

Joining the Societies



Towards Virtue, Liberty, and Knowledge

A Guide to Petitioning
the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies

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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 Statutory Code of the Societies.

Petitioning Speech

During a petition, the petitioner 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.

AFTER the speech, there will be a question and answer session of indeterminable length (although it is generally known to last ten 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. 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.

History Section

Following the speech, the petitioner shall present their history section. The petitioner must choose one of two tracks. Both are regarded equally by the Societies and there will be no penalty or privilege for choosing one over the other. Track 1, also known as the query-based history section, involves studying and learning about the history of DiPhi contained in this guide, then answering questions from senators during the petition. Track 2, also known as the oral history report, involves conducting research on a topic related to DiPhi's history and providing an oral report to the societies during the petition.

Query-Based History Section

If the petitioner chooses this track, they will be asked a series of questions regarding the history and structure of DiPhi, based on the information contained in this guide. Questions may include topics like the Portrait Collection, the Constitution, DiPhi's founding, and DiPhi's influences on UNC and North Carolina. There is no set list of questions; instead, senators will be free to ask about any information they deem important. All the information a petitioner will be asked about is contained within this guide. If the petitioner feels their strengths lie in learning and memorizing information, they should consider this track.

Oral History Report

For this track, the petitioner should select a topic related to DiPhi and create an oral report to deliver on the historical topic. Unlike the petitioning speech, the focus of the oral history report is not argument or structure, but providing an interesting and well-researched speech on a topic that can provide further knowledge of the petitioner and of the Societies. Reports should be approximately 5-7 minutes long, to allow time for senators to ask the petitioner questions regarding the contents of their report. Although the report is oral, it is important to provide a copy of the speech to the Historian several days before the petition, along with information about sources, so they may accurately assess the report's contents. If the petitioner feels that their strengths lie in synthesizing information and research, they should consider this track.

If the petitioner chooses this track, they must still read through all of the petitioning guide, as any potential senator must have a working knowledge of the Societies' history.

Petitioner Information

Petitions should provide to their sponsor the answers to the following questions before they petition:

1. Local address
2. Hometown; high school(s); year and major
3. High-school and college activities, especially those related to debate and literature; hobbies
4. Why they are petitioning; previous speech or debate experience, if any
5. What they can offer the Societies; what the petitioner plans to gain from the Societies
6. How many Joint Senate meetings the petitioner has attended; which debate(s) the petitioner has spoken in
7. Which PPMAs the petitioner has given, if any
8. Which DiPhi events, outside of regular meetings, the petitioner has attended, if any

A Petitioning Timeline

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; west of Orange County would belong with Dis. 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.

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. Guests are highly encouraged to get to know senators and attend a few meetings before asking a senator to sponsor them. This can be anywhere from attending meetings for a month to attending meetings for a semester, but it is to your benefit for senators to know who you are before you petition. Petitioners should be careful in selecting a sponsor as the sponsor will be responsible for helping them prepare for their big night. The sponsor will help guide the petitioner both through the process of petitioning and introduce them to many aspects of being a senator. Different senators will provide different levels of guidance and structure. It is helpful to find a sponsor who matches your preferences for involvement – don't be afraid to ask around to find a senator who is the best fit for you.

Speeches Prior to Petitioning

Petitioners shall speak on at least four (4) occasions before, and not inclusive of, their petitioning speech. At least one (1) of these occasions shall be in a debate during the meeting's program.

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. 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 four (4) 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. You also want to give the Critic enough time to review your speech and give feedback prior to the night of your petition. 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.

Speech Format

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

Print out two extra copies of your speech to give to the Critic and the Clerk. 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.

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 to look over the document, taking particular note of Article II because it deals with membership. Note, however, that the required 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. The Preamble describes the purpose of the Societies, and as such petitioners should understand these aims and know which are most important to them (although they are all integral to the Societies):

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 Margaret Evans Lerche 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 Speaker: serves as president of the Philanthropic Assembly, leads the Philanthropic Assembly, serves as an ex-officio member on the DiPhi Foundation

Individual Society Officers: each society also has a set of officers; a list of these officers can be found in the individual Society constitutions.

