

Enslaved Connections with Davidson College: Elm Row and Oak Row Eumenean Hall and Philanthropic Hall

Designation Report Addendum
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Enslaved Black people were integral to the building and function of Davidson College in the years preceding Emancipation. According to Blodgett and Levering, “The college hired townspeople and slaves as servants and as day laborers repairing college buildings.”¹ The authors cite a college treasurer’s report from 1854 which noted fees paid for hiring slaves and day laborers for tasks including “fixing locks, laying a hearth, hauling rocks for well walls and ‘burning fluid’ for the chapel, painting Professor Hill’s blackboard, and assisting the steward.”² Faculty minutes from 1855 provided a detailed list of the responsibilities of enslaved or bonded Black servants:

1. First in the morning – make fires in the Chapel and recitation rooms
2. Making fires in students’ rooms
3. Carrying water to students’ rooms
4. Making beds and cleaning rooms of students. Carrying water to students’ rooms in the evening.

He is required to black boots and shoes for the occupants of the Halls on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and Saturdays, the blacking to be provided by the students.

He is not required to make fires for the students unless the wood is already cut and in their rooms.

Mr. Alexander agreed to board and furnish lodging for the Servant and employ him about his premises when not engaged in College duties.³

Elm Row and Oak Row

The first buildings at Davidson College—three dormitories, a steward’s hall, two faculty homes, and a chapel—undoubtedly were built with the contributions of enslaved Black persons. Trustees of Davidson College contracted with builder Samuel Lemly of Salisbury, his brother Jacob Lemly, and Henry Owen for the construction of these buildings. Over 250,000 bricks were

¹ Jan Blodgett and Ralph B. Levering, *One Town, Many Voices: A History of Davidson, North Carolina* (Davidson, NC: Davidson Historical Society, 2012), 12.

² Jan Blodgett and Ralph B. Levering, *One Town, Many Voices: A History of Davidson, North Carolina* (Davidson, NC: Davidson Historical Society, 2012), 12.

³ “Always Part of the Fabric: A Supplement, 1837-1865,” Davidson College Archives & Special Collections, Davidson College Library, <https://davidsonarchivesandspecialcollections.org/archives/digital-collections/always-part-of-fabric-supplement-3>, accessed June 13, 2024.

were procured from Mecklenburg County plantation owner John H. Caldwell.⁴

Samuel Lemly recorded 10 enslaved persons in his household in the 1830 U. S. Census and none in the 1840 U. S. Census. It is unclear whether any of the enslaved males—one between 10 and 23 and one between 36 and 54—were engaged in carpentry work. One of these enslaved men may have been blacksmith Simon Jefferson, who died in 1889 and worked up into his eighties.⁵ Blodgett and Levering found in college minutes that students were expelled from Davidson College for having “allegedly spent an evening enjoying ‘a general feast with Lemly’s Negroes’” in 1837.⁶ Student Thomas H. Hamilton mentioned either this occurrence or a similar event in a September 5, 1838, letter to his brother:

Our College still continues in flourishing state there were 83 students last session near 20 more than has ever been before. There were 7 suspended for misconduct during the session one near the commence for striking a fellow student over the head with a stick for little provocation which came near killing him. The others were all suspended at once and for the same offence, it is almost too abominable to relate. It was keeping company with negro women, the [sic] would go out several of them together after night to meet with the negroes.⁷

Most likely, any enslaved persons involved in the construction of Davidson College buildings were hired from area plantations. The decrease in enslaved persons recorded in the 1840 U. S. Census may have been due to the Lemley family relocating to Mississippi the following year—Samuel Lemly had partnered with Rowan County politician Charles Fisher in purchasing Cuba Plantation in 1836, and four years later Fisher sold his part to Lemly.⁸

John H. Caldwell recorded 15 enslaved persons in his household in the 1830 U. S. Census and 43 enslaved persons in the 1840 U. S. Census. He likely began his brick manufacturing enterprise after 1830, and many of the enslaved people listed in these records likely worked to make bricks for the Davidson College buildings.⁹

