
JOINING THE SOCIETIES

TOWARDS VIRTUE,



LIBERTY, & KNOWLEDGE

A Guide
to Petitioning the
Dialectic and
Philanthropic Societies

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The Petitioning Process	3
A Petitioning Timeline	5
All about the Constitution	6
All about Societal History	9
Additional Information	14
All About Portraits	15
Bonus Section	21
Additional Resources	22

THE PETITIONING PROCESS

Purpose of Petitioning

The purpose of formally petitioning the Societies for membership is to allow petitioners to demonstrate a genuine zeal for the Societies and their purpose. All of the following information in this guide is designed to help petitioners through the process, but knowledge of information presented in this guide is not a guarantee of a petitioner's acceptance into the Societies. Above all, petitioners must show a dedicated commitment to the Societies that will continue even after acceptance.

Guide to Petitioning

Petitioners shall read the "Guide to Petitioning the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies" as mandated by the General Statutes of the Societies.

Attendance

Petitioners shall attend at least three (3) meetings, including their petitioning meeting and the meeting immediately prior to it, within the six (6) weeks prior to, and inclusive of, their petition. Petitioners shall be present for the entirety of at least one (1) of these meetings. Guests are always welcome to join the senators at Linda's after the meetings, and at any social events.

Speeches Prior to Petitioning

Petitioners shall speak on at least two (2) occasions before, and not inclusive of, their petitioning speech. One of these occasions shall be in debate during the meeting's program.

Sponsorship

It is the responsibility of petitioners to express their interest in joining the Societies by approaching a senator about sponsorship; senators do NOT approach guests offering to be their sponsor. Petitioners should be careful in selecting a sponsor as the sponsor will be responsible for helping them prepare for their big night. Petitioners shall meet with their sponsor at least three (3) days prior

to their petition. At this meeting, they shall discuss the topic of their petitioning speech with their sponsor.

Petitioners must provide the following information, which the sponsor will present to the rest of the Societies:

- local address
- hometown, places of residence
- high school
- year and major
- high school and college activities
- hobbies
- previous speech or debate experience, if any
- reason for petitioning
- what the petitioner hopes to offer the Societies
- what the petitioner plans to gain from the Societies
- number of Joint Senate meetings attended (must be at least 3, inclusive of the petition meeting)
- which debates the petitioner has spoken in (it is helpful to know which side the petitioner took)
- any PPMAs the petitioner has given, and appropriate details to refresh senators' memories
- extent of the petitioner's social interactions with current senators, including any participation in service activities for the Societies

Petitioning Speech

Petitioners shall speak on a topic that is important to them. Their speech must include a clear, well-stated thesis, and an argument for this thesis. Petitioners shall be knowledgeable on their topic and be ready to defend their position. Creativity is encouraged.

Please include the following in the heading of your petitioning speech: *name; county, state, or country of origin; and society that you are petitioning.*

The **ONLY** thing the petitioner may bring up with them when they speak is their speech. **NO** seating charts; **NO** visual aids for the portraits; **NO** notes.

AFTER the speech, there will be a question and answer session of indeterminable length (although it is generally known to last approximately twenty to thirty minutes). The purpose of this session is to challenge petitioners to defend their speech and to speak on other

aspects of the topic at hand. It will also consist of questions regarding DiPhi and personal questions. No matter what the question, petitioners must always answer fully. “Yes”/ “No”/ “I don’t know” answers are unacceptable. If petitioners do not know the answer, they must be creative.

A P ETITIONING T IMELINE



First Things First

The first step in the petitioning process is deciding which society you wish to join and who will be your sponsor. Historically, if you’re from North Carolina, your hometown should decide this for you. If you’re from anywhere east of Orange County, you would belong with the Phi’s; west of Orange County would belong with Di’s. If you’re from Orange County or out-of-state, you would get to choose. As of 2012, you have the option to choose either society regardless of your origins. Once you’ve chosen a society, you’ll need to pick an active Senator in this society to be your sponsor.

Your sponsor will guide you through the petition process and tell you everything you need to know, but you’ll have to work with them to schedule meetings which work for both of you.

Preparation

Through your meetings with your sponsor and your own planning, you should begin to gather a working knowledge of the history and operation of DiPhi along with what you feel you would like to make a speech about on the night of your petition. You should also set a date for your petition: some Monday a few weeks in the future. During these weeks, you should make a point to speak a few more times in regular DiPhi meetings and introduce yourself to ALL the Senators. This will help you satisfy the requirements that you speak at least two (2) times before your petitioning speech and that you know the names of all active Senators. Also try to get to know senators better by going to social events and special meetings.