Constitutionally Mandated Committees

Constitutional Committee: composes and endorses necessary amendments (led by PPT)

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

Diversity Committee: works to increase the diversity of the Societies

Alumni Relations Committee: works to build and maintain the Societies alumni network.

All About Society History

DiPhi's History in Context

While there are many laudable aspects of DiPhi's history, it is important to place our history in its proper context. These Societies and their former members both actively and implicitly supported slavery, segregation, xenophobia, sexism, homophobia, racism, white supremacy, and numerous other value systems and ideologies that must be condemned in the strongest possible terms. It is not simply enough to say that DiPhi held these beliefs, as DiPhi actively taught and supported the individuals who helped to build and maintain these systems. Many of these people are depicted in our collection and hang on the walls of our chambers. The chambers themselves were built by slaves. Numerous members of our Societies owned slaves, and several of them would lead a rebellion against the United States to perpetuate the system of slavery. The Societies believe it important to acknowledge the worsts aspect of our history, for if don't, we are complicit in perpetuating their effects. The Societies also consider it a part of their mission to actively fight against these harmful ideologies.

In particular, petitioners should be aware of some of the aforementioned individuals in our portrait collection, although this list is by no means comprehensive:

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

Mottos

Petitioners should know all three mottos in English and Latin. Pay close attention to pronunciation. Also remember that "Philanthropic" and "Phi" 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 Origins of the Societies

On June 3rd, 1795, a group of the first students at UNC gathered and declared the need for an organization that encouraged literature, oration, and debate, and elected to form the Debating Society, appointing James Mebane to serve as its first President. After an internal disagreement, whose details have been lost to time, a motion was made on June 25th, 1795 to split the Debating Society into two separate societies. On July 2nd, the split was made official and the Concord Society was formed, with James Gillespie elected as the Concord Society's President.

After meeting for about a year it occurred to the members of both Societies that the original names were insufficiently dignified. 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 φιλανθρωπικός) replaced Concord.

For the first few years after the Societies split, many students continued to attend the meetings of both societies. As the student population grew and the rivalry between the Di's and the Phi's became more pronounced, the practice was ended. Members would no longer be part of a unified body until the societies re-merged on May 19th, 1959.

The Chambers

Since the 1860s, the Dialectic Society has had its home in New West and the Philanthropic Society in New East. Each Society originally occupied the entirety of their buildings with dorms, libraries, and meeting halls.

The chambers have undergone many renovations and restorations over the years, changing in size and shape. Most notable among the many craftspeople who helped change the face of the chambers was Thomas Day (1801-1861), a master craftsman and free Black Virginian. His creations – the rostrum and desks on the dais – remain in the chambers to this day.

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

DiPhi's Colors

The trim of the Di Chamber is light blue, and the trim of the Phi chamber is white. 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.

The Historic Distinctions Between the Societies

After the Societies split, the two organizations were soon locked in heated competition in all facets of campus life. Most contentious was the competition for new members. Dis and Phis would ride out to meet promising students arriving in Chapel Hill in order to influence their choice of Society. This competition became so fierce that Dis and Phis engaged in duels over new members. 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 Phis and students from west of Orange County were Dis. 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 traditional reason is reverence and respect for the resting place of the first president of the University, Joseph Caldwell, who was buried in the area. However, the policy actually began in the late 1800s when the University conscripted the Societies' help so as to ensure the grass there was allowed to flourish. 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, which is why many 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 Philanthropic Society on April 29, 1930. The Dialectic 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. 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. Marian Igo became the first woman elected to the equivalent office in the Phi in 1940. Igo became a social worker.

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) became 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 meetings.

The Flag

In Spring 2019, the Societies held a referendum and adopted the flag of the Joint Senate displayed outside the Di. The colors of Di blue on the left and Phi white on the right show the division of the chambers from the perspective of the speaker and the dais. This split can doubly symbolize the historical association of the Dis with West (left on a compass) and Phis with East (right). The alternating colors of the stars symbolize that each society has a part of the other inside itself, and the gold star in the center shows their unification into a Joint Senate. The 6 points on each of the stars represent the 6 ideals of the Societies as outlined in our Preamble.

