its people than the wisdom of its rulers? Negative 24 to 15.

November 10, 1893 – Does civilization create greater problems than it can solve? Affirmative 13 to 12.

November 24, 1893 – Has increase of wealth a favorable effect on the morals of a people? Negative 17 to 8.

December 1, 1893 – Have American Negroes too much liberty? Affirmative 17 to 6.

December 8, 1893 – Was the discovery of America a greater era than that of the Reformation? Negative 17 to 14.

January 19, 1894 – Is the theory of evolution plausible? Affirmative 17 to 3.

January 26, 1894 – Is a protective tariff system beneficial to the United States? Negative 17 to 11.

February 4, 1894 – Which has done more toward the advancement of civilization, Rome or Greece? Affirmative 16 to 20.

February 23, 1894 – Which has contributed more to the human race, the historian or the poet? Affirmative 21 to 14.

March 2, 1894 – Are labor unions productive of more good than evil to the people in general? No ruling.

March 9, 1894 – Which has the greater influence, education or wealth? Negative 13 to 12.

March 23, 1894 – Which has been the greater curse to the world, Mohammadism or Popery? Affirmative 12 to 11.

March 30, 1894 – Was the French Revolution beneficial to France? Affirmative 11 to 6.

April 13, 1894 – Should the Negroes of the United States be colonized? Negative 13 to 7.

April 27, 1894 – Ought capital punishment to be abolished? No ruling.

September 21, 1894 – Should the United States use her influence in aiding Ireland in securing her freedom? Affirmative 14 to 13.

September 28, 1894 – Does the prosperity of a nation depend more on the intelligence of its people or the wisdom of its rulers? Affirmative 12 to 7.

October 5, 1894 – Should the state appropriate money to aid in higher education? Negative 22 to 7.

October 12, 1894 – Would the execution of Jefferson Davis have been justifiable? Negative 33 to 10.

October 19, 1894 – Were the Crusades beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 28 to 25.

October 26, 1894 – Do great men produce great crises or great crises produce great men? Affirmative 22 to 19.

November 2, 1894 – Should foreign immigration be prohibited? Negative 28 to 16.

November 9, 1894 – The deep discontent which broods over our land is because of the accumulation of the wealth in the hands of the few. Negative 20 to 19.

November 30, 1894 – Was the Late War beneficial to the South? Negative 17 to 16.

December 7, 1894 – Was the reign of Pericles productive of more good than evil to Athens? Affirmative 35 to 11.

January 25, 1895 – Should we have compulsory education? Negative 21 to 17.

February 1, 1895 – Does the South furnish as inviting a field as the North? Affirmative 7 to 23.

February 22, 1895 – Should the United States Government own and control the National Banks? Affirmative 15 to 9.

March 1, 1895 – Should we have Free Trade? Affirmative 9 to 16.

March 8, 1895 – Has civil liberty been advanced more by intellectual culture than by human suffering? Negative 15 to 11.

March 15, 1895 – Can the use of the sword in the advancement of civilization be justified? Affirmative 23 to 13.

March 22, 1895 – Does the United States owe more to her statesmen than to her warriors? Negative 12 to 18.

March 29, 1895 – Should women be allowed to vote? Negative 35 to 12.

April 5, 1895 – Should our young women be admitted to our colleges on the same grounds as our young men? Affirmative 23 to 16.

April 12, 1895 – Was the reign of Louis XIV beneficial to France? Negative 20 to 7.

April 19, 1895 – Should N.C. spend her money in pensioning her surviving Confederate Soldiers and in erecting monuments to her dead ones? Negative 15 to 24.

May 3, 1895 – Do the signs of the times point to the fall of the Union? No ruling.

September 6th, 1895 – Should we have compulsory education? No ruling.

September 13th, 1895 – Would general war in Europe be beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 22 to 9.

September 27th, 1895 – Should the congress of the United States pass a law authorizing free and unlimited coinage of silver? Negative 24 to 11.

October 3, 1895 – Should the State appropriate money to aid in Higher Education? Negative 27 to 25.

October 11, 1895 – Was the late war beneficial to the South? Affirmative 32 to 26.

October 18, 1895 – Are the complaints against Capital justifiable? Tie, 17 to 17.

October 25, 1895 – Ought the right of suffrage to be limited to those who can read and write? Negative 21 to 23.

November 1, 1895 – Should Capital punishment be abolished? Affirmative 27 to 25.

November 15, 1895 – Has the increase of wealth a favourable effect upon the morals of the people? Affirmative 28 to 17.

November 22, 1895 – Was the reign of Napoleon beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 24 to 12.

November 29, 1895 – Should the United States be formed into two separate nations? Negative 23 to 14.

December 7, 1895 – The United States should aid Cuba in obtaining her independence? Negative 30 to 28.

December 13, 1895 – The State should prohibit the sale of all intoxicating beverages. Affirmative 19 to 15.

January 18, 1896 – Did the results of the battle of Waterloo entail more good than evil upon the people of Europe? Affirmative 10 to 5.

January 25, 1896 – Does the cheap literature of the age strengthen the intellectual tone of the nation? Affirmative 13 to 6.

January 31, 1896 – Should Congressmen always conform to the express will of their constituents? Affirmative 13 to 10.

February 1, 1896 – The U.S. should co –operate with England in avenging the Armenian outrages. Negative 13 to 8.

February 7, 1896 – Is patriotism declining? Negative 13 to 5.

February 8, 1896 – Is the tariff system beneficial to America? Negative 13 to 10.

March 7, 1896 – Does the present literary productions of America compare favorably with those of Europe? Negative 12 to 6.

March 13, 1896 – Monopolies are deleterious to a nation’s progress. Affirmative 7 to 5.

March 14, 1896 – Which has done more toward the advancement of civilization, Rome or Greece?.

March 20, 1896 – Is it likely that England will sink into decay which befell the nations of antiquity? Negative 10 to 7.

March 21, 1896 – Is it probable that England will long retain her commanding position? Negative 8 to 7.

March 27, 1896 – Is a monarchical or republican form of government better? Negative 11 to 8.

March 28, 1896 – Is Higher Education of practical advantage in the business world? Affirmative 8 to 6.

April 3, 1896 – The United States should co –operate with England in avenging the Armenian outrages? Affirmative 11 to 9.

April 4, 1896 – Should the United States pass a law prohibiting prize fighting? Negative 11 to 6.

April 10, 1896 – Ought the right of suffrage to be limited to those who can read and write? Affirmative 14 to 12.

April 11, 1896 – Has the introduction of the negro int America proven beneficial or injurious to America? Negative 15 to 8.

April 18, 1896 – Does the prosperity of a people depend more upon the wisdom of its rulers than the intelligence of its people? Negative 10 to 7.

April 24, 1896 – Shall women vote? Negative 21 to 12.

May 1, 1896 – The deep discontent which now broods over our land is because of the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few. No ruling.

September 5, 1896 – Ought the right of suffrage be limited to those who can write and read? Negative 20 to 14.

September 11, 1896 – Do the signs of the times point to the fall of our Union? Negative 10 to 20.

September 18, 1896 – Labor organizations are productive of more good than evil to the majority of the people. Affirmative 18 to 6.

September 25, 1896 – Should our government authorize the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any foreign nation? Affirmative 41 to 20.

October 2, 1896 – We should maintain a public school system by taxation. Negative 15 to 21.

October 9, 1896 – The negroes of the U.S. should be colonized. Affirmative 26 to 12.

October 10, 1896 – The crusades were beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 16 to 15.

October 16, 1896 – The French Revolution was beneficial to Europe? Affirmative 11 to 4.

October 17, 1896 – The English system of government is more favorable to the progress of a nation than that of the United States. Negative 12 to 19.

October 23, 1896 – Which has been the greater scourge to mankind, Mohammadism or Popery? Negative 11 to 20.

October 24, 1896 – Foreign immigration should be prohibited. Negative 13 to 20.

October 30, 1896 – A Monarchical is a better form of government than a Republican. Negative no vote.

October 31, 1896 – Education has a greater influence than wealth. Negative 10 to 21.

November 6, 1896 – The President of the U.S. should be elected by a popular vote. No ruling.

November 7, 1896 – The accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few is the cause of the deep discontent which now broods over our land. Negative 15 to 19.

November 13, 1896 – Ought Capital punishment to be abolished? Negative 18 to 11.

November 14, 1896 – Is patriotism declining? Affirmative 13 to 17.

November 21, 1896 – The U.S. should be (separated) formed into two separate nations. Negative 28 to 4.

November 22, 1896 – The U.S. should aid Cuba in obtaining her independence. Affirmative 17 to 11.

November 27, 1896 – The U.S. government should own and control National Banks. Negative 5 to 14.

November 28, 1896 – The magnitude of individual fortune should be limited by law. Negative 13 to 9.

January 15, 1897 – Should the Press be totally free? Affirmative 19 to 6.

January 22, 1897 – The legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, as a beverage is not right in principle and efficient in practices. Affirmative 12 to 2.

January 23rd, 1897 – The English government is superior in form and operation to that of the United States. Affirmative 16 to 14.

January 30, 1897 – Should suffrage be extended to women? Affirmative 17 to 13.

February 5, 1897 – Is National aid to education necessary and desirable? Negative 9 to 3.

February 6, 1897 – The Untied States should have two separate and distinct forms of government. Affirmative 21 to 14.

February 19, 1897 – Would a political union of Canada with the United States be a benefit to both countries? Negative 8 to 18.

February 20, 1897 – Is coeducation of the sexes in the higher institutions desirable? Negative 19 to 14.

February 26, 1897 – Should the government own and control the railroads? Negative 19 to 3.

February 27, 1897 – Are such popular amusements as cardplaying and dancing harmful in their influence? Affirmative 21 to 12.

March 5, 1897 – Is ignorance productive of crime? Affirmative 13 to 4.

March 12, 1897 – Is party spirit productive of more evil than good? Affirmative 9 to 7.

March 13, 1897 – Should the United States aid Cuba in obtaining her independence? Negative 2 to 1.

March 19, 1897 – Should an education qualification be made a condition of enjoying the right of suffrage? Negative 20 to 8.

March 20, 1897 – The Revolution was an event in the United States History more important and more influential than the Civil War? Affirmative 19 to 9.

March 27, 1897 – The Reformer is of greater importance than the conservative. Affirmative 24 to 9.

April 2, 1897 – Would the political annexation of Canada to the U.S. be beneficial to this country? Negative 11 to 6.

April 9, 1897 – Are examinations a true test of scholarship and a necessary means of promoting education? Negative 20 to 12.

April 10, 1897 – Are the conservative forces in our nation sufficient to ensure its perpetuity? Negative 16 to 8.

April 11, 1897 – Has England been as great a power in modern times as Rome was in Ancient times? Negative 14 to 3.

April 17, 1897 – Is the English government superior, in form and operation, to that of the United States? Affirmative 13 to 6.

April 30, 1897 – Is the so called “Extension of Woman’s Rights” a benefit to humanity? No ruling.

September 10, 1897 – Has Greece contributed more to the Civilization of the World than Rome? Negative 6 to 2.

September 11, 1897 – Have the necessary evils of war outweighed the good results it has produced? Affirmative 10 to 4.

September 24, 1897 – Should an education qualification be made a condition of enjoying the right of suffrage? Affirmative 38 to 11.

October 1, 1897 – Should the liberty of the press be left by the government unrestricted? Negative 23 to 20.

October 8, 1897 – Is higher education of practical advantage in the business world? Affirmative 28 to 16.

October 15, 1897 – Should Hawaii be annexed to the United States? Negative 18 to 16.

October 22, 1897 – Should women have higher education? Tie, 20 to 20.

October 29, 1897 – Was the Revolution an event in United States history more important than the Civil War? Negative 23 to 22.

November 5, 1897 – Ought the negro to have been enfranchised? Negative 33 to 15.

November 12, 1897 – Should the chief purpose of the prison be to punish or to reform? Negative 23 to 20.

November 26, 1897 – Would the political union of Canada with the United States be a benefit to both countries? Negative 22 to 10.

January 14, 1898 – Is the mental discipline and knowledge gained from the study of Classics superior to that gained from the study of natural sciences? Affirmative 30 to 15.

January 21, 1898 – Has the reformation exerted more influence on modern civilization than the Renaissance? No ruling.

January 28, 1898 – Was the battle of Marathon more important in its results than the battle of Waterloo? No ruling.

February 4, 1898 – Was there in the French Revolution more of good than of evil? Affirmative 26 to 18.

February 10, 1898 – As a discoverer and as a man, was Columbus greater than Sivenston? No ruling.

February 18, 1898 – Is the system of self –government by students in colleges desirable? Negative 21 to 13.

March 4, 1898 – Can Lincoln justly be called as great a benefactor to his country as Washington? Negative 15 to 10.

March 11, 1898 – Has the use of machinery been on the whole beneficial to the laboring class? Negative 20 to 6.

March 25, 1898 – Were the public services of Webster more valuable to the country than the public services of Clay? Negative 24 to 8.

April 1, 1898 – Is the practice of vivisection for scientific purposes justifiable?.

April 15, 1898 – Is intervention by the United States in behalf of the independence of Cuba justifiable? Negative 23 to 21.

April 23, 1898 – Has commerce contributed more to the development of modern civilization than manufacturers?.

April 29, 1898 – English government on the whole has been beneficial to India? Negative no count.

September 16, 1898 – Are the so –called Trusts, in their working and influence, a benefit to the Public? Negative 17 to 18.

September 23, 1898 – Should our Colonial policy be aggressive? Affirmative 23 to 12.

September 30, 1898 – Has English rule been a benefit to India? Negative 5 to 10.

October 7, 1898 – Does the laboring class have it proportionate share in the general progress? Negative 14 to 16.

October 21, 1898 – Free institutions in the United States are in danger. Affirmative 22 to 21.

October 28, 1898 – England and the United States should enter into an alliance for their mutual benefit. Affirmative 30 to 29.

November 4, 1898 – The English system for the prevention of bribery and corruption at elections ought to be adopt in the U.S. Affirmative 22 to 26.

November 11, 1898 – The United States ought to construct and operate the Nicaraguan Canal. Affirmative 54 to 11.

November 18, 1898 – Immigration should be further restricted by the law. Negative 23 to 25.

November 27, 1898 – That the pension policy of the Republican party has been wise. Negative 34 to 10.

January 13, 1899 – The state ought to organize and conduct manufacturers of commerce. Affirmative 18 to 17.

January 20, 1899 – Labor organizations promote the best interest of working men. Negative 14 to 16.

January 27, 1899 – There should be a national board of arbitration for matters in dispute between employers and employee on inter –store railroads, and that this board should be given compulsory powers. Negative 28 to 17.

February 3, 1899 – Home rule should be granted to Ireland. Affirmative 35 to 27.

February 10, 1899 – Inter –collegiate football promotes the best interests of college. Affirmative 48 to 10.

February 24, 1899 – The victory of Japan over China was for the interest of civilization. Affirmative 44 to 8.

March 3, 1899 – It is for the best interests of the United States to build and maintain a large navy. Affirmative 40 to 13.

March 17, 1899 – A constitutional amendment should be secured by which senators shall be elected by direct vote of the people. Affirmative 12 to 8.

March 24, 1899 – England should grant the Irish demand for Home Rule. Affirmative 22 to 10.

March 31, 1899 – The present general tendency to minimize competition by the formation of monopolies is an evil. Negative 25 to 21.

April 7, 1899 – Immigration should be further restricted by law. Affirmative 20 to 15.

April 14, 1899 – The pulpit is more influential than the press. Negative 18 to 23.

April 28, 1899 – Can the Theatre be reformed? Affirmative 7 to 6.

September 8, 1899 – The U.S. should be divided into two separate nations. Negative 15 to 1.

September 15, 1899 – The present policy of our government towards the Philippines is just and proper, and formative of the best interest of the U.S. No ruling.

September 22, 1899 – Should the negros be colonized? Negative 14 to 1.

September 29, 1899 – Should suffrage be extended to women. Negative 15 to 6.

October 6, 1899 – The free institutions of the United States are in danger. Affirmative 28 to 18.

October 20, 1899 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Negative 16 to 3.

November 3, 1899 – U.S. senators should be elected by popular vote. Negative 33 to 10.

November 10, 1899 – The Philippines should be annexed to the United States. Negative 40 to 6.

November 25, 1899 – Suffrage should be taken from the negroes in the Southern States. Negative 22 to 18.

January 5, 1900 – Should municipalities own and operate their street railways? Affirmative 19 to 18.

January 12, 1900 – The Doers are justifiable in making war with England. Affirmative 15 to 13.

January 19, 1900 – Suffrage should be taken away from the negroes in the Southern States. Affirmative 50 to 11.

January 26, 1900 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Negative 56 to 19.

February 2, 1900 – It is the duty of the state to supervise and control primary and secondary education. No ruling.

February 9, 1900 – The press should be free. Affirmative 30 to 23.

February 23, 1900 – Party allegiance is preferable to independent acting and politics. Negative 20 to 9.

February 24, 1900 – Party allegiance is preferable to independent action in politics. Affirmative 20 to 6.

March 2, 3, 1900 – Women should be given the right to suffrage. Negative 30 to 7; Negative 6 to 22.

March 9, 1900 – Strikes are a benefit to the laboring class as a whole. Affirmative 17 to 5.

March 17, 1900 – The pension policy of the Republican party has been wise. Negative 13 to 4.

March 23, 1900 – The use of machinery has been upon the whole beneficial to the laboring class. Affirmative 29 to 18.

March 30, 31, 1900 – Party spirit is productive of more good than evil. Affirmative 7 to 5; Affirmative 15 to 7.

April 6, 7, 1900 – Bismarck was a greater statesman than Gladstone. Negative 11 to 3; Negative 12 to 8.

April 20, 21, 1900 – Victory of Japan over China was for the interest of civilization. Affirmative 16 to 1; Affirmative 8 to 5.

April 27, 1900 – An Anglo –American Alliance is desirable. Affirmative no count.

May 4, 5, 1900 – The Civil Service Act should be extended to all departments of the Government. Affirmative 13 to 16, Negative 9 to 6.

September 14, 1900 – The powers of the world should divide among themselves the Empire of China. Affirmative 27 to 22.

September 21, 22, 1900 – The English system for the prevent of bribery and corruption at elections should be adopted by the U.S. Negative 17 to 7; Negative 12 to 6.

September 28, 29, 1900 – The time has come when the policy of protection should be abandoned by the United States. Negative 20 to 11; Affirmative 26 to 4.

October 5, 6, 1900 – There shall be an income tax. Negative 25 to 4; Affirmative 24 to 8.

October 13, 1900 – Suffrage should be taken from the negro in the Southern States. Affirmative 24 to 13.

October 19, 1900 – An eight-hour working day should be adopted in the United States by Law. Affirmative 32 to 3.

October 26, 27, 1900 – Congress ought to pass an act establishing federal control over national elections. Negative 14 to 7; Negative 22 to 3.

November 9, 1900 – It is for the best interest of the U.S. to build and maintain a large navy. Affirmative 29 to 5.

November 16, 1900 – Does the division of labor, as it now exists, tend rather to hinder than to help individual development? Affirmative 18 to 9.

November 23, 24, 1900 – Capital punishment should be abolished. Negative 21 to 6; Negative 7 to 14.

November 30, December 1, 1900 – Party allegiance is preferable to independent action in politics. Affirmative 12 to 5; Affirmative 15 to 9.

January 11, 12 1901 – The U.S. should extend to the Philippine Islands a free and independent self-government. Affirmative no count; Affirmative 24 to 14.

January 18, 19, 1901 – Civil service reform should be extended to all departments of the government. Negative 22 to 6; Affirmative 13 to 4.

January 26, 1901 – Intercollegiate football promotes the best interests of colleges. Negative 15 to 7.

February 1, 1901 – The Empire of China should be divided among the nations of the world. Negative 20 to 18.

February 22, 23, 1901 – Should North Carolina have a system of compulsory education? Affirmative 17 to 30; Affirmative 16 to 9.

February 28, 1901 – The use of machinery on the whole benefits the laboring class. Affirmative 26 to 1.

March 2, 1901 – Has the use of machinery on the whole been beneficial to the laboring class? Affirmative 10 to 6.

March 9, 1901 – The United States ought to construct and operate the Nicaragua Canal. Affirmative 24 to 10.

March 15, 16, 1901 – The United States increase its standing army to 100,000. Negative 11 to 1; Negative 11 to 5.

March 23, 1901 – Congress ought to pass an act establishing federal control over national elections. Negative 14 to 4.

March 29, 1901 – Immigration should be further restricted by law. Affirmative 16 to 2.

April 5, 6, 1901 – That coeducation in colleges is desirable. Affirmative 16 to 12; Affirmative 17 to 12.

April 12, 1901 – Hazing at West Point should be abolished. Affirmative 28 to 29.

April 19, 1901 – Monopolies and trusts are justifiable. No vote.

April 26, 1901 – The United States did wrong in abolish the army canteen. Affirmative 19 to 5.

May 2, 1901 – The President of the United States should be elected by a direct popular vote. Affirmative 18 to 7.

September 13, 1901 – Civil Service Act should be extended to all departments of government. Affirmative 23 to 12.

September 20, 1901 – We should have an education qualification for voting. Affirmative 43 to 17.

September 27, 1901 – The jury system be abolished. Affirmative 48 to 45.

October 4, 5, 1901 – False systems of government have caused more misery than false systems of religion. Negative 26 to 22; Negative 8 to 99.

October 11, 12, 1901 – Free institutions in the United States are now in danger. Negative 17 to 15; Affirmative 16 to 2.

October 18, 1901 – The press should be abridged in the United States. Affirmative 27 to 15.

November 2, 1901 – More stringent laws be enacted against anarchy in the United States. Affirmative 10 to 5.

November 8, 9, 1901 – The sexes should be equally educated. Negative 16 to 12; Negative 5 to 9.

November 15, 16, 1901 – Children under fourteen years of age should be prohibited from working the factories. Affirmative 21 to 18; Affirmative 17 to 5.

November 22, 23, 1901 – The president and vice-president of the United States by elected by the people by the popular vote. Affirmative 22 to 13; Affirmative 14 to 5.

November 29, 1901 – The young men of today have greater opportunities financially than their forefathers. Negative 17 to 15.

January 11, 1902 – The so-called trusts in their workings and influence are a benefit to the public. Affirmative 10 to 12.

January 18, 1902 – The trade unions are a benefit to laboring class. Affirmative 24 to 6.

January 21, 1902 – That Puerto Rico be allowed free trade with the United States. Affirmative 35 to 14.

February 7, 8, 1902 – The Panama route is preferable to the Nicaragua for the purpose of constructing a canal to be owned and operated by the United States Government. Affirmative 11 to 8; Negative 14 to 13.

February 21, 22, 1902 – Chinese immigration to the United States should be prohibited for a period of ten years. Affirmative 14 to 13; Affirmative 13 to 8.

February 28, March 1, 1902 – The United States should withdraw from the Philippines. Affirmative 22 to 6; Affirmative – 15 to 12.

March 14, 15, 1902 – Joint session March 28 – Resolved: That Cuba should be annexed to the United States – 8 to 8.

March 21, 22, 1902 – Resolved: That suffrage should be taken from the Negroes of the Southern States. Affirmative 16 to 14; Affirmative by a vote of 25 to 0.

April 4, 5, 1902 – Resolved: That the products of the Philippines should be admitted into the United States free of duty. Affirmative – 16 to 8. In the April 5 debate, there was one person on the Affirmative Anderson, and none on the negative. After discussion, the question was decided 11 to 8.

April 11, 12, 1902 – Resolved: That the pension laws of the United States should be abolished. Affirmative – 14 to 7; affirmative – 15 to 2.

April 18, 19, 1902 – Resolved: That capital punishment should be abolished.

May 2, joint session – same topic.

April 25, 26, 1902 – Resolved: That and Anglo –American alliance is desirable. 12 to 3; negative 9 to 8. (Also was the resolution for September 19, 1902).

September 12, 1902 – Resolved, That North Carolina should adopt a system of compulsory attendance upon the public schools Affirmative 44 to 3.

September 26, 1902 – Resolved, That trusts and monopolies are justifiable 39 to 20.

October 3, 1902 – Resolved, That the U.S. will fall as other great nations have. Negative by a vote of 21 to 22.

October 10, 1902 – Resolved, That parties to strikes be forced to accept arbitration. 21 to 5.

October 17, 18, 1902– Resolved, That the taxes for the support of the public schools of N.C. should be appropriated according to the taxes of each race. Negative 25 to 14; affirmative 18-5.

October 24, 25, 1902 – Resolved: that the ownership and operation of street railways and waterworks should be vested in Municipal Corporation. –12 to 0. (Also topic for the Trinity public debate).

October 31, November 1, 1902 – Has slavery been a greater curse to mankind than an interference.

November 7, 8, 1902 – Resolved that the evils of foreign immigration threatened to over balance is benefits. Negative 8 to 16; Negative 4 to 17.

November 14, 15, 1902– Resolved: That the government should own and operate the railroads. Negative 23 to 12; 13 to 23.

November 21, 1902 (joint debate) – Resolved: That suffrage should be extended to women. Negative 40 to 12.

November 28, 1902 – Resolved that universal manhood suffrage is true in theory and is best and practice for a representative government.

December 5, December 6, 1902 – Resolved: That the president of the U.S. should be elected by direct vote of the people.

January 16, 17, 1903 – Resolved that the higher tax should be laid in all immigrants to the United States. Affirmative 35 to 4; affirmative 16 to 10.

January 23, 24, 1903 – At the Civil Service Act should be extended to all departments of the government. Affirmative 21 to 10; negative 9 to 4.

January 30, 31, 1903– Resolved, it is best for the U.S. to build and maintain a large Navy. Negative 20 to 8, and the second debate decided by five judges was 5 two 0 for the affirmative.

February 13, 28, 1903 – Resold, that the suffrage should be taken from the Negroes in the southern states. (The debaters included 1906 Randolph Macon winner Patton) Affirmative 4 to 1.

February 6, 7, 1903 – Resolved, That the tariff is the mother of trusts. Affirmative 4 to 1.

February 20, 21, 1903 – Resolved, That capital placement should be abolished. Affirmative 3 to 2.

March 13, 14 1903 – Resolved, That free institutions in the United States are in danger. (11 debaters appointed on each side of the resolution).

March 20, 21, 1903, 1903 Resolved, That coeducation and colleges is desirable.

March 6, 7 – Resolved that labor organizations promote the best interest workingmen. Affirmative 4 to 1.

March 27, 1903 – Resolved, That Cuba should be annexed to the United States. Affirmative 5 to 0.

April 3, 1903 – Resolved, That home rule should be granted to Ireland.

April 10, 1903 – Resolved, That all trusts and combinations intended to monopolize industries should be prohibited. Affirmative 4 to 1.

April 17, 24, 1903 – Resolved, That sugar should be admitted free of duty.

April 17, 1903 – Resolved: That the United States should construct, own, and control the Panama Canal.

May 1, 1903 – Resolved, That the United States Senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people.

May 8, 1903 – Resolved; That Canada should be annexed to the United States.

August 24, September 11, 1903 – Resolved, That US should withdraw from the Philippines. Affirmative 4 –1.

September 18, 1903 – Resolved, That the benefits of the Civil War justifies the sacrifices of the South.

September 25, 1903 – Resolved: That increase of lynching and outrages in N.C. is due to the failure of the speedy execution of justice. (Two on the affirmative including Patton, and one on the negative) Affirmative 5 to 0.

October 2, 1903 – Resolved, That intercollegiate athletics should be encouraged. Affirmative 4-1.

October 9, 1903 – Resolved That time required for getting a bachelors degree shall be two years instead of four.

October 16, 1903 – Resolved, That civilization can cope with the evils attending its progress.

October 23, 1903 – Resolved, That a college education does not unfit a man for a business life. Affirmative – 4 to 1.

October 30, 1903 – Resolved, That no president should have a third term.

November 6, 1903 – Resolved, That admissions to college should be by examination only. 5 to 0.

November 13, 1903 – Resolved, That the 15th amendment to the federal Constitution should be repealed. [The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.] Affirmative – 5 –0.

November 20, 1903 – Resolved, That the time required for the bachelors degree shall be three years instead of four. Negative 4 to 1.

November 27, 1903 – Resolved, That the jury system should be abolished.

December 5, 1903 – Resolved that the U.S. was justifiable and recognizing the Panama Republic. Affirmative 3 to 2. Also adopted February 19 Affirmative 4 to 1.

December 14, 1903 – Resolved, That party allegiance is preferable to independent action and politics.

January 1904 – Resolved: That it Anglo –American alliance is desirable. 3 to 2.

January 22, 1904 – Resolved, that we should encourage immigration in the South.

January 29, 1904 – Resolved: That the contract system of employing convict labor not to be abolished. Affirmative – 3 to 2.

February 5, 1904 – Resolved that the Monroe Doctrine should be abolished. Affirmative – 3 to 2.

February 1904 Resolved, That coeducation in colleges is desirable. Amended an actual debate to leave out the word college, likely just a transcriber. Affirmative 5 –0.

February 19, 1904 – Resolved; That Canada should be annexed to the United States.

March 4, 1904 – Resolved. That the English system for the prevention of bribery and corruption and elections ought to be adopted by U.S.

March 18, 1904 – Resolved. That we should not have an educational qualification for voting.

March 25, 1904 – Resolved That the pension policy of the Republican party has been wise. Negative – 5 –0.

April 1, 1904 – Resolved That a high tax should be laid on all immigrants to the United States. Negative –3 – 2.

April 8, 1904 – Resolved, That we should have an agricultural rather than industrial South.

April 22, 1904 – Resolved, That progressive nations should control backwards nations. Negative 5-0.

April 29, 1904 – Resolved that education qualification should be requisite for suffrage in N.C.

April 15, 1904 – freshmen debates – Resolved, That civilization can cope with the evils born of its progress.

May 6, 1904 – Resolved, That the United States should increase her Navy.

September 3, 1904 – Resolved that the US Senators should be elected by popular vote. Negative 3 to 2.

September 7, 1904 – Resolved, That the English government represents the wishes of the people more truly than does the government of the United States. Negative 3 to 2.

September 23, 1904 – Resolved, That Women’s suffrage is desirable. Negative 5 to 0.

September 30, 1904 Resolved that labor organizations practice the best interests of working men. Affirmative 5 to 0.

October 14, 1904 – Resolved, That Congress should take some action prevent lynchings the South. Negative 5-0.

October 21, November 11, 1904 – Resolved: That in the so –called “Yellow Peril” there is no danger to the power and civilization of the great nations of Europe. Nov., Affirmative 4 to 1.

October 25, 1904 – Resolved, That the Pres. should be elected for a term of six years instead of four and should not be eligible for reelection.

