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Baird's manual of American college fraternities

William Raimond
Baird

**ard's manual
of American
college
fraternities**



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AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES



WILLIAM RAIMOND BAIRD, ΒΘΠ
The Nestor of American College Fraternities
Born April 24, 1858
Died March 15, 1917

BAIRD'S MANUAL
OF
AMERICAN COLLEGE
FRATERNITIES

A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE
FRATERNITY SYSTEM IN THE COLLEGES OF THE
UNITED STATES

*WITH A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EACH
FRATERNITY*

NINTH EDITION

JAMES T. BROWN
Editor and Publisher

NEW YORK
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1920

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By WM. RAIMOND BAIRD

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WORLD'S GEOGRAPHY

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PREFACE

THIS is the Ninth Edition of what is known to the college world as BAIRD'S MANUAL OF AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. In the main, the style of the previous editions has been followed, but in order to prevent the book from becoming unwieldy, there has been an effort made to reduce rather than to expand the accounts of the Fraternities. Also some other eliminations have been made. It is hoped that this will be understood and appreciated.

The account of every Fraternity has been carefully edited after receipt of suggestions that were solicited from official members. All suggestions that corresponded with the general plan of the book were adopted. The introductory sections have been revised and in part re-written. The Directory of Colleges and Chapters, the Bibliography and other sections that follow the fraternity sketches have been enlarged and brought down to date.

As was to be expected, the fraternities in recent years have multiplied and have established many new chapters. Nothing can show their increased strength better than their real estate holdings. The number of houses owned show a real growth, at the same time the average value of the houses has increased. In 1915 there were 772 houses owned with an average valuation of \$18,500, now there are 928 houses owned with an average valuation of \$20,000.

The number of men and women attending the colleges is steadily increasing and those that are considered to be fraternity material are likewise increasing; while the average fraternity chapter may be somewhat larger than it was in former years this increase has not been taken care of. The only way to solve this problem will be to have more chapters established in many institutions.

The editor takes this occasion to thank the host of fraternity men and women who have so kindly furnished information concerning their fraternities.

He would particularly thank the following: He expresses his sincere thanks to his friend, Walter B. Palmer, ($\Phi \Delta \Theta$) for his many valuable suggestions and for his advice in handling a number of perplexing problems that arose as the work proceeded. He thanks LeRoy S. Boyd $\kappa \alpha$ (S) for many kind suggestions, also for corrections of data which appeared in the last edition. And he expresses his thanks to William E. Edwards (of the firm of J. F. Newman) for his great assistance in making the cuts of the pledge buttons which appear for the first time in this edition.

JAMES T. BROWN

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SCOPE OF BAIRD'S MANUAL*

THERE seemed to exist some misapprehension with respect to the purpose, plan and scope of this book which may properly be referred to here.

Fraternity people would save themselves much unnecessary correspondence if when using the book they would take the trouble to read the notes which precede the articles concerning the general fraternities and also the other classes of fraternities, and learn the general plan of the statements made.

The book is not an *annual* publication; the number of copies sold does not warrant the issuing of a new edition each year. New editions have been issued whenever demands seemed to warrant them.

The author is not merely reprinting a series of articles furnished by fraternity officials. Frequently, requests for information are replied to by sending in a statement concerning the fraternity accompanied with the condition "this must be printed verbatim or it must not be used at all." Obviously a book made up of such articles, prepared from a partisan and biased standpoint, would be valueless. Usually such statements have intentionally been sent to the author at the very last moment at which information could be received. In order to avoid the charge of bad faith, none of the statements in such an article could be

*This is a reprint taken from the Supplement which appeared in October, 1916, and which was written by Mr. Baird.

used and necessarily resort had to be had to secondary sources of information.

The author is endeavoring to ascertain and state *facts*. Such are the enthusiasms of youth and the consequent resulting lack of judgment that the fraternity people each desire facts concerning every fraternity except their own, and with regard to that, they each want fulsome praise, idolatrous admiration, and the conclusion that from every point of view their own organization is superior to all others. It might be well for the reader to assume that concerning each fraternity its members deemed themselves to be unfairly treated by the author because it is not said,

"This fraternity has the highest ideals, has lived up to them better, has made the most rapid progress, has the most loyal alumni, the finest and best administrative system of government, is superior in scholarship, has a better social position, finer chapter houses, and more really prominent members than any other fraternity whatsoever."

A constant effort is being made to induce the author to suppress facts which a fraternity views with discomfort, for instance, a chapter is established and called for example "Phi." It is a lamentable failure. A few years later another chapter of the same fraternity is established at an entirely different institution, in the same general neighborhood, and given the name of the old inactive chapter. Its fraternity thereupon insists that no mention shall be made of the original chapter, that the fact of its existence should be entirely suppressed, and that the new organization shall

be given the date of the original failure. As a reason for this they say "We consider the two chapters to be the same," or "The charter of the old chapter has been transferred to the new," or "The members of the new chapter have been instructed to consider the members of the old chapter as part of their alumni." Or a fraternity establishes a chapter at an institution and it becomes inactive almost immediately. Many years afterwards, the institution having progressed, and become the home of many fraternity chapters, the old chapter is revived, and the fraternity demands that no mention be made of the long period of its inactivity, oblivious of the fact that usually the statement of the number of members initiated compared with the date of its original institution, shows that it must have been inactive for a long time. Or an old college contains a literary society loosely organized to which anyone may belong. After some years it dies of indifference. Some of its members organize a local society, half literary and half social. It dies in turn, and some of its survivors organize a local fraternity, which is finally granted a charter. At once this fraternity annexes as members all of the persons who belonged to any of the prior organizations, and demands that they shall be listed as their own prominent alumni. It is of course quite right and proper when a local fraternity is granted a charter, that its alumni who have been responsible for its up-building shall be taken over into the new organization, but anything further than that seems to warrant the mention of the persons so admitted as an entirely different class from regular fraternity membership. Or it happens that a class society,

which is freely joined by fraternity and non-fraternity men as such a class society, changes its character and becomes itself a general fraternity, whereupon the new organization feels much aggrieved if the author makes any reference to its prior character.

As stated on page 48, practically every fraternity chapter now lives in a house where this is permitted by the college authorities. The values of the houses given are intended to be fairly accurate, and in every case have been checked up from more than one source. The fraternity chapters were each asked to report the value of the houses owned by them, but as more than seventy per cent. of values reported were grossly inaccurate and usually exaggerated, a general scaling down was imperative, and it may be that some values have been understood in an effort to be more accurate. Full information in any particular instance will be gratefully received. A not infrequent source of complaint concerning the statement of value depends upon what the author regards as an erroneous point of view. For instance, in a town where there is now located a large university, there was a house built by a local person of wealth, thirty years ago, which cost, say \$60,000. He occupied it a few years and died. It was unsuitable for a residence by most of the people who dwelt in the town and remained unoccupied and idle for twenty years. It was offered by his estate at various prices, and was finally sold to a fraternity chapter for \$18,000. They spent \$5,000 in making it habitable. It is away from the campus, unsuitable for its purpose, clumsy, inartistic, out of date and uncomfortable. But the chapter upon its acquisition

wrote the author as follows: "In your next edition, please change the value of our house to \$65,000. We have bought the finest and most expensive residence in this part of the country, have spent a large sum of money in remodeling it as a chapter house, and feel that special mention ought to be made of the matter as no other chapter house in this region cost over \$30,000." The house was assessed at \$18,000 and was valued by local real estate agents, after having been remodelled, at \$22,000, and its value was stated by the author at this last mentioned figure and ever since, the author has been denounced by this particular fraternity, as unfair, partial, prejudiced and inaccurate*

The names of prominent alumni of the different fraternities were in this eighth edition cut to small dimensions. They include all persons in certain classes and deceased as well as living persons. But the lists are entirely too long and losing their value. Every fraternity of more than thirty years' standing, has a list of several hundred persons whose names might properly be included, and one fraternity at the time of the issue of this edition had six hundred and twenty-six names in the current edition of *Who's Who in America*. Suggestions concerning this matter will be gratefully received by the author.

The names of prominent *alumnæ* of the various sororities have been omitted. Almost every name required an explanatory clause after it, and the various criteria advanced as reasons for considering particular persons prominent became too confused to permit of any real selection.

*It has been decided to omit the value of each house in the ninth edition.

It is impractical to print in connection with the articles about the different fraternities, a list of their officers. These officials are constantly changing, and a list accurate when the preface of the book is being printed, would be inaccurate in many cases at the time of the binding of the book. This has been so often suggested that it is a matter of regret to be obliged to omit it. But anyone desiring to address a fraternity can direct the letter to any one of its chapters and in most instances it will be promptly forwarded to the proper official.

It is impossible to print the coats of arms of the various fraternities, as has frequently been suggested. In order to prepare these in uniform style, they would have to be reengraved on steel or wood, and the cost is prohibitive. If photographs were made of them, the details would necessarily be obscured, and in the absence of an accurate knowledge concerning the esoteric work each fraternity, it would be impossible to learn whether or not accompanying ornamental data should be omitted. Few of the coats of arms are designed to comply with the rules of heraldry and cannot be described technically with any accuracy. In addition, many of the coats of arms are copyrighted and permission to reproduce them could not be secured. It is hoped by the author that this statement will be considered a full answer to many inquiries made concerning the matter.

The wood cuts of the badges appearing throughout the book are in many cases unsatisfactory, but this is due in many instances to a failure to appreciate the exigencies of manufacture. It is necessary either to use wood cuts or

half-tones and it is likewise necessary that a uniform style should be preserved. Consequently wood cuts have been employed as being on the whole the most satisfactory. It should be understood that the cuts are intended to be *illustrations* and not facsimiles. They are intended to facilitate the recognition of the real badge when seen and not to serve as models from which the members may make purchases of jewelry. The offers of many fraternities to furnish cuts which are not in accordance with the style of others in the book must be declined for obvious reasons.

To avoid another frequent source of misunderstanding, it should be said that unfulfilled hopes and proposed improvements in material, equipment and forms of administration of the fraternities have not been mentioned. Many of the fraternity people have been disappointed because they have reported "Our chapter at Blank University, expects to build a house this fall." "We expect to publish a catalog in the Spring." "We are arranging to acquire an endowment fund," and the like, and the author has omitted the statement. It is thought that it is best to postpone mention of such matters until they become accomplished facts.



AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES

THEIR ORIGIN, PROGRESS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND PECULIAR FEATURES

COLLEGE students have always shown a more or less marked tendency to form themselves into societies. Whether founded upon a national, literary or social basis, such organizations seem to have been coeval with the colleges themselves. Throughout the United States and Canada there is a class of student societies, usually secret in their character, which have rapidly grown in favor, and have become of much importance in the college world. They are composed of lodges or branches placed in the several colleges, united by a common bond of friendship and a common name, generally composed of Greek letters. From this latter fact they were at first known as "Greek-letter Societies," or, from their secrecy, "College Secret Societies," now they are usually called "College Fraternities." Before tracing their origin and progress, it will be well to give some description of their customs and practices.

NOMENCLATURE

The name of each fraternity is usually composed of two or three Greek letters, as Kappa Alpha (K A), Chi

Phi ($\chi \Phi$), Alpha Delta Phi ($A \Delta \Phi$), Beta Theta Pi ($B \Theta \Pi$). These letters commonly represent a motto, supposed to be unknown to all but the fraternity's members, and which indicates briefly the purposes or aims of the organization. The lodges situated in the various colleges are affiliated, and are, with one or two exceptions, termed "Chapters."

The chapters receive various names, sometimes of the Greek letters in the order of their establishment, as A, B, Γ , Δ , etc.; sometimes without any apparent order, as Θ , Δ , B, Γ , etc., in which case the chapter letter is generally the initial of some word peculiar to the college, or of a motto adopted by the chapter. Sometimes they are named from the colleges, as *Union* chapter, *Hamilton* chapter, or from the college towns, as *Waterville* chapter, *Middletown* chapter or after some individual prominent in relation to the field in which the organization is extending its ranks.

Several of the fraternities have adopted the *State* system, naming the first chapter established in a State the Alpha of that State, the second the Beta, and so on. When chapters have become so numerous that the letters of the alphabet are exhausted, they are combined, either arbitrarily, as ΘZ , B X, or by design, in the addition of supplemental letters, as A A, A B, A Γ , or A B, B B, B Γ , or ΓA , ΓB , $\Gamma \Gamma$, etc. In other cases a regular system is employed, and some word or combination of words used to denote the repetition, as Alpha deuteron, Beta deuteron, or in case the alphabet is being used for the third time, by Alpha triteron, Beta triteron, the supplemental words

being generally denoted by their initial letters, "Δ" and "Τ" respectively. Many chapters having their origin in preexisting organizations have perpetuated the memory of this fact in a chapter name embodying that of the original society.

INSIGNIA

The distinctive badges of the fraternities are of three kinds. First, a shield or plate of gold, displaying upon it the fraternity name, together with symbols of general or peculiar significance. This is worn as a pin, or as a watch key pendant from the watch chain. Secondly, a monogram of letters composing the name; these are the handsomest of all badges, and are usually jeweled. Thirdly, some symbol representing the name of the society or some of its degrees, as a skull, a harp, a key.

During the past few years there has been a marked improvement in badges of all kinds. They have become smaller in size, plainer in ornamentation and less expensive than formerly and many of the fraternities have adopted badges of standard size and style from which no departure is permitted. The majority of the fraternities use pledge buttons which they give to persons pledged to join but who are not yet admitted to membership. These buttons usually suggest the fraternity insignia.

In addition to the badges, most of the fraternities have chosen distinctive colors, flowers, flags, coats of arms, and other symbolic insignia and three or four have developed a complete system of heraldic devices for their chapters.

The emblems of a fraternity are also sometimes used as the basis of ornamentation or design for sleeve buttons, rings, studs, charms, and other forms of jewelry. Most fraternities forbid the use of their badges as an ornament for articles of this character.

Small buttons of plain metal comprising a facsimile of the badge or including some of its prominent emblems constitute a novel and pleasing form of fraternity emblems.

Mention might be made in this connection of the fact that the fraternities have distinctive cheers or yells.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM

The first American society bearing a Greek-letter name was founded at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., in 1776, and was called the Phi Beta Kappa ($\Phi \beta \kappa$). It was secret in its nature, was formed for social and literary purposes, and held regular and frequent meetings. It was preceded at this same institution by a society called "The Flat Hat", of somewhat similar nature. In December, 1779, it authorized the establishment of branches at Yale and Harvard, and the next year ceased its own operations from the confusion incident to the Revolutionary War, then raging in the vicinity of Williamsburg.

The chapter at Yale was to have been called the "Zeta," but when it was actually established, November 13, 1780, it took the name of Alpha of Connecticut. It was quite formal in its nature, its membership was confined to the two upper classes, and it soon lost whatever of vitality and fraternal spirit had existed in the original organiza-

tion. The Harvard chapter, called the Alpha of Massachusetts, was established September 5, 1781, and these two chapters united in 1787 to form the Alpha of New Hampshire at Dartmouth. Its subsequent chapters were all named upon the State system. It is now a purely honorary society.

The first of several orders of Kappa Alpha originated at the University of North Carolina, in 1812, and it established a number of chapters throughout the Carolinas and other Southern states. Pi Beta Phi, a local, was established at Union in 1813*, and Chi Delta Theta, a local at Yale in 1821.

Another class of societies had arisen at different colleges. These were mostly of a literary character, and bore names such as Hermosian, Philaethean, Erosophian, Linonian, Adelphian, Philotechnian, etc. Some of them were secret and some were not. Their exercises consisted of debates, the reading and discussion of papers on literary subjects, and the like. They were encouraged by the faculties, the students joined them as a matter of course and their work was mainly educational. But there was little actual interest taken in their proceedings, except at the literary contests, or when elections were about to take place. Sometimes their rivalries were fierce and hotly contested.

*"The other day in Smith's book store, Wall and William streets, I saw a copy of a pamphlet, an oration on the First Anniversary of the Pi Beta Phi Society in Union College, July 25, 1814."—Letter from Oscar M. Voorhees, secretary of Phi Beta Kappa, to the author, dated New York, May 31, 1910.

"Relative to the Pi Beta Phi Society at Union College, I recently purchased at a second hand store a pamphlet copy of an address on 'Faith the Life of Science,' delivered before this society at Union by Taylor Lewis, dated July, 1838. An inquiry to Union as to when this society died brought no response. It may have been similar to the Adelphic Union and the Philomathean Literary Societies then at Union."—Letter from Leroy S. Boyd, K.A. (S), Washington, D.C., April 26, 1919, to the editor.

In fact, their object was training and drill in composition and oratory, and they had no social advantages. There were generally two such societies in each college, and the entire body of students was divided about equally between them. Sometimes they held joint debates for prizes, but they were usually too large to promote the cultivation of close friendships. In some colleges they have ceased to exist, in others they still carry on their work.

Such were the societies existing in the colleges when, in the autumn of 1825, the "K. A.," or Kappa Alpha Society was formed at Union by John Hunter and other members of the class of '26. This society, in its external features, at least bore a close resemblance to Φ B K, which had been established at Union in 1817. It was secret, it had a Greek name, it confined its membership to upper classmen, it displayed a badge of similar shape, and it named its chapters on the same system. The new society, though exceedingly small, met with much opposition, but was secretly popular with the students, who paid it the sincere compliment of imitation by the foundation in the same college of Σ Φ , March 4, 1827, by ten seniors, and of Δ Φ , November 18, 1827, by nine seniors. These three fraternities, called sometimes the "Union Triad," were the founders of the existing fraternity system. Imitation of them or opposition to them will account for the establishment of nearly all of the general fraternities.

In 1829 the I. K. A. Society, similar in aims and purposes to these societies, was established at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Conn. (It has recently become a chapter of Δ Φ .) Σ Φ was the first of the fra-

ternities to establish a branch organization, and, in 1831, calling itself the Alpha chapter of New York, it placed the Beta chapter of New York at Hamilton College. This move probably resulted one year later in the foundation of $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ at that college. In November, 1833, $\Psi \Upsilon$ was founded at Union, and $K \Lambda$ established a chapter at Williams, being followed one year later at the same place by $\Sigma \Phi$. Here they found a new rival in the shape of an *anti*-secret society called the Social Fraternity, and which has since united with other similar organizations to form $\Delta \Upsilon$. In 1837 the Mystical Seven fraternity, not Greek in name but similar otherwise, originated at Wesleyan. $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$'s second chapter was established at Miami in 1835, and in 1839 the first fraternity organized west of the Alleghanies, $B \Theta \Pi$, was founded there. A fifth Union society, $X \Psi$, was formed in 1841. This same year, the first fraternity chapter in the South was placed at Emory College, in Georgia, by the Mystical Seven, and the second one by the same fraternity in 1844, at Franklin College, now the University of Georgia; but this extension in the South does not seem to have been the immediate cause of the foundation of any new societies, unless the origin of the now defunct Rainbow Society be traced to this as a cause. $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ placed a chapter at Yale in 1836 and $\Psi \Upsilon$ planted a rival chapter there in 1839, and soon became firmly established.

$\Delta K E$ was founded at Yale in 1844, and immediately placed branch chapters in other colleges. In 1847, the first New York City fraternity, $Z \Psi$, was founded at the University of the City of New York, and the same year

$\Delta \Psi$ originated simultaneously at the same university and Columbia College, while Union College witnessed the birth of $\Theta \Delta X$, its sixth society. In 1848, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ originated at Jefferson, now Washington and Jefferson College where $B \Theta \Pi$ had established a chapter in 1842, and in December of the same year, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ was founded at Miami, while $A \Delta \Phi$ and $B \Theta \Pi$ were temporarily inactive. During this year, also, the first distinctively Southern fraternity, the "W. W. W.," or "Rainbow," was founded at the University of Mississippi. Its name being English, and its nomenclature, symbols and customs being very similar to those of the Mystical Seven, previously mentioned, it is difficult to believe that its establishment is not due in some manner to the older society.

In 1849, $\Delta \Phi$ placed a chapter at the University of Pennsylvania, and $\Phi K \Sigma$ was founded there immediately thereafter; in 1852 $\Phi K \Psi$ originated at Jefferson; in 1854 the first of the three orders of $X \Phi$ made its appearance at Princeton; in 1855 ΣX arose at Miami, as the result of a split in the recently established chapter $\Delta K E$. This was the third fraternity originating at Miami, and these $B \Theta \Pi$, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ and ΣX , from their home and birth-place called the "Miami Triad," spread over the West and South as the members of the Union Triad had spread over the Eastern States.

The second Southern fraternity, $\Sigma A E$, was founded at the University of Alabama in 1856, after seven fraternities had established chapters there. In 1857, $\Phi \Sigma$ was founded at Lombard University, without apparently resulting from opposition to any previously established so-

ciety, and in 1858 $\Sigma \Delta \Pi$ was established at Dartmouth. In 1859 a second order of $X \Phi$ was founded at the University of North Carolina; the ΣA , or the Black Badge fraternity, was founded at Roanoke College, and $\Delta T \Delta$ at Bethany College. In 1860, a third $X \Phi$ was founded at Hobart, where other fraternities had existed for many years.

During the Civil War, collegiate activity was everywhere weakened, and in the South practically suspended. In the North, $\Theta \Xi$, founded at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, was the only fraternity originating during that period. It was also the first professional fraternity aiming to restrict its membership to persons intending to engage in the same profession. After the war, the state of affairs in the South was so uncertain that the re-establishment of chapters by the Northern fraternities was not at once generally undertaken. It was natural, therefore, that new Southern fraternities should be created, and more especially at institutions made prominent by their military character.

At the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., $A T \Omega$ was born in 1865, $K \Sigma K$ in 1867, and ΣN in 1869: $K A$ (S. O.) was founded at Washington and Lee University, located in the same town, in 1865. In 1867, $A \Gamma$ originated at Cumberland University and $K \Sigma$ at the University of Virginia, while $\Pi K A$ was also founded at the University of Virginia one year later. In 1868, $D. G. K.$, an agricultural society, was founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, where $Q. T. V.$, a similar society, was also founded the next year, and $\Phi \Sigma K$, a third society, in 1873. ΔX , founded at Norwich in 1856, remained a

local society until 1902. A $\Sigma \Phi$, founded at Yale in 1846, was a sophomore society, but the Marietta chapter was always a society for all classes. By 1865 all chapters but this had died, and it remained a local until 1907, when A $\Sigma \Phi$ was reorganized as a general college fraternity. The fraternities that have been mentioned are all the general fraternities for men that were founded during the nineteenth century. The organization of new fraternities still continues, showing that the educational development of the country demands more chapters than are furnished by the older fraternities.

In 1869, $\Phi \Delta \Phi$, a legal fraternity, was founded at the University of Michigan. Since then the development of the system in a healthy manner has been largely in the direction of the organization of societies bearing Greek names among students in the departments of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, etc., attached to educational institutions wherein the general fraternities have secured a foothold. This class of societies has developed greatly within the past few years, and they are securing a firm foothold in some professions.

Within the past decade also many so-called honorary societies have made their appearance, these being societies with Greek names inviting members on a basis of excellence in scholarship or professional attainment.

Another development of the Greek-letter idea has been among the students of preparatory schools and academies. It is not the purpose of this work to describe such societies in detail.

The important fraternities are those which are located in the undergraduate literary or scientific departments of the colleges and universities, and it is to this field that we have designedly confined our efforts.

THE WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

The first* of the women's Greek-letter fraternities was K A Θ, founded at DePauw University in 1870: The same year K K Γ was founded at Monmouth, Ill. Δ Γ originated at Oxford, Miss., in 1872, and A Φ at Syracuse at nearly the same time. Γ Φ B followed A Φ at Syracuse in 1874, and Δ Δ Δ was organized at Boston in 1888. The I. C. Sorosis, quite similar to the Greek-letter societies in purpose, but not confined at first in its membership to college students, was founded at Monmouth College in 1867. It changed its name in 1888 to Π B Φ, and now admits only college students to its ranks. A X Ω, at first a professional organization among students of music, X Ω originating at Arkansas University, and a number of other societies of more recent origin constitute a complete system among the undergraduate women students.

Some of the societies for women call themselves fraternities and some sororities. Both terms are used in this work.

The foregoing outline will show how widespread the system is. It has become *the* prominent factor in the social life of American students, and as such is attracting

*At Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., there originated in 1851 a women's society called Adelphean, and the next year a similar society called Philomathean. In June, 1904, the second of these changed its name to Φ M and a year later the older society changed its name to A Δ Φ (since altered to A Δ Π). These two societies have since claimed to antedate all the other women's Greek letter fraternities, a claim obviously unfounded.

the attention of publicists and educators. Its influence will probably increase.

FRATERNITY EXPANSION

The better fraternities move very slowly in the granting of charters, and petitioners find that they have to wait sometimes for years, and patiently and persistently push their claims until success crowns their efforts, or they are convinced that they will be forever denied admission to the fraternity of their choice. Much of this inertia on the part of such fraternities is due to a false conservatism. It has contributed largely to the rapid and it must be said successful growth of some of the younger fraternities whose members have wisely seized golden opportunities spurned by their slower rivals. This conservatism on the part of the older fraternities has resulted in a great increase in the number of local societies in institutions having large numbers of students and there is now opportunity for the organization of new fraternities by the formation of chapters at such institutions or in the combination of local fraternities.

CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FRATERNITIES

In their early days the fraternities were classified quite generally according to the place of their origin, as Eastern, Western and Southern. Such classification no longer holds good, however. The only classification based on the geographical distribution of the several chapters of the fraternities which can now properly be made, is to divide

the fraternities into national fraternities and sectional fraternities.

The national fraternities include those generally represented in all sections of the country. Of these $B \Theta \Pi$, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, $\Sigma \Lambda E$, ΣX , $K \Sigma$, $\Phi K \Psi$, $\Delta T \Delta$ and $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ are prominent types. The sectional fraternities are Eastern and Southern. The Eastern group consists of $A \Delta \Phi$, $\Delta \Phi$, $\Theta \Delta X$, $\Sigma \Phi$, $\Psi \Upsilon$, $K \Lambda$ (Northern), $\Delta \Psi$ and $A X P$. The Southern group includes $K \Lambda$ (Southern order) $\Pi K \Phi$ and $\Pi K \Lambda$, although this last mentioned fraternity has placed its last chapters in the North. $\Delta K E$, $Z \Psi$, $X \Phi$ and $X \Psi$, originating in the Eastern States, have what might be termed a limited national development. $A T \Omega$, $K \Sigma$, ΣN and $\Sigma \Lambda E$, originally distinctively Southern, have completely lost that character.

Custom regulates much that pertains to the life of chapters and their peculiar practices. Many colleges are crowded with chapters, and among these a great rivalry springs up, and extraordinary efforts are put forth to obtain desirable members. Many of the chapters are now old enough to admit grand-children of the early members, and it is frequently the case that a student entering college has already decided to join, if he can, some fraternity to which a father, brother, cousin or other relative belonged during his college life. The resulting restriction of choice, however, is not always to the best advantage of the chapter. Chapters will sometimes draw members from some particular town or school; friends from either place will be a great inducement to a freshman.

MEMBERSHIP AND CHAPTERS

In the early days of the fraternities only seniors were admitted to membership, but the sharp rivalry for desirable men soon pushed the contest into the junior class, and so on down, until at some colleges it scarcely stops at the academy. The general rule is, however, that members shall be drawn from the four undergraduate classes. At Yale, the chapters of the general fraternities for many years were merely junior societies; and at Dartmouth, for a long time, though members were pledged, they were not admitted until the sophomore year. In some of the larger Western and Southern colleges, the preparatory schools being intimately connected with the colleges, "preps" were not only pledged, but initiated before they entered the college proper, though the fraternities now usually forbid the initiation of this class of students, and it is not often indulged in. As the colleges usually open about the middle of September, the campaign for freshmen is then commenced and lasts until Christmas, when each chapter has secured its most desirable candidates. Where there is great rivalry, however, initiations take place all the year round.

The constant rivalry between chapters and the multiplication of fraternities has led in many cases to an indiscriminate scramble for members at the beginning of each year. The fraternities have perceived the danger of this practice and are making an effort to avert it as will be hereafter explained and in some colleges, the college authorities are attempting to regulate this matter. The deferred pledging of students until some fixed date and

the deferred initiation of pledged members until they have completed a prescribed portion of their college course or secured a predetermined grade are both becoming usual customs.

Many fraternities have elected and initiated members who were not undergraduates, and, in some instances, not college men at all. These are termed "honorary" members, and in this work the term is applied to all who were not elected or initiated while undergraduate students into a fraternity or into a local society of the same general nature which afterwards became merged into a fraternity.

Some of the fraternities have also placed local or city chapters in favorable localities, for the purpose of aiding the extension of the fraternity. In some instances prominent public men have been elected honorary members for the notoriety conferred upon the fraternities by the addition of their names. Elections of this class of members have been generally discontinued, and in most fraternities prohibited. In the lists of prominent alumni given hereafter in connection with the descriptions of the several fraternities members may find omitted the names of well known adherents of their respective fraternities, not knowing that the omissions were by reason of merely honorary membership. The names of such members have been excluded when known.

Membership in two fraternities has been a source of trouble and vexation. It is almost universally forbidden. When it occurs between two chapters of different fraternities located at the same college, and a student leaves one and joins the other, it is termed "lifting," and such

disloyalty is usually followed by expulsion. There have been cases, however, where a student going from one college to another college, where his fraternity was not represented, joined a different organization without any sentiment or intention of disloyalty. All of the fraternities now forbid this, although many years ago it was not uncommon.

The most perplexing cases of double membership have arisen at those colleges where some of the chapters of the general fraternities exist merely as class societies. Members of fraternities, which are rivals to such societies in other colleges, join them freely as class organizations, only to find themselves in after life involved in an endless round of explanations of their double membership. At Harvard, for example, the chapter of $\Delta K E$ degenerated into a sophomore society, punningly called the "Dickey" Club. While it was still connected with $\Delta K E$ and recognized as a chapter its members (Theodore Roosevelt, for example) joined $A \Delta \Phi$, $\Delta \Upsilon$ or other fraternities later in their college life. The active members of $\Delta K E$ and $A \Delta \Phi$ at colleges where they are rivals have been somewhat bewildered by the situation. Members of other fraternities not represented in the Academic department at Yale have joined the societies there ($A \Delta \Phi$, $\Psi \Upsilon$, $\Delta K E$, $Z \Psi$, $B \Theta \Pi$), and other perplexing double memberships have thus arisen.

The professional fraternities, such as $\Phi \Delta \Phi$, $N \Sigma N$, $\Delta \Sigma \Delta$. etc., and the honorary fraternities, draw their membership freely from the other fraternities by common consent.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

Previous to the Civil War the fraternities had not attained their full development. We find them at this period comprised of chapters united only by a common name and common principles. Each chapter was independent to the verge of anarchy, and did pretty much as it pleased, even at times in opposition to the expressed wish of the fraternity of which it was a member. It was not uncommon for one chapter to establish another at a neighboring college without going through the formality of asking the consent of other chapters or of any common authority. Means of intercommunication were inadequate and not used, and chapters were often established and became inactive before the fact of their existence became generally known throughout the organization of which they were supposed to constitute an integral part. Again, many chapters were organized in such an imperfect manner that they learned little of the organization to which they belonged, and, being swept out of existence by some cause, their fraternity lost sight of them, and remained ignorant of their existence.

In a few instances chapters were established at places which did not meet the approval of the fraternity when the fact of such existence became known, and the chapters were repudiated, leaving perplexing questions of membership to be settled by future historians. Few of the fraternities had any centralized form of government, and fewer still thought of pursuing a settled policy in any of their actions. The idea prevalent was that each chapter was to work out its own salvation.

The first step toward an organized government in most of the fraternities was the selection of one chapter, either the parent chapter, if living, or the other chapters in turn, to be what was called the "Grand" chapter. This chapter was supposed to be the repository of facts, from which other chapters could derive information, and to be the governing body of the fraternity, subject only to the directions of the assembly of delegates from the chapters, termed conventions, and to preserve and maintain some sort of settled policy in the administration of fraternity affairs. In general, however, when the fraternities held conventions, authority of all kinds was vested in that body during its sessions, and this has remained practically unchanged, and with a majority of the fraternities charters for new chapters can only be granted by these conventions.

These conventions or reunions were made up of delegates from the various chapters, and within the fraternities are frequently known by some high sounding name as "grand conclaves." As presiding officer, some old and well-known member was usually chosen, and, in addition to the transaction of business, public exercises were held, during which the assembly was addressed, poems were read, etc. The session usually concluded with a more or less expensive banquet.

Few changes were made in this system until after the war, but about 1870 or 1872 the fraternities, having recovered their activity, and beginning to extend and multiply, saw plainly that the old system was no longer adequate to supply the wants of a growing organization.

A new system of government began to appear. The conventions still retained the supreme legislative power, but the administrative and executive, and, in some cases, the judicial functions of the government, were gradually vested in a body of alumni, sometimes elected from one locality, and sometimes connected with one chapter, who acted in precisely the same way as the board of trustees of a college would do in directing the affairs of their institution. And some of these "boards" resemble, in dignity and complexion, the board of trustees of a college. Under the designation of "executive council," or some similar name, such bodies have quite generally become incorporated, either under general laws or by special legislation, and as such corporations hold the legal title to whatever property the general fraternity possesses. The executive head of the fraternity came to be the secretary or some member of the governing council.

With a rapid increase in the number of chapters and the spread of accurate information concerning the fraternities, other features were introduced. Some of the fraternities deliberately mapped out the territory in which they were situated, or which they proposed to occupy, and established chapters in the colleges within such territorial lines with a sound judgment, which was often a sure index of the future prosperity of the institution. The territory which a fraternity occupied was also divided up into districts or divisions, and executives appointed for each of these. In some of the fraternities the organization is nearly perfect for administrative purposes, and this, united with a strong *esprit de corps* among the mem-

bers, has made of them organizations of formidable influence.

The latest development in fraternity administration has been the election or appointment of some one person to devote his entire time to the business affairs of the fraternity and to the inspection of its chapters. Usually he has been designated a traveling secretary. In some instances he unites to the duties above stated that of editing the fraternity journal. This feature of administration is still in a trial period and it evidently is not adapted to the more widespread organizations.

Among all the fraternities, one of the greatest problems has been how to keep the alumni interested in the work and progress of the order. To effect this, alumni chapters have been established in nearly all of the large cities, forming circles of cultivated men who would not otherwise know each other, and who, by keeping alive their interest in college life and affairs, advance the cause of education in many ways. In some few cases the alumni chapters act in every way like collegiate chapters except that they do not initiate members. They transact business, send delegates to conventions, and hold regular meetings. But in the majority of cases these chapters are only such in name, and an occasional supper or assessment is the only reminder which the members have of their existence. As the fraternities have become older and gained in importance the alumni have become increasingly interested in seeing that persons known to them favorably were brought to the attention of the chapters of their respective fraternities when they were

admitted as students at institutions where such chapters were located and state and locality organizations have been formed to assist the college chapters in making a proper selection of members.

In New York City, however, where there is a natural tendency to club life, clubs have been formed upon fraternity membership as a basis. $\Delta \Psi$ seems to have been the pioneer in the development of this form of social life. Their badge consisting of a St. Anthony's cross, they adopted the name "The St. Anthony Club" for their club which was organized in 1879. $\Delta \Phi$ maintains a club under the name of "The St. Elmo club." $A \Delta \Phi$ and $\Delta K E$ have successful clubs which occupy imposing buildings and $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, $K \Sigma$, $\Delta T \Delta$ and $B \Theta \Pi$ have prosperous clubs. These occupy houses of some size and furnish the usual club facilities. $\Theta \Delta X$, $\Psi \Upsilon$, $Z \Psi$, have club rooms. It need scarcely be observed that membership in these organizations is restricted within the limits of the fraternities whose names they bear.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FRATERNITIES

The literature of the fraternities is assuming formidable proportions, and has begun to attract the attention of librarians and bibliophiles. It may conveniently be divided into permanent and periodical literature, the former including catalogues, song books, histories, music and miscellaneous publications, and the latter magazines or journals.

Catalogues

The most necessary publications, and usually the first to be attempted by any fraternity, is a catalogue, or list of members. Previous to 1876 these catalogues bore a strong resemblance to each other and to the college catalogues, after which they were modeled. The names of the members were usually arranged alphabetically by classes, or by the years in which they were initiated, with appropriate data indicating the political, civil, military or collegiate honors of the individual members, when they were so distinguished.

Death has commonly been denoted by an asterisk (*). Some of the fraternities have printed a series of private symbols composed of Greek letters, Hebrew numbers, astronomical and mathematical signs, etc., which, in a condensed way denoted the rank held in the fraternity, the college honors or prizes gained, etc., of the person to whose name they were attached. They also added a delightful air of mystery to the page and were awe-inspiring to the uninitiated. The cost of printing such symbols deterred all but the most wealthy from incurring such an expense, and down to 1879 a fraternity catalogue was considered to be sufficiently complete if it gave the name, residence, degrees, official titles, occupation, and class of each member with reasonable accuracy. Sometimes expensive illustrations were indulged in. As a rule, the information furnished was neither full nor accurate. The catalogues were compiled by college students usually unaware of the proper sources of biographical information, and possessing neither the time nor

the ability properly to classify and arrange what information they did obtain.

In 1878 $\Psi \Upsilon$ appointed Charles W. Smiley, of its Wesleyan chapter, to prepare its catalogue. He had previous experience in the compilation of the admirable alumni record of Wesleyan University, and, adopting the standard set by that publication, he produced a fraternity catalogue, which was published in 1879, and gave a full biography of every member, living or dead, the facts about whom could be ascertained by personal research. In addition, there was a table of consanguinity, showing the ties of relationship existing between the members and a geographical distribution of the membership.

This publication set an unusual standard of completeness. Other fraternities at once took up the work in this same direction. Two years later, $B \Theta \Pi$ produced a catalogue not so complete in detail, but involving more labor on account of the imperfect records of Southern and Western colleges in which a majority of its chapters were situated. $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ soon completed a similar task under the same or greater difficulties. $A \Delta \Phi$ in 1882 published a semi-centennial catalogue, adding to the elaborate detail of the catalogues just mentioned the record of its members who served in the Civil War, a bibliography of its literature, and much historical matter. $\Delta T \Delta$, $\Delta \Upsilon$, $Z \Psi$, $X \Psi$, and other fraternities have since produced catalogues which are monuments of painstaking research and intellectual labor. In 1889, $\Psi \Upsilon$ published another catalogue supe-

rior even to its predecessor in the elaborateness of its detail, and in 1890 $\Delta K E$, after long preparation, published a bulky volume of some 1,700 pages, leaving nothing to be desired in the way of completeness, and which probably marks the point of extreme advance in this direction. Since then there has been a decided tendency to revert to the simplicity of former times, and to replace these bulky memorabilia volumes with handy name-lists of the members, and to leave to the several chapters the work of publishing lists of their own members with full biographical detail.

In 1905, $B \Theta \Pi$ published a catalogue with the information condensed in form and in two editions, one on thin paper and with edges closely trimmed. In 1912 and 1917 it published revisions with the names arranged in double columns on thin paper making a very compact and handy book, notwithstanding the very large number of names contained.

Since 1892 $B \Theta \Pi$ has published each year a volume containing the list of the active members of each chapter with other information concerning the chapters and the colleges to which they are attached and from 1905 to 1913 $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ published a similar volume annually containing a list of its entire membership.