DiPhi's Further Influence on the Campus

The Societies created what became the General Alumni Association, the Yackety-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.

1868 Judicial Neutrality

During Reconstruction, Bartholomew Moore, the "father of the bar," and Richmond Pearson, Chief Justice of the NC Supreme Court, butted heads on the matter of judicial neutrality. Pearson, a staunch Republican and opponent of secession, published a statement endorsing Ulysses Grant's bid for President while serving as Chief Justice. Moore, who also opposed

secession and the Civil War, drafted a letter undersigned by 107 other lawyers protesting the explicit political stance of Pearson and other judicial figures. The letter was published in the *Raleigh Sentinel* on April 19, 1869. On June 8 of the same year, the Supreme Court (led by Pearson) responded by barring Moore and the undersigned from arguing before the Court. After it became clear the protestors did not intend to hold the Court in contempt, the rule was discharge

Society Activities Besides 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 historically 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 Margaret Evans Lerche Lecture is a formal lecture which seeks to enlighten the University community regarding its past, traditionally given on the evening of University Day.

Intersocietal Relations Committee arranges events with peer literary societies at universities up and down the east coast. In recent years, DiPhi has sent delegations to Kai Yai Yai at Georgetown University, the All-Night Meeting at the University of Georgia, and the Wilson Dinner at the University of Virginia.

All About Portraits



The Collection

DiPhi has one of the largest privately-owned portrait collections in the Southeastern United States. The Dialectic Society Collection comprises 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.

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.

Notable Portraits and Features

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). Polk's portrait was 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.

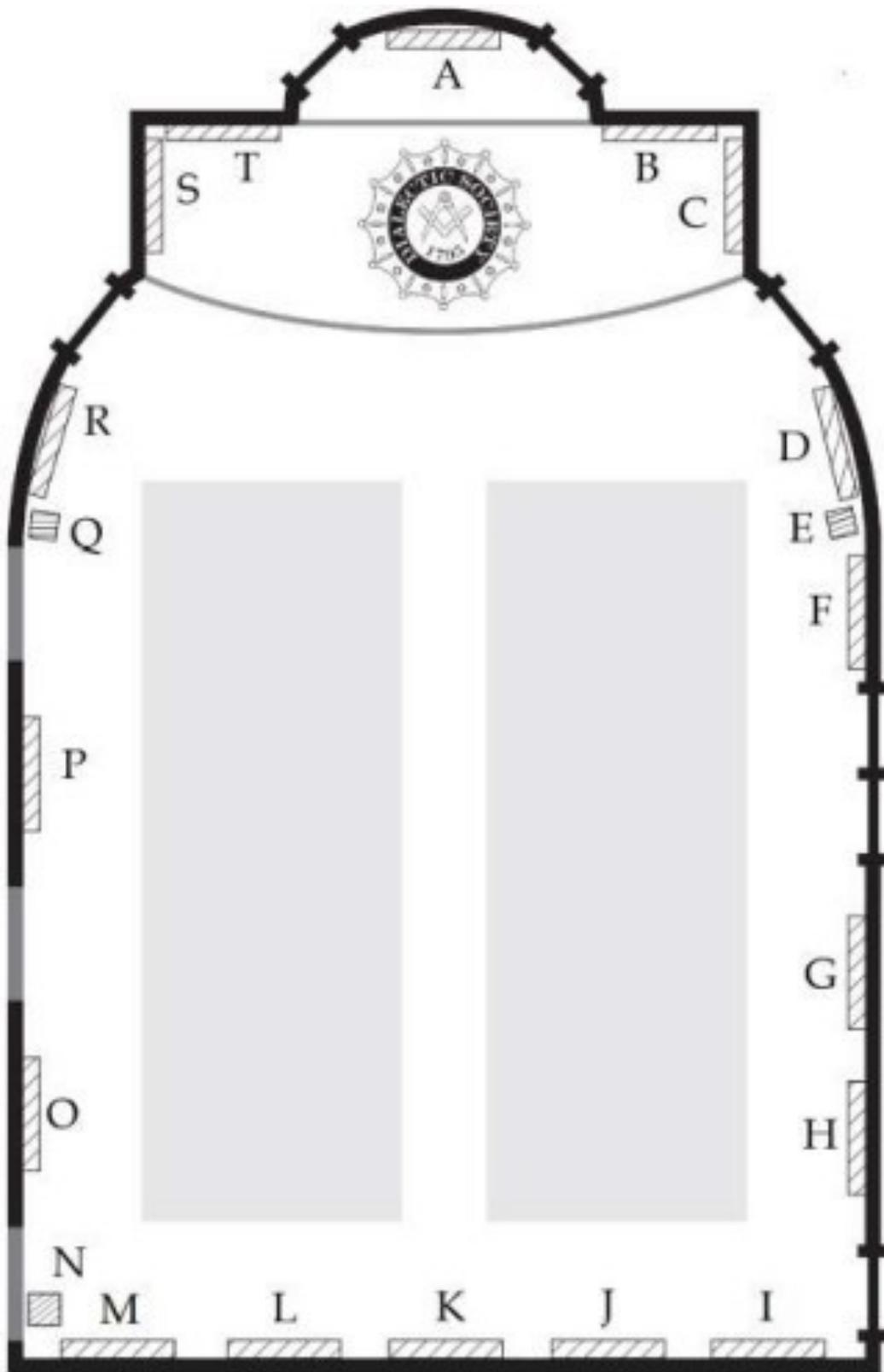
The painting of Saint Michael is thought to be painted by Samuel Morse (of Morse Code fame) as a copy of Guido Reni's original.