Week of Your Petition

You should try to have your speech for the night of the petition done as far ahead of time as possible. Your sponsor can look over it and give you feedback about what would be better said in other ways. Also, this allows you time to practice giving the speech, which will help you work out the timing and allow you to look up more during your speech. On top of preparations for your speech, you should spend a fair amount of time studying the history and the Constitution of DiPhi because you'll need to answer questions about those following your speech.

Petition Night

Get to the Di early so you aren't worried about it. Wait through the debate and PPMAs. When everyone is done speaking, stand up and say: "Mr./Madam President, at this time I request the honor of petitioning the Dialectic/Philanthropic Society for membership." Walk up, hand copies of your speech to both the critic and the clerk (without stepping on the dais), and give your speech from the podium. After your speech, you will answer questions about your argument for about five to ten minutes. After that, you'll answer questions about DiPhi and its history for about five to ten minutes, and then you'll be asked random questions for about five to ten minutes. Then you wait outside while the Senators deliberate about your petition. You'll receive a message sometime in the upcoming week about your acceptance or rejection.

ALL ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION



Overview

While petitioners are not expected to memorize and quote the entire Joint Senate Constitution, it can be very helpful look over the document, taking note particularly of Article II because it deals with membership. However, know that most of the important information from the Constitution for petitioning is already contained within this guide. It also may be useful to peruse the Joint Senate Code as well as the constitution of the society you are petitioning. The Code contains a set of rules secondary to the Constitution.

The Preamble

The only part of the Constitution that petitioners are expected to know from memory is the Preamble. Petitioners should understand the purposes of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies stated here, and know which are most important to them:

WE, the members of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, in order to promote the ideals of our Societies; namely
to stimulate and advance interest in parliamentary discussion, to encourage public speaking, culture, and the arts,
to facilitate a free interchange of ideas, to encourage rational thought,
to promote the welfare of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and
to promote the study of the history of this University,
do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Joint Senate of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies.

Officers

Petitioners should know the offices of the Joint Senate, which duties are associated with them, which current Senators hold them, and the order of succession. The following is a list of the offices in order of succession with a general statement of their duties:

Joint Senate President: runs the meeting, breaks tie votes, serves as an ex officio member of the DiPhi Foundation

President Pro Tempore: fills in for the President if needed, acts as the Constitutional scholar for the Societies, serves as chair of Executive Committee

Critic : serves as chair of the Programs Committee and manages the debate schedule, critiques speeches (the critic does not critique guest speeches)

Clerk: responsible for recording the minutes from each meeting and delivering acceptance/ rejection letters; the clerk does not pay dues

Treasurer: collects dues from senators, maintains the Societies' finances, serves on the Finance Committee

Sergeant at Arms : responsible for cataloging the portrait collection each semester, in charge of the roll book, tasked with keeping order during meetings, and maintaining the Societies' properties

Historian: responsible for archiving minutes in the archives, organizing the Kemp Plummer Battle lecture, the Mangum Medal competition, and the Centennial and Bicentennial debates

Officers Outside of the Line of Succession

Di President : serves as president of the Dialectic Senate, leads the Dialectic Caucus prior to elections, serves as an ex-officio member on the DiPhi Foundation

Phi President : serves as president of the Philanthropic Assembly, leads the Philanthropic Caucus, serves as an ex-officio member on the DiPhi Foundation

Individual Society Officers : each society also has a set of officers who fulfill their duties mainly during the individual caucus of that society; a list of these officers can be found in the individual Society constitutions.

Procedure and Voting

Petitioners should also know some general facts about procedure and voting. A quorum of the **majority** of active senators is required for any business to be conducted at a meeting. A **two-thirds majority** vote of the senators present at two consecutive meetings is required for the passage of a constitutional amendment. Election to an office requires a **simple majority** vote by secret ballot of the senators present at the election. The acceptance of a petitioner requires a **two-thirds majority** vote by secret ballot of the senators present at the petition. A **two-thirds majority** vote is required for graduation from the Societies as well. The expulsion of a senator requires a **two-thirds majority** vote of **all** active senators.