In 1914 under the title "Betas of Achievement," $B \Theta \Pi$ published a series of biographies of its more prominent members somewhat resembling the different compilations entitled "Who's Who." $\Sigma A E$ has published "Who's Who in $\Sigma A E$ " including undergraduates and in 1915 Wm. C. Levere published a Who's Who of fraternity workers under the title of "Leading Greeks."

Song Books, Histories, Etc.

Song books with and without music, have been issued by nearly all of the fraternities. The songs are of all degrees of excellence, from unmeaning ditties, designed simply as a vent for enthusiasm and animal spirits, to lyrics known and appreciated by all lovers of poetry. A gradual improvement has taken place in this class of publications, and most of the recent song books are handsomely bound and printed, and intrinsically worthy of preservation. Instrumental music dedicated to fraternities and chapters has become quite common, but little of it is of any value.

Several miscellaneous publications are worth noting "The History of the Ω Chapter of ΣX ," published in 1885, was an interesting account of fraternity life in a Western college. "The Epitome" of $\Psi \Upsilon$, published in 1884, was a complete and painstaking record of the more salient features of $\Psi \Upsilon$ down to that time by an enthusiastic member. "The Manual of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$," smaller in size, contained much valuable and timely information about that extensive society. "Fraternity Studies," was a somewhat full account of the history and public attributes of $B \Theta \Pi$, published in 1894. A second edition, much enlarged and entitled "The Hand-Book of Beta Theta Pi" was published in 1907. A history of $\Phi K \Psi$ by C. L. Van Cleve was published in 1902, a history, of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ by Walter B. Palmer was published in 1906 and a history of $\Sigma A E$ by W. C. Levere in 1911. Histories of the Ohio Wesleyan and Wabash chapters of $\Phi K \Psi$, the Denison and Ohio Wesleyan chapters of

B Θ Π, the Amherst chapter of A Δ Φ, the Williams chapter of Δ Ψ, the Rochester chapter of Ψ Υ, the Bowdoin and Colgate chapters of Δ K E are all of value. A T Ω, K Σ, X Ω, K A Θ, Δ Γ, Π K A, Σ A E, possibly some other fraternities have published readable manuals.

Convention addresses and poems, biographies of members, chapter library catalogues, chapter-house rules, and similar publications, complete the list of permanent literature.

Periodical Literature

The idea of founding a periodical was introduced at an early date in the conventions of Σ Φ, A Δ Φ, B Θ Π and Δ K E, and probably the early records of other fraternity conventions will show similar resolutions. These early schemes were almost always based upon the notion that such a periodical would afford a vehicle for the publication of literary articles written by the members, and all failed to materialize. The convention of Δ Υ, held in 1867, authorized the publication of a semi-annual called *Our Record*. The two numbers were issued under one cover in the spring of 1868, and bore the double date of October, 1867, and April, 1868. It was a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, and was adorned with a cover in the fraternity colors. It met with no success although two further numbers were issued in October, 1868 and April, 1869. The next convention again authorized the publication of a periodical, and the project was tried under the name of the *University Review*; two numbers were issued, bearing the dates January and May, 1870, when it, too, ceased to exist. In 1869, Θ Δ X directed the pub-

lication of a fraternity journal, to be known as the *Shield*, and to be edited by the Grand Lodge. The first number appeared in July, 1869, and bore the legend, "Published in the interest of the Theta Delta Chi." Only one number was published; it was not adequately supported, and it was merged into the *College Review*. All of these journals were published in New York City.

The first fraternity journal, however, which has had a continuous existence and possessed the features and aims of the current fraternity periodical, is the *Beta Theta Pi*. This was founded in December, 1872, by Rev. Charles Duy Walker, professor at the Virginia Military Institute. A member of B Θ Π, he had been made its General Secretary at the convention, held the preceding September. He chafed at the amount of time which the duties of his position demanded, and determined to found a journal that should do part of his work for him, and relieve him of much of his writing.

The journal was named after the fraternity. It was a four-page monthly of the size known as "small quarto," and was filled with chapter news, reports, constitutional discussions, and personals. In 1874, it was made the official organ of the fraternity, its size reduced and the number of pages increased. Its subsequent career will be found noted under the article descriptive of B Θ Π.

During the years 1868, 1869 and 1873 the Pennsylvania chapters of X Φ issued an annual known as the *Chi Phi Chacket*, containing lists of the members of those chapters. This was succeeded by the *Chi Phi Quarterly* in 1874, upon the union of the Northern and Southern

orders, which was first issued at Carlisle, Pa., and subsequently removed to Trinity College, N. C.

In 1875, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ established the *Scroll*. It was founded as a monthly, and has always retained the feature of frequency of issue. At first, its circulation was limited to members of the fraternity, but this restriction was removed in 1881.

The *Phi Kappa Psi Monthly* followed in 1875. In 1876 it was changed to a quarterly, and the next year it failed by the death of the editor. In 1879, this was succeeded by the *Shield*, which was commenced as a private enterprise. It met with varying fortunes, and suspended in April, 1882. In 1883 it was made the official organ of the fraternity, and has since been published as such.

In 1877, $\Delta T \Delta$ entered the field with a monthly called the *Crescent*. It was a success, and the next year was officially adopted as the organ of the fraternity, and placed under the control of the Alpha chapter. In February, 1886, its name was changed to the *Rainbow*, out of compliment to the Southern fraternity which then united with $\Delta T \Delta$.

Down to 1878, this new feature of fraternity administration was monopolized by the fraternities of Western origin. At this date, the Cornell chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$ began the issue of a periodical called the *Diamond*. It met with little support, and soon suspended. In 1882 it was revived by some members of the chapter at Union College. Its place of publication was soon afterwards changed to New York, and in 1886 it was placed under the control of the executive council of the fraternity. Soon after this it suspended.

Φ Γ Δ began the publication at Delaware, Ohio, of an official journal called the *Phi Gamma Delta*, in 1879, under authority of the convention held the preceding year.

The first Southern fraternity to adopt a periodical was K Α, which began the publication of the *Kappa Alpha Journal* in 1879 at Richmond, Va. But three numbers were published, when it suspended. In November, 1883, a quarterly periodical was commenced under the name of the *Kappa Alpha Magazine*. In 1885 it resumed its original name, which has since been retained.

These were the pioneer periodicals in different sections of the country. Now almost every fraternity (except a group of smaller societies of Eastern origin) issues a journal of some kind, and these will be mentioned under the articles relating to each fraternity.

In 1887, Σ X took a new departure in fraternity journalism by commencing the publication of a secret monthly journal called the *Bulletin*, printed on thin paper, and sent to members in sealed envelopes, and which contained matters deemed to be too private to insert in their regular journal, which was continually read by outsiders.

This kind of private official circular in periodical form has been adopted by Σ A E, Φ Δ Θ, Β Θ Π, Κ Σ, Α X Ρ, Φ Κ Ψ, Κ Α and some of the women's fraternities.

Many of the fraternity chapters issue little periodicals for circulation among their own members primarily and which are practically circular letters in periodical form.

Two volumes of *The College Fraternity*, edited by E. H. Randolph, Φ Δ Θ, were issued in 1892-93.

In December, 1912, George Banta, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, who conducts a printing business at Menasha, Wis., and who prints many and possibly a majority of the fraternity journals, commenced the publication of a quarterly, under the title *Banta's Greek Exchange*, devoted to the interests of all the fraternities. It has been ably edited and contains much of general interest. He aims for one thing to print a list of fraternity officers up to date.

College Annuals

The undergraduates in most colleges publish annually one or more books, frequently elaborately illustrated, usually edited by representatives appointed by the fraternities, and devoted mainly to the exposition of features of college life not included in the curriculum. They may properly be mentioned here, because much information about the fraternities may be obtained from them.

CONSTITUTIONS

All of the college fraternities are secret in their character, with the exception of $\Delta \Upsilon$, which is *non-secret*. This secrecy is purely nominal. The fraternities in times past have stolen each other's constitutions and rituals with more or less frequency, and these documents are not so difficult to obtain as might be supposed. The constitutions in former years usually mentioned the meaning of the society's motto and described its grip. These secrets are now usually not contained in the constitution but confined to the ritual. There is a general

resemblance between the constitutions and rituals of all the societies. The initiation services are also very much alike, although here the fraternities had scope for originality. Certificates of membership, like diplomas, are given by a few fraternities.

CHAPTER-HOUSES AND HALLS

Since the fraternities have been firmly established, graduate and undergraduate members have united in contributing toward building funds, and have built chapter-houses and halls, sometimes at great expense. Two types of such structures have been developed; the earlier one a lodge or temple, designed to afford accommodation for meeting purposes only, or for meeting purposes and such additional social features as private theatricals, and the latter one, a complete club house, containing public rooms, a lodge room, or rooms, and sleeping rooms. The buildings of the earlier type were soon found to be deficient in accommodations, and this, together with the expense, will probably prevent the building of more elaborate and commodious structures of this class. It is a fact common in human experience, that people are more deeply interested in things upon which they have spent time, effort or money, than in things which they have acquired without either, and the interest of alumni has never been so fully aroused and maintained by any feature of fraternity life as by the efforts which have been made to build chapter-lodges and houses. The creation of building funds, the frequent consultation as to plans, and the consideration of ways

and means, have intensified the interest of alumni in a way that nothing else has done. All of this has resulted in direct benefit to the colleges, and the wiser among college officials are encouraging the development of this feature of fraternity life in every way possible. The advantages of the chapter-house system are not altogether on the side of the student. They relieve the colleges from the necessity of increasing the dormitory accommodations, and also of many of the details of supervision over the actions of the students.

If this feature of fraternity life is not carried to a point of senseless rivalry, as unhappily it has been carried at a few colleges, where houses much too costly for their surroundings have been erected, it may ultimately change the course of college development. The chapters, forming little independent communities, may in time, grow into something like the English colleges. Already in the establishment of chapter libraries, prizes and scholarships, we may see an indication of the time when chapters shall have their own instructors and professors maintained by permanent endowment, and relieving the college of much of the preliminary and subsidiary work of instruction, and taking from its hands the entire control of the discipline of the students.

The development of this form of chapter enterprise has been relatively rapid in recent years. The number of houses built and owned by the chapters of the fraternities is large and their value is running well up into millions. In connection with the account of each fraternity hereafter given an estimate is made of the value of

the real estate owned by its chapters. These figures while approximate indicate very large investments.

Chapter house life is having a great influence upon fraternity character. It has its advantages and its disadvantages. It inculcates habits of business, it develops social discipline, it promotes fraternal sentiment and it affords opportunity for many instances of mutual helpfulness. It develops pride of organization, it arouses the ambition and in some sense promotes college allegiance. On the other hand, in some places it increases the expense of college life, it increases the average size of chapters and makes in many cases a large chapter a necessity where a smaller one would be better. It engenders and fosters social exclusiveness. It makes some students narrow and conceited, because they arrogate to themselves as personal attributes the chapter reputation. The advantages undoubtedly outweigh the disadvantages. The fraternities discountenance any form of dissipation in the chapter houses. Most of them cause a thorough supervision to be made of the scholarship of the members and some of them have good libraries.

At any rate, the chapter house has come to stay. Its development is sure, but it needs watching by the older heads among the alumni and the college authorities.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS AFFECTING FRATERNITIES

It has been judicially determined that any student at an institution not under public control is bound to obey its rules and regulations, including rules against member-

ship in secret societies. This was decided, in 1866, by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of *People vs. Wheaton College*, 40 Ill., 186. In violation of such a rule, E. Hartley Pratt, a student at Wheaton, joined the Good Templars. On his suspension by the faculty, his father applied for a mandamus to compel the college to reinstate him, but the court decided that the faculty had the right to expel him on his refusal to abide by regulations established by the faculty not inconsistent with law or good morals.

The legislatures of three states have passed acts to prohibit the existence of fraternities in state institutions—South Carolina, 1897; Arkansas, 1901; Mississippi, 1912. In South Carolina and Mississippi the acts became effective, and all chapters at the University of South Carolina and the University of Mississippi were forced to suspend. The attorney general of Arkansas gave his opinion that, while the intent of the legislature was to exclude fraternities, the only penalty provided by the act was that no member of a fraternity should receive any class honor or distinction conferred by the university or by individuals, or hold rank above second lieutenant in the cadet corps. Fraternities have continued to exist at the University of Arkansas, the members placing a higher valuation on the advantages of fraternity life than on such honors.

Two judicial decisions as to the rights of fraternities to exist in state institutions are of importance—one by the Supreme Court of Indiana, in 1883, and one by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1915, affirming a decision by the Supreme Court of Mississippi rendered in 1913.

In the first case, commonly called the Purdue case, the court held that the President of Purdue University must permit T. P. Hawley to matriculate as a student, although he was a member of Sigma Chi, and that the faculty had no legal right to compel a student—as a condition of matriculation—to sign a pledge that he would disconnect himself from a college fraternity while attending the institution, as Purdue was a state institution, and such a condition implied a discrimination against a certain class of students which the faculty had no right to impose.

In 1912, after the enactment in that year of an anti-fraternity act by the legislature of Mississippi, J. P. Waugh applied for admission to the law department of the University of Mississippi. He was a citizen and tax-payer in the state, and was a member of Kappa Sigma, having joined it several years previously at Millsaps College. He declined to sign a pledge, as a condition to matriculation in the university, which the board of trustees had ordered to carry the statute into effect. He sued for an injunction to restrain the faculty from denying him admission to the university. The State Supreme Court, overruling a decision in a lower court, sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill. The Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal, upheld the decision of the State Supreme Court and affirmed that the condition upon which the State of Mississippi offered complainant free instruction in its university, that while a student there he renounce affiliation with a society which the state considered inimical to discipline, found no support in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Thus the highest judicial tribunal in the United States affirmed the power of a state legislature to prohibit the entrance or continued life of fraternities in state supported institutions. Such legislation, therefore, must be met and fought in the legislature, and its enactment prevented rather than to attempt to appeal to the courts after it has been enacted. From 1912 to 1916 attempts were made to induce the legislatures of several states, including Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri and Texas to enact laws prohibiting fraternities, but in each case the attempt was defeated by the concerted efforts of fraternity men.

The opposition to the fraternities has in recent years almost always arisen in state universities where the fraternity chapters were not sufficiently numerous to afford proper social opportunities to a majority of the students and yet were sufficiently numerous to create the impression that the fraternity members practically controlled or monopolized the social life of the university. Under such circumstances the obvious remedy is the creation of more fraternity chapters.

Many institutions have at times prohibited the existence of fraternities. Prior to 1880 and in a few cases afterwards, the fraternities evaded anti-fraternity rules and conducted *sub rosa* chapters. Outside the University of South Carolina and the University of Mississippi, there are now few male or coeducational institutions of importance that prohibit fraternities. Among these the most important are Princeton, Oberlin, Wooster, Monmouth, Virginia Military Institute and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

In 1898 a suit was brought by alumni and active members of the chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma at St. Lawrence University to restrain the authorities of the sorority to withdraw its charter. The Supreme Court of New York granted the relief demanded. Defendants appealed, and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reaffirmed the decision.

The last edition of this book contains in full the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Mississippi case, the opinion of the Supreme Court of New York and the Appellate Division in the Kappa Kappa Gamma case, also an article on "The Legal Status of the Fraternities," written by Mr. Baird and published in several previous editions. In this article the Purdue decision is discussed, the Wheaton College decision is quoted and two decisions are cited in which the courts held that high school authorities could legally impose penalties on pupils for violation of rules against membership in fraternities. These two cases are *Russell Wayland vs. Board of School Directors*, 43 Wash., 441; and *Wilson vs. Board of Education of Chicago*, 233 Ill., 464.

In two decisions, one in New York in 1902, and one in Massachusetts in 1903, the courts held that college fraternity houses were taxable. The cases were the *Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Hamilton College respondent vs. E. F. Lawler et al.*, 74 N. Y. Appellate Division; and *Phi Beta Epsilon Corporation vs. City of Boston*, 182 Mass. In the case of *City of Nashville et al. vs. Tennessee Alpha Chapter of Phi Delta Theta*, the Supreme Court of Tennessee decided, in 1919, that college fraternity houses were exempt from taxation in Tennessee.

An act of the legislature of Indiana, enacted in 1905 and reenacted in 1919, exempts from taxation the property of Greek letter fraternities.

An act of the legislature of Arkansas in 1859 incorporated the Phi Kappa Sigma Male College of Monticello, Arkansas. This interesting enactment appears in Acts of Arkansas, 1859, page 249. The college was organized and in operation a year or more, but was suspended by the Civil War.

FRATERNITY MEN IN WAR

It may be said that college fraternity men have shown their patriotism and valor in every war in which the United States has been engaged. The list of Phi Beta Kappa at William and Mary shows that a large proportion of its members served in the Revolutionary War. Undoubtedly members of northern chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and probably some members of the original North Carolina order of Kappa Alpha took part in the War of 1912. The older fraternities furnished a considerable number of men who fought in the war against Mexico.

In the Civil War fraternity men sprang to arms on both sides of the conflict. As in previous wars, the fraternity men in this war were almost without exception volunteers. In both the Union and Confederate Armies many fraternity men were officers of high rank, including Brigadier Generals and Major Generals. In both Navies also fraternity men distinguished themselves. The bravery of the fraternity men was attested by the large proportion of those engaged who were killed in battle. Every chapter

North and South was weakened by the war. The entire active membership of some Southern chapters enlisted at the beginning of the war, and other chapters died with the closing of Southern colleges within a year or two after hostilities began. When the struggle ended in 1865, the only active chapters on Southern soil were those in Kentucky, which State was held by Federal forces. With the reopening of Southern colleges in that year, some chapters were at once reorganized. Others were not revived for years and some have never yet been reestablished.

During the war against Spain and the war against the Filipinos, fraternity men from every college where there was a chapter were engaged, and the total number was very large, though no chapters were suspended. Fraternity men were mostly members of the National Guard, and many of them held high rank. Some who were officers were graduates of the National Military Academy and Naval Academy, having gone to West Point and Annapolis after attendance and initiation at other institutions.

During the World's Greatest War, the War against the Teutonic Powers, fraternity men responded magnificently to the call to arms. At the beginning in 1914, the Canadian chapters were greatly depleted by enlistments, and within a year or two some of these chapters had suspended. After the United States declared that a state of war existed, in April, 1917, college men paid but little attention to class room exercises. In large numbers they entered officers' training camps, and most of them received commissions. The proportion of fraternity men who were commissioned as officers was extraordinarily large. The

qualities of leadership which they displayed had been one reason of their selection for membership in the fraternities. Most fraternity men volunteered without waiting for the draft. Some of the larger fraternities had as many as 6,000 members each in different kinds of war work. The record of those that went to France and Flanders was most creditable. Many were promoted officers of high rank and may have received citations for bravery in action. A considerable number received honor medals from the British and French Governments as well as from the United States. A large number paid the full measure of patriotic devotion by sacrificing their lives on the altar of their country. It may be said that in the Great War, as in previous wars, American fraternity men displayed the same heroic spirit that was evinced by their progenitors in the days of classic Greece. Chapter houses were given up for the Students Army Training Corps. Chapters complied with the regulations of the War Department, which required that no meetings should be held by chapters except for business purposes. At some institutions this was construed to prohibit meetings for initiation, and no meetings whatever were held. All chapters were seriously weakened and some temporarily suspended, but the alumni of depleted chapters have rallied to their support, and probably no chapter will be suspended permanently on account of the war.

During the recent war college women participated in many kinds of war activities, but especially in Red Cross work. They displayed the same loyalty and high purpose, coupled with the determination to win, that was exhibited

by men. In Red Cross and Y. W. C. A. work, as entertainers in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C., in selling Liberty bonds, and in many other ways sorority women were organizers and leaders and the services they rendered contributed materially to the final victory.

INTER-FRATERNITY RELATIONSHIPS

It would seem from the foregoing résumé of the features and practices common to American Greek-letter fraternities, that there would naturally be some exponent of the system as a whole. That while possessing points of divergence, the separate fraternities have so much in common that there would naturally arise some central organization capable of representing and speaking for them collectively, but such has not been the case until recently. Each fraternity has had a natural, historical development, and many of them are averse to lending their name or aid to any scheme which would seem to tend toward relinquishing any authority to a central body.

In 1883, a meeting of representatives from several of the fraternities was held in Philadelphia, to consider matters of mutual interest, and a further meeting was arranged for, but it failed to take place, because the agreed number of fraternities did not give notice of their intention to take part. The movement was discussed in the fraternity journals, under the name of the "Pan-Hellenic Council." The discussion itself served to bring about many of the results which it was hoped might be accomplished by the meeting. Since that time, in several

colleges, the chapters of the different fraternities therein established have held an annual Pan-Hellenic banquet. Tacit agreements and in many cases written contracts have been made regarding the initiation of certain classes of students, and a number of customs have grown up relative to matters of common interest. Pan-Hellenic clubs, composed of members of different fraternities, have been formed in many cities.

In connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, a meeting was held of representatives from several fraternities under the title of the College Fraternities' Congress. At this meeting several interesting papers were read. A meeting of the editors of some of the fraternity journals took place also at the same time. While no concerted action was taken, the meeting certainly was of value. A similar and somewhat informal meeting took place at the Atlanta Exposition a short time afterwards, and finally in 1909 an Inter-Fraternity Conference was organized as hereafter described.

THE INTER-FRATERNITY CONFERENCE

In February 1909, at a meeting of the National Religious Education Association held at Chicago, a series of resolutions were presented by George D. Kimball, of $\Sigma A E$ suggesting that steps should be taken to bring about a Pan-Hellenic union of the different fraternities.

Pursuant to this resolution a call was sent out to all the men's fraternities whose addresses he could ascertain, by Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, ΔY , president of Brown University, representing the association referred to

Pursuant to this call, representatives of twenty-six fraternities met at the University Club in New York City, Nov. 17, 1909.

At the meeting there was much informal discussion concerning matters of mutual interest and finally the following resolution was adopted on motion of Dr. O. H. Rogers, $\Sigma \Phi$.

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this Conference that the college fraternities should sanction and participate in the formation of a permanent Inter-Fraternity Conference to meet each year for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest and of presenting to the fraternities represented such recommendations as the said Conference may deem wise, it being understood that the functions of such conferences shall be purely advisory."

An organization was effected with Hamilton W. Mabie, $A \Delta \Phi$, as chairman and Francis W. Shepardson, $B \Theta \Pi$, as secretary.

Committees were appointed to investigate existing conditions, gather information, and report at future sessions upon the following topics.

1. On the relation of the fraternity chapter to the college administration.
2. On the evils connected with the present system of pledging new members.
3. On the relation of the fraternities to one another.

The following fraternities were represented: $A X P$, $A \Delta \Phi$, $A T \Omega$, $B \Theta \Pi$, $X \Phi$, $X \Psi$, $\Delta K E$, $\Delta \Phi$, $\Delta \Sigma \Phi$, $\Delta T \Delta$, ΔY , $K A (N)$, $K A (s)$, $K \Sigma$, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, $\Phi K \Psi$, $\Phi K \Sigma$, $\Phi \Sigma K$, $\Sigma A E$, ΣX , ΣN , $\Sigma \Phi$, $\Sigma \Phi E$, $\Theta \Delta X$ and

Z Ψ. No reply was received from Δ Ψ, Ω Π Α or Π Κ Α. Ψ Υ did not send a delegate and invitations were not sent to Θ Χ, Θ Ξ, Π Κ Φ, Α Σ Φ or Σ Π because their addresses were not known.

A second session was held Nov. 26, 1910 at the University Club, New York City. At this session Acacia and Σ Π were represented and Σ Ν was not. During the session the representative of Χ Φ withdrew. The following is the present constitution:

Constitution

(I) The Inter-Fraternity Conference shall be composed of three delegates from each men's general college fraternity which has at least five chapters, and is approved by the Executive Committee. Delegates shall be chosen in such manner as their respective fraternities determine. On roll-call in Conference each fraternity represented shall have one vote.

(II) The purpose of the Inter-Fraternity Conference shall be the discussion of questions of mutual interest and the presenting to the fraternities represented of such recommendations as the Conference shall deem wise, it being understood that the functions of such Conference shall be purely advisory.

(III) The Inter-Fraternity Conference shall meet annually at New York on the Saturday following Thanksgiving, unless the place or date shall be changed by majority vote of the officers. Notice of all meetings shall be issued by the Secretary.

(IV) The officers of the Inter-Fraternity Conference shall be a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, elected annually by majority vote.

(V) The executive power of the Conference between the annual meetings shall be vested in an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Secretary, the Treasurer, *ex officio*,

and six other members, to be elected in two classes of three members each, to serve for a term of two years, in such manner that three of them shall be chosen annually.

(VI) In order to meet the necessary expenses of postage and printing, each fraternity participating in the Conference shall make an annual contribution of twenty-five dollars. Expenditures may be made by the Treasurer at any time on the authorization of the Chairman.

(VII) This constitution may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the fraternities represented in the Conference. And the following resolutions were adopted at the 1910 session:

Resolved, That we recommend to our several chapters at each college where there is more than one fraternity represented, that they call a conference of representatives of the several fraternities and confer together concerning any evils of the rushing system existing at that college; that they devise regulations tending to lessen such rushing evils as they find exist, including excessive expense in entertaining men. —

Further Resolved, That we urge upon our several chapters the necessity for acting harmoniously together as members of associations having generous rivalries but kindred aims, and pledge to the chapters our cordial coöperation and support so far as we can extend it.

And a committee was appointed to lay before the authorities of Colleges and Universities in the United States where fraternities exist such facts as it may deem desirable showing the usefulness of the fraternities as important factors in college life and administration.

Since then annual sessions have been held and much of mutual interest has been discussed and some good accomplished. The proceedings of the Conference are too

lengthy to be inserted here. The number of the fraternities represented has steadily grown. At the Conference for 1918 there were thirty-seven fraternities with accredited delegates. As previously stated Chi Phi withdrew in 1910; Zeta Psi withdrew in 1913 and Psi Upsilon has never been a member.

As hereafter described in the prefatory note to the women's fraternities, it will be seen that they have carried the idea of an inter-fraternity organization much further than the men and have formed a more effective body. The professional medical fraternities have formed a similar association.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN

THERE is included under this title the fraternities which, in general, confine their membership to the undergraduate departments of the institutions with which they are connected, which have more than five chapters which do not permit their members to join another fraternity in the same class and which have no peculiar restrictions upon their membership.

With regard to each fraternity an endeavor has been made to state first the date and place of its foundation, with the names of its founders, and, where it is considered of importance, some of the circumstances.

The list of chapters is then given. This comprises the date at which the chapter was established, its name, the institution at which it was or is located and the number of members *admitted by it* to the fraternity. Where possible this enumeration has excluded names counted twice. It should be understood the number of members stated includes undergraduates, graduates and non-graduate alumni and those deceased as well as living. If the chapter is inactive the date at which it became so follows the name of the college in (). Then follows a summary of the active and inactive chapters and the total membership.

A list of the chapters owning houses is then given. When the last edition of this book was being prepared values of houses were sought from the different fraternities concerned. The reported valuations were verified by

local real estate experts and some that appeared to be inflated were reduced. So many exceptions have been taken to the appraisals, sometimes to a difference of but a few hundred dollars, that it has seemed best to give only the total valuation of the houses owned by each fraternity in this edition. The reported valuations have been scrutinized and in some cases reduced. It is believed that the total valuation given in this edition for each fraternity is approximately correct. From these figures it will be perceived to what extent the fraternities have relieved the colleges of the burden of providing dormitories for their students. The productive funds of the colleges are thereby released from such form of investment and the income derived therefrom can be employed more directly in educational advancement.

No mention is made of rented houses in this edition. Practically every chapter lives in a house except at colleges where it is forbidden in order to keep college dormitories full or in cities where no official housing system exists.

Brief notes concerning certain of the chapters are then given. It may safely be assumed that when a chapter is not mentioned in these notes it has enjoyed a fairly prosperous and uneventful career.

The publications of the fraternity are then mentioned, sometimes in full detail, sometimes in general terms.

For the first time there now appears a cut of the pledge-buttons of the more prominent fraternities.

A description of the badge, colors, flower and flag follows.

The statement concerning each fraternity concludes with a list of its prominent alumni. By this is meant alumni prominent in the public eye and not those prominent within the fraternity. In these lists no attempt has been made to distinguish between the dead and the living. An attempt has been made at a classification and federal judges, senators, congressmen and persons holding a high rank in governmental and diplomatic circles have been grouped together. In the case of some fraternities these lists have become formidable, and many names have necessarily been excluded because of lack of space. In the case of some of the younger fraternity names are included under a more liberal interpretation of the word "prominent." An endeavor has been made to show the relative number of really distinguished in the different organizations.

Honorary members have been rigidly excluded where known. At one time or another almost every fraternity has admitted some honorary members, but they have no place in a list intended to show the success of the fraternity's initiates in their post collegiate life. Some fraternities rather naively insist that as *they* make no distinction within their fraternities between honorary and ordinary members none should be made here. The answer is that others make such distinction and that it is entirely proper.

It will be found that the same institution does not always have the same designation in all the lists. In one, for instance, "Syracuse University" may be so written, and in another it may be called the "University of Syracuse." These differences are due to the peculiar pre-

dilections of certain fraternity workers for certain of these names, and so long as the identification of the institution was certain the chosen names were not revised. The Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges in the several States are frequently called "State" colleges; for instance, "The Agricultural and Mechanical College of New Hampshire" is shortened to "New Hampshire State College." Similarly some names have been shortened for example, "Leland Stanford, Jr., University" to "Stanford University."

Acacia

(Student Freemasons)



THIS fraternity was established at the University of Michigan in 1904 by James M. Cooper, Benjamin E. DeRoy, Edward E. Gallup, J. Waldo Hawkins, Clarence G. Hill, Harvey J. Howard, George A. Malcolm, Ernest R. Ringo, William J. Marshall, Harlan P. Rowe, Ralph B. Scatterway, Charles A. Sisk, Harvey B. Washburn and William S. Wheeler.

It was an outgrowth of a Masonic club in the university which was incorporated June 5, 1895 and had a flourishing existence for several years. When interest in its work seemed to be lessening, some of the more active of its members began to plan for a college Masonic organization of national scope. They met weekly during the winter and spring of 1903-4 at a boarding house, No. 236 South Thayer street in Ann Arbor. On January 30, 1904 they appointed a committee on national organization. On April 30, 1904 the decision was reached to establish the fraternity which was to be known as Acacia. At the same time the Michigan chapter was named Aleph. The Hebrew alphabet was adopted in chapter nomenclature because of the close connection between Semitic history and the ritualistic work and the traditions of Masonry, and also because it was desired to distinguish the organiza-

tion from the Greek-letter societies. As this use of Hebrew letters caused misconceptions to arise concerning the nature and ideals of the society it was abandoned in 1913. The chapters are now named for the institutions in which they are located except the chapter at the University of Pennsylvania where the chapter bears the name "Franklin". On May 11, 1904 the members of the Michigan chapter elected their officers and the next day the new fraternity was incorporated under the laws of the state.

For a time members of the general fraternities were admitted, but they are now generally excluded and the chapters are rivals of the general fraternity chapters in the institutions in which they are located.

Masonic clubs in other institutions were quick to appreciate the advantages of the new fraternity so that its growth was rapid from the start. Chapters have been established as follows:

1904.	University of Michigan.....	220
1904.	Stanford University (1916).....	120
1904.	University of Kansas.....	230
1904.	University of Nebraska.....	225
1905.	University of California.....	138
1906.	Ohio State University.....	246
1906.	Dartmouth College (1908).....	23
1906.	Harvard University.....	195
1906.	University of Illinois.....	275
1906.	University of Pennsylvania.....	192
1906.	University of Minnesota.....	250
1906.	University of Wisconsin.....	212

1907. University of Missouri.....	198
1907. Cornell University.....	150
1907. Purdue University.....	190
1908. University of Chicago.....	150
1909. Yale University.....	130
1909. Columbia University.....	134
1909. Iowa State College.....	152
1909. University of Iowa.....	161
1909. Pennsylvania State College.....	120
1909. University of Oregon (1913).....	42
1910. Washington State University.....	76
1910. Northwestern University (1914).....	62
1911. University of Colorado.....	119
1911. Syracuse University.....	58
1913. Kansas State College.....	70
1915. University of Texas.....	60

Active chapters 24, inactive 4. Membership 4198.

The following chapters own houses: Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Iowa State, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio State, Purdue, Syracuse, Wisconsin. Total houses 10; total valuation \$220,000. The Dartmouth chapter was not well established and soon gave up its charter because of lack of material having the fundamental Masonic requirement for membership. The charters of the Oregon and Northwestern chapters were revoked, the latter because it was in the professional schools, Stanford for lack of material.

The house at Wisconsin was burned 1915.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Conclave composed of delegates from the several chapters. These conclaves have been held yearly.

The supreme executive body, the Grand Council, is composed of the six grand officers.

The official publication is the *Journal*, established in 1906. But one number was issued in 1906 and in 1907. Two appeared in the college year 1908-1909, and now four numbers are printed each year. The grand secretary was the editor of the journal until 1914 when an editor was chosen. During the war period the form was changed to a news brochure and issued 10 times per year.

A complete list of members was at first published in the journal. A catalogue and song book were published in 1914.



The badge is a right-angled triangle of gold with jeweled border, within which are three smaller triangles. The color of the pledge-button is black.

Among the more prominent members may be mentioned Ex-President Taft of Yale chapter, Francis W. Shepardson of Chicago chapter and several state governors of other chapters.

Alpha Chi Rho



ALPHA Chi Rho was founded at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1895, by the Rev. Paul Ziegler, '72; Herbert T. Sheriff, '97; William A. Eardeley, '96; Carl G. Ziegler, '97, and William H. Rouse, '96. Rev. Paul Ziegler was a member of the local society of Beta Beta at Trinity, which had become a chapter of Psi Upsilon in 1879.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1895. $\Phi \Psi$, Trinity College (Conn.)	160
1896. ΦX , Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.....	122
1896. $\Phi \Phi$, University of Pennsylvania	207
1900. $\Phi \Omega$, Columbia University.....	161
1903. ΦA , Lafayette College	150
1905. ΦB , Dickinson College.....	125
1905. $\Phi \Delta$, Yale University	155
1905. ΦE , Syracuse University	162
1907. ΦZ , University of Virginia	74
1907. ΦH , Washington and Lee University	85
1908. $\Phi \Theta$, Cornell University	160
1911. $\Phi \Gamma$, Wesleyan University (Conn.)	111
1914. ΦI , Allegheny College.....	85

1916. Φ K, University of Illinois.....	78
1917. Φ Λ, Pennsylvania State College	55
1918. Φ M, Lehigh University.....	50
1919. Φ N, Dartmouth College.....	35

Active chapters, 17; inactive chapters, 0; membership, 1975.

The Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Trinity and Yale chapters own houses. Total, 6; total valuation \$128,000.

A chapter, Phi Upsilon, was founded at the University of Iowa in 1899; but the members being at a great distance from the other chapters and dissatisfied with the youth of the fraternity, developed disloyalty in 1901, and the fraternity in 1902 expelled the entire chapter. The chapters at Brooklyn Polytechnic and Pennsylvania were inactive for some time in 1901, but the government of the fraternity was strengthened, and the active chapters have since that time all been in a prosperous condition.

The Lafayette chapter was originally one of the three chapters of a small and briefly existing society called Ψ A K. A number of the chapters were formed from local societies..

The fraternity has a distinctive nomenclature. Great emphasis is laid upon a platform of principles, called the "landmarks" which are stated to be: (1) Membership from among professing christians only, (2) Insistence upon a high and clean, moral standard, (3) Brotherly love, (4) Intrinsic worth as the sole guide in the selection of new members. Each chapter is called a Phi; undergraduate members are called Residents; others are called Gradu-

ates. The meeting of a Resident chapter is called a Council. Pledged candidates for membership are styled Postulants.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a National Convention, which now meets annually about the time of Washington's birthday. The Convention is composed of two delegates from each Resident and each Graduate chapter. The work of the fraternity during the interim of sessions is carried on by a National Council, comprising a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and three councilors-at-large, chosen for a term of three years.

The vice-president of the fraternity is an important officer, having charge of all graduate organizations and building corporations. There are several other officers who are appointed by the National Council,—such as the national treasurer, the national editor and the publication manager. Much of the executive work falls upon the National Secretary. He keeps the records of the Conventions and the National Council, receives the files, reports and documents of the fraternity, edits its publications and supervises the examinations of the members concerning its ritual and customs. He visits each chapter twice a year and oversees the scholarship of the members.

In order to encourage scholarship the fraternity offers an annual prize called the Graduate Cup to the chapter most successful in such respect.

The fraternity has a distinctive alumni organization. All the graduates of each chapter are grouped together; and their government is carried on by an executive committee of three members: president, secretary-treasurer, and

a resident, who lives, whenever possible, in the house of the Resident chapter, and acts as graduate adviser to the undergraduate chapter.

In addition to the regularly organized graduate chapters, there are graduate clubs comprising members of different chapters in a number of cities.

The conventions of the fraternity have been yearly.

The fraternity publishes a journal called the *Garnet and White*, which was first issued in September, 1900, as a quarterly, but is now a bi-monthly. From 1900 to 1902 it was published at Hartford, Conn., from 1902 to 1909 at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., from 1909 to 1914 at New Brunswick, N. J., and since 1914 at Menasha, Wis. The fraternity also publishes a private journal called the *Labarum*, which first appeared in 1907, and is now issued three times a year. Address books were published in 1902, 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1915. Editions of a Manual appeared in 1895, 1899, 1905, 1907, 1914 and 1918. The most recent edition of the constitution, and of the collected statutes of the fraternity appeared in August, 1918. An attractive song-book was published in 1911.

The badge of the fraternity is a modification of the ancient *Labarum*, and displays the letters A X P in the form of a monogram on the one side of which is an out-stretched hand and on the other a torch. The fraternity colors are garnet and white; the fraternity flower is the carnation. The colors of the pledge-buttons are red and white.

Prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Professors W. R. Shepherd and Carlton Hayes, Columbia University;



Joseph French Johnson, Dean of New York University; Howard Long, Admiralty Lawyer; J. L. Haney, the author; Professor C. M. Spofford of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Frank A. McElvaine, suffragan bishop of Minnesota.

Alpha Delta Phi



THIS fraternity was founded at Hamilton College in 1832 by Samuel Eells, of the class of '32. When he entered college in 1827 there were two literary societies at Hamilton, the Phoenix and the Philopeuthian, between which a bitter and active rivalry existed. He joined the Philopeuthian, to escape importunity and persecution but the struggle for supremacy became so desperate and the means of persuasion so unscrupulous that he determined to form a new society. In a history of the foundation of the fraternity, Mr. Eells says:

“The effect of this state of things on the character of the students was deplorable. It seemed to chill all the noble and generous affections of the youthful spirit and destroyed or corrupted the very elements of honorable and manly character. It was a contemplation of these and similar evils that first suggested to me the idea of establishing a society of a higher nature, and more comprehensive and better principles; one that should combine all the advantages of a union for intellectual and literary purposes and at the same time maintain the integrity of youthful character and cultivate those finer feelings which the college society extinguished or enfeebled. The new

association first must exclude that jealousy and angry competition and secondly must be built on a more comprehensive scale providing for every variety of taste and talent, and thirdly it must be national and universal in its adaptations so as not merely to cultivate a taste for literature or furnish the mind with knowledge; but with a true philosophical spirit looking to the entire man so as to develop his whole being,—moral, social and intellectual.”