Eumenean Hall and Philanthropic Hall

Two literary societies were founded at Davidson College in its early years—the Polemic Debating Society, established in April 1837 and renamed the Eumenean Society the following year, and the Philanthropic Society in June 1837. They met in the chapel twice a week, but within a few years

⁴ Jan Blodgett and Ralph B. Levering, *One Town, Many Voices: A History of Davidson, North Carolina* (Davidson, NC: Davidson Historical Society, 2012), 8-10.

⁵ “Simon Jefferson,” *Carolina Watchman*, July 18, 1889.

⁶ Jan Blodgett and Ralph B. Levering, *One Town, Many Voices: A History of Davidson, North Carolina* (Davidson, NC: Davidson Historical Society, 2012), 21.

⁷ Thomas H. Hamilton, Letter to Brother, September 5, 1838, DC0116s, Hamilton, Thomas H., 1809-1874 (1840) Letters, 1835-1839, <https://davidsonarchivesandspecialcollections.org/archives/digital-collections/thomas-h-hamilton-letter-5-sep-1838/>, accessed June 13, 2024.

⁸ Fisher Family Papers, 1758-1896, finding aid, Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina, <https://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/00258/>, accessed June 9, 2024.

⁹ 1830 U. S. Census; 1840 U. S. Census.

these societies required their own facilities with a meeting room and library. Fundraising began in 1842, and construction began in 1849 on Eumenean Hall and Philanthropic Hall. According to the survey and research report for Eumenean Hall, the contractors for the two buildings were Lewis Dinkins and Dan Alexander, who served as stewards for Davidson College.¹⁰ In the college's early years, a steward was appointed to oversee manual labor of the students (a policy which ended in 1841), maintain the college property, and provide food, as Davidson College required students to board on campus until 1845. Thus, stewards were typically seasoned farmers who oversaw the work of enslaved laborers in the fields. Dan Alexander was steward from 1841 to 1843, and he was succeeded by Lewis Dinkins who filled the position through 1852.¹¹ The responsibility of the steward as a farmer overseeing labor was reflected in the slave schedule of the 1850 U. S. Census, as Dinkins was listed as owner of 21 enslaved persons:¹²

Male, age 32	Male, age 45	Male, age 27	Male, age 12
Male, age 8	Male, age 8 months	Female, age 100	Female, age 60
Female, age 45	Female, age 40	Female, age 35	Female, age 27
Female, age 17	Female, age 16	Female, age 15	Female, age 14
Female, age 9	Female, age 3	Female, age 2	Male, age 2
Female, age 23			

Students ate meals in Steward's Hall, and enslaved persons may have worked as cooks and servers in this facility. In 1857 Ann Holmes Brown was appointed the first woman steward for Davidson College. The position had reduced in responsibility and was now responsible for the school's dining hall. The 1860 U. S. Census listed eleven people enslaved by Ann Brown:

Female, age 60	Female, age 50	Female, age 35	Female, age 24
Female, age 17	Female, age 10	Female, age 8 months	Male, age 20
Male, age 10*	Male, age 7	Male, age 4	

*Listed as Mulatto

Ann Brown served as steward through 1869. Her daughter Elizabeth was married to Professor Elijah Frink Rockwell, and when he left Davidson College to help found the Concord Female College in Statesville his aged mother-in-law moved with the family.

Additional Enslaved Connections

Rev. Robert Hall Morrison, first president of Davidson College, was said to have highly valued the advice of enslaved woman "aunt **Mary**."¹³ Mary, her husband **Bagwell**, and their four sons came with the Morrises to Davidson in 1837.¹⁴

¹⁰ Mary Beaty, *A History of Davidson College* (Davidson, NC: Briarpatch Press, 1988), 42, 46.