November 4, 1904 – Resolved: That Japan was justified in attacking Port Arthur before was formally declared. Affirmative 4 –1.

November 18, 1904 – Resolved, That Convict should not be employed in productive labor. Affirmative 3 –2.

November 25, 1904 – Resolved, That a court of arbitration should be established for the settlement of disputes between nations. Affirmative 3 to 2.

December 2, 1904 – Resolved, that naturalization laws of the United States should be made more stringent. Affirmative 4 to 1.

December 9, 1904 – Resolved, That the education of the Negro promotes his own welfare.

January 13, 1905 – Resolved, the time is come a policy of protection should be abandoned by the United States.

January 20, 1905 Resolved, That Hawaii should be speedily annexed to the United States.

January 27, 1905 – Resolved, That Japan should control the territory which she is now wearing against Russia.

February 3, 1905 – Resolved, That the United States government ought to interfere to protect the Southern Negro in the exercise of suffrage. Negative to 1.

February 10, 1905 – Resolved That there should be compulsory education in North Carolina.

February 17, 1905 – Resolved, That the railroads of the United States should be owned and operated by the federal government. 5 to 0.

February 24, 1905 – Resolved, That the Reformatory bill for young criminals now pending in the legislature, should be passed. 5 to 0.

March 3, 1905 – Resolved, That that men of thought have done for the world than men of action. Affirmative 4 to 1. (Minutes list six debaters on the affirmative and two on the negative).

March 17, 1905 – Resolved, That divorce should not be granted and N. C. For any other causes than those named in the law of 1883. 4 to 1.

March 24, 1905 – Resolved, That the teachings and publications of infidelity should be prohibited by law. Affirmative 4 to 3 (deviation from the five –member panel.).

March 31, 1905 – Resolved, That the ultimate results of the cotton mill in N. C. will be advantageous to the civilization of N. C. Negative three to two (seven debaters on the affirmative one of the negative).

April 7, 1905 – Resolved, That the ends of Christianity fully promoted by the complete triumph of Japan 3 to 2.

April 14, 1905 – Special session, adjudicated by 3 faculty –Resolved: That the immigrants now landing on the shores of the U.S. are desirable in the South. Speakers debated the question for an affirmative and one on the negative. The metal was awarded to Mr. T. B. Ashcroft.

April 21, 1905 – Resolved; That it will be for the world’s interest for Japan to control the territory over which she is now contending with Russia. 3 to 2.

April 21, 1905 – topic debated by the newish – Resolved, That industrial education should be encouraged in the South more than literary. – The seniors retired to make a decision and the metal was awarded to Mr. Brown.

May 5, 1905 – Resolved, That the dispensary is the best solution of the liquor problem.

May 6, 1905 the corresponding secretary read to the society letter from Mercer University desiring an intercollegiate debate with the Societies of WFC.

May 12, 1905 – Resolved: That the Protestant Reformation did more for the world than the American Revolution. (Also the topic for November 24 & 25 Affirmative 3 to 2, and 5 to 0 Affirmative by a vote of 4 to 1, and Aff. 4 –1.).

September 22, 1905 – Resolved, That the railroads of the US should be owned and controlled by the nation'l Govt. affirmative 5 to 0.

October 6, 1905 – Resolved, that the dispensary is the best solution for the liquor question in North Carolina (also listed as a topic for November 4, the date in which the debate happened) decision was decided in favor of the affirmative 5 to nothing. Only one debater was listed on the affirmative W. H. Fann and no one for the negative.

October 13, 1905 – resolved that the results of the Civil war were more beneficial and detrimental to the South. Negative 3 to 2.

1905 – Resolved, that the so –called trusted monopolies in the United States are detrimental to the best interests of the people.

November 10, 11 1905 – Resolved, that the so-called trust and combines are detrimental to the best interests of the American people. Affirmative 3 to 2; Negative vote 5 to 0.

November 17, 18, 1905 – Resolved, that the Bible should be taught in the public schools of N. C. Negative4 to 1; Negative 5 to 0.

December 25, 1905 – Resolved, that the stage of the present day has a moral tendency. Affirmative 2 to 1.

December 8, 1905 – Resolved, that North Carolina should have a system of compulsory school attendance.

January 12, 1906 – Resolved that the policy excluding Chinese laborers from the U.S. should be maintained and rigorously enforced. Affirmative3 to 2.

January 19, 20, 1906 – Resolved, That coeducation in college is desirable. Affirmative 4 to 1; Negative 5 to 0.

January 26, 27, 1906 – Resolved that the U.S. should construct and operate the Panama Canal. Negative 3 to 2, 4 to 1. (List of the affirmative and negative debaters also had a category miscellaneous, not clear how they operated in the official debate. Senior and junior critics, as usual, provided commentary after the debate).

January 29, 1906 – Resolved, That England has done more for humanity than the United States.

February 9, 10, 1906 – Resolved, That the ultimate result of the Cotton Mills and the South will tend to uplift our civilization. (topic reassigned to March 9).

February 16, 1906 – Resolved, that all the states should have the same divorce law.

February 23, 24, 1906 – Resolved, That capital punishment is justifiable. Negative 3 to 2; affirmative 5 to 0.

March 2, 3, 1906 – Resolved, That U.S. Senators should be elected by popular vote. Negative 3 to 2.

March 16, 1906 – Resolved, That England has done more for humanity than America. Affirmative 3 to 2; Negative 4-1.

March 23, 1906 – Resolved, That the US government should maintain and operate a telegraph system in connection with the post office. Negative 3-2; Negative 3-2. (Interestingly only one debater on each side, of a larger list).

March 30, 31, 1906 – Resolved, That the Pension system of the U.S. Government is desirable. Negative 5 –0; Affirmative 3 to 2.

April 6, 7, 1906 – Resolved, that the education of the Negro should be encouraged. Negative 4 –1; Affirmative 4 to 1.

April 13, 14, 1906 – Resolved, that the stage of the present day is productive of more evil than good. Negative 4 to 1; negative 4 to 1.

April 12, 1906 (Special Meeting) – Resolved that our policy of territorial expansion is for best interests of all of those concerned.

April 20, 21, 1906 Resolved, That the North Carolina is now ready for and should have a compulsory school of law.

April 20, 1906 – Freshman class debates– Resolved, That the United States government should own and control the system of railroads.

May 4, 5, 1906 – Resolved, That the present tendency in the U. S. toward centralization in government should be resisted.

April 27, 28, 1906 – Resolved, That the jury system should be abolished.

September 21, 1906 – The Monroe Doctrine should be enforced in South America. Negative 4 to 1.

September 28, 1906 – The Expansion Policy of the U.S. is detrimental to the U.S. Affirmative 5 to 0.

October 5, 6, 1906 – For the best interest of all concerned, the U.S. should not interfere in the Cuban Insurrection. Negative 4 to 1; Affirmative no count.

October 12, 13, 1906 – Socialism is the only safe mediator between Capital and Labor. Negative 3 to 2; Negative no count.

October 19, 1906 – The U.S. Senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people. Affirmative 4 to 1.

October 27, 1906 – The decision of the Civil War was more beneficial than detrimental to the South. Affirmative no count.

November 2, 3, 1906 – The U.S. should own and control the Panama Canal. Affirmative 4 to 1; Negative no count.

November 9, 10, 1906 – The U.S. should own and control all business organizations which are free from active competition. Negative 5 to 0; Affirmative 5 to 0.

November 16, 17, 1906 – N.C. should support the state university. Negative 3 to 2; Affirmative 4 to 1.

November 23, 24, 1906 – The Bible should be taught in the public schools of the U.S. Negative 3 to 2; Negative 4 to 1.

January 5, 1907 – Capital Punishment should be abolished. Negative 5 to 0.

January 11, 1907 – The signs of the times indicate the downfall of U.S. as a republic. Negative 5 to 0.

January 25, 26, 1907 – Party allegiance is preferable to independent action in politics. Negative 3 to 2; Negative 4 to 1.

February 1, 2, 1907 – The continuation of the Solid South politically is detrimental to the South’s interests. Negative 5 to 0; Affirmative 5 to 0.

February 22, 1907 – The segregation of the races would be beneficial to the U.S. Affirmative 3 to 2.

March 1, 2, 1907 – North Carolina should adopt the compulsory school law. Affirmative 4 to 1; Negative 5 to 0.

March 8, 9, 1907 – The present vote bill of 2.25 cents before the legislature will be for the best interest of N.C. Affirmative 4 to 1; Negative 4 to 1.

March 15, 16, 1907 – Industrial education should not be encouraged more than literary in the South. Affirmative 3 to 2; Negative 5 to 0.

March 22, 23, 1907 – N.C. should have an Immigration Bureau. Affirmative 3 to 2; Negative 4 to 1.

March 29, 30, 1907 – Newspapers do more to mold public opinion than all other agencies combined. Negative 4 to 1; Negative 5 to 0.

April 5, 6, 1907 – Southern colleges should accept the so –called “tainted” money from billionaires. Affirmative 5 to 0; Affirmative 5 to 0.

April 19, 1907 – Open saloons are preferable to dispensary. Negative 3 to 2.

April 24, 1907 – The Protestant Reformation has done more for mankind than the American Revolution. Affirmative 4 to 1.

September 27, 28, 1907 – The United States have more to fear from internal than external enemies. Negative 4 to 1; Affirmative 5 to 0.

October 4, 5, 1907 – Literary education should be encouraged in the South more than industrial. Negative 4 to 1; Negative 4 to 1.

October 11, 12, 1907 – The publication and distribution of infidel literature should be prohibited by law. Negative 4 to 1; Negative 5 to 0.

October 18, 19, 1907 – The United States should sell the Philippine Island to the Japanese government for \$20,000,000 plus amount spent for improvements. Affirmative 3 to 2; Negative 3 to 2.

October 25, 26, 1907 – Buying votes or in any other moves corrupting the ballot box should be considered a just cause for total disenfranchisement. Affirmative 4 to 1; Negative no count.

November 1, 1907 – The death penalty should be abolished.

November 15, 16, 1907 – The next legislature of North Carolina should enact a State prohibition law. Affirmative 4 to 1; Negative 5 to 0.

November 22, 23, 1907 – Reconstruction literature is injurious to the country at large. Negative 5 to 0; Negative 4 to 1.

November 29, 1907 – The present administration is responsible for the panic at this time. Affirmative 5 to 0.

January 10, 11, 1908 – The proposed compromise between the State and the railroads should be accepted by the Legislature. Affirmative 4 to 1; Affirmative 5 to 0.

January 17, 18, 1908 – The present cruise of our fleet to the Pacific will prove beneficial to our interest. Affirmative 5 to 0; Affirmative 5 to 0.

January 24, 25, 1908 – Our government is drifting toward an Empire. Affirmative 4 to 1; Affirmative 5 to 0.

January 31, February 1, 1908 – The re-election of President Roosevelt would be for the best interest of the American people. Negative 4 to 1; Negative 3 to 2.

February 7, 8, 1908 – Sentiment has done more for the progress of the world than reason. Affirmative 3 to 2; unknown.

February 21, 22, 1908 – American wealth is responsible for American poverty. Negative 4 to 1; Negative 4 to 1.

February 28, 29, 1908 – Compulsory arbitration between capital and labor offers the best settlement of disputes. Negative 3 to 2; Affirmative 3 to 2.

March 6, 7, 1908 – The nomination of Bryan for president would be for the best interest of the democratic party. Affirmative 5 to 0; Affirmative 4 to 1.

March 13, 1908 – The power of pardon ought to be rested in the Supreme Court instead of in the Governor. Affirmative 3 to 2.

March 14, 1908 – The nomination of Bryan for president would be for the best interest of the democratic party. Affirmative 4 to 1.

March 20, 21, 1908 – The United States should have a Navy second to none. Affirmative 2 to 3; Negative 4 to 1.

March 27, 28, 1908 – Monopolies have been as beneficial as detrimental to the country. Affirmative 4 to 1; Negative 4 to 1.

April 3, 4, 1908 – The policy of the United States in acquiring the Philippines should be continued. Negative 2 to 3; Affirmative 4 to 1.

April 10, 11, 1908 – U.S. Senators and Presidents should be elected by popular vote. Affirmative 3 to 2; Negative 3 to 2.

April 17, 1908 – The United States should own and control the railroads. Negative 4 to 1.

May 2, 1908 – The Principal of Protective Tariff should not be maintained in our government. No ruling.

September 25, 1908 – The Solid South politically should be broken. Affirmative 4 to 1.

October 2, 3, 1908 – The signs of the times indicate the downfall of the American Republic. Negative 5 to 0; Affirmative 5 to 0.

October 9, 10, 1908 – The divorce laws should be made more stringent in N.C. Affirmative 5 to 0; Negative 3 to 2.

October 16, 17, 1908 – The United States was justifiable in recognizing the independence of Panama. Affirmative 4 to 1; Affirmative 4 to 1.

October 23, 24, 1908 – The recent legislation in the South relative to railroads will be detrimental to Southern prosperity. Affirmative 3 to 2; Affirmative 4 to 1.

October 30, 31, 1908 – The U.S. government should own and control the Railroads of the country including Railroad rates. Affirmative 3 to 2; Affirmative 3 to 2.

November 6, 7, 1908 – The United States is justifiable in subject the Philippines to its Rule. Affirmative 5 to 0; Affirmative 4 to 1.

November 20, 21, 1908 – The U.S. Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. Negative 3 to 2; Negative 3 to 2.

January 15, 16, 1909 – Congress should reenact a uniform national child labor law. Negative 5 to 0; Negative 3 to 2.

January 22, 23, 1909 – A universal free trade law would be for the best interest of the U.S. Affirmative 3 to 2; Affirmative 3 to 2.

February 5, 6, 1909 – Arbitration either compulsory or voluntary is the best method of settling disputes between labor and capital. Affirmative 5 to 0; Affirmative no count.

February 19, 20, 1909 – Capital punishment should be abolished in North Carolina. Negative 3 to 2; Negative 5 to 0.

February 26, 1909 – State High Schools will supersede Denominational High Schools. Negative 4 to 1.

March 6, 1909 – The state capitol should be moved from Raleigh to Greensboro. Negative 4 to 1.

March 12, 13, 1909 – Congress should enact a national divorce law (Constitutionally conceded). Affirmative no count; Negative 5 to 0.

March 26, 27, 1909 – The general property tax should be abolished in North Carolina. Affirmative no count; Affirmative no count.

April 16, 1909 – All trust –made goods should be put on the free list. No ruling.

April 17, 1909 – The single Gold Standard is not for the best interests of the American people. Negative 4 to 1.

April 23, 1909 – Compulsory Arbitration is the best method of settling disputes between capital and Labor. No ruling.

April 24, 1909 – Congress should enact a national Divorce Law (Constitutionally conceded). No ruling.

October 1, 2, 1909 – The Government should settle all disputes between, capital and labor. Negative 5 to 0; Negative 5 to 0.

October 8, 9, 1909 – It is for the best interest of all the people for the Government to own and control our coal mines. Affirmative 5 to 0; Negative 5 to 0.

October 15, 16, 1909 – No aliens should be allowed to hold real estate in this country. Affirmative 3 to 2; Affirmative 3 to 2.

October 22, 23, 1909 – Public opinion is a good standard of right. Negative 5 to 0; Affirmative 4 to 1.

October 29, 30, 1909 – The power of the Federal Government has been increased to the detriment of State rights and American liberties. Negative 3 to 2; Negative 4 to 1.

November 12, 13, 1909 – Immigrants should be induced to come South. Negative 3 to 2; Negative 3 to 2.

November 19, 20, 1909 – The action of the California Legislature toward the Japanese was for the best interest of the American people. Affirmative 5 to 0; Negative 4 to 1.

November 27, 1909 – The South has more to fear from the negroes than the North from foreign immigration. Affirmative 4 to 1.

January 21, 22, 1910 – Wealth in the hands of corporations is proving detrimental to our national welfare. Negative 4 to 1; Negative 3 to 2.

February 4, 5, 1910 – Divorce laws of all our states should be made uniform. Negative 5 to 0, Affirmative 4 to 1.

February 18, 1910 – The present jury system should be abolished. Negative 5 to 0.

February 25, 26, 1910 – United States Senators should be elected by popular vote. Affirmative 4 to 1; Affirmative 4 to 1.

March 4, 5, 1910 – Women should be admitted the right of suffrage. Negative 3 to 2; Affirmative 3 to 2.

March 11, 12, 1910 – National Arbitration is the best means of settling labor disputes. Affirmative 5 to 0; Affirmative 3 to 2.

March 18, 19, 1910 – The commission form of government should be introduced into our cities. Negative 4 to 1; Affirmative 5 to 0.

March 25, 26, 1910 – Congress should enact a national prohibition law. Negative 5 to 0; Negative 5 to 0.

April 1, 2, 1910 – The signs of the times indicate long life for the United States. Affirmative 4 to 1; Affirmative 4 to 1.

April 8, 1910 – United States Senators should be elected by popular vote. No ruling.

April 9, 1910 – The U.S. should adopt a postal savings bank system. Affirmative 3 to 2.

April 15, 1910 – Women should be allowed to right of suffrage. No ruling.

September 30, 1910 – Congress should enact a national prohibition law. Affirmative 5 to 0.

October 15, 1910 – The Insurgent Movement is for the best interest of the American people. Affirmative 5 to 0.

October 29, 1910 – Congress should enact a national conservation law. Affirmative 5 to 0.

November 4, 1910 – The commission plan of government should be adopted in our city government. Affirmative 5 to 0.

November 5, 1910 – The commission plan of government should be adopted in our city government. Affirmative 3 to 2.

November 11, 1910 – All raw materials should be admitted free. Negative 5 to 0.

November 18, 1910 – The States should legalize their primaries. Affirmative 5 to 0; Affirmative 3 to 2.

November 25, 1910 – Bankruptcy law should be repealed. Negative 5 to 0; Affirmative 4 to 1.

January 11, 1911 – All trust made goods should be put on the free list. No ruling; Affirmative 3 to 2.

January 20, 21, 1911 – Government should restrict the liberties of the press. Affirmative 3 to 2; Affirmative 5 to 0.

January 27, 1911 – Japanese immigration in the U.S. should be prohibited. Negative 5 to 0; Negative 3 to 2.

February 3, 4, 1911 – A progressive inheritance tax should be levied by the Federal Government (constitutionally conceded). Negative 5 to 0; Affirmative 4 to 1.

February 10, 11, 1911 – Our legislation should be shaped toward the abandonment of the protective tariff. Affirmative 3 to 2; Affirmative 4 to 1.

February 24, 25, 1911 – The U.S. should own and control the coal mines. Affirmative 5 to 0; Affirmative 4 to 1.

March 3, 4, 1911 – Congress should establish a central bank. Affirmative 3 to 2; Negative 2 to 3.

March 11, 1911 – The State High School supersedes the Denominational High School. Negative 3 to 2.

March 17, 18, 1911 – Labor unions are detrimental to the welfare of the U.S. Affirmative 4 to 1, Negative 4 to 1.

March 24, 25, 1911 – The commission flow of government should be introduced into our city governments. Negative 4 to 1; Affirmative 4 to 1.

March 31, April 1, 1911 – Mexico should be annexed to the U.S. Negative 3 to 2; Affirmative 3 to 2.

April 7, 8, 1911 – The South has less to fear from the negro than the North from immigration. Affirmative 4 to 1, Negative 4 to 1.

April 14, 1911 – The U.S. should adopt a general reciprocity agreement with Canada. Negative 5 to 0.

April 15, 1911 – The Australian ballot system should be adopted in our government. Negative 5 to 0.

April 21, 22, 1911 – Our postal system should be supplemented by parcel post with an eleven pounds limit. Affirmative 5 to 0; Affirmative 4 to 1.

October 6, 7, 1911 – The Governor’s pardoning power should be revoked. Negative 3 to 2; Negative 5 to 0.

October 14, 1911 – Congress should pass a National Divorce law. Affirmative 5 to 0.

October 20, 1911 – The increase of the Navy of the United States is essential to the promotion of our national welfare. Negative no ruling.

To be Added September 1911 to May 1914.

October 2, 1914 – All elective officers in North Carolina should be nominated by a direct primary. Affirmative 4 to 1.

October 9, 1914 – The right of suffrage in North Carolina should not be restricted on account of sex. Unanimously decided as negative.

October 16, 1914 – The United States Government should establish a merchant marine. Affirmative 3 to 2.

October 23, 1914 – The governor of North Carolina should be given the veto power. Negative.

November 6, 1914 – The U.S. should fortify the Panama Canal. Affirmative.

November 13, 1914 – The U.S. Government should own and control the telephone and telegraph systems of the U.S. Negative.

November 20, 1914 – Initiative, Referendum and Recall should be established in N.C. Negative.

November 27, 1914 – The President of the U.S. should be elected for a term of six years and be ineligible for re –election. Negative.

January 22, 1915 – There should be a uniform divorce law adopted in the United States. Negative.

January 29, 1915 – Women’s suffrage should be regulated by state laws rather than federal. Affirmative.

February 5, 1915 – Before being admitted into the United States, every male immigrant over sixteen years should be able to read any portion of our Constitution in his own language. Negative 4 to 1.

February 19, 1915 – All industrial disputes should be settled by compulsory arbitration. Affirmative.

February 26, 1915 – The principle of a protective tariff is economically sound. Affirmative.

March 12, 1915 – North Carolina should adopt a primary election law. Affirmative 4 to 1.

March 19, 1915 – Capital punishment should be abolished in North Carolina. Negative 3 to 4.

March 26, 1915 – The XV Amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. should be repealed. Affirmative 3 to 2.

October 16, 1915 – The U.S. is not morally justifiable in shipping munitions of war to belligerent nations. Tie, 2 to 2.

October 23, 1915 – There should be a uniform divorce law throughout the U. S. Affirmative 3 to 2.

October 29, 1915 – The Philippines should be granted their freedom by the year 1920. Negative.

November 13, 1915 – The U.S. should increase her navy. Negative.

November 20, 1915 – A commission form of government should be established in the cities of the U.S. Affirmative 4 to 1.

November 27, 1915 – The U.S. should establish a more extensive shipping subsidy. Affirmative.

December 4, 1915 – Industrial disputes should be settled by compulsory arbitration. Affirmative 3 to 2.

January 22nd, 1916 – Protection is preferable to free trade as a commercial policy in the United States. Negative.

January 29, 1916 – North Carolina adopt compulsory industrial insurance. Affirmative.

February 5, 1916 – The Federal Government should pension confederate soldiers. Affirmative.

February 26, 1916 – No child under sixteen years of age should be allowed to work in the cotton mill. Negative.

March 25, 1916 – The Legislature of N.C. should fine a \$50 scholarship fee to each pupil. Negative.

April 1, 1916 – The closed shop is preferable to the open shop. Affirmative 3 to 2.

To be Added October 1916 to October 1927.

December 1926 – Resolved that compulsory chapel attendance at Weight For should be discontinued. 32 continue chapel, 22 for voluntary attendance.

November 19, 1927 – Resolved, That there should be uniform marriage and divorce laws (not verbatim). negative win.

November 29, 1927 – The Congress should enact a non –contributory old –age pension law (not verbatim).

December 7, 1927 – The dissemination of knowledge and means of birth control should be undertaken. (not verbatim).

December 14, 1927 – Resolved: That the Federal Constitution should be amended to provide for the sale and use of light wines and beer. Negative 2-1.

Jan 5, 1928 – Resolved: Should establish the metric system of wights and measures in the United States Negative.

Nov 1928 – Resolved: That the exercise of legislative authority in the control of the specific content of courses offered by educational institutions is contrary to public welfare.

October 14, 1930 – Resolved: That the United States government should refuse to give military protection to property which is owned by its citizens and which is situated on foreign soil.

December 1, 1930 – Resolved, That every college should have a vocational expert to assist men in choosing a vocation.

December 7, 1930 – Rresolved , that the United States should elect its president for one term of six years. Audience vote tied, President Mitchell cast deciding vote four affirmative.

November 2, 1930 – Resolved, that North Carolina should levy an additional tax to support an eight –month school term. Negative 2 –1.

Nov 9, 1931 – Resolved, That the Public Utilities should be owned and operated by the municipalities. Negative; unanimous.

March 28, 1931 – Resolved, That a preacher’s activities in politics are detrimental to his Christian leadership as a preacher.

October 2, 1931 – Resolved, that the Volstead Act should be changed so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beverages containing not over 4 per cent of alcohol by volume Affirmative.

November 3 – 1931 – Resolved that the United States government should recognize the present government of Russia.

November 1931 – Resolved, that all the nations of the world should adopt a policy of Disarmament will.

November 1931 – Should Baptist senior colleges in the state of North Carolina have coeducation?.

December 5, 1931 – resolved, that Congress should enact legislation providing for centralized control of industry.

January 4, 1932 – Is the emergence of women from home a regrettable feature in modern civilization? Affirmative. (one on one debate).

January 11, & 12, 1932 – Resolved that Japan’s, action in Manchuria is justifiable. Both Affirmative.

February 7, 1932 – Resolved, That the present system of advertising is detrimental to the best interests of the American people. Negative.

April 18, 1932 – Resolved, That a Federal Department of Education should be established with the secretary in the president's cabinet. Affirmative.

April 19, 1932 – Resolved, That a Federal Department of Education should be established with the secretary in the president's cabinet. Negative.

Nov 30, 1932 – Resolved, that the president of the United States should be elected to one term of six years.

October 27, 1934 – Resolved: That the E. P. I. C. Plan as proposed by Upton Sinclair is fundamentally sound.

December 12, 1934 – Resolved: That the NRA (National Recovery Act) is unconstitutional. Negative (future Wake Forest faculty member Percival Perry debated affirmative. *Old Gold and Black*, December 13, 1934.

March 30, 1935 – Resolved, That the federal government should grant permanent financial aid to the public school systems of the states. Intersectional Debate.

March 4, 1935 – Resolved: That Movie Stars should receive a Cut in Salary (affirmative Elmo Bunn and James Blackmore; negative H. M. Baker and Charlie Butz) Negative won.

March 30, 1935 – Resolved: that the federal government should grant permanent financial aid to the public school systems of the states – an intersectional Euzelian debate.

Oct. 1936 – Resolved that the United States should form a protective alliance with England.

February 1937– Roosevelt’s proposal to increase membership in the Supreme Court Negative – debated by both Societies.

May 1938 – Resolved, that revenue producing property of churches and colleges should be taxed.

November 1938 – Resolved Wake Forest should become a coed school. (One person on each side of the question, Bill petard, Affirmative Lansing Hicks, negative).

1942, July – Resolved: That Europe can be invaded by Sea.

August 2, 1943 – Resolved: That the allied nations should adopt a long –range policy of control over the axis nations. (Joint debate with Phi).

June 1943 – Resolved: That men gossip more than women.

February 1944 (Joint debate with Phi) – resolved: That the United States should participate in establishing a reconstituted league of Nations after the war. Non-Decision debate.

May 13, 1946 – Will regional alliances bring world peace?.

Resolved: That the United Nations organization should be immediately strengthened into a sovereign world government. Aff.

October 1946 – Resolved that Palestine Should be geographically divided between the Jews and the Arabs.

1947, March – Debated merits of communism, next two meetings to focus on fascism and free enterprise forms of government.

1951, September – Resolved: That the purpose of ROTC is opposed to that of Wake Forest College.

1952, Fall – Resolved: That Wake Forest men should date Wake Forest women, rather than aliens.

1952, February – Resolved: Women’s Place is in the Home.

1953, October – resolved: that Red China should be admitted as a full-fledged member of the United Nations.

1953 – An Eu debate in 1953: Resolved: That Eisenhower is pulling a Hoovercart. A debate about the viability of electing Eisenhower.

1958, October – Resolved: that the Literary Societies of Wake Forest should be abolished.

1960, February – Resolved: that the Honor System be abolished. (use parliamentary style with audience participation) Affirmative 6 –3.

1960, February – Private businesses should be subject to the same laws in regard to excluding persons because of their race.

HISTORICAL RESOLUTIONS REGARDING RACE, CIVIL WAR, RECONSTRUCTION, & IMMIGRATION

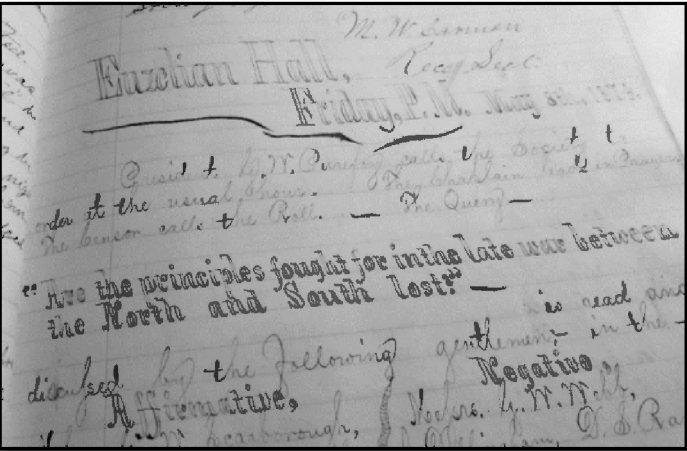
This section provides a list of the topics considering race, debated by the literary societies during their weekly meetings in Wake Forest’s first 70 years. They unfold from Wake Forest’s founding to shortly after the turn of the new century. The resolutions expose how race and its repercussions were considered in the Wake community. Reading the topics shows an evolution from more muted discussions, changing in tone and hostility that paralleled national politics. These materials are provided here as a reference point, a greater exposition on these topics is undertaken in the former volume of the Wake Debate history series.

Wake Forest, geographically isolated, was hardly insulated from the pressures and politics of the society beyond its wall. The societies were imbued with politics and social concerns, staying intentionally informed. The topics on race, up to and following the Civil War, reflect the issues then existent in society.

In the early years after the school’s founding, deliberations were more philosophical, pondering whether the institution of slavery was tenable, desirable, and consistent with democratic principles. Solutions, while routinely discussed, did not typically imagine a social order absent the institution of slavery.

The tone of the topics darkened, as did national politics through the Missouri compromise and Kansas–Nebraska Act, echoing the unraveling of national consensus.

Before the War, several topics concerned the “Indian” question, asking for comparison between suffering, policy fairness, and the awkward realities of indigenous and enslaved peoples. After the war, argument shifted to discussions assessing the desirability of secession, reconstruction, and who should vote. Topics acknowledge that the institution of slavery had ended but were less generous in seeing the result as an enhanced South. The ideas were debated but the votes and topics suggest more a search for justifications of the Civil War and observance of regional nobility than embracing views outside of the Southern tradition.



1874 - Minutes Philomathesian Meeting

The post-Civil War discussions, from reconstruction to beginning of the 1900s were, by present standards, dismissive of the “Negro Problem.” The tone was more economic advancement, reinventing the “New South.” A “Phoenix rising from the ashes” might peripherally offer improvements in the ‘Black man’ circumstance but focused on White society. Euzelians were less likely to discuss current and societal issues of the day, deciding after the Civil War to restrain resolutions to philosophical, historical questions.