The attempt to establish a chapter of K A at Hamilton in 1830 and the establishment of a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi$ there in 1831 probably suggested to Mr. Eells some of the details in the development of his plan.

The fraternity was rapidly extended, the first chapters being established either by the founders of the parent chapter, or those closely associated with them. It was the pioneer fraternity in eleven colleges and the second or third in eight others. As it sought students of decided literary tastes, it soon acquired a distinctive literary character, which it has in a great measure retained.

The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters usually being named after the college in which they are located:

1832.	<i>Hamilton</i> , Hamilton College.	573
1833.	<i>Miami</i> , Miami University (1873).	201
1835.	* <i>Urban</i> , University of the City of N. Y. (1839). . .	25
1836.	<i>Columbia</i> , Columbia University.	366
1836.	<i>Yale</i> , Yale University.	1852
1836.	<i>Amherst</i> , Amherst College.	878
1836.	<i>Brunonian</i> , Brown University.	570

*This institution is now called New York University.

1837.	<i>Harvard</i> , Harvard University (1907)	768
1840.	<i>Geneva</i> , Hobart College (1876)	187
1840.	<i>Cincinnati</i> , Cincinnati College (1851) †	6
1841.	<i>Hudson</i> , Western Reserve University	397
1841.	<i>Bowdoin</i> , Bowdoin College	597
1846.	<i>Dartmouth</i> , Dartmouth College	846
1846.	<i>Peninsular</i> , University of Michigan	636
1850.	<i>Madison</i> , Madison University (1851)	12
1850.	<i>Rochester</i> , University of Rochester	509
1850.	<i>Alabama</i> , University of Alabama (1857)	52
1851.	<i>Williams</i> , Williams College	477
1855.	<i>Manhattan</i> , College of the City of N. Y. (1913)	459
1856.	<i>Middletown</i> , Wesleyan University	674
1857.	<i>Cumberland</i> , Cumberland University (1861)	28
1858.	<i>Kenyon</i> , Kenyon College	303
1859.	<i>Union</i> , Union University (N. Y.)	375
1865.	<i>Princeton</i> , College of New Jersey (1865) †	5
1869.	<i>Cornell</i> , Cornell University	495
1877.	<i>Phi Kappa</i> , Trinity College (Conn.)	353
1889.	<i>Johns Hopkins</i> , Johns Hopkins University	247
1892.	<i>Minnesota</i> , University of Minnesota	202
1893.	<i>Toronto</i> , University of Toronto	179
1896.	<i>Chicago</i> , University of Chicago	219
1897.	<i>McGill</i> , McGill University	184
1902.	<i>Wisconsin</i> , University of Wisconsin	191

†This chapter was only active for a short time but just when it became inactive is unknown to the writer. Its members were Charles D. L. Brush, '44, William Davis Gallagher, '44, Charles Pinckney James, '46, Joseph Longworth, Jordan A. Pugh, '51, and James H. Perkins, '51. In recent years they have been listed on the roll of the Miami chapter but they never attended Miami. The name of Joseph Longworth was not in the fraternity catalogues of 1876 to 1882.

‡This chapter consisted of W. Stone Albert, '64, Edward G. Cook, '65, T. Frederick Crane, '64, Upshur Johnston, '65, and Oscar Keen, '65.

1908.	<i>California</i> , University of California.....	167
1911.	<i>Illinois</i> , University of Illinois.....	133
1916.	<i>Stanford</i> , Stanford University ✓.....	68
	Active chapters, 25; inactive chapters, 10; membership,	
	13,234.	

The following chapters own their houses: Amherst Brown, Bowdoin, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Illinois, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, Rochester, Toronto, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin, and Yale. Total 20 houses. Total valuation \$627,000.

It may not be inappropriate to notice the extent of the fraternity system at the time Miami, the first Western chapter, was established in 1833. K A the pioneer of the system had two chapters; viz., at Union and Williams. $\Delta \Phi$ and $\Psi \Upsilon$ were still local societies at Union, while $\Sigma \Phi$ had two chapters, viz., at Union, and Hamilton. In other words, the system was then confined to two States, New York and Massachusetts, and to three colleges, Union, Hamilton and Williams, when the founder of A $\Delta \Phi$ boldly planted its second chapter at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, beyond the Alleghanies, in what was then emphatically the "West." Ohio was therefore the third state and Miami the fourth institution to serve as a home to the fraternities. The act of A $\Delta \Phi$ in establishing its second chapter at Miami was important in its results, as it led to the foundation of the three national fraternities, B Θ Π , $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ and ΣX , forming a Miami Triad as K A, $\Delta \Phi$, and $\Sigma \Phi$ had formed a Union Triad.

The Hamilton chapter in 1882 erected the "Samuel Eells Memorial Hall," a stone building, in honor of the founder which has since served as the hall of the chapter. The Miami chapter was established by the personal efforts of Mr. Eells; this chapter died at the suspension of the University in 1873 and has not since been revived. After four years of existence the Urban chapter was withdrawn in 1839 at the request of its own members to avoid the initiation of lower classmen in opposit on to a rival society. The Columbia chapter was the first at that college and grew so strong immediately after its establishment that its prosperity incited the envy of the non-fraternity men and its members surrendered its charter in 1840 to allay the resulting dissensions in the college. In 1881 the chapter was revived, nine other fraternities having meanwhile established chapters there.

The Yale chapter enjoyed a prosperous career down to 1869. It then began to decline, and this, in connection with the opposition to the system in Yale, at that time, by which only the Juniors were eligible to membership in the general fraternities, led to the surrender of its charter in 1873. It was revived in 1888. Since the abolition of the local sophomore societies in 1903, it, and the other general academic fraternities at Yale have initiated members from the three upper classes. The Amherst chapter was formed from a local society called I Π K in 1836. During its earliest years, its membership was confined to the upper-classmen. In 1845, in response to a demand that the faculty be permitted to inspect its constitution and records, the chapter offered to and did admit to member-

ship the president of the college, averting the opposition of the college authorities.

The Brunonian chapter was suspended in 1838 on account of the prejudice against initiating lower classmen. It was revived in 1851. The Harvard chapter was established on a literary basis, its earliest members being the editors of the college monthly. It ceased to exist in 1865 on account of the existing opposition to the secret societies and was succeeded by the "A. D. Club." The chapter was revived in 1879 and again withdrawn in 1907 at the instance of its own members, who found it difficult to fulfill their obligations to the fraternity and at the same time conform to the customs of the Club system at Harvard. The members formed the "Fly Club."

The charter of the Geneva chapter was withdrawn in 1876, at its own request, on account of the decline in the number of eligible students in attendance at that time. The Hudson chapter, founded by Samuel Eells and named after the town in which the university was formerly located, was the first one established at Western Reserve. The Dartmouth chapter sprang from a local society called T Δ Θ, which originated in 1842. The Peninsular chapter was the third chapter organized at Ann Arbor, and passed through all the vicissitudes of the conflict between the faculty and the students, known as the "fraternity war." The chapter at Rochester was originally at Colgate (then Madison) University where it existed, however, less than a year. Soon after its establishment a large number of the professors and students left Madison and went to Rochester, where they established the University of

Rochester. A majority of the new chapter located at the new seat of learning under the name of the *Empire* chapter, which was changed to *Rochester* in 1870.

The Alabama chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1857. Under the advice of its graduate members a chapter was founded at Cumberland University in 1857, where it was killed by the war. The Williams chapter has a fine memorial library, the gift of one of its members. The Manhattan chapter was established at what was then called the New York Free Academy. For many years it maintained a summer camp at Lake George called "Camp Manhattan." It became inactive in 1913. The Middletown chapter was formed from two societies at Wesleyan, one called the Betrian, organized in 1849, and another called the Lebanian, organized in 1854.

The Union chapter was derived from a local society called the "Fraternal Society," founded in 1833, and the Phi Kappa chapter from a similar society at Trinity, whose name it bears. The younger chapters were formed mainly from local societies organized for the expressed purpose of obtaining charters.

While there are strictly speaking, no alumni chapters, yet the alumni have formed graduate associations at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, Albany, Buffalo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and elsewhere. At New York City they maintain a club, composed exclusively of graduate members of the fraternity and which owns a fine modern club house, eight stories high, erected in 1907 at 136 West 44th Street, near the heart of the city. The

house and furnishings represent a total investment of about \$300,000. The club has about 1,100 members, has been in operation for 30 years and is the center of all the activities of the fraternity.

Clarence A. Seward, Hobart '48, when president of the fraternity in 1897, founded the three Seward Scholarships the total endowment of which now amounts to \$25,000. One is always held by a member of the Hamilton chapter; the second and third are held for four years by members of the other chapters in rotation.

The government of the fraternity was for many years in an unsettled condition, various expedients having been adopted and thrown aside, after trying in vain to unite the feature of entire independence in the chapters with strength and aggressiveness in the policy of the order as a whole. The problem was solved to the satisfaction of the Fraternity in 1879, by the formation of a corporation by a special act of the New York Legislature, called **THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE ALPHA DELTA PHI FRATERNITY**. This consists of four general officers of the fraternity *ex-officio*, of nine members at large, the terms of three of whom expire each year, and of one representative for each inactive chapter (all elected by the annual convention), and of two representatives elected by each active chapter; it is intended that those elected by the active chapters shall reside in or near New York City. This Council transacts business through an executive committee of nine members. The actions of the Council are subject to review by the annual conventions.

During the past few years much has been accomplished in unifying the fraternity, broadening and developing its field of usefulness and making the administration of its affairs more progressive and efficient. Each chapter is visited each year by delegates from some other chapter and itself visits a third chapter, the schedule being re-arranged annually. In 1911 the Council established the position of traveling secretary supported entirely by the alumni, and since then over \$20,000 has been contributed toward the permanent endowment of the work.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first issued in 1837 at New York, and contained the names of the members of eight chapters, arranged alphabetically by chapters. The next four editions, published at New Haven in 1840 and 1845, at Cambridge in 1851, and at Boston in 1854, contained the names of the members arranged in one general alphabetical list. The succeeding editions, published at Concord, N. H., in 1857, New Haven 1860, New York 1865, Utica, N. Y., 1870, and Albany, N. Y., 1876, have the names arranged by chapters in the approximate order of their establishment. The semi-centennial edition of the catalogue was edited by a committee, and was published at Boston in 1882. It was a fine piece of work, complete in its information and ample in its details. It contained much historical information, kinship tables, a bibliography, a complete military record of those members who served in the Civil War, and various statistical tables. A supplement was issued in 1889. In 1899 another edition was published with even ampler details than the edition of 1882. In 1909 and 1915 condensed catalogues with-

out biographical detail, were published by the Executive Council.

Song books have been published at New Haven in 1855; at New York in 1859; Albany, N. Y. in 1864; Geneva, N. Y. in 1869; Amherst, Mass., in 1875, and New York, 1896, 1904 and 1912. The last two give the music as well as the words. There are several pieces of instrumental music bearing the name of the fraternity. The official journal of the fraternity was called the *Star and Crescent*, and was published at New York City. A trial number was issued in May, 1880, and the publication of the first volume commenced in October of that year. It was a handsomely printed quarterly journal of quarto size, with a cover in the fraternity colors. With the beginning of the fourth volume in November, 1883, it was reduced to an octavo, and continued until the end of Volume V in July, 1885, when it ceased to exist. It was well managed and contained many articles of general interest.

The original badge of the fraternity is an oblong slab with rounded corners, displaying on a field of black enamel a white crescent bearing the letters "A Δ Φ;" above the crescent is a green star with a gold center, and below is the date "1832" in gold. On the back are engraved a monument with crossed sword and spear. This badge was partly superseded for some years by a jeweled crescent displaying the letters "A Δ Φ" holding a star between its horns, which was at first used as a graduate symbol only. In 1912 the fraternity adopted a standard slab badge and restricted the wearing of its insignia to the standard badge

in the case of undergraduates and to a badge or pendant by graduates.



The colors of the fraternity are emerald green and white with gold and black as subsidiary. Its gems are the emerald and pearl, its flower is the lily-of-the-valley. The pledge button is green and white.

Among the alumni of Alpha Delta Phi are the following
 *Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of State William R. Day, Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield.

U. S. Senators: William B. Allison, George E. Pugh, Adonijah S. Welch, Phineas W. Hitchcock, Watson G. Squire and Joseph V. Quarles.

Foreign Ministers or Ambassadors: To Great Britain, James Russell Lowell and Joseph H. Choate; to France, Edward F. Noyes; to Austria, John Jay; to Greece, J. Meredith Read; to the Hague, William E. Quimby; to Germany, Edwin F. Uhl; to Turkey, Horace Maynard; to Brazil, Irving B. Dudley.

Justices of the Supreme Court: Samuel Blatchford, Geo. Shiras, Jr., Henry B. Brown, William R. Day, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Presidents of Colleges: Eliot of Harvard, Dwight of Yale, Stille of Pennsylvania, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Darling of Hamilton, Gates and Harris of Amherst, Garfield of Williams, Chamberlain of Bowdoin, Dodge of

*Also a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon at Harvard.



Colgate, Raymond of Union, Rhæes of Rochester, Orten of Ohio State University, Wheeler of the University of California, Pynchon of Trinity, Hall of Clark, Raymond and Taylor of Vassar, Backus of Packer, Hutchins of Michigan, Rogers and Harris of Northwestern, Hunt of Dennison, and Dwight and Stone, Deans of the Columbia Law School.

Governors of States: Chamberlain of Maine, Willard of Indiana, Roosevelt and Whitman, of New York, Noyes, Denison and Smith of Ohio, Maynard of Tennessee and Hubbard of Connecticut.

Lawyers: James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, William G. Choate, Clarence A. Seward, Everett P. Wheeler, Edward M. Shepard and Francis Lynde Stetson.

Divines: Richard S. Storrs, Joseph P. Thompson, O. B. Frothingham, Abbott E. Kittredge, E. Winchester Donald, and the following bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church: Aves, Brewer, Brooks, Coxe, Griswold, Harding, Harris, Huntington, Kendrick, Oyman, Stevens, Watson, Wells, White, Johnson and Whitehead.

Authors: James Russell Lowell, Edward Everett Hale, Donald G. Mitchell, George William Curtis, Charles Francis Adams, Horace H. Furness, Arlo Bates, Moses Coit Tyler, Alfred B. Street, Francis Parkman, Hamilton W. Mabie, Owen Wister, John Codman Ropes, Prof. Francis A. March.

Daniel Huntington in art; Russell Sturgis, William R. Ware and A. D. F. Hamlin in architecture; Manton Marble, William Elroy Curtis, George W. Smalley,



Talcott Williams, Edward Stanwood, William Hayes Ward in journalism.

Benjamin M. Harrod, engineer; Charles W. Stiles, zoologist; Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General U. S. Marine Hospital Service and hygienist, are eminent scientists in the government service.

Alpha Gamma Rho

(Agricultural)



THIS fraternity was organized by the union of two prior societies, A Γ P founded in 1904, at Ohio State University by F. L. Allen, R. L. Frounue, W. A. Martin, E. S. Poston, G. T. Snyder, B. L. West, and R. C. E. Wallace and Δ P Σ founded in 1906 at the University of Illinois by R. E. Chambers, R. E. Taylor, E. E. Stultz, J. J. McKay, J. H. Craig, F. H. McKelvey, J. L. Martin, M. E. Greenleaf and E. E. Chester. In the spring of 1908 a union was effected, the Illinois chapter being called the Alpha and the Ohio Chapter the Beta chapter.

Prior to 1917 several chapters of the fraternity were conducted as a professional agricultural fraternity electing members of social fraternities and permitting their own members to join the social fraternities. The other chapters while limiting their membership to agricultural students did not permit membership in other social fraternities. In February, 1917, legislation was passed barring membership in social fraternities and prohibiting the initiation of members of social fraternities. Today there is no difference between this and the general college fraternities except that membership is still limited to Agricultural students.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1906. A, University of Illinois	236
1904. B, Ohio State University	190
1911. Γ, Pennsylvania State College	124
1911. Δ, Purdue University	95
1912. E, North Dakota Agricultural College	69
1914. Z, Cornell University	131
1914. H, Iowa State College	81
1914. Θ, University of Missouri	62
1916. I, University of Wisconsin	73
1916. K, University of Nebraska	31
1917. Λ, University of Minnesota	60
1917. Μ, Massachusetts Agricultural College	60
1919. Ν, North Carolina College of Agriculture	17
1919. Ξ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute	20

Active chapters 14; inactive 0; membership 1249.

The following chapters own houses: Cornell, Massachusetts Agricultural, Ohio State. Total houses, 3; total valuation \$90,000.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the conventions, which are held annually and an interim Executive Council.

A periodical called *The Sickle and Sheaf* was started in 1910. It is published quarterly. A directory has also been published.

The badge is a gold crescent with a sickle and a sheaf of wheat placed inside of the points of the crescent, the handle of the sickle just touching the point at the right. The sickle is superimposed upon the sheaf of wheat. The letters A Γ P appear in black enamel on the center of the



ALPHA GAMMA RHO

75. 75

crescent. The recognition pin is a small gold sickle. The pledge pin is a small circle with a small gold sheaf of wheat in a green enameled field. The colors are dark green and gold. The flower is the pink rose.

Alpha Phi Alpha

(Students of African Descent)



THIS fraternity was organized in March, 1906, at Cornell University.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1906. A, Cornell University	64
1907. B, Howard University.....	191
1907. Γ, Virginia Union University.....	85
1908. Δ, University of Toronto (1912)	6
1909. E, University of Michigan.....	54
1909. Z, Yale University.....	43
1909. I, Columbia University (1912)	6
1910. Θ, { University of Chicago University of Illinois Northwestern University } Medical Schools.	33
1910. I, Syracuse University.....	15
1910. K, Ohio State University.....	53
1912. M, University of Minnesota.....	21
1912. N, Lincoln University (Pa.).....	59
1912. Ξ, Wilberforce University	85
1913. O, University of Pittsburgh.....	33
1914. Π, Western Reserve University.....	32

1914. P,	{ University of Pennsylvania Temple University Medico-Chirurgical College }	Medical Schools	63
1916. Σ,	Harvard University		31
1916. T,	University of Illinois		26
1918. Υ,	University of Kansas		32
1919 Φ,	Ohio University		8
	Active chapters, 18; inactive chapters, 2; membership,		940.

There are graduate chapters at Louisville, Kansas City and Detroit.

The Fraternity has held eleven annual conventions.

Alpha Sigma Phi



THE Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity was founded as a sophomore society at Yale College in December, 1845, by George Benedict, Levi B. Bradley, William B. Clark, Elial Foote Hall, Albert Hobron, Henry H. Hill, William B. Lee, Corrydon C. Merriman, Benjamin F. Moore, Washington Murray, Edward Scofield, William W. Ward, Erastus H. Weiser and Silas Wodell, all of the class of 1849. At that time Yale had separate societies for sophomores, juniors, and seniors. The members passed from one to the other as they advanced from class to class, though all did not go in a body to the same upper class society.

Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Psi Upsilon were then junior societies at Yale, which accounts for many dual memberships among their older members. In their junior year, Bradley, Hobron, Hill, Merriman, Murray and Wodell joined Delta Kappa Epsilon; Clark, Hall, Lee, and Ward, Psi Upsilon; and Weiser, Alpha Delta Phi. Duality of membership ultimately contributed to the dormant condition of this fraternity, through a quarrel breaking out between those who were going to different junior societies. Each faction expelled the other, which gave the faculty the opportunity it desired to end

the activities of the sophomore society in 1864. For a fuller account of this society as a sophomore organization, see "Four Years at Yale," by Lyman H. Bagg, Psi Upsilon.

Kappa Sigma Theta, a sophomore society that existed at Yale before Alpha Sigma Phi was founded, died in 1858 and was never resurrected. Both societies issued annual "feuilletons," or printed attacks upon each other, the other fraternities, the faculty, and the college world in general. That of Kappa Sigma Theta was called the *Banger*, probably as a burlesque upon the *Yale Banner*. Alpha Sigma Phi issued the *Tomahawk* in 1847, 1848, 1849, 1851, and 1852. Neither of these publications were fraternity journals or magazines in the modern sense.

While a sophomore society at Yale, Alpha Sigma Phi chartered branches at Harvard, 1850; Amherst College, 1856; Marietta College, 1860; and Ohio Wesleyan, 1865. All of these chapters were sophomore societies, except the Marietta chapter, which was open to all classes. The Harvard chapter became dormant in 1857, Amherst in 1862, and Ohio Wesleyan in 1865. It is significant that the only general chapter was the only chapter that survived the shocks of disintegration which overtook the rest, and it may be that their class character contributed much to their demise.

During this period of the history of Alpha Sigma Phi, the Yale chapter initiated 581; Harvard, unknown; Amherst, 100; and Ohio Wesleyan, 15. There is a tradition of a chapter existing *sub-rosa* at Princeton during a portion of this interval, but this is impossible of verification as an historical fact and is not claimed by the fraternity.

The Marietta chapter remained a local society from 1865 until 1907, when the Yale chapter was revived, not as a sophomore but as a university fraternity. All chapters established or reestablished since then have admitted students from all departments and all classes.

Every one of the older men that belonged to Alpha Sigma Phi when it was a sophomore society at Yale, Harvard, Amherst, and Ohio Wesleyan remained loyal and accepted membership in the reorganized fraternity. Many of its distinguished members have rendered it valuable service since its renaissance. The same rituals are in use that were instituted at Yale in 1845. The same badge is worn but the size has been reduced. The history and traditions of the fraternity in its earlier character have survived and been perpetuated in its present life. The fraternity magazine bears the name of the old annual, *The Tomahawk*; the name seemed worthy of perpetuation, and the enumeration of the volumes includes the issues of the old annuals.

In taking over local organization their alumni have been initiated, which accounts for the large rolls of some of the comparatively young chapters. The fraternity does not enroll honorary members, but has a number of faculty members who have been regularly initiated as active members. They cannot belong to any other national fraternity and they act as chapter advisers. Gambling or the use of liquor is forbidden in chapter houses.

The chapter roll follows:

1845. A, Yale University	813
1850. B, Harvard University	*121

*Does not include the roll of the original Beta chapter whose names or numbers are unobtainable.

1856. Γ, Amherst College (1862)	100
1913. Γ, Massachusetts Agricultural College	182
1860. Δ, Marietta College	423
1865. E, Ohio Wesleyan University.	138
1908. Z, Ohio State University	164
1908. H, University of Illinois	167
1908. Θ, University of Michigan	177
1909. I, Cornell University	134
1909. K, University of Wisconsin.	152
1910. Λ, Columbia University	128
1912. M, University of Washington	113
1913. N, University of California	136
1913. Ξ, University of Nebraska	101
1914. O, University of Pennsylvania.	94
1915. Π, University of Colorado	87
1916. P, University of Minnesota.	76
1917. Σ, University of Kentucky	46
1917. T, Stanford University.	36
1918. Υ, Pennsylvania State College	57

Active chapters, 20, inactive 1. Membership, 3,445.

The following chapters own houses: Cornell, Marietta, Massachusetts Agricultural, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Stanford, Wisconsin and Yale. The Yale chapter has two houses, a tomb in which its meetings are held, and a house in which its members reside. Total houses, 10; total valuation \$175,000.

In a number of the principal cities there are alumni chapters, called councils.

The badge of the old sophomore society was a rectangular slab, originally about an inch long, which displayed a

shield bearing an open book engraved with hieroglyphics, beneath which appeared the letters $\Lambda \Sigma \Phi$. The present badge is of the same design, but smaller. The colors are stone and cardinal. A coat of arms represents the fraternity's history. In addition, there are an official



flag, wall-plaque, banner, hat-band, and tie. All insignia are distributed by the fraternity itself and all is protected by copyright, registration, or common law. The pledge-button is gold, dark red and light blue.

Among prominent alumni may be mentioned William M. Stewart, Thomas C. Platt, and Oliver H. Payne, United States Senators; Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut; Albert B. White, Governor of West Virginia; Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University and Ambassador to Germany; Cyrus Northrup, President of the University of Minnesota; Homer Baxter Sprague, President of the University of North Dakota; Oscar R. Hundley, Judge United States Circuit Court; Charles W. Elliott, Member Philippine Commission; and John H. Snodgrass, U. S. Consul at Moscow.

Alpha Tau Omega



THIS fraternity was founded at Richmond, Virginia, on the eleventh day of September, 1865, by Otis Allan Glazebrook, Alfred Marshall and Erskine Mayo Ross. It was the first fraternity to be established after the Civil War and was projected as a national organization. The Alpha or "Mother Society" was placed at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia and the Beta at Washington and Lee University in the same town. The first twenty chapters were in the South. In 1881 the first Northern chapter was chartered.

As this was the first fraternity of Southern origin which was successful in maintaining chapters in the North it is interesting to note that this was accomplished through members of other fraternities, Dr. Edgar F. Smith, $\Phi K \Psi$, now Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who deplored the sectional prejudice which had balked $A T \Omega$ in its purpose to become national and generously offered to pledge a suitable Northern nucleus. A proper person was secured in N. Wiley Thomas, a student at Pennsylvania, who was initiated and within two years established six Northern chapters. Far-seeing fraternity men in the North were not slow to realize the advantage or this breaking up of sectional lines and the action of Dr.

Smith was soon followed by that of William Raimond Baird, B Θ Π, who was instrumental in placing an A T Ω chapter at St. Lawrence. The only obstacle thus overcome, a sudden expansion of the fraternity resulted, fifteen chapters being chartered in 1881-2.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1865. Va. A, Virginia Military Institute (1881).....	103
1865. Va. B, Washington and Lee University.....	206
1867. Tenn. B T, Union University.....	142
1868. Tenn. A, Cumberland University (1902).....	177
1868. Va. Δ, University of Virginia.....	260
1869. Va. E, Roanoke College (1892).....	106
1870. Ky. M, Kentucky Military Institute (1887).....	102
1871. Tenn. N, University of Nashville (1872).....	5
1872. N. C. Ξ, Trinity College, N. C.....	199
1872. Ky. O, Bethel College (1872).....	3
1872. Tenn. Π, University of Tennessee.....	163
1873. Va. P, Bethel Academy (1875).....	19
1874. D. C. Υ, George Washington University (1888).....	9
1877. Tenn. Ω, University of the South.....	275
1878. Va. A A, Richmond College (1884).....	8
1878. Ga. A B, University of Georgia.....	288
1879. N. C. A Δ, University of North Carolina.....	178
1879. Ala. A E, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	370
1880. Ga. A Z, Mercer University.....	296
1881. N. C. A H, Bingham's School (1896).....	94
1881. Pa. T, University of Pennsylvania.....	178
1881. Ga. A Θ, Emory College.....	349
1881. Pa. A I, Muhlenberg College.....	308
1881. Mich. A M, Adrian College.....	225

1881. N. J. A K, Stevens Institute (1894).....	24
1881. N. Y. A Λ, Columbia University (1910).....	75
1882. Ohio A N, Mt. Union College.....	363
1882. Pa. A Π, Washington and Jefferson College....	157
1882. N. Y. A O, St. Lawrence University.....	271
1882. Pa. A P, Lehigh University.....	180
1882. Ark. A Ξ, University of Arkansas (1882).....	5
1882. Or. A Σ, Oregon Agricultural College	79
1882. Tenn. A T, Southwestern Presby. University ..	213
1882. Pa. A Υ, Pennsylvania College.....	213
1883. S. C. A X, S. C. Military Academy (1891).....	25
1883. Ohio A Ψ, Wittenberg College.....	288
1883. S. C. A Φ, South Carolina College (1897).....	54
1884. Fla. A Ω, University of Florida.....	199
1884. Ky. Z, Central University (1890).....	27
1885. Iowa B A, Simpson College.....	180
1885. Ala. B B, Southern University.....	233
1885. Mass. B Γ, Mass. Inst. of Technology.....	145
1885. Ala. B Δ, University of Alabama.....	257
1887. La. B E, Tulane University.....	151
1887. Vt. B Z, University of Vermont.....	272
1887. Ohio B H, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	233
1887. N. Y. B Θ, Cornell University.....	333
1888. Mich. B K, Hillsdale College.....	209
1888. Ga. B I, Georgia School of Technology.....	293
1888. Mich. B A, University of Michigan.....	185
1888. Ohio B M, Wooster College (1913)	178
1888. Ga. B N, Middle Georgia State College (1894)..	24
1889. S. C. B Ξ, College of Charleston.....	131
1889. Mich. B O, Albion College.....	227

1889.	<i>Tenn.</i> Β Π, Vanderbilt University.....	229
1890.	<i>Ohio</i> Β Ρ, Marietta College (1898).....	39
1890.	<i>Va.</i> Β Σ, Hampden-Sidney College (1894).....	13
1891.	<i>Me.</i> Β Υ, University of Maine.....	325
1891.	<i>S. C.</i> Β Φ Wofford College (1896).....	23
1891.	<i>Pa.</i> Β Χ, Haverford College (1892).....	10
1891.	<i>Cal.</i> Β Ψ, Stanford University.....	94
1892.	<i>Ohio</i> Β Ω, Ohio State University.....	242
1892.	<i>Me.</i> Γ Α, Colby College.....	258
1892.	<i>Mass.</i> Γ Β, Tufts College.....	266
1893.	<i>Ind.</i> Γ Γ, Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	137
1894.	<i>R. I.</i> Γ Δ, Brown University.....	192
1895.	<i>Tex.</i> Γ Ε, Austin College (1900).....	41
1895.	<i>Ills.</i> Γ Ζ, University of Illinois.....	261
1897.	<i>Neb.</i> Γ Θ, University of Nebraska.....	238
1897.	<i>Tex.</i> Γ Η, University of Texas.....	135
1900.	<i>Cal.</i> Γ Ι, University of California.....	161
1901.	<i>Ohio</i> Γ Κ, Western Reserve University.....	137
1901.	<i>Col.</i> Γ Λ, University of Colorado.....	177
1901.	<i>Kan.</i> Γ Μ, University of Kansas.....	217
1902.	<i>Minn.</i> Γ Ν, University of Minnesota.....	188
1904.	<i>Ills.</i> Γ Ξ, University of Chicago.....	139
1904.	<i>Ind.</i> Γ Ο, Purdue University.....	157
1906.	<i>Wash.</i> Γ Π, University of Washington.....	151
1906.	<i>Mo.</i> Γ Ρ, University of Missouri.....	163
1906.	<i>Mass.</i> Γ Σ, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	168
1907.	<i>Wis.</i> Γ Τ, University of Wisconsin.....	174
1908.	<i>Iowa</i> Γ Υ, Iowa State College.....	90
1909.	<i>Ky.</i> Μ Ι, University of Kentucky.....	126
1910.	<i>Or.</i> Γ Φ, University of Oregon.....	101

1911. <i>Wash.</i> Γ X, Washington State College	127
1913. <i>Wy.</i> Γ Ψ, University of Wyoming	74
1914. <i>Pa.</i> Γ Ω, Pennsylvania State College	116
1915. <i>Ind.</i> Δ A, University of Indiana	97
1915. <i>Iowa</i> Δ B, University of Iowa	55
1917. <i>N. Y.</i> Δ Γ, Colgate University	55
1917. <i>N. H.</i> Δ Δ, New Hampshire State College	70
1918. <i>Tex.</i> Δ E, Southern Methodist University	48
1918. <i>Mo.</i> Δ Z, Washington University	24

COMMUNITY CHAPTERS.

1866. <i>W. Va.</i> Z, <i>Weston, W. Va.</i> (1867)	8
1866. <i>Va.</i> H, <i>Harrisonburg, Va.</i> (1869)	9
1866. <i>Tenn.</i> Θ, <i>Knoxville, Tenn.</i> (1867)	9
1867. <i>Tenn.</i> K, <i>Memphis, Tenn.</i> (1872)	8
1867. <i>Tenn.</i> Γ, <i>Columbia, Tenn.</i> (1868)	11
1874. <i>Ga.</i> Σ, <i>Rome, Ga.</i> (1875)	6
1874. <i>Va.</i> Φ, <i>Alexandria, Va.</i> (1876)	15
1875. <i>Ills.</i> X, <i>Chicago, Ills.</i> (1876)	5

Active chapters 70; inactive, 24; membership, including community chapters, 14,676.

The following chapters own houses: Alabama, Albion, California, Cornell, Emory, Illinois, Iowa State, Lehigh, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Muhlenberg, North Carolina, Ohio State, Pennsylvania College, St. Lawrence, Simpson, Stanford, Tufts, University of the South, Vermont, Virginia, Washington State, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, and Worcester Polytechnic. Houses 27. Total valuation \$388,000.

The community chapters were not attached to any educational institution, and were not long continued. The first chapter at Union University was originally of this class, established at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

This fraternity has not confined its membership strictly to undergraduates and has admitted faculty members when they were otherwise qualified. Membership has never been conferred except by initiation. The fraternity was originally intended as a fraternity of college men as well as a college fraternity and that was the reason for the establishment of the community chapters.

Two proposed chapters, Maryland Psi at Johns Hopkins and Louisiana Alpha Gamma at University of Louisiana, were authorized but never established.

The chapters at Washington and Jefferson College, and the Southwestern Baptist University (now Union University) were the last surviving chapters of A Γ and the chapter at the University of Alabama was organized by former members of the same society. The membership of A Γ at other places was also largely absorbed by A T Ω. The chapter at Lehigh when revived in 1903 absorbed a chapter of Ψ A K.

The Tennessee Iota chapter at Union University, and the chapters at the Kentucky Military Institute and the University of Nashville became inactive when the institutions in which they were located were closed. As Union University was removed and united with Southwestern Baptist University the present B T chapter may properly be considered a continuation of the old chapter. The charter of the chapter at Bethel Academy was withdrawn.

The chapters at the Virginia Military Institute, Bethel College, the Bingham School, the University of South Carolina, The South Carolina Military Academy, Middle Georgia State College, Wofford, Wooster and Haverford Colleges died from anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the remaining inactive chapters were withdrawn or surrendered. Many of the chapters have been inactive for different lengths of time, Washington and Lee from 1899 to 1906, Tennessee from 1873 to 1900; Trinity from 1879 to 1890, Pennsylvania from 1884 to 1891 and 1896 to 1901, Washington and Jefferson from 1883 to 1901, Stanford from 1898 to 1911; Lehigh from 1886 to 1890 and 1897 to 1903, Simpson from 1890 to 1905; Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1886 to 1906, Charleston from 1892 to 1898, Oregon Agricultural from 1882 to 1916, and Michigan from 1894 to 1904.

The chapter at the University of the South in 1880 acquired the first house owned by $\text{AT}\Omega$ and the first house owned by any fraternity at a Southern College.

Strictly speaking there are no alumni chapters but numerous associations of alumni are chartered by the fraternity and have a voice in its government. There are State associations in California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, South Carolina, Texas and Washington; Regional associations in Western Carolina and Western New York; and a goodly number of city associations.

The Alpha chapter or "Mother Society" ruled the fraternity for the first five years. The constitution, adopted in 1865, provided for the calling of a "Congress" in 1870,

which convened in that year and to which was then transferred the reins of government. This was among the first attempts on the part of any fraternity to supersede the "presiding chapter" form of government. The central government was not immediately successful and for several years the fraternity's life depended largely upon the vitality of individual chapters. The Congress of 1876 elected, in his absence, Joseph Reid Anderson, an alumnus of Alpha, to be chief executive. He accepted the office in ignorance of the chaotic conditions but, on learning the facts, earnestly set about the work of rehabilitation. He was the moving spirit of the Baltimore Congress of 1878 which established the present form of government and incorporated the fraternity under the name "Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity of Baltimore City," this being the first fraternity to become incorporated.

The government of the fraternity is vested in executive, legislative and judicial departments. Legislative power is primarily in a Congress of delegates from chapters and alumni associations which meets bi-ennially. In the interim a High Council of five members elected for four years acts in a general legislative and advisory capacity. Judicial authority is exercised by the High Chancellor who interprets the law and decides cases. The Executive consists of five Grand Officers elected for two years and a corps of Chiefs of Provinces appointed by the chief executive. All national officers are elected by Congress. There has been no basic change in government since 1878 but much has been done in recent years toward greater efficiency of administration, the most important step being

the creation of administrative districts, or provinces, in 1898, and the establishing of a Central office, conducted by an Executive Secretary appointed by the High Council, in 1918. The Chiefs of Provinces are the personal representatives of the chief executive and by annual visitation to each chapter co-ordinate the local and the national organizations. Province conclaves are held either annually or bi-ennially, alternating with the Congress. New charters are issued only upon a vote of all the chapters after favorable recommendations by the High Council, the executive officers and the five nearest chapters. At every session of Congress public exercises of a literary nature are held.

The official organ is the *Palm*, a quarterly, established in 1880 and published regularly since that time. The place of publication follows the residence of the editor and has been, successively, Richmond, University of Virginia, Gettysburg, New York, Elizabeth, N. J., Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Allentown, Pa., and Champaign, Ill. The *Palm Junior*, a daily, has been a feature at recent Congresses. Many of the chapters publish periodicals under various titles, among the oldest being the "Schwamaquegan" of Colorado and one of the newest the "Dopesheet" of Pennsylvania. The St. Lawrence chapter has for more than twenty years continued the printed "Annual Report" once required of all chapters. The song book was first published in 1886 at Dover, Pa. A second edition was published at Philadelphia in 1906. The third edition is authorized. These books contain many original melodies with full musical

scores. Several separately published pieces of vocal and instrumental music have been dedicated to the fraternity.

The first published list of members was issued at Richmond in 1878 by a committee of which Walter Hines Page was chairman. A similar list was put out by a self-appointed committee at Gettysburg in 1886. The general directories of the fraternity have been published from Washington, D. C., in 1897, 1903, 1907 and 1911, the editions of 1907 and 1911 are in pocket form. The Ohio Alumni Association issued a state directory in 1896 and various Province directories have been published, some of them running into four editions. Directories by individual chapters are numerous.

A manual of 82 octavo pages was published by Claude T. Reno in 1911 at Allentown, Pa., containing an outline of the history of the fraternity and much valuable statistical matter. A formal history is authorized and is in process of compilation. The proceedings of the Congresses since 1898 have been published in separate pamphlets aggregating 1487 pages and a volume containing the minutes of all prior Congresses is in the press. The constitution and ritual were printed in 1878, 1906 and 1918. A handbook of Laws and Usages by W. C. Smiley was issued from St. Paul, Minn., in 1914 for private circulation.

The badge of the fraternity is a *cross formee* of black enamel with a circular central panel upon which is shown in gold, a crescent near the top, three stars immediately below the crescent, the letter Tau in the center and at the bottom two hands clasped. The arms of the cross display

the letters A and Ω vertically and the letters Ω and A horizontally. The original design has never been changed. The size and type of mounting is standardized and the fraternity presents a standard badge to each initiate. The use of jeweled badges is permitted but not encouraged. During the eighties a jeweled monogram was sometimes worn as a badge but its use was not officially sanctioned and the practice has been discontinued. The coat of arms consists of: *Or*, a pale and chief conjoined *azure*, in chief three mullets of the field. Crest: on a tower, *or*, a crosslet pattee *sable*. Motto: $\Pi\iota\ \text{E}\psi\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon\ \Pi\iota$ The colors of the fraternity are sky blue and old gold and the fraternity flower is the white tea rose. The fraternity flag has three equal horizontal stripes of gold, blue and gold, respectively, and a blue field extending the width of the hoist and bearing three golden stars, the field and middle stripe taken together forming the letter Tau in blue. The pledge-button is white and gold.