¹¹ Dinkins also operated a store in town from 1848 until the 1850s. The property later became the Helper Hotel. "Stewards," Davidson College Archives & Special Collections, <https://davidsonarchivesandspecialcollections.org/archives/encyclopedia/stewards>, accessed June 10, 2024.

¹² 1850 U. S. Census Slave Schedule, Davidson, Deweese Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, n.p.

¹³ Mary Rice Lacy, Letter to Bess Lacy Dewey, January 2, 1857, Lacy Family Papers, Davidson College Archives, cited in Blodgett and Levering, 21.

The 1850 U. S. Census recorded several enslaved people in the household of college president Rev. Dr. Samuel Williamson:¹⁵

Rev. Dr. Samuel Williamson

Male, age 42	Male, age 29	Male, age 28	Male, age 19
Male, age 12	Male, age 10	Male, age 8	Male, age 7
Male, age 4	Female, age 42	Female, age 60	Female, age 38
Female, age 24	Female, age 18	Female, age 17	Female, age 11
Female, age 9	Female, age 2	Female, age 18 months	

John D. Williamson, student

Male, age 50	Male, age 48	Male, age 47	Male, age 32
Male, age 35	Male, age 25	Male, age 20	Male, age 11
Male, age 15	Male, age 8	Male, age 5	Male, age 3
Female, age 85	Female, age 30	Female, age 33	Female, age 35
Female, age 38	Female, age 36*	Female, age 26*	Female, age 24*
Female, age 22*	Female, age 25	Female, age 14	Female, age 13
Female, age 5	Female, age 6		

*Listed as Mulatto

Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, professor of languages, enslaved nine people:¹⁶

Male, age 21	Male, age 10	Female, age 53	Female, age 41
Female, age 41	Female, age 25	Female, age 18	Female, age 7
Female, age 1 month			

Stewards in the 1850s included Robert Alexander (ca. 1854-1855 and 1855-1857) and Thomas W. Sparrow (1855-1857). Sparrow was recorded as an enslaver in both the 1850 and 1860 U. S. Censuses:¹⁷

1850

Female, age 45	Female, age 8	Male, age 60	Male, age 30
Male, age 12	Female, age 6	Female, age 5*	Female, age 11 months
Female, age 35	Female, age 20*		

1860

Female, age 60*	Male, age 35	Male, age 25	Male, age 17
Female, age 25	Female, age 17	Male, age 14	Male, age 3
Male, age 6 months			

¹⁴ “Always Part of the Fabric: A Supplement, 1837-1865,” Davidson College Archives & Special Collections, Davidson College Library, <https://davidsonarchivesandspecialcollections.org/archives/digital-collections/always-part-of-fabric-supplement-3>, accessed June 13, 2024.

¹⁵ 1850 U. S. Census Slave Schedule, Davidson, Deweese Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, n.p.

¹⁶ 1850 U. S. Census Slave Schedule, Davidson, Deweese Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, n.p.

¹⁷ 1850 U. S. Census Slave Schedule, Davidson, Deweese Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, n.p.; 1860 U. S. Census Slave Schedule, Western Division, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, p. 27.

*Listed as Mulatto

Rev. Drury Lacy succeeded Rev. Dr. Williamson in 1855 and served as college president for five years. Personal letters from his wife Mary Rice Lacy show that the family used enslaved labor as domestic staff and farm labor. As she wrote to her stepdaughter Bess Lacy Dewey in January 1857,

We find [that] living in this country we must conform to the ways of the people and buy our own servants. [...] I had my mind set upon a girl belonging to the Torrence estate, about twelve or thirteen and thinking we would get her or some other one...the girl was bid up to forty nine dollars and fifty cents [and] he let her go...maybe you could hear of some child [free] that we could have bound as you have Lizzie, rather older than she it; or maybe there might be one to hire privately from ten to fifteen that we might on more reasonable terms.¹⁸