A **main motion** is the procedural way to bring new business before the Joint Senate. To make a main motion, a Senator will say "I move..." and then state the business being put forward. For the Joint Senate to consider this motion, it requires there to be a second. To **amend** a main motion, a Senator will say "I move to amend the main motion..." and then state what portion of the motion they would like to change. This also requires a second.

Constitutionally Mandated Committees

Constitutional Committee: composes and endorses necessary amendments (led by President Pro Tempore)

Executive Committee: consists of all Joint Senate Officers; discusses administrative Societal issues (led by President Pro Tempore)

Finance Committee: proposes the budget and deals with finance issues (the Treasurer must serve as a member but cannot be chair)

Membership Committee: recruits new guests and improves the quality of the petitioning process

Programs Committee: produces a debate schedule (led by Critic)

Social Committee: coordinates all social events

Committees Not Mandated by the Constitution

December/April Committee: organizes the December/April

Graduation Committee: plans the graduation ceremony

Greats Committee: coordinates Poe by Candlelight and other literary events

ALL ABOUT SOCIETAL HISTORY



Mottos

Petitioners should know all three mottos in English and Latin. Pay close attention to pronunciation. Also remember that “Phīlanthropic” and “Phī” ALWAYS have a long initial “i.”

Joint Senate Motto: *Ad Virtutem, Libertatem, Scientiamque* [ADD weer-TOO-tem lee-bear-TAW-tem ski -en-tee-AWM-quay], which means “Towards Virtue, Liberty, and Knowledge”

Di Society Motto: *Virtus et Scientia* [WEER-toose ET ski -EN-tee-uh], meaning “Virtue and Knowledge”

Phi Society Motto: *Virtus, Libertas, et Scientia* [WEER-toose lee-BEAR-taws ET ski -EN-tee-uh], meaning “Virtue, Liberty, and Knowledge”

The original name of the Society: The Debating Society

When the Debating Society was formed: June 3, 1795

First President of the Debating Society: James Mebane (Di)

When the Debating Society split: A motion was made June 25, 1795 to split. The actual split on July 2 created the Concord Society.

First President of the Concord Society: David Gillespie

When the Societies’ names changed: After working for about a year it occurred to the members of both Societies that the original names were not of sufficient dignity. Accordingly, on August 25, 1796, the name Debating was changed into its Greek equivalent, Dialectic (from *διαλεκτικός*). Four days later, on August 29, 1796, the Greek Philanthropic (from *φιλαθρωπικός*) replaced Concord.

When the Di and Phi Societies re-merged: May 19, 1959

Who built the rostrum and the desks on the dais: Thomas Day (1801-1861), master craftsman and free Black Virginian.

DiPhi’s Colors

The trim of the Di Chamber is light blue, symbolizing excellence, and the trim of the Phi chamber is white, symbolizing purity. These colors are the official society colors and are the origin of “Carolina Blue and White.” Carolina’s colors began as emblems of factional division between the members of the Di and Phi Societies.

The Di decided to put blue ribbons on their diplomas, which are given to graduates in addition to the University’s diplomas. In addition to blue standing for honor, blue ribbons were the universal symbol for excellence in agricultural regions like North Carolina. The Di prided itself on excellence. The Phi chose white ribbons, indicative of truth and virtue, for its diplomas.

When intercollegiate football began in the 1880s, the team members noticed the school colors worn by schools like Virginia and Wake Forest. They wanted similar identification as Carolina students. They adopted the Societies' light blue and white, signifying that students of both the Di and Phi were on the team and supported it to victory.

Difference Between Dis and Phis

After the split, the two organizations were soon locked in heated competition in all facets of campus life. They especially competed for new members. Di's and Phi's would ride out to meet promising students arriving in Chapel Hill to influence their choice of Society. This competition became so fierce that duels were fought. The trustees of the University quelled this practice of cajoling prospective members around 1850 by formalizing a dividing line that the Societies had unofficially observed for years. Students from east of Orange County were Phi's and students from west of Orange County were Di's. Students from Orange County and those from out of state could choose their Society.

Students were required to be members of either the Di or the Phi until 1889, when the University allowed students to choose not to be in either society. Students who were not members were not allowed to live in University housing until then.

As of 2012, petitioners are allowed to petition either society.

The Title of "Senator"

In the 1920s, the Phi became an "Assembly" and called its members representatives. The Dialectic Society previously had been called a "Senate." Although most of the practices taken from the State Legislature at that time have since been abandoned, members of the Societies (whether Di or Phi) now call each other "Senator."