Over time, there were hints of less defensiveness and more emphasis on solutions than recrimination. The first decade of the 1900s shows a segue in the topics which began looking for solutions to the segregated, tiered society, with education as the practical end of the “race problem.” The underlying assumptions nonetheless remained cynically racist.

Two sections are provided at the end of this collection of topics. The first indicates debates on race that were presented as full public debates, at Anniversary Day, Society Day, and a commencement when much of the State’s elite were gathered in the Chapel. The rhetoric of these events was cruelly racist and are discussed in depth in the earlier book.

The last section present resolutions considering the race laced topic of immigration. Debated more after the Civil War until the turn of the century, the tension resolved around finding post–slavery labor, juxtaposed with suspicion of “foreigners.”

SLAVERY/INDIAN PEOPLES

1835, May 23 – Is it judicious in the government to force the Indians to move contrary to their own wills? Decided in the negative¹.

1836, April 2 – Are the working people of the England in a better condition than the slaves of America? Negative.

1836, May 28 – Is slavery as practiced in the United States incompatible with the spirit of free institutions. Negative.

1838, February 15 – Is slavery consistent with the principles of a free government? Affirmative.

1838, March 28 – Was the love of liberty a greater incentive to action than a desire to secede? Affirmative.

1838, July 18 – Was the United States right to remove the Creeks and Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi River. Negative.

1837, February 24 – Were our forefathers justifiable than taking possession of the land of the aborigines? Negative

1839, February 27 – Should the North reject the annexation of Texas into the union and would the south be justifiable in seceding? Negative.

1839, April 10. – Is slavery compatible with the principles of the Bible? (Presented as potential topic, may not have been debated in a society meeting)

1839, September 7 – Will Africa ever become a civilized country? Decided in the affirmative.

1840, February – That the United States is right to remove the Creek and Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi River. (Unable to discern date and decision)

1840, February – Will Africa ever become a civilized country? (Unable to discern date and decision)

1840, August 8 – Is it judicious for the government to force the Indians to move contrary to their will? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 8.

1841, January 30 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the aborigines. Negative 15 to 12.

1841, September 10 – Is it probable that the slaves in this country will ultimately be freed? Decided in the affirmative 11 yeas to 9 nays

1842, March 12 – Should slaves be educated? Negative 19 to 7.

1842, April 23 – Would the United States be justifiable in admitting Texas into the Union? Affirmative 11 to 10.

¹As much as possible, the way the decision is listed (“decided in the negative” “6 to 5”) consistent with the manner the society minutes announced decisions. These conventions varied across time.

1842, May 7 – Was it right for the United States to force Creek and Cherokee Indians west. Affirmative Ayes 17, Nays 7.

1842, February 18 – Is it probable that the Union will be dissolved? Negative.

1842, August 13 – Were the Europeans justifiable in taking America from the Aborigines? Decided in the negative by a vote of 13 to 9

1843, March 4, March 4, August 28 – Is slavery a moral evil? Negative 6 to 5; Affirmative 7 to 3.

1843, October 14 – Are the working people of England in a better condition than the slaves of America. Negative 13 to 5.

1844, January 29 – Were the Europeans justifiable in taking the land from the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative.

1844, February 6 – Would the nation be strengthened or weakened by an admission of Texas into the U.S.? Decided in the affirmative 9 to 5

1844, March 30 – Is slavery as it exists in the United States compatible with free institutions. Decided in the negative by the president’s vote 7 to 6. (tie)

1844, May 19 – Is it probable slavery will ever be abolished in the U.S.? Negative 9 to 6.

1845, September 6 – Is it probable that the ecclesiastical division between the North from the South will ever cause a political division of the States? Decided in the negative 13 to 3

1844, September 14 – Is it probable for a disunion will ever take place between the Northern and the Southern States? Affirmative 6 to 5

1844, November 23 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the aborigines. Negative 12 to 2.

1845, March 15 – Is it probable disunion will ever take place between the Northern and Southern States? Negative 7 to 4

1845, August 2 – Were the Europeans justifiable and expelling the aborigine and taking possession of the America plains. – Affirmative 12 to 8.

1845, December 6 – Ought Slavery be abolished throughout the United States.²

1846, March 28 –Were the whites justifiable and driving the Indians from the country. Affirmative 21 to 13.

1847, January 30 – Has the discovery of America been beneficial to the colored race? Affirmative 26 to 4.

1847, March 27 – Should Congress enact laws to prevent slaveholding men Jordan and Clark from settling our territories? – Affirmative 19 to 12.³

² Debate indefinitely postponed as it was last meeting of the semester.

³ Jordan and Clark appear to be Philomathesian Society members, in the minutes in which the above resolution was stated, Mr. Clark had earlier moved the question, “Ought slavery be abolished” should be discussed. The motion was rejected. Perhaps a message was communicated to Society members.

1847, November 6 – Should slavery be tolerated? Affirmative 15 to 3.

1848, August 12 – Is the extent of territory dangerous to the Union? Affirmative 14 to 0.

1848, September 10 – Is it probable that a disunion between the Northern and Southern states will ever take place? Affirmative 10 to 5.

1848 November 25 – Will Africa ever become a civilized nation? Decided in the affirmative 11 to 4

1848, November 17 – Did the aborigines of America have a right this land? Negative 16 to 1.

1849, July 28 – Should slavery be tolerated? Affirmative, Unanimous.

1849, September 29 – Where the whites justified in driving the Indians from their territory. Negative 25 to 6.

1850, March 16 – Is it probable that dissolution between the North and the South will ever take place? Decided in the negative 10 to 9

1850, April 5 – Is there a greater probability that the union will be dissolved soon and not. Affirmative, 26 to 2.

1850, May 24 – Should California be admitted as a state into the Union? Negative 9 to 8.

1850, July 26 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the lands of the aborigines. Negative 15 to 0.

1850, July 27 – Ought the General Government to force Indians to move against their wills? Decided in the negative 11 to 10

1850, October 4 – Should slavery be tolerated? Affirmative 13 to 5.

1850, October 5 – Would emancipation of slaves in the Southern States be a means of making them more happy? Negative 19 to 8.

1851, February 15 – Is slavery a moral evil? Negative 13 to 10.

1851, February 22, May 21 – Has the state a right to secede? Negative 19 to 10; Negative 13 to 3

1851, August 16 – From which have the American people derived more benefits, the union of the States or the republican form of government? – Negative 16 to 11.

1851, September 20 – Is the Negro man constitutionally or circumstantially inferior? Affirmative 17 to 6.

1852, April 24 – Whether the influences that tend to perpetuate be stronger than those which tend to devolve the union of the United States? Tie, Affirmative by the President’s vote.

1852, August 28 – Should disunion of the Union be beneficial? Affirmative 15 to 14.

1852, October 2 – Were the whites justifiable in depriving the Indians of their territory? Decided in the affirmative by the vote of the Chairman.

1854, April 1 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative 10 to 6.

1854, April 14 – Is slavery an evil per se? Negative 18 to 2.

1855, February 17 – Were our forefathers justifiable in expelling the Aborigines from this country? Decided in the affirmative 20 to 3.

1855, May 5 – Is slavery consistent with the principles of a free government? Affirmative 11 to 3

1855, October 6 – Will African slavery be perpetrated in the United States? Affirmative 31 to 13.

1855, October 8 – Which would be more dangerous to the South, a dissolution of the union or abolishing of slavery? –Affirmative 12-11.

1856, February 23, October 25 – Were the forefathers justifiable in in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative 16 to 9; Decided in the negative 11 to 4

1856, November 22 – Which would be more dangerous to the South a dissolution of the Union or an abolition of slavery? Negative 10 to 7.

1857, April 17 – Should Utah be admitted into the Union as a State? Negative 14 to 9

1857, August 23 – Which would be more dangerous to the South dissolution or abolition of slavery? Affirmative 11 to 8.

1857, October 17 – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the negative 11 to 8

1858, April 16, September 3– Has the institutions of African slavery been beneficial to the United States? Affirmative 16 to 4; Affirmative 16 – 8.

1858, August 6 – Will African Slavery be perpetual in the United States? Negative 12-8.

1858, August 6 – Which would be more dangerous to the South, a dissolution of the Union or an abolition of slavery? Negative 13 – 6.

1858, – Were our forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative 12 to 9.

1859, April 23 – Has any one of the United States a right to secede from the Union? Negative 11-8.

1859, August 5 – Would a dissolution of the Union be beneficial to the South? Negative 16-5.

1859, August 20 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U.S.? Affirmative 11-8.

1859, September 3 – Which would be more dangerous to the South, a dissolution of the Union or the abolition of slavery? Negative 13-4.

1859, November 26 – Is slavery an evil offense? Negative 7-3.

1860, February 18 – Which was more justifiable the war of the white or the Red Race? Decided in the negative 4 to 3.

1860, August 18, – Has the institution of African slavery into the United States been beneficial? Affirmative 10 – 6.

1860, April 21 – Were the forefathers justifiable in taking possession of the land of the Aborigines? Decided in the affirmative 4 to 3.

1860, November 2 – Will African slavery be perpetual in the United States? Affirmative 9 – 4.

1861, February 28 – Which would be more dangerous to the South a dissolution of the Union or an abolition of slavery? Negative 8 – 4.

1861, August 2 – Should the union of a state with a federal union be for an indeterminate or a fixed period of time? Affirmative 5-1.

1862, April 25 – Do Savage nations possess full right to the soil? Negative 3 to 2.

CIVIL WAR TO THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

1867, November 16 – Should the Negroes be colonized. – Affirmative 10 – 4.

1866, March 24 – Were the whites justifiable in driving the Indians from this country. Decided for the Negative.

1866, May 17 – Should North Carolina have succeeded in May 1861 Affirmative 8 to 2.

1866, June 3 – Has the Negro been benefited by his freedom. Negative, 7 to 4.

1866, November 16 – Should the Negroes be colonized? Negative, 16 to 11.

1867, February 9 – Is resistance to government ever justifiable. Affirmative, 10 to 3

1867, October 11 – Should the right of suffrage be extent to those who can read and write. Negative 18 to 8.

1867, November 16 – Should the Negroes be colonized? Negative 10-4.

1868, March 8 – Has freedom proven beneficial for the Negro. Affirmative 13 to 3.

1868, March 11 – Is the Negro benefited by his freedom? Negative 11 to 10

1868, August 7 – Were the Indians of America justly treated? Negative 13 to 8.

1868, September 25 – Which has greater cause for complaint Indian or Negro? Affirmative, 12 to 5.

1869, October 1 – Has freedom been beneficial to the Negro. Negative, 16 to 9.

1870, April 8 – Has a state the right to secede from the Union? Affirmative 16 to 14.

1871, October 20 – Which has a greater cause of complaint, the Indian or the Negro? Negative 11 to 10.

1871, November 3 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Affirmative 16–8.

1871, December 1 – Has a State the right to secede from the Union? Affirmative 11 to 7.

1872, March 15 – Which was the greater man Jeff Davis or R. E. Lee. Aff 11 Neg 17.

1872, June 7 – Which has the greater cause of complaint, the Indian or the Negro. Aff. 15 Neg. 7.

1872, December 6 –Do savage nations possess a full right to the soil? Affirmative 14, Negative 5.

1873, January 24 – Should the right of suffrage be restored to those who can read and write? Affirmative 9 Negative 10.

1873, April 4 – Do savage nations possess a full right to the soil? Affirmative 11 to 6.

1873, October 23 – Was the African race designated by our Creator to be slave or freeman. Affirmative 11 to 8.

1873, October 31 – Did the aborigines of America have a right to the soil? Affirmative 13 to 8.

1873, December 11 – Was the African race designated by our Creator to be slave or freeman. Affirmative 3 to 2⁴

1874, April 27 – Which has greater cause of complaint the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 9 to 5.

1874, April 25 – Are the principles fought for in the war between the North and South lost? Negative 9 Affirmative 8.

1874, May 29 – Which has furnished the more distinguished men, the Northern or Southern States? Negative 15 to 2.

1874, December 31 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U. S. Negative.

1874, January 8 – Is a man justifiable in obeying the law of his country which he feels is morally wrong? Affirmative 8 to 4.

1875, May 21 – Did the aborigines of America have a right to the soil. Negative 12 to 11.

1875, October 8 – Where the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution United States constitutional? Negative 14 to 7

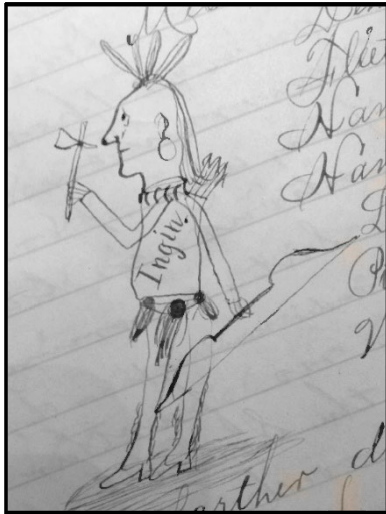
1875, October 15 – Was the institution of Affrican (sic) slavery beneficial to the United States? Affirmative 9 to 6.

1875, November 26 –Which has the greater cause for complaint the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 13 to 8.

1875, December 3 – Did the last war have a beneficial result upon the South or any war? Affirmative 12 to 8.

1876, May 5 – Which has the greater cause for complaint the Indian in the Negro? Affirmative 9 to 7.

1876, May 11 – Ought men to obey the laws of the country when they believe them to be morally wrong? Affirmative, 8 to 7.



1876 Minutes - Philomathesian Minutes

⁴ Low numbers may have reflected it was too cold in the meeting Hall.

1876, May 27 – One of several resolutions introduced by the query committee, no indication it was selected for a debate. – “Has any State of the union a right of secession?”

1876, June 2 – Was the African race designed by the Creator to be slave or freemen? Affirmative 4 to 3.

1876 October 13– Which has the greater cause for complaint the Negro or the Indian? Negative 16 to 5.

1877, February 23 – Which was more disastrous to the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy, the Battle of Gettysburg or the Fall of Vicksburg? Affirmative, 21 to 13.

1877, April 20, September 28 – Was freedom afforded beneficial to the Negro. Negative 15 to 12; Affirmative 5 to 4.

1877, May 4 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write. Affirmative 12 to 10.

1877, September 28 – Was freedom beneficial to the Negro. Affirmative 5 to 4.

1877, December 14 – Was the late war in any way beneficial to the South? Affirmative 10 to 3.

1877, December 14 – Which has greater cause of complaint Indian or the Negro. Affirmative, 10 to 3.

1877, December 28 – Was the late war in any way beneficial to South? Affirmative 8 to 3.

1878, September 13 – Can the treatment of the American Indians by the whites for the sake of civilization be justified? Negative, 19 to 11.

1879, January 17 – Was the African race designed by the Creator to be slaves or freemen? Negative 9 to 7.

1879 March 1 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 13 to 10.

1880, January 9 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the Late War? Negative 15 to 11.

1880, February 20 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late civil war? Affirmative.

1880, June 4 – Was the late war beneficial to the South? Affirmative, 11 to 5.

1880, October 22 – Which has the greater cause for complaint, the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 15 to 6.

1881, February 17, December 16 – Was the late war beneficial to the South? Negative 23 to 16; Negative 15 to 14.

1881, April 29 – Were the confederates justifiable in firing the first gun at Fort Sumter? Affirmative 27 to 9.

1882, March 31 – Did the late war prove beneficial to the South? Negative 17 to 7.

1883, February 15 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 16 to 12.

1883, May 11 – Should the right of free suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Affirmative 19 to 7.

1883, September 21 – Which was the greater era in history, the War of 1812 or the late war between the States? Affirmative, 15 to 12.1883.

1883, November 9 – Has freedom proved beneficial to the Negro? Affirmative 19 to 12.

1884, March 7 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Negative 19 to 14.]

1884, April 11 – Was the Late War beneficial to the Southern States?

1884, September 26, 27 – Which has more cause for complaint, the Indians or the Negro? Affirmative 25 to 12; Affirmative 31 to 9.

1885, May 15 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the last war? Affirmative 33 to 7.

1885, October 22 – Have the institutions of African slavery been beneficial to the United States? Negative 27 to 13.

1885, November 13, 1886, September 3 – Which has the greater cause of complaint the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 31 to 9; Negative 22 to 6.

1887 January 14th – Has freedom proved beneficial to the Negro? Affirmative 27 to 3.

1887 February 25 – Which has the greater cause of complaint, the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 29 to 9.

1887 November 4 – Did the late war have a beneficial effect in any respect upon the South? Affirmative 24 to 23.

1888 February 3 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Negative 25 to 15.

1888 April 20 – Has the institution of African slavery law been beneficial to the U.S? Negative 20 to 12.

1889 March 1 – Was the late Civil war beneficial to the South? Affirmative 22 to 10.

1899 April 19 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 22 to 13.

1890, March 7 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 15 to 26.

1891, September 11 – Has the introduction of the negro into America been productive of more good than evil? Negative 22 to 3.

1893, January 20 – Has freedom proved beneficial to the Negro? Affirmative 10 to 5.

1893, May 5 – Is lynch law ever justifiable? No ruling.

1893, November 3rd, – Which has the greater cause of complaint the Indian or the Negro? Affirmative 19 to 18.

1894, January 26 – Is lynch law ever justifiable? Affirmative 33 to 10.

1894, April 13 – Should the Negroes of the United States be colonized? Negative, 13 to 7.

1894, November 2 – Should the right of suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? Negative 36 to 19.

1895, February 22, October 4 – Is lynch law ever justifiable? Negative, 22 to 20; No ruling.

1895, March 29 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 27 to 11.

1896, April 3, 4 – Was the South justifiable in seceding in the late war? No ruling; Negative 12 to 9.

1896, September 25, 26 – Did the late war have a beneficial effect upon the South in any respect? Affirmative 14 to 7; Affirmative 15 to 13.

1896, October 9 – The negroes of the U.S. should be colonized. Affirmative, 26 to 12.

1896, November 13, 14 – Has the institution of African slavery been beneficial to the U.S.? Negative 16 to 7; Affirmative 15 to 11.

1897, February 5, 6 – Was the South justifiable in fighting the late war? Affirmative 13 to 6; Affirmative 9 to 6.

1897 April 2 – Has freedom proved beneficial to the negro? Negative 7 to 6.

1897, September 24, 25 – The late civil war was beneficial to the south in any respect. Affirmative 11 to 10; Affirmative, 7 to 5.

1898 November 25 – Should suffrage be restricted to those who can read and write? No ruling.

1899, February 10 – Was the North justifiable in resisting the Fugitive Slave Law? Affirmative.

1899, February 24 – Has the Negro been treated worse than the Indian? Negative.

1900, October 13 – Suffrage should be taken from the negro in the Southern States. Affirmative 24 to 13.

1901, February 8, 9 – Will the thorough education of the colored race solve the grow problem? Negative 16 to 13; Negative16 to 9

1902, March 21, 22 – Resolved: That suffrage should be taken from the Negroes of the southern states. Affirmative 16 to 14. Affirmative 25 to 0.

1902, October; November 28⁵ – Resolved that the policy of educating the Negro is detrimental to the interests of the South. Negative 11 to 9; 15 to 10.

1902, October 17, 18 – Resolved, That the taxes for the support of the public schools of N.C. should be appropriated according to the taxes of each race. – Negative, 25 to 14; Affirmative 18-5.

1902 October 31, November 1 – Has slavery been a greater curse to mankind than an interference.

1902, November 28, 29 – Resolved that the policy of educating the Negro is detrimental to the interest of the South. Negative, 11 to 9; Negative, 15 to 10.

1903, January – Has the American Civil War resulted in greater good for the country than evil? Affirmative 8 – 10; 12–9.

1903, January – Was the overthrow of slavery in the US effected more by moral and political forces? 3 to – 10.

1903, January 23 – Has the American Civil War resulted in greater good for the country than evil? Affirmative 8 – 10; 12 to 9.

⁵ The query committee failed to have a quorum for two weeks, so a query was nominated from the floor and passed. Different sections debated topic a couple weeks apart.

1903, February 6 – Was the overthrow of slavery in the US effected more by moral and political forces?
Negative, 32 to 10.

1903, February 13, 28 – Resolved, that the suffrage should be taken from the Negroes in the Southern States
Affirmative 4-1

1903, April 17 – Resolved: That the American Negro should be deported to the Philippine islands. “Quite a number of responses,” Vote not recorded.

1903, September 18 – Resolved, That the benefits of the Civil War justifies the sacrifices of the South.

1903, September 25 – Resolved: That increase of lynching and outrages in N.C. is due to the failure of the speedy execution of justice. Affirmative 5-0.

1903, November 13 – Resolved, That the 15th amendment to the federal Constitution should be repealed.
[The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.]

1904, January 15, 16 – Backwards nations should be controlled by progressive nations. Negative, 8 to 10;
Negative, 13 to 10.

1904, April 8 – A Junior–Sophomore debate held on the copy: Resolved, that the public school funds of the South should be apportioned between the two races according to the amount of tax paid by each. – The judges awarded the metal to Mr. Fletcher.

1904, April 22 – Resolved, That progressive nations should control backwards nations. Negative 5-0.

1904 April 23 – Education does not promote the general welfare of the negro. Affirmative, 10 to 3.

1904, April 29 – Resolved that education qualification should be requisite for suffrage in N.C.

1904, October 14 – Resolved, That Congress should take some action prevent lynchings the South. Negative 5-0.

1904, December 9 – Resolved, That the education of the Negro promotes his own welfare.

1905 February 3 – Resolved, That the United States government ought to interfere to protect the Southern Negro in the exercise of suffrage. Negative 4-1.

1905, October 13 – Resolved that the results of the Civil war were more beneficial and detrimental to the South. Negative 3-2.

1906, April 6, 7 – Resolved, that the education of the Negro should be encouraged. Negative 4-1; Affirmative 4-1.

1906, October 19 – The education of the negro will result in more good than evil. Negative, 28 to 26.

1906, October 27 – The decision of the Civil War was more beneficial than detrimental to the South.
Affirmative no count.

1906, November 9, 10 – The South was justifiable in seceding from the Union. Affirmative, 23 to 10;
Affirmative, 12 to 6.

1907, January 25, 26 – Public school funds should be equally divided among the races. Negative, 23 to 10;
Affirmative, 2 to 1.

1907, April 5, 6 – The immigrant proves more acceptable than the Negro in the South. Negative 2 to 1;
Affirmative.

1908, October 30, 31 – The introduction of the Negro into America has been productive of more good than evil. Negative, 2 to 1; Negative.

1909, April 30 – The colonization of the negro is the ultimate solution of the race problem. No ruling.

1911, March 11 – The State of North Carolina should give to her negroes educational advantages equal to those of the whites. Affirmative, 2 to 1.

1911, April 7, 8, – The South has less to fear from the negro than the North from immigration. Affirmative, 4 to 1, Negative, 4 to 1.

1912, January 19 – A liberal education is the best solution of the race problem. Negative.

1912, March 8, 9 – The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution should be repealed. Negative, Negative.
(The “vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”)

1920, January 28, 19, 31 – Race segregation is the only solution of the race problem. Negative; Negative;
Negative.

1921, February 9 – The educational test as a qualification for voting should be made more strict in North Carolina. Negative, 3 to 0.

1924, November 25 – The Ku Klux Klan, as an organization, is more detrimental than beneficial to the country. Affirmative, 2 to 1.

1923, November 2 – The Ku Klux Klan in its avowed principles and practices are contrary to the spirit of Americanism. Negative, 2 to 1.

1926, February 9, 16, 17, 19 – The Ku Klux Klan should be outlawed by the Federal Government. Negative,
Negative; Negative, Negative.

1934, February 17⁶ , Resolved, that slavery is incompatible with the American ideals of democracy.

1986, April 21 – Resolved: That the United States should disinvest its economic holding from South Africa

2006, Sept. 22 – Why are our School Re–segregating

2010, September – Religious Freedom and wearing a Burqa

⁶ *Old Gold and Black*, February 17, 1934. “Some of the queries discussed until the wee small hours of the night by the Philomathesians were: ” This was a constant debate subject from the time of organization of the society until after the war. Incidentally, this question provoked such furor and feeling in the Euzelians that they were forced to abandon it for more peaceful, if less exciting, discussions.” (In an article summarizing former topics, not clear what year this debate would have been)

PUBLIC DEBATES ON RACE:

1887 *Anniversary Day Debate* – Was the Introduction of the Negro into the United States Production of more Good than Evil? Affirmative, standing audience vote 133 to 33.

1903 *Intercollegiate Debate* – Richmond – Resolved, That deportation is the best solution of the Negro problem in the United States.

1904 *Intercollegiate Debates* – Richmond – Resolved: That the advanced nations should control, for the world’s benefit, the territory occupied by backward races.

1924 *Society Day Debates* – Resolved: that Congress should be authorized to enact a uniform marriage and divorce law, with intermarriage between races prohibited. Negative

1965, December– International Public Debate – Britain – That the American dream is at the expense of the American Negro.

1968, March – International Public Debate – Britain – Resolved: In the opinion of this house, the red peril is a figment of the western imagination.

1983, April – International Public Debate – Britain – This house would ban the Ku Klux Klan

1986, April – public debate – High Point regional — Resolved: That the United States should disinvest its economic holding from South Africa.

1986, February-Public Debates – Resolved: That the United States should disinvest its economic holding from South Africa.

2006, September –Campus Faculty Debate – Why are our school re–segregating.

IMMIGRATION

1839, November 23, – Should the United States prevent foreign immigration? Decided in the negative.

1842. October 15 – Is it probable the State of our Country will be similar to that of Rome? Decided in the negative by a vote of 11 to 2

1846, April 18 – Should foreign migration be prohibited. Affirmative 14 to 10.

1847, March 27 – Should foreign emigration to our country be tolerated? Decided in the negative 15 to 9

1849, May 6 – Should foreign immigration be prohibited by law? Negative by the casting vote of the president.

1848, September 30 – Should foreigners have the privilege of voting within two years after arrival in the United States? Decided in the negative by the President’s vote.

1850, April 17 – Should foreign immigration be prohibited? Negative, 12 to 10.

1861, November 1 – Should immigration be prohibited? Affirmative 5 to 2.

1869, August 27 – Should Emigration (sic) be prohibited. Negative, 15 to 6.

1876, January 21, December 29 – Would it be policy in the U. S. to encourage foreigners to settle in our country and to amalgamate with our people? – Affirmative 12 to 7; Negative 9 to 6. (The Christmas spirit did not last long)

1883, February – Resolved, That Foreign Immigration not to be prohibited. Public Debate– Anniversary Debate.

1886, December 30 – Should immigration be prohibited? Affirmative, 14 to 12.

1888 January 13 – Ought the Mormons to be expelled from our country? Affirmative 20 to 12.

1899, February – Resolved, That foreign immigration should be further restricted.⁷

1895, March 22 – Should the United States restrict immigration? Affirmative 21 to 9.

1895, November 14, 16 – Foreign immigration should be restricted? Affirmative, 9 to 4; Negative, 17 to 14.

1898, March 12 – Should the time in which a foreign can become naturalized be extended? Negative, 8 to 3.

1899, October 6 – Should foreign immigration to the United States be further restricted? No ruling.

1901 February 1, 2, March 29 – Should foreign immigration to this country be further restricted? Negative 16 to 15; 1901; Affirmative 14 to 6; Affirmative, 16 to 2.

1902, February 8 – Resolved that foreign immigration to this country should be further restricted. 14-13.

1902, February 21, 22 – Chinese immigration to the United States should be prohibited for a period of ten years. Affirmative 14 to 13; Affirmative 13 to 8.

1902, November 7, 8 – Resolved that the evils of foreign immigration threatened to over balance benefits. Negative 8 to 16. Negative 4–17

1902, November 28, 29 – Resolved that the policy of educating the Negro is detrimental to the interest of the South. Negative, 11 to 9; Negative, 15 to 10⁸

1903, January 16, 17 – Resolved that the higher tax should be laid in all immigrants to the United States. Affirmative 35 to 4; Affirmative 16 to 10.

1903, November 6, 1904, March 11 – Foreign immigration should be further restricted. Affirmative 32 to 15; Not recorded

1904, January 15, 16 – Backwards nations should be controlled by progressive nations. Negative 8 to 10; Negative 13 to 10.

1904, April 1 – Resolved That a high tax should be laid on all immigrants to the United States. Negative 3-2.

1904, October 21, November 11 – Resolved: That in the so–called “Yellow Peril” there is no danger to the power and civilization of the great nations of Europe. Affirmative 4-1.

⁷ Public Anniversary Day Debate.

⁸ During this period, the societies were quite large and often held two debates during the week with the same resolution. Two sets of winners and losers would be announced. They typically agreed but not always.

1904, December 2 – Resolved, that naturalization laws of the United States should be made more stringent. Affirmative 4 to 1.

1905, December 1 – Immigration would be detrimental to the State of N.C. Negative, 16 to 8.

1905, April 14 – Resolved: That the immigrants now landing on the shores of the U.S. are desirable in the South.⁹

1906, January 12 – Resolved that the policy excluding Chinese laborers from the U.S. should be maintained and rigorously enforced. Affirmative 3-2.

1914, October 23 – The United States should restrict immigration. Negative, 2 to 1.

1915, March 8 – The South should encourage to settle within her border such immigrants as are admitted into the U.S. by law. Negative.

1916, April 21 – Immigration to the United States should be further restricted by requiring all immigrants to submit to a literacy test. No ruling.

1917, February – Resolved, that immigration to the United States be further restricted by the illiteracy test. Society intersectional debate.

1905, December 1 – Immigration would be detrimental to the State of N.C. Negative, 16 to 8.

1907, April 5, 6 – The immigrant proves more acceptable than the Negro in the South. Negative, 2 to 1; Affirmative.

1907, October 18, 19 – The effects of the present immigration will be more detrimental than beneficial to our civilization. Affirmative; Affirmative, 2 to 1.

1908, April 24 – The South should encourage such immigrants as are admitted to the U.S. to settle within their borders. No ruling.

1909, March 26, 27 – Foreign immigrants should be excluded from the Southern State. Negative, 2 to 1; Negative.

1910, November 25, 26 – It would be for the best interest of the South to restrict foreign immigration. Negative; Affirmative, 2 to 1.

1912, January 26, 27 – The South should encourage the settlement within her borders of such immigrants as are lawfully admitted into the United States. Affirmative, 2 to 1; Negative.

1916, March 21, 23, 1917, April 21 – Immigration to the U.S should be further restricted by the illiteracy test. Affirmative; Affirmative; No decision. 1917, February - Society intersectional debate.

1919, October 24 – Immigration to the United States should be further restricted by the Government. Affirmative.