In other letters, Mary Lacy named enslaved women in their household as “Aunt **Amy**” and “Aunt **Maria**.” Older enslaved women were typically called by the term.¹⁹ In a letter dated December 12, 1858, Mary mentioned two additional enslaved people, **Priscilla** and **Susan**, writing,

We mean to keep Priscilla, but are disappointed about the little girl we expected to get. We shall have another hunt for one, I reckon in another year Susan will be large enough to do without hiring.²⁰

In an undated letter from 1859, Mary reported “a black girl” was among the people who were called to join the church during a service.²¹ “Our black baby has been right sick, but he is getting well without any Doctor either,” wrote Mary in July 1859; the child may have died before the 1860 U. S. Census.²²

Like the Lacys, many Davidson College professors were enslavers or benefited from enslaved labor. Three professors were recorded in the Slave Schedule of the 1860 U. S. Census:²³

Rev. Elijah Frink Rockwell, professor of languages

Male, age 50 Female, age 36* Female, age 13

Alexander McKeever, professor of mathematics

Female, age 35 Female, age 16 Female, age 10 Male, age 5
Male, age 3 months

¹⁸ Mary Rice Lacy, Letter to Bess Lacy Dewey, January 2, 1857, Lacy Family Papers, Davidson College Archives, cited in Blodgett and Levering, 22.

¹⁹ Mary Rice Lacy, Letter to Bess Lacy Dewey, August 6, 1856, Lacy Family Papers, Davidson College Archives, cited in Blodgett and Levering, 21.

²⁰ Mary Lacy, Letter to Bess Lacy Dewey, December 12, 1858, Kate Donahoo, trans., “The Mary Lacy Papers,” <https://his306sp17blog.rosestrelau.com/uncategorized/december-12-1858/>, accessed June 13, 2024.

²¹ Mary Lacy, Letter to Bess Lacy Dewey, July 15, 1859, Carlina Green, trans., “The Mary Lacy Papers,” <https://his306sp17blog.rosestrelau.com/uncategorized/july-15th-1859/>, accessed June 13, 2024.

²² Mary Lacy, Letter to Bess Lacy Dewey, December 12, 1858, Kate Donahoo, trans., “The Mary Lacy Papers,” <https://his306sp17blog.rosestrelau.com/uncategorized/december-12-1858/>, accessed June 13, 2024.

²³ 1860 U. S. Census Slave Schedule, Western Division, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, p. 27-28.

John A. Leland, professor of natural philosophy

Female, age 60*

Male, age 32

Female, age 28

Female, age 18

Female, age 2

Male, age 2 months

*Listed as Mulatto

June, who was enslaved by Rev. Rockwell, joined the college church. She may have been the 36-year-old woman listed in the 1860 census.²⁴

After Emancipation, Black residents of Davidson continued to work at the college. **Amos Caldwell** had been enslaved by Professor John Rennie Blake, worked to repair college buildings. However, the college had difficulty hiring service staff among the former slaves, and many Black residents found work elsewhere.²⁵ Two men are listed in the 1870 U. S. Census as “waiters at college,” likely working in Steward’s Hall—**Robert Rockwell**, age 21, and **Alex Helper**, age 30.²⁶ Robert Rockwell was born around 1849 in North Carolina. He was married to Mary, who was aged 18. Unfortunately, Rockwell may have died by 1887, when a Mary Rockwell married Joe Falls in Iredell County.