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 one of the first in the Societies' collection, painted in 1826. Supposedly, the portrait was purchased for \$10 and 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!

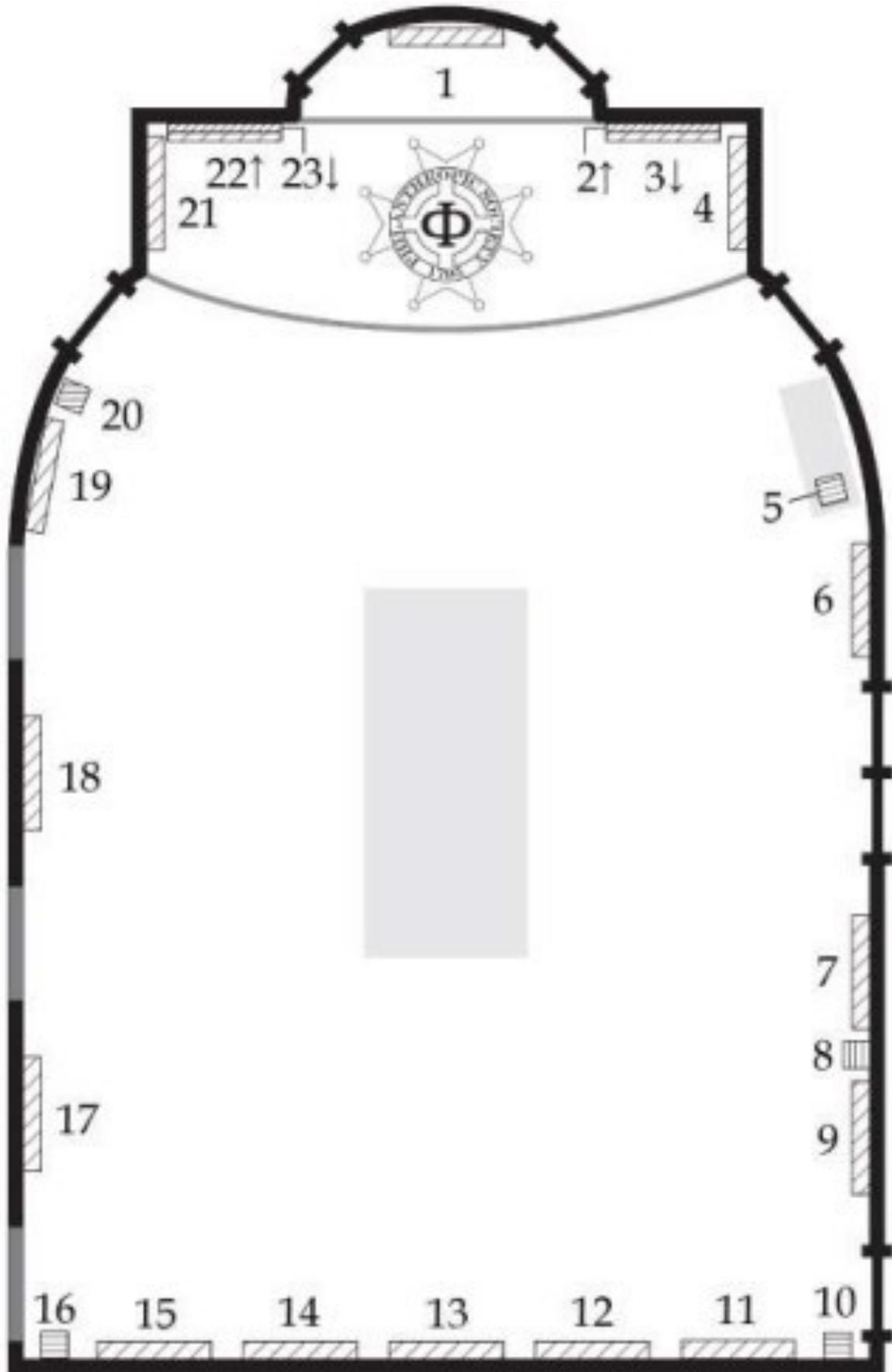


The Commemorative Art Program of Dialectic Hall

- 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 Farmers' Alliance
- C. Gardner, Oliver M. (N/A): NC Governor during the Great Depression who consolidated what is now UNC, NCSU, and UNCG into what would become 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 the Church of Strangers; President of UNCG; Instrumental in convincing Cornelius Vanderbilt to endow Vanderbilt University
- 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): Lauded Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; known to habitually carry around a knotted walking stick to intimidate students
- K. Swain, David L. (Di): NC Governor; UNC President during Civil War; negotiated largest Confederate surrender at Bennett Place
 Replacing with Emerson, Isaac (Di): Known as Captain Ike; Pharmacist and the inventor of Bromo-Seltzer; Founded the Emerson Drug Company, Lieutenant in the US Navy
- 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
 Replacing with Pearson, Richmond Mumford (Di): Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court; opposed secession; known for habitual public drunkenness and religious skepticism; died in a buggy accident; Legal rivals with Moore
- 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; dramatically improved UNC's mathematics library; friend and biographer of George Bernard Shaw and Mark Twain P.
- 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; strongly opposed the ERA and drafted the "Southern Manifesto," a document which decried the federal judiciary for "overreach" in *Brown v. Board of Education*
- 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