⁹ In what appeared to be a special society session, 3 faculty were conducted to their seats, the question was read, Resolved: That the immigrants now landing on the shores of the U.S. are desirable in the South. Speakers debated the question for an Affirmative and one on the Negative. Speakers addressed the assembly while waiting for the judges then returned and decision to the question. The metal was awarded to Mr. T. B. Ashcroft.

1920, October 20, 23 – Immigration should be further restricted than at present. Negative, 2 to 1, Affirmative.

1922, November 15, 17 – Immigration to the United States should be restricted. Negative, 2 to 1; No ruling.

1923, February 28 – European immigration into the United States should be prohibited for a period of two years. Negative, 3 to 0.

1923, October 18 – The U.S. should adopt a policy of further material restriction of immigration. Affirmative.

1924, November 7 – The present bill for the exclusion of the Japanese from the United States is unjustifiable. Affirmative.

1926, November 9 – Immigration into the United States should be still further restricted. Affirmative, 2 to 1.

1929, April 30 – Immigration Law of 1924 should be amended to admit Japanese on the same basis as Europeans. Negative, 3 to 1

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPICS – 1921-2022

Topic selection became the province of the Pi Kappa Delta National Honorary when they initiated a national topic at their biennial convention in 1921. Pi Kappa Delta, still relatively small, had member schools who wished to debate the same topic, making predictable regional and national convocations. The honorary grew rapidly and having more members controlled more tournaments than other honoraries which were founded shortly after Pi Kappa Delta. To attend tournaments most schools considered it necessary to debate the Pi Kappa Delta topic.¹

Rival organizations complained about the process and wording but were unable to dethrone Pi Kappa Delta. By 1934, under the burden of compiling votes for the topic, Pi Kappa Delta was ready for a new model. Member schools also were complaining that the honorary had never considered “that in selecting a honorary resolution it was selecting a ‘national question,’ presumably not the intent. Additionally, Pi Kappa Delta’s biennial convention, meeting every other year, often resulted in disorganization as to which topic to debate in the off years.”²

A consensus slowly formed that a more representative, predictable selection process would be needed.

In 1937 Pi Kap’s main competing honorary, Delta Sigma Rho, in their publication, *The Gavel*, editorialized “Selecting an official question is not all beer and skittles. It means a lot of work...” The real point was that while Pi Kappa Delta might be in control, other organization should be represented. Voices within Pi Kappa Delta agreed, and they started to move down that path. By 1942 motions to establish a shared topic selection process were passed.

With the National Committee on Intercollegiate Debate and Discussion Activities conducting the central meeting, “for the first time the four forensic societies³, with an appointee of NATS (National Association of Teachers of Speech) representing the unaffiliated schools, joined to select a truly national debate proposition, with every school having an opportunity to vote on the selection of the question they would later debate. The newly created American Forensic Association (AFA) was added to the selection committee in 1949.

Early on after joining the selection process the AFA proposed taking over and regularizing the selection process. This created a firestorm from the other constituent organizations, particularly Pi Kappa Delta which had managed national topics for quarter century. Nonetheless over time organizational hubris gave way to practical matters and topic selection currently resides with the NDT Tournament Committee, part of the AFA. Technically the NDT Committee selects a topic for the one

¹ Norton, L., (1987). *The History of Pi Kappa Delta 1913-1987*. Pi Kappa Delta.

² Rose, Forrest H. (1969, October). A historical review of debate question selection, *The Forensic*, 1.

³ Representatives, two initially from each organization formed the selection committee. Delta Sigma Rho, Tau Kappa Alpha, Pi Rho Pi, and national Association of speech teachers form the committee. The American Forensics Association was added in 1954. Rose, p. 159-162.

end-of-the-year national tournament they control, but other organizations and tournaments adopt the “National Topic.”⁴

* * * * *

1921–22

Resolved: That the principle of the closed shop is justifiable.

1922–23

Resolved: That the United States should adopt the cabinet-parliamentary form of government.

1923–24

Resolved: That the United States should enter the World Court of the League of Nations as proposed by President Harding.

1924–25

Resolved: That Congress should be empowered to override by two-thirds vote decisions of the supreme court which declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

1925–26

Resolved: (Men) The constitution of the United States should be amended to give Congress power to regulate child labor.

(Women) That the United States should adopt a uniform marriage and divorce law.

1926–27

Resolved: (Men) That the essential features of the McNary-Haugen bill be enacted into *law*.

(Women) Abolishment of jury trial.

1927–28

Resolved: (Men) The foreign policy of the United States in Latin America.

(Women) The foreign policy of the United States.

1928–29

Resolved: That a substitute for trial by jury should be adopted.

1929–30

Resolved: That the nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament. excepting such forces as are needed for police purposes.

⁴ Several smaller policy debate organizations do not adopt the NDT topic, implementing their own resolution for a closed circuit of tournaments. The larger Parliamentary groups also adopt multiple topics consistent with their extemporaneous objectives.

1930–31

Resolved: That the nations should adopt a policy of free trade.

1931–32

Resolved: That Congress should enact legislation providing for centralized control of industry.

1932–33

Resolved: That the Allied War debts should be cancelled.

1933–34

Resolved: That the power of the president of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy.

1934–35

Resolved: That the nations should agree to abolish the international shipment of arms and munitions.

1935–36

Resolved: That Congress should have the power to override. by a two-thirds majority vote, decisions of the Supreme Court declaring laws passed by Congress unconstitutional.

1936–37

Resolved: That Congress should be empowered to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for industry.

1937–38

Resolved: That the National Labor Relations Board should be empowered to enforce arbitration of all industrial disputes.

1938–39

Resolved: That the United States should cease to use public funds (including credits) for the purpose of stimulating business.

1939–40

Resolved: That the United States should follow a policy of strict (economic and military) isolation toward all nations outside the Western Hemisphere engaged in armed international or civil conflict.

1940–41

Resolved: That the Nations of the Western Hemisphere should form a permanent Union.

1941–42

Resolved: That the Federal Government should regulate by law all labor unions in the *United* States. Constitutionality conceded. ⁵

⁵ The labor union topic was adopted by the National Association of Speech Teachers (NATS). Pi Kappa Delta, which Wake Forest was a member, rejected another organization selecting their topic, as it was constitutionally prohibited until

1942–43

Resolved: That the United States should establish a permanent federal union with power to tax and regulate commerce, to settle international disputes and to enforce such settlements to maintain a police force, and to provide for the admission of other nations which accept the principles of the Union.

1943–44

Resolved: That the United States should cooperate in establishing and maintaining an international police force upon the defeat of the Axis.

1944–45

Resolved: That the Federal Government should enact legislation requiring compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes.

1945–46

Resolved: That the policy of the United States should be directed toward the establishment of free trade among the nations of the world.

1946–1947

Resolved: That labor should be given a direct share in the management of industry.

1947–1948

Resolved: That a federal world government should be established.

1948–1949

Resolved: That the federal government should adopt a policy of equalizing educational opportunity in tax-supported schools by means of annual grants.

1949–1950

Resolved: That the United States should nationalize the basic nonagricultural industries.

1950–1951

Resolved: That the non-communist nations should form a new international organization.

1951–1952

Resolved: That the federal government should adopt a permanent program of wage and price control.

1952–1953

Resolved: That the Congress of the United States should enact a compulsory fair employment practices law.

Biennial convention over a year away. Pi Kap debated "*Resolved: That the democracies should form a federation to establish and maintain the eight Churchill–Roosevelt principles.*" It is not clear that many debated the Pi Kap Resolution as the union one is listed as the official national topic in most reports, including Pi Kap’s listing. What followed was a national committee under the auspices of a NATS committee, which included Tau Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Rho, Phi Rho Pi (Community Colleges), adding in 1949 the American forensic Association (AFA). Bartanen, Michael D., & Littlefield, Robert S. (2014). *Forensics in America: A History*. Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham, Maryland, 88.

1953–1954

Resolved: That the United States should adopt a policy of free trade.

1954–1955

Resolved: That the United States should extend diplomatic recognition to the communist government of China.

1955–1956

Resolved: That the nonagricultural industries should guarantee their employees an annual wage.

1956–1957

Resolved: That the United States should discontinue direct economic aid to foreign countries.

1957–1958

Resolved: That the requirement of membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment should be illegal.

1958–1959

Resolved: That the further development of nuclear weapons should be prohibited by international agreement.

1959–1960

Resolved: That Congress should be given the power to reverse decisions of the Supreme Court.

1960–1961

Resolved: That the United States should adopt a program of compulsory health insurance for all citizens.

1961–1962

Resolved: That labor organizations should be under the jurisdiction of anti-trust legislation.

1962–1963

Resolved: That the non-communist nations of the world should establish an economic community.

1963–1964

Resolved: That the federal government should guarantee an opportunity for higher education to all qualified high school graduates.

1964–1965

Resolved: That the federal government should establish a national program of public work for the unemployed.

1965–1966

Resolved: That law enforcement agencies in the United States should be given greater freedom in the investigation and prosecution of crime.

1966–1967

Resolved: That the United States should substantially reduce its foreign policy commitments.

1967–1968

Resolved: That the federal government should guarantee a minimum annual cash income to all citizens.

1968–1969

Resolved: That executive control of United States foreign policy should be significantly curtailed.

1969–1970

Resolved: That the federal government should grant annually a specific percentage of its income tax revenue to the state governments.

1970–1971

Resolved: That the federal government should adopt a program of compulsory wage and price controls.

1971–1972

Resolved: That greater controls should be imposed on the gathering and utilization of information about United States citizens by government agencies.

1972–1973

Resolved: That the federal government should provide a program of comprehensive medical care for all its citizens.

1973–1974

Resolved: That the federal government should control the supply and utilization of energy in the United States.

1974–1975

Resolved: That the power of the Presidency should be significantly curtailed.

1975–1976

Resolved: That the federal government should adopt a comprehensive program to control land use in the United States.

1976–1977

Resolved: That the federal government should significantly strengthen the guarantee of consumer product safety required of manufacturers.

1977–1978

Resolved: That the United States law enforcement agencies should be given significantly greater freedom in the investigation and/or prosecution of felony crime.

1978–1979

Resolved: That the federal government should implement a program which guarantees employment opportunities for all United States citizens in the labor force.

1979–1980

Resolved: That the federal government should significantly strengthen the regulation of mass media

communication in the United States.

1980–1981

Resolved: That the United States should significantly increase its foreign military commitments.

1981–1982

Resolved: That the federal government should significantly curtail the powers of the labor unions in the United States.

1982–1983

Resolved: That all United States military intervention into the internal affairs of any foreign nation or nations in the Western Hemisphere should be prohibited.

1983–1984

Resolved: That any and all injury resulting from the disposal of hazardous waste in the United States should be the legal responsibility of the producer of that waste.

1984–1985

Resolved: That the United States federal government should significantly increase exploration and/or development of space beyond the earth's mesosphere.

1985–1986⁶

Resolved: That more rigorous academic standards should be established for all public elementary and/or secondary schools in the United States in one or more of the following areas: language arts, mathematics, natural sciences.

1986–1987

Resolved: That one or more presently existing restrictions on First Amendment freedoms of press and/or speech established in one or more federal court decisions should be curtailed or prohibited.

1987–1988

Resolved: That the United States should reduce substantially its military commitments to NATO member states.

1988–1989

Resolved: That United States foreign policy toward one or more African nations should be substantially changed.

1989–1990

Resolved: That the federal government should adopt an energy policy that substantially reduces nonmilitary consumption of fossil fuels in the United States.

⁶ Dissatisfaction with the nationally selected topic led the selection committee to change the wording. After the season has started discontent with the wording led the committee to change it again. The second time the community did not go along, staying with the first reformulated resolution. Technically that year the national tournament was not debated using the national topic.

1990–1991 ⁷

Resolved: That the United States should substantially change its trade policy toward one or more of the following: China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan.

1991–1992

Resolved: That one or more United States Supreme Court decisions recognizing a federal Constitutional right to privacy should be overruled.

1992–1993

Resolved: That the United States should substantially change its development and assistance policies toward one or more of the following nations: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

1993–1994

Resolved: That the Commander-in-Chief power of the President of the United States should be substantially curtailed.

1994–1995

Resolved: That the federal government should substantially change rules and/or statues governing criminal procedure in federal courts in one or more of the following areas: pretrial detention, sentencing.

1995–1996

Resolved: That the United States government should substantially increase its security assistance to one or more of the following: Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Palestinian National Authority, Syria.

1996–1997

Resolved: That the United States Federal Government should increase regulations requiring industries to substantially decrease the domestic emission and/or production of environmental pollutants.

1997–1998

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially increase its security assistance to one or more of the following Southeast Asian nations: Brunei, Burma(Myanmar), Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

1998–1999

Resolved: That the United States Federal Government should amend Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, through legislation, to create additional protections against racial and/or gender discrimination.

1999–2000

Resolved: That the United States Federal Government should adopt a policy of constructive engagement,

⁷ “Topic selection now takes place with the National Debate Committee operating in open online meetings, with the commentary of debaters and coaches offered from around the country in real time. Communication allows lobbying and research throughout the night, mirroring the 24/7 research cycle at tournaments, mining the Internet for the next best update. Debate rounds are live-broadcast.” Louden, A. “Permanent Adaptation” – The NDT’s Last 50 Years. *Speaker & Gavel*, 50, 18 – 28.

including the immediate removal of all or nearly all economic sanctions, with the government(s) of one or more of the following nation–states: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Syria, North Korea

2000–2001

Resolved: That the United States Federal Government should substantially increase its development assistance, including increasing government to government assistance, within the Greater Horn of Africa.

2001–2002

Resolved: That the United States Federal Government should substantially increase federal control throughout Indian Country in one or more of the following areas: child welfare, criminal justice, employment, environmental protection, gaming, resource management, taxation.

2002–2003

Resolved: That the United States Federal Government should ratify or accede to, and implement, one or more of the following:

The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty;

The Kyoto Protocol;

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty;

The Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions, if not ratified by the United States.

2003–2004

Resolved: That the United States Federal Government should enact one or more of the following:

Withdrawal of its World Trade Organization complaint against the European Union’s restrictions on genetically modified foods;

A substantial increase in its government–to–government economic and/or conflict prevention assistance to Turkey and/or Greece;

Full withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

Removal of its barriers to and encouragement of substantial European Union and/or North Atlantic Treaty Organization participation in

peacekeeping in Iraq and reconstruction in Iraq;

Removal of its tactical nuclear weapons from Europe;

Harmonization of its intellectual property law with the European Union in the area of human DNA sequences;

Rescission of all or nearly all agriculture subsidy increases in the 2002 Farm Bill.

2004–2005

Resolved: That the United Federal Government should establish an energy policy requiring a substantial reduction in the consumption in the total non-governmental consumption of fossil fuels in the United States.

2005–2006

Resolved: The United States Federal government should substantially increase diplomatic and economic pressure on the People's Republic of China in one or more of the following areas: trade, human rights, weapons nonproliferation, Taiwan.

2006–2007 ⁸

Resolved: The United States Supreme Court should overrule one or more of the following decisions: Planned Parenthood v. Casey, 505 U.S. 833 1992); Ex parte Quirin, 317 U.S. 1 (1942); U.S. v. Morrison, 529 U.S.598 (2000); Milliken v. Bradley, 418 U.S. 717 (1974).

2007–2008

Resolved: that the United States Federal Government should increase its constructive engagement with the government of one or more of: Afghanistan, Iran, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, and Syria, and it should include offering them a security guarantee(s) and/or a substantial increase in foreign assistance.

2008–2009

Resolved: that the United States Federal Government should substantially reduce its agricultural support, at least eliminating nearly all of the domestic subsidies, for biofuels, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, corn, cotton, dairy, fisheries, rice, soybeans, sugar and/or wheat.

2009–2010

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially reduce the size of its nuclear weapons arsenal, and/or substantially reduce and restrict the role and/or missions of its nuclear weapons arsenal.

2010–2011

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially increase the number of and/or substantially expand beneficiary eligibility for its visas for one or more of the following: employment-based immigrant visas, nonimmigrant temporary worker visas, family-based visas, human trafficking-based visas.

2011–2012

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially increase its democracy assistance for one or more of the following: Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen.

⁸ The 2006 – 2007 topic is the first merged topic of the NDT and CEDA. The Cross-Examination Association had intentionally maintained a separate debate topic from the NDT since its inception, and for much of his history had two topics one for each semester. The choice was pedagogical and provincial. At the time CEDA was the fastest expanding national debate organization. Years earlier the NDT trying to jumpstart a merger, or depending on your point of view a hostile takeover, had adopted the CEDA topic, to which CEDA responded by changing their topic, communicating they would continue to do so as long as necessary.

2012–2013

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially reduce restrictions on and/or substantially increase financial incentives for energy production in the United States of one or more of the following: coal, crude oil, natural gas, nuclear power, solar power, wind power.

2013–2014

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially increase statutory and/or judicial restrictions on the war powers authority of the President of the United States in one or more of the following areas: targeted killing; indefinite detention; offensive cyber operations; or introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities.

2014–2015

Resolved: The United States should legalize all or nearly all of one or more of the following in the United States: marijuana, prostitution, online gambling, the sale of human organs, physician assisted suicide.

2015–2016

Resolved: The United States should significantly reduce its military presence in one or more of the following: the Arab states of the Persian Gulf, the Greater Horn of Africa, Northeast Asia.

2016–2017

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should establish a domestic climate policy, including at least substantially increasing restrictions on private sector emissions of greenhouse gases in the United States.

2017–2018

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should establish national health insurance in the United States.

2018–2019

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially increase statutory and/or judicial restrictions on the executive power of the President of the United States in one or more of the following areas:

- Authority to conduct first-use nuclear strikes;
- Congressionally delegated trade power;
- Exit from congressional-executive agreements and Article II treaties;
- Judicial deference to all or nearly all federal administrative agency interpretations of statutes and/or regulations;
- The bulk incidental collection of all or nearly all foreign intelligence information on United States persons without a warrant.

2019–2020

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should establish a national space policy substantially increasing its international space cooperation with the People’s Republic of China and/or the Russian Federation in one or more of the following areas:

- arms control of space weapons;
- exchange and management of space situational awareness information;
- joint human spaceflight for deep space exploration;
- planetary defense;
- space traffic management;
- space-based solar power.

2020–2021

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should reduce its alliance commitments with Japan, the Republic of Korea, North Atlantic Treaty Organization member states, and/or the Republic of the Philippines, by at least substantially limiting the conditions under which its defense pact can be activated.

2021–2022

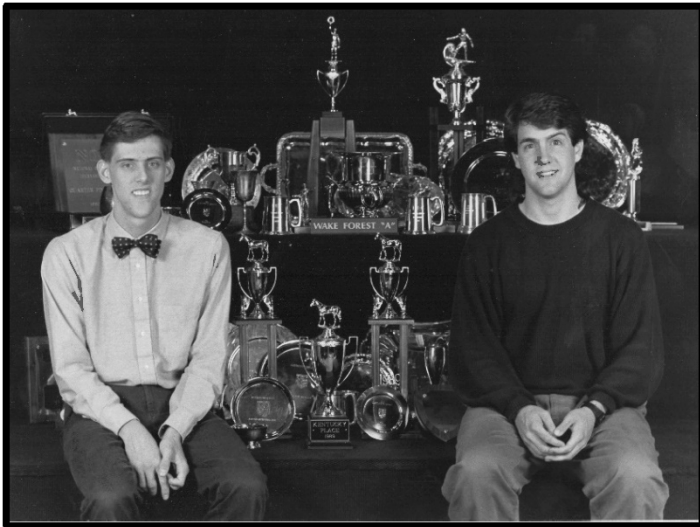
Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially increase prohibitions on anticompetitive business practices by the private sector by at least expanding the scope of its core antitrust laws.

FINAL FOUR TOURNAMENT APPEARANCES

1929-2022

The following record lists Wake Forest Debate teams that reached the semifinals or finals of intercollegiate tournaments. A list, so defined, necessarily misses many competitors integral to Wake Debate history. Scores of teams have excelled competitively, for example, reaching the quarterfinals of the most rigorous tournaments, yet did not break through to a semifinal debate. Restricting the record to teams reaching semifinals or better keeps the list manageable. It also leaves out hundreds of superior efforts, important parts of Wake’s debate legacy.¹

As with most historical listings, locating Wake winners is an inexact task. Record keeping varied from era to era and coach to coach. Locating results was often dependent on the sometimes excellent and sometimes capricious coverage in the *Old Gold & Black*, for example. The task is further complicated by not being able to define precisely when “tournaments” began, knowing what four team divisions represented for the individuals involved, and tournaments changing names and/or locations. We also expect there are mistakes in news coverage and coaches’ recordings. Nonetheless, the list of past winners is indeed impressive, reflecting trends and growth of the program over the decades.



Alan Coverstone & Judd Kimball, 1990

Around 600 tournaments are represented in which Wake Debaters were speaking late in a tournament. Wake attended many more tournaments across the nearly eight decades than reported here, some with more modest results, some with superior results but not with a 3rd place or better.

A listing of the *ALL-TIME WINNERS* in Wake Debate is also provided. While historically interesting, any such list suffers from apples to oranges comparison limitations. The era in

¹ Photo: *Wake Forest University Magazine*, July 1990, p.21, Susan Mullally Clark, Photographer.

which one debated, partner availability, number of years debated, and the number of tournaments to which the squad traveled all contribute to the rankings being not fully commensurate. Trophies also vary substantially on the level of competition represented.

There are, as you would expect, many notable names with seven and fewer placements, some who were the very core of a squad’s cohesion or identity. Any lists have parameters.

The All-Times Honors Appearances nonetheless reveal amazing career achievements. Names on this register were key players of their era. Each a hero for an epoch of Wake debate.

Overall Tournament placements

1 st place	229
2 nd place	170
Superior/Excellent ²	23
3 rd Place - Semifinals	241

Most Individual Top-Three Appearances in Wake Debate History

Debater	Career Years	Awards
Carwile LeRoy	1952-1955	20
Adriene Brovero	1993-1996	17
John Hughes	1993-1996	17
Virgil Moorefield	1951-1954	17
Brian Prestes	1994-1997	16
Daveed Gartenstein-Ross	1995-1998	16
Alan Coverstone	1986-1990	15
Jarrod Atchison	1997-2000	14
John Graham	1975-1977	14
Joseph Hough	1952-1955	13
Kay Arant	1951-1954	12
Chris Cooper	1992-1996	12
Henry Huff	1946-1950	12
Mark Grant	1990-1994	12
Charles Athanasopolous	2015-2018	11
Jamie Carroll	2002-2006	11
David Cheshier	1979-1984	11
Seth Gannon	2006-2009	11
Joe Mauney	1951-1952	11
Neal Tate	1962-1964	11
Roger Solt	1972-1975	11
Corinne Sugino	2014-2017	11
Becca Eaton	2000-2003	10
Rick Fledderman	1990-1993	10
Justin Green	1995-1998	10
Brad Hall	2004-2006	10
Judd Kimball	1986-1990	10
Brian Nozolino	1979-1982	10



Carwile LeRoy
1955

² Some tournaments do not have 1st, 2nd, or 3rd results. Pi Kappa Delta Nationals, for example, provides superiors and excellence, often representing undefeated records. It defies to place them one, two, three, it is reasonable to consider them as similar level.

Patrick Speice	2000-2003	10
Marcia Tiersky	1980-1994	10
Gloria Cabada	1985-1988	9
Jose Cabezas	1962-1965	9
Lamar Caudle	1948-1950	9
Cyclone Covey	1998-2000	9
Susie Jones	1959-1960	9
Alex Lamballe	2006-2009	9
John Cooper	1967-1970	8
Nae Edwards	2018-2020	8
Roberto Fernandez	1997-1920	8
Richard Kendrick	1970-1974	8
Lauren Sabino	2006-2009	8

Final Four Appearances by Tournament

American Debate Association Nationals: 1988, 1st (JV), Harry Trachtenberg & Rob Spears; 1990, 3rd, Bill Ziegelmueller & Mark Grant; 1992, 1st Varsity, Gordon Hull & Mark Grant; 1993: 2nd, Varsity, Gordon Hull & Rick Fledderman, 3rd, Marcia Tiersky & Adrienne Brovero, Craig Green & Chris Cooper; 1994: 3rd, Craig Green & Chris Cooper; 1995: 2nd, Varsity, Daveed Gartenstein-Ross & Chris Cooper, 2nd, Novice, Drew Brown & John Sena; 1996, 1st, Varsity, Chris Cooper & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 2003, (Novice) 3rd, David Coons & Josh Traeger; 2007, 3rd, Adam Abelkop & Alex Lamballe, 1st, (JV) Hannah Rothman & Elyse MacNamara; 2013, 1st, Varsity Richard Min & Ken Bailey; 2014, 2nd Varsity Richard Min & Ken Bailey; Novice, 2nd Connor Brown & Chloe Hillard; 2015, (JV) 1st (tie), close-out finals: Lucy Shen, Katie Super, Ned Gidley, & Connor Brown.

American University: 1998: (Capitol Cities Debates) 3rd, Emma Filstrup & Wes Lotz

Appalachian State University: 1940: 1st, Bob Goldberg, 3rd, G. Spottswood Butts; 1968, 2nd, Affirmative team, Steve Rainey & Doug Osborne; 1977: 3rd, Varsity, Vickie Leonard & Mike Poole, 1st, JV, Susan Darnell & John Walker; 1979: 2nd – Tim Wilder & Robert Hoover, 1st, Novice, Karen Klemons & Margaret Quinn.

Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament: 1954, 1st, (Charlottesville), Sam Johnson & Jim Greene, Kay Arant & Carwile LeRoy; 1955: 2nd, (Aff. Tie) 3rd, (Neg)?; Joe Hough & Carwile LeRoy (Aff), Margorie Thomas & Barbara Massey (Neg); 1957 (Winston-Salem): (Tie, Duke) 1st, (Aff) Dick Burleson & David Hughes, (JV, Aff), 1st, Earl Shaw & Ann Julian, (JV Neg, tie Duke) 1st, Joe Grubbs & Allen Carroll; 1959 (Maryland): 1st, (Neg) Don Schoonmaker & Susie Jones; 1960: 1st, Sherry Dailey & Susie Jones (Aff), Don Schoonmaker & Joe Grubbs (Neg), 2nd, Alfred Baker & Ed Gaskins (Aff), Glenn Blackburn & Charles Taylor (Neg); 1961: 2nd, Susie Jones & Ed Gaskins (Aff); 1962, 2nd, Al Baker & Ed Gaskins, 1st, (Novice) Martha Swain & Neal Tate (Neg), Charles Winberry & John Eddinger (Aff); 1963, 1st, Ed Gaskins & David Zacks (Aff), Martha Swain & Neal Tate (Neg), 1st, (JV), Anne Wood & Jose Cabezas (Neg), Joe Staggers & Jerry Partney (Aff); 1964: 1st, Jan Wood & Neal Tate (Aff), Peggy Wilson & David Zacks (Neg), 1st, (Novice), Irwin Coffield & Roger Willets (Neg), 2nd, Karen Strasser & Gene Brown; 1965: 1st, Ken Godwin & Jerry Partney (Aff), Peggy Wilson & Irwin Coffield (Neg); 1966: 3rd, Suzanne Bowles & John Tate (Aff), Phyllis McMurry & Linda Jones (Neg), 1st, (Novice), Carolyn Hauser & Bob Anderson, Wanda Radford & Thaddeus Kinga, 2015, 1st, Tyler Cameron & Lee Quinn; 2016, 1st,

Champs!

Wake Forest's debate team claimed its third straight ACC Debate Championship April 2. Sophomore Adam Tomasi (right) and junior Brent Mitchell were undefeated, winning over University of Miami in the final round. The topic was "Resolved: The United States Electoral College should be abolished." Mitchell finished as the ACC's top overall speaker, while Tomasi, a back-to-back ACC champion, finished second. The dynamic duo of Corinne Sugino ('17) and junior Charles Athanasopoulos finished third in the nation at the 2017 National Debate Tournament. Athanasopoulos took third place for Best Speaker award and Sugino finished sixth. "This incredible accomplishment reflects the hard work of our debaters and coaches," said Jarrod Atchison ('01, MA '03), associate professor of communication and director of debate. "It would not have been possible without the support of the University and our guest coaches."



Jack Manchester and Adam Tomasi; 2017: 1st, Brent Mitchell & Adam Tomasi; 2019: 2nd, Adam Tomasi & Alex Marban; 2021, 1st, Brianna Aaron & Ruby Klein

Auburn University: 1967: 2nd, (Novice), Larry Penley & Dan Moseley (Neg), Ray Emerick & Tom Slonaker (Aff), 1981; 2nd, (CEDA) David Michel & David Downes; 1984: 2nd, Clark Johnson & David Cheshier; 1985: 3rd, Gloria Cabada & Bob Bowser.

Austin Peay University: 1995: 2nd, JV, Rachael Avon & Dawn Schoultz, Novice – 1st, Novice, Drew Brown & John Sena

Baylor University: 1984: 1st, David Cheshier & Greg Leman; 1996: 3rd, Daveed Gartenstein-Ross & Chris Cooper; 2000, 3rd, Wes Lotz & Cyclone Covey.

Birmingham Southern University: 1950: 1st, all freshman teams

Binghamton (NY): 2020: 2nd, Nate Kruger and Asya Taylor

Bowling Green University: 1979: 1st, Star Muir & Kim Metzler, 1980, 2nd David Cheshier & Bill Evans

Bridgewater College: 1995: 3rd, (ADA Fall Championships) Justin Green & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross, 2nd, Novice, Drew Brown & John Sena.

Butler University: 1972: 1st, Richard Kendrick & Keith Vaughan.

Cal State University-Fullerton: 1984: 2nd, David Cheshier & Greg Leman; 1987, 2nd, Judd Kimball & Alan Coverstone, 1988: 1st, Alan Coverstone & Judd Kimball; 2001, 3rd, Jarrod Atchison & Wesley Lotz; 2005, 3rd, Jamie Carroll & Brad Hall; 2006, 3rd, Brad Hall & Jamie Carroll; 2009, 1st, Seth Gannon & Alex Labelle; 2013: 3rd, Ian Miller & Joe LeDuc; 2017: 2nd, Charles Athanasopolous & Corinne Sugino; 2018, 2nd, Charles Athanasopolous & DJ Williams; 2019, 2nd, Nae Edwards & Roberto Fernandez

Carolina’s Forensics Tournament (UNC Wilmington): 1979: 1st, Brian Nozolino & Greg Smith; 1980: 1st, (tie), Norris Smith & Michael Knish, Brian Nozolino & Greg Smith, 1982: 3rd, Brian Nozolino & David Downes.