Among the alumni of the fraternity are: Thomas Watt Gregory, United States Attorney General; Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to England; Clifton R. Breckenridge, Minister to Russia; Carmi Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Treasurer of the United States; Hugh S. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, W. H. Lamar, Solicitor of the Post Office Department.

Federal Judges: Erskine Mayo Ross, Page Morris, and John Paul; Beverly D. Evans, Chief Justice of Georgia; Robert L. Williams, Chief Justice of Oklahoma.



U. S. Senators: Luke Lea, Tennessee; Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma; F. McLindell Simmons, North Carolina; William James Bryan, William H. Milton, Jr., and Nathan P. Bryan, Florida.

Congressmen: Joseph H. Acklen, Andrew B. Price,, Zachary Taylor, Rufas K. Polk, William D. B. Ainey. Edward W. Pou, F. McL. Simmons, Theodore S. Wilkinson, James Phelan, James W. Marshall, John Paul, Page Morris, Clifton R. Breckenridge, H. Garland Dupré, Seaborn A. Roddenberry and Frank Parks.

Governors: Robert Lee Williams of Oklahoma; William James Samford of Alabama; Duncan Clinch Heyward and Hugh Smith Thompson of South Carolina, Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska.

College Presidents: George M. Savage, Union University; Harrison Randolph, College of Charleston; H. H. Dinwiddie and James G. James, Texas State College; William E. Parsons, Parsons College; Edward J. Kirbye, Drury College.

Lawyers: William N. Portlock, James K. Norton, George W. Morris, Samuel H. Letcher and John E. Mason of Virginia; W. S. Anderson, John W. Childress, Frederick N. Heiskell and Edwin L. Davis of Tennessee; Joseph W. Bennett and Shepard Bryan of Georgia; Benjamin F. Long and Frank S. Sprull of North Carolina; Willis R. Wallace and R. E. L. Saner of Texas; Walter H. North of Michigan, Henry C. Riley of Missouri; Robert W. Bingham of Kentucky; Thomas F. West of Florida; Alexander Hamilton, Vice-President and General Counsel, Atlantic Coast Lines Railways.

Engineers: Arthur P. Davis, Chief Engineer U. S. Reclamation Service; E. N. Brown, President National Railways of Mexico, James M. Reid, Chief Engineer, National Railways of Mexico; W. F. M. Goss, President American Society Mechanical Engineers; C. D. Howe, Chief Engineer Canadian Grain Commission.

Bishops: Theodore Du Bose Bratton of Mississippi; Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, and Charles D. Colmore of Porto Rico.

Soldiers: Major-General Robert L. Bullard.

Authors: Irving Bacheller, Le Roy Scott, Frank A. Fall and Charles E. Zeigler.

J. Randolph Anderson, President Georgia Senate; Richard R. Sneed, Secretary of State, Tennessee; Thomas G. Hayes, Mayor of Baltimore; Robert W. Bingham, Mayor of Louisville; Walter H. Page, Editor *World's Work*; William M. Singerly, Editor *Philadelphia Record*; M. P. Ravenel, Bacteriologist; Elias P. Lyon, Biologist and College Dean; Alois F. Kovarik, Physicist; Homer Folks, Charity Organizer; George G. Crawford, President Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.; John E. Wood's, Carnegie Steel Co; Thomas Arkle Clark, College Dean; J. N. Van der Vries, Secretary of the Central Division of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

Beta Phi



This fraternity was organized in 1911 at Chicago by several men who were attending colleges or preparatory schools near that city, upon the idea that it would not discriminate in its membership against anyone on account of "differences in religious belief, nationality or financial standing."

The active chapter roll is as follows:

1912. A, University of Chicago.....	115
1913. B, Northwestern University.....	110
1913. Γ, Armour Institute of Technology.....	106
1913. Δ, University of Illinois.....	92
1914. E, Iowa State College.....	88
1915. Z, University of Michigan.....	74
1915. H, DePauw University.....	78
1916. Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	58

Active chapters 8. Inactive 0. Membership 721.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a supreme council of three during the recess between conventions.

In 1914 the publication of a quarterly called *The Link* was commenced at Chicago.



The badge is an irregular diamond truncated at the top and displaying the letters of the fraternity name. The pledge-button is blue and black.

Beta Theta Pi



THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, August 8, 1839. The idea was first suggested by John Reily Knox, '39. Closely associated with him were Samuel Taylor Marshall, '40, David Linton, '39; James George Smith, '40; Charles Henry Hardin, '40; John Holt Duncan, '40; Michael Clarkson Ryan, '40, and Thomas Boston Gordon, '41.

A Δ Φ was then the only college society with a chapter so far west as Ohio. Its Miami chapter had been established in 1835, and was in good condition. The idea of organizing B Θ Π was doubtless suggested by that of the A Δ Φ, and opposition to the latter was undoubtedly the chief cause which led to the formation of the new fraternity.

B Θ Π was the first of the fraternities which originated west of the Alleghanies. It is interesting, therefore, to see how far the society system had then developed. K A was at Union and Williams, where anti-secret local societies also existed. Σ Φ was at Union, Hamilton, Williams, and New York University. Ψ Υ was at Union, and New York University. Δ Φ was at Union and Brown, and A Δ Φ was at Hamilton, New York University and

Brown, where rival chapters existed, and was without rivals as yet at Miami, Columbia, Yale, Amherst and Harvard. The Mystical Seven had also originated at Wesleyan. The fraternity system, therefore, when B Θ Π was founded, existed in New York, New England and Ohio only.

The first branch or chapter was located in Cincinnati, nominally in connection with the local law school but actually it was not connected with any college although it initiated only college men.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1839.	A, Miami University	*354
1840.	B, Cincinnati College (1843)	13
1841.	B, Western Reserve University	330
1841.	B K, Ohio University	375
1842.	E, Transylvania University (1847)	21
1842.	I, Washington and Jefferson College	422
1843.	H, Harvard University (1901)	117
1843.	Θ, Princeton University (1846)	26
1845.	Δ, DePauw University	567
1845.	Π, Indiana University*	480
1845.	Λ, University of Michigan	466
1846.	T, Wabash College	361
1847.	Z, Williams College	76
1848.	E, Centre College	401
1849.	K, Brown University	387
1850.	Z, Hampden-Sidney College (1912)	235
1852.	H B, University of North Carolina	240
1853.	Θ, Ohio Wesleyan University	477

*In this enumeration names appearing on the roll of more than one chapter are counted but once.

1853.	I,	Hanover College.....	284
1854.	M,	Cumberland University (1899).....	262
1855.	N,	Washington College, Pa. (united with Γ)...	—
1855.	Ξ,	Knox College.....	312
1855.	O,	University of Virginia.....	404
1856.	A P,	Washington and Lee University.....	121
1856.	Σ,	Illinois College (1866).....	26
1858.	Υ,	South Carolina College (1861).....	20
1858.	Φ A,	Davidson College.....	254
1859.	X,	Oglethorpe University (1861).....	14
1860.	Ψ,	Bethany College.....	324
1860.	X,	Beloit College.....	342
1863.	Ω,	United States Naval Academy (1863).....	6
1865.	A A,	Monmouth College (1878).....	51
1866.	A B,	University of Iowa.....	324
1867.	A Γ,	Wjttenberg College.....	308
1867.	A Δ,	Westminster College.....	266
1868.	A E,	Iowa Wesleyan College (1915).....	275
1868.	A P,	University of Chicago.....	225
1868.	A H,	Denison University.....	314
1869.	A Θ,	Virginia Military Institute (1880).....	67
1869.	A I,	Washington University, Missouri.....	190
1871.	A K,	Richmond College (1896).....	118
1872.	A Λ,	College of Wooster (1913).....	241
1872.	A M,	Howard College (1879).....	43
1872.	A N,	University of Kansas.....	389
1873.	A Ξ,	Randolph-Macon College (1893).....	75
1873.	A O,	Trinity University, Texas (1881).....	50
1873.	A Π,	University of Wisconsin.....	426
1873.	P,	Northwestern University.....	366

1874. A Σ, Dickinson College	293
1876. A T, College of William and Mary (1877)	12
1876. Γ, Boston University (1915)	312
1877. A Φ, Virginia State College (1880)	26
1877. A X, Johns Hopkins University	238
1878. A Ψ, Butler College (1881)	19
1879. Ω, University of California	297
1879. B A, Kenyon College	219
1879. B B, University of Mississippi (1901)	190
1879. B Γ, Rutgers College	272
1879. B Δ, Cornell University	405
1879. Σ, Stevens Institute of Technology	235
1879. B Z, St. Lawrence University	295
1879. B H, University of Maine	378
1880. Φ, University of Pennsylvania	286
1880. B Θ, Colgate University	380
1881. N, Union University	211
1881. A A, Columbia University	254
1883. B I, Amherst College	383
1884. B Λ, Vanderbilt University	241
1885. B O, University of Texas	221
1885. Θ Δ, Ohio State University	296
1888. A T, University of Nebraska	289
1888. A Υ, Pennsylvania State College	245
1888. A Z, University of Denver	230
1889. B E, Syracuse University	414
1889. A Ω, Dartmouth College	723
1890. B Π, University of Minnesota	272
1890. M E, Wesleyan University	399
1841. <i>Emory College</i> (1858)	58

1844.	<i>University of Georgia</i> (1859).....	38
1850.	<i>Centenary College, La.</i> (1861).....	39
1890.	B N, University of Cincinnati.....	243
1890.	Z Φ, University of Missouri.....	489
1891.	B X, Lehigh University.....	142
1892.	Φ X, Yale University.....	654
1894.	Λ Σ, Stanford University.....	170
1900.	B Ψ, West Virginia University.....	183
1900.	B T, University of Colorado.....	207
1900.	B Σ, Bowdoin College.....	195
1901.	B Ω, University of Washington, Seattle.....	196
1902.	Σ P, University of Illinois.....	236
1903.	B M, Purdue University.....	170
1905.	Λ K, Case School of Applied Science.....	182
1905.	T Σ, Iowa State College.....	176
1906.	Θ Z, University of Toronto.....	137
1907.	Γ Φ, University of Oklahoma.....	154
1908.	B Φ, Colorado School of Mines.....	155
1908.	B Ξ, Tulane University.....	88
1909.	B P, University of Oregon.....	135
1912.	Γ A, University of South Dakota.....	114
1913.	B Υ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology....	146
1913.	Γ B, University of Utah.....	170
1914.	Γ Γ, University of Idaho.....	121
1914.	Γ Δ, Colorado College.....	111
1914.	Γ E, Kansas State College.....	118
1916.	Γ Z, Whitman College.....	95
1917.	Γ H, Georgia School of Technology.....	77
1919.	Γ E, State College of Washington.....	73

Active chapters, 80; inactive, 23; membership, 24,552.

The following chapters own their houses: Amherst, *Beloit*, Bethany, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado Mines, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denison, Denver, DePauw, Dickinson, Hanover, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kansas State, Knox, Lehigh, Maine, Miami, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Tulane, Union, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wabash, Washington State, Washington State College, Washington-Jefferson, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Westminster, Williams, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Yale. Total houses owned 62, valuation \$1,261,000.

The three institutions named in italics are chapters of the Mystical Seven which have not been revived. While their members are entitled to a place on the Beta Theta Pi roll, the chapters cannot properly be counted as inactive chapters of Beta Theta Pi.

Down to 1884 the chapters were universally known by their Greek names, but at that time owing to the constantly increasing roll of the fraternity, the Greek names were relegated to a second place, and the chapters are now known by the names of the colleges with which they are connected. The Cincinnati and Transylvania chapters died at early dates, and the Illinois College chapter became inactive just after the war. The chapters at Princeton, Monmouth, Howard and Wooster Colleges were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The chapters of the chapters at the Virginia Military Institute, Richmond College, Trinity

University, Randolph-Macon, Cumberland, Harvard, the Virginia State College, University of Mississippi, Butler College, Iowa Wesleyan College, and Boston University were withdrawn by the fraternity. The Southern chapters were all killed by the Civil War.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the Western Reserve chapter enlisted in a body under Prof. Chas. A. Young, the astronomer. In the South the Hampden-Sidney, Washington and Lee, Virginia and Cumberland chapters sent their entire membership into the army.

The Miami chapter was suspended from 1873 until 1886, during the inactivity of the university. The Washington and Jefferson chapter, formed by the union of the two colleges named, was called Gamma Nu from 1865 to 1874, when the designation of the original chapter at Jefferson was finally adopted for it. Many of the chapters have been formed from existing organizations; the Brown and Hampden-Sidney chapters, when revived, were the sole surviving chapters of $\Phi K A$ and ΔE respectively. The Denison chapter was a chapter of $K \Phi \Lambda$; Mississippi the last one of $A K \Phi$; Dartmouth the last of $\Sigma \Delta \Pi$; and Missouri the last of $Z \Phi$.

Twice during the lifetime of the fraternity a union has been effected with other fraternities—with $A \Sigma X$ in 1879, and with the Mystical Seven in 1889. In each instance the alumni of the uniting society have been received into full fellowship. From the $A \Sigma X$ came the chapters at Rutgers, Cornell, Stevens, St. Lawrence and the University of Maine, and from the Mystical Seven came the chapter at Wesleyan and the present chapters

at Davidson and University of North Carolina, previously existing Beta chapters at these places being then dormant. The active chapters of both fraternities at the University of Virginia united their membership.

The Western Reserve, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wabash, Williams, Centre, North Carolina, Knox, Virginia, Bethany, Beloit, Chicago, Iowa, Washington (Mo.), and Washington and Lee chapters were dormant for some years. The Chicago chapter, as at present constituted, is considered a revival of the chapter which was located at the old University of Chicago, all the fraternities similarly situated having so agreed, but the institutions are in reality different.

Many of the *ante-bellum* chapters ran *sub rosa* for many years, owing to faculty opposition, but the fraternity will not now establish or maintain chapters in colleges where such a state of affairs exists.

The chapter at the Naval Academy was formed when that institution was located at Newport, Rhode Island. It was killed by a navy regulation against secret societies. The chapter at the College of William and Mary was established at a time when it was believed that the affairs of the college would remain in a prosperous condition, but this hope was not realized, and the chapter consequently surrendered its charter. The Harvard chapter was asked to surrender its charter when it had attained a position of prominence at Harvard and its members regarded their fraternity obligations too lightly. Its members organized the Calumet Club. The Hampden-Sidney chapter surrendered its charter in 1912.

Alumni chapters exist at more than 100 of the principal cities of the country. They have the right to a representation in the conventions, but have no power to make initiations.

A club of alumni maintained for several years a summer resort at "Wooglin," on Lake Chautauqua, where it owned a plot of ground surrounding a club-house, and the conventions of the fraternity were held there for several years with much satisfaction, but the enterprise did not pay, the season was too short to sustain the club, and the project was abandoned in 1894. The building was burned in 1901. A successful club is conducted in New York City at 40 East 40th Street.

During the recent war the Toronto chapter was able to continue and maintain its house for four years by voluntary subscriptions of the members in the United States.

For eight years after the foundation of the fraternity the parent chapter held the reins of government. In 1847 the convention of chapters established a "Presiding Chapter" system. Under this plan the convention remained the legislative body, but during its recess the affairs of the fraternity were administered by a chapter called the presiding chapter, each of the chapters being chosen to this position in the order of their establishment. In 1872 a general secretary was appointed, who shared the work of administration. In 1874 the fraternity was divided into districts, each with an executive head, but subordinate to the general secretary, the presiding chapter still remaining in operation. In 1879 this system of the administration of the fraternity's affairs through a presiding

chapter was abandoned, and the affairs of the fraternity were confided to a board of directors composed of nine members, three of whom retired from office each year, and six of whom were required to reside in one vicinity. The offices of general secretary and of the subordinate chiefs of districts were retained, and the incorporation of the fraternity was secured. This last system has given general satisfaction and has been followed by many fraternities. In 1897 the number of trustees was reduced to six, two of whom retire each year, each being elected for three years. There is now no restriction on their residences. The administration of the fraternity is unusually efficient. The scholarship of the undergraduates is constantly watched and improved. The entire membership is kept constantly informed by the fraternity publications of its official doings.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held yearly.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first published in 1855 (Cincinnati, O.), and subsequent editions were issued in 1859 and 1866 (Cincinnati, O.), 1870 (Chicago, Ill.), and 1882 (Cleveland, Ohio), with a supplement to the latter edition in 1886 (Cincinnati, Ohio), in 1899 (Ann Arbor, Mich.), 1905, 1911 and 1917 (New York). The last one on very thin paper, making a portable book. The edition of 1882 was the first attempt of any fraternity to overcome the difficulties placed in the way of such a compilation by the imperfect record of the Southern and Western colleges. The first collection of the fraternity's songs was published at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1847. The regular song book of the fraternity has been published in 1865,

1872, 1879, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1902, 1907, 1912, and 1917. The later editions have been accompanied by full musical scores. The fraternity has an unusual number of original melodies.

The journal of the fraternity, called the *Beta Theta Pi*, was first issued December 15, 1872, and has been published continuously since. It began as a monthly, and is now a monthly, but has at times appeared as a quarterly and bi-monthly. Its first place of publication was Lexington, Va.; thence it was moved to Alexandria, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ills.; Quaker City, Ohio; Monmouth, Ills.; Springfield, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York City, where it has been published from 1893 to 1918. At present it is published at Springfield, Ill. In 1889 the phrase "with which is united the *Mystic Messenger*," was added to its title. A secret monthly, called the *Mystic Messenger*, was issued, commencing with January, 1890, for about three years, but has been discontinued. The General Secretary issues a periodical which now takes the place of the old secret monthly. Commencing in 1891 the fraternity has annually issued in a special number of its journal a report of its officers and chapters and a complete list of its members in college attendance. A manual of information for the use of the members only, has been compiled and published by the General Secretary in several editions (1885, 1890, and 1897, Columbus, Ohio). The constitution and laws of the fraternity were first published in 1879 and six editions have been published since.

The Denison chapter has published a history and catalogue of its members (1885, Granville; Ohio) and the Ohio

Wesleyan chapter has published a history (1915). The Western Reserve chapter published a song-book (1865, Cleveland, Ohio); the Maine and Dickinson chapters have issued annuals, and many of the chapters issue periodicals for the use of their alumni. A galop, march, waltz, and several other pieces of music bear the fraternity's name.

In 1894, under the title of "Fraternity Studies," there was published a manual of information concerning the fraternity, giving its history to that date, and other facts of interest. A second edition much more elaborate in form, making a comprehensive and complete history of the fraternity under the title of a "Handbook of Beta Theta Pi," was issued in 1907. In 1912 there was published "Betas of Achievement" by Wm. Raimond Baird, comprising brief biographies of the members of the Fraternity who had become prominent in post collegiate life. It contained 1469 biographies (494 of deceased members) and 626 of the same names were in the current issue of "Who's Who in America." In 1916 a publication was issued called "Forty Years of Fraternity Legislation" the same being the conventions down to 1879 with notes. A second book of minutes called "A Decade of Fraternity Re-Construction" was published in 1918. A book called "Beta Letters," containing the correspondence passing between chapters or members from 1839 to 1884 was published in 1918. These three books were edited by Wm. Raimond Baird. Many of the alumni chapters have published lists of the Beta residents in their localities and several editions of a catalogue of the New York Betas have been published.

The badge of the fraternity is an eight-sided shield, the sides of which curve inward. On a field of black enamel are displayed the letters "B Θ Π," above which is a wreath in greenish gold encircling a diamond, and at the top of the badge three stars in gold. At the bottom, beneath the name of the fraternity, are the letters "αωλθ." The pledge button is a shield of white enamel the same shape as the badge and displays three stars.



The colors are light shades of pink and blue. The flower of the fraternity is the rose, the individual chapters choosing separate varieties. The flag displays three horizontal stripes, two blue and one white, the latter being in the middle. On the upper blue stripe is one white star and on the lower blue stripe two white stars. On the centre of the field of stripes is a dragon in red.

The fraternity and each chapter has a proper coat of arms. All of the insignia have been standardized.

Among the alumni of the fraternity are, Justices John M. Harlan, Stanley Matthews, William B. Woods, David J. Brewer, Horace H. Lurton, Willis Van Devanter and Joseph R. Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Andrew M. J. Cochran, John W. Showalter, Robert E. Lewis, James H. Beatty, Oliver P. Shiras, Walker T. Gunter, Hosea Townsend, John H. Cotteral, Peter S. Grosscup, J. W. McDill, Alonzo J. Edgerton, John Howard Gates, Kimbrough Stone, and Henry S. Priest, in the other Federal Courts.

U. S. Senators Oliver P. Morton, James W. McDill, Stanley Matthews, Milton S. Latham, Daniel W. Voorhees,

Newton Booth, B. Gratz Brown, Joseph E. Mc Donald, Matthew S. Quay, Ralph Burton, John B. Gordon, James Harlan, Alonzo J. Edgerton, Norris Brown, Martin N. Johnson, Joseph L. Rawlins, William E. Borah, Howard Sutherland, and Boise Penrose.

Congressmen Joseph G. Wilson, Ozra J. Dodds, Henry W. Hoffman, Rush Clark, John Hanna, Mark L. de Motte, William M. Springer, Courtland C. Matson, Humphrey Marshall, Thomas T. Crittenden, Wm. P. McLean, Robert B. F. Pierce, John S. Newberry, William H. Armstrong, John S. Wise, William D. Bynum, William E. Fuller, John M. Glover, Halbert E. Paine, Ulysses Mercur, Isaac Clements, Samuel Galloway, John Coburn, John M. Allen ("Private" Allen), John M. Pattison, Robert R. Hitt, John W. McCormick, J. J. Pugsley, William Elliott, Jonas G. Howard, Paul C. Edmunds, Benton J. Hall, Henry S. Boutell, John J. Lentz, Harry St. George Tucker, Townsend Scudder, Charles B. Landis, Levi T. Griffin, Wm. S. Cowherd, George T. Barnes, Robert W. Miers, Scott Field, Richard W. Blue, Miles T. Granger, Webster E. Brown, Frank O. Lowden, Wm. B. Craven, Wm. B. Spencer, John S. Young, Wm. M. Kinsey, Henry M. Pollard, Frank G. Clark, Harvey D. Scott, Thomas W. Bennett, James F. Izlar, George W. Cromer, Charles F. Scott, Albert S. Berry, Henry R. Harris, Henry A. Reeves, William J. Whitthorne, Ezekiel S. Candler, Ira E. Rider, Jack Beall, Wm. T. Bell, Thos. L. Rubey, Edward E. Holland, John M. C. Smith, Joseph W. Byrns, Arthur B. Rouse, Bertram H. Snell, Daniel W. Comstock and Walter A. Watson; Confederate Congress, Humphrey Marshall.

James Harlan, David R. Francis and John W. Noble, Secretaries of the Interior; Robert R. Hitt and Webster Davis, Assistant Secretaries of State; Halbert E. Paine and Benton J. Hall, Commissioners of Patents; John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; T. C. Mendenhall, ex-Superintendent of the Coast Survey; United States Ministers, W. T. Coggeshall to Ecuador, James F. Stutesman to Bolivia, Will Cumback to Portugal, Henry S. Boutelle to Switzerland, Edwin H. Terrell to Belgium, Rufus Magee to Norway and Sweden, Albert G. Porter to Italy, David R. Francis to Russia, and Aimaro Sato, Japanese Minister to the U. S.

Governors Hardin, Brown, Crittenden and Francis of Missouri, Morton and Porter of Indiana, Latham and Booth of California, Harvey of Wisconsin, Bennett of Idaho, Hoadley of Ohio, Elbert and Buchtel of Colorado, Matthews of West Virginia, Brown of Kentucky, Nance of Nebraska, Beaver of Pennsylvania, Montague of Virginia, Bates of Massachusetts, Odell of New York, Gordon of Georgia, Pattison of Ohio, Cruce of Oklahoma, Haines of Maine, Lowden of Illinois, Brough of Arkansas, and Stokes and Taylor of New Jersey.

Among college presidents there have been Wm. T. Reid, of the University of California; Lorenzo D. McCabe, of Ohio Wesleyan; M. M. Fisher and S. S. Laws, of the University of Missouri; J. C. Young and W. C. Young, of Centre College; William H. Scott, of Ohio State University; Richard McIlwaine, of Hampden-Sidney; Andrew D. Hepburn, of Miami; John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin; Hilary A. Gobin and

Wm. H. Hickman of DePauw; Sylvester F. Scovel, of Wooster; James Harlan and Charles L. Stafford of Iowa Wesleyan; Charles S. Venable, of the University of Virginia; Henry A. Buchtel and David H. Moore, of University of Denver; Thomas M. Gatch of Washington State University; Jerome H. Raymond, of West Virginia University; Charles N. Sims of Syracuse; James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania State; David S. Tappan, of Miami; Charles G. Heckert and John M. Ruthrauff of Wittenberg; Wm. F. Warren, of Boston University; Fred M. Tisdell, of Wyoming University; Frank Y. Adams, of Arizona University; James K. Patterson, of Kentucky State; Robert D. Jackson of Nevada University; David R. Boyd, of Oklahoma University, and the University of New Mexico; Joseph P. Blanton, of Idaho University; Charles O. Merica of Wyoming; Burriss A. Jenkins of Transylvania; Charles B. Boving of Westminster College; Frank W. Gunsaulus, of the Armour Institute; Edward O. Sisson, of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute; Edgar O. Lovett, of the Rice Institute; W. A. P. Martin, of the Imperial University of China; Caleb F. Gates, of Robert College, Constantinople; Arthur F. Griffiths of Oahu College, Honolulu, and Thomas C. Mendenhall, formerly of the Imperial University of Japan and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Among professors are Kirkwood and Wood in mathematics, Young, Watson and Barnard in astronomy, Safford, Owen and Newberry in geology, Burgess in political science, Henderson in sociology, Dr. Parvin, Hobart A. Hare, Elkanah Williams in medicine, Dr. Shields in theology, Thos. R. Price in literature, Emlin McLain, in law.

In the churches the following have been prominent: In the Methodist Church, Bishops Joyce, Cranston, Warren, Wilson, Moore, Shepard, Thirkield and Hoss; Ex-Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse; Dr. Mendenhall, of New York; Arthur Edwards and Benjamin St. John Frye; Bishops Kinsolving, Sessums, Israel, Williams and Jackson, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. Samuel S. Laws of Washington, D. C., of the Presbyterian Church. Among the denominational journalists there are E. E. Hoss, of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*; Henry Martyn Smith, of the *Southern Presbyterian*; C. W. Leffingwell, of the *Living Church*; E. R. Montfort, of the *Herald and Presbyter*; George W. Lasher of the *Journal and Messenger*.

Among lawyers there are E. T. Wells, S. H. Elbert and W. F. Stone, of Colorado; Samuel H. Buskirk, of Indiana; Alonzo P. Carpenter, of New Hampshire; Richard T. Merrick, of Maryland; John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia; George Hoadly, of New York; William T. Elmer, of Connecticut; Robert C. Pitman and P. E. Aldrich, of Massachusetts; Milton Remley, of Iowa; John L. Bates, of Massachusetts; W. J. Hendricks, of Kentucky; William H. West, of Ohio; Ulysses Mercur and J. P. Sterrett, of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Devine and Levi T. Dashiell, of Texas; Andrew Allison and H. P. Fowlkes, of Tennessee; George P. Raney, of Florida; Henry M. Matthews, of West Virginia; John S. Miller and Frank H. Scott, of Chicago; Rush Taggart, of New York; Winfield R. Smith, of Seattle, and Brigadier-General Enoch H. Crowder, Judge-Advocate-General of the army.

Melville D. Landon, better known as "Eli Perkins," Sam W. Foss, the poet; Henry O. Dwight, of Constantino-ple; Horace Fletcher, of Venice; George Fitch, the author of the Siwash stories; John S. Wise, the author of "The End of An Era"; Samuel Merwin, the novelist; Theodore T. Munger, the religious author; Franklin G. Carpenter, the newspaper writer; Bernard Berenson, the art critic; Lewis C. Strang, the dramatic critic; John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company; Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis; Reuben W. Millsaps, of Mississippi, the founder of Millsaps College; Alfred R. L. Dohme, the manufacturing chemist of Baltimore, and Calvin Wells of Pittsburg; Jay N. Darling, the cartoonist; Francis W. Shepardson, on cabinet of Governor Lowden; Wm. Raimond Baird, patent attorney and authority on College Fraternities; Willis O. Robb, Manager New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

In the European war were Generals Lytle Brown, Omar Bundy, Enoch H. Crowder, Leroy S. Lyon, John H. Sherburne, Edward Sigerfoos, Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., John T. Thompson and Rear-Admirals Richard C. Hollyday and Richard H. Jackson.

Chi Phi



THE Chi Phi Fraternity is the result of three organizations each of which bore the name Chi Phi. The first originated at the College of New Jersey at Princeton and is known as the "Princeton Order;" the next in age was founded at the University of North Carolina and is known as the "Southern Order;" the third had its origin at Hobart College and is known as the "Hobart Order."

On December 24, 1824, a secret society having religious and literary characteristics was founded at the College of New Jersey by men prominent in the faculty, led by Robert Baird, then a tutor in the college and afterwards a very eminent divine. The initials of the words chosen as the motto of this society were the Greek letters Chi and Phi. This organization, after a brief existence, became merged in the "Philadelphia Society" and discontinued operations as the Chi Phi Society. Records of the society were, however, found some time in the college year 1853-1854, by John Maclean, Jr., a student of the class of 1858, among the papers of his uncle then president of the college, and the organization thus brought to light was made use of by him, Charles Smith De Graw and Gustavus W.

Mayer, undergraduates associated with him, to revive the old Chi Phi Fraternity, or to found a new one, according to the interpretation one places upon the known facts. The particular significance which its members attach to the organization of 1824 lies in the fact that much that was distinctive of the early society is embodied in the fraternity of today. Until the researches of Professor V. L. Collins discovered the names of the men responsible for the society of 1824, these were unknown to the living members of Chi Phi, and the publication by Prof. Collins in 1914 of his work on "Princeton" as one of the "American College and University Series," revealed to them for the first time the identity of the founders of the Chi Phi Society, without whom the organization as we know it would have been impossible.

The chapter founded by young Maclean existed *sub rosa*, owing to the antagonistic attitude of the college authorities toward secret societies, and in 1859 it was determined to abandon the chapter. Its records were thereupon destroyed and the following year its representation at Princeton ceased with the graduation of its remaining members. A chapter of the Princeton organization had, however, been established in the year 1854, at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which chapter has since maintained a continuous existence. The Lancaster chapter itself established in the year 1867 another chapter at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the third and last branch of the "Princeton Order."

In 1860 a college fraternity was founded by twelve undergraduates (affectionately referred to in Chi Phi

circles as the "Twelve Apostles") at Hobart College, Geneva, New York. The idea had its inception a year earlier and is attributed to the close friendship and association of Amos Brunson and Alexander J Beach, members of the class of 1862. They named their fraternity the "Secret Order of Chi Phi," and their chapter "Upsilon." Four chapters of the Hobart Order were established and in 1867 after negotiations extending over a period of two years the Hobart and Princeton Orders were united under the name "Secret Order of Chi Phi." This resulting organization has since been known as the "Northern Order."

The "Southern Order" was founded on August 21, 1858, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, by Thomas Capehart, '61, and four other undergraduates. The university was then at the height of its prosperity and attracted students of social prominence from all parts of the south. Several chapters of this organization were established in rapid succession by the fraternity thus founded, but at the outbreak of the Civil War all of them suspended operations, the parent chapter alone surviving. After the war, some of these chapters were revived, others were established and Chi Phi of the North and Chi Phi of the South learned of each other's existence through John H. D. Shepard a member of the North Carolina chapter. A correspondence ensued, resulting, after much negotiation and many mutual concessions, in the union, on July 23, 1874, of the two orders. To this union, the Southern Order contributed seven, the Northern Order thirteen living chapters, and the organiza-

tion assumed the name it still bears, viz.: The Chi Phi Fraternity.

It is an interesting circumstance that within seven years after the war the Northern Order had established chapters in the States of South Carolina and Virginia. The significance of this action was not without effect on the Southern Order and was undoubtedly instrumental in shaping the negotiations and inducing concessions which finally resulted in the welding of a firm and lasting union, a remarkable achievement on the part of these young men, so soon after the cessation of fratricidal conflict.

The badges of the organization from which the Chi Phi Fraternity is derived were very similar in design. Each was a skeleton cipher pin in which the letter Chi was superimposed upon the Phi. They differed merely in design and superficial ornamentation. The badge now officially standardized more closely resembles the badge of the Princeton, the earliest Order, than it does that of either of the others. A diminutive pendant replica of the badge in which however both faces are similar is authorized for use by alumni members as a watch charm.

The chapter rolls of the fraternity are as follows, the names of the colleges where chapters were located prior to the union of 1874 and which had ceased to exist being printed in italics. In previous editions the chapters were arranged according to orders, they are now arranged in conformity to that of the other fraternities.

PRINCETON, HOBART, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ORDERS	
1854. <i>Princeton, Princeton University</i> (1868)	35
1854. Z, Franklin & Marshall College	308

1858. A, <i>University of North Carolina</i> (1868).....	75
1858. B, <i>Centenary College of Louisiana</i> (1861).....	18
1859. Γ, <i>Davidson College</i> (1869).....	34
1859. A, <i>University of Virginia</i>	362
1860. Υ, <i>Hobart College</i> (1880).....	76
1860. E, <i>Nashville Military College</i> (1861).....	4
1861. Ψ, <i>Kenyon College</i> (1866).....	18
1861. Ζ, <i>Cumberland University</i> (1861).....	4
1867. <i>Gettysburg</i> Θ, <i>Pennsylvania College</i> (1872).....	16
1867. Δ, <i>Rutgers College</i>	305
1867. E, <i>Hampden-Sidney College</i>	266
1867. H, <i>University of Georgia</i>	476
1867. Θ, <i>University of Edinburgh</i> (1870).....	11
1868. B, <i>Muhlenberg College</i> (1884).....	81
1868. E, <i>Cornell University</i>	350
1869. Ω, <i>Dickinson College</i> (1894).....	94
1969. I, <i>Mercer University</i> (1880).....	67
1869. Γ, <i>Emory College</i>	392
1871. Σ, <i>Wofford College</i> (1907).....	192
1871. Λ, <i>Oglethorpe University</i> (1872).....	12
1871. M, <i>Trinity College, N. C.</i> (1879).....	71
1872. N, <i>Washington & Lee University</i> (1875).....	28
1872. Ψ, <i>Lehigh University</i>	248
1872. K, <i>Brown University</i> (1895).....	29
1872. N, <i>Kentucky Military Institute</i> (1883).....	78
1873. O, <i>St. Johns College, Ark.</i> (1874).....	7
1873. B, <i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>	272
1873. Φ, <i>Amherst College</i>	455
1873. A X, <i>Ohio Wesleyan University</i>	224
1874. P, <i>Lafayette College</i>	388

UNITED ORDER.

1875. A, University of California	290
1877. O, Sheffield Scientific School	584
1878. Θ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	287
1882. T, University of Michigan (1885)	9
1883. N, University of Pennsylvania (1885)	14
1883. I, Ohio State University	303
1883. Π, Vanderbilt University (1899)	107
1883. M, Stevens Institute of Technology	169
1885. B, Harvard University (1887)	12
1889. T, South Carolina University (1897)	36
1892. N, University of Texas	199
1902. X, Dartmouth College	261
1904. Ω, Georgia School of Technology	171
1912. Σ, University of Illinois	127
1916. K, University of Wisconsin	99

Active chapters, 22; inactive, 14; membership, 7,664.

The following chapters own houses: Amherst, California, Cornell, Dartmouth, Emory, Franklin and Marshall, Hampden-Sidney, Lafayette, Lehigh, Massachusetts Institute, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Rensselaer, Rutgers, Stevens, Texas, Virginia, Yale. Total houses 18; total valuation \$412,000.

Of the chapters of the Chi Phi Fraternity, as established by the union of 1874, Alpha, at the University of Virginia, was originally the Delta chapter of the Southern order, but when Alpha at the University of North Carolina suspended, it assumed the powers of the parent chapter, and was given the name of Alpha at the time of the union. Beta, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was

originally founded as the Tau chapter, in 1873, but, owing to the prejudice against fraternities at that institution, surrendered its charter in 1874. It was re-established as Beta, in 1890, and has lived, under changed conditions, a prosperous existence. The chapters at Emory, Rutgers, Hampden-Sidney, Franklin and Marshall, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Ohio State University, University of California, Stevens Institute, University of Texas, Sheffield Scientific School, Amherst, Lehigh and Georgia School of Technology, have prospered. The chapter at the University of Georgia was suspended from 1874 to 1878 by anti-fraternity laws, but its charter was never revoked. The chapter at Cornell was suspended, owing to local conditions, in 1881, but was re-established in 1888. The chapter at Lafayette was originally a chapter of the now defunct fraternity of I A K; Chi at Dartmouth was a local society known as A A Ω; Alpha Chi was founded at Ohio Wesleyan University, by the Northern order, as the Chi chapter. Its charter was withdrawn in 1894 but it was reestablished in 1911 by the absorption of a local fraternity known as Δ P Γ. The alumni chapter at Baltimore was permitted to initiate five men at Johns Hopkins University between 1880 and 1884, but it was decided that conditions were unpropitious, and no further efforts were ever made to establish a chapter at that University. These five men are now carried on the roll of the Alpha chapter.

The Princeton Order, as has been stated, consisted of three chapters. They were known by the names of the town at which the college was located, but, after the union

of 1867, the chapter at Franklin and Marshall was given the name of Zeta, and that at Pennsylvania the name of Theta. The cause of the death of the Princeton chapter has been given above. The Gettysburg chapter, known as Theta in the Northern order, was withdrawn owing to the low standing of the College; but the Zeta chapter at Franklin and Marshall still lives and is the oldest chapter of the fraternity today.

Of the Southern Order, the parent chapter, Alpha at the University of North Carolina, died shortly after the end of the War. Its prospects for a time were bright, but, with the decline of the College in 1868, it became extinct and has never been revived. Beta at Centenary, Epsilon at Nashville Military College, and Zeta at Cumberland were killed by the War; Gamma at Davidson was killed by anti-fraternity legislation; Theta at Edinburgh University was composed of young Southerners who were in attendance there, owing to the condition of the South at that time. It admitted no students other than Americans. The charter of Lambda at Oglethorpe, owing to the low standing of the college, became extinct, and Omicron at St. Johns became extinct almost as soon as it was founded.

The Hobart Order which consisted of four chapters has but one chapter living today founded by it,—Delta at Rutgers. Upsilon, as has been stated, became inactive in 1880. The Psi chapter at Kenyon, after a desperate struggle, ceased to exist in 1866. The Sigma chapter at the College of New Jersey led at all times a precarious existence owing to anti-fraternity laws, and while it furnished many excellent men, surrendered its charter in 1868.

Chi Phi Clubs now exist in a number of the principal cities.

Each chapter of the fraternity maintains a house for the use of its members, all of which, except those of Hampden-Sidney and Emory are used as dormitories. At these colleges the rules forbid such use.