Burial Plots

The Societies established the first burial plots contained in the Old Chapel Hill Cemetery. The Societies provided these plots for members who died while at the University, since sending bodies home was not practical. Each society has a separate plot with gothic fencing. The Phi plot has six monuments while the Di plot has five.

Restrictions on Senators

Senators are not allowed to walk on McCorkle place. The official reason is reverence and respect for the resting place of the first president of the University, Joseph Caldwell. It is at an unknown location. Senators are also not allowed to step onto the dais during a meeting without permission from the Joint Senate President.

DiPhi's Influence on the Library

The Societies' interest and support for books and literature comes in the very first expenditure made. Following the Civil War and Reconstruction, the two Societies merged their collections with the University to form the modern UNC Library in 1886. By then, each group owned more than 10,000 volumes, which was much larger than the University library. DiPhi started the library, and now all books in the library say "Endowed by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies."

First Women in DiPhi

The first women to join either society were Beatrice Crisfield, Katherine P. Wells and Virginia Douglas. They were inducted into the Phi Society on April 29, 1930. The Di Society inducted Mary L. Williams and Ruth Covington (later Roberts) on October 3, 1933.

Margaret Evans (later Lerche) was the first woman to preside over either society when she was elected President of the Di in 1938. Marian Igo became the first woman elected to the equivalent office in the Phi in 1940.

Evans led a cryptography team during WWII and received her doctorate from the University with a dissertation on the life and career of Archibald Murphey. Igo became a social worker.

DiPhi, the Confederacy, and White Supremacy

The long history of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies gives us much to celebrate. However, the racist history of the United States and North Carolina is present within the history of the Societies. Many members of DiPhi owned slaves, served in the Confederate military, or otherwise propagated white supremacy. Some of these men have their likenesses represented in the Societies' portrait collection, some of which are currently displayed in the chambers. We reject the racist ideologies these men supported.

Nevertheless, in keeping with the Societies' constitutional ideal of promoting "the study of the history of this University," petitioners should know about the following individuals in our portrait collection:

Charles B. Aycock (Phi): Governor of NC known for his support of public education; involved in the 1898 Wilmington race riot before his governorship

Paul Cameron (Di): owned the greatest number of slaves in NC; contributed funds to reopen the university after the Civil War

Bryan Grimes (Phi): Major General, CSA

J. Johnston Pettigrew (Phi): professor, US Naval Observatory; CSA Brigadier General who led one of the brigades in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg and was mortally wounded at the Battle of Falling Waters

Thomas Ruffin (Di): associate justice of the NC Supreme Court who authored the decision for *North Carolina v. Mann* (1829), where the court ruled that masters had "absolute" power over their slaves; later chief justice

Alfred M. Scales (Di): Brigadier General, CSA; Governor of NC

The President's Exclusive Accessories

The practice of wearing hats in the Societies, as is permitted in the English Parliament, was forbidden. The President, however, of at least one Society (Dialectic) was after some years required to preside with a hat on, often a high-crowned beaver hat borrowed for the purpose. The Joint - Senate President is now the only member allowed to wear a hat during the meeting. The President is also the only member allowed to carry a cane, which is used to maintain decorum. Allegedly, Senators once caned a member of the opposite society who was spying on a meeting. Thereafter, only the president could carry a cane at a meeting.

DiPhi's Further Influence on the Campus

The Societies created what became the General Alumni Association, the *Yakety-Yack* (yearbook), the University Magazine (which became the *Carolina Quarterly*), the Honor System, and many of the academic schools (School of Media and Journalism, for example). The Societies also originally published the *White and Blue* in 1894 as a rival newspaper to the *Tar Heel* (now the *Daily Tar Heel*). For several semesters it fiercely competed for the subscriptions of the several hundred students, providing a view "less biased" by fraternities and the athletic association.

The Di v. Phi Election

In the 1852 national presidential election, both the vice-presidential candidates were DiPhi alumni. William Alexander Graham was a Di and William R. King, who won with president Franklin Pierce, was his rival from the Phi.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



What DiPhi does in addition to the debates:

The *White and Blue* is an occasional publication of the Societies. It reflects the eclectic interests of the Senators. Found within its pages are fiction, political commentary, history, poetry, reviews, and anything else the Societies see fit to print. It also exists as a blog.

The Mangum Medal is the oldest student-given award at UNC. It is the Chancellor's Award for oratory, given each year to a graduating senior. This award is managed by the Societies.

The December is a white-tie affair, the Societies' formal winter ball.