Catholic University: 2001: (Cap Cities), 3rd, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice; 2002: 3rd, (Novice), Josh Traeger & David Coons; 2005: 2nd, JV Tara Tedrow & Shawn Isinhue, 3rd, (Var) JT Kittrell & John Patten; 2006: 2nd, Liz Lundeen & Seth Gannon, 3rd, Forrest Pearce & Rohit Nath.

Citadel: 1975: 1st, Kevin Quinley & Roger Solt, 3rd, (JV), Sue Woerner & Sean Pfister.

CEDA Nationals: 2017: 3rd, Mac Cronin & Varun Reddy

Cumberland Valley College: 1980: 1st, Bob Hoover & Brian Nozolino

Dartmouth: 1990: 3rd, Judd Kimball & Alan Coverstone; 1991: 3rd, Mike Ridge & Brian Lain; 3rd, Marcia Tiersky & Rick Fledderman; 1992: 2nd, Mike Ridge & Brian Lain; 1995: (Round Robin) 2nd, Adrienne Brovero & John Hughes; 1996: (Round Robin), 2nd, John Hughes & Brian Prestes; 1997: (Round Robin) 1st, Brian Prestes & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 2001: (Round Robin) 2nd, (Tie) Jarrod Atchison & Wesley Lotz; 2005 (Round Robin); 2006 (Round Robin), 2nd Jamie Carroll & Brad Hall; 2009 (Round Robin) 3rd, Alex Lamballe & Seth Gannon

Davidson College: 1962: 1st, (Aff) Ed Gaskins & David Zacks.

District VI Championships: 1952, 3rd, Virgil Moorefield & Joe Mauney; 1953:, 1st, Joe Mauney & Virgil Moorefield; 1954; 3rd, Kay Arant & Carwile LeRoy; 1955: 1st, Carwile LeRoy & Joe Hough; 1956: Marjorie Thomas & Chris Blossom; 1959: 1st, Allen Carroll & Dick Burleson; 1970, 2nd, Laura Abernathy & John Cooper; (Missing 1971, Cooper & Vaughan, 1973 Kendrick & Alexander)1977: Ross Smith & John Graham; 1981: 3rd, Mike Knish & David Cheshier; 1986: 3rd, Gloria Cabada & Bob Bower; 1987: 1st, Mark Bailey & Gloria Cabada; 1990: 1st Mike Ridge & Brian Lain, Pensacola; 1991: 2nd, Gordon Hull & Rick Fledderman; 1992: (Non-qualifier division), 1st, Adrienne Brovero & Scott O Donnell, 2nd, Brian Flagler & Craig Green, 3rd, Stapp Beeton & Matt Rogers, 1st – Novice – Nate French & Keith Jones; 1993: 1st, Novice, Brandon Bentley & Trisha Norton; 1994: 1st, John Hughes & Jordana Sternberg; 1995: 1st (tie) – Adrienne Brovero & John Hughes, Brian Prestes & Bryan Yeazel, Michael Matos & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross, 1st, Consolation Division, Chris Cooper & David Beam (Emory), 1996: 1st, Daveed Gartenstein-Ross & Chris Cooper, 2nd, Michael Matos & Bryan Yeazel; 1998: 2nd, (tie) Emma Filstrup & Ken Rufo, Justin Green & Jarrod Atchison, 1999: 1st, Andy Geppert & Jarrod Atchison, 2nd, Emma Filstrup & Wes Lotz; 2001: 1st, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice, 3rd, Kevin Kneupper & Sam Enzer; 2002, 1st, Mike Perry & Chris DeVault; 2005, 3rd, James Morrill & Elizabeth Gedmark; 2006: 2nd, Alex Lambelle & Seth Gannon; 2007: 2nd, Alex Lamballe & John Patten, 3rd, Will Sears & Liz Lundeen; 2008: 1st, Doowon Chung & Seungwon Chung, 3rd, Lauren Sabino & Carlos Maza, Novice, 2nd, Anna Williams & David Tokarz; 2009:(Qualifier) (Breakout tourn) 1st, Will Sears & Ryan Stevens, 1st, (tie); Lauren Sabino & Carlos Maza; Doowon Chung & Seungwon Chung; 2010, 3rd, Ken Bailey & Ian Miller; 2013, 3rd, Bennett Clifford & Vale Villa; 2014: 3rd, Mac Cronin & Andrew Lopez, 2nd, Keenan Harris & Corinne Sugino; 2015: 3rd, Jack Manchester & Thomas Stirrat, 2nd, Mack Cronin & Corinne Sugino; 2016: 2nd, Jack Manchester & David Munoz, 3rd, Mac Cronin & Andrew Lopez, (JV) 3rd, Ally Moir & River Wu, 1st, Conner Brown & Chole Hillard; 2022, 1st, Ana Bittner & Tajaih Robinson, 3rd Dimarvin Puerto & Silma Bathily.

University of California – Berkeley: 2004, 2nd, Brad Hall & Jamie Carroll; 2020, West Coast 1: 3rd, Nae Edwards & Roberto Fernandez; West Coast 2: 2020: 3rd, Nae Edwards & Roberto Fernandez

Duquesne University: 2000, 3rd, (Rookie) Jonathan Dowling & Drew Senter

Emory University: 1979: 1st, Star Muir & Kim Metzler; 1982: 2nd, JV, Richard Chapman & David Downes; 1985: 3rd (JV), Pidge Meade & Delphine Davison; 1990: 1st, JV, Jeff Joseph & Jeff Sodko.

Florida State University: 1977, 1st, Ross Smith & John Graham.

Freshman/Sophomore National Championships (Michigan State University): 2009: Francisco Bencosme & Ryan Stevens

George Mason University: 1990: Bill Ziegelmueller & Mark Grant; 1991:3rd, Jeff Joseph & Jeff Sodko; 1996: 3rd, Clay Rhodes & Michael Matos, 3rd, Armen Zohrabian & Sean Nowak, 2nd, Novice, Tom Segars & Drew Brown; 1st, Novice, Joe Gagnon & Rob Shaw; 2014: (GMU Women’s Celebration) 1st Tie, Erica Duff & Vale Villa, Amanda Pham & Corinne Sugino, Paige Raudenbush & Katie Super; 2019, 1st, Brianna Aaron & J. J. Jeong.

George Washington University: 1993: 1st, Varsity, Adrienne Brovero & Craig Green, 1st, JV, Keith Jones & Michael Seezen

Georgetown College (KY): 1950, 3rd, Bob Crough, Lamar Caudle, Dave Clark & L. W. Pullen.

Georgetown University: 1951: 3rd, Wiley Mitchell & Virgil Moorefield (Aff.), Joe Mauney & Lucius Pullen, (Neg.)³; 1955: 3rd, David Hughes & Barbara Massey (Neg), Marjorie Thomas & Chris Blossom (Aff); 1990: 2nd, Bill Ziegelmueller & Mark Grant.

Georgia State University: 2002: 3rd, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice; 2013: 3rd, Richard Min & Lee Quinn; 2015: 3rd, Charles Athanasopolous & Corinne Sugino 2017: 2nd, Charles Athanasopolous & Rayvon Dean; 2019, 1st Nae Edwards & Roberto Fernandez, 3rd, Aida Bathily & Sekou Cisse

Gonzaga University (WA): 2017: 2nd, Charles Athanasopolous & Rayvon Dean

Harvard University: 1978: 2nd, John Graham & Ross Smith; 1985, 3rd, Mark Bailey & Gloria Cabada (Round Robin); 1989, 2nd, Judd Kimball & Alan Coverstone; 1990: 1st, Mike Ridge & Brian Lain; 1994: 3rd, Adrienne Brovero & John Hughes; 1996, 1st, Brian Prestes & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 1998: 2nd, Clay Rhodes & Justin Green, 3rd, Andy Ryan &

Cyclone Covey; 2012, 3rd, Ian Miller & Joe LeDuc; 2015: 2nd, Charles Athanasopoulos & Corinne Sugino.

Illinois State University: 1970: 2nd, Laura Abernathy, John Cooper, Chris Covey, Keith Vaughan, 1st, Negative team Abernathy & Vaughan.

James Madison University: 1973, 2nd, Richard Carlson & Willie Moser; 1987: 3rd, Andy Lindenmeyer & Bill Ziegelmueller; 1989, 1st, Varsity, Brian Brunson & Bill Ziegelmueller; 1990: 3rd, Varsity, Marcia Tiersky & Becky Kidder; 1991: 2nd, Gordon Hull & Matt Rogers; 1992: 3rd, Chris Cooper & Megan Reif; 1994: 2nd, Varsity, Matt Rogers & Stacey Kurpieski, 3rd, Varsity, Chris Cooper & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 2006: 1st, (tie) Varsity, Seungwon Chung & Doowan Chung, Carlos Maza & Kurt Woolford.

Kansas State University: 1972: 3rd, Elmore Alexander & Marc Etheridge. (Semis, UCLA)

Liberty University: 1986: JV, 1st, Delphine Davison & Chris Hoerter; 1989, 2nd, Novice, Tom Irons & Morgan Warstler; 1992: Novice – 1st, Margaret Feinberg & Mike Seezen; 1994: 1st, Varsity (tie) Gordon Hull & Chris Cooper, Bryan Yeazel & Brian Prestes, Josh Sheptow & Adrienne Brovero; 1996: 3rd, Varsity, Josh O Donnell & Drew Brown; 3rd, Novice, Joe Gagnon & Andy Harris, 3rd, Novice, Chris Mills & Michele Young; 1998: Varsity, 1st, Andrea Will & Jason Gronberg, Novice, 1st, Rafa Guigou & Clint Watson; 2000: Varsity, 2nd, Paul Stockamore & Cyclone Covey; 3rd, Lindsay Littlefield & Mike Perry; 2001: Varsity, 3rd, Lindsay Littlefield & Anjali Garg; 2002: Varsity, 3rd, Elizabeth Gedmark & Jamie Carroll; 2003: JV 1st, Jim Jimmerson & Andy Mitchell, Varsity 3rd, Liz Lundeen & Chris Sedelmyer; 2004: 2nd Jack Parker & John Patton; 2005: JV, 3rd, Shawn Isinhue & Tara Tedrow; 2007: 1st, (Tie) Ryan Stevens & Kurt Woolford, Carlos Maza & Lauren Sabino; 2008; 1st, Carlos Maza & Lauren Sabino, 3rd Francisco Bencosme & Mike Carlotti; 2009: (JV) 3rd Sarah Godwin & Jon Zaikowski; 2010: 1st, (Var) Richard Min & Kevin Hern; 2011: 2nd, Amanda Pham & Jonathan Zaikowski; 2012: 3rd, Erica Duff & Joel Diamond (Var), 3rd, Rick Joslyn & Luke Sullivan (JV); 2014: 3rd (Tie), Andrew Lopez & Rakin Nasar, Jack Manchester & Thomas Stirrat; 2018, 3rd Ruby Klein and Alex Marban.

Loyola-Marymount University: 1981: 2nd, Mike Knish & David Davis

Mary Washington College: 1948: 3rd, Henry Huff & Dan Lovelace; 1952: 1st, Roger Cole & Joe Hough; 1995: 3rd, Sean Nowak & Armen Zohrabian; 2015: 2nd, Eric Estrada & Adam Tomasi; 2016: 2nd, Nate Nye & DJ Williams; 2019, 1st, Ruby Klien & Alex Marben.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: 1975: 1st, Roger Solt & John Graham

Mercer University: 1978: 2nd, Star Muir & Kim Metzler; 1979: 3rd, Bill Evans & David Cheshier; 1984: 3rd, Linda Hippler & Greg Leman; 1985: 3rd, Bob Bowser & Mark Bailey, 3rd, (JV), Pidge Meade & Jennifer Validimir.

³ "The debaters were entertained at a banquet that featured United States Congressman Joseph Martin, minority leader of the house, as principal speaker. Martin was followed by several notables including Sec. of the Navy J. M. Matthews." Wake debaters also met with both North Carolina US senators. *Old Gold & Black*, March 19, 1951, p. 3.

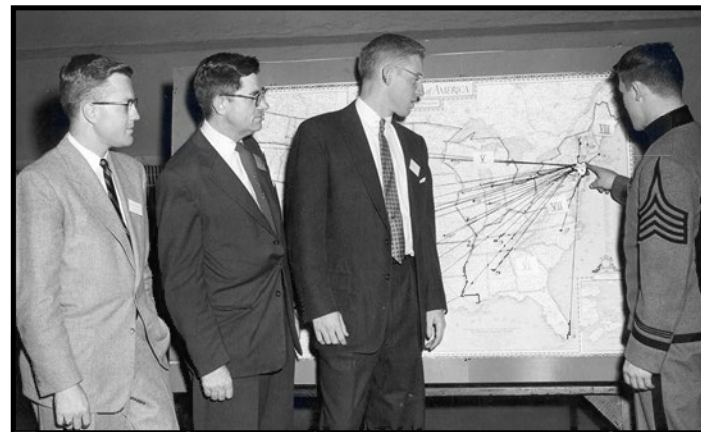
Macalister College (MN): 2021: 2nd, Asya Taylor & Nate Kruger

Miami University (OH): 1991: 3rd, Mike Ridge & Brian Lain; 2006, 3rd, OD Hobeika & Lauren Sabino

Middle Tennessee State University: 1970: 1st, (Open) Rusty Stout & Anne Wood, (Four-Man) 2nd, Keith Vaughan & John Cooper; 1972: 2nd, Richard Kendrick & Elmore Alexander; 1974: 3rd, Roger Solt & Kevin Quinley; 1975: 3rd. (Novice), John Graham & Rob Croskery, 3rd, Varsity, Mary Thomson & Tod Woodbury; 1976: 2nd, John Graham & Bill Medlin; 1977: 3rd, Ross Smith & John Graham; 1983: 3rd, Clark Johnson & Greg Leman; 1987, 2nd Alan Coverstone & Gloria Cabada.

Morris Harvey College: 1970: 1st (Novice), Pam Carlson & Lynn Eickholt, James Myers & Lee Knight.

National Debate Tournament (NDT): 1955: 3rd, Joseph Hough & Carwile LeRoy; 1993, 3rd, Mark Grant & Rick Fledderman; 1994: 3rd, Marcia Tiersky & Adrienne Brovero; 1995: 3rd, John Hughes & Adrienne Brovero; 1997: 1st, Brian Prestes & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 2006: 2nd, Brad Hall & Jamie Carroll; 2008: 1st, Seth Gannon & Alex Lamballe; 2009: 2nd, Alex Lamballe & Seth Gannon; 2010: 3rd, Sam Crichton & Will Sears; 2017: 3rd, Charles Athanasopolous & Corinne Sugino; 2019, 3rd, Roberto Fernandez & Nae Edwards; 2020; NDT Canceled, Coronavirus.



Naval Academy: 1971: 3rd, Janice Gruber & Richard Kendrick; 1973: 2nd, Elmore Alexander & Richard Kendrick; 1974: 2nd, Kevin Quinley & Bob Birchfield; 1990, 3rd, Bill Ziegelmuller & Mark Grant; 1992: 3rd, Jeff Sodko & Adrienne Brovero; 1993: 3rd, (JV), Craig Green & Michael Seezen; 1994: 3rd, Ken Rufo & Michael Seezen; 1997, 2nd, (Novice), Rob Shaw & Joe Gagnon; 1999: 3rd, Amy Powell & Mark Yopp; 2000: 3rd, Andrea Will & Bingham Powell; 2007: 1st (Tie) Adam Ablekop & Will Sears, Doowan Chung & Seungwon Chung; 2009: 3rd, Kurt Zemlicka & Andrew McCarty; 2011: 1st, Ken Bailey & Ian Miller; 2013: (Novice) Ally Moir and RiverWu; 2014: 3rd, Jack Manchester & Thomas Stirrat; 3rd, Mac Cronin & Andrew Lopez; 2019, 3rd, Adam Tomosi & Alex Marban; 2020, 2nd, Ruby Klein & Alex Marban; 2022. 3rd, Raunak Dua & Jazmyn Luckett.

North Carolina State: 1975: 1st, Bob Croskery & John Graham

Northern Illinois University: 1962: 1st (Novice), Martha Swain & Neal Tate.

Northwestern University: 1976: 1st, Mary McLean & Tod Woodbury; 1988: 3rd, Alan Coverstone & Gloria Cabada; 1990: 3rd, Alan Coverstone & Judd Kimball; 1993: 2nd, Rick Fledderman & Mark Grant; 1997: 3rd, Brian Prestes & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 2000: 3rd, Cyclone Covey & Wes Lotz.; 2001: 3rd, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice; 2002, 3rd, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice; 2003, 3rd, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice; 2009, 3rd, Alex Lamballe & Seth Gannon; 2013: 3rd, Ian Miller & Joe LeDuc; 2016: 2017: 2nd, Charles Athanasopoulos & Corinne Sugino; 2019: 2nd Nae Edwards & Roberto Fernandez.

Northwestern Policy Debate Round Robin: 2002: 1st, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice, 2003, 1st, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice.

Notre Dame University: 1954, 3rd, Jim Greene & Joe Hough.

Novice Nationals (Northwestern): 1975: 3rd, John Graham & Rob Croskery; 1980: 3rd, David Cheshier & Bill Evans; 1983: 3rd, Clark Johnson & Jeremy Ofsayer (UNC); 1990: 3rd, Joseph Peery & Rick Fledderman; 1992: 3rd, Scott O'Donnell & Adrienne Brovero; 1996: 1st, Kristin Langwell & Nicole Runyan; 1998: 3rd, Andy Ryan & Jarrod Atchison, 2003, 3rd, Brad Hall & David Leung, 2004, 1st, Liz Lundeen & Chris Sedelmyer.

Ohio State University: 1953: 1st, (Aff) Virgil Moorefield & Joe Mauney, (Neg) Carwile LeRoy & Joe Hough.

Ohio University: 1968: (Novice) 1st, Larry Pendley and Chris Barnes.

Old Dominion University: 1970: 3rd, Steve Rainey & Janet Little; 1973: 1st (Tie), Tod Woodbury & John Godwin, Richard Carlson & Kevin Quinley; 1979: 2nd, Jim Wheaton & Brian Nozolino.

Pennsylvania State University: 1987: 2nd Novice, Bobby Williams & Dan Scannell, 3rd Novice, Mark McCollam & Corbin Dooley.

Pi Kappa Delta National Intercollegiate Tournament: 1947: 1st (three-way tie-Baylor, Nebraska Wesleyan), 1955, (at Redlands, CA), *Superior* (7-1), Joe Hough & Carwile LeRoy.

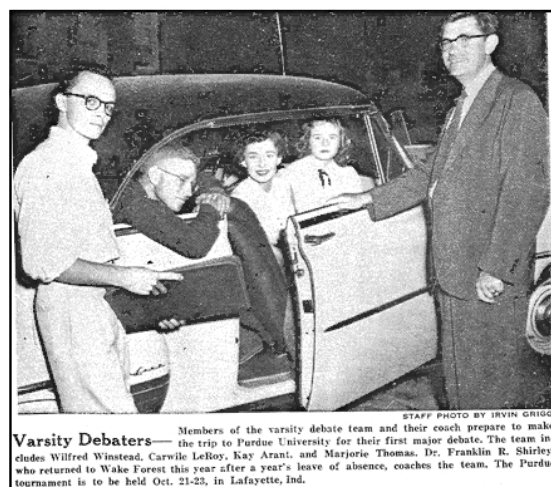
Pi Kappa Delta Provincial and National tournaments: 1929: 1st Joe Carlton and Wade Bostic; 1933: 2nd (four person debate) Scott Buck and E. L. Smith, Donald Myers and J. N. Jarrett; 1935, 2nd George Copple, Jack Murchison; 1936, 1st, George Copple, A. B. Helms, and H. A. Matthews 1937: 1st, Robert Costner, Robert M. Helm, Jr., James Hayes, Eugene Worrell; 1938: 1st, Phil Highfill and Gene Worrell (Aff); Bob Costner and Robert M. Helm (Neg); 1939: 2nd, Gene Worrell/Ralph Brumet (Aff); Bedford

Black/Tom Davis (neg); 1941: 1st, Bob Goldberg and Ralph Brumet; 1943: (combined with Grand Eastern Tournament due to war) 1st, C. C. Hope & Burnette Harvey; 1946: 3rd Sam Behrends⁴ & Kermit Caldwell (Aff), Behrends & Dick Williams (Neg.); Pi Kappa Delta forensic convention; Bowling Green OH, undefeated. Sam Behrends & Henry Huff; 1948: 3rd, Henry Huff and Dan Lovelace (Aff)⁵; 1950: 2nd, Bob Crouch, Lamar Caudle, Dave Clark and L. W. Pullen; 1951: *Superior*, Virgil Moorefield and Wiley Mitchell (Aff), Virgil Moorefield and Lucius Pullen; 1952: *Superior*, Joe Mauney & Virgil Moorefield; 1953, Kalamazoo, MI: *Superior*, Virgil Moorefield & Joe Mauney, *Excellent*, Kay Arant & Clara Ellen Francis, 1954, Georgetown, KY, regional tournament, 1954: 1st, Jim Greene & Carwile LeRoy, 1st (Tie, Women's), Kay Arant & Minnie Jane Bowman; 1955: *Superior*, Joe Hough & Carwile LeRoy; 1958: *Superior* (JV), Joe Grubbs & John Alford; 1964: 3rd, Jose Cabezas & Jerry Partney.

Pride- In-Tobacco: (CEDA Tournament hosted by Wake), 1980: 2nd, Bob Hoover & Kathy Clay

Purdue University: 1954: 1st, Kay Arant & Marjorie Thomas (Neg), Carwile LeRoy & Wilfred Winstead (Aff).

Randolph-Macon (Washington-Franklin Debates): 2001: 1st, Jarrod Atchison & Wesley Lotz [last won in 1909 Elbert Johnson and Henry Jones]; 2002: 2nd, Andrea Will & Mike Perry



Varsity Debaters—Members of the varsity debate team and their coach prepare to make the trip to Purdue University for their first major debate. The team includes Wilfred Winstead, Carwile LeRoy, Kay Arant, and Marjorie Thomas. Dr. Franklin R. Shirley, who returned to Wake Forest this year after a year's leave of absence, coaches the team. The Purdue tournament is to be held Oct. 21-23, in Lafayette, Ind.

Samford University: 1973:1st (Tie), Elmore Alexander & Richard Kendrick, Marc Ethridge & Becky Armentrout; 1974: 3rd, Roger Solt & Bill Medlin; 1980: 2nd, Star Muir & Kim Metzler; 1992: (JV./Nov. Round Robin), 1st JV, Brian Flagler & Craig Green, 1st Novice – Nate French & Keith Jones; 2014: Bennet Clifford and Thomas Stirrat

Shaw University (Raleigh): 1970: 2nd (Novice) Jane Myers & Tom Cooper

Shippensburg State University: 1980: 1st, (CEDA) Robert Hoover & Brian Nozolino.

South Atlantic Forensics Tournament (Lenior-Rhyne College): 1936: 1st debate, A. H. Campbell, George Copple, A. B. Helms, H. A. Matthews; 1938: 1st, debate (same group as above); 1937: 2nd, (North Carolina Division) Jimmy Hayes and Robert Costner (Aff); Robert M. Helm, Jr. and Eugene Worrell (Neg); 1939: 1st, Bob Goldberg, Gene Worrell, Ralph Brumet, Adlai Hoyle; 1941: 1st, Ralph Brumet and Bob Goldberg; 1947: 1st, Aff.

⁴ 1st postwar tournament for Wake. Sam Behrends Top-speaker

⁵ *Old Gold & Black*, April 9, 1948 reported that at the Grand National Forensic Tournament at Fredericksburg, Virginia, April 25-27 that the field was over 140 teams representing 68 colleges.

Daniel Lovelace & Henry Huff, Neg. Sam Behrends & Kermit Caldwell; 1948: 1st, (tie with Florida), Robert Crouch, J. Brian Scott, Lamar Caudle & Henry Huff; 1950: 2nd, Lucius W. Pullen, Dave Clark, Bob Crouch, & Lamar Caudle; 1951: 3rd, Wiley Mitchell, Virgil Moorefield, Joe Mauney & Lucius Pullen; 1952: 1st, (Women's) Clara Ellen Francis, Kay Arant (Aff), Doris Anne Link & Billie Parish (Neg), 2nd, (Men's) Virgil Moorefield, Joe Mauney (Aff), Carwile LeRoy & Wilfred Winstead (Aff); 1953: 2nd, Glen Garrison & Joe Hough (Aff), Virgil Moorefield & Jim Greene (Neg); 1954: 1st, (Women's), Marjorie Thomas & Georgia McNemar (Aff), Doris Taylor & Minnie Jane Bowman, 2nd, (Men's), Joe Hough & Larry Black (Aff), Jim Greene & Jim Shurling (Neg); 1962, 2nd, Larry Conrad & Barry Dorsey (Aff), Martha Swain & Neal Tate (Neg). 1970 (Novice) 1st, Steve Rainey & Wayne Talbert.

Lenior-Rhyne College: 1970 (Tourn. becomes the North Carolina debate conference at Lenoir): 2nd, Steve Rainey & Wayne Tolbert, (Novice), 1st, Sandy Conrad & C. H. McMahan (Aff), Pam Carlson & Lee Knight (Neg); 1972: Becky Armentrout & Paula Potoczak, Linda Kalmbach & Richard Whicker; 1973: Bobbie Burchfield & Roger Solt, Richard Carlson & Linda Kalmbach; 1993: 3rd, Stacey Kurpieski & Courtney Smith; 1994: 1st, Chris Cooper & Rachel Avon;

Southeast/South-Central CEDA Championships: 1999: 3rd, Cyclone Covey & Thomas Loquvam; 2000: (Novice) 1st, Badriyyah Al-Islam & Jamila Porter, 3rd, Chad Flick & Alice Ma; 2003: (Novice) – 3rd Josh Traeger & David Coons, (Varsity) 3rd Brad Hall & David Leung, Elizabeth Gedmark & Jamie Carroll; 2005: 3rd, (JV) Peter Morris & Sean Ridley; 2006: 2nd, Elizabeth Gedmark & Chris Sedelmyer, 3rd, Lauren Sabino & Seungwon Chung; 2007:1st (JV), Elise McNamara & Hannah Rothman, 3rd, (JV), Tom DeFranco & Andy Levin (Vanderbilt).

Southern Illinois University: 1981: 3rd, (CEDA), Brian Nozolino & David Downes.

Southern Association of Teachers of Speech tournament: 1932: 1st, Harold Deaton and Leonidas Smith (Neg); Scott Buck and Carl Ousley (Aff)⁶; 1934: 3rd, Jack Murchison and Donald Myers; 1935: 2nd, George Copple, Jack Murchison; 1936, 1st, A. H. Campbell, George Copple, A. B. Helms, H. A. Matthews.

Southern Speech Association Tournament: 1948: (Nashville), 2nd, Bob Crouch & Henry Huff, 1949: (Baylor) 1st, Henry Huff & Bill Wagoner; 1950 (Agnes Scott Col): 3rd, Lamar Caudle & Bob Crouch, (JV) 1st, Virgil Moorefield & Wiley Mitchell; 1952: *Superior*, Carwile LeRoy & Joe Hough; 1953: *Superior*, Virgil Moorefield & Jim Greene, (JV) *Superior*, Kay Arant & Carwile LeRoy; 1957: Charles Bentley & Steve Blackwell; 1959: *Excellent*, Allen Carroll, *Superior*, Dick Burleson; 1960: (Winston-Salem) 1st (Women's) Sherry Dailey & Susie Jones; 1961: (Miami) *Superior*, Al Baker & Bill Strum, Sherry Dailey & Susie Jones, (JV) Frank Wood & David Zacks; 1962: (U. Texas) *Excellent*, Susie Jones & Frank Wood, Martha Swain & Neal Tate, Ed Gaskins & David Zacks; 1963: *Superior*,

Peggy Wilson & Jose Cabezas, Barry Dorsey & Jim Waldenfels, *Excellent*, Martha Swain & Anne Justice; 1964: (Houston) *Superior*, Jose Cabezas & Jerry Partney; 1966 (Miami), *Excellent*, Phyllis McMurry & Irwin Coffield.

Tau Kappa Alpha-Delta Sigma Rho Regional: 1966 (WFC), 3rd, Duke Wilson & Laura Abernathy.

Tri-State Tournament (Greensboro): 1934: 2nd, Donald Myers & Jack Murchison (Aff), H. Clay Cox and George Copple (Neg).

University of Alabama: 1973: 3rd, Roger Solt & Kevin Quinley; 2003: 1st, (Novice) Ashley Lubenkov & David Handcock; 2004: 2nd, Naomi Dale & Chris Sedelmyer, JV 1st, Sean Ridley & Peter Morris.

University of Florida: 1948: Brent Tie) 1st, Henry Huff and Dan Lovelace; 1951: 1st, Kay Arant & Virgil Moorefield (Aff), Joe Mauney & Clara Ellen Francis (Neg.); 1952: 1st, Kay Arant & Billie Parrish (Neg), Carwile LeRoy & Wilfred Winstead (Aff); 1953: 1st (Aff), Kay Arant & Carwile LeRoy, 2nd, 4-Man, Arant, LeRoy, Joe Hough & Sam Johnson; 1955: 1st, (Neg), Barbara Massey & Chris Blossom; 1968: 1st, (Aff). Rusty Stout & Jean Holmes, 3rd, 4-Man, Rusty Stout, Jean, Keith Vaughan & John Cooper; 1969: 3rd, Janice Gruber & Richard Kendrick; 2012:1st, (tie) Joel Diamond & Amanda Pham, Richard Joslyn & Jon Zaikowski, 3rd, Sarah Godwin and Michael Crow.

University of Georgia: 1964: 3rd, (JV), Ken Godwin & John Garrity; 1968, 1st (Tie) Hu Odom & Victor Bowman, Anne Wood & Steven Rainey; 1971: 3rd, (Novice) Lynne Eickholt & Pam Carlson; 1973, 3rd, (tie), Kevin Quinley & Richard Carlson, Bob Burchfield & Roger Solt; 1991: 1st (Tie) Becky Kidder & Marcia Tiersky; Gordon Hull & Rick Fledderman; 2004: 3rd, Chris Sedelmyer & Liz Lundeen, Nicole Burnap & Jim Jimmerson; 2011: 3rd, Mike Carlotti & Andrew McCarty; 2012:1st, Andrew McCarty & Ian Miller, 3rd, Richard Min & Ken Bailey, Sarah Godwin & Michael Crow; 2013: 2nd (Novice) Millicent Hennessy & Joe Perretta; 2014: 3rd, Bennett Cifford & Vale Villa.