The fraternity, immediately after the union, provided for the publication of *The Chi Phi Quarterly*, but, owing to the death of the editor, it appeared only twice in 1875. In 1877, it was revived and published at Trinity College, N. C., for that year and 1878, when it again suspended. In 1880, it was published at Allentown, Pa.; in 1881 and 1882 at Reading, Pa.; in 1882 and 1883 at Scranton, Pa.; in 1884 at Allentown, Pa.; in 1885 at Urbana, O.; in 1886 at Columbus, O.; and from 1887 to April 1891 in the city of New York, when its publication was abandoned, and its place taken by a journal called *The Chakett*. In 1915 *The Chakett* was revived as a quarterly published under the management of the Council as an official periodical to members only. In the year 1897, the Council began the publication of the Year Book, presenting the same material as the fraternity journal, but in a more elaborate form. All of the chapters publish annuals for the use of their alumni, containing items of chapter history, and address lists of their members.

The first publication of the Northern Order of Chi Phi appeared on July 1, 1868, when the Franklin and Marshall chapter published the first number of *The Chi Phi Chakett*, an annual containing a list of initiates, and some other fraternity information. This was issued again in 1869 and

1872 by all of the Pennsylvania chapters joint'y; and nothing further appeared until January, 1874, when there was issued the first number of *The Chi Phi Quarterly*. Two numbers only were issued. It was founded by M. F. Thompson, of Carlisle, Pa., who had no knowledge of any other similar publication.

Five catalogues have been issued by the fraternity. A pamphlet edition was published in 1879 (Easton, Pa.), followed by an edition in cloth (Easton, Pa., 1882). These contained nothing but an alphabetical list of the members arranged under the head of classes. A third edition, compiled by Ethan Allen Weaver (New York, 1890), contained much historical matter. A fourth edition, under the auspices of Arthur G. Thompson, was issued in New York in 1908. A very complete catalogue edited by Wyndham Stokes was published in 1915. All the active chapters publish the names and addresses of their alumni in their annual records. In 1879, the first edition of a song book was published under the title, "Carmina Fraternalitatis Phi Chi," and this song book was republished in 1911. There have been several pieces of instrumental music dedicated to the fraternity.

The government of the fraternity is by conventions made up of delegates from the active chapters and chartered alumni associations of Chicago, Philadelphia, Western Pennsylvania and Atlanta, and are known as Congresses; executive functions are in the hands of a Council of five members, the chief executive of the fraternity and four others named by him.

Prominent among the alumni are: Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, LL.D., United States Senators, Hiram W. Johnson, (Progressive Party Candidate for Vice-President U. S. 1912) of California, Richard R. Kenney of Delaware and Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, former United States Representatives John H. Small of North Carolina and Arthur G. Dewalt of Pennsylvania, Ex-Governors William D. Jelks of Alabama, Joseph M. Brown, Nathaniel E. Harris, John M. Slaton of Georgia and Lieutenant-Governor Lewis H. Sweetser of Idaho, Nash R. Broyles, Judge Georgia Court of Appeals, Hugh L. Nichols, Chief Justice of Ohio, Pascal C. J. De Angelis, Justice New York Supreme Court and Henry Stockbridge, Judge Court of Appeals, Maryland.

College Presidents, Sidney E. Mezes, College of City of New York; James E. Dickey, Emory College, Georgia; Edwin E. Sparks, Pennsylvania State College; William P. Few, Trinity College, North Carolina; David C. Barrow, University of Georgia; George T. Winston, University of North Carolina; Henry N. Snyder, Wofford College, and Professors George B. Churchill, Amherst; Everett W. Goodhue, Colgate; Horace B. Patton, Colorado School of Mines; Frank A. Updyke, Dartmouth; Goodrich C. White, Emory; John M. Vincent, Johns Hopkins; John A. Bownocker, Ohio State University; Enrique A. Touceda, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; William H. Pegram, Trinity, N. C.; Henry C. White, University of Georgia; Anthony M. Muckenfuss, University of Mississippi; Herbert A. Waite, University of Nebraska; John B. Deaver, M.D., University of Pennsylvania; Milton B.

Porter, University of Texas; William H. Echols, University of Virginia; Frank C. Sharp, University of Wisconsin; Charles S. Brown, Vanderbilt; George Dock, M.D., Washington University, Missouri; John G. Clinkscales, Wofford; and Lester P. Breckenridge, Yale.

J. George Becht, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania State Board of Education and Ivy L. Lee of the "Rockefeller Foundation."

Among Divines may be mentioned Frederick R. Graves, Irving H. Berg, Carl N. Conrad, Milo H. Gates, Thomas C. Johnson, D.D., Robert P. Kerr, James W. Lee, Frank T. McFaden, Albert H. Newman, D.D., Arthur C. Powell, Thornton R. Sampson, D.D., Graham Taylor, William R. Taylor, Smith deL. Townsend, Kerr B. Tupper, D.D., Lenox B. Turnbull, and William DeL. Wilson.

Among literary men are Armistead C. Gordon, Fay Hemstead and William T. Dumas, Edward J. Wheeler Editor *Literary Digest*, DeWolfe Howe and Edwin A. Grozier, Editor *Boston Post*.

The following prominent business men: William Wallace Atterbury, Vice-President (Director General Transportation with the rank of Brigadier-General, American Expeditionary Force, France); Charles S. Krick, Assistant General Manager and A. Holley Rudd, Signal Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines East; Clarence B. Heiserman, General Counsel of the Pennsylvania Lines West; Samuel M. Felton, President Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company (Director of Military Transportation); Columbus Haile, Vice-President Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co.; Frank H. Alfred, Federal

Manager Pere Marquette Railway; George J. Roberts, First Vice-President Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and Newcomb Carlton, President Western Union Telegraph Company; C. H. McCullough, Jr., President of the Lackawanna Steel Works; F. G. Drum, Financier.

Rear Admirals Samuel McGowan, Paymaster-General and Eustace B. Rogers, Paymaster-General (retired); Captain Albon C. Hodgson (retired) and Captain Francis S. Nash, Medical-Director, of the U. S. Navy, General Lucius H. Warren, Philadelphia, Penn.

Chi Psi



THE Chi Psi fraternity was founded at Union College in the spring of 1841. The original members were Major-General James C. Duane, Judge Patrick U. Major, Philip Spencer, Colonel Alexander P. Berthoud, John Brush, Jr., Dr. Jacob H. Farrel, Robert H. McFaddin, Samuel T. Taber, Hon. William F. Terhune and Hon. James L. Witherspoon.

Each chapter is within the fraternity termed an "Alpha," and that letter is, in each case, prefixed to the chapter-letter proper. The list is as follows:

1841.	Π, Union College.....	376
1842.	Θ, Williams College.....	457
1843.	M, Middlebury College.....	390
1844.	A, Wesleyan University.....	427
1844.	H, Bowdoin College.....	176
1845.	Φ, Hamilton College.....	410
1845.	E, University of Michigan.....	451
1846.	Z, Columbia University (1885).....	57
1851.	Δ, Princeton University (1857).....	53
1855.	Σ, University of North Carolina (1861).....	52
1857.	K, College of the City of New York (1873)....	54

1858.	Υ, Furman University (1898).....	195
1858.	B, South Carolina College (1897).....	127
1858.	Γ, University of Mississippi (1895).....	231
1860.	O, University of Virginia (1870).....	33
1860.	Λ, Brown University (1871).....	46
1864.	X, Amherst College.....	403
1869.	Ψ, Cornell University.....	348
1869.	T, Wofford College (1909).....	186
1874.	N, University of Minnesota.....	314
1878.	I, University of Wisconsin.....	301
1879.	P, Rutgers College.....	239
1883.	Ξ, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	179
1884.	Ω, University of Rochester (1889).....	38
1890.	A Δ, University of Georgia.....	137
1893.	B Δ, Lehigh University.....	124
1894.	Γ Δ, Stanford University.....	145
1895.	Δ Δ, University of California.....	169
1898.	E Δ, University of Chicago.....	153
1912.	Z Δ, University of Illinois.....	116

Active chapters, 19; inactive, 11; membership, 6,387.

The following chapters own their houses: Amherst, California, Chicago, Cornell, Hamilton, Lehigh, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Rutgers, Stanford, Union, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin. Total houses 15; total valuation \$501,000.

The parent chapter became dormant during a period of depression in the affairs of the college in 1878. It was revived in 1892. The Williams chapter was inactive from 1872 to 1875 and the Wesleyan chapter was inactive

from 1865 to 1873. The Bowdoin chapter became inactive in 1869 from reverses incident to the war. Epsilon was the first chapter of this fraternity placed in the West. A log cabin in the woods near Ann Arbor, used by this chapter soon after its foundation, at a time when the faculty was hostile to the fraternities, may be considered in some sense as the proto type of the chapter-house of the present day although it was not used as a dwelling place. The Columbia chapter relinquished its charter in 1858. It was revived in 1882, but again became inactive in 1885. Delta at Princeton, suffered the usual fate of Princeton chapters by anti-fraternity laws. Sigma, at North Carolina University, was the first chapter of the fraternity established in the South, and was killed by the war.

With a few exceptions, all of the ante-bellum alumni of the Furman chapter were in the Confederate service. This chapter, as well as those at the Universities of South Carolina and Mississippi, were rendered inactive by the war, and were later revived but are again dormant. The Mississippi chapter died in 1895, and the South Carolina and Wofford chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Cornell chapter was inactive from 1875 to 1885. The Rutgers chapter was formerly a local society called A Θ. Xi, at Stevens, is the only chapter in a wholly scientific institution. The charter of the Omega chapter, at Rochester, was withdrawn in 1889. The Chicago chapter was formed from a local society, the Quo Vadis Club, and the Illinois chapter from T A.

The house of the Union chapter was erected by the chapter and fraternity as a memorial to Philip Spencer,

one of the founders. The house of the Stanford chapter was destroyed in the earthquake of April 18, 1906, but has been rebuilt. The Cornell chapter-house was the well-known Fiske-McGraw mansion at Ithaca. In a fire which completely destroyed this house in the early morning hours of December 7, 1906, four members of the fraternity and three members of the volunteer fire department lost their lives. A new house has been built on the site of the old

Outside its annual conventions, an Executive Council of five alumni members (formerly three) is the governing body of the fraternity. In spite of the recognized local autonomy of its chapters, this fraternity was the pioneer in the policy of employing a paid travelling secretary to devote his entire time to fraternity work.

There are, properly speaking, no alumni chapters. There are associations of alumni, however, in the large cities.

The principal publication of the fraternity is its catalogue, which was first published at Troy in 1849. Since then editions have been published in 1852, 1858, 1871, 1878, 1883, 1892, 1902 and 1915. There was also a supplement to the edition of 1871, published in 1877. The edition of 1883 was published in New York City. It was handsomely bound in the fraternity colors, and was the first attempt made by the fraternity to publish a catalogue containing more than a mere list of names. The edition of 1892 was issued upon the same lines, and was edited by W. M. and T. F. Collier. The 1902 edition was similar in character.

Three editions have been published of the song book, viz., one in 1878 under the auspices of the Williams Chapter, and two, one in 1893, and one in 1915 under the auspices of the Wesleyan Chapter.

The official journal of the fraternity is called the *Purple and Gold*. It was begun in November, 1883, and for two years was published at Clinton, N. Y. It was then published for one year at New York City. In November, 1886, its place of publication was transferred to Auburn, N. Y., where it remained until June, 1894. Since then it has been issued as follows: June, 1895, Hartford, Conn.; November, 1895, Auburn, N. Y.; February, May and November, 1896, Washington, D. C.; and November, 1897, Clinton, N. Y.; from 1899 until 1908, quarterly, from Auburn, N. Y., and from 1908 in New York City, since 1914 under the direction of the Executive Council.

One of the original members of the fraternity was Philip Spencer, a son of a cabinet officer, and a member of a family of high social position. Later, while serving as midshipman on the U. S. brig of war Somers, he was executed for alleged mutiny. Senator Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View," shows the charge and arrest to have been unwarrantable, and is unsparing in his condemnation of the seizure and execution. James Fenimore Cooper Gail Hamilton and others, have been even more emphatic in denunciation of the steps which led to Spencer's death. For many years after this occurrence, the Chi Psi were dubbed "Pirates" by their rivals, in reference to the ignominious fate of Philip Spencer. They are known as "Chis" in some colleges, but more generally

by the two fraternity letters pronounced together "the Chi Psis."

The badge is a jeweled monogram, composed of a "X" laid upon a "Ψ." The latter displays a cross within an oval and a skull and bones with three daggers above. The fraternity colors are purple and gold. The colors of the pledge-button are purple and gold.



The fraternity has no honorary members. Among its members are: The late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; W. L. Putnam, U.S Circuit Court, Maine; Postmaster General M. Don Dickinson; J. Stirling Morton of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture; William L. Putnam of SFpatorhderies Commissioner; William M. Collier, Ambaaine, Mssisain; Frederick W. Whitridge, Special Ambassador to Spain.

Governors, John W. Stewart, Vermont; J. Stirling Morton, Nebraska; Thomas B. Cumming, Nebraska; Charles H. Allen, Porto Rico; Walter Eli Clark, Alaska.

United States Senators, Joseph H. Earle, South Carolina; Thomas M. Palmer, Michigan, and John W. Stewart, Vermont.

Congressmen, Speaker Thomas B. Reed; Harry White, Pennsylvania; John V. L. Findlay, Maryland; William H. Perry, South Carolina; Thomas R. Stockdale, Mississippi; T. A. D. Fessenden, Maine; Horatio C. Burchard, Illinois; David R. Paige, Ohio; Horace Davis, California; John W. Stewart, Vermont; John N. Hungerford, New York; William W. Phelps, Minnesota; Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan; Charles H. Allen, Massachusetts; George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; J. Stirling Morton, Nebraska.



Major General James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. and Aqueduct Commissioner of New York City; Brigadier General Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Robert Earle, Chief Judge Court of Appeals of New York; Samuel Hand, Court of Appeals, New York; Francis M. Scott, and Charles C. Dwight, Supreme Court of New York; Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Kansas.

Among the clergy. Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, of New York; Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of Paris; Rev. Dr. Everard Kempshall, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb, of Boston; Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, dean of the Cathedral of St. John, New York City.

Among college officials, Chancellor John H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University; Robert B. Fulton, Chancellor of University of Mississippi; President Horace Davis of the University of California; President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins; Presidents Ezra Brainerd and John M. Thomas of Middlebury; David H. Cochran of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and John H. Peck, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Edward S. Parsons, Dean of Colorado College.

Professors Henry A. Frink of Hamilton and Amherst; Henry F. Lyster, University of Michigan, and Maurice Bloomfield, Johns Hopkins.

Among authors and newspaper men, Clinton Scollard, Clyde Fitch, Waldo S. Pratt, Lawrence F. Abbott and Willis J. Abbott.

Elbridge T. Gerry, William Astor, Frederick D. Tappan, John L. Cadwalader, and William H. Moore of New York;

Brigadier General Thomas H. Hubbard, New York; William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance, New York; Dr. Stanton Coit, Pioneer in settlement work in America; George F. Brownell, vice-president and general solicitor of Erie Railroad; Timothy Edward Byrnes, vice-president of N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. and Boston & Maine R. R., Boston; James L. Wither-
spoon, Judge Supreme Court and Attorney General of Arkansas; Charles F. Stearns, Attorney General and Judge Superior Court of R. I.

Delta Chi

(Students of Law and Students in Arts who have a bona fide intention to study law)



THIS fraternity was organized at Cornell University on October 13th, 1890, by Monroe M. Sweetland, Myron M. Crandall, Albert S. Barnes, J. M. Gorham, Peter S. Johnson, Edward R. O'Malley, A. D. Stillman, A. J. Sullivan and F. M. Whitney. It does not admit to membership those who belong to the college fraternities. It did admit college fraternity men for many years but legislation excluding them was finally enacted. It is a combination literary-law fraternity, taking its membership from both the literary and law departments of the institutions at which its chapters are located. In the case of students in a literary department, a prerequisite to admission is a present bona-fide intention to study law. It more nearly resembles the general college fraternity than the professional fraternity, in that it enters into competition with the general fraternities rather than with the professional fraternities.

Chapters have been located at the following institutions:

1890. Cornell University.....	379
1891. New York University.....	416
1892. Union University.....	365
1892. University of Minnesota.....	351

1892. DePauw University (1896).....	33
1892. University of Michigan.....	365
1893. Dickinson College.....	289
1893. Northwestern University (1910).....	103
1894. Chicago-Kent Law School.....	253
1897. University of Buffalo.....	241
1897. University of Toronto.....	155
1899. Syracuse University (1917).....	216
1902. University of West Virginia (1908).....	74
1902. Ohio State University.....	188
1902. New York Law School (1905).....	73
1903. University of Chicago.....	185
1903. Georgetown University.....	217
1904. University of Pennsylvania.....	163
1905. University of Virginia.....	194
1905. Stanford University.....	199
1906. Washington University (1910).....	49
1907. University of Texas.....	154
1908. University of Washington.....	119
1909. University of Nebraska.....	127
1910. University of Southern California.....	111
1910. University of California.....	117
1912. University of Iowa.....	79
1914. University of Kentucky.....	54
Active chapters 22, inactive chapters 6. Membership	
5,169.	

The chapters are named after the institutions in which they are located.

The California, Chicago, Cornell, Michigan, Minnesota, and Stanford chapters own houses. Total houses 6; total valuation \$150,000.

There are alumni chapters in Chicago, New York, Buffalo, Washington, D. C., Columbus, O., San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Seattle, Minneapolis, Houston, Syracuse, Vancouver, St. Paul, Portland, Ore., Binghamton, N. Y. and Philadelphia and there are alumni clubs in Spokane and Sacramento.

The chapter at DePauw was withdrawn because of the removal of the law department to Northwestern University, where members of the DePauw chapter established the chapter at Northwestern. The chapter at Albany Law School, now Union University, was inactive from 1894 to 1901, because of the fact that the school at that time was only a one year law school. The New York Law School charter was returned because of the chapter's inability to comply with the requirement that the chapter maintain a chapter house. The charters at Northwestern and Washington Universities were returned because the chapters found they were unable to maintain creditable chapters without admitting members of the general fraternities, and the chapter at West Virginia was withdrawn for constitutional violations. Syracuse chapter was suspended in 1917.

The present government of the fraternity rests in biennial conventions, which are held with the various chapters. Between conventions a body of 15 men called the "XX," constitute a governing body. The officers are chosen by this body. The "XX" are elected for four years, one-half of the number being elected each two years.

The fraternity publishes the Delta Chi *Quarterly* at Chicago, Ill. It commenced publication in 1903 and

has continued publication to date. It published a provisional catalogue in 1895, a biographical catalogue in 1899 and a directory in 1904, 1907, 1910, 1913, and 1916. A song book was issued in 1913 (Fredonia, N. Y.).



The badge is a jewelled "Δ" resting upon a gold "X." The pledge-button is dark red in color.



Since 1911 the conventions have been held biennially. Among the alumni are Judges William L. Day, Charles L. Kelby of New York, John G. Park of Missouri, Frederick S. Nave of Arizona, United States District Attorneys James H. Wilkerson of Chicago and Daniel W. Baker of the District of Columbia; Clark H. Hammond, Corporation Counsel of Buffalo; Major General George Bell, Jr., Brigadier General W. Keith, Naylor, Lt. Comdr. Harold H. Emmons in charge Engine Production Bureau Aircraft Production; Congressmen Bennet of New York, Geo. R. Smith of Minneapolis, Ruben L. Haskell of Brooklyn, Mansfield N. Neely of Washington and Harding of Ohio; Daniel H. Reed of New York; J. Marvin Jones of Texas; Albert W. Jefferies of Nebraska; Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to Germany; Grederick W. Carpenter, former Secretary to President Taft and United States Minister to Morocco; and Thomas W. Brahaney, Executive Secretary to President Wilson; Dudley F. Malone, Collector of the Port of New York.

Delta Kappa Epsilon



THIS fraternity, whose name is universally pronounced as though it were written in English D K E, was organized at Yale College, June 22, 1844, by the following members of the class of 1846: Wm. W. Atwater, Edward G. Bartlett, Fred P. Bellinger, Jr., Henry Case, Geo. F. Chester, John B. Conyngham, Thomas I. Franklin, W. Walter Horton, Wm. Boyd Jacobs, Edward V. Kinsley, Chester N. Righter, Elisha Bacon Shapleigh, Thomas D. Sherwood, Alfred Everett Stetson and Orson W. Stow.

The men who founded the society had together expected to become members of one or the other of the then junior societies of $\Psi \Upsilon$ or $A \Lambda \Phi$. and some of them being chosen and others not securing elections, none of them joined either society, but all determined to found a new society of their own. It has since been one of the group of fraternities in the academic department. At Harvard it became a sophomore society. The roll is as follows:

1844.	Φ , Yale College	2693
1844.	Θ , Bowdoin College.....	835

1845.	Z, Princeton University (1857).....	69
1846.	E, Colby College	643
1846.	Σ, Amherst College	859
1847.	Γ, University of Nashville (1861).....	59
1847.	Ψ, University of Alabama	376
1850.	X, University of Mississippi (1911).....	473
1850.	Υ, Brown University	501
1850.	B, University of North Carolina.....	337
1851.	A, Harvard University (1891).....	1419
1852.	Δ, South Carolina University (1861)	89
1852.	K, Miami University	351
1852.	H, University of Virginia	377
1852.	Ω, Oakland College (1861).....	76
1852.	Λ, Kenyon College	349
1853.	Π, Dartmouth College	903
1854.	I, Kentucky Military Institute (1861).....	45
1854.	A A, Middlebury College	375
1855.	O, University of Michigan.....	510
1855.	E, Williams College	428
1855.	P, Lafayette College.....	438
1856.	T, Hamilton College.....	373
1856.	M, Colgate University.....	615
1856.	N, College of the City of New York.....	510
1856.	B Φ, University of Rochester	493
1857.	Θ X, Union College (1869)	98
1857.	K Ψ, Cumberland University (1873)	132
1857.	Z Z, Centenary College of Louisiana (1862) ...	48
1858.	A Δ, Jefferson College (1865)	37
1861.	T Δ, Union University, Tenn. (1862)	11
1861.	K Φ, Troy University (1862)	32

1861.	Φ X, Rutgers College	240
1866.	Ψ Φ, DePauw University	399
1867.	Γ Φ, Wesleyan University	623
1867.	H A, Washington and Lee University (1878)	50
1867.	Ψ Ω, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	310
1868.	B X, Western Reserve University	293
1870.	Δ X, Cornell University	454
1871.	Δ Δ, University of Chicago	324
1871.	Φ Γ, Syracuse University	451
1874.	Γ B, Columbia University	528
1876.	Θ Z, University of California	307
1879.	A X, Trinity College, Conn	227
1885.	I, Central University, Ky	198
1890.	Γ, Vanderbilt University	233
1890.	Φ E, University of Minnesota	273
1890.	Σ T, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	265
1898.	Δ K, University of Pennsylvania	191
1898.	A Φ, University of Toronto	211
1899.	T A, Tulane University	142
1900.	T A, McGill University	175
1901.	Σ P, Stanford University	138
1904.	Δ Π, University of Illinois	155
1906.	P Δ, University of Wisconsin	166
1911.	K E, University of Washington	110
1913.	Ω X, University of Texas	89

Active chapters, 43; inactive chapters, 14; membership, 21,206.

The following chapters own houses: Alabama, Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Central, Chicago, Colby, Colgate, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dart-

mouth, DePauw, Hamilton, Illinois, LaFayette, Mass. Tech., Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer Polytechnic, Rochester, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Trinity, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington State, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin and Yale. Total 40; total valuation \$965,000.

The fraternity owns the most pretentious club house of any fraternity. It is situated in New York City. The house and fixtures cost upwards of \$400,000.

The movement which resulted in the foundation of the fraternity at Yale was purely local, and it was not intended that other branches or chapters should be established elsewhere, but opportunity soon arose to place the fraternity in Maine, and a branch chapter was accordingly established at Bowdoin. Another opportunity soon occurred to place a chapter at Princeton, in New Jersey, and it was then determined that the organizations at other colleges should no longer be considered simply branches of the fraternity at Yale, but should be granted an independent existence as chapters, and the constitution was changed to effect this purpose. Having once begun in this direction, the extension of the fraternity was systematically pushed under plans suggested by Henry Hitchcock, and the growth of the fraternity previous to the war was rapid, especially in the South. A large number of chapters were rendered inactive by the war, and several of these have not been re-established.

The Yale chapter, both on account of its being the parent chapter, and from the prestige of the college, has

from the first maintained a prominent position in the councils of the fraternity. It is entitled to have always one member on the Executive Committee. It has been very large and prosperous. It established in 1910 a scholarship at Yale in memory of one of its members. This is open to any student whether a member of the fraternity or not.

The Harvard chapter was flourishing down to the year 1856, when the members of the class of 1858 agreed not to join the fraternities. The members of the fraternity in other classes and the graduate members did not acquiesce in this conclusion, and though they ceased to initiate members for nearly six years, the organization was kept up and meetings were held in Boston. The chapter was revived in the class of '63 as a sophomore society, the members of which are familiarly known as the "Dickey" club, and are chosen from among the initiates of a peculiar Harvard organization known as the "Institute of 1770," and the principal outward attribute of which is a peculiar and generally ridiculous initiation which its members are compelled to undergo*. In 1891 the charter of this organization as a chapter of Δ K E was withdrawn. There is now an alumni association at Harvard.

The Zeta chapter at Princeton was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The members of the Alabama chapter, upon its extinction by anti-fraternity laws in 1859, formed the first graduate association in the fraternity, at Shelby Springs, Ala. The Alabama chapter was revived

*The members of this Dickey club freely joined other fraternities which had chapters in the upper classes at Harvard, and this practice has given rise to many double memberships, some of which have proven embarrassing.

in 1885, and the North Carolina chapter in 1887. The charter of the Mississippi chapter was withdrawn in 1911 on account of anti-fraternity legislation. The charters of the chapters at Union and Cumberland were withdrawn. The Washington and Lee chapter, and the Jefferson chapter surrendered their charters during periods of depression in the affairs of their colleges. The chapters at Troy and Chicago became inactive simultaneously with the institutions in which they were placed. The latter was revived soon after the university was re-established. The second Iota chapter at Central, which is considered by the fraternity to be a revival of the first chapter of that name, which was located at the Kentucky Military Institute, was formed from a local society called I B, and the Columbia chapter from one called $\Psi \Phi$.

The Miami chapter was suspended with the university in 1873, and was revived in 1889. The Kenyon chapter in 1854 built a log cabin in a ravine near the college town, and used it as a meeting place. This was for a time supposed to be the earliest building ever used exclusively for fraternity purposes but it was ante dated by a somewhat similar structure built at Ann Arbor by Chi Psi in 1845 or 1846.

There are a large number of associations of alumni in the principal cities of the United States. An annual meeting and a dinner in most cases comprise the extent of their exercises, though several hold monthly meetings, and maintain a more or less continuous social life.

Down to 1881 the government of the fraternity was in the hands of the convention exclusively, and during

its recess the parent chapter seems to have supervised the administration of its affairs. The first convention was held in 1846, the second in 1852, the third in 1853, the fourth in 1855, and since then they have, with one or two exceptions, been held annually, generally in the fall of each year. In 1882 a "council" was formed, and the administration of the fraternity's affairs was placed in its hands. It became incorporated by a special act of the New York Legislature in 1884, and has formed a very efficient executive for the Fraternity. In 1913 the Council was enlarged to include one representative from each chapter. The Council acts through a committee of seven consisting of the representative from the Yale chapter and six other members.

In 1910 it adopted the plan of having a general secretary who devotes his entire time to the affairs of the fraternity and who superintends a general office in New York devoted to its administrative business. There is a branch office in Chicago. There is also a salaried assistant at each office and a travelling secretary.

Conventions have been held annually.

Catalogues of the fraternity have been issued in 1851, 1855, 1858, 1863 (all published at New Haven), 1867 (edited at New Haven, published at Buffalo, N. Y.), 1871, 1874 (compiled by the Amherst chapter), and 1879 (compiled by the Columbia chapter). A very large, elaborate catalogue was published in 1890 and a much condensed one in 1900. A full catalogue prefaced by a history of the fraternity was published from New York in 1910. In 1918 a new catalogue was issued by the Council

giving a more complete history to date and data regarding the new General Headquarters. Five editions of the song book (1857, 1862, 1867, 1900, 1907 and 1917) and numerous collections of songs have been published, and several pieces of music, of which the Delta Kappa Epsilon Grand March is well and favorably known, have been dedicated to the fraternity. The journal of the fraternity is published in New York under the direction of the council, and is called the *Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly*. Its publication was begun in January, 1883 and has been issued continuously ever since.

An excellent history of the Bowdoin chapter was published in 1905 by J. C. Minot, one of the Colgate chapter in 1906 by Harold O. Whitnall and one of the Dartmouth chapter in 1911 by three members.

The badge is a diamond, displaying a white scroll on a ground work of black enamel, and bearing the letters, "Δ K E;" a star appears in each corner of the diamond. The colors are crimson, blue and gold. The flag is composed of three vertical stripes of blue, gold and crimson, displaying a rampant lion in black on the gold background. The fraternity has a complete system of armorial bearings, each chapter having a distinct blazon, identical, however, with those of the others in relation to the coat of arms of the fraternity. The colors of the pledge button are gold, red and blue.

Among the prominent members of this fraternity are: President Roosevelt*, United States Senators, Albert J.

*A member of the Dickey club at Harvard. He was also a member of Δ Δ Φ at Harvard.



see d. k. e. badge

Beveridge, Ozra P. Stearns, Lafayette Grover, M. C. Butler, R. L. Gibson, W. D. Washburn, F. T. Dubois, Calvin S. Brice, John Patton, Henry Cabot Lodge, Paris Gibson, Frank B. Brandegee, James B. McCreary, Oliver H. Payne, John F. Dryden, Daniel B. Lucas, Kenneth D. McKellar, George B. Martin, Selden P. Spencer, and James W. Wadsworth.

Hillary A. Herbert, John D. Long, George von L. Meyer and Victor H. Metcalf, secretaries of the Navy; Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury; Wayne McVeagh, Attorney General; Wilson S. Bissell, and George von L. Meyer, Postmaster General; Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War; Thomas Lee McClung, Treasurer of United States; A. Barton Hepburn and Wm. L. Trenholm, Comptrollers of the Currency; Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor General; William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration; George O. Smith, Director U. S. Geological Survey.

Ambassadors, Whitelaw Reid and Robert T. Lincoln to Great Britain; Robert Bacon to France; Bellamy Storer to Austria; Wayne McVeagh to Turkey and to Italy; Larz Anderson to Russia; George von L. Meyer to Italy and to Russia; Liang Tung Yen, Chinese Ambassador to the U. S.; and Suti Ki Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. Ministers, Stewart L. Woodford* and Henry C. Ide to Spain; Alfred E. Buck to Japan; Louis J. DuPre to San Salvador and other Central American Republics; Charles H. Sherrill to Argentine Republic; John N. Irwin to Portugal; James B. Tillman to Equador; Walker Fearn

*Also a member of Delta Psi.

to Greece, Roumania and Servia; Stanford Newell to the Netherlands; Bellamy Storer to Belgium and to Spain, and Perry Belmont to Spain.

U. S. Circuit Court Judges, Thomas S. Maxey, Beverly Wellford, Leonard Mangum, J. W. Butler, John Moore, Henry F. Severens and U. S. District Court Judges, Edward B. Billings, Francis J. Wing, Clarence Hale, Henry Maney, J. R. Blackwood, George C. Holt, and Charles S. Willard.

Governors, Frank S. Black and Theodore Roosevelt of New York; William E. Russell, John D. Long and Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts; Luzon B. Morris of Connecticut; George H. Utter of Rhode Island; Harris M. Plaisted of Maine; Samuel E. Pingree of Vermont; W. W. Brookings of Dakota; John N. Irwin of Idaho and of Arizona; F. A. Maynard of Alaska and Regis H. Post of Porto Rico. Richard I. Manning of South Carolina and Henry C. Stuart of Virginia.

Generals, Peyton C. March, chief of staff, John Biddle, Preston C. Brown, Wager Swayne, W. A. Bancroft, Wayne McVeagh, Charles W. Phifer, Maxwell V. Woodhull, John Grant Mitchell, Frederick B. Wood, Mathew C. Butler, Charles P. Mattocks, Oliver H. Payne, John T. Croxton, James E. Rains, Randall Lee Gibson, William W. Gordon and Stewart L. Woodford and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole.

Bishops, William Lawrence. Massachusetts; William S. Perry, Iowa; Boyd Vincent, Ohio; Charles F. Roberston, Missouri; Frederick W. Keator, Washington; Robert W. Elliott, Texas; George W. Peterkin, West Virginia; Lucien

Lee Kinsolving, Brazil; Thomas D. Dudley, Kentucky; Frederick W. Taylor, Illinois; and Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York, all of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and E. R. Hendrix, of the M. E. Church.

Chief Justices of States, Charles Matteson and J. H. Stiness of Rhode Island; W. P. Whitehouse of Maine; Frank N. Parsons of New Hampshire; Edward Kent of Arizona; Daniel B. Lucas of West Virginia; Thomas S. Maxey of Texas; John W. Lacey of Wyoming; Henry Clay Ide of Samoa; and Ashley M. Gould, Presiding Justice, District of Columbia. Other Judges, Irving G. Vann and Isaac H. Maynard of New York; Henry W. Freeman and Nathaniel C. Sears of Illinois; Leslie C. Cornish of Maine; Charles E. Vanderburg, Minnesota; Samuel O. Prentice, Connecticut, Francis A. Gaskill, Massachusetts; and William C. Loring, Massachusetts; William H. DeWitt, Montana; B. B. Battle, Arkansas; A. C. Dumartrait, Louisiana; and Willard P. Voorhees, New Jersey.

Members of Congress, D. S. Alexander, Stewart L. Woodford, Herbert Parsons, Frank S. Black, R. C. Shannon, Franklin Bartlett, Perry Belmont, W. A. Chanler, William C. Wallace, James T. Aldrich, Stephen C. Millard, John DeWitt Warner, Henry Cabot Lodge, Edward D. Hayden, John D. Long, A. A. Gardner, Samuel L. Powers, Bellamy Storer, Francis H. Hurd, Robert W. Taylor, H. L. Morey, J. W. Owen, Nicholas Longworth, S. L. Milliken, George H. Utter, Oscar Lapham, Augustus Brandegee, James P. Pigett, R. J. Haldeman, Wayne McVeagh, Stephenson Archer,

Hillary A. Herbert, B. D. Lewis, Lewis C. Latham, James B. McCreary, I. H. Goodnight, A. H. Pettibone; William C. Maybury, Elbert H. Hubbard, Randall Lee Gibson, J. E. Leonard, Victor H. Metcalf, Clarence E. Allen, Charles N. Pray, Frank D. Nash, Mark H. Dunnell, C. S. Knapp, Peter Porter, Thomas Hedge, C. G. Washburn, W. A. Jones, J. Hay, J. W. Husted, and David J. Foster.

University and College Presidents—Arthur T. Hadley, Yale; Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins; Cyrus Northrup and George E. Vincent, Minnesota; Henry P. Judson, Chicago; Francis A. Walker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Martin Kellogg, California; William P. Johnston, Tulane; George E. MacLean, Iowa and Nebraska; W. F. Slocomb, Colorado; Albert W. Bishop, Arkansas; W. S. Wyman, Alabama; Frank P. Venable, North Carolina; H. Q. Butterfield, Olivet; George A. Gates Fisk; S. B. L. Penrose, Whitman; Edward H. Magill, Swarthmore, Albion W. Small and Nathaniel P. Butler, Colby.

Editors, Whitelaw Reid, William R. Hearst, Morrill Goddard, George A. Marden, Robert Moore Collins, F. Perry Powers, Joseph Blethen, Morris G. Osborn, John Addison Porter, Isaac Bromley, Robert H. Lyman, C. D. Burleigh, Daniel F. Kellogg, Dwight W. Bowles, J. W. Ohl, John A. Dillon and Lawrence Godkin.

Literary Men, David Graham Phillips, Julian Hawthorne, Owen Wister, Theodore Winthrop, Shailer Mathews, Mark S. Severance, Edgar S. Maclay, William R. Thayer, William L. Seden, Joseph S. Kennard, Edward

Bellamy, John Bach McMasters, William S. Aiden, George Ticknor Curtis, and Julius Chambers. Prominent clergymen, E. T. Jeffers; Moderator Presbyterian General Assembly; William H. Van Allen of Boston; William R. Richards, Henry Sloan Coffin, Roderic Terry, William Adams Brown, R. M. Bellows, John P. Peters, of New York City; W. W. Battershall of Albany; Edwin P. Parker of Hartford, Conn.; George C. Cressey of London, England; Randolph H. McKim of Washington; Samuel A. Eliot of Boston; and R. S. Torrey, the Evangelist.

Eminent Physicians, Charles McBurney, William K. Draper, Francis P. Kinnicutt, James W. McLane, George M. Tuttle, Ephraim Cutter, Edward L. Keyes, Walter B. James, George M. Lefferts and John P. Munn, all of New York City; Myles Standish, Henry O. Marcy, James G. Munford and Eldridge G. Cutler, all of Boston; Edward Spitzza, and Daniel G. Brinton of Philadelphia. Prominent Lawyers, John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Dana, Charles Francis Adams, R. L. Saltonstall, Robert Treat Paine ~~II~~, William K. Hall, George L. Huntress, all of Boston; S. Seaver Page, Charles B. McMichael of Philadelphia; Emmons Blaine, Baltimore; Walter E. Denegre, New Orleans; W. B. Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.

Bankers—August Belmont, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Jr., John Claflin, Lispenard Stewart, James Crosby Brown, Payne Whitney, James C. Colgate, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Charles Stillman, George G. Haven, Stephen B. Elkins, H. Rogers Winthrop, Arthur Havemeyer, George R. Sheldon, J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., E. D. Morgan, Hamilton McK. Twombly, and William Sloan, all of New York City; H.

H. Rogers, Jr., Oliver Gould Jennings, and William L. Harkness of the Standard Oil Company; James N. Hill and Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, Minn.; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Alfred L. Ripley, Nathaniel Thayer, Gordon Abbott, Frederick L. Ames, William Endicott, Jr., Robert M. Sears and Quincy Adams Shaw, Jr., and George R. Agassiz, all of Boston.

Other Prominent Members are Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Discoverer of the North Pole; Charles F. Brush, Electrical Engineer and Inventor; Fredric Crowningshild, Artist; Richard H. Soule, Engineer; Austin Carey, Forester; Charles Waldstein, Archæologist; James A. Roberts, New York State Comptroller; George S. Sheffield, Founder of Sheffield Scientific School; Walter Camp, Robert L. Cook, Julian W. Curtiss, George A. Ade, and Edward K. Hall, Authorities on Athletics; Charles A. Prouty and Francis A. Walker, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chung Men Yew, Director General of Chinese Railroads; Baron Seijiro Hirai, President, Imperial Railways of Japan; Liang Tung Yen, formerly Secretary of State of the Chinese Empire, and Mario G. Menocal, president of Cuba.

Delta Phi



THE Delta Phi Fraternity, third in order of establishment of American College Fraternities, was founded November 17th, 1827, at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Delta Phi, with Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi, which were established in the Fall of 1825 and the Spring of 1827 respectively, have been known as the Union Triad. The new societies after a few years met with opposition from the college faculty. The defense of fraternities was taken up by Delta Phi and John Jay Hyde of the class of 1834, as spokesman, presented the case before the faculty and trustees, stating the aims and objects of the fraternities so well that they were convinced that the continuance of fraternities such as Delta Phi would be beneficial to the college.