Replacing with Graham, Frank Porter (Di); US Senator; UNC President; United Nations mediator; strong proponent of the New Deal; advocate for higher education

- 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

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
 Replacing with: Chase, Harry Woodburn (N/A): UNC Professor of Education and Psychology; President of UNC; led UNC through WWI; fought religious pressure and began teaching evolution at the University
4. Thompson, Jacob (Phi): US Congressman; US Secretary of the Interior; Secret Agent to Canada, CSA
 Replacing with William Rameses Davie (N/A): Embodiment of the spirit of DiPhi; On loan from the GAA
5. House, Robert B. (Phi): First Chancellor of UNC-CH
6. Daniel, Joseph J. (Phi): NC House of Commons; Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court
 Replacing with Dick, Robert Paine (Phi) Member of W.W. Holden's "peace movement"; Strong proponent of the U.S. 14th amendment; US District Attorney for NC; Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court; UNC Trustee
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 tuberculosis
10. Gaston, William (N/A): US Congressman; Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court; removed official discrimination against Catholics from NC Constitution in 1835; as Congressman, obtained a federal charter for Georgetown University
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
 Replacing with Moore, Bartholomew (Phi): NC House of Commons; NC Attorney General; defense attorney in *State v. Will*, expanding the legal rights of slaves in NC; strong opponent of secession and the Civil War; Trustee of the University; legal rivals with Pearson, chastising Pearson for being too political in his role of Chief Justice by declaring support of the Republican Party
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; lost at sea after a final victory
23. Miller, William (Phi): NC Governor; NC Senator; NC Attorney General

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.

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