University of Kansas (Heart): 1978: 2nd, John Graham & Ross Smith; 1984, 3rd, Greg Lehman and David Cheshier; 1985, 2nd, David Cheshier & Greg Leman, 1990, 2nd, Judd Kimball & Alan Coverstone; 1993: 2nd, Mark Grant & Jordana Sternberg; 1997: 3rd, Daveed Gartenstein-Ross & Brian Prestes; 1998, 2nd, Justin Green & Andy Geppert; 1999: 3rd, Justin Green (debating with Jeff McNabb, Emory); 2000: 2nd, Wes Lotz & Cyclone Covey; 2001: 1st, Jarrod Atchison & Wes Lotz.

University of Kentucky , 1987, 3rd, Gloria Cabada & Alan Coverstone; Round Robin: 1989, “Place” 2nd, Alan Coverstone & Judd Kimball; 1994, “Show” (3rd, Place) John Hughes & Adrienne Brovero; 1996 “Win” 1st, Brian Prestes & Justin Green; 1998 “Place” 2nd, Justin Green & Clay Rhodes: 2000, “Place” 2nd, Wesley Lotz & Jarrod Atchison, 2002, “Show” 3rd, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice; 2007: 1st, Alex Lamballe & Seth Gannon.

University of Kentucky: 1962, 3rd, Frank Wood & Barry Dorsey; 1975, 3rd, Mary Thomson & Tod Woodbury; 1987: 3rd, Gloria Cabada & Alan Coverstone; 1989: 2nd, Pre-Season Novice, Rick Fledderman & Joseph Peery; 1990: 1st, JV, Robin Flaig & Gordon Hull, 3rd, Pre-Season Novice, Melissa Butler & Jordana Sternberg; 1993: 1st, JV, Michael Seezen & Stephanie Arnold, 1994, 1st, Varsity Adrienne Brovero & John Hughes; 1995: 1st, Pre-Season Novice, Kristin Langwell & Nicole Runyan; 1997; 3rd, (Pre-Season Novice), Liz Ellis & Michael Bonura; 1998: 2nd, Varsity, Andy Ryan & Cyclone Covey; 2002: 1st, Pre-Season Novice, Jamie Carroll & Elizabeth Gedmark; 2003: 3rd, Brad Hall & Jamie Carroll; 2005, 3rd, (Pre-Season Novice) Forrest Pearce & Seungwon Chung; 2006: 2nd, – Sam Crichton & Nick Watts, 2014: (JV) closeout; 2014: (JV), 1st Tie Ned Gidley and Lucy Chen, Megan Bayne (with Indiana); 2016: 3rd, Charles Athanasopolous & Corinne Sugino. 2018: 3rd, Nae Edwards and Roberto Fernandez, 1st (JV) Jennifer Benavides & Maria Cortez-Perez.

University of Louisville: 1994: 2nd, John Hughes & Jordana Sternberg

University of Maryland: 1968: Tom Sloanker & ?; 1979: (CEDA) 1st, Bob Hoover & Mike Towery.

University of Miami (FL): 1952: 1st, Clara Ellen Francis & Joe Mauney; 1953: 2nd, Joe Mauney & Virgil Moorefield; 1954: 2nd, Jim Greene & Joe Hough (Aff), Kay Arant & Carwile LeRoy (Neg); 1955: 3rd, Barbara Ann Massey & Marjorie Thomas (Aff), Carwile LeRoy & Wilfred Winstead (Neg); 2009: 2nd, Andrew McCarthy & Francisco Bencosme.

University of Michigan: 1996: 2nd, Place Brian Prestes & John Hughes; 1st, Place – Novice – Tom Segars & Drew Brown

University of Missouri-Kansas City: 1998, 1st, Jarrod Atchison & Justin Green; 2013: Erica Duff and Maddie Langr.

University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill: 1969: 3rd, John Cooper & Hu Odom; 1972: 3rd, Bobby Burchfield & Roger Solt; 1975, 1st, John Graham & Roger Solt; 1976, 2nd, John Graham & Bill Medlin; 1977: 3rd, John Graham & Ross Smith; 1978, 2nd, Ross Smith & Jim Wheaton; 1981: 3rd, Mike Knish & David Cheshier; 1982: 3rd, JV, Linda Hippler & Cynthia Harnett; 1989: 3rd, JV, Becky Kidder & Jennifer Burlingham; 1990: 3rd, Mark Grant & Bill Ziegelmuller; 1995: 3rd, Chris Cooper & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 1991: 2nd JV, Torrey Feimster & Craig Green; 1997: 1st (Tie), Andy Geppert & Wesley Lotz, Justin Green & Jarrod Atchison.

University of North Carolina, Wilmington: 1978: 3rd, Vicki Leonard & Kim Metzler, Robert Hoover & Brian Nozolino; 1979, 3rd, Kathy Clay & Greg Smith.

University of North Texas: 2008: 2nd, Ryan Stevens & Kurt Woolford.

University of Northern Colorado: 1979: 3rd Star Muir & Mike Knish

University of Northern Iowa: 1989: 3rd, Judd Kimball & Alan Coverstone; 1990: 2nd, Brian Lain & Mike Ridge, 3rd, Bill Ziegelmueller & Mark Grant; 1992: 3rd, Mark Grant & Rick Fledderman; 1994: 3rd. Brian Prestes & Brian Yeazel; 2000: 1st, Jarrod Atchison & Wesley Lotz.

University of Ohio: 1968: 1st (Novice), Larry Penley & Chris Barnes.

University of Pittsburgh⁷: 1960: 3rd, Susie Jones & Bill Strum (Aff), Linda Guy & Al Baker (Neg); 1964: 1st, Jose Cabezas & Jerry Partney; 1965, 1st, Joe Cabezas & Neal Tate; 1991: 3rd, Mike Ridge & Brian Lain; 1993: 1st Marcia Tiersky [pair with Tushnet – Harvard], 3rd, Jordana Sternberg & John Hughes; 2013: 2nd: 2014, Round Robins, 1st, Jacob Hurwitz/Lee Quinn; 1st Melvin Washington & Joe LeDuc; 2020, 1st, Nae Edwards & Roberto Fernandez; 3rd, Ari Davidson & Tris Harper.

University of Redlands: 1975: 2nd, Roger Solt & Kevin Quinley; 1992: 1st, Brian Lain & Mike Ridge; 1993: 3rd, Rick Fledderman & Mark Grant; 1995: 2nd, John Hughes & Adrienne Brovero; 1996: (Round Robin) 1st, Brian Prestes & John Hughes; 1997: 3rd, (Round Robin), Brian Prestes & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 2000, 1st, Cyclone Covey & Wes Lotz

University of Richmond: 1948: 1st, (Tie with George Washington), Lamar Pete Caudle, Bob Crouch, Henry Huff, Bill Wagoner; 1949: 1st, Robert Crouch & Lamar Caudle, 1963: 1st, Neal Tate & Martha Swain; 1964, 1st, Anne Wood & Neal Tate; 1965: 1st, Peggy Wilson & Neal Tate, 3rd, (Novice), Leslie Gayner & Steven Hursch; 1966: 2nd, Ken Godwin & Jerry Partney; 1969: 2nd, Janet Little & Anne Wood; 1972: 1st, Becky Armentrout & Richard Kendrick; 1998: 2nd, (JV), Urmi Engineer & LeeAnne Quattucci, 3rd, (Novice), Clint Watson & Rafa Guigou.

University of South Carolina: (Carolinas Forensics Nat. Tourn.) 1948: 1st, Bob Crouch, William Wagoner, Gordon Kelley, & Henry Huff; 1950: 1st (Women s, Aff.), Ann Kelly & Clara Ellen Francis, 1st, (Men’s Aff.) Wiley Mitchell & Virgil Moorefield; 1952: 2nd, Jim Greene & Roger Cole (Aff.), Carwile LeRoy & Wilfred Winstead (Neg); 1953: 2nd, (Neg) Carwile LeRoy & Winfred Winstead; 1955: 1st (Aff., Tie), Joe Killian & Marjorie Thomas; 1956: 3rd, (Neg), David Hughes & Joe Grubbs; 1957: *Superior* (JV), Sherrie Dailey & John Alford; 1959: 1st, Susie Jones Joe Grubbs (Neg), Sherry Dailey & Dick Burleson (Aff), 1st (Novice), Charles Taylor & Glenn Blackburn (Neg), Alfred Baker & Ed Gaskins (Aff)⁸; 1960, 2nd, (Novice), Frank Wood & Ed Bowles; 1961, 3rd, (Novice), John Eddinger & Larry Conrad (Aff), Barry Dorsey & Ed Bowles (neg); 1962: 1st, (Novice) Jan Wood &

Jose Cabezas, 1st, Joe Staggars & Jerry Partney (Aff); 1963: 2nd, Jan Wood & Frank Wood; 1964: 2nd Neal Tate and Jan Wood, 2nd, (Novice), Susan Bowles & Steve Hursch; 1965: 2nd, (Novice), Phyllis McMurry & John Tate (Neg.), Thaddeus Kinga & Wanda Radford (Neg); 1966: 3rd, Duke Wilson & Laura Abernathy; 1967: 3rd, Steve Harvey & Ray Emerick (Neg); 1968: 1st, Rusty Stout & John Cooper (Aff), Roger McManus & Keith Vaughan (neg); 1972: 1st, Elmore Alexander & Etheridge (National Earlybird) 1978: 3rd, Steve Rodgers & Steve Poole, Vicki Leonard & Mike Poole; 1991: 1st, Marcia Tiersky & Jordana Sternberg; 1997: Round Robin 2nd, Jarrod Atchison & Justin Green; 1998: 3rd, Wesley Lotz & Cyclone Covey.

University of Southern California: 1981: 3rd, David Davis & Mike Knish; 1990:1st, Alan Coverstone & Judd Kimball; 1993, California Swing Award, Joe Peery & Marcia Tiersky; 1994: 1st, Adrienne Brovero & John Hughes; 1995: 1st, John Hughes & Brian Prestes; 1996: 3rd, Brian Prestes & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 2000, 1st, Wesley Lotz & Jarrod Atchison; 2004: 3rd, Brad Hall & Jamie Carroll; 2008, 3rd, Seth Gannon & Alex Lamballe; 2009, 1st, Seth Gannon & Alex Labelle; ; 2017: 3rd, Charles Athanasopoulos & Corinne Sugino; 2018: 1st, Charles Athanasopoulos & DJ Williams.

University of Texas: 1969: 2nd, Rusty Stout & Ann Wood; 2014: 2nd Joe LeDuc & Melvin Washington; 2016: 1st, Charles Athanasopoulos & Corinne Sugino.

University of Texas – Dallas: 2009: 2nd, Mike Carlotti & Sam Crichton; 2013: 3rd, (JV) Joe Perretta & Luke Sullivan.

University of Utah: 1981: 3rd, David Cheshier & Mike Knish.

University of Vermont: 1948: 3rd (tie): Henry Huff, Bob Crouch, Bill Wagoner & Lamar Caudle; 1962, 1st, (Novice) Jan Wood & Jose Cabezas.

University of Virginia: 1948⁹: 1st, Henry Huff & Dan Lovelace; 1950: 1st, (Tie, Pittsburgh), T. Lamar ‘Pete’ Caudle & Robert Crouch; 1959 roundtables - Discussion on Public Affairs Public Affairs, 3rd, Joe Grubbs, Susie Jones, Charles Taylor.

University of West Georgia (Formerly West Georgia College): 1977: 2nd, John Graham & Ross Smith; 1993: 3rd, Marcia Tiersky & Joe Peery; 1994: 2nd, John Hughes & Jordana Sternberg 3rd, Marcia Tiersky & Adrienne Brovero; 1995: 1st, John Hughes & Adrienne



⁷ 1955, *The Student*, Vol 72. p. 8. David Hughes, a junior one the "Top Debaters Award." "In a letter to Pres. Tribble, Pittsburgh’s debate director said that Hughes had the highest record of anyone who had ever participated in the Pit tournament in the nine years of its existence.

⁸ The *Old Gold & Black* story (November 23, 1959) contains the iconic Shirley loaded down with trophies and gigantic smile that we’ve all come to know. He described the sweep of all four varsity and novice debate divisions as "a complete victory if there ever was a victory." He concluded his interview with "I do wish some supporter would see fit to furnish transportation for us...."

⁹ Defeated Richmond in the finals, winner selected by a vote of the other participants in the tournament. The finalist teams were determined by each debater ranking the other teams they met, Wake Forest received 12 of 14 first place votes from opposing debaters. *Rocky Mount Telegram*, February 12, 1948

Brovero; 1996: Novice, 1st, Rob Shaw & Joe Gagnon; 1997: 3rd, Brian Prestes & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross; 2001: 2nd, Jarrod Atchison & Wesley Lotz; 2003: 3rd, Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice; 2006, 3rd, Brad Hall & Jamie Carroll; 2008, 1st, Alex Lamballe & Seth Gannon; 2009, 3rd, Lauren Sabino & Carlos Maza; 2010, 3rd, (tie) Carlos Maza & Mike Carlotti, 3rd, (tie) Will Sears & Sam Crichton; 2011:1st, Melvin Washington & Joel Diamond, 3rd, Sarah Godwin & Michael Crowe.

University of West Virginia: JV/Novice Nationals – 2007: 1st, Lauren Sabino & Kurt Woolford.

Valencia Community College: (Florida Holiday Swing), 3rd, 1981, Mike Knish & David Cheshier.

Vanderbilt University: 1973: 1st, Kevin Quinley & Richard Carlson; 1987, 2nd, Gloria Cabada & Alan Coverstone; 1988: 3rd, (JV), Alan Coverstone & Judd Kimball; 2005 1st, (JV), Sean Ridley & Peter Morris; 2007: 1st, (Nov) David Tokarz & Blake Tanase, (Var) 2nd, Tom Defranco & Ryan Stevens; 2009, 1st, (Var), Will Sears & Sam Crichton; 2010: 2nd, (Var), Alexis Shklar & Melvin Washington, 3rd, Ken Bailey & Ian Miller; 2012: 3rd, Maddie Langr & Erica Duff; 2013: (JV) 1st, Connor Brown & (?) Hillard, (Var) 3rd, Jack Manchester & Bobby Shaw.

Wake Forest Novice: 1951:1st, (Tie. Aff), Kay Arant & Roger Cole; 2nd, (Neg) Carwile Leroy & Billie Parish, 1953: 1st (Aff), Larry Black & Sam Johnson, 1954: 2nd, Neg., 3rd, Aff.; 1957: 2nd, (Neg), Don Spoon & Don Schoonmaker, 3rd, (Tie, Aff), John Alford & Max Deal; 1959: 2nd, Al Baker & Ed Gaskins (Aff), Charles Taylor & Glenn Blackburn, Jr. (Neg); 1960: 2nd, (Neg), Frank Wood & Ed Bowles; 1961: 3rd, Nell Hoyle & Jim Waldenfels (Aff); 1962: 1st, (Tie, Pittsburgh), Anne Justice & James Blackburn, Jan Wood & Jose Cabezas; ¹⁰1967, 2nd, Larry Penley & Dan Mofely (Neg), Ray Emric & Tom Flonaker (Aff); 3rd, John Cooper, Hu Odom, two others, 1972: 2^{nd11}, Whit Bissel & Richard Wang.

Wake Forest Franklin R. Shirley Classic: 1964: (Two Team Division), 1st Neg team, Peggy Wilson & Irwin Cofffield, 2nd Aff Team Bill Burton & Ken Godwin’ 2019; 3rd, Aida Bathily & Sekeo Cisse; 2021, 2nd First Year Breakout, Jonathan Crowley & Eyan Majeed.

Washington & Jefferson College: 1971: 2nd, Wesley Warren & Lynn Eickholt, 2nd, (JV), Ben Martin & Joe Bowman.

Washington & Lee University: 1969: 1st, (Novice), Chris Covey, Janice Gruber, Richard Kendrick, Mark Phillips, 1st Negative team Chris & Covey & Mark Phillips; 1970: 1st (Novice),

Tom Cooper & Chuck Meyrick; 1971: 2nd (Novice), Gary Krause & Randy Robertson; 1979: 3rd, Greg Smith & Kathy Clay.

Wayne State University: 1965: 3rd, Ken Godwin & Irwin Cofffield (Aff), Jose Cabazas & Jerry Partney (neg)¹²; 1967, 1st, Laura Abernathy & Tom Slonaker (Aff)¹³, Duke Wilson & Dick Leader (Neg); 1969, 1st, Hu Odom & John Cooper; 2021,1st, (tie) Silma Bathily & Dimarvin Puerto, Nate Kruger & Asya Taylor.

Weber State University, UT: 2014: Round Robin -1st, Corinne Sugino & Joe LeDuc; 2018: 2nd, Brianna Aaron & Sekeo Cisse

Western Illinois University: 1972: 1st, (JV), Roger Solt & Bob Burchfield.

William and Mary: 1956: 2nd, (Aff) Chris Blossom & Marjorie Thomas, 2nd, (Neg), David Hughes & Barbara Massey; 1957: (novice) 2nd, Aff. John Alford & Max Deal, Neg., Don Spoon & Don Schoonmaker; 1958: 1st, (Aff) Allen Carroll & John Alford, (Neg) David Hughes & Dick Burleson; 1972: 3rd, Elmore Alexander & Lynne Eickholt; 1974: 3rd, Bill Medlin & Tod Woodbury.

Wingate College: 1950: (Strawberry Leaf Tourn.) 1st, (Women’s Neg.) Cecyle Arnold & Elva Lawrence, 2nd, (Men’s Aff.) Virgil Moorefield & Wiley Mitchell; 1969: (Mid-Carolina Classic) 2nd, Rusty Stout & Larry Penley, In four man combined, Rusty Stout, Larry Penley, Steve Harvey & Steve Rainey; 1971: (NC Debate Conference) Paula Potoczak & Trever Ferger,, Gary Kraus & Linda Kalmbach; 1981: 1st, Brian Nozolino & Scott Burton; 1982: 1st, Greg Leman & Mike McCauley, 2nd, (CEDA) David Downes & Brian Nozolino.

Winthrop College - Dixie Forensic Tourn. 1939: Top debater, Bob Goldberg; 3rd, best debater, Ralph Brumet; 1940: 2nd, Willis Bennett, J. Melville Broughton, Jr. & Burnette Harvey; 1941: 1st, John Davis & Doug Elam. 1942: 1st (Dixie Tournament) Bruce Brown & Ralph Brumet

¹⁰ Wake’s Larry Pendley, Dan Mofley, Ray Emric and Tom Flonaker

¹¹ Wake not unrounding years.

¹² The debateligible for elimination rounds, 6-0 in prelims went 11-1 but were not eligible as host team, a constraint not apparent in ses took place before live audiences "ranging from small groups to 1500 people. The debaters moved around the city, speaking before high school students, civic clubs, and college students." Was first place in the "audience appeal category. " *Old Gold & Black*, November 15, 1965.

¹³ Win/Loss determined by audience attitude shift ballots.

NATIONAL DEBATE TOURNAMENT
PARTICIPANTS (NDT) – 1947-Present
Wake Forest University

Championship Round	4
Final Four – Semifinals	6
Elite 8 – Quarterfinals	13
Sweet 16 – Octofinals	43
Double Octofinals	23



Frank Shirley with Moorefield and Mauney in New York City on their way to West Point - 1952

United States Military Academy – West Point

1947 – Sam Behrends & Henry Huff (Quarterfinals)

1948 – Henry Huff & Dan Lovelace ¹

1950 – T. Lamar Caudle & Robert P. Crouch

¹ *Old Gold and Black*, May 7, 1948. "The highlight of the term occurs when Wake Forest defeats Notre Dame in the round which decided which teams would continue into the elimination rounds. The situation was exactly the same as confronted the Wake Forest team last year. At that time Notre Dame defeated Wake Forest, however. Huff second speaker. Loss to Texas Christian University in the quarterfinals.

1952 – Virgil Moorefield & Joe Mauney

1953 – Virgil Moorefield & Joe Mauney (Octofinals)

1954 – Carwile LeRoy & Muriel Kay Arant (Advanced 8 rounds²)

1955 – Joe Hough & Carwile LeRoy (Semifinals)

1956 – William Chris Blossom & Marjorie Thomas

1959 – Allen Carroll & Dick Burleson

1963 – Frank Wood & Ed Gaskins

1965 – Neal Tate & Jose Cabezas

1970 – University. of Houston

Laura Abernathy & John Cooper

1971 – Macalester College

John Cooper & Keith Vaughn

1973 – U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD

Elmore Alexander & Richard Kendrick

1974 – Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO

Bobby Roy Burchfield & Kevin Quinley (1st Round Bid)

1975 – University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA

Kevin Quinley & Roger Solt (1st Round Bid) (Wake’s first 1st Round bid)

1976 – Boston College, Boston, MA

Mary Thomson McLean & Tod Woodbury (1st Round Bid)

² In 1954 an *Old Gold & Black* (October 4, 1954, p 5) account said that the 1954 NDT team “was ranked second in the nation at the national West Point invitational tournament last spring, losing in the finals to the University Kansas by a split decision." Newspapers will exaggerate, they may have debated Kansas in a late round, but Florida lost in the finals.

Roger Solt & John Graham (Quarterfinals) (1st Round Bid)

1977 – Southwest Missouri State University.

John Graham & Ross Smith

1978 – Metropolitan State, Denver, CO

Ross Smith & John Graham (Quarterfinals) (1st Round Bid)

1980 – University. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

Star Muir & Kim Metzler

1981 – California St. Polytechnic, Pomona, CA

Mike Knish & David Cheshier (Octofinals)

1982 – Florida State University., Tallahassee, FL

David Davis & Mike Knish

1983 – Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO

Greg Leman & David Cheshier

1984 – University. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN

Greg Leman & David Cheshier (1st Round Bid)

1986 – Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

Robert Bowser & Gloria Cabada

1987 – Illinois State, Normal, IL

Gloria Cabada & Mark Bailey
Alan Coverstone & Judd Kimball

1988 – Weber State College, Ogden, UT

Gloria Cabada & Alan Coverstone (Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Judd Kimball & Ted Tyson (Octofinals)

1989 – Miami University, Oxford, OH

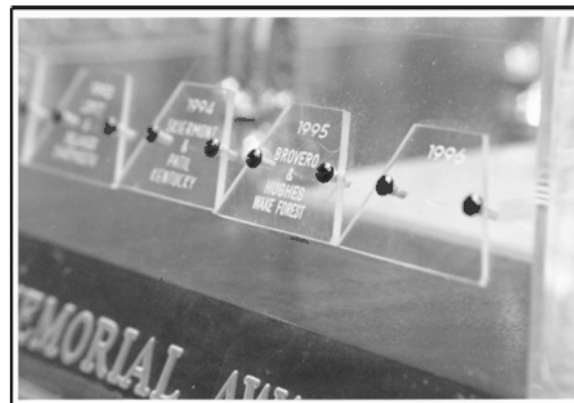
Alan Coverstone & Judd Kimball (1st Round Bid)
Mark Bailey & Lyle Scruggs

1990 – West Georgia College, Carrollton, GA

Alan Coverstone & Judd Kimball (Quarterfinals) (1st Round Bid)
Mike Ridge & Brian Lain

1991 – Trinity College, San Antonio, TX

Mike Ridge & Brian Lain (Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Mark Grant & Bill
Ziegelmueller (Double
Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)



1992 – Miami Ohio

Mike Ridge & Brian Lain
(Double Octofinals) (1st
Round Bid)
Mark Grant & Rick
Fledderman (Double
Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Marcia Tiersky & Jordanna Sternberg

1993 – Northern Iowa

Mark Grant & Rick Fledderman (Semifinals) (1st Round Bid)
Joseph Peery & Marcia Tiersky (Double Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Scott O'Donnell & Adrienne Brovero (D-Octa- Finals) – 3rd Team Bid

1994 – University. of Louisville

Marcia Tiersky & Adrienne Brovero (1st Round Bid) (Semifinals)
John Hughes & Jordanna Sternberg (Double Octofinals)

1995 – West Georgia

Adrienne Brovero & John Hughes (Semifinals) (1st Round Bid)
Brian Prestes & Bryan Yeazel (Double Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Craig Green & Scott O'Donnell (Double Octofinals) – 3rd Team Bid

1996 – Wake Forest University.

John Hughes & Brian Prestes (Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Chris Cooper & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross (Double Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Michael Matos & Bryan Yeazel (Quarterfinals) – 3rd Team Bid

1997 – Liberty University

Brian Prestes & Daveed Gartenstein-Ross (1st – Championship) (1st Rd Bid)
Emma Filstrup & Justin Green (Double Octofinals)
Clay Rhodes & Andy Geppert (Double Octofinals)

1998 – University. of Utah

Justin Green & Jarrod Atchison (Double Octofinals)
Clay (Rhodes) Harrison & Andy Geppert (Double Octofinals)
Ken Rufo & Emma Filstrup

1999 – Wayne State University.

Justin Green & Clay (Rhodes) Harrison (Quarterfinals) (1st Round Bid)
Emma Filstrup & Wesley Lotz (Octofinals)
Jarrod Atchison & Andy Geppert

2000 – University. of Missouri-Kansas City

Cyclone Covey & Wesley Lotz (Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Emma Filstrup & Jarrod Atchison (Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Chris DeVault & Patrick Speice – 3rd Team Bid

2001 – Baylor University

Jarrod Atchison & Wesley Lotz (Octofinals – Top Seed) (1st Round Bid)
Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice
Sam Enzer & Kevin Kneupper

2002 – Southwest Missouri State

Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice (Double Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Michael Perry & Chris DeVault (Double Octofinals)
Sam Enzer & Kevin Kneupper (Qualified but unable to attend)

2003 – Emory University

Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice (Double Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)
Elizabeth Gedmark & Jamie Carroll

2004 – Catholic University

Brad Hall & Jamie Carroll (Octofinals) (1st Round Bid)

2005 – Gonzaga University

Jamie Carroll & Brad Hall (Quarterfinals) (1st Round Bid)
Elizabeth Gedmark & James Morrill

2006 – Northwestern University

Jamie Carroll & Brad Hall (2nd Place – Championship) (1st Round Bid)
Alex Lamballe & Seth Gannon
Elizabeth Gedmark & Chris Sedelmyer

2007– Dallas, TX

Liz Lundeen & Seth Gannon (Octofinals)
Alex Lamballe & John Patton
Adam Abelkop & Will Sears

2008 – California State University-Fullerton

Alex Lamballe & Seth Gannon (1st – Championship) (1st Round Bid)
Suengwon Chung & Doowan Chung (Double Octofinals)
Lauren Sabino & Carlos Maza

2009 – University of Texas-Austin

Alex Lamballe & Seth Gannon (2nd – Championship) (1st Round Bid)
Suengwon Chung & Doowan Chung (Double Octofinals)
Ryan Stevens & Will Sears (Double Octofinals)

2010 – Cal Berkeley

Will Sears & Sam Crichton (1st Round Bid) (Semifinals)
Carlos Maza & Michael Carlotti (1st Round Bid) (Quarterfinals)
Ian Miller & Ken Bailey

2011 – University of Texas-Dallas

Michael Carlotti & Andrew McCarty (Octofinals)
Ian Miller & Ken Bailey
Kevin Hirn & Richard Min

2012 – Emory University

Michael Carlotti & Francisco Bencosme (1st Round Bid)
Andrew McCarty & Ian Miller (1st Round Bid)
Ken Bailey & Richard Min (Double Octofinals) – 3rd Round Bid

2013 – Weber State University

Joe LeDuc & Ian Miller (1st Round Bid) (Quarterfinals)
Ken Bailey & Richard Min (1st Round Bid) (Octofinals)
Lee Quinn & Jacob Hurwitz (Octofinals) – 3rd Round Bid

2014 – Indiana University

Joe LeDuc & Melvin Washington (1st Round Bid) (Quarterfinals)
Lee Quinn & Richard Min (1st Round Bid) (Octofinals)
Maddie Langr & Erica Duff – 3rd Round Bid

2015 – University of Iowa

Maddie Langr & Erica Duff (1st Round Bid)
Brent Mitchell & Bobby Shaw

2016 –Binghamton, NYU

Charles Athanasopolous & Corinne Sugino (1st Round Bid) – (Quarterfinals)
Varun Reddy & Reed Van Schenck

2017 – University of Kansas

Charles Athanasopolous & Corinne Sugino (1st Round Bid) – Quarterfinals)
Rayvon Dean & David Munoz (Double Octofinals)
Jack Manchester & Brent Mitchell

2018 – Wichita State University

Charles Athanasopolous & DJ Williams (1st Round Bid) – (Double Octofinals)
Nae Edwards & Roberto Fernandez (1st Round Bid) – (Octofinals)
Brent Mitchell & Varun Reddy

2019 –University of Minnesota

Nae Edwards & Roberto Fernandez (1st Round Bid) – (Semifinals)
Reed Van Schenck & Tessa Harper (Octofinals)

2020 – James Madison University (tournament canceled – coronavirus)

Roberto Fernandez & Nae Edwards – 1st Round Bid
Tessa Harper & Ari Davidson – 1st Round Bid
Ruby Klein & Alex Marban

2021 – Pocatello, ID/Harvard (Virtual via coronavirus)

Ruby Klein & Alex Marban (1st Round Bid) – (Octofinals)
Tessa Harper & Roberto Fernandez (1st Round Bid) – (Double Octofinals)
Ana Bittner & Ari Davidson – (Double Octofinals)

2022 – James Madison University

Ari Davidson & Rylie Torguson (1st Round Bid)
Ana Bittner & Tajaih Robinson
Dimarvin Puerto & Silma Bathily

TOP 10 SPEAKER AWARDS AT THE NDT

Top Speaker
1988- Gloria Cabada

2nd Speaker
2001- Wes lotz

3rd Speaker
1978 – John Graham
1990 – Alan Coverstone
1996 – John Hughes
1997 – Brian Prestes
2001 – Jarrod Atchison
2017 – Charles Athanasopoulos
2018 – Charles Athanasopoulos

4th Speaker
2009- Seth Gannon

6th Speaker
1993- Mark Grant
1997- Daveed Gartenstein-Ross
2010- Will Sears
2017- Corinne Sugino

7th Speaker
1952- Virgil Moorefield
1995- John Hughes

8th Speaker
2006- Jamie Carroll
2009- Alex Lamballe
2021- Tessa Harper

9th Speaker
1953- Virgil Moorefield
1955- Carwile Leroy
1990- Judd Kimball
2006- Brad Hall

10th Speaker

1992- Mike Ridge
1995- Adrienne Brovero
2008- Seth Gannon
2014- Melvin Washington
2018- Nae Edwards
2021- Roberto Fernandez

FIRST ROUND BIDS TO THE NDT

Four First Round Bids

Roberto Fernandez

Three First Round Bids

Charles Athanasopolous
Jamie Carroll
Alan Coverstone
Nae Edwards
Mark Grant
Brad Hall
Brian Prestes