The founders of Delta Phi were Benjamin Burroughs of Savannah, Ga., clergyman in the Presbyterian Church; William H. Fonday of Albany, N. Y., who later practiced law in Albany; Samuel L. Lamberson, of Jamaica, N. Y., who became a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church; David H. Little, LL.D., of Rochester, N. Y., who was later

a Justice of the New York Supreme Court; Samuel C. Lawrison, M.D., of Pensacola, Fla., who was later a surgeon in the United States Navy; Thomas C. McLaury, D.D., of Lisbon, N. Y., a clergyman; John Mason of Baltimore, Md., a clergyman; Joseph G. Masten of Buffalo, N. Y., who was Mayor of that City from 1843 to 1846, and William Wilson, D. D., LL.D., President of the College of Cincinnati and Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

These nine founders were all members of the class of 1828. Five of them were members of Phi Beta Kappa. The objects and purposes of the founders were "to consolidate their interests and at the same time mutually benefit each other," to maintain high standing as students and gentlemen and to foster cordial and fraternal relations. Delta Phi has closely adhered to its aim and purpose and has kept true to its traditions. It has been conservative in its establishment of chapters and has not sought to establish itself generally throughout the institutions of learning in the country, remaining to date as an essentially eastern fraternity. The age of this fraternity has given it a traditional association with many families, some of which are represented by three generations of members. There has never been more than thirteen active chapters, the number of the present roll.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1827. A, Union University	538
1838. B, Brown University.....	401
1841. Γ, New York University	442
1842. Δ, Columbia University	504

1845. E, Rutgers College	395
1845. Z, Harvard University (1901)	219
1849. H, University of Pennsylvania	424
1854. Θ, Princeton University (1877)	119
1855. I, University of Michigan (1874)	106
1855. K, University of North Carolina (1861)	37
1864. Λ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	295
1874. M, Colgate University (1876)	11
1884. N, Lehigh University	140
1885. Ξ, Johns Hopkins University	128
1889. O, Sheffield Scientific School	431
1891. Π, Cornell University	235
1908. P, University of Virginia	77
1917. Σ, Trinity College (Conn.)	180

Active chapters 13, inactive 5. Membership 4,682.

The following chapters own houses: Columbia, Cornell, New York University, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Trinity, Union, Virginia, Yale. Total houses 9; total valuation \$363,000.

The Brown chapter has twice been inactive. It was last reestablished in 1881. The Harvard chapter became inactive in 1848, was revived in 1885 and its charter was withdrawn in 1901. The Princeton chapter was withdrawn on account of the anti-fraternity regulations of the faculty. The Michigan chapter was too far away from the remainder of the fraternity and suffered from this condition. The North Carolina chapter became inactive in 1861, all but one of its members serving in the Confederate Army.

In 1917 a charter was granted to the oldest local society in existence located at Trinity. Shortly after the founda-

tion of Trinity, then called Washington College, a secret organization called the "Corax Club" was founded. In 1829 this was developed into the I. K. A. Society (not Greek). The founders were Starr, '29; Van Zandt, '29; Ashe, '30; Phelps, '32; Warren, '32, and Nichols, '32. The fraternity possessed a fine collection of college memorabilia. Catalogues were issued in 1839 and bi-ennially thereafter. The membership is 443, of which 180 are now living. The badge was a St. Andrew's cross. Three of the arms bear the letters "I. K. A.", the fourth "1776". Upon the reverse are the letters "W Θ", with a single Roman letter.

Among the prominent alumni are: John S. Phelps, ex-Governor of Missouri; Hon. Robert W. Nichols, of Louisiana; Most Rev. Jas. R. Bayley, of Baltimore; Hon. John T. Wait, of Connecticut, and Dwight W. Pardee, of the Connecticut Supreme Court; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Church, New York; Gen. G. E. B. Singletary; Hon. Charles C. Van Zandt, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Rev. George Mallory, editor of the *Churchman*; Prof. Chas. M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr College; Percival W. Clemont, formerly President of the Rutland R. R.; President Erwin, of the Atlantic Coast Line, etc.

While the number of chapters is small, those now living are within easy reach of one another, and the fraternity is unusually homogeneous in consequence.

The executive powers of the fraternity are vested in a Board of Governors a quarter of which are elected at each annual convention by the delegates representing the active chapters.

Catalogues have been published in 1845, 1851, 1868, 1875, 1883, 1887, 1893, 1897 and 1907. All of the early editions were compiled in the former manner of college triennials, with Latin headings and sub-titles. In the edition of 1847 the names of the members of the Harvard chapter, which was then *sub rosa*, were printed in Hebrew. In the edition of 1851 each page had a border of characteristic emblems, the Harvard chapter being surrounded with designs of Bunker Hill monument, the Pennsylvania chapter with the name of William Penn, etc. Pocket directories were published in 1913 and 1916.

The Delta Phi Fraternity publishes a magazine called *Delta Phi Record* for the use of its members only, semi-annually. The first issue appeared under date of February 14, 1903, and is the official organ of the fraternity. It began in a very modest way and passed through several different sizes, until in 1911 the standard size of six by nine was adopted, and has become a publication of ninety-six pages of reading matter, and of twelve insert illustrations.

It is issued without charge and is sent to every member of the Fraternity, but to no one else, and it exchanges with no other publication. Besides matters of vital Fraternity interest, it contains articles of historical and present day interest to its own fraternity men, and is illustrated with pictures of Chapter Houses and College scenes and of individual members.

The badge is a Maltese cross of gold, in the center of which is an elliptical disc, displaying the letters "Δ Φ;" the arms of the cross display a scroll and quill, an antique

lamp, clasped hands, and a constellation of stars. This badge was adopted in 1832. From 1827 to 1831 the badge was a gold elliptical disc having "Δ Φ" in the center, with scroll work surrounding it. The colors of the fraternity are blue and white.

Among the prominent names on the roll of Δ Φ are: Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States. U. S. Senators Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota and Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana: Congressmen Phillip H. Echols, Philo C. Sedgwick, John M. Bailey, George C. Hazleton, Henry A. Reeves, Samuel S. Cox, Martin Brimmer, J. Winthrop Chanler, Charles H. Voorhis, David M. DeWitt, Sydenham B. Alexander, William Lounsbury, Thomas W. Miller, Richard Olney, 2d, and Herbert C. Pell, Jr.

Governors Ludlow, of New Jersey; Davis of Minnesota; Gaston of Massachusetts; John G. Evans of South Carolina; Regis H. Post of Porto Rico; W. Cameron Forbes of the Philippines; and E. N. Wright of the Choctaw Nation.

Presidents Kendrick, of Vassar; Wilson of Cincinnati; Totten of Trinity; Demarest of Rutgers; Granville of Pennsylvania College; Powers of Griswold; Durgin of Hillsdale; and Rankin of Hobart.

General George H. Sharpe, Dr. Howard Crosby of New York City; Dr. Howard Osgood of Rochester; Dr. Joseph H. Thayer of Cambridge; Gen. A. B. Underwood of Boston; Sanford R. Gifford and Henry R. Poore the artists; Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman, and Dr. R. Ogden Doremus and Dr. Theodore C. Janeway.

Bishops Wm. E. Armitage, William Wilson, Henry Y. Satterlee, of Washington, and Philip M. Rhinelander of Pennsylvania; William H. Hurlburt and William M. Phillips, Secretary of the American Embassy of London; Charles Scribner and John W. and Joseph A. Harper, the publishers; General Charles King, the well known novelist Maurice Minton, Judge Miles Beach, Joseph Laroque, L. Lafin Kellogg, Judge E. Henry Lacombe of the U. S. Circuit Court at New York; Albert Gallatin, J. S. Auerbach, James Duane Livingston; Nelson P. Lewis, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Adrian H. Joline, Tunis G. Bergen, John Jacob Astor, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Henry P. Davison, Gen. Hezekiah Shailer, W. Bayard Cutting, John McL. Nash, R. Fulton Cutting of New York; Eckley B. Coxe, John Cadwalader, Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, George G. Meade, Jr., H. H. Furness, Jr., George Q. Horwitz, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Judge Clement B. Penrose, Morris L. Cooke, Director of Public Works, and A. Haller Gross of Philadelphia; Benjamin F. Jones, and James Laughlin of Pittsburg, Mayor Elias P. Mann and James H. Caldwell of Troy, N. Y.; John N. Carpenter, and Mayor Drury W. Cooper, of New Brunswick, N. J.; Arthur J. Baldwin, Leonard D. Baldwin, Joseph M. Janeson, Louis Roullion, Ellery O. Anderson.

Professors Lane Cooper, of Cornell; William A. Lamberton and Arthur C. Howland, University of Pennsylvania; John J. Stevenson of New York University; John B. Whitehead and Dean John Whitridge Williams of Johns Hopkins; and Dana C. Munro of the University of Wisconsin; St. George L. Siossat

of the University of the South; Francis M. Hoyt and Dr. Albert W. Myers of Milwaukee, Wis.; Judge Garrett Dorsett Wall Vroom of Trenton, of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey; Brigadier-Gen. Alfred Alexander Woodhull and George A. Armour of Princeton; James Marion Johnston, Charles H. Poor, Major-General Henry G. Sharpe; Brig.-General James W. Lester; Colonel Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Ross Winans Whistler and L. K. Wilmerding, W. Stuart Symington, Albert Cabell Ritchie, Stuart S. Janney, Charles McHenry Howard, and William B. Paca of Baltimore.

Delta Psi



THE fraternity of Delta Psi was founded at Columbia College, January 17, 1847, by Charles Arms Budd and John Hone Anthon. This chapter was called the "Alpha." On the same day the "Beta" was established at New York University. The latter lived but a short time, and was really a branch of the Alpha, and at the convention of 1853 the names on its roll were transferred to the roll of Alpha chapter. The fraternity was founded on a basis of good fellowship, and a good social position has usually been demanded as a qualification for membership. It admits honorary members. The chapter roll is as follows:

1847. A, Columbia University	} 641
1847. B, New York University (1853).....	
1848. Γ, Rutgers College (1850).....	6
1849. Δ, Burlington College (1854).....	36
1850. E, Trinity College (Conn.).....	391
1850. H, South Carolina University (1861).....	55
1851. Θ, Princeton University (1853).....	6
1851. I, University of Rochester (1895).....	232
1852. K, Brown University (1853).....	2

1853.	A, Williams College.....	422
1853.	Σ, Randolph-Macon College (1861).....	80
1854.	Δ, University of Pennsylvania.....	613
1854.	Ξ, University of North Carolina (1862).....	89
1855.	Φ, University of Mississippi (1912).....	468
1858.	Ψ, Cumberland University (1861).....	50
1860.	Υ, University of Virginia.....	372
1868.	Σ, Sheffield Scientific School (Yale)	752
1869.	B, Washington and Lee University (1888).....	95
1889.	T, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	239

Active chapters, 7; inactive, 12; membership, 4549.

The number of living members on May 25, 1919 was 2,921.

The chapters own houses at Columbia, Massachusetts Tech., Pennsylvania, Sheffield Scientific, Trinity, Virginia and Williams. Total owned 7, total valuation \$395,000.

The Southern chapters were killed by the war, and only those at the Universities of Mississippi and Virginia were revived at its close. The Mississippi chapter became inactive as the result of hostile legislation. The Beta at New York University was never flourishing; the chapter at Brown was killed by internal dissensions resulting in the resignation of most of the members. Delta was transferred from Burlington College to the University of Pennsylvania on account of the low standard of the former college. The charters of the Iota chapter, at Rochester, and Beta, at Washington and Lee, were revoked by the fraternity.

Down to 1860 the fraternity extended quickly into different sections of the country, but since then it has

made no effort to establish new chapters. In fact for many years it has declined to entertain any applications for charters.

The alumni have formed graduate clubs, centering at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston called "St. Anthony" clubs.

The fraternity published a draft catalogue in 1876, edited by E. Fermor Hall (New York), which contained the names and addresses of the members so far as known. In June, 1889, a general catalogue was published at New York and editions have since been published in 1906 and 1912. There is no other publication.

The badge of the fraternity is a St. Anthony cross with curved sides. The cross bears a shield of blue enamel displaying the letters "Δ Ψ." On the bar of the cross are engraved four Hebrew letters and beneath the shield are the skull and bones. The color is light blue.

Among its prominent members are: U. S. Senators Money, of Mississippi, and Faulkner, of West Virginia; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford,* U. S. Minister to Spain; Gen. William G. Ward, Bishops W. C. Doane and Richard H. Nelson, of Albany and James S. Johnston of Western Texas, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Bishop Galloway, of the M. E. Church South; Hamilton Fish, Jr., Nicholas Fish, ex-minister to Belgium, Rev. Justin D. Fulton; Judge L. B. Valliant, of Missouri; Hon. Walter L. Clapp, of Tennessee, Gen. Luke E. Wright, Governor of the Philippines and George R. Carter Governor of Hawaii; William H. Pipes, of Louisi-

*Also a member of Δ K E.

ana, T. M. Miller and Joel P. Walker, of Mississippi; Thomas Nelson Page, the author and poet of Virginia; Brander Matthews, Stuyvesant Fish, formerly president of the Illinois Central Railroad; H. Walter Webb, formerly of the New York Central Railroad; Dr. W. Seward Webb, formerly president of the Wagner Palace Car Company; Robert Adams, U. S. Minister to Brazil; William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. Cleveland Cady, the architect; Congressmen Joseph W. Bailey from Texas; Sullivan and Catchings from Mississippi; J. Murray Mitchell from New York; Charles Henry Martin from North Carolina, and James Luther Slayden from Texas; Willard Bartlett, Justice of New York Supreme Court; Henry Loomis Nelson, editor of *Harper's Weekly*; Judge John Thompson Stoneman, of the Supreme Court of Iowa; Thomas Hall Woods, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; Judge Samuel H. Terral, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; Lawrence Best Stephens, Governor of Missouri; Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York; Frederick Ferris Thompson, of New York; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, New York; Amos Lawrence Hopkins, president of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company; and Elwell Stephen Otis, Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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Delta Sigma Phi



DELTA Sigma Phi was founded at the College of the City of New York in 1899. It is a sectarian fraternity.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1899.	A, College of the City of New York.....	190
1903.	B, Columbia University (1914).....	62
1903.	Γ, New York University.....	124
1904.	Δ, Mass. Institute of Technology (1909).....	60
1905.	E, Washington and Lee University (1914).....	42
1905.	Z, Pennsylvania State College (1908).....	46
1906.	H, University of Texas.....	153
1906.	Θ, Cornell University (1910).....	41
1908.	I, University of Pennsylvania.....	141
1908.	K, Alabama Polytechnic Institute (1911).....	35
1909.	Λ, Trinity University, Texas (1909).....	5
1916.	Southern Methodist University*.....	29
1910.	M, University of Chicago.....	121
1910.	N, Waynesburg College.....	60
1912.	O, Cumberland University.....	65

*Charter transferred from Trinity University to Southern Methodist University in 1916.

1915.	P, North Carolina A. & M. College.....	34
1915.	Σ, Thiel College	20
1915.	T, Hillsdale College.....	33
1916.	<i>Hilgard</i> , University of California.....	40
1916.	Υ, Franklin and Marshall College	35
1916.	Φ, St. Louis University	30
1916.	X, Tulane University	24
1916.	Ψ, Wafford College	20
1916.	Ω, University of Pittsburgh	25
1917.	A T, Albion College	24
1919.	A A, University of Illinois	33

Active chapters 19; inactive, 6; membership, 1492.

The chapters at Pennsylvania and Illinois own houses.
Valuation \$40,000.

The charters of the chapters at Columbia, Alabama Polytechnic and Trinity University were revoked. The charter of the latter chapter has been transferred to the new Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas. The inactive chapters, with the exception of Columbia and Alabama Polytechnic, will be revived shortly.

Prior to 1906 the chapters were given names derived from the place where they were located. Hilgard Chapter was once Hilgard Club, a local organization, and bears the name of Professor Hilgard, the famous University of California scientist. The chapter designation is continued out of honor to the man who inspired the formation of the original club.

The government is through the usual conventions and an Administrative Council. Conventions were held annually in New York City prior to 1911. Since then

they have been held in Washington 1912, in New York 1913, in Philadelphia 1914, in Philadelphia, 1915, in Chicago in 1916. No conventions were held during the war period. A convention was held in the fall of 1919.

The journal of the fraternity is a quarterly called the *Carnation*.

The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Δ Σ Φ" along its short diagonal in gold on a background of black enamel. At the upper apex is a circle of white displaying a pyramid in green. At the lower apex is a sphinx in gold. The colors are Nile green and white. The flower is the carnation.

Delta Tau Delta



THIS fraternity was founded at Bethany College, West Virginia, by Richard H. Alfred, Eugene Tarr, John C. Johnson and Alexander C. Earle, with the assistance of Wm. R. Cunningham, John L. N. Hunt, Jacob S. Lowe and Henry K. Bell. An informal organization was effected in the spring term of 1858, but the adoption of motto, badge and constitution did not occur until early in February, 1859.

The parent chapter speedily established several chapters, and then, as the college attendance declined in the confusion incident to the outbreak of the war, it ceased to exist. It was afterwards re-established, but its charter was withdrawn in 1895. The administration of the fraternity, upon the extinction of the Bethany chapter, passed into the hands of the chapter at Jefferson College.

The following is the chapter roll, with the initiates of each chapter:

1859.	Θ, Bethany College (1895).....	238
1859.	Γ, West Liberty College (1862).....	11
1861.	Γ, Washington and Jefferson College.....	365
1862.	B, Ohio University.....	383
1863.	A, Allegheny College.....	408

1864.	Γ Σ, University of Pittsburgh	168
1865.	K, Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute (1867) . . .	29
1865.	Λ, Monmouth College (1872)	110
1865.	M, Waynesburgh College (1866)	9
1866.	M, Ohio Wesleyan University	225
1867.	K, Hillsdale College	354
1868.	I, Jamestown Collegiate Institute (1871)	23
1869.	Λ, Lombard College (1885)	110
1870.	B A, Indiana University	324
1871.	Δ, University of Michigan	384
1871.	B B, DePauw University	289
1871.	P, Lake Shore Seminary (1875)	23
1872.	B Υ, University of Illinois	364
1872.	Φ, Hanover College (1895)	116
1872.	T, Pennsylvania State College	134
1872.	X, Franklin College (Ind.) (1877)	30
1872.	I, Michigan State College (1897)	208
1872.	B Ψ, Wabash College	169
1873.	H, Buchtel College (1895)	123
1873.	Ξ, Simpson College (1894)	110
1874.	P, Stevens Institute of Technology	246
1874.	T, Franklin and Marshall College (1896)	80
1874.	B Λ, Lehigh University	169
1874.	N, Lafayette College	224
1874.	X, Iowa Wesleyan College (1880)	21
1875.	Σ, Mt. Union College (1884)	114
1875.	Γ Π, Iowa State College	246
1875.	A B, Abingdon College (1876)	14
1875.	B Z, Butler College	265
1876.	E, Albion College	319

1877. BE, Illinois Wesleyan University (1880)	17
1878. BI, Adrian College (1884)	19
1879. Ψ, Wooster College (1913)	129
1879. Υ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	231
1880. O, University of Iowa	335
1881. X, Kenyon College	195
1882. Γ E, Columbia University	158
1882. B Δ, University of Georgia	198
1882. BE, Emory College	233
1882. Z, Western Reserve University	180
1883. B Θ, University of the South	252
1883. BH, University of Minnesota	244
1883. B K, University of Colorado	237
1886. Π, University of Mississippi (1912)	311
1886. Λ, Vanderbilt University	198
1858, <i>La Grange College</i> (1861)	14
1871, <i>Furman University</i> (1874)	21
1872, <i>Erskine College</i> (1884)	65
1872, <i>Stewart College</i> (1873)	9
1873, <i>Wofford College</i> (1875)	19
1874, <i>Neophogen College</i> (1874)	7
1880, <i>Chamberlin-Hunt Academy</i> (1886)	22
1883, <i>University of Texas</i> (1886)	15
1884, <i>Emory and Henry</i> (1884)	13
1884, <i>University of Tennessee</i> (1884)	12
1888. BI, University of Virginia	191
1888. B Γ, University of Wisconsin	324
1889. B Σ, Boston University (1892)	31
1889. BM, Tufts College	247
1889. B N, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	228

1889. B Ξ , Tulane University	150
1890. B O, Cornell University	291
1891. Σ , Williams College (1896)	27
1893. B Π , Northwestern University	253
1893. B P, Stanford University	181
1894. B T, University of Nebraska	251
1894. B Φ , Ohio State University	205
1896. B X, Brown University	217
1896. Φ , Washington and Lee University	126
1897. Ω , University of Pennsylvania	228
1898. B Ω , University of California	197
1898. Γ A, University of Chicago	182
1901. Γ B, Armour Institute of Technology	226
1901. Γ Γ , Dartmouth College	246
1901. Γ Δ , West Virginia University	175
1902. Γ Z, Wesleyan University	260
1903. Γ H, George Washington University	193
1903. Γ Θ , Baker University	220
1904. Γ I, University of Texas	173
1905. Γ K, University of Missouri	190
1907. Γ A, Purdue University	186
1908. Γ M, University of Washington	131
1908. Γ N, University of Maine	177
1909. Γ Ξ , University of Cincinnati	100
1910. Γ O, Syracuse University	157
1913. Γ P, University of Oregon	91
1914. Γ T, University of Kansas	119
1916. Γ Y, Miami University	68
1918. Γ Φ , Amherst College	8c
1919. Γ X, Kansas State	66

Active chapters, 62; inactive, 24; membership, 15,646.

The following chapters own houses: Allegheny, Amherst, Baker, California, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cornell, Dartmouth, DePauw, Illinois, Iowa, Iowa State, Kansas, Kansas State, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Stanford, Stevens, University of the South, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin. Number of houses 29; total valuation \$559,500.

In the foregoing list, when a chapter has had several names the latest one has been given. The chapters whose names are italicized are chapters of the Rainbow fraternity, and are not to be credited as inactive chapters of $\Delta T \Delta$, although by the terms of the union between the two fraternities their names are catalogued with those of $\Delta T \Delta$, and they are entitled to membership in it.

The charter of the Bethany chapter was withdrawn in 1895. The present Washington and Jefferson chapter was formed from the union of the two chapters at these colleges when the colleges were consolidated. Both chapters were organized in 1861. The chapters at West Liberty College and the Monongalia Academy were withdrawn by the Jefferson chapter. The Monmouth chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Franklin College chapter returned its charter at the request of the college faculty, in order to become an open literary society.

The charters of the chapters at Lombard, University of Illinois, Wabash and Illinois Wesleyan were withdrawn because of neglect of their financial obligations. The chapters at Illinois and Wabash have since been

re-established, the latter by absorbing a local society called $\Lambda \Theta \Phi$. The Lombard chapter was originally a local society called $\Delta \Theta$. After it had ceased to be a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$ it resumed its old local name, and some few years later became a chapter of another fraternity. The charters of the chapters at Mt. Union and Adrian were withdrawn.

The Pittsburgh chapter was originally established at the old Western University of Pennsylvania in 1864, continuing a chapter that had been established at the Monongalia Academy in 1861, and became inactive in 1871. It was revived in 1877 and died again in 1879. It was revived in 1914 by the absorption of a local called ΛA . The original chapter at Pennsylvania State College lasted but a year. It was killed by anti-fraternity laws and was revived in 1912 by the absorption of a local $\Lambda K \Delta$.

The Hanover chapter was formed from a chapter of the fraternity of $\Sigma \Lambda \Theta$, the Mt. Union chapter from a chapter of $K \Phi \Lambda$; the Franklin and Marshall, and Lehigh chapters, from chapters of ΥB ; and the Washington and Lee chapter from a chapter of $\Phi \Theta \Psi$. All of these fraternities are now extinct. The Lehigh chapter withdrew in 1885 and became a local under the name of $B B$. It has since been revived. All of the recent chapters were formed from local societies.

The chapters at the University of Mississippi and Vanderbilt were chapters of the Rainbow or the $W. W. W.$ society which, united with $\Delta T \Delta$ in 1886, after lengthy negotiations. Out of compliment to this society the name of the journal was changed from the *Crescent* to the *Rainbow*.

There are alumni club houses in New York and Washington and aulmni chapters at many of the important cities.

The most important of the fraternity publications is its journal. This was commenced as a monthly in September, 1877, at Cincinnati, under the direction of W. C. Buchanan. It was called the *Crescent*, from one of the fraternity's prominent emblems. In 1878 its control was assumed by the Allegheny chapter, and it was issued from Meadville, Pa., until 1884, when it was transferred to Chicago, and the next year to Cleveland. In 1886, upon the union with the *Rainbow*, its name was changed to the *Rainbow*, and its place of publication to Chattanooga, and thence, in 1889, to Minneapolis, Minn. In 1893 it was edited at Gambier, Ohio, and published at Columbus, Ohio. In the fall of 1894 it was removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1897 to Boston and in 1899 to New York where it has since remained. Several of the chapters publish periodicals several times a year.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been issued seven times. The first edition was published at Delaware, Ohio, in 1870, contained 32 pages, and was without an index. The names were arranged in alphabetical order under each chapter, but were not divided in classes. The same arrangement was preserved in the second edition, issued from the same place in 1874. The third edition was published at Meadville, Pa., in 1876, and the names of the members of all the active chapters were arranged by classes, and the old system was continued for those of the inactive chapters. The fourth edition was also issued from Meadville in 1889, the chapters being arranged in

groups. The fifth edition was published at New York, in 1884, under the auspices of the Stevens chapter. It contained an introduction by one of the founders of the fraternity, a short history of the fraternity, and a statement of facts concerning the institution at which each chapter was located. The data concerning each member was quite complete, and the chapter list was followed by a residence directory and tables of relationship. The sixth edition was printed in Philadelphia in 1897, but was edited by C. R. Churchill, of New Orleans. It was a small octavo in size, and the chapter rolls contained only the names and addresses of the members, with some few statements as to occupations and similar facts. A supplement was published in 1902. A seventh edition was published in 1917 under the editorship of Frank Rogers, consisting of 1,142 pages. Besides containing complete biographical data of each initiate, arranged by classes under chapter headings, it included a necrology list.

In 1879 W. C. Buchanan published a list of attorneys who were members of the fraternity. A song book, with 44 pieces of music, was issued in 1886 and a second edition in 1906. There is also a pocket song book.

The affairs of the fraternity down to 1883 were administered through one chapter. It is presumed that the Bethany chapter exercised parental authority over the other chapters previous to its suspension in 1861. From that time until 1869, the seat of authority was with the chapter at Jefferson College, and after that until 1874 with the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan University, when that chapter disbanded, the Allegheny chapter became

the head of the order, and so continued until 1883, when this system was abolished and an executive council was appointed. This council was the outgrowth of an extension committee that had done efficient work for the society, and its functions were prescribed in a new constitution which went into effect January 1, 1884. The council was composed of five graduate and four undergraduate members elected by the convention. The officers of the fraternity were the graduate members, and the undergraduate members were the secretaries of the geographical divisions into which the fraternity was divided. On Jan. 1, 1888 with the adoption of the present constitution the name of the executive council was changed to the "Arch Chapter," five members being elected by the biennial conventions, and one member by each of the division conferences. The latter four members are presidents of their respective divisions and are generally alumni.

Delta Tau Delta has for some years past made an unusual effort to improve the scholarship of its members. This has been an organized national effort and not a matter of individual chapter work. Each chapter is held to account for its standing in this regard. The result of this plan has been very gratifying.

The badge of the fraternity is a nearly square shield with concave sides, displaying the gold letters "Δ T Δ" on black enamel; above is an eye; below a crescent, and in each corner a star. A six-pointed star, bearing the same symbols, with the addition of the clasped hands and anchor, was formerly worn, but was legislated out of

existence by the convention of 1878. The color of the fraternity was purple down to 1879, when silver gray was united with it; since 1888 the colors have been changed to purple, gold and white. The fraternity flower is the pansy. The pledge-button is black and gold.



Among prominent alumni are the following: U. S. Senators, James L. Wilson of Washington and A. J. Hopkins of Illinois; Congressmen, Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri, James R. Mann of Illinois, H. M. Jacoway, W. A. Cullop, Cyrus Cline, I. S. Pepper, C. E. Pickett, S. F. Prouty, D. R. Anthony, B. G. Humphreys, W. P. Borland, C. S. Sloan, L. P. Padgett, and among Ex-Congressmen, Sandford of New York, Hainer of Nebraska, Muldrow of Mississippi, Badger and McDowell of Ohio, Gardner of Michigan, Miller and Sturgess of West Virginia, Blue of Missouri and Manchester of Iowa.

Governors Atkinson of West Virginia, Lowndes of Maryland and White of South Dakota.

Bishops Hughes, Anderson, McConnell, Mitchell and Quayle of the M.E. church; among lawyers, W. W. Cook, of New York, J. S. Sexton of Mississippi, Attorney-General Swift of Massachusetts, J. E. W. Wayman, formerly District-Attorney of Chicago, R. O. West, formerly City-Attorney and chairman of the Republican State Committee, Chicago, James B. Curtis of New York, formerly speaker of Indiana House of Representatives and City Attorney Indianapolis; Charles O. Maas of New York, Worth E. Caylor of Chicago; Constant Southworth of Cincinnati, Harry R. Blythe and James M. Swift of

Boston, James A. Wakefield of Pittsburgh, Pa., and E. J. Henning, U. S. District-Attorney of Milwaukee.

Among clergymen: W. T. Manning of Trinity Church, N. Y.; C. E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York; H. L. Willett of Chicago, E. M. Taylor of Boston, Ernest Wray O'Neil of Chicago and Chas. E. Locke of Los Angeles, L. A. Crandall of Chicago and C. W. Drees and W. P. McLaughlin of Buenos Ayres.

Among college presidents: K. C. Babcock, ex-President University of Arizona; J. F. McConnell of DePauw, A. A. Kincannon of Mississippi, A. C. Humphreys of Stevens. Mauck of Hillsdale, Dickie of Albion, T. C. Howe of Butler and Millis of Hanover.

Among authors and newspaper men: Howard C. Hillegas, city editor New York *Herald*, Frederick Palmer, Will Carleton, the poet, James N. Thorpe, Alfred H. Welsh, Dr. James N. Matthews, George Horton, Herbert Adams Gibbons.

William Kent, engineer and author of a well known Engineers' Handbook; Bion J. Arnold, engineer and expert in municipal and industrial engineering; John A. Bensel, former New York State Engineer; August Ziesing, President of the American Bridge Co.; O. A. Zayas, former Consul General of the Cuban Republic to the U. S.; Victor T. Price, of Cincinnati; Dr. Frank Wieland, Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Elliott, General Secretary of the College Y. M. C. A.; F. R. Bartholomew the cartoonist of Minneapolis, Minn., and among artists and illustrators, Glenn Newell, George and Worth Brehm and F. Graham Cootes.

Delta Upsilon



THIS society was the outcome of opposition to the secret feature of the other societies belonging to the Greek-letter system. The old literary societies in the American colleges bearing such names as "Erosophian," "Philalethean," "Philomathean," etc., and in whose halls the students trained their oratorical powers, showed signs of disintegration at the beginning of the second quarter of the last century. As was natural in these associations, "cliques" were formed for the purpose of gaining influence in elections and prominent positions at commencement. The introduction of the fraternities into colleges naturally excited opposition, and this was made the more intense from the fact that, having the vantage ground of compact union, they entered these literary societies and speedily assumed control of the organizations. Some of the students were attracted and others repelled by this new feature of college life. In the development of the new societies, the membership of the colleges was far too large to be wholly embraced; indeed, the tendency was rather toward exclusiveness and the development of a social aristocracy. Many were not chosen by these fraternities and many were opposed to them on principle. The result

was a sudden evolution of local or sectional anti-secret societies in most of the colleges to which the fraternity system had been extended, closer union on the part of the fraternities, and, in many cases, the entire disruption of the old literary societies.

In the anti-secret societies were two classes of men; one whose only aim was to combat and, if possible, destroy the fraternities, and another, who saw the advantage of the close union, zeal, mutual interest and fraternal sentiment of the new, societies, and who wished to obtain these advantages without the feature of secrecy, which seemed to them to be objectionable.

The anti-secret societies, with few exceptions, died, or were amalgamated into what finally became the Delta Upsilon fraternity. The two elements above named, the radical and conservative, were both included. The former gradually gave way, as in the East the old literary societies disappeared one by one, and as the new fraternity grew in strength and numbers the necessity for a positive rather than a negative object became apparent, and the development of a non-secret fraternity a possibility. The relations with the secret fraternities gradually changed. From open war the opposition became but amicable rivalry; from being enemies the members of the opposing orders became friends. The aims, objects, purposes, methods of organization and the kind of work done in both the secret and the anti-secret societies gradually approached each other.

Today, through the Inter-Fraternity Conference, Delta Upsilon is co-operating with the secret fraternities that it once fought.

The change in the attitude of Delta Upsilon toward the secret fraternities took place by gradual and almost imperceptible steps. It remained nearly unnoticed until the convention of 1881 struck the word "anti-secret" from its constitution and substituted the more rational and truer expression, "non-secret." The features of this "non-secrecy" may be summed up about as follows: The significance of the society's motto is known; it has no secret grip, sign or passwords; its constitution is public, and the records of its conventions are printed and may be read by any one interested. Strangers are not usually admitted to chapter meetings, and there is no reason for their admission. In a word, the privacy of most business and social organizations is observed, but it is without the usual paraphernalia of a secret society.

The oldest of the anti-secret societies above named was the one at Williams College, called at first the "Social Fraternity" and afterwards the "Equitable Fraternity." It was founded in 1834. In 1840 negotiations were entered into with a similar society at Union, called the "Equitable Union," and similar organizations at other colleges were communicated with and a correspondence sprang up between them. This resulted in a convention held at Troy, N. Y., November 10, 1847, called by the Equitable Union. At this assembly delegates were present from Union, Williams, Hamilton and Amherst. A common constitution was adopted, and the organization was called the "Anti-Secret Confederation." In 1858, the badge composed of the monogram of the letters "Δ" and "Υ" was adopted, and by a change in the organic law the

confederation became a fraternity, but the name "Delta Upsilon" was not placed in the constitution until the convention of 1864. Since that time chapters have been established at many colleges, and the roll built up as follows:

1834. Williams College*	791
1838. Union University	772
1847. Hamilton College	498
1847. Amherst College	767
1847. Western Reserve University	363
1850. Wesleyan University (1852)	29
1852. Colby College	508
1852. University of Rochester	566
1856. Middlebury College	422
1857. Bowdoin College	330
1858. Rutgers College	448
1858. Washington and Jefferson College (1870)	80
1865. Colgate University	517
1865. New York University	433
1868. Miami University	165
1868. Brown University	553
1869. Cornell University	441
1869. Trinity College, Conn. (1876)	18
1870. Marietta College	325
1873. Syracuse University	424
1874. College of the City of New York (1879)	18

*The chapters are named after the colleges except in the case of the chapter at the College of the City of New York, which is called the "Manhattan" chapter. The dates given in the case of the chapters founded previous to 1860, are the dates of the foundation of the various local organizations which formed the confederation. These are deemed proper, because all of the alumni were carried over with these societies and it was a confederation of units and not an absorption of locals by a general fraternity.

1876. University of Michigan	385
1880. Northwestern University	320
1880. Harvard University	736
1885. University of Wisconsin	380
1885. Lafayette College	299
1885. Columbia University	321
1885. Lehigh University	263
1886. Tufts College	303
1887. DePauw University	275
1888. University of Pennsylvania	321
1890. University of Minnesota	288
1891. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	258
1893. Swarthmore College	228
1896. Stanford University	202
1896. University of California	229
1898. McGill University	160
1898. University of Nebraska	223
1899. University of Toronto	201
1901. University of Chicago	205
1904. Ohio State University	214
1905. University of Illinois	217
1910. University of Washington	128
1911. Pennsylvania State College	155
1913. Iowa State College	124
1914. Purdue University	122
1915. University of Indiana	126
1917. Carnegie Institute of Technology	113

Active chapters, 44; inactive, 4; membership, 15,264.

The following chapters own houses: Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell,

DePauw, Hamilton, Harvard, Illinois, Iowa State, Lafayette, Lehigh, McGill, Marietta, Massachusetts Tech., Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Rochester, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Union, Washington, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin. Houses owned 35; total valuation \$673,000.

The Williams chapter assumed the name of the Social Fraternity, which it kept until 1847. Later it was known as the Equitable Fraternity. It withdrew from the Fraternity in May, 1862, and formally disbanded in 1863, but was revived in 1883. The Union chapter was called the "O. A." Society. In reality, for a long time, it comprised most of those students who were not members of the secret fraternities. It was inactive from 1865 to 1869. The Amherst chapter had the sub-title $\Delta \Sigma$, and the Middlebury chapter that of $Z \Phi$, under the confederation. The former was inactive from 1862 to 1869. The Hamilton chapter has had the longest continuous existence of any of the chapters, and to its efforts is due the existence of many of them. The local $\Delta \Psi$ society of the University of Vermont joined the confederation in 1851, but withdrew in 1854, retaining all of its members, preferring to become a local secret society, so that it is not counted as a chapter of Delta Upsilon.

The Wesleyan chapter lived but a few years after its establishment. The Rochester chapter grew out of a struggle in the literary societies between the society men and the neutrals. When excluded from the college annual by the other fraternity men, the chapter established the

University Quarterly to protect its own interests. This was discontinued in 1877. The Bowdoin chapter was killed by the enlistment of many of the students in the Federal Army in 1862. It was revived in 1892. The Colby chapter was prosperous until civil war days when so many members enlisted that it soon ceased to exist. It was revived in 1878. The Rutgers chapter was formerly a local literary society. The Washington and Jefferson chapter was originally established at Jefferson college, and when that college was united with Washington the chapter was transferred. The New York University chapter was formed from a society called the "Neutral League." The Miami chapter was inactive for a number of years. It was, when revived, formed from a local called ΔP .

The Western Reserve chapter was the successor of an anti-secret society called the $\Delta \Psi$, which had joined the federation in 1840, but which died in 1857. It was revived in 1865. The Brown chapter was originally a local, called ΓN . The Trinity chapter was short-lived, and died from lack of room in the college. The Syracuse chapter was formerly a local society called the Atticaeum, founded in 1872. The Harvard chapter has been successful, considering its environment and the difficulties that were to be overcome, and has won prominence by its annual presentation of an old English play.

With the establishment of the Wisconsin chapter in 1885 the fraternity began a movement westward and its growth in the west and its extension into Canada have been features of its numerical progress. All the chapters, established since 1891, were originally organized as local

societies, the fraternity constitution, as adopted in that year, fixing a minimum period of preliminary existence before an application for a charter could be considered.

There are alumni clubs in a number of the principal cities, also State clubs in Maine, Vermont and Montana. Alumni of a majority of the chapters are organized in chapter associations, which are incorporated to hold chapter property. The chartered alumni clubs and associations are privileged to send delegates to convention under certain conditions.

The government of the fraternity is of a two-fold character. Prior to 1909 the fraternity had the form of organization, common to most of the fraternities. In that year, by vote of the Boston convention, the fraternity was incorporated under the New York law. All members of the fraternity are members of the corporation and have the right to vote every three years through their respective chapters for a chapter representative, who is called a trustee. The trustees, now 44 in number, elect fifteen directors from their number and choose such officers as are designated. The trustees' assent is required to make valid any amendments to the fraternity constitution and any grants of charters, which are made by unanimous vote of the general convention, held annually with the various chapters or alumni clubs. The conventions elect an executive council of six alumni and three undergraduates to handle the funds raised from undergraduate assessments, and to carry out the convention enactments.