The April is the Societies' semi-formal spring dance.

The Century Debates are formal debates that pit the Di against the Phi on a question debated one hundred years ago, in the case of the Centennial Debate (held in the Fall), or two hundred years ago, as in the Bicentennial Debate (held in the Spring).

The Kemp Plummer Battle Lecture is a formal lecture which seeks to enlighten the University community regarding its past, traditionally given on the evening of University Day.

The Chambers

The Monday meetings take place in the Di chambers. No food is allowed in the Di. The Phi is where social events like formal receptions, the December, and the April are held.

The chamber plans supposedly contain Freemasonic influence, since both face East, the desks on the dais are arranged as an equilateral triangle, and the President is three steps above Senators.

The DiPhi Foundation

Established July 9, 1974 as a non -profit corporation to preserve, maintain, restore and enhance the properties of the Societies. It operates as the legal arm of the Societies and holds the legal titles to the portrait collection, furnishings, and other items of value. There are fifteen members, three of which are ex-officio, current Society members: the Joint Senate President, the Dialectic Society President, and the Philanthropic Society President. Other members, alumni Senators, serve in rotating four-year terms.

ALL ABOUT PORTRAITS



The Collection

DiPhi has one of the largest privately-owned portrait collections in the Southeastern United States. The Dialectic Society Collection is comprised of fifty -two portrait paintings, drawings, photographs, and busts, while the Philanthropic Society Collection has fifty. The Joint -Senate also owns eight pieces, giving the Society Collections a total of one hundred ten portraits. Some portraits are displayed outside of the Society Chambers in places such as Wilson Library and the UNC System President's home.

The Societies are currently working to acquire a portrait of James Walker, Jr. (Phi): the first African-American member of either society, inducted in 1952; prominent civil rights attorney, involved in two cases before the Supreme Court, received the NAACP's Distinguished Service award and the National Lawyers' Guild Lawyer of the Year award

The portrait of Thomas L. Clingman is unique in the foreshortening of his upraised right arm, a difficult artistic technique seldom seen in portraiture.

The portrait of James K. Polk is one of the few likenesses of him to be painted from life and the only one painted during his presidency (1847). Both Polk's portrait and the portrait of John Y. Mason were painted by Thomas Sully, the artist most famous for *Passage of the Delaware*.

The portrait of James C. Dobbin was painted by Eastman Johnson, the “American Rembrandt” and cofounder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The portrait of Francis L. Hawkes was painted by Henry Inman, president of the National Academy of Design.

The painting of Saint Michael is thought to be painted by Samuel Morse (of Morse Code fame) as a copy of Guido Reni’s original.

The Societies own twenty-one portraits by William Garl Browne, making the Society holdings the largest collection of his work.