Two First Round Bids

Jarrold Atchison	Brian Lain
Adrienne Brovero	Joe LeDuc
Michael Carlotti	Alex Lamballe
Ari Davidson	Wes Lotz
Becca Eaton	Ian Miller
Rick Fledderman	Richard Min
Daveed Gartenstein-Ross	Kevin Quinley
Seth Gannon	Mike Ridge
John Graham	Roger Solt
Tessa Harper	Patrick Speice
John Hughes	Corinne Sugino
Judd Kimball	Marcia Tiersky

One First Round Bid

Ken Bailey	Greg Leman
Francisco Bencosme	Alex Marban
Bobby Burchfield	Carlos Maza
Gloria Cabada	Andrew McCarty
David Cheshier	Mary Thomson McLean
Chris Cooper	Joseph Peery
Cyclone Covey	Lee Quinn
Sam Crichton	Will Sears
Erica Duff	Ross Smith
Emma Filstrup	Rylie Torguson
Justin Green	Melvin Washington
Clay (Rhodes) Harrison	DJ Williams
Ruby Klein	Tod Woodbury
Maddie Langr	Bryan Yeazel
	Bill Ziegelmuller

CROSS EXAMINATION DEBATE
ASSOCIATION PARTICIPANTS (CEDA)

1999-Present
Wake Forest University

1999 – Southern Illinois University

Mark Yopp & Amy Powell
Cyclone Covey & LeeAnn Quattucci – Octofinals

2000 – Johnson County Community College, KS

Lindsay Littlefield & Thomas Allen

2001 – Middle Tennessee State University

Andrea Will & Mark Yopp – Double Octofinals
Lindsay Littlefield & Mike Perry – Triple Octofinals

2002 – California State University-Fullerton

Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice – Octofinals
Mike Perry & Chris DeVault – Double Octofinals
Anjali Garg & Sam Enzer – Double Octofinals
Academic All American Award Mike Perry & Chris DeVault
All American Debater Award Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice

2004 – University of Louisville

Jamie Carroll & Brad Hall – Double Octas (5th Seed)
All American Debater Award Jamie Carroll & Brad Hall

2006 – University of Texas-Dallas

Adam Abelkop & Suengwon Chung (Triple Octofinals)
OD Hobeika & Lauren Sabino (Triple Octofinals)
Academic All American Award- David Leung & Elizabeth Gedmark
All American Debater Award- Jamie Carroll & Brad Hall

2007 – University of Oklahoma

Nick Watts & Sam Crichton (Double Octofinals)
Seungwon Chung & Doowan Chung (Double Octofinals)
Woolford & Lauren Sabino (Triple Octofinals)
Carlos Maza & Karen Harrison (Triple Octofinals)
Academic All American Award – Liz Lundeen & Adam Abelkop

2009 – Idaho State University

Sam Crichton & Michael Carlotti (Double Octofinals)
Lauren Sabino & Carlos Maza (Triple Octofinals)

2010 – University of California - Berkeley

Francisco Bencosme & Andrew McCarty
(Triple or Double Octofinals)

2013 – Idaho State University

Erica Duff & Maddie Langr (Octofinals)
Michael Crowe & Melvin Washington
(Quarterfinals)
Christopher Thomas – *Matt Grindy - CEDA Graduate Student of the Year*

2014 – Indiana University-Bloomington

Connor Brown & Thomas Stirrat
Mac Cronin & Andrew Lopez (Triple Octofinals)
Corinne Sugino & Valeria Villa (Quarterfinals)
Academic All American Award – Richard Min & Mac Cronin

2015 – Wichita State University, KS

Connor Brown & Andrew Lopez
Charles Athanasapolous & Corinne Sugino (Octofinals)
Academic All American Award – Maddie Langr & Erica Duff



2016 – Binghamton University, NY

Mac Cronin & Andrew Lopez (Double Octofinals)

2017 – Johnson County Community College, KS

Mac Cronin & Varun Reddy (Semifinals)
Nate Nys & DJ Williams (Quarterfinals)
Kate Shapiro/ Reed Van Schenck (Double Octofinals)
Academic All American Award – Corinne Sugino and Brent Mitchell

2018 – University of Puget Sound

Andrés Azuara & Jenny Benevides
Tessa Harper & Reed Van Schenck (Octofinals)
Academic All American Award – Charles Athanasapolous

2019 – California State University-Long Beach

Jenny Benevides & Maria Cortez-Perez
Krishna Menon & Aida Bathily (Octo-finals)
Brianna Aaron & Nate Nys (Quarterfinals)

2020 – Canceled COVID-19

2021 – West Virginia University (Virtual)

Trey Roark & Catherine Smith (Double Octofinals)
Aida Bathily & Iyana Trotman (Quarterfinals)
Nate Kruger & Asya Taylor (Quarterfinals)
*Iyana Trotman 3rd Speaker
*Aida Bathily 9th speaker
Academic All American Award – Ruby Klein & Alex Marban

HISTORICAL WIN/LOSS RECORDS

Lists which range across one hundred and fifty years inherently include incommensurate comparisons. In early 20th century decision debates were the evening’s entertainment with another school. In the 1920s and 1930s Intercollegiate debates continued as tournaments initiated adding to a confusion of what merits inclusion. Public debates were increasingly nondecision affairs during this timeframe complicating an accurate count. Much of the time coaches’ records or *Howler* yearbook allowed that distinction to be made, but not always.

In addition, the availability of records fluctuates, usually dependent on whether the director or interim director had a penchant for record-keeping. There are several seasons in which it is impossible to provide a numerical accounting. However, beginning in 1968 to the present, the win/loss data is nearly complete and verified.

An added factor that makes for apple and oranges comparisons is that the makeup of squads differs markedly. A team that carries two first-round teams without younger debaters would produce different win/loss ratio than a squad with many novice teams. Focusing on the total debates one gets a sense of the programs choices and scale of participation. The totals also speak to the ease and availability of debate opportunities as well as the program’s philosophy across directors.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Loss</i>	<i>No Decision</i>	<i># of Debates</i>	<i>Percent Win</i>
<i>1897–98</i>	1	0		1	100%
<i>1898–99</i>	0	1		1	0%
<i>1899–00</i>	1	0		1	100%
<i>1900–01</i>	0	1		1	0%
<i>1901–02</i>	1	0		1	100%
<i>1902–03</i>	0	1		1	0%
<i>1903–04</i>	2	0		2	100%
<i>1904–05</i>	4	0		1	100%

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Loss</i>	<i>No Decision</i>	<i># of Debates</i>	<i>Percent Win</i>
<i>1905–06</i>	1	0		1	100%
<i>1906–07</i>	1	0		1	100%
<i>1907–08</i>	0	1		1	0%
<i>1908–09</i>	2	0		2	100%
<i>1909–10</i>	1	1		2	50%
<i>1910–11</i>	1	0		1	100%
<i>1911–12</i>	0	1		1	0%
<i>1912–13</i>	1	1		2	50%
<i>1913–14</i>	0	1		1	0%
<i>1914–15</i>	2	0		2	100%
<i>1915–16</i>	2	0		2	100%
<i>1916–17</i>	2	1		3	67%
<i>1917–18</i>	0	2		2	0%
<i>1924–25</i>					80%
<i>1925–26</i>				11	90 %
<i>1927–28</i>	11	6	1	18	82%
<i>1928–29¹</i>	8	8	4	21	50%
<i>1929–30</i>	18	17	5	40	51%
<i>1930–31</i>	9	5	6	20	64%
<i>1931–32</i>	14	7	18	39	67%

¹ Missing results for 5 debates.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Loss</i>	<i>No Decision</i>	<i># of Debates</i>	<i>Percent Win</i>
<i>1932–33²</i>	14	6			70%
<i>1933–34³</i>	22	8	27	57	73%
<i>1934–35⁴</i>	16	8	29	53	67%
<i>1938–39⁵</i>				91	
<i>1939–40</i>				79	
<i>1943–47⁶</i>	41	10		51	80%
<i>1941–42⁷</i>	15	10	19	44	60%
<i>1943–47⁸</i>	41	10		51	80%
<i>1941–42⁹</i>	15	10	19	44	60%
<i>1945–46</i>	5	2	2	9	71%
<i>1946–47</i>	29	7	4	36	81%
<i>1947–48¹⁰</i>	41	16	22	79	72%

² *Wake Forest Alumni News*, February 1932 recorded: “Last year Wake Forest debate team engaged in twenty-four debates. Eighteen of these, including four debates between Wake Forest freshmen and junior college men, were decision contests of which 50 per cent were won. Of all varsity debates Wake Forest won about 65 per cent, of varsity debate with team composed of men, 75 per cent and of varsity contests with North Carolina team, 100 per cent.”

³ First yr. to participate in 4 tournaments as well as public debates.

⁴ Also participated in 29 no-decision public debates

⁵ 44 Tournament debates. According to a Report released by Zon Robinson the "team traveled 3623 miles and participated in Twenty-four speech contests and ninety-one intercollegiate debates during the 1938-39 season." *Old Gold and Black*, May 20, 1939. Robinson’s Annual report to the President was more specific. Wake “ninety-one inter-collegiate debates. Sixteen of the debates were home affairs, thirty-one were held at other colleges, and forty-four were engaged in at tournaments.

⁶ Tournament debates. Cumulative years according to Aycock, the WWII years in which some travel was cancelled.

⁷ War years

⁸ Tournament debates. Cumulative years according to Aycock, the WWII years in which some travel was cancelled.

⁹ War years

¹⁰ Coach L. A. Aycock made a point to note that for two years running Wake was undefeated by any North Carolina school.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Loss</i>	<i>No Decision</i>	<i># of Debates</i>	<i>Percent Win</i>
<i>1949–50¹¹</i>	82				80%
<i>1953–54</i>	95				67%
<i>1968–69</i>	209	169		378	55%
<i>1969–70</i>	229	190		419	55%
<i>1970–71</i>	333	193		526	63%
<i>1977–78</i>	184	127		311	59%
<i>1978–79</i>	154	138		292	53%
<i>1979–80</i>	211	177		388	54%
<i>1980–81</i>	152	144		296	51%
<i>1981–82</i>	172	176		348	49%
<i>1982–83</i>	133	107		240	55%
<i>1983–84</i>	101	93		194	52%
<i>1984–85¹²</i>	59	64		123	48%
<i>1985–86¹³</i>	36	45		81	44%
<i>1987–88</i>	228	182		410	56%
<i>1989–90</i>	301	211		512	60%
<i>1991–92</i>	353	251		604	58%
<i>1992–93</i>	370	248		618	60%
<i>1993–94</i>	317	218		535	59%

¹¹ Notes sketched by Franklin Shirley said–1949 Wake Forest debating team recorded debates wins with 16 top other squads – 1st time records used in formal debate.

¹² Partial, based on bid document.

¹³ Partial, based on two district VI Bids.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Loss</i>	<i>No Decision</i>	<i># of Debates</i>	<i>Percent Win</i>
<i>1994–95</i>	310	201		511	61%
<i>1995–96</i>	406	231		637	64%
<i>1996–97</i>	318	195		513	62%
<i>1997–98</i>	334	234		568	59%
<i>1998–99</i>	409	287		696	59%
<i>1999–20</i>	367	296		663	55%
<i>2000–01</i>	355	216		571	62%
<i>2001–2</i>	270	217		487	55%
<i>2002–3</i>	276	247		523	51%
<i>2003–4</i>	173	176		349	49%
<i>2004–5</i>	211	181		392	54%
<i>2005–6</i>	411	306		717	57%
<i>2006–7</i>	424	298		722	58%
<i>2007–8</i>	335	176		511	66%
<i>2008–9</i>	195	129		324	60%
<i>2009–10</i>	223	148		366	61%
<i>2010–11</i>	264	220		464	57%
<i>2011–12</i>	255	193		447	57%
<i>2012–13</i>	327	213		550	59%
<i>2013–14</i>	368	245		613	60%
<i>2014–15</i>	360	249		609	61%
<i>2015–16</i>	260	218		478	54%

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Loss</i>	<i>No Decision</i>	<i># of Debates</i>	<i>Percent Win</i>
2016–17	346	216		562	63%
2017–18	320	182		502	66%
2018–19	270	186		456	59%
2019–20 ¹⁴	235	126		361	65%
2020–21 ¹⁵	205	120		325	63%

¹⁴ Season ended in February with Coronavirus.

¹⁵ Entire season online.

‘HALL OF FAME’ WAKE DEBATE TEAM AWARDS

The Wake Forest “Hall of Fame” is a history of the modern era. Team debate awards were reestablished in the 1983 but existed before then. Rebuilding those entries defied archival retrieval. Parallel awards were presented in the 1960s and when those can be identified they are included.¹



Fragments of information indicate other awards, which were unable to be contextualized in this research. For example, a Mashburn Debate Metal, 1958 & 1959 – Stanley Jackman and the Tom Baker Award: 1972 - Keith Vaughn.

For many decades in the earlier Literary era there were “best debater” awards announced at commencement. For example, 1931- Most improved Metal – L. A. Howard. Tracking those was beyond the scope of this work, but examples can be found in Section II, Entry 3: Wake Forest’s Oratorical Tradition.

MOST VALUABLE DEBATER

1968 - Laura Abernathy (1 st name on trophy	1986 Gloria Cabada
1969 Hu Odom	1987 Gloria Cabada
1971 Keith Vaughn	1988 Gloria Cabada
1975 Kevin Quinley	1989 Judd Kimball & Alan Coverstone
1976 Bob Burchfield	1990 Alan Coverstone
1984 David Cheshier	1991 Brian Lain
1985 Linda Hippler	1992 Mike Ridge

¹ In a 1964 *Old Gold & Black* article did not name award winners indicated that awards made possible by contribution would be presented in Chapel by Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha, the forensic honorary. Likely winners in that. L would have included David Zacks, Martha Swain, Frank Wood & Neil Tate, among others.

1993 Mark Grant
1994 Marcia Tiersky
1995 Adrienne Brovero
1996 John Hughes
1997 Brian Prestes
1998 Clay (Rhodes) Harrison
1999 Clay (Rhodes) Harrison
2000 Wesley Lotz
2001 Wesley Lotz
2002 Patrick Speice
2003 Becca Eaton & Patrick
 Speice
2004 Brad Hall
2005 Brad Hall
2006 Brad Hall & Jamie
 Carroll
2007 Seth Gannon

2008 Seth Gannon& Alex Lamballe
2009 Seth Gannon & Alex Lamballe
2010 Will Sears
2011 Mike Carlotti
2012 Mike Carlotti
2013 Ian Miller
2014 Melvin Washington & Joe
 LeDuc
2015 Erica Duff & Maddie Langr
2016 Charles Athanasopoulos &
 Corinne Sugino
2017 Charles Athanasopoulos &
 Corinne Sugino
2018 Charles Athanasopoulos
2019 Nae Edwards
2020 The Squad
2021 Ruby Klein

MOST IMPROVED

1969 – John Cooper
1971 – David Carlson
1975 John Croskery
1976 Tod Woodbury
1984 Greg Leman
1985 Gloria Cabada
1986 Mark Bailey
1987 Alan Coverstone
1988 Judd Kimball
1989 Mike Ridge
1990 Mark Grant
1991 Becky Kidder & Bill
 Ziegelmuller
1992 Craig Green
1993 The Squad
1994 Gordon Hull & Craig Green
1995 Chris Cooper & Daveed
 Gartenstein-Ross
1996 Daveed Gartenstein-Ross
1997 Justin Green
1998 Wesley Lotz
1999 Cyclone Covey

2000 Becca Eaton & Jarrod Atchison
2001 Michael Perry & Chris DeVault
2002 Brad Hall
2003-4 Squad
2005 Sean Ridley
2006 The Squad
2007 Adam Abelkop
2008 Carlos Maza
2009 Ryan Stevens
2010 Sam Crichton
2011 Andrew McCarty
2012 Erica Duff
2013 Erica Duff & Maddie Langr
2014 Conner Brown
2015 Ned Gidley
2016 Reed Van Schneck
2017 Jack Manchester
2018 Reed Van Schneck & Tessa Harper
2019 Immanuel Eggers
2020 River Cook and Alex White
2021 Trey Roark

OVERALL CONTRIBUTION

1959 Linda Guy
1969 Steve Harvey
1971 Keith Vaughan
1976 Kevin Quinley
1988 Lyle Scruggs
1989 Judd Kimball
1990 The Squad
1991 Mark Grant
1992 Mark Grant
1993 Mark Grant
1994 John Hughes &
 Adrienne Brovero
1995 Brian Prestes
1996 Brian Prestes
1997 Brian Prestes
1998 The Squad
1999 Justin Green
2000 Emma Filstrup
2001 Mark Yopp & Jarrod
 Atchison
2002 Sam Enzer

2003 Becca Eaton & Patrick Speice
2004 Jamie Carroll
2005 Jamie Carroll
2006 Elizabeth Gedmark
2007 Seungwon & Doowon Chung
2008 The Squad
2009 Seungwon Chung
2010 Drew Thies
2011 Ian Miller
2012 The Squad
2013 Ken Bailey
2014 Richard Min
2015 Jack Manchester
2016 Ned Gidley
2017 Ned Gidley & Adam Tomasi
2018 Ned Gidley
2019 Adam Tomasi and Reed Van
 Schenck
2020 Immanuel Eggers and Alex
 Marban
2021 Dimarvin Puerto

BEST FIRST YEAR DEBATER

1974 John Graham	2005 John Patten
1988 Ted Tyson	2006 Alex Lamballe
1989 Brian Lain & Mike Ridge	2007 Will Sears
1990 Joseph Peery	2008 Ryan Stevens
1991 Marcia Tiersky	2009 Mike Carlotti
1992 Scott O'Donnell	2010 Ian Miller
1993 John Hughes	2011 Richard Min & Kevin Hirn
1994 Daveed Gartenstein-Ross	2012 Joe LeDuc & Lee Quinn
1995 Clay Rhodes	2013 Jacob Hurwitz
1996 Bryan Yeazel & Brian Prestes	2014 Corinne Sugino
1997 Emma Filstrup	2015 Charles Athanasopoulos
1998 Jarrod Atchison	2016 Varun Reddy
1999 Michael Perry	2017 Nate Nys
2000 Patrick Speice	2018 Nae Edwards & Roberto Fernandez
2001 Sampson Enzer	2019 Sekou Cisse and Brianna Aaron
2002 Anjali Garg	2020 Ari Davidson
2003 Elizabeth Gedmark	2021 Asya Taylor and Iyana Trotman
2004 Liz Lundeen	

BEST NOVICE

2000 Chad Flick
2003 David Coons
2004 Ashley Lubenkov
2008 Anna Williams
2009 Jon Zaikowski

**FRANKLIN R. SHIRLEY CLASSIC DEBATE
TOURNAMENT - PAST WINNERS**



Franklin Shirley greets the participants of the 1968 Dixie Classic. Mervyn Hayes , Wake's next Debate Director, standing behind Frank

Franklin Shirley initiated the first Wake varsity invitational in 1956, the same year the new campus opened in Winston-Salem. 13 colleges attended.¹ It is arguably now the dominant regular season collegiate tournament in the country, at least in the fall term and as measured number of participating schools. The Shirley was ranked the “Best Regular Season Tournament of the Decade” for five decades running.

The Shirley Classic was not always known by that name. In Frank Shirley’s handwritten notes, the tournament is consistently referred to as the Dixie *Classics* Tournament, not the Dixie Classic as it generally referred to until 1983. The first time the tournament was referred to as “Classic” rather than “Classics” was 1964.

In 1983, the Dixie classic was officially renamed the Frank R. Shirley Dixie Classic Debate Tournament by Provost Wilson at the special honorary Shirley retirement banquet held during the tournament. For nine years this name endured, although the tournament remained casually referred to as the “Dixie.”

According to unofficial folklore Shirley named the tournament after the Dixie Classic Fair held annually in Wake’s newly adopted hometown but as likely an explanation was, as he often told attendees, he intended that the moniker reflects the “best in Southern Hospitality.”

¹ A Friday bomb scare delayed two rounds of debating, but these were made up Friday night and Saturday morning. Teams were debating nuclear weapons.

Wake’s annual event, now over sixty-five years old, was renamed the Franklin R. Shirley Classic in 2003, dropping the label “Dixie.” The name change was appropriate and welcomed. One can never know for certain, but we trust that Franklin Shirley would have enthusiastically approved the name change.

Dr. Shirley served as the mayor of Winston-Salem from 1970 to 1977, exhibiting a political life that was characterized by one biographer as having faith that “public choices are highly important and that the private man and the public man are not separate entities but parts joined harmoniously by a sense of personal ethics and community justice.” His mayoral tenure was an administration of progressive principals and inclusive acts. *As was his debate coaching.*

Reading the names listed in this entry is akin to a Who’s Who in government, education, and private enterprise. More than a few of the Shirley alumni we have seen on TV, read their names in news articles, and have been enlightened by their academic research.

- 1956

First tournament (4-person debate)

1st University of Florida, Harold Eisner, & Joe Schwartz

2nd Duke University, Dick Weed &

Top Speaker – David Hughes, Wake Forest College

2nd Speaker – Joe Schwartz, University of Florida
- 1957

(4-person debate)

1st University of Pittsburgh, Dick Mattern, Garr Hess, John Strauch, Jim Pomarico

2nd University of Florida

Top Speaker – Pete Martin, South Carolina University

2nd Speaker – Steve Sleppin, University of Miami
- 1958

1st University of Kentucky

2nd University of Notre Dame, Jack Dempsey & J. Whitney

Top Speaker – Jack Dempsey, University of Notre Dame

2nd Speaker (Tie) Fred McClercq, University of South Carolina

Jay Whitney, University of Notre Dame University
- 1959

1st George Washington University (Top Aff Team) David Aaronson & Al Capp

2nd Aff team – Ohio State University

1st College of William and Mary (Top Neg Team) William Goddard & Tony Seinmeyer

2nd Neg team – University of Richmond

Top Speaker – Al Capp, George Washington University ²

2nd Speaker
- 1960

1st William and Mary College

2nd University of Florida
- 1961

1st University of Florida, Bill Biglow & Bill McCormick

2nd University of South Carolina, Eddie Roberts & Jim Mann

² Lawrence Tribe was among the top speakers for Harvard, as well as Bretram Ifill of from the University college of the West Indies.

1962

1st Wayne State University
2nd University of Vermont

1963

1st South Carolina, Toby Van Buren & Frank Cantrell
2nd Georgetown University, Richard Hayes & ...
Top Speaker – S. C. Richard Hayes, Georgetown University
2nd Speaker –

1964

1st Wayne State University, David Ling & Doug Frost
2nd George Washington University, Dion Meek &
Top Speaker – Steve Mackauf, University of Miami
2nd Speaker – Allen Dinsmore, University of Miami



1964 Wayne State - Ling & Frost

1965

1st Canisius College, Tom Farrell & Tom Elmer
2nd Washington & Lee University, Chris Mills &
Top Speaker – Gloria Smith, University of South Carolina
2nd Speaker (tie) – Marty Price, University of South Carolina; Chris Mills, Washington & Lee University

1966

1st University of Richmond Tim Finchem & Robert Cox
2nd Marietta College –
Top Speaker – John O'Neill, U. S. Naval Academy
2nd Speaker – Susan Cahoon, Emory University

1967

1st South Carolina University, Bob Salane & Tom Salane
2nd University of Detroit, Steve Kempinski & David Peruch
Top Speaker – Brenda Robinson, Wayne State University
2nd Speaker – Joe Longino, Emory University

1968

1st Canisius College, Shimminger & Wagner
2nd University of Georgia, McCurley & Brussack
Top Speaker – Tom Salane, University of South Carolina
2nd Speaker – Steve Gunderson, Northwestern University

1969

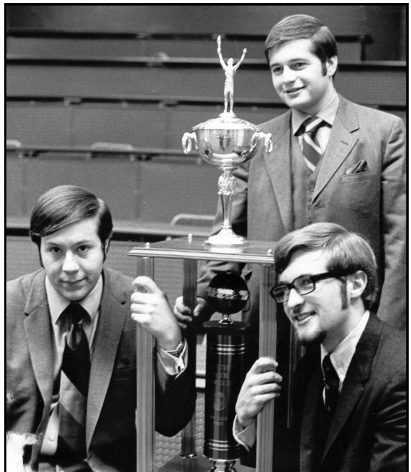
1st Northwestern University, Ken Strange & Steve Gunderson
2nd Syracuse University
Top speaker –
2nd –

1970

1st George Washington, Steve Johnson & Mary Alice McKeen
2nd West Georgia College
Top speaker – Marty Remland, Western Illinois University
2nd –

1971

1st University of Virginia, Thrash & Bittner
2nd George Washington University, Ledford & Pistolessi
Top Speaker – Melissa Maxey, Emory University
2nd Speaker – Greg Bittner, University of Virginia



Bob Clark presents the 1969 Winners Trophy to Northwestern's Ken Strange and Steve Gunderson

1972

1st West Georgia College, Elliot Pood & Barry Barther
2nd University of Redlands, Pat Webb & Hanson
Top Speaker – Bill Russell, University of Kansas
2nd Speaker – Barry Banther, West Georgia College

1973

1st University of California, Higelin & Hozduk
2nd University of California, Solum & Johnson
Top Speaker – Mike Higelin, University of Southern California
2nd Speaker – Pat Webb, University of Redlands

1974

1st Northwestern University, Erwin Chemerinsky & Alan Lowensohn
2nd University of Redlands, Conrad Clark & Pat Webb
Top Speaker –
2nd Speaker –

1975

1st Northwestern University, Alan Lowensohn & Louis Kaplow
2nd Catholic University, Chris Mooney & Geoff Ringer
Top Speaker – Al Loewinshon, Northwestern
2nd Speaker – Phil Zelikow, University of Redlands

1976

1st University of Kansas, Frank Cross & Robin Rowland
2nd University of Georgia, Richard Lively & Jon Bow
Top Speaker – Robin Rowland, Kansas
2nd Speaker – Frank Cross, Kansas

1977

1st University of Southern California, Steve Combs & Jon Cassonelli
2nd University of Redlands, Mark Beltramo & Paul McNamara
Top Speaker – Doug Cotton, Loyola Marymount University
2nd Speaker – Alan Rosenbloom, University of Massachusetts

1978

1st West Georgia College, Paul Weathington & Randy Evans
2nd – University of Kansas, Kevin Fowler & Steve Griffin
Top Speaker – Barry Ragsdale, Florida Technological University
2nd Speaker – Paul Weathington, West Georgia College

1979

1st University of Redlands, Bill Isaacson & Lane Bearden
2nd University of Central Florida, Barry Ragsdale & Jeff Liddicoat
Top speaker – Paul Weathington, West Georgia College
2nd Speaker – Cy Smith, Dartmouth College

1980

1st Dartmouth College, Tom Lyon & Cy Smith
2nd West Georgia College, Paul Weathington & Kelli Sager
Top Speaker – Paul Weathington, West Georgia College
2nd Speaker – Kelli Sager, West Georgia College

1981

1st University of Kentucky, Condon McGlothlin & Steve Mancuso
2nd University of Kansas, Mark Gidley & Zak Grant
Top Speaker – Mike Hancock, Emory University
2nd Speaker – Dave Sutherland, University of Louisville

1982

1st Dartmouth College, Robin Jacobsohn & Tom Lyon
2nd Harvard University, Jonathan Massey & Jonathan Weiner
Top Speaker – John Barrett, Georgetown University
2nd Speaker – Doug Cotton, Loyola Marymount University

1983

1st Harvard University, Jonathan Weiner & Johnathan Massey
2nd Bates College, Steven Dolley & Glenn Graham
Top Speaker – Bill Brewster, Emory University
2nd Speaker – Cindy Leiferman, University of Louisville

1984

1st Bates College, Glenn Graham & Paul Rostenthal
2nd Northwestern University, Doug Segal & Lyn Coyne
Top Speaker – Lyn Robbins, Baylor University
2nd Speaker

1985

1st University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill, Michael
Egues & Jeremy Ofseyer
2nd University of Massachusetts, Danny Povenelli &
Mark Friedman
Top Speaker – Lyn Robbins, Baylor University
2nd Speaker – John Culver, University of Kansas

1986

1st – University of Kansas, John Culver & George Lopez
2nd – University of Redlands, Jeff Leon & Jeff LaFave
Top speaker – John Culver, University of Kansas
2nd speaker – Cate Palczewski, Northwestern University

1987

1st – Northwestern University, Gordon Mitchell & Ben Attias
2nd – University of Michigan, Michael Green & Andrew Schrank
Top speaker – Madison Laird, Loyola Marymount University
2nd speaker –



1985 Registration, Linda Hippler, Gloria
Cabada, & Clark Johnson

1988

1st Northwestern University, Gordon Mitchell & Danny Reiter

2nd Baylor University, Danny Plants & Marty Loeber

Top Speaker – Gordon Mitchell, Northwestern University

2nd Speaker – Marty Loeber, Baylor University

Freshman Breakout

1st Tie, Johnson & Kelsey, Schwartz & Smith, Emory University

Alexander Craig Smith Division

1st Mike Hall & Hensen, Liberty

2nd Nichol Dolph & Alton, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Top Speaker – Mike Hall, Liberty University

2nd Speaker – Cheryl Spurlin, Georgia State University

1989

1st University of Iowa, Nathan Coco & Chuck Smith

2nd Dartmouth College, Neal Katyal and Scott Groussman

Top Speaker – Andrew Schrank, University of Michigan

2nd Speaker – Madison Laird, Loyola Marymont University

Freshman Breakout

1st Weber State, Butterfield & Fitzgerald

2nd University of Kansas, Francis & Howard

Alexander Craig Smith Dixie Classic

1st Liberty University, Sorenson & Edwards

2nd Henry Ford Community College, Fike & Zakhem

1990

1st University of Redlands, Rodger Cole & Marc Rubinstein

2nd University of Texas-Austin, Derek Jinks & Ryan Goodman

Top Speaker – T. A. McKinney, University of Kentucky

2nd Speaker – Marc Rubinstein, University of Redlands

Freshman Breakout

1st University of Iowa, Kurt Govertson & Monte Johnson

2nd Georgetown University, Kevin Scharff & Jeff Bussolini

Alexander Craig Smith Dixie Classic

1st, Tie, Liberty University, Christy Hindson & Noel Brewer, David Gilmore & Mindy Currie

1991

1st Dartmouth College, Kenny Agran & Ara Lovitt

2nd Georgetown University, Ahilan Arulanantham & Kevin Kuswa

Top Speaker – Charles Smith, University of Iowa

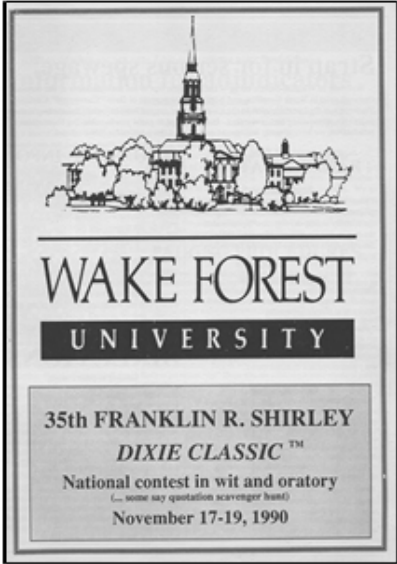
2nd Speaker – Ara Lovitt, Dartmouth College