In 1917 the Constitution was further amended so as to state legally what had always been morally true, that a

man becoming a member of the Fraternity by initiation remained such to the time of his death. This was made plain by stating that "The alumni and active members shall constitute the Chapter and except as otherwise herein or in the By-Laws provided, shall enjoy equal rights and privileges." The alumni are given by this amendment the privilege of the vote in chapter meetings on all matters except the election of the chapter officers and of undergraduate delegates to the Annual Convention. They, therefore, have the right to vote on new members, and no chapter can become permanently inactive save by the death of all its alumni. This amendment made possible the revival of the Canadian chapters which had been dormant during the war. With this privilege goes a responsibility for the support of the General Fraternity. Every alumnus is liable to an annual tax which includes a free subscription to the Fraternity magazine. This tax may be commuted by the single payment of a specified sum which includes a life subscription to the magazine. At present these commutations are being placed in an Endowment Fund. The Fraternity maintains a headquarters in New York City, a permanent Secretary, and is actively engaged in an internal development program among its alumni and undergraduates.

Members of the fraternity are barred from membership in all societies represented in more than one institution of learning, with the exception of strictly professional and honorary societies.

Catalogues of the Williams chapter, under the name of the "Social Fraternity," was published in 1837 and

1844; one of the "Anti-secret Confederation" in 1853 (Albany, N. Y.), and one of the "Anti-Secret Confederation," or "Delta Upsilon Fraternity," in 1859 (Springfield, Mass.). Since then catalogues under the name of Delta Upsilon have been published in 1864, 1867 and 1870, all at Utica, N. Y.; in 1874 at Rochester, N. Y.; in 1877 at Central Falls, R. I.; in 1880 at Northampton, Mass.; in 1884 and 1891 at Boston, and in 1897, 1903 and 1917 at New York.

Six editions of the "Delta Upsilon Song Book" have been published, in 1866, 1877, 1884, 1906, 1915 and 1918; the first, third and fifth at Rochester, the second and sixth in New York, and the fourth in Philadelphia.

"The Delta Upsilon Annual" is a report of the proceedings of the convention, and is published by the Executive Council. A small manual of statistics called "Our Record" was published in 1886.

The Delta Upsilon Manual is a handbook published by the Fraternity for the information of its members. It contains, in addition to the chapter roll and a history of the Fraternity, the Constitution and By-Laws; a summary of the general resolutions of the Conventions, which have the weight of law; insignia rules; rules for expulsion and suspension; information as to the uniform accounting system and filing system; the organization of the Fraternity; duties of chapter officers; the tax system and a list of some of the prominent members of the Fraternity. This book, together with the official Song Book and a membership certificate is furnished to every initiate. An annual examination is held in every chapter following instruction of the new men based on the contents of this book.

The convention of 1867 authorized the publication of a semi-annual called "Our Record." Two numbers were issued in one pamphlet of thirty-six pages in the spring of 1868, and bore the double date of October, 1867, and April, 1868. Two further numbers were issued bearing dates October 1868 and April 1869. It met with no support, and was discontinued. The convention of 1870 again authorized the publication of a periodical, and the result was *The University Review*, of which two numbers were issued, January and May, 1870, and it was then suspended. In December, 1882, the publication of *The Delta Upsilon Quarterly* was commenced by the Amherst chapter. It was a small quarto of sixteen pages. In 1884 it was adopted by the fraternity, transferred to New York City, and changed to the usual magazine form. In December, 1892, it was transferred to Philadelphia, and remained there four years, when it was brought back to New York. It was published there for ten years, then in Philadelphia until 1911 when it again returned to New York, having been transferred to the control of the fraternity trustees and issued at the fraternity headquarters.

The Swarthmore Chapter has published a periodical continuously since its days as a petitioning society. Similar periodicals, varying from monthly to quarterly in the period of issue, are published by several other chapters.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters, the "Δ" being placed over the "Υ." This badge was adopted in 1858. In 1912 a standard badge was adopted and the initiates are required to purchase it through the

Executive Council. The badge of the anti-secret confederation was a key of gold, displaying the motto, "Ouden Adelon." Before the formation of the confederation, the separate societies had different badges; that at Williams was a key, at Middlebury a harp, and at Union,



Hamilton and Amherst monograms of the letters composing the society name in each instance. The colors of the fraternity are old gold and sapphire blue. The pledge button is triangular, forming a Delta, with a conventionalized Upsilon within, the letters thus formed being of gold on a blue enameled back ground.

The coat-of-arms is blazoned as follows: DELTA Upsilon beareth: or a balanced scale *proper* on a chief *azure* seven mullets of the first, four and three. Crest, on a knight's helmet with visor raised, the badge of the Fraternity.

The flag consists of three vertical stripes, the two outer ones of blue, the middle one of yellow, on which is surcharged the Fraternity monogram in blue.

Below are some of the prominent alumni of the fraternity among them being included those who were members of the various societies that went to make up the anti-secret confederation.

The late President Garfield; Secretaries of War Redfield Proctor and Daniel S. Lamont; Postmaster General F. H. Hitchcock; United States Senators Morrill and Proctor, of Vermont; Attorney General W. H. H. Miller; Governors Hughes of New York, Proctor of Vermont, Blair of Michigan; Stearns of Florida; Powers of Maine; Voorhees of New Jersey, and Knapp of Alaska.



Among Congressmen, Payne, Smith, Bassett, Willis and Law of New York; Sperry of Connecticut; Stone of Pennsylvania; Dawes of Ohio; Blair of Michigan; Powers of Maine; Dorman of Iowa; and others. Lieutenant Governors, Bruce of New York, and Bross of Illinois. Among State Judges, Landon and Smith of New York; Mann, Tarrant, O'Neill and Stevens of Wisconsin; Rice of Pennsylvania; Brayton of Iowa; Bruce of North Dakota; Borden of Texas; Hamlin of Minnesota; King and Hitchcock of Massachusetts. Among Federal Judges, In the Supreme Court, Charles E. Hughes and Stephen J. Field: In the Circuit Court, L. S. B. Sawyer: In the District Court, John E. Sater. Reuben P. Boise, Frank S. Dietrich.

Bartlett Tripp, Minister to Austria; John C. Caldwell, Minister to Uruguay; F. C. Partridge, Minister to Venezuela; Paul S. Reinsch, minister to China.

Orlow W. Chapman, Solicitor Gen. of U. S.; C. G. Dawes, Comptroller of Treasury; L. A. Corlidge, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Col. George W. Goethals; Leland O. Howard, U. S. Entomologist; G. K. Gilbert, U. S. Geological Survey; Wm. Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York City.

Among college presidents, Andrews of Nebraska; Jordan and Branner of Stanford; Robinson, Andrews and Faunce of Brown; Luther of Trinity; Snow of Kansas; Atherton of Pennsylvania State; Crane of Nebraska Central; Yatabe of University of Japan; White of Lombard; Tupper of Shaw; Washburn of Robert College; Bliss of the Syrian College, Beirut; Hayden of Western Reserve;

Whitman of George Washington; Russell of Cornell; Landon of Union; Ferris of New York; Morse of California; Smith of Colgate; White of Colby.

Among theologians, Dr. Weston of Crozer Seminary; Dr. Tipple, president of Drew Seminary; Dr. Fitch, of Andover Seminary; Bishops Spellmeyer, of Cincinnati, Wm. F. Faber of Montana, Arthur C. Thomson of Southern Virginia, Irving P. Johnson of Colorado, and Logan Roots of Hankow; Dr. Northrup, president of Chicago Theological Seminary; Dr. Welch of Auburn Theological Seminary; Dr. Josiah Strong, secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of United States; Dr. Alexander McLean, secretary of the American Bible Society; Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board; Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, B. Fay Mills; Dr. E. C. Moore, University Preacher, Harvard; Drs. Armitage, Faunce and Merrill of New York; Drs. Boynton and McLaurin of Brooklyn; Dr. Myron Adams of Rochester; Dr. Samuel H. Greene of Washington; Dr. Cortlandt Myers of Boston; Dr. Orrin P. Gifford of Brookline.

Among authors, Stephen Crane, Wm. Elliot Griffis, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Holman T. Day and John Erskine; David A. Wells and Jeremiah W. Jerks, political economists; Wm. Vaughn Moody, poet and playwright; Rupert Hughes, author and playwright; Rossiter Johnson, editor of Appleton's Encyclopedia; Professor Borden P. Bowre, psychologist; James Ford Rhodes, historian. In other lines of work are Edward C. Potter, sculptor; John W. Root, architect; and E. J. Ridgway, the publisher of *Everybody's Magazine*.

Kappa Alpha



THE Kappa Alpha society is the oldest secret brotherhood of a social and literary character which has had a continuous existence in American colleges, and, as the parent of the present vast system of American College fraternities, a special interest attaches to the circumstances of its foundation.

For some years previous to 1825, there had existed at Union College an organized company of students for purposes of outdoor exercise and military drill. In the fall of that year, however, the interest in this organization died out, and the time was ripe for a new departure, which had need of the genius of a leader to suggest it. The inspiration came from John Hart Hunter, Thomas Hun and Isaac W. Jackson, of the class of 1826, who conceived the idea of a new secret society of a literary and social order, interested several of their classmates in the plan, and in November of the same year held the first initiation, when Charles Clark Young and Andrew E. B. Knox were formally admitted to membership, the secret

proceedings being followed by an "adjournment to the well-known dining-room at Knight's boarding-house, down town, where a supper was made enjoyable without extra stimulants of any kind, name or nature."

In December the following students were initiated in similar fashion: John McGeoch, Orlando Meads, James Proudfit, Joseph A. Constant, Arthur Burtis, Joseph Law and Solon Grout, of '26, and Levi Hubbell, of '27.*

This first group of Kappa Alpha men at Union stamped a character upon the society which it has never lost. The founders possessed an aptitude for their work amounting to genius, and but slight additions have been made to the ceremonial features of the order; while not a few among their associates were men of mark, whose names became noted in various walks of life.

The new society encountered natural opposition, largely on account of its secrecy. Individuals, and even the college authorities, took up the cause, but Kappa Alpha, nevertheless, flourished from the beginning. Other orders of like character soon made their appearance, and within a few years the era of college fraternities was fully inaugurated at Union.

In 1833 a petition for a charter from Kappa Alpha was presented by a number of students at Williams College, led by Azariah S. Clark, of the class of '34. This being granted, the Williams chapter was established in that year, the first on the ground, Sigma Phi following

*The above particulars are taken in substance from an account of "The Origin of Kappa Alpha," written by Charles Clark Young, the first initiate.

in 1834. Here even sharper opposition was encountered than at Union, the "Social Fraternity" or "Equitable Fraternity" being founded, in 1834, with the view of overthrowing the secret society system. The hostilities culminated in 1839, when the withdrawal of several of the most influential members of the anti-secret organization to join Kappa Alpha led to an assault upon the meeting place of the society, which was, however, successfully repelled. After this, with the founding and growth of other fraternity chapters at the college, the power of the "Social Fraternity" as an anti-secret force steadily declined until it disappeared, the body becoming the parent chapter of Delta Upsilon.

In 1844 a chapter was founded at Geneva (now Hobart) College, which was withdrawn in 1854, owing to a decline in the affairs of the college, but was re-established in 1879. The Princeton chapter, founded in 1852, had a brief but brilliant career, brought to a close by the persistent attitude of hostility assumed toward secret societies by the college authorities. As an honorable continuance of the chapter was soon rendered impossible under the restrictions imposed, its members decided to surrender their charter, and withdrew from the college with the graduation of the class of 1856. The chapter at the University of Virginia grew out of the suppression of societies at Princeton, its founder being Joseph Hodgson, of the Princeton chapter. This chapter also was destined to a short life. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, many of its members left the university to join the army of the Confederacy, meetings became gradually less frequent, and

in 1861 the chapter was suspended. After the close of the war but few of the members returned to the neighborhood of the university, and no attempt was made to revive the society there.

The fraternity has been slow to extend and its chapter roll, which is small, reads as follows:

1825. A of New York, Union College	540
1833. A of Massachusetts, Williams College	579
1844. B of New York, Hobart College	275
1852. A of New Jersey, Princeton University (1856)	40
1857. A of Virginia, University of Virginia (1861)	47
1868. I of New York, Cornell University	360
1892. A of Ontario, University of Toronto	170
1894. A of Pennsylvania, Lehigh University	109
1899. A of Quebec, McGill University	150
1913. B of Pennsylvania, University of Pennsylvania	80

Active chapters, 8; inactive, 2; membership, 2,350

The following chapters own houses: Cornell, Hobart, Pennsylvania, Toronto, Union, Williams. Total 6; total valuation \$179,000.

During the first thirty or forty years of its existence the chapter at Union occasionally held public exercises; the quarto-centennial and semi-centennial celebrations were also notable events in its history. In 1883 the semi-centennial of the Williams chapter was held at Williamstown, at which Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, delivered the address. The inaugurations of the Toronto chapter, held at Ithaca, and of the Lehigh chapter, at New York, were the occasions of large and

enthusiastic gatherings of the members of K A, while the largest gathering in the history of the society occurred on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of its founding at Schenectady in 1900. Regular conventions take place annually, under the auspices of the various chapters in rotation. The annual dinner occurs in New York in the winter, and similar gatherings are held each year in Boston, Chicago and Buffalo.

The government of the society is vested in an executive council, composed of four officers and two alumni from each active chapter.

Catalogues of Kappa Alpha have been published in 1835, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1850, 1853, 1859, 1874, 1802, 1902 and 1913. In the earlier editions much of the information was printed in Latin and in cipher. The "Record" of 1913, a quarto volume of 500 pages, is a full biographical account of the members of the society, with illustrations and much valuable historical matter. Other publications of the society include a song book, a biographical record of the Williams chapter, published in 1881, with supplements in 1882 and 1890, and the Annual Reports, which go to every member. The proceedings of the 25th, 50th and 75th conventions were published in the years the ceremonies took place.

Kappa Alpha was the first of the college fraternities either to occupy or own a chapter house in the modern sense of the expression. At Williams College, its chapter secured a house in 1864 for meeting purposes and in 1876 for rooming purposes.

The badge of the fraternity is a golden key, on one

side of which are the signs of the zodiac encircling the letters "K A;" on the other side are a rising sun and other symbols. The fraternity color is scarlet.

The society has never admitted honorary members. Among the prominent alumni are: In education, Presidents, Leonard Woods, of Bowdoin; Eliphalet N. Potter, of Hobart and Union; L. Clark Seelye, of Smith; Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams; Charles J. A. Schaeffer, of the Iowa State University; Professors Isaac W. Jackson, of Union; Charles F. Chandler and Charles A. Joy, of Columbia; Nathaniel H. Griffin, of Williams; John L. Morris, Charles F. Hartt and T. Frederick Crane, of Cornell; William H. Chandler, of Lehigh; Dean Edward H. Griffin, of Johns Hopkins; Vice-Chancellor Telfair Hodgson, of the University of the South; Henry R. Pierson, Chancellor of the Board of Regents, N. Y.; Charles B. Hubbell, president New York City Board of Education, and Dr. Charles E. West, of Brooklyn. In medicine, Walter D. Day and William D. Granger, of New York, and Francis H. Davenport, of Boston. In the ministry, Arthur Burtis, Edward D. G. Prime, William W. Harsha, Robert R. Booth, Timothy G. Darling, Henry M. Booth, John L. Nevius, William C. Roberts, and J. Clement French, of the Presbyterian Church; William H. Wyckoff and Justin A. Smith, among Baptists; James G. Johnson, of the Congregational Church; William Tatlock, in the Episcopal Church, and Frederick Z. Rooker, in the Roman Catholic. In law, Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the U. S. Supreme Court; Rufus W. Peck-

ham (the elder), James C. Smith, and George F. Danforth, of the New York Supreme Court; Frank H. Hiscock, Judge of the Court of Appeals, New York; Francis R. E. Cornell, of the Minnesota Supreme Court; Charles B. Lawrence, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester county, N. Y.; Horace White, Governor of the State of New York; John K. Porter, John Boyd Thacher and Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, and Francis H. Dewey, of Massachusetts. In architecture, William A. Potter, of New York, John V. Van Pelt, of New York; In public life, Preston King and James Dixon, of the United States Senate; Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port at New York, politician and capitalist; United States Representatives Thomas Allen, of Missouri; Charles L. Beale, John M. Carroll and John B. Steele, of New York; Jesse O. Norton, of Illinois; Gabriel Bouck, of Wisconsin; Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania; J. Rufus Tryon, Surgeon-General of the Navy, and S. G. W. Benjamin, United States Minister to Persia; Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Clark Williams, Comptroller, State of New York; Hon. W. L. M. King, late Minister of Labour, Canadian Government; Wade Warren Thayer, Secretary of the Hawaiiin Territory. In military life, Generals Jesse C. Smith, John C. Starkweather, Joseph Lovell, Hasbrouck Davis, Ranald S. Mackenzie, Edward S. Bragg and Albert J. Myer. In literature, Fitzhugh Ludlow, Prof. George L. Raymond, of Princeton; Lewis H. Morgan, the ethnologist; Theodore Stanton, of Paris, and Solomon B. Griffin, of the *Springfield Republican*; Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor.

Kappa Alpha (Southern Order)



THIS fraternity was founded at Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., December 21, 1865, by James Ward Wood, Rev. William Nelson Scott, Stanhope McC. Scott, and William A. Walsh. It was at first intended, perhaps, to be a local organization only, and bore a name other than that of Kappa Alpha.* During the second session of its existence S. Z. Ammen became a member, and its present motto, ritual and plan of organization are due chiefly to his labors to such an extent that he is considered the founder of the present Kappa Alpha Order. The fraternity was established with the idea of creating an organization to foster and maintain the manners, customs and ideals of character and achievement, other than "sectional," of the Southern people, Washington and Lee University under the presidency of Robert E. Lee being considered the appropriate place for the inauguration of such an institution. It has confined itself to the South with the exception of planting

*This name was Phi Kappa Chi and was soon changed because of its similarity to Phi Kappa Psi. No badges ever bore this name.

chapters at California and Stanford. According to officials of the fraternity the matter of extension beyond the "chosen limits" has not been considered by a convention for a number of years and its policy in this regard is declared to be fixed.

The chapter roll is:

1865.	A, Washington and Lee University.....	231
1868.	B, Virginia Military Institute (1913).....	532
1868.	Γ, University of Georgia.....	480
1869.	Δ, Wofford College.....	246
1869.	E, Emory College.....	447
1869.	Z, Randolph-Macon College.....	270
1870.	H, Richmond College.....	274
1871.	Θ, Oglethorpe University (see Beta Nu).....	17
1872.	I, Furman University (1898).....	137
1873.	K, Mercer University.....	322
1873.	Λ, University of Virginia.....	165
1873.	M, Newberry College (1874).....	10
1877.	N, Pa. College of Dental Surgery (1879)..	4
1877.	E, Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1877).....	2
1878.	O, Bethel Academy, Va. (1879).....	7
1879.	Π, Gordon Institute, Ga. (1883).....	27
1880.	P, University of South Carolina (1897).....	132
1880.	Σ, Davidson College.....	239
1881.	T, Wake Forest College (1894).....	53
1881.	Υ, University of North Carolina.....	166
1882.	Φ, Southern University (1914).....	264
1882.	Ψ, Tulane University.....	178
1883.	X, Vanderbilt University.....	311
1883.	Ω, Central University, Ky.....	137

1883.	Θ, South Carolina Military Academy (1890) ..	40
1883.	O, University of Texas	215
1883.	M, Erskine College (1893)	52
1883.	N, Alabama Polytechnic Institute	294
1883.	Ξ, Southwestern University	230
1883.	Π, University of Tennessee	235
1883.	A A, University of the South	274
1885.	A B, University of Alabama	234
1885.	A Γ, Louisiana State University	238
1887.	A Δ, William Jewell College	241
1887.	A E, Southwestern Presbyterian University (1904)	78
1890.	A Z, William and Mary College	195
1890.	A H, Westminster College	211
1891.	A Θ, Transylvania University	183
1891.	A I, Centenary College (1913)	87
1891.	A K, University of Missouri	282
1891.	A Λ, Johns Hopkins University	142
1893.	Θ, University of Kentucky	184
1893.	A M, Millsaps College	256
1893.	M, Emory and Henry College (1895)	15
1894.	A N, George Washington University	228
1895.	A Ξ, University of California	214
1895.	A O, University of Arkansas	207
1895.	A Π, Stanford University	185
1897.	A P, West Virginia University	175
1899.	A Σ, Georgia School of Technology	183
1899.	A T, Hampden-Sidney College	101
1900.	A Υ, University of Mississippi (1912)	78
1901.	A Φ, Trinity College, N. C.	86
1902.	A X, Kentucky Wesleyan College (1906)	33

1903. A Ψ, Florida State College (1906)	29
1903. A Ω, N. C. Agricultural and Mech'l College.	109
1903. B A, Missouri School of Mines.	98
1903. B B, Bethany College.	126
1904. B Γ, College of Charleston.	80
1904. B Δ, Georgetown College, Ky.	94
1904. B E, Delaware College.	161
1904. B Z, University of Florida.	164
1905. B H, University of Oklahoma.	171
1905. B Θ, Washington University, Mo.	99
1906. B I, Drury College.	141
1914. B K, Maryland State College.	59
1915. B Λ, Southern Methodist University	38
1916. B M, St. John's College, Md.	75
1918. B N, Oglethorpe University (revived)	8

Active chapters, 50; inactive, 18; total membership, 11,271.

The chapters owning houses are: Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic, Delaware, George Washington, Johns Hopkins, Millsaps, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Southwestern, Stanford, Texas, Transylvania, University of the South, Vanderbilt, West Virginia, William Jewell. Total houses 16; total valuation \$160,000.

The parent chapter was inactive from June, 1870, to March, 1875, and again in 1878. It was revived in October, 1885. The V. M. I. chapter was suppressed by anti-fraternity laws in 1888 but existed *sub rosa* for many years. Its charter was withdrawn in 1913. The first Theta at Oglethorpe died with the University in December, 1873; but after the re-establishment of the University at

Atlanta in 1915 the Chapter was revived as Beta-Nu in 1918, the name Theta having been in the meanwhile given to the Chapter established at the University of Kentucky. The second Theta at South Carolina Military Academy was *sub rosa*, was suppressed in 1883 and revived in 1887; it finally succumbed to anti-fraternity laws in 1890. The chapter at Furman University was inactive from the fall of 1875 to May, 1879, and was killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1898. The chapter at Stanford was dormant from 1899 to 1903. The Mississippi chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws, the same having been upheld by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Wofford chapter was inactive from 1909 to 1915 because of anti-fraternity regulations.

The first Mu died with the return of Newberry College, from Walhalla to Newberry, S. C. The second Mu, at Erskine College, existed *sub rosa* until faculty opposition ceased in 1885. In the fall of 1893 the enactment of anti-fraternity laws compelled the surrender of its charter. The same was the fate of the third Mu, at Emory and Henry College, in 1895. The first Nu at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia (now a part of the University of Pennsylvania), was established by a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute chapter, and died when the last of its three initiates graduated in 1879.

The first Omicron at Bethel Academy was almost immediately withdrawn, due to anti-fraternity laws and the decision of the fraternity not to retain chapters in colleges that gave no degrees. The second Omicron, at the University of Texas, was suspended from 1877 to 1891. The

first Xi at Virginia Polytechnic Institute immediately met with anti-fraternity laws, and made no initiations. Xi at Southwestern University, was established *sub rosa*, but was recognized by the faculty in September, 1887.

The first Pi at the Gordon Institute was ordered to surrender its charter on account of the fact that the institution awarded no degrees. The second Pi, at the University of Tennessee, was inactive from 1887 to 1893. Rho, at the University of South Carolina, was inactive from 1892 to 1895, and was killed by state legislation in 1897. Tau, at Wake Forest College, was established *sub rosa*, and was suppressed in 1887. It was revived again in 1890 and suppressed in 1894. The chapter at the University of North Carolina was inactive from 1888 to 1891. Under the impression that Southern University was to close, Phi disbanded in 1882, but was reorganized in 1883 and withdrawn in 1914. Psi, at the University of Louisiana, died in 1883 on account of anti-fraternity laws and other opposition. It was revived in February, 1886, at Tulane University, which is a continuation of the older institution. The Johns Hopkins chapter was inactive from 1910 to 1915; and the California chapter in 1896-97. Alpha Psi was merged into Beta Zeta when the Florida State College was consolidated with the University of Florida.

Of the eighteen inactive chapters ten were killed by anti-fraternity laws, six were withdrawn from lack of material and other causes, and two died with the institutions in which they were located.

Alumni chapters have been organized at many of the principal cities. The alumni at Boston, Mass., New Haven, Conn., Ithaca, N. Y., and New York City, are composed of students at Harvard and Mass. Tech., Yale, Cornell and Columbia, respectively, and afford fraternity associations for members of the fraternity going to these institutions for post-graduate or professional courses.

Six catalogues have been issued. The first two were published at Macon, Ga., by J. L. Hardeman, in 1873 and 1875, the former showing a membership of 270 and the latter of 370. The third was issued at Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1878, by D. R. Neal, Jr., and showed a membership of 437. These catalogues contained little more than the names and addresses of members. The Kappa Alpha History and Catalogue was published in the fall of 1891, at Nashville, Tenn., by J. S. Chick. This book contains 375 pages, shows a membership of 2,282 down to 1890, and gives a history of the fraternity and of the several chapters. The same features were contained in the second decennial catalogue published in 1900 at Charlotte, N. C., by Paul I. Murrill. The sixth catalogue was prepared and published by Wm. B. Crawford, Grand Historian in 1915, in 906 pages showing a membership of 9,226 down to Nov. 1, 1914. It is of pocket size, printed on thin paper and unusually complete. In addition to the above, the fraternity, beginning with 1891-92, published annual catalogues showing the active membership of the chapters, and giving reports from the general officers. This work was discontinued with 1904. Several of the chapters publish annual catalogues, or "Year-

books." There have been five editions of the ritual and constitution: in 1870, 1874, 1886, 1893, and 1904. The constitution was revised by the convention of 1911.

The first official publication of the fraternity was the *Kappa Alpha Journal*, quarterly, published from Richmond, Va., February, August and December, 1879, when it suspended. It was devoted to general literature as well as to fraternity matters. In November, 1883, the *Kappa Alpha Magazine*, quarterly, appeared. In 1883-84 one number was published from Charleston, S. C., and three from Atlanta, Ga. In 1884-85 one number was published from Atlanta and one from Gainesville, Ga., the latter in April, 1885. In October, 1885, the *Kappa Alpha Magazine* was succeeded by the *Kappa Alpha Journal*, Vol. III, and has since appeared regularly under that name. For a while it was a monthly, then a bi-monthly and it has been published at Nashville, Lexington, Ky., Richmond, Va., Chattanooga, Tenn., Menasha, Wis., Greenville, S. C., and Jackson, Miss., from which place it is now published.

At the New Orleans Convention, Decber, 1911, a new constitution and code was adopted, which embodied no material constitutional changes beyond providing for the organization of the Fraternity into Provinces. The Provinces are seven in number and are officered by Province Commanders, Secretaries and Alumni-Historians. The Province Commanders have restricted administrative powers and their more important duties include annual visits of inspection to the Chapters within their jurisdic-

tion. The Convention of 1911 changed the Journal from a bimonthly to a quarterly publication. In addition to The Journal, the Fraternity issues a confidential publication known as the "Special Messenger," intended only for members.

In 1917 the Fraternity issued an official legal directory "Kappa Alpha Lawyers" intended to place and keep in touch the members of the Order who are of that profession. Song-books of the Fraternity were issued in 1907 and 1914.

The original badge consisted of a single gold shield, unjeweled, in the center of which was a circle of black enamel enclosing a Latin Cross in gold, and above which was a plain arched band of gold enclosing the letters "K A" in black enamel. The present badge consists of a gold shield superimposed upon a gold shield; it has a Greek Cross of gold within the circle and above are the letters "K A" in gold on a black field. All members are required to possess the unjeweled, official badge. The colors of the fraternity are crimson and old gold; its flowers, the magnolia and the red rose. The flag consists of three broad bars: crimson, white and gold, of equal width, placed parallel with the staff, the crimson bar next to the staff, the gold at the flowing end; in the centre of the white bar is a crimson cross of eight points. The pledge-button is of silver and is shown by the cut.



Among the prominent alumni are: Governor Hugh Dorsey of Georgia; Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri; Henry A. Wise, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Archibald Watson, Corporation



Counsel of the City of New York; Thomas Dixon, author, playwright and actor; John Temple Graves, orator and lecturer, former editor of *Atlanta Georgian*.

Bishops Warren A. Candler, A. Coke Smith, John C. Kilgo, J. H. McCoy, W. N. Ainsworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; J. W. Gresham, P. E. Bishop of the Philippines; H. J. Mikell, P. E. Bishop of Atlanta; and John N. McCormick, P. E. Bishop of Western Michigan.

U. S. Senators, Morris Sheppard of Texas and Wm. J. Harris of Georgia.

Members of Congress: Richmond Pearson Hobson and John W. Abercrombie, Alabama; Chas. C. Reid, Arkansas; Wm. B. Lamar, Florida; Robert L. Henry, Morris Sheppard and Frederick G. Lanham, Texas; E. Y. Webb, J. M. Faison and J. M. Morehead, North Carolina; Carl Vinson, Georgia; Robert C. Wickliffe, Louisiana; Samuel J. Nicholls and Philip H. Stoll, South Carolina; and Schuyler Otis Bland, Virginia.

College Presidents: Warren A. Candler, Emory College; Robert Sharp, Tulane University; Charles Puryear, Texas A. & M. College; Charles E. Dicken, Ouachita College; Thomas H. Taliaferro, University of Florida; Gustavus R. Glenn, North Georgia Agricultural College; Edwin Boone Craighead, Tulane University; K. G. Mattheson, Georgia School of Technology; Thomas E. Hodges, University of West Virginia; J. W. Abercrombie, University of Alabama; R. E. Blackwell, Randolph-Macon College; E. W. Nichols, Superintendent Virginia Military Institute; W. T. Murphree, University of

Florida; P. H. Mell, Clemson College; J. C. Hardy, Mississippi A. & M. College; Frank P. Culver, Texas Polytechnic Institute; C. E. Dowman, Emory College; F. C. Woodward, University of South Carolina; J. A. C. Chandler, College of William and Mary; W. E. Mikell, Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania; John H. Latane, Dean Johns Hopkins University; Dean John Bell Keeble, Vanderbilt Law School; Dean Chas. P. Fenner, Tulane Law School; Dean Lucius P. McGehee, North Carolina Law School; Dean Wm. S. Morris, U. of Ga. Law School; Dean Jos. R. Long, Washington & Lee Law School.

Justices J. H. Lumpkin, Warner Hill, Andrew J. Cobb, John S. Candler, Georgia Supreme Bench; Adam C. Carson, Justice Supreme Court, Philippines; Justice D. E. Hydrick, South Carolina Supreme Bench; Justice Geo. W. Gage of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

Lewis W. Parker, president of the Parker Cotton Mills; Frank A. Godchaux, president of the Louisiana Rice Milling Company; Wm. H. Atwell, United States District Attorney at Dallas, Texas; Marion Erwin, U. S. District Attorney Atlanta, Ga.; Edwin Y. Webb, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina; Robert L. Batts, U. S. Circuit Judge, Austin, Texas.

Dr. Wm. Broadus Pritchard, neurologist and alienist; Dr. Jas. T. Gwathmey, anaesthetician and inventor of improved methods of administering ether; Clark Howell, owner and editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*. H. L. Whitfield, president Southern Educational Association and president Mississippi Industrial College; Wm. H.

Wilson, general counsel I. & G. N. railroad; Thos. Walker Page, member U. S. Tariff Commission; Brig. Gen. S. D. Rockenbach, Brig. Gen'l Richard C. Marshall, Joe Lane Stern, Adj. Gen. of Virginia; W. W. Sale, former Adjutant General State of Virginia; R. Tyler Goodwin, Adjutant General State of Alabama; Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General U. S. A.; Charles N. Burch, general counsel Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad; P. A. Willcox, general counsel Atlantic Coast Line railroad; Lieut. Gov. Thomas Gordon McLeod of South Carolina; Edward T. Seay, speaker Tennessee Senate; Murphey S. Candler, Georgia State Railroad Commissioner; Laurence B. Finn, Kentucky State Railroad Commissioner; A. H. Purdue, Tennessee State geologist; L. W. Huff, president Brooklyn & Coney Island Railroad Co.; Frank Andrews, General Counsel T. B. & Frisco lines; Reau E. Folk, State Treasurer of Tennessee; James Branch Cabell, author, Richmond, Va.; R. H. Pitt, editor of the *Religious Herald*; Rev. Wm. Meade Clarke, editor *Southern Churchman*; Junius Parker, Chief Counsel American Tobacco Company; Geo. L. P. Radcliffe, Chief Counsel American Bonding and Trust Co; Bradford Knapp, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Lieut. Gov. Wallace Crossley of Missouri; Dr. Stockton Axson, Professor of English at Princeton and Secretary-General American Red Cross; Rev. John Roach Straton of New York, orator and lecturer; Miller R. Hutchison, Secretary Naval Consulting Board; Emmett Wooten, speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives; M. S. Conner, speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives; Charles W. Thomas Adjutant General of California.

Kappa Alpha Psi

(Students of African Decent)

THIS fraternity was organized January 5, 1911, at Indiana University by Negro men attending the undergraduate departments of that University. It became a national organization incorporated under the laws of Indiana in February of the same year. The object and ideal of this fraternity is to assist in accomplishing both in college and in subsequent life a place of usefulness and honor for its members.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1911. A, Indiana University.....	60
1913. B, University of Illinois.....	50
1914. Γ, Iowa State University.....	38
1915. Δ, Wilberforce Univ. (Ohio).....	90
1915. E, Lincoln Univ. (Chester, Pa.).....	32
1915. Z, Ohio State University.....	25
1916. H, University of Nebraska.....	23
1917. Θ, Northwestern University.....	15
1918. I, University of Chicago.....	11
1919. K, Mehany Medical College (Nashville, Tenn.)..	40

Active chapters 10; total membership 384. There is an alumni chapter in Chicago.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a "board of directors" of five members during the recess between the meetings of its national conventions.

The fraternity has a quarterly publication known as the "Kappa Alpha Psi Journal." It is published by a commit-

tee selected from the members of Delta chapter at Wilberforce University.

The badge is diamond shaped displaying the initial letters of the name of the fraternity on a raised black scroll in the middle of the pin.

Kappa Delta Rho



KAPPA Delta Rho fraternity was founded in the spring of 1905 at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. The charter members were, Geo. E. Kimball, Chester M. Walch, Gino A. Ratti, Thomas H. Bartley, Benj. E. Farr, Pierre W. Darrow, Roy D. Wood, Irving T. Coates, Gideon R. Norton and John Beecher.

For some time the above men had chummed together and discussed college problems in general. In the spring of 1905 they conceived the idea of a fraternity founded on principles entirely apart from other fraternities, or, at least, as other fraternities appeared to them on the outside. Kappa Delta Rho, accordingly, was founded because they felt that Middlebury College needed a fraternity whose primary aim should be, not social distinction, athletic prowess, or even scholarship, but true standards of manhood and brotherly love.

Kappa Delta Rho was founded as a local and remained so until 1913 when Harold A. Severy, who was taking graduate work at Cornell, succeeded in establishing a chapter there, in the spring of 1913. At present the chapter roll is,

1905. A, Middlebury College.....	110
1913. B, Cornell University.....	125
1915. Γ, N. Y. State Teachers' College	60

1917. Δ, Colgate University.....	50
1919. E, Franklin College.....	40

Active chapters 5, inactive chapters 0, membership 385.

The Colgate, Cornell and Middlebury chapters own houses, Total houses 3, total valuation \$55,000.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the hands of the Grand Officers of the National Fraternity. Each chapter is known as a local chapter and sends two voting delegates to the national convention held annually in the spring, usually on Founder's Day in April.

At present there are no alumni chapters, although the alumni in Buffalo, N. Y., have organized and hold meetings when convenient.

The fraternity publishes a journal called the *Scroll*, which appears quarterly and at present is published at Buffalo, N. Y. Every two years a directory number is issued.

Kappa Nu
(Jewish Students)



KAPPA NU was organized at the University of Rochester in 1911, aspiring to become a distinctly Jewish brotherhood of college men in aims and ideals, and aiming to promote social and intellectual fellowship among the college men of America.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1911.	A, University of Rochester	38
1915.	P Σ A, New York University	38
1915.	P Σ B, Columbia University	14
1917.	Υ P A, Union University, Albany, N. Y	20
1917.	B Υ P, Boston University	18
1917.	B P, University of Buffalo	19
1918.	H, Harvard University.	12
1918.	Θ, State College for Teachers, Albany	15
1918.	Υ P B, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y	15
1918.	K, Pensselaer Polytechnic Institute	22
1919.	Λ, Western Reserve University	12
1919.	M, University of Michigan	14
1919.	N, University of Pennsylvania	10

Active chapters, 13; inactive, 0. Membership 247.

The government is through a convention consisting of the delegates from the chapters and by an executive Council of Ten which acts between the conventions. The first convention was held in Rochester, N. Y., and the second in New York City.

The badge is a diamond shield displaying a monogram of the letters "K N" arranged horizontally along one plane below which is a six pointed star and above which are the same letters in Hebrew characters and having a jeweled border consisting of 20 pearls, and one amethyst at each of the apices. The colors are purple and white.

There is a semi-annual publication called *Kappa Nu*, also a bi-annual directory list of members.

Kappa Sigma



THE Kappa Sigma fraternity was founded at the University of Virginia, December 10, 1869, by William Grigsby McCormick, George Miles Arnold, Edmund Law Rogers, Jr., Frank Courtney Nicodemus and John Covert Boyd.

At that time there were chapters of about a dozen fraternities at Virginia and the system was in a flourishing state. Opportunity to become associated with some of these fraternities was not denied the founders of Kappa Sigma, but as McCormick, Rogers and Nicodemus, who lived in Baltimore, were close personal friends before entering the University, they wanted to be together and therefore concluded to found a new fraternity. So intimate were the relations between these three and Arnold and Boyd who were associated with them that they have always been known in the fraternity as "the five friends and brothers."