Alex Helper was born around 1840 in North Carolina and was likely enslaved by the Helper family. In 1870 he was either married to or cohabitated with Adeline White Helper, who was born around 1828. She had children from a previous marriage or relationship—**Sarah White**, aged 20; **Alice White**, aged 18 and employed as a domestic servant; Ella White, aged 3; and Frank White, aged 6. However, there is a bit of confusion as Adeline and Alex are listed twice in the census, with the second listing right after the household of H. P. Helper.²⁷ The Steward Hall closed in 1876 due to lack of patronage, but Alex continued in service to the student—a Davidson resident remembered that Alex “waited on the boys around the College.”²⁸ The October 1892 edition of the *Davidson Monthly* noted the African Americans, which included Alex Helper, who were allowed on the college campus that school term.²⁹ In 1889, Alex was charged with retailing liquor without a license and found not guilty. Adeline died in 1902, and Alex passed away in 1912. Though the deed lists Alex as the purchaser, it was Adeline who bought a 0.25-acre lot in Davidson from W. A. Mock in 1874 and had erected upon it a small two-room house. This property was subject of a lawsuit filed by Adeline’s heirs soon after her death. Mary Harris, who lived with Alex as a housekeeper after Adeline’s death, took advantage of the aged man and had him deed her the property a few months before he passed. Mary refused to leave the house, and the heirs filed suit. Harris won the suit, as

²⁴ Blodgett and Levering, 20.

²⁵ Blodgett and Levering, 38, 47.

²⁶ 1870 U. S. Census, Davidson College, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, p. 13.

²⁷ 1870 U. S. Census, Davidson College, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, p. 20.

²⁸ Statement of Case on Appeal, *White et. al. vs. Mary Harris*, Mecklenburg County Superior Court, November 1913.

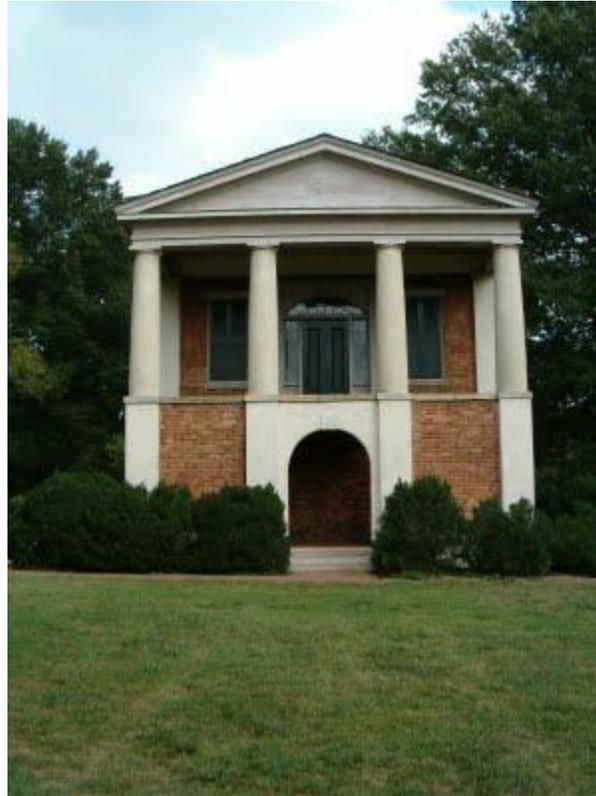
²⁹ “Always Part of the Fabric: A Supplement, 1865-1900,” Davidson College Archives & Special Collections, Davidson College Library, <https://davidsonarchivesandspecialcollections.org/archives/digital-collections/always-part-of-fabric-supplement-4>, accessed June 13, 2024.

the deed was in Alex Helper's name and the White family had allowed him to remain in the house until his death, and the appeal was dismissed.³⁰

³⁰ "A Case of 'Retailing,'" *Charlotte Observer*, October 25, 1889; Mecklenburg County Old Deed Book 13, Page 65; Mecklenburg County Deed Book 290, Page 280; "Heirs Seek to Recover Land," *Charlotte Evening Chronicle*, September 20, 1912.

Davidson College: Philanthropic Hall

From the Nomination Form for the National Register of Historic Places, Nov. 29, 1971



Like the companion structure it faces (Eumenean Hall), Philanthropic Hall is a small but strikingly monumental two-story rectangular brick building three bays wide and three bays long, with the second level expressed as a piano nobile. A handsome prostyle tetrastyle portico dominates the main (northwest) facade. The brick walls are laid in both [Flemish and common bonds](#), with Flemish bond employed on the sides and upper section of the main facade, and common on the rear and the lower portion of the facade.