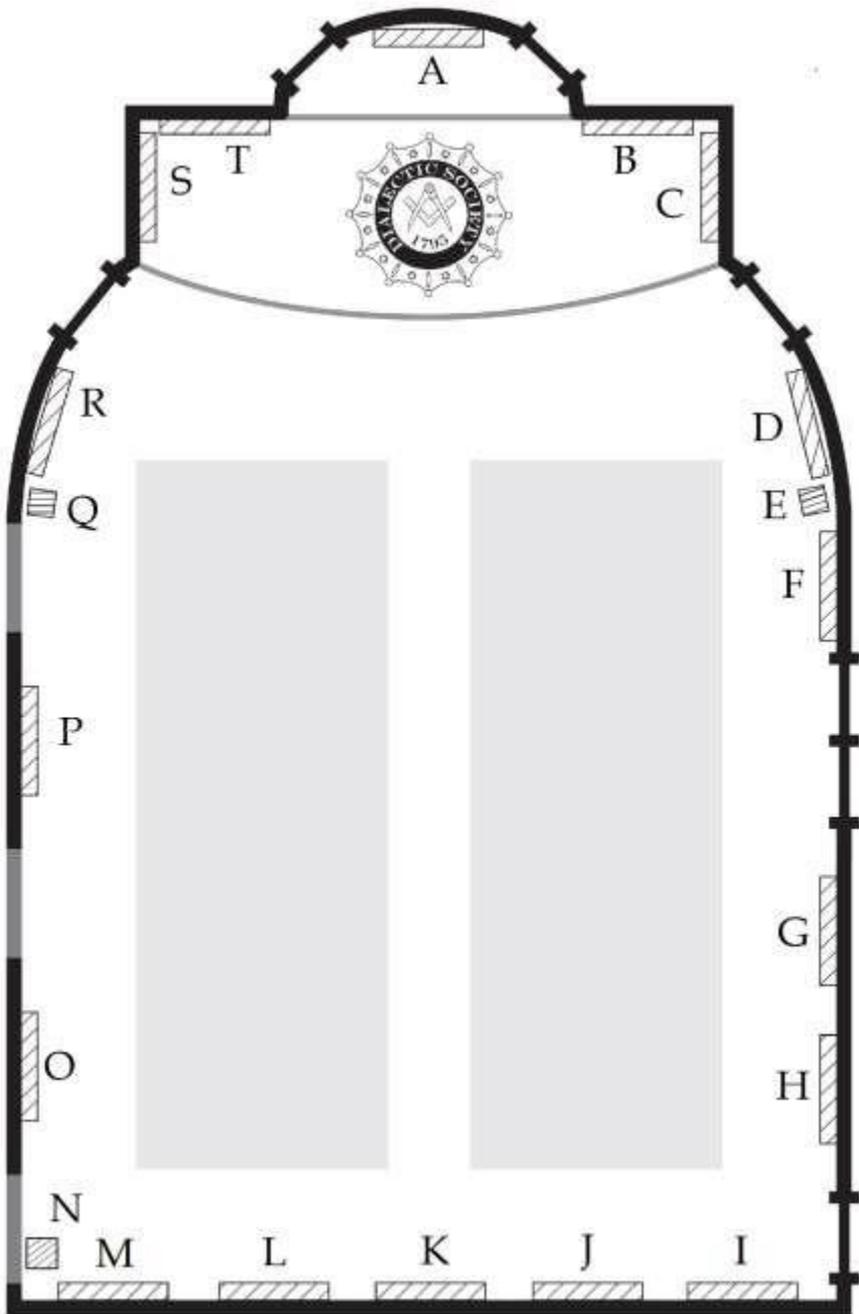
The portrait of Benjamin Franklin was purchased for \$10. The frame cost \$15.

The Works as Exhibited in the Chambers

The following pages offer diagrams of both chambers and the currently exhibited portraits. Information about the men whom these portraits depict (including their Society) is included. Pay close attention to where these portraits are located and what makes the men depicted important, and know the portraits in the Di especially well because petitioning occurs there. Also, petitioners must not forget about the busts!