Freshman Breakout

1st Stanford University, Abe Newman & Jason Patil

2nd Harvard University, Brian Frank & Jonas Marsen

Alexander Craig Smith Dixie Classic



1st Tie, Liberty University, Jill Keeler & Dami Linton, Mike Lind & Corey Ryan

Top Speaker – April Armstrong, James Madison University

2nd Jill Keeler – Liberty University

1992

1st Georgetown University, Ahilan Arulanantham & Eric Truett

2nd Dartmouth College, Ara Lovitt & Steven Sklaver

Top Speaker – Ara Lovitt, Dartmouth College

2nd Speaker – Matt Shors, University of Michigan

Alexander Craig Smith Dixie Classic

Top Speaker – Kathy Dutt, Boston College

2nd – Kelley Skillin, Henry Ford Community College

1993

1st Harvard University, Stephen Andrews & Fred Karem

2nd Georgetown University, Ahilan Arulanantham & Lars Berg

Top Speaker – Fred Karem, Harvard University

2nd Speaker – Paul Skiermont, University of Kentucky

Alexander Craig Smith Dixie Classic

Top Speaker, Rusty Kline, Liberty

2nd Speaker, Joe Reddick, Liberty

1994

Tournament moved to February for two years

1995

1st Dartmouth College, Andre Hylton & Marc Wilson

2nd Emory University, Charlie Henn & Jamie McKown

Top Speaker – Paul Skiermont, University of Kentucky

2nd Speaker – Steve Andrews, Harvard University

Alexander Craig Smith Dixie Classic

Top Speaker, Ann Mabe, George Mason University

2nd Soko Durbin, Liberty University

1996 ³

1st Northwestern University, Shawn McCaffity & Mason Miller

2nd Wake Forest University, Brian Prestes & John Hughes

Top Speaker – Andre Hylton, Dartmouth College

2nd Speaker – Sean McCaffity, Northwestern University

1996

1st University of Michigan, Scott Hessel & Corey Stoughton

2nd University of Louisville, Dave Arnett & Jason Renzelmann

Top Speaker – Corey Rayburn, University of Iowa

2nd Speaker – Kelly Dunbar, Baylor University

³ Hosted by University of Michigan for one year as Wake Forest hosted the 1966 NDT

1997

1st Dartmouth College, David Hung & Steven Lehotsky
2nd Harvard University, Sonja Starr & Carl Engstrom
Top Speaker – Eric Cornellier, Michigan State University
2nd Speaker – Hajir Ardebili, University of Kansas
Freshman Breakout
1st Northwestern University, Johnson & Kay-Oliphant
2nd University of Pittsburgh, Elwood & Stangl

1998

1st Tie, Emory University, Steven Bailey & Kamal Ghali, Larry Heftman & Jeff McNabb⁴
Top Speaker – George Kouros, Emory University
2nd Speaker – Lindsay Harrison, University of Southern California
First Year Breakout
1st University of Kentucky (Aiken & Tetzlaff
2nd University of Michigan (Cannon & Sammartino)⁵

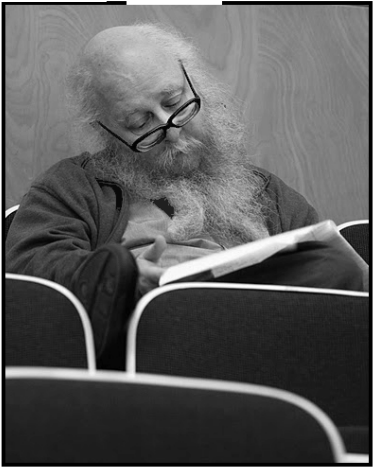
1999

1st University of Kansas, Grant McKeehan & Mike Eber
2nd University of Iowa, Kristen Langwell & Andy Ryan
Top Speaker – Kamal Ghali, Emory University
2nd Speaker – Brian Ray, University of Kentucky
Freshman Breakout
1st Tie, Northwestern University, Gordon & Swiatek, Paul Flaig & Garen
Junior Varsity
1st Georgetown University, Folio & Rubens
2nd Gonzaga University, Losnegard & Gordon

2000

1st University of California–Berkeley, Randy Luskey & Dan Shalmon
2nd University of Texas, Kirk Evans & Loe Hornbuckle
Top Speaker – Andy Ryan, University of Iowa
2nd Speaker – Kamal Ghali, Emory University
Freshman Breakout
1st University of Kansas, Apel & Wilson
2nd Dartmouth College, Desai & Velamoor

'Roger'



⁴ Second time in Classic history tournament was closed out in Semi-Finals (Southern Calif. in 1973). Emory also closed out one Semi-Final debate.

⁵ Michigan has to depart, final Freshman Breakout debate did not take place.

2001

1st (Tie) Northwestern University, Jacob Foster & Jonathan Paul, Northwestern University, Raja Gaddipati & Jim Lux⁶
Top Speaker – John Rains, Emory University
2nd Speaker – Calum Matheson, Michigan State University
Freshman Breakout
1st Harvard University, Pietzsch & Rosenbaum
2nd University of Michigan, Degana-Rojeski & Reyes

2002

1st Northwestern University, Geoff Garen & Tristan Morales
2nd Fort Hays State University, Jason Regnier & Brent Saindon
Top Speaker – Josh Lynn, Emory University
2nd Speaker – Jason Regnier, Ft. Hays State University
Freshman Breakout
1st Northwestern, Dale & Anthony Jardina
2nd Shannon & Wickersham, University of California -Berkeley

2003

1st University of California-Berkeley. Dan Shalmon & Tejinder Singh
2nd University of Georgia, Hays Watson & Naveen Ramachandrappa
Top Speaker – Scott Phillips, Emory University
2nd Speaker – Elliot Tarloff, Harvard University
Freshman Breakout
1st Baylor, Heaton & Oie
2nd Boston College, Best & Mandie Castle

2004

1st Northwestern University, Tristan Morales & Josh Branson
2nd Emory University, Bob Allen & Scott Phillips
Top Speaker – Elliot Tarloff, Harvard University
2nd Speaker – Tristan Morales, Northwestern University
Freshman Breakout
1st University of California-Berkeley, Mike Burshteyn & Josh Garen
2nd University of Georgia, Adam Schmidt & Todd Mitchell

2005

1st Harvard University, Michael Klinger & Nikhill Mirchandani
2nd Michigan State University, Ryan Burke & Casey Harrigan
Top Speaker – Josh Branson, Northwestern University
2nd Speaker – Scott Phillips, Emory University
Freshman Breakout
1st Harvard, Jason Murry & Ralph Paone
2nd Kentucky, Suneet Gautam & Bryan Gort

⁶ Third Shirley Closeout.

2006

1st University of Oklahoma, Connor Cleary & Blake Johnson
2nd University of Georgia University, Brent Culpepper & Kevin Rabinowitz
Top Speaker – Kathryn Clark, Dartmouth College
2nd Speaker – Dan Luxemburg, Harvard University

2007

1st Harvard University, Eli Anders & Jason Murray
2nd Dartmouth College, Josh Kernoff & Kade Olsen
Top Speaker – Dylan Keenan, University of Michigan
2nd Speaker – Martin Osborn, Missouri State University

2008

1st Northwestern University, John Warden & Matt Fisher
2nd University of Kansas, Brett Bricker & Nate Johnson
Top Speaker – Kuntal Cholera, University of North Texas
2nd Speaker – Tripp Rebrovick, Harvard University

2009

1st Northwestern University, Matt Fisher & Stephanie Spies
2nd Emory University, Stephen Weil & Ovais Inamullah
Top Speaker – Stephen Weil, Emory University
2nd Speaker – Kevin Kallmyer, University of Mary Washington

2010

1st University of Kansas, Sean Kennedy & Dylan Quigley
2nd Emory University, Stephen Weil & Ovais Inamullah
Top Speaker – Nick Watts, Oklahoma University
2nd Speaker – Jacob Polin, University of California-Berkeley

2011

1st (Tie) Northwestern University, Layne Kirshon & Ryan Beiermeister; Peyton Lee & Arjun Vellayappan
Top Speaker – Layne Kirshon, Northwestern University
2nd Speaker – Ryan Beiermeister, Northwestern University

2012

1st Northwestern University, Peyton Lee & Arjun Vellayappan
2nd West Georgia University, Miguel Feliciano & Damiyr Davis
Top Speaker –
2nd Speaker –

2013

1st Northwestern University, Alex Miles & Arjun Vellayappan
2nd Harvard University, Bradley Bolman & Michael Suo
Top Speaker – Christopher Randall, Rutgers University-Newark
2nd Speaker –Rashid Campbell, University of Oklahoma

2014

1st Northwestern University, Alex Miles & Arjun Vellayapan
2nd University of Michigan, Ellis Allen & Alex Pappas
Top Speaker – Michael Suo, Harvard University
2nd Speaker – Arjun Vellayappan, Northwestern University

*Traveling Trophy renamed the Arjun Vellayapan traveling trophy to honor Arjun as the only debater to win the tournament four years in a row. The trophy will remain with that name until someone else accomplishes the same feat.

2015

1st University of Michigan, Joe Krakoff & Will Morgan
2nd Northwestern University, Evan McCarty & Connor O’Brien
Top Speaker – Joe Krakoff, University of Michigan
2nd Speaker – Will Morgan, University of Michigan



Hosting a cold November Shirley – 2016 At least for Texan Varun Reddy

2016

1st Harvard University, Ayush Midha & Hemanth Sanjeev
2nd University of Southern California, Aron Berger & Hex Larsen
Top Speaker – Charles Athanasopoulos, Wake Forest University
2nd Speaker – Corinne Sugino, Wake Forest University

2017

1st University of Kansas, Will Katz & Quaram Robinson
2nd Emory University, Saul Forman & Alex Gazmararian
Top Speaker – Quaram Robinson, University of Kansas
2nd Speaker – Jazmine Pickens, University of Oklahoma

2018

- 1st University of Kentucky, Dan Bannister & Anthony Trufanov
- 2nd University of Oklahoma, Nicolas Juarez & Jacob Smith
- Top Speaker – Nicolas Juarez, University of Oklahoma
- 2nd Speaker – Ayush Midha, Harvard University

2019

- 1st University of California - Berkeley, Miles Gray & Nathan Fleming
- 2nd University of Michigan, Rafael Pierry & Giorgio Rabbini
- Top Speaker – Nishad Neelakandan, University of California-Berkeley
- 2nd Speaker – Ram Taambe, Dartmouth College

2020 - *Virtual Tournament – Coronavirus*

- 1st University of Michigan, Rafael Pierry & Giorgio Rabbini
- 2nd Dartmouth College, (Raam Tambe & Tyler Vergho
- Top Speaker – Eugenia Giampetruzzi, Emory University
- 2nd Speaker – David Asafu-Adjaye, Rutgers University

2021 - *Virtual Tournament – Coronavirus*

- 1st Rafael Pierry & Giorgio Rabbini, Michigan
- 2nd Nina Fridman & Deo Akash, Northwestern
- Top Speaker – Natalie Robinson, Liberty University
- 2nd Speaker – Rafael Pierry, University of Michigan

ROSS K. SMITH NATIONAL COACH OF THE YEAR AWARD

The original Coach of the Year Award was given annually at the grand Georgetown Thanksgiving tournament to the coach who had won the NDT the year before, or the next best coach in the rare event there had been a two-time winner. Everyone knew who it was to be by simple deduction. In 1965 Glenn Pelham at Emory—a coaching world giant—started a different award that recognized all coaches through the contributions of one coach.¹

The award was voted on by Emory debaters and there was a spirited debate and election process to determine the winner. Mr. Pelham would give a speech about the inaugural recipient and require that candidates had the capacity to meet the standards set by the first choice: Annabel Dunham Hagood, Director of Forensics at the University of Alabama. She displayed four requisite characteristics Pelham argued that merited recognition: 1) a consistent record fielding nationally competitive teams, 2) a consistent record as a top judge, 3) contributions to the evolution of the debate field and 4) the intangible “taking debate outside itself.”

The Peachtree Coach of the Year Award was presented until the last Peachtree Tournament held at Emory in 1990. From 1985-1990 Emory fielded teams on the then very separate CEDA and NDT circuits, and the Coach of the Year Award debates became more heated. The Peachtree, following Emory’s growing demands of Urban Debate League work, withdrew as sponsor selecting the University of South Carolina to pick up the tournament dates and award. South Carolina was a CEDA school seeking to merge the two communities—and the Coach of the Year award was a draw for building an NDT division. South Carolina renamed the award in Glenn Pelham’s honor. As a Georgia Congressman and state court judge, Pelham also personified taking debate “outside itself.”

When South Carolina’s tournament ended in 2002, the award was moved to Wake Forest University—host of the 1st semester “nationals.” The award process changed from students voting to the Wake Coaches selecting initially then charged to the previous recipients voting on the recipient.

¹ This history of the national coach of the year award draws heavily upon the dedication speech presented November 21, 2009 at Wake Forest University by Melissa Maxcy Wade, long-term Emory Director.

The NDT Coach of the Year award which recognizes the national winning coach, the James J. Unger Coaching Award, continues to date and is distinct the from the award noted here.

A Ross Smith memorial was held at the 2009 Shirley Tournament where Melissa Wade proposed “that the current incarnation of the Peachtree Coach of the Year Award at Emory that became the Thomas Glenn Pelham Coach of the Year Award at South Carolina, the National Coach of the Year Award at Wake, become the Ross Smith Coach of the Year Award ... most of all because Ross personifies the qualities that define those we honor in our coaches in this fabulous activity.”

In 2021 the Ross K. Smith National Coach of the Year selection responsibilities were moved to the Board of Trustees for the National Debate Tournament.

1968	ANABEL HAYGOOD	University of Alabama
1969	HERB JAMES	Dartmouth College
1970	GEORGE ZIEGELMUELLER	Wayne State University
1971	JOHN LYNCH	St. Anselm's College
1972	JAMES UNGER	Georgetown University
1973	DAVID ZAREFSKY	Northwestern University
1974	THOMAS KANE	University of Pittsburgh
1975	DANIEL BOZIK	Augustana College
1976	CHESTER GIBSON	West Georgia College
1977	BILL HENDERSON	Houston University
1978	CULLY CLARK	University of Alabama
1979	No Award *	
1979	TIM BROWNING	University of Arizona
1980	DONN PARSON	University of Kansas
1981	J. W. PATTERSON	University of Kentucky
1982	KEN STRANGE	Dartmouth College
1983	TIM HYNES	University of Louisville
1984	WALTER ULRICH	Vanderbilt University
1985	BILL BALTHROP	University of North Carolina
1986	ROBIN ROWLAND &	Baylor University

	DAVID HINGSTMAN	
1987	JEFF BILE	Southern Illinois University
1988	ALLAN LOUDEN	Wake Forest University
1989	DARYL SCOTT	Gonzaga University
1990	DALLAS PERKINS	Harvard University
1991	MELISSA WADE	Emory University
1992	GLEN STRICKLAND	Emporia State University
1993	A. C. SNIDER	University of Vermont
1994	DAVID BERUBE	University of South Carolina
1995	TODD GRAHAM	Northwestern State University
1996	DOUG DUKE	Univ. Of Central Oklahoma
1997	ROSS SMITH	Wake Forest University
1998	WILLIAM E. NEWNAM	Emory University
1999	CARRIE CRENSHAW	University of Alabama
2000	WILL REPKO	Michigan State University
2001	JOEL ROLLINS	University of Texas-Austin
2002	SCOTT DEATHERAGE	Northwestern University
2003	JIM HANSON	Whitman College
2004	JON BRUSHKE	California State University - Fullerton
2005	SHERRY HALL	Harvard University
2006	SCOTT HARRIS	University of Kansas
2007	ED PANETTA	University of Georgia
2008	ERIC MORRIS	Missouri State University
2009	DAVE ARNETT	University of California - Berkeley
2010	ROGER SOLT	University of Kentucky
2011	ADRIENNE BROVERO	Mary Washington University
2012	DAN FITZMIER	Northwestern University
2013	SAM MAURER	Emporia State University

2014	DAVID HEIDT	University of Michigan
2015	ED LEE	Emory University
2016	JONATHAN PAUL	Georgetown University
2017	MICHAEL HESTER	University of West Georgia
2018	DAVID CRAM	University of Minnesota
2019	No Award	
2020	No Award	
2121	JACOB THOMPSON	University of Nevada - Las Vegas
* Protesting Speech Communication Association Moving on the Weekend		

SELECTED WAKE DEBATE TRAVEL SCHEDULES – 1918 TO THE PRESENT

The final entry in this compilation makes no attempt to provide comprehensive records but rather to amuse and provide a sense of how travel schedules have evolved. As one would anticipate tournament attendance adjusts incrementally to opportunity and capacity.

The first three entries were “Intercollegiate Debates” which featured two schools hosting an audience debate on home their home campus or a near metropolitan area. What began as a few outings gradually enlarged as tournaments became more readily available with improved travel. In the late 1950s and 1960s a sprinkling of air travel was added to long car trips. In the 1960s and 1970s the number of tournaments swelled, and a fully competitive program was on the road nearly every weekend, often to more than one tournament. The 1980s and 90s saw shifts in the proportion of regional travel to a more national orientation. In the 2000s national tournaments increasingly dominate travel availability and choice.

Three unique periods are also reported: the pandemic Spanish flu, World War II, and pandemic Covid-19. Circumstance can dramatically alter if debates occur. In the Covid period virtual participation combined with fewer willing hosts reduced tournament attraction and availability. A squad attending any tournament was as easy as Internet hookup, but there seems to be more to debate than the competitive round.

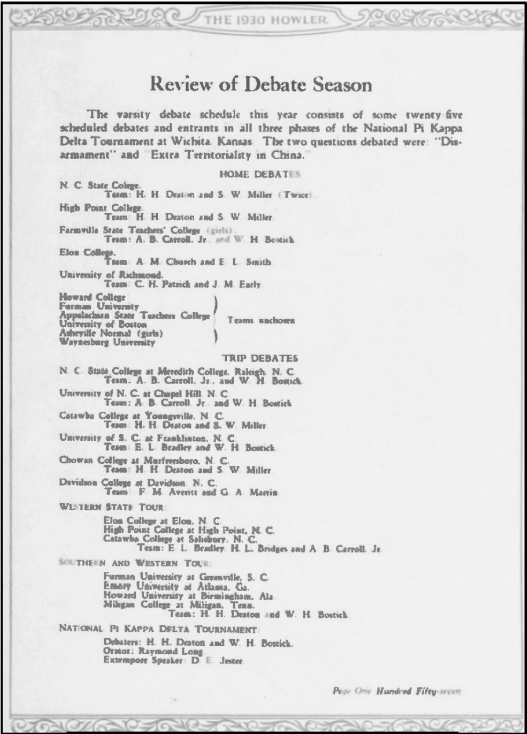
*_*_*_*_*_*

1918-1919 – Pandemic – Spanish Flu (Individual Appearances, not tournaments)

- 1. Baylor University at Atlanta
- 2. Randolph-Macon at Wake Forest.
- 3. Emory and Henry at Raleigh

1924 – Intercollegiate Debates – Testing the Waters (Individual Appearances, not tournaments)

- 1. College of Charleston.
- 2. William and Mary College.

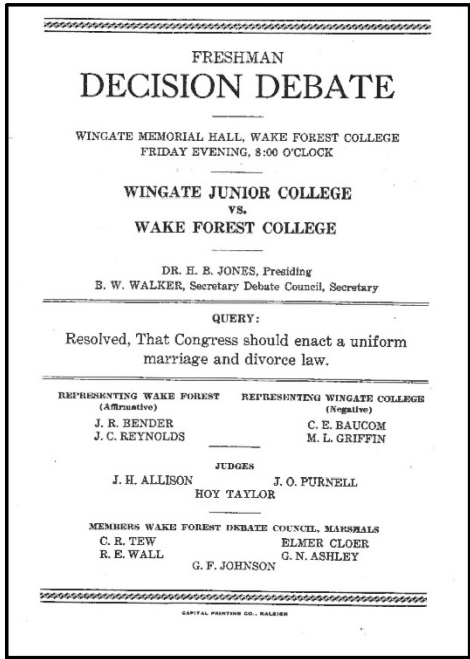


1929-1930 – Debate Council

- Oklahoma Baptist University.
- Mercer University

1928 – Intercollegiate Debates – Debate Council (Individual Appearances, not tournaments – home and away included)

- Emory and Henry College.
- State teachers College of Virginia
- Wofford College (2)
- University of West Virginia
- Waynesburg College
- William and Mary College (2)
- University of Florida
- High Point College,
- Lincoln Memorial University
- Gettysburg College
- Johns Hopkins University
- Hampton-Sydney College
- Furman University
- Simons University
- Presbyterian College
- Emory University
- Mercer University
- Carson Newman College (2)



World War II Years – 1942-3 - Coach - Lewis Aycock

- Winthrop College
- Pi Kappa Delta Provincial tournaments - combined with Grand Eastern Tournament due to war

Enlarging the “Southern Circle” - 1952-3¹ – Coach – Franklin Shirley

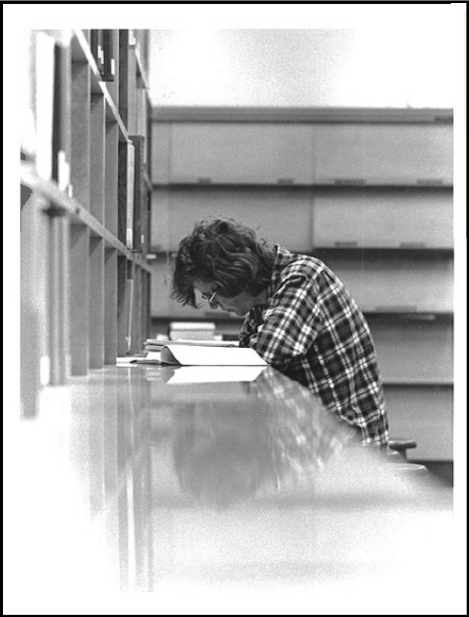
- Wake Forest Novice Tournament
- Dixie Tournament
- Univ. of South Carolina, at Columbia, SC,
- Appalachian State - Boone NC,
- Univ. of Florida Gainesville, FL –
- Mary Washington College
- Ohio State Invitational at Columbus Ohio
- Cherry Blossom Invitational in Wash. DC
- South Atlantic at Lenior-Rhyne College, Hickory NC
- Southeastern Speech Association at Greenville SC
- Univ. of Miami, Miami Invitational
- PKD Novice Tournament:
- West Point Regional at Atlanta GA
- PKD biennial regional tourn.
- PKD biennial Convention & Tournament - Kalamazoo College, Michigan

1970 – “Everywhere a Tournament” (The tournament’s hay day) – Coach – Merwyn Hayes

- Middle Tennessee State University (Earlybird)
- Lenoir Rhyne College (North Carolina Debate Conference)
- Washington and Lee University (Novice)
- Western Illinois University (Season Opener Debate Tournament)
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Tarheel)
- University of Florida (Gator Junior invitational)
- Kansas State teachers College (George R. R. Pflaum Tournament).
- Emory University (Peachtree Debates)
- Wake Forest University (Novice)

¹ An approximation based on Shirley notes and tournament results

- University of South Carolina (Carolina Forensics)
- Brown University (Brown University College Debate Tournament)
- Wayne State University (Debate Days in Detroit)
- Pfeiffer College (North Carolina Debate Conference)
- Morris Harvey college (Sixth Annual Kick-Off Novice)
- University of Houston (University of Houston debate Tournament)
- Spring Hill College (District 6; DSR – TKA)’s
- Wake Forest University (Dixie Classic)
- Georgetown University (Georgetown University Invitational)
- Shaw University (Shaw Novice)
- Madison College (Madison College Varsity Debate tournament)
- Oberlin College (Ford National Invitational).
- Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU Junior)
- College of William and Mary (Marshall Wythe Debate Tournament)
- University of Richmond (Richmond Invitational)
- Harvard University (Harvard National Debate Tournament)
- West Georgia College (Red Clay Classic)
- University of Georgia (Georgia Novice Debate Tournament).
- Dartmouth College (Dartmouth Invitational)
- Wake Forest University (North Carolina Debate Conference)
- U. S. Naval Academy (Naval Academy Debate Tournament)
- The Citadel (Citadel Invitational Debate Tournament)
- University of Kansas (Heart of America)
- Lenoir Rhyne College (South Atlantic Forensic Tournament)
- Wayne State University (Wayne state Novice)
- Northwestern University (Chicago National Novice)
- Illinois State University (Tournament of Champions)
- Bellarmino- Ursuline College (Alleman National Novice)
- Wake Forest University (District VI Debate Tournament)
- Macalester College (National Debate Tournament)



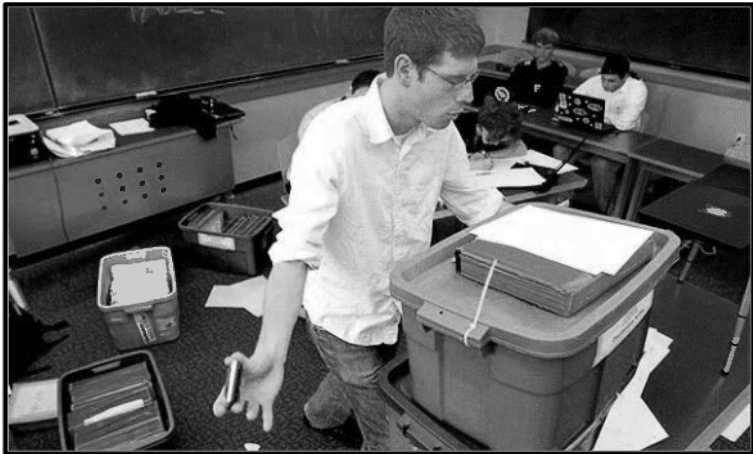
1986 – 1987 - Gone National – Coach Allan Loudon and Ross Smith

- Fall Debate Retreat (Fancy Gap)
- Wake Forest University (National Earlybird High School Invitational)
- Vanderbilt University (Earlybird Debate Tournament)
- Washington and Lee University (Washington and Lee Debates)
- University of Kentucky (Henry Clay Debates)
- Liberty University (Liberty Debates).
- Mercer University (Mercer debates)
- University of Louisville (Derby City Debates)
- Samford University (Sanford Debates)
- Wake Forest University (Franklin R. Shirley Dixie Classic)
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Tarheel Debates)
- University of Southern California (Alan Nichols debates)
- Cal State University at Fullerton (Winter in the Sun)
- West Georgia University (The Robert D. Tsinger Debates)
- Harvard University (Harvard Round Robin)
- Dartmouth College (Dartmouth Debates)
- US Naval Academy (US Naval Academy Debates)
- Northwestern University (Owen L. Coon Memorial)
- Ohio State University (Buckeye invitational)
- District VI Invitational Qualifier (Gatlinburg, TN)
- Illinois State University (National Debate Tournament)

1997-1998 - Another Decade – Patterns Hold

- Fall Debate Retreat (Fancy Gap, Virginia)
- Wake Forest University (National Earlybird Speech Tournament)
- University of South Carolina (7th Annual National Round Robin Debates)
- University of South Carolina (USC Earlybird Tournament)
- University of Northern Iowa (UNI Kick-Off Tournament)
- University of Kentucky (Henry Clay and Jefferson Davis Debates)

- 7. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (Tar Heel Debates)
- 8. American University (Capitol City Debates)
- 9. Liberty University Debate Tournament, Liberty Univ.,
- 10. University of Southern California (Alan Nichols Invitational)
- 11. Calif. State University-Long Beach (Winter at the Beach)
- 12. University of Redlands (West Coast Round Robin)
- 13. University of Missouri-Kansas City (Kansas City Classic)
- 14. William Jewell College (Georgia B. Bowman Debate Tournament)
- 15. State Univ. of West Georgia (Robert D. Tisinger Debates)
- 16. Baylor University (Glenn R. Capp Debates)
- 17. US Naval Academy (40th Annual Naval Academy Debates)
- 18. Northwestern University (Owen L. Coon invitational)
- 19. Univ. of Kansas (Donn W. Parson Heart of America)
- 20. Middle Tennessee State Univ (District VI Qualifying Tournament)
- 21. Northwestern University (Novice Nationals)
- 22. University of Utah (National Debate Tournament)



2014-2015 – More Teams & More
Coaches – Jarrod Atchison, Justin Green, Len Neighbors

- 1. Fall Debate Retreat, Fancy Gap, VA
- 2. Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA
- 3. Weber Round Robin, Ogden, UT
- 4. Weber Tournament, Ogden, UT
- 5. Kentucky Round Robin, Lexington, KY
- 6. University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY
- 7. Mary Washington College - Fredericksburg, VA
- 8. Samford Tournament, Homewood, AL
- 9. Harvard University – Cambridge, MA
- 10. George Mason Women’s Celebration Tournament, Washington, D.C.
- 11. Franklin Shirley Classic
- 12. Liberty University, Lynchburg, VA
- 13. West Coast #1 – University of Southern California
- 14. West Coast #2 – California State Fullerton
- 15. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD
- 16. University of Pittsburgh Round Robin, Pittsburgh, PA
- 17. Dartmouth College Round-Robin, NH.
- 18. University of Texas – Austin, TX
- 19. District 6, Atlanta, GA
- 20. American Debate Association National Championship
- 21. Cross-Examination Debate Association nationals,
- 22. National Debate Tournament, Univ. of Iowa
- 23. ACC Debate Championship, (Winston Salem, NC)



2020 – 2021 - Debate in the Online Pandemic Era – Atchison, Green & Amber Kelsie

- 1. Fall Debate Retreat (virtual)
- 2. Northwestern University (virtual)
- 3. Binghamton University (virtual)
- 4. University of Kentucky (virtual)
- 5. Harvard Round-Robin (virtual)
- 6. Wayne State University (virtual)
- 7. Gonzaga University (virtual)
- 8. Liberty University (virtual)
- 9. Shirley classic (virtual)
- 10. West Coast Swing Combined (virtual)
- 11. Dartmouth Round-Robin (virtual)
- 12. Northwestern 2 (virtual)
- 13. Mid-Atlantic Championship (virtual)
- 14. National Debate Tournament - University of Idaho/Harvard (virtual)
- 15. CEDA Nationals – West Virginia University (virtual)
- 16. ACC Debate Championship – (virtual)

The authors:

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