At the first level, the main facade is divided by four plain, heavy stuccoed brick piers that rise from slightly projecting bases, and support the [Doric columns](#) above. The two flanking bays at the first level are filled with a brick screen wall above a high stuccoed water table. The central bay is of brick recently covered with stucco and features a large, open roundheaded arched entrance accented only by a plain keystone, inscribed "Philanthropic Hall, 1837." This entrance provides access to the concealed stair that rises on each side behind the brick screen walls in two flights to a central entrance landing on the floor above.

At the second level, which is separated from the first by a granite stringer, a massive column rises above each of the four piers. Corresponding full-height corner pilasters with simple molded caps occur at each end of the facade. The tympanum of the well-proportioned pediment is covered with horizontal flush weatherboards. The main central entrance, located at this level, consists of a double door, each leaf marked by a long flat panel, flanked by ten-pane [sidelights](#) above small flat panels. A large [fanlight](#) extends over the door and sidelights. The entire entrance is framed by wide fluted pilaster strips with rounder corner blocks supporting a lintel marked by a central rectangular panel containing a Greek fret pattern. Flanking the entrance are large windows containing [six-over-nine sash](#) and featuring stone sills and wooden lintels surmounted by a row of headers. They are fitted with louvered blinds.

The sides of the building are divided into three bays by full-height stuccoed pilasters that repeat the design of the corner pilasters. The head of an iron tie rod running through the building is visible in each pilaster. Each bay is marked at both levels by windows like those flanking the main entrance. In the northeast side is a central basement entrance with a two-light [transom](#) and a granite stoop. The rear of the building is not pedimented, but the cornice returns slightly. Dominating this facade is a fine Palladian window at the main level. The two narrow windows in the basement have been bricked up, and an entrance has been added. The roof at the rear is pierced by two interior brick chimneys that flank the Palladian window.

The main floor of Philanthropic Hall houses one large hall, which is ornamented with fine classical trim. It is bounded by a wide molded baseboard and a delicate plaster cornice. A large plaster medallion containing concentric rings of acanthus, rosebud and palmetto motifs, located in the center of the ceiling, reappears in quarter sections in the corners of the room. The outer acanthus ring of the quarter section carries around the room in front of the molded cornice. Suspended from the medallion is a crystal chandelier, made in France and exhibited in the New York Crystal Palace in 1853. The plain chimney breasts project slightly into the room on either side of the Palladian window, which is framed, like the other windows, with a simple molded architrave.

During its 1956 conversion to office use, the basement interior was apparently completely renovated. The present Greek Revival mantel and base-board adorned with tiny dentils are not original.

From the earliest days of Davidson College until the turn of the twentieth century, student life and government centered around two debating groups, the Eumenean and Philanthropic societies.

The Concord Presbytery voted to establish an institution of higher learning in western North Carolina on March 12, 1835; on August 25 the presbytery resolved to purchase two tracts of land in Mecklenburg County from William L. Davidson; and on the following day they voted to name the school Davidson College in honor of Davidson's father, William Davidson, a Revolutionary War hero. The college began exercises March 1, 1837, and by the end of that year a number of buildings had been constructed on the new campus.



Less than four months after the college opened, Philanthropic (familiarily called "Phi") Society held its first meeting (June 22), and within the first year had enrolled thirty members. For many years most meetings of the organization were held in a room in the Chapel. The two societies, secret and formal in nature, were primarily debating organizations, but they had a much more important influence than their avowed purpose might suggest. Society rules were very strict about the behavior of their members, imposing fines for fighting, swearing, intoxication, or "lying to the faculty." There were "vigilance committees" for reporting offenses. Since nearly all students were members of one society or the other, "student government really dates from the beginning," with the regulation of behavior coming from the two societies. It is said that "around the two halls centered college loyalty and affection." They provided excellent libraries and financed almost all the annual commencement activities.