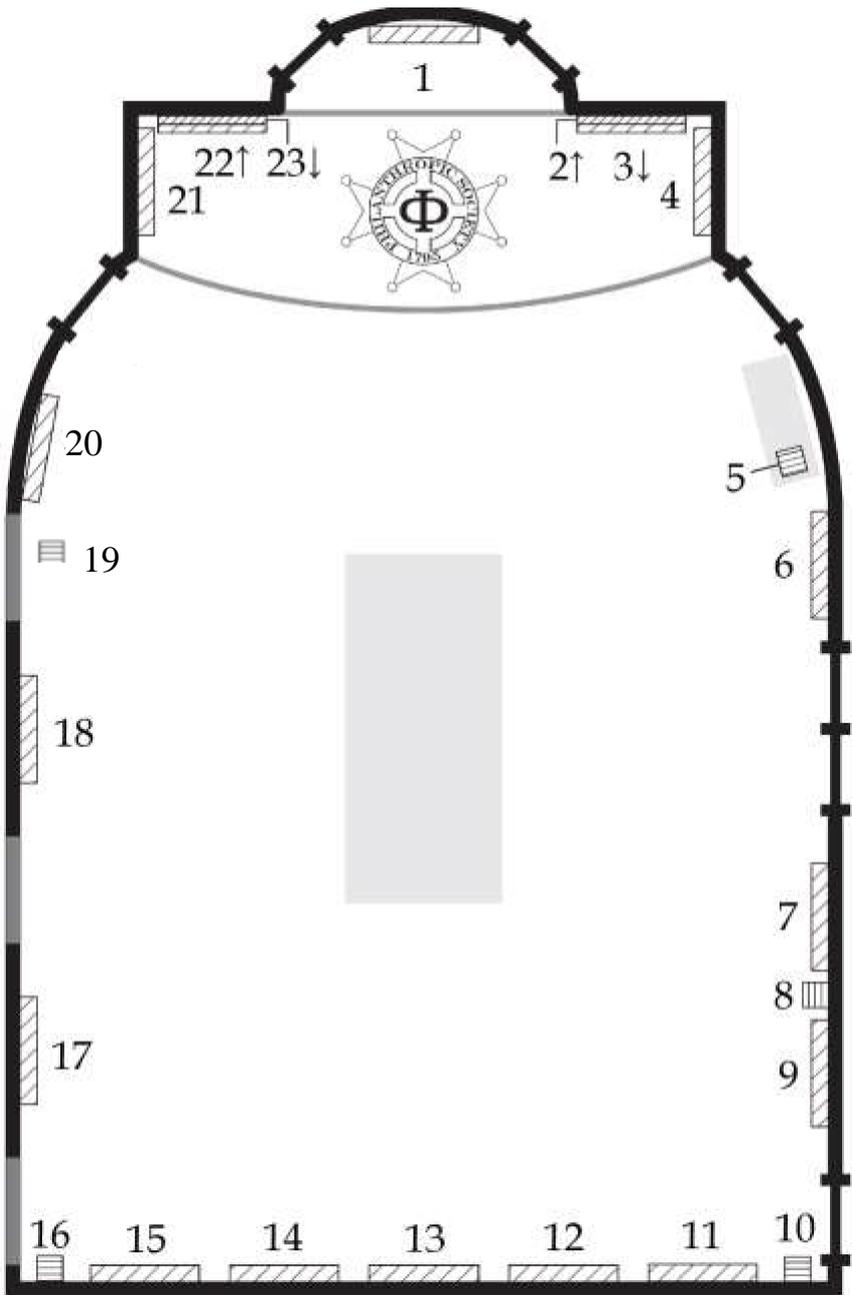
Portrait Tips

Know which portraits depict nonmembers of the Societies, indicated by (N/A). Also, group portraits together by common accomplishments, such as NC Governors, Secretaries of the Navy, NC Supreme Court Justices, Senators influential in education, etc.



The Commemorative Art Program of Dialectic Hall

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- A. **Davie, William R. (N/A):** “Father of UNC”; legislator who introduced bill chartering UNC; NC Governor; NC Delegate to Constitutional Convention
 - B. **Butler, Marion (Di):** US Senator; President, National Farmer’s Alliance
 - C. **Gardner, Oliver M. (N/A):** NC Governor during the Great Depression who established the UNC System
 - D. **Polk, James K. (Di):** Speaker, US House of Representatives; President of the US who saw the greatest increase of US territory
 - E. **Bobbit, William H. (Di):** Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court
 - F. **Morehead, John M. (Di):** NC Governor who was a champion of transportation; First President, NC Railroad
 - G. **Deems, Charles (N/A):** Professor of Rhetoric and Logic, UNC; Founder of several schools; Founder, Church of Strangers
 - H. **Graham, William A. (Di):** NC Governor; US Senator; Secretary of the Navy; Whig Vice -presidential Candidate (1852); Instituted State School for Deaf and Dumb
 - I. **Mebane, James (Di):** First Di President, Speaker of the NC House of Commons
 - J. **Phillips, James (Di):** Succeeded Elisha Mitchell as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
 - K. **Swain, David L. (Di):** NC Governor; UNC President during Civil War; Negotiated Largest Confederate Surrender at Bennett Place
 - L. **Mangum, Willie P. (Di):** US Congressman; US Senator; PPT of US Senate; one of four Whig candidates in 1836 presidential election
 - M. **Clingman, Thomas L. (Di):** “Prince of Politicians”; US Congressman; US Senator who was expelled after refusing to resign during the Civil War; Brigadier General, CSA; Naturalist and Namesake of Clingman’s Dome
 - N. **Sanders, John L. (Di):** Director of the UNC School of Government for 24 years, key figure in expansion of UNC system, UNC’s VP of Planning for 5 years, instrumental in 1971 revision of NC constitution.
 - O. **Henderson, Archibald (N/A):** Professor of Mathematics for 50 years; Drastically improved UNC’s mathematics library; Friend and biographer of George Bernard Shaw and Mark Twain
 - P. **Wolfe, Thomas C (Di):** Prolific author of *Look Homeward, Angel* and many other books, short stories, and plays; Editor of the DTH
 - Q. **Ervin Jr., Samuel J. (Di):** US Senator, chaired the Senate Watergate Committee
 - R. **Vance, Zebulon B. (Di):** NC Governor, raised the greatest number of troops to the CSA; US Congressman; US Senator; worked to improve public education after the war
 - S. **Murphey, Archibald D. (Di):** “Father of NC Public Education”; NC Senator who presented a plan for public education to the NC Senate
 - T. **McIver, Charles D. (Di):** First UNCG President; President, NC Teachers Assembly