In November, 1842, Eumenean members decided to erect a hall of their own, and in January of the following year members of the "Phi," also wishing to construct their own building, met with them to confer about the design of the two buildings. Despite long rivalry between the two societies, a spirit of cooperation accompanied the planning and construction of the hall. It was decided that "each Society should act independently, but that the halls should be 'alike in size, material, and magnificence,' and cost \$1,500 apiece." Sites were selected December 14, 1848, and construction began soon afterward. The two halls were designed to complete the original open-ended quadrangle plan of the campus. Eumenean on the west and Philanthropic on the east are two-story pavilions with tetrastyle pedimented porticos. Their design as well as their position at the end of the quadrangle, with one-story dormitory "rows" between them and the axial Chapel, gave the campus an appearance similar to the more elaborate quadrangle at the University of Virginia, designed by Thomas Jefferson.

Philanthropic Hall was dedicated on February 16, 1850, with an address by the Reverend W. W. Pharr. Once the building was completed, considerable efforts and money were expended to furnish it suitably. A local innkeeper, Mr. H. P. Helper, was dispatched to New York to purchase furniture for the Philanthropic Hall, and he was instructed "not to get red curtains in any shape or form." On April 8, 1854, a "committee of correspondence" was asked to write to Columbia and request a Mr. Standly "to purches for us a chandelier suitable for this hall." On June 3, the society minutes recorded that the money for the chandelier was being sent to Columbia, and two weeks later a bill to a Mr. McNeely "for putting up our chandelier" was to be paid. It is said that the chandelier was made in France, a duplicate of the one under which Napoleon III was married to Eugenie de Montigi in 1853. According to an 1876 account, the duplicate was "exhibited at the Royal Palace [probably the Great Exhibition in the Crystal Palace] in London in 1851, and afterwards sent to New York and exhibited there in the Crystal Palace in 1853." This latter exhibition failed, and the chandelier (which still hangs in "Phi" Hall was one of the items sold to pay off debts.

The two societies continued to dominate student life, although the Civil War brought a lengthy "adjournment sine die." The post-war difficulties of University of North Carolina led to its students being dispersed all over state. Some came to Davidson in the fall of 1868, and a number of them joined the Philanthropic Society and "at once set about its rehabilitation, with a new and ampler constitution and laws modeled after those of the Dialectic Society to which they had belonged at the University. The Society at once took on new life and influence in the student-body."

The revitalized societies flourished after the war but toward the end of the century their dominance of the student body began to wane somewhat. The colors of the two

societies -- pink (Eumenean) and blue (Philanthropic)--had always combined to make the school colors, but in 1895 the students voted to adopt crimson and black as Davidson's official colors. Debating had long been the exclusive territory of the societies, but in 1907 Davidson students began taking part in intercollegiate debating. During the nineteenth century nearly all students had belonged to one of the societies, but by 1920 the members of the two societies included only thirty-five percent of the students. In the twentieth century, a wider variety of organizations have given student life a greater diversity. The two societies no longer run campus affairs, but they continue to use their original halls as literary societies. In 1956 Philanthropic Hall was restored and remodeled.

Philanthropic Hall is one of the primary landmarks of the Davidson College campus. Built by a society that played a dominant role in the college from its founding, the structure has been used continuously for its original purpose. The wisdom of the early building committee in stipulating that there be a degree of freedom in the details of the two halls but that they be "alike in size and magnificence" is displayed in the pleasing relationship of the two facing buildings that complete the original quadrangle. Like its companion structure, Philanthropic Hall exhibits the subtle play of simple massive, classically-derived forms that characterize the best of the Greek Revival style. In size and basic configuration it is like Eumenean Hall, but differences in detail introduce a satisfying degree of variation.