The Commemorative Art Program of Philanthropic Hall

↑- Denotes a Portrait Hanging Above Another

↓- Denotes a Portrait Hanging Below Another

1. **Caldwell, Joseph (N/A):** First President of UNC
2. **Franklin, Benjamin (N/A):** Printer; Inventor; Statesman
3. **Clark, Walter M. (Phi):** Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court; Lt. Colonel, CSA; Proposed “Esse Quam Videri” (“To be rather than to seem”) as State Motto
4. **Thompson, Jacob (Phi):** US Congressman; US Secretary of the Interior; Secret Agent to Canada, CSA
5. **House, Robert B. (Phi):** First Chancellor of UNC-CH
6. **Daniel, Joseph J. (Phi):** NC House of Commons; Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court
7. **Badger, George E. (N/A):** Secretary of the Navy; US Senator; nominated to the U.S. Supreme Court
8. **Green, Paul E. (Phi):** Playwright who won a Pulitzer Prize for *In Abraham’s Bosom*; Scriptwriter; UNC Professor of Dramatic Art
9. **King, William R. (Phi):** US Congressman; US Senator; Vice President under Franklin Pierce (1852 election) who died of TB
10. **Gaston, William (N/A):** US Congressman; Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court; Champion of Antebellum rights for Blacks
11. **Winston, George T. (Phi):** UNC Professor of Latin and German; President of UNC; Persuaded DiPhi to donate their libraries to UNC
12. **Hawks, Francis L. (Phi):** President, American Geographical Society; Episcopalian priest; NC House of Commons
13. **Mason, John Y. (Phi):** US Congressman; US Attorney General; Secretary of the Navy
14. **Bryan, John H. (Phi):** NC Senator; US Congressman
15. **Mitchell, Elisha (N/A):** UNC Professor of the Sciences; Measured the height of Mt. Mitchell, NC, the highest point east of the Mississippi River; Fell to his death at Mitchell Falls
16. **Scott, Sir Walter (N/A):** British author who originated the historical novel and wrote *Ivanhoe*, *Quentin Durward*, and *The Lady of the Lake*
17. **Bridgers, Robert R. (Phi):** President, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad
18. **Saint Michael the Archangel (N/A):** Scene from Revelation 20:1 -2; Modeled after Guido Reni’s version in the Church of Santa Maria della Concezione dei Cappuccini, Rome
19. **Coates, Albert (Phi):** Professor of Law, UNC; Founder and Director of the NC Institute of Government, the first such institution in the US
20. **Dobbin, James C. (Phi):** Secretary of Navy who introduced steam ships; US Congressman; Helped establish NC Asylum for the Insane
21. **Cook, Charles A. (Phi):** NC Senator; Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court; US District Attorney
22. **Blakely, Johnston (Phi):** Commander of the *USS Wasp* (War of 1812) who captured 15 British ships; Was lost at sea after a final victory
23. **Miller, William (Phi):** NC Governor; NC Senator; NC Attorney General

Bonus Section



Other Notable Alumni

The information below is NOT required knowledge for petitions and petitioners will NOT be asked questions regarding the following individuals. But if you're interested, here are a few other notable DiPhi Alumni:

Caleb Bradham (Phi): inventor of Pepsi-Cola

David Price (Phi): current Congressman for NC-4 (D)

John Branch (Phi) : Secretary of the Navy; US Senator; NC Governor, last Governor of the Florida Territory

William Moseley (Di): Roommate of James K. Polk; First Governor of Florida after statehood

Wayne Goodwin (Di): current Chair of the North Carolina Democratic Party; former NC Insurance Commissioner

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Additional Resources

Again, the Constitution requires petitioners to possess ONLY this guide, and all information that is needed for petitioning will come from this and the sponsor. However, if petitioners have time and wish to learn more about DiPhi or to learn about DiPhi in a different way, there are several sources which could be helpful:

The Joint Senate Constitution and Code and the constitution of the Society being petitioned

The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies Portrait Index, updated by Ronald Ding (2015)

The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies Portraits: An Honors Essay by Joseph K. L. Reckford (1981)

The DiPhi Epic Poem by President Emeritus Daniel Friedman, modified by John O'Connor (Originally delivered 2009)



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