From the inception of the movement it was intended that the fraternity should expand into other institutions and become a widespread organization, but it was not

till 1873 that the founders saw their plans take definite shape, although a chapter had been established at the University of Alabama shortly after the parent chapter was organized. The growth of the fraternity has been rapid and it now has a larger number of chapters than any other fraternity.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1869.	Z, University of Virginia.....	228
1869.	B, University of Alabama.....	178
1873.	H, (Prime) Trinity College (N. C.).....	195
1873.	M, Washington & Lee University.....	184
1874.	O, Emory & Henry College (1895).....	136
1874.	E, Virginia Military Institute (1883).....	23
1874.	N, Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1889).....	91
1874.	A A, University of Maryland.....	197
1874.	A B, Mercer University.....	193
1876.	K, Vanderbilt University.....	272
1880.	Ψ, Bethel Academy (1882).....	8
1880.	Λ, University of Tennessee.....	325
1880.	Γ, Cumberland College Va. (1884).....	14
1880.	Σ, Episcopal High School of Virginia (1884) ..	8
1880.	A X, Lake Forest University.....	154
1882.	A I, U. S. Grant University (1898).....	42
1882.	Φ, Southwestern Presbyterian University....	239
1882.	Ω, University of the South.....	261
1883.	Π, University of West Va. (1887) (now Γ Φ) .	16
1883.	Υ, Hampden-Sidney College.....	178
1884.	Τ, University of Texas.....	322
1885.	P, North Georgia Agricultural College (1891)	32
1885.	X, Purdue University.....	291

1885.	Δ, Maryland Military & Naval Academy(1887)	31
1885.	E, Centenary College (1904)	84
1886.	Ψ, University of Maine	339
1886.	Σ, Ohio Northern University (1888)	25
1886.	I, Southwestern University	274
1887.	Γ, Louisiana State University	247
1887.	A, Emory College (1892)	24
1887.	B Θ, University of Indiana	230
1887.	Θ, Cumberland University (1917)	274
1888.	B, Thatcher Institute (1891)	17
1888.	Π, Swarthmore College	235
1888.	H, Randolph-Macon College	157
1889.	Σ, Tulane University	205
1890.	N, College of William & Mary	196
1890.	X Ω, South Carolina University (1897)	28
1890.	Ξ, University of Arkansas	282
1890.	Δ, Davidson College	210
1891.	B, Butler University (1893)	11
1891.	A Γ, University of Illinois	321
1892.	A Δ, Pennsylvania State College	253
1892.	A E, University of Pennsylvania	293
1892.	A Z, University of Michigan	311
1892.	A H, George Washington University	273
1892.	A Θ, Southwestern Baptist University (1908)	128
1892.	A K, Cornell University	287
1893.	A Λ, University of Vermont	270
1893.	A M, University of North Carolina	107
1894.	A N, Wofford College	106
1894.	A Ξ, Bethel College (1902)	45
1894.	A O, Transylvania University (1901)	50

1895. A Π, Wabash College.....	198
1895. A P, Bowdoin College.....	252
1895. A Σ, Ohio State University.....	169
1895. A T, Georgia School of Technology.....	231
1895. A Υ, Millsaps College.....	264
1896. A Φ, Bucknell University.....	182
1897. A Ψ, University of Nebraska.....	241
1897. A Ω, William Jewell College.....	188
1898. B A, Brown University.....	196
1898. B B, Richmond College.....	103
1898. B Γ, University of Missouri.....	216
1898. B Δ, Washington & Jefferson College.....	173
1898. B E, University of Wisconsin.....	241
1899. B Z, Stanford University.....	152
1900. B H, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	199
1900. B I, Lehigh University.....	144
1901. B K, New Hampshire State College.....	268
1901. B Λ, University of Georgia.....	178
1901. B Μ, University of Minnesota.....	186
1901. B Ν, University of Kentucky.....	131
1901. B Ξ, University of California.....	196
1902. B O, Denver University.....	175
1902. B Π, Dickinson College.....	146
1902. B P, University of Iowa.....	174
1902. B Σ, Washington University, Mo.....	129
1903. B T, Baker University.....	163
1903. B Υ, North Carolina A. & M. College.....	134
1903. B Φ, Case School of Applied Science.....	162
1903. B Χ, Missouri School of Mines.....	134
1903. B Ψ, University of Washington.....	178

1904. Β Ω, Colorado College	166
1904. Γ Α, University of Oregon	155
1904. Γ Β, University of Chicago	111
1904. Γ Γ, Colorado School of Mines	160
1904. Γ Δ, Massachusetts Agricultural College	264
1905. Γ Ε, Dartmouth College	208
1905. Γ Ζ, New York University	183
1905. Γ Η, Harvard University	189
1905. Γ Θ, University of Idaho	177
1906. Γ Ι, Syracuse University	165
1906. Γ Κ, University of Oklahoma	183
1909. Γ Λ, Iowa State College	117
1909. Γ Μ, Washington State College	116
1909. Γ Ν, Washburn College	126
1911. Γ Ξ, Denison University	140
1912. Γ Ο, University of Kansas	133
1914. Γ Π, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	75
1915. Γ Ρ, University of Arizona	92
1915. Γ Σ, Oregon Agricultural College	107
1916. Γ Τ, University of Colorado	57
1918. Γ Υ, Rutgers College	77
1918. Γ Φ, University of West Virginia (See 1883, Π)	34

Active chapters, 85; inactive, 19; membership, 17,438.

The following chapters own houses: Alabama, Baker, Bowdoin, Bucknell, Colorado College, Colorado Mines, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, Hampden-Sidney, Harvard, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts Agricultural, Michigan, Millsaps, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio State,

Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Total 39, total valuation \$675,000.

Some of the chapters have borne different names at different times. The present Eta Prime chapter was for a time called Eta; Alpha-Alpha was called Epsilon; Alpha-Beta was called beta; Alpha Chi was called Chi; Alpha-Iota was called Upsilon; Beta-Theta was called Mu.

Of the chapters which are at present inactive those at Virginia Military Institute, Emory and Henry College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Ohio Northern University, and South Carolina University were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the chapters at Bethel Academy, Cumberland College, the Episcopal High School of Virginia, U. S. Grant University, Centenary College and Union University were withdrawn because these institutions were of relatively low standard. The Butler chapter became inactive from dissensions within the chapter. Lack of proper material caused the death of the chapters at North Georgia Agricultural College, and Bethel College. The chapter at Emory lapsed upon the failure of its members to return to college. The chapters at the Maryland Military & Naval Academy and Thatcher Institute surrendered their charters on account of the decline of the institutions referred to. The charter of the chapter at Transylvania was withdrawn when the chapter at the University of Kentucky was established on account of the desire of the fraternity not to have two chapters in the same town.

A number of the chapters have been inactive from time to time from various causes; the Alabama chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws shortly after its founding in 1869 and was not revived until 1899; similarly the chapter at Trinity was killed in 1879, but was revived in 1892; likewise the chapter at Vanderbilt was inactive from 1880 to 1883, the chapter at Lake Forest from 1882 to 1896, and the chapter at Wofford from 1908 to 1917, from similar causes. The chapter at Washington & Lee was inactive from 1877 to 1888, and again from 1900 to 1904, on account of the over-crowded condition of the field. The chapter at the University of Maryland was withdrawn in 1875 on account of lack of suitable material, was revived in 1890, with the privilege of drawing members from both that University and Johns Hopkins, but was again withdrawn after two years and was not revived until 1898. The Mercer chapter became inactive in 1879 on account of the decline of the institution but was revived in 1891. The members of the Indiana chapter failed to return to college in 1888, causing it to become inactive. It was re-established in 1900. The Π chapter at West Virginia, never firmly established in 1883 was withdrawn in 1887. It was reestablished as $\Gamma \Phi$ in 1917. The chapters at Tulane, George Washington and North Carolina have suffered periods of temporary inactivity.

A number of the chapters had their origin in existing organizations. Many of these locals had been established for the expressed purpose of securing a charter from Kappa Sigma.

Alumni chapters are now to be found in all of the principal cities of the United States.

Prior to 1876, the government of the fraternity was vested in the parent chapter at the University of Virginia, but at the conclave of that year the executive power was delegated to a committee of five called the supreme executive committee, which governs the fraternity between the sessions of the grand conclave. For convenience of administration the chapters of the fraternity have been grouped into districts, seventeen in number, each district having as its executive head an officer known as District Grand Master. Some of the districts have annual reunions, while all are required to have reunions upon the alternate years with the grand conclave. A resident Alumnus Adviser appointed by the supreme executive committee is accredited to each chapter.


The regular conventions of the fraternity are called grand conclaves and are held every two years—since 1915 in the odd numbered year—usually in mid-summer.

In 1885 the fraternity began the publication of an official organ, *The Quarterly*. In 1890 it was changed to a bi-monthly and was re-named *The Caduceus*. In 1907 it was changed to a monthly, ten numbers constituting a volume. The magazine has been successfully conducted since the first. The fraternity also maintains a quarterly magazine, *The Star and Crescent*, for private circulation among its members. Its publication was begun 1897. A catalogue was published in 1881, a second edition in 1886, a name list and directory in 1897, a pocket address book in 1904, a second edition in 1906, a sup-

plement in 1908 and a third edition in 1912. The Kappa Sigma Book, a manual, was published in 1907. A volume of the early letters and papers of the fraternity has been compiled and published, and also a manual of information, for the use of members only. Two editions of the song-book have been published, in 1902 and 1910. In 1896 the Bowdoin chapter issued a small song-book. Collections of songs for use at banquets and at grand conclaves have been frequently published. A number of pieces of sheet music have been dedicated to the fraternity, notably the fraternity hymn, "Kappa Sigma, Hail to Thee," the words of which were from the pen of the late George Leiper Thomas, the first initiate of the fraternity. A calendar was published in 1906. The Trinity, Bucknell, and California chapters have published histories. The Vermont, Cumberland, North Georgia, Maryland Military and Naval and Massachusetts chapters have issued annuals. A number of active chapters have issued periodicals and directories for the use of their alumni, and some of the alumni chapters have published lists of the members resident in their localities. Each chapter issues annually a letter to its alumni and since 1917 these letters have been annually bound and distributed to the chapters.

The badge is a crescent of chased gold with horns turned downward and holding suspended a five pointed star enameled in black, with a narrow border of white enamel and gold, the general surface of the badge being of convex form; within the star are the letters "K Σ", surrounded by a circle of jewels. The crescent displays at its widest part the skull and bones, while at one side are crossed

swords, and at the other crossed keys. The colors are scarlet, white and emerald green. The flower is the lily-of-the-valley. The flag consists of three vertical bars of equal width, scarlet, white and emerald green, respectively and in the order named, the middle bar



charged with the coat-of-arms of the fraternity in proper colors. The color of the pledge-buttons is gold on a black background.

The fraternity has many prominent alumni sketches of whose careers appear from time to time in the columns of its magazine, *The Caduceus*.



Lambda Chi Alpha



THIS fraternity was founded at Boston University, November 15, 1911, by Warren A. Cole, Under his guidance it has had a phenominally rapid growth.

The chapters are called "Zetas" and the roll is as follows:

1911.	A, Boston University	150
1912.	Γ, Massachusetts Agricultural College	94
1912.	E, University of Pennsylvania	106
1912.	Z, Pennsylvania State College	82
1912.	I, Brown University	88
1912.	Λ, Mass. Institute of Technology	95
1913.	B, University of Maine	122
1913.	Σ, University of Michigan	80
1913.	Φ, Rutgers College	84
1913.	Δ, Bucknell University	91
1913.	Π, Worcester Polytechnic Institute	79
1913.	O, Cornell University	122
1913.	M, University of California	99
1914.	T, Washington State College	52
1914.	H, Rhode Island State College	53
1914.	Θ, Dartmouth College	69
1914.	Υ, Louisiana State University	47
1915.	Ξ, DePauw University	72
1915.	X, University of Illinois	80

1915.	Ω,	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	64
1915.	K,	Knox College	22
1915.	N,	University of Georgia	31
1915.	P,	Union University (N. Y.)	44
1916.	Ψ,	Purdue University	64
1916.	A A,	Butler College	47
1916.	A Γ,	University of South Dakota	40
1916.	A E,	Harvard University	62
1917.	A Z,	Colgate University	51
1917.	A I,	Northwestern University	48
1917.	A Λ,	Oregon Agricultural College	49
1917.	A B,	University of Wisconsin	59
1918.	A Σ,	Cumberland University	33
1918.	A Φ,	University of Alabama	29
1918.	A Δ,	Missouri School of Mines	55
1918.	A Π,	University of Denver	54
1918.	A O,	Indiana University	62
1918.	A M,	University of Texas	59
1918.	A T,	Iowa State College	45
1918.	A H,	Oklahoma A. & M. College	58
1918.	A Θ,	Franklin & Marshall College	41
1918.	A Υ,	Syracuse University	62
1918.	A E,	New Hampshire College	48
1918.	A X,	Richmond College	44
1918.	A Ω,	Ohio University	55
1918.	A K,	Wabash College	47
1918.	A N,	Western Reserve University	43
1918.	A P,	Colby College	38
1918.	A Ψ,	University of Washington	41
1919.	Γ A,	University of Akron	29
1919.	Γ T,	University of Cincinnati	27

Active chapters 50, inactive 0; total membership 3,116.

The following chapters own houses: Cornell, DePauw, Massachusetts Agricultural, Maine, Michigan, Washington State College, Wisconsin. Total houses 7; total valuation \$101,000.

The Government is by an annual convention called an "assembly" and a board of nine trustees called the "Grand High Zeta". There is a travelling secretary.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly magazine called the *Purple, Green and Gold*. There is a secret publication called the *Cross and Crescent*.

The badge is a crescent with the horns turned toward the left, and inclosing a monogram of the letters "Λ X Α."



The colors are purple, green and gold. The flower violet. The colors of the pledge-button are gold and black.

Phi Chi Delta*

(Spanish Speaking Students from Latin Countries)

THIS fraternity was founded February, 1913 at Louisiana State University, by Enrique Colon, Mariano Colon, Elias Segarra, J. Fernandez Carballo, Victor C. Berrios, Manolo Berrios, Jose Cobian, J. Marques Torres, Agustin R. Laugier, Luis Rodriguez, Jose Monserrat, José A. Loyola, Nicolas Quinonez, Enrique Costas Purcell, and Rafael Bernabe. These were mostly students of medicine and the fraternity has been composed largely of medical students.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1912. A	Louisiana State University (1916)	17
1912. B	Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons	14
1912. Γ	Tulane University	10
1912. Δ	Pennsylvania State College	15
1913. H	University of Maryland	16
1913. Z	University of Michigan	14
1913. E	Loyola University (Chicago)	21
1913. K	Syracuse University	13
1913. I	George Washington University	15
1913. Σ	Medical College of Virginia	14
1913. Λ	Purdue University	16
1914. M	University of Pennsylvania	19
1914. N	Jefferson Medical College	21
1914. Ξ	Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia	21

Active chapter 13. Inactive 1. Membership 226.

The government of the fraternity is of usual form.

In 1914 the fraternity commenced the publication of a monthly journal in Spanish called "*Mundo Latino*". It is published at San Juan, Porto Rico.

*This is a reprint of the article which appeared in the 1915 edition. No replies have been received to numerous letters.

Phi Delta Theta



THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, December 26, 1848, by Robert Morrison, '49; John McMillan Wilson, '49; Robert Thompson Drake, '50; John Wolfe Lindley, '50; Ardivan Walker Rodgers, '51, and Andrew Watts Rogers, '51. Morrison first proposed the organization to Wilson, and they were joint authors of "The Bond of the Phi Delta Theta," which is a statement of the principles of the fraternity and has never been changed. Between them they decided on the name of the fraternity, and Morrison selected and arranged the secret Greek motto. Morrison designed the shield form of badge, with the eye as an emblem, and the scroll feature was suggested by Wilson.

The founders of Phi Delta Theta intended that it should be extended to other institutions. Before its first anniversary it had been established at Indiana University, and before the expiration of the second year at Centre College, in Kentucky, now Central University. Other chapters were soon established, and, though several suspended, the fraternity, at the beginning of the Civil war,

had laid the foundation for substantial growth. The war checked further development, and caused the suspension of the chapters at Wisconsin, Lawrence, Northwestern, Ohio Wesleyan and Franklin. A charter was granted for a chapter at Hanover in 1861, but it was not then organized.

At the close of the war the only active chapters were those at Indiana, Centre, Wabash, Butler and Michigan. The last, chartered in 1864, and the Chicago chapter, chartered in 1865, were the only chapters established from 1860 to 1868. During its third decade, 1869-79, the fraternity entered many Southern institutions and during its fourth decade, 1879-89, it established chapters in Eastern institutions; and made itself national in extent.

The chapter list is as follows:

1848. <i>Ohio</i> , A, Miami University	360
1849. <i>Ind.</i> A, Indiana University	513
1850. <i>Ky.</i> A-Δ, Central University	535
1850. <i>Ind.</i> B, Wabash College	447
1852. <i>Ohio</i> B, Miami University, united with Ohio A ..	
1852. <i>Ohio</i> Γ, Wittenberg College (1854)	8
1853. <i>Texas</i> A, Austin College (1858)	8
1854. <i>Ky.</i> B, Kentucky Military Institute (1856)....	43
1855. <i>Ky.</i> Γ, Centre College, united with <i>Ky.</i> A	
1857. <i>Ky.</i> Γ, Georgetown College (1876)	16
1857. <i>Wis.</i> A, University of Wisconsin	460
1859. <i>Wis.</i> B, Lawrence College (1861)	11
1859. <i>Ill.</i> A, Northwestern University	265
1859. <i>Ind.</i> Γ, Butler College	366
1860. <i>Ohio</i> B, Ohio Wesleyan University	363

1860.	<i>Ind. A</i> , Franklin College.....	410
1861.	<i>Ind. E</i> , Hanover College.....	220
1864.	<i>Mich. A</i> , University of Michigan.....	301
1865.	<i>Ill. B</i> , University of Chicago.....	201
1868.	<i>Ind. Z</i> , DePauw University.....	372
1868.	<i>Ohio I</i> , Ohio University.....	352
1869.	<i>Ind. H</i> , Indiana State Normal School (1872)....	13
1869.	<i>Va. A</i> , Roanoke College (1896).....	149
1870.	<i>Mo. A</i> , University of Missouri.....	427
1871.	<i>Ill. I</i> , Monmouth College (1884).....	59
1871.	<i>Ill. A</i> , Knox College.....	334
1871.	<i>Ga. A</i> , Oglethorpe University (1872).....	13
1871.	<i>Ga. A</i> , University of Georgia.....	438
1871.	<i>Ga. B</i> , Emory University.....	449
1871.	<i>Iowa A</i> , Iowa Wesleyan College.....	308
1872.	<i>Ga. I</i> , Mercer University.....	407
1872.	<i>Ohio A</i> , College of Wooster (1897).....	161
1872.	<i>N. Y. A</i> , Cornell University.....	380
1873.	<i>Pa. A</i> , Lafayette College.....	354
1873.	<i>Cal. A</i> , University of California.....	317
1873.	<i>Mich. B</i> , Michigan State College (1898).....	161
1873.	<i>Va. B</i> , University of Virginia.....	220
1874.	<i>Va. I</i> , Randolph-Macon College.....	174
1875.	<i>Ohio E</i> , University of Akron (1896).....	95
1875.	<i>Neb. A</i> , University of Nebraska.....	288
1875.	<i>Va. A</i> , Richmond College (1895).....	83
1875.	<i>Pa. B</i> , Pennsylvania College.....	258
1875.	<i>Pa. I</i> , Washington and Jefferson College.....	285
1876.	<i>Tenn. A</i> , Vanderbilt University.....	452
1876.	<i>Pa. H</i> , Lehigh University.....	210

1876. <i>Mo. B</i> , Central College (1878)	10
1877. <i>Miss. A</i> , University of Mississippi (1913)	256
1877. <i>Ala. A</i> , University of Alabama	355
1878. <i>Va. E</i> , Virginia Military Institute (1889)	35
1878. <i>Ill. E</i> , Illinois Wesleyan University (1897)	107
1878. <i>Texas A</i> , Trinity University (1883)	41
1878. <i>N. C. A</i> , Trinity College (1879)	24
1878. <i>Ill. Z</i> , Lombard College	331
1879. <i>Ala. B</i> , Alabama Polytechnic Institute	420
1879. <i>S. C. A</i> , Wofford College (1884)	25
1879. <i>Pa. Δ</i> , Allegheny College	314
1879. <i>Vt. A</i> , University of Vermont	362
1880. <i>Pa. E</i> , Dickinson College	260
1880. <i>Mo. B</i> , Westminster College	291
1881. <i>Minn. A</i> , University of Minnesota	256
1882. <i>Iowa B</i> , University of Iowa	305
1882. <i>S. C. B</i> , University of South Carolina (1893)	40
1882. <i>Kan. A</i> , University of Kansas	364
1882. <i>Mich. Γ</i> , Hillsdale College (1898)	104
1883. <i>Tenn. B</i> , University of the South	253
1883. <i>Ohio Z</i> , Ohio State University	304
1883. <i>Texas B</i> , University of Texas	259
1883. <i>Pa. Z</i> , University of Pennsylvania	357
1883. <i>N. Y. B</i> , Union University	192
1884. <i>N. Y. Γ</i> , College of the City of New York (1891)	55
1884. <i>Maine A</i> , Colby College	330
1884. <i>N. Y. Δ</i> , Columbia University	299
1884. <i>N. H. A</i> , Dartmouth College	430
1885. <i>N. C. B</i> , University of North Carolina	178
1885. <i>Ky. Δ</i> , Central University, united with Ky. A	

1886. <i>Mass. A</i> , Williams College	247
1886. <i>Texas Γ</i> , Southwestern University	261
1887. <i>N. Y. E</i> , Syracuse University	355
1887. <i>Va. Z</i> , Washington and Lee University	161
1887. <i>Ala. Γ</i> , Southern University (1896)	124
1888. <i>Mass. B</i> , Amherst College	307
1889. <i>R. I. A</i> , Brown University	254
1889. <i>La. Λ</i> , Tulane University	166
1891. <i>Mo. Γ</i> , Washington University	211
1891. <i>Cal. B</i> , Stanford University	183
1893. <i>Ind. Θ</i> , Purdue University	291
1893. <i>Ill. H</i> , University of Illinois	282
1896. <i>Ohio H</i> , Case School of Applied Science	213
1898. <i>Ohio Θ</i> , University of Cincinnati	195
1900. <i>Wash. A</i> , University of Washington	247
1901. <i>Ky. E</i> , University of Kentucky	153
1902. <i>Quebec A</i> , McGill University	144
1902. <i>Colo. A</i> , University of Colorado	178
1902. <i>Ga. Δ</i> , Georgia School of Technology	178
1904. <i>Pa. Θ</i> , Pennsylvania State College	171
1906. <i>Ontario A</i> , University of Toronto	120
1906. <i>S. D. A</i> , University of South Dakota	155
1908. <i>Idaho A</i> , University of Idaho	200
1910. <i>Kan. B</i> , Washburn College	149
1912. <i>Oreg. A</i> , University of Oregon	113
1913. <i>Colo. B</i> , Colorado College	128
1913. <i>Iowa Γ</i> , Iowa State College	87
1913. <i>N. D. A</i> , University of North Dakota	160
1915. <i>Ohio I</i> , Denison University	128
1915. <i>Wash. B</i> , Whitman College	124

1915. <i>Utah</i> A, University of Utah	144
1918. <i>Wash.</i> Γ, Washington State College	60
1918. <i>Oreg.</i> B, Oregon Agricultural College	85
1918. <i>Okla.</i> A, University of Oklahoma	61
1918. <i>Pa.</i> I, University of Pittsburgh	79
1918. <i>N. Y. Z.</i> , Colgate University	79
1918. <i>Pa.</i> K, Swarthmore College	83

Active chapters 85, inactive 24. Membership 24,119.

The following chapters own their houses: Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic, Allegheny, Amherst, Butler, California, Case, Colgate, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, DePauw, Dickinson, Emory, Franklin, Georgia Tech., Hanover, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa State, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Lafayette, Lehigh, Lombard, McGill, Miami, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon State, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, South Dakota, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Tulane, Union, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Wabash, Washburn, Washington State College, Washington and Jefferson, Westminster, Whittman, Williams, Wisconsin. Total houses 64; total valuation \$1,246,000.

The first meeting of the founders of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ was in Wilson's room, in the north dormitory, which still stands. At the semi-centennial celebration of the fraternity this room was marked with a granite tablet. Though the new fraternity had the support of members of the Miami

faculty, the early members thought they could best accomplish their objects by remaining *sub rosa*. Meetings were usually held in the rooms of members, but when the active members numbered eleven, all could not assemble in any available room without attracting attention. Some of them, therefore, petitioned for a charter to establish a second chapter at Miami, and the petition was granted in April, 1852. At commencement in 1852, the members decided to make the fraternity's existence publicly known, and began wearing badges openly. The charter of the second Miami chapter was resigned in November, 1852, because there was no longer any reason for two organizations.

The chapter established at Indiana University in 1849 chose to remain *sub rosa*, and it did not publicly announce its existence until 1854.

Kentucky Alpha, established at Centre College in 1850, followed the example of the Miami chapter, and divided when its membership had reached nineteen. The charter of the second chapter at Centre was granted in 1855, and was surrendered in the same year. The members of the second chapters at Miami and Centre affiliated again with their original chapters. In no other fraternity has there been an instance of bicameral chapters in the same institution. Kentucky Delta was established at Central University in 1885. In 1901 Centre College and Central University were consolidated, under the latter name, and the chapters at the two institutions were combined, under the name of Kentucky Alpha-Delta.

Of the chapters that suspended on account of the Civil

war, the chapter at Franklin was revived in 1869, suspended in 1872, and was revived in the same year; the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan was revived in 1871, suspended in 1877, and was finally revived in 1879; the chapter at Wisconsin was revived in 1881, and the chapter at Northwestern in 1886; the chapter at Lawrence is still inactive. The Hanover chapter was not organized until 1868.

During the first thirty-five years of the fraternity, anti-fraternity laws caused a number of chapters to be *sub rosa* for years, others to suspend temporarily and some to suspend permanently. The Wabash chapter was compelled to find means of circumventing a watchful faculty until 1862-63. In 1874 anti-fraternity laws were enacted at Ohio Wesleyan, and their enforcement was attempted for a year or two. The Nebraska chapter, chartered in 1875, found neither faculty nor students favorable to fraternities, and suspended in 1876; it was revived in 1883. The Vanderbilt chapter, chartered in 1876, was not fairly organized until 1877, on account of anti-fraternity laws, which rendered *sub rosa* existence necessary until 1883. In 1877, shortly after the organization of the chapter at the University of Alabama, it was forced by adverse regulations to suspend; it was revived in 1883, and the restrictions were removed two years later. Because of faculty opposition, the Georgia chapter was *sub rosa* 1875-78, the Missouri chapter 1881-84, and the chapter at Alabama Polytechnic Institute 1881-83. The Knox chapter suspended in 1878, on account of anti-fraternity rules; these having been annulled, the chapter was revived in 1880; it suspended again in 1882, and was finally

revived in 1884. The chapters at North Carolina and Illinois were chartered after anti-fraternity rules were abolished.

The charter of the chapter at Georgetown, granted in 1857, was withdrawn the same year because of the faculty's hostility; the chapter was rechartered in 1875, but died the next year for the same reason. The chapters at Wittenberg, K. M. I., V. M. I., Monmouth, Central (Missouri), Trinity (Texas), and Trinity (North Carolina) were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The chapter at Wofford died in 1884, and the chapter at South Carolina in 1893, and subsequently fraternities were prohibited at each of those institutions. The isolated chapter at Austin College suspended in 1854, was revived in 1857, and died the next year. The Oglethorpe chapter died on account of the closing of the institution. The Wooster chapter was inactive 1880-81, and surrendered its charter in 1897. The charters of the chapters at Richmond, Akron and Illinois Wesleyan were surrendered because of the decrease in the attendance of students. The charters of the chapters at Indiana State Normal School, Roanoke, Hillsdale, Michigan State, C. C. N. Y., and Southern were withdrawn because the fraternity did not desire to continue at those institutions. The Mississippi chapter was killed with the other chapters at the State University by anti-fraternity legislation.

The Miami chapter suspended in 1857, was revived in 1865, suspended on account of the closing of the university in 1873, and was revived in 1885, when the university was reopened. The Chicago chapter suspended in 1871, and

was reestablished in the new University of Chicago in 1897; For various reasons, several chapters have been temporarily inactive—the Michigan chapter, 1869-80, and 1880-87; the DePauw chapter, 1870-71, 1872-75 and 1876-80; the Cornell chapter, 1877-86; the California chapter, 1877-86; the Lehigh chapter, 1877-86; the Columbia chapter, 1890-93. The chapters that have not been specially mentioned have held their charters continuously.

The Lombard chapter was formed from the parent, and then only surviving, chapter of $\Phi \Sigma$. All the attendant members of the Centre chapter were graduated in 1879, but the chapter was continued by the absorption, in the fall, of the Centre chapter of one of the last chapters of ΔK . In 1885 the active members of the W. W. W., or Rainbow, chapter, at the University of Texas, were initiated into the chapter of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ there, and $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ was established at Southwestern University by initiating the members of the Southwestern chapter of W. W. W. These two chapters had disagreed with the others in regard to the policy of uniting with $\Delta T \Delta$. In 1887 $K \Sigma K$ a fraternity having chapters in Virginia disintegrated. Its chapter at Washington and Lee joined $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ establishing a chapter there and its chapter at V. M. I. and members of it at Randolph-Macon and Richmond united with $\Phi \Delta \Theta$.

The chapter at the University of the South, in 1884, the next year after its establishment, built the first house owned by $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, and the first house built by any fraternity at any Southern institution.

The original plan of government provided that the parent chapter at Miami should be the presiding chapter,

and have the right to charter other chapters in Ohio and to charter the first chapter in each other State, and provided that the first chapter in each State should have the right to charter other chapters in that State. The presiding chapter was called the Grand Chapter until 1868, the Grand Alpha Chapter 1868-74, the National Grand Chapter 1874-80. The presiding chapter was the Miami chapter until 1857, the Indiana University chapter 1858-60, the Chicago chapter 1868-69, the Miami chapter again 1869-73, the Wooster chapter 1873-78, and the Lafayette chapter 1878-80.

An Executive Committee was established in 1868. It had a President, a Secretary and a varying number of members until 1876. In 1872 its powers were enlarged, and a Grand Banker was added. In 1876 and 1878, its powers were again enlarged, and from 1876 to 1880 it was composed of a President, a Secretary, a Grand Banker and one member chosen by the National Grand Chapter. Until 1878 the first chapter in each State was the presiding chapter in the State, and was called the State Grand Chapter, but in that year State Grand Chapters were abolished. In 1880 the National Grand was abolished, the Executive Committee was changed to a General Council, composed of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Historian, and the fraternity was divided into provinces. Full executive powers were then conferred on the General Council, and it was directed to appoint a President for each province. In 1896 a fifth member, called a Reporter, was added to the General Council, and he was made, *ex-officio*, editor of the fraternity periodicals. At the same time the

office of Fraternity Librarian was created. In 1898 the offices of Editor of the Catalogue and Editor of the History were made permanent. In 1902 a chapter House Commission and an Alumni Commission, each with two members, were created. In 1908 the commissions were reduced to one member each. The five councilors, two commissioners, the Editor of the Catalogue and the Fraternity Librarian constitute the Board of Trustees, which acts as a court of appeals in questions regarding membership. These general officers are elected by each biennial General Convention. The general officers, including the Province Presidents appointed by the General Council, are always alumni. In 1881 the fraternity was incorporated under the laws of Ohio.

The first convention in 1851, authorized the organization of a higher order, to be known as "The Society of the Phi Delta Theta," in distinction from "The Phi Delta Theta Society." The former, composed of alumni chosen from the latter, should meet annually with public literary exercises, and should have the power of granting charters and of general supervision. Two annual meetings were held in Oxford, Ohio, where public addresses were made by distinguished members, but after 1853 the plan was abandoned, on account of the then scarcity of alumni.

In 1865 an Indiana State Convention was held at Indianapolis. It was the first State convention with chapter representation held by any fraternity. Province associations, organized since 1880, meet annually or biennially in the years when the General Convention does not meet.

In 1876 an alumni chapter was organized at Franklin, Ind. Charters have been granted to alumni at many places.

In 1898 alumni organizations were designated clubs, instead of chapters. They have the privilege of representation in conventions, but not of making initiations. In a number of cities the alumni meet weekly for luncheon. There are also alumni clubs at Harvard and Yale.

Eight editions of the fraternity catalogue have been issued, as follows: 1860, Louisville, Ky., 8vo., pp. 15, 292 names; 1870, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8vo, pp. 22, 556 names; 1872, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8vo, pp. 99, 925 names; 1878, Indianapolis, Ind., 8vo, pp. 172, 1,929 names; 1883, Nashville, Tenn., royal 8vo, pp. 230, 3,460 names; 1894, New York, N. Y., royal 8vo, pp. 475, 7,286 names; 1906, Evanston, Ill., 8 vo. pp. 725, 14,525 names; 1918, New York, N. Y., 8 vo. pp. 1,084, 21,777 names. Directories of the members residing in New York, Washington, Indianapolis, Chicago, Denver, Portland, Oreg., and other cities have been published by the alumni clubs of those cities. A Year Book containing a report and a list of the alumni and active members of each chapter was issued annually from 1905 to 1912.

A detailed and complete history of the fraternity from 1848 to 1906 by Walter B. Palmer was published in the latter year. It is an octavo volume of 966 pages, with 387 illustrations.

Two editions of "A Manual of Phi Delta Theta," containing an historical sketch of the fraternity, college statistics and other matter, have been issued in 1886 and

1897. A third edition, a book of over 300 pages called the "Olympian" was issued in 1912.

A preliminary edition of the fraternity song-book was issued in 1874. Six editions of the song-book have since been published in 1876, 1882, 1886, 1895, 1902, and 1916. Ten pieces of sheet music inscribed to the fraternity have been published.

The fraternity journal, called *The Scroll of Phi Delta Theta*, was first issued in January, 1875. During 1875 and 1876, it was a quarterly magazine, published at Indianapolis, Ind. During 1876-8 it was suspended. In 1878 it was revived as a monthly paper at Franklin, Ind., and in the same year it was moved to Gettysburg, Pa. In 1880 it was changed to magazine form again. In 1882 it was moved to Maysville, Ky.; in 1883 to Nashville, Tenn.; in 1884 to New York, N. Y.; in 1889, when it was changed to a bi-monthly, to Columbus, Ohio; in 1897 to Indianapolis, Ind.; in 1904 to Menasha, Wis. Until 1884 *The Scroll* was a *sub rosa* periodical. From 1889 to 1917 it was published five times a year, since 1917 quarterly. *The Palladium*, a quarterly bulletin, devoted to the private affairs of the fraternity, was established in 1884. Chapter journals have been published by a number of the chapters.

The badge, consisting of a shield with a scroll bearing the letters "Φ Δ Θ" in the lower part of the field, and an eye in the upper part, was adopted in 1849. In 1866 an addition to it was made, of a sword attached to the shield by a chain. Argent and azure were selected as fraternity colors in 1871. A coat-of-arms was adopted in 1866, and

the design was changed in 1898. A fraternity flag was adopted in 1889, and the design was changed in 1891 and 1896. The last (1906) design consists of three vertical bars of equal width; the outer bars blue and the middle bars white; each of the outer bars charged with three white five-pointed stars; the middle bar charged with "Φ Δ Θ," the letters in blue, reading downward; the width of the whole being two-thirds of the length. In



1891 the white carnation was adopted as the fraternity flower. A fraternity cheer was adopted in 1891 and a fraternity whistle in 1894. The colors of the pledge-button are white and blue.

In 1889 Alumni Day was appointed as a day for universal observance throughout the fraternity, and in 1910 Founders' Day also was appointed to be celebrated annually. Founders' Day is March 15, the birthday of Robert Morrison, one of the founders, and Alumni Day is October 15. On these two days every year, it is customary for each alumni club to have a social and business meeting, a dinner, and a discussion of some topic of fraternity interest chosen by the General Council. The members of college chapters wear the colors and celebrate the occasion with ritualistic exercises, to which all resident alumni are invited. Phi Delta Theta was the first fraternity to appoint such a day, and it is now the only fraternity in which two days during the year are generally celebrated.

The custom of closing a letter written by one Phi to another with the words "Yours in the Bond" began in 1850. The custom of calling the members who are deceased members of "The Chapter Grand" began in 1890,

and an obituary motto, "*In Coelo Quies Est*," was then adopted. Persons who are pledged to join the fraternity have, since 1906, been called "Phikeias."

Following are the names of some of the prominent members of Phi Delta Theta, with the positions which they hold or have held: Benjamin Harrison, President, and A. E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States; J. W. Foster, Secretary of State; W. F. Vilas, Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior; J. C. McReynolds, Attorney General of the United States; D. F. Houston, United States Secretary of Agriculture; E. M. Underwood, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; G. M. Lambertson, and Jouett Shouse, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury. C. C. McChord, Chairman Inter-State Commerce Commission; R. E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; J. C. Black, President and M. A. Morrison, Commissioner, Civil Service Commission; E. A. Conger, Minister to Brazil and China and Ambassador to Mexico; J. W. Foster, Minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia; A. C. Harris, Minister to Austria-Hungary; J. S. Ewing, Minister to Belgium; C. H. Lewis, Minister to Portugal.

United States Senators Benjamin Harrison of Indiana; J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky; W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin; J. B. Allen, of Washington; D. U. Fletcher of Florida; T. W. Hardwick of Georgia; X. P. Wilfley of Missouri.

Congressmen C. L. Moses, J. M. Griggs, W. M. Howard, W. G. Brantley, T. W. Hardwick, J. G. Lee, J. W. Overstreet and J. S. Tribble of Georgia; A. E. Stevenson, J. C. Sherwin, E. H. Conger, J. C. Black, J. V. Gaff, G. W.

Prince and L. F. Henry of Illinois; A. H. Hamilton, T. B. Ward, F. M. Griffith and M. A. Morrison of Indiana; J. C. S. Blackburn, J. W. Lewis, S. J. Pugh, C. R. Anderson and King Swope of Kentucky; T. M. Paschal, J. G. Russell and Rufus Hardy of Texas; W. B. Oliver, O. L. Gray and W. B. Bankhead, of Alabama; L. J. Fenton, Emmett Tompkins and I. M. Foster, of Ohio; W. S. Hill and W. W. Venable of Mississippi; J. A. Anderson and Jouett Shouse of Kansas; Willis Sweet and B. L. French of Idaho; J. B. Allen and L. H. Hadley of Washington; J. F. Philips of Missouri; J. L. Kennedy of Nebraska; P. D. Norton of North Dakota; R. C. Johnson of South Dakota; M. R. Patterson of Tennessee.

Governors A. C. Mellette and S. H. Elrod, of South Dakota; W. H. Elberbe of South Carolina; M. R. Patterson of Tennessee; J. T. Morrison of Idaho; Lieutenant-Governor H. T. Miller of Indiana.

Justices J. C. McReynolds of the United States Supreme Court, W. A. Woods and C. C. Kohlsaatt of the United States Circuit Court; W. A. Woods, C. C. Kohlsaatt, J. F. Philips, J. T. Dickinson, J. G. Russell, J. M. Mayer and W. H. Thomas of the United States District Court; Chief Justices B. K. Elliott, W. A. Woods and J. V. Hadley of the Indiana Supreme Court; Chief Justice N. C. Young of the North Dakota Supreme Court; Justices A. A. Evans and W. H. Thomas of the Alabama Supreme Court; D. F. Simpson and Oscar Hallam of the Minnesota Supreme Court; M. W. Beck of the Georgia Supreme Court; H. F. Mason of the Kansas Supreme Court; H. A. Melvin of the California Supreme Court;

O. G. Ellis of the Washington Supreme Court; Norman Buck of the Idaho Supreme Court; W. B. Fleming of the New Mexico Supreme Court.

College Presidents: P. D. Pollock and W. L. Pickard of Mercer University; D. F. Houston of the University of Texas and Washington University; G. P. Benton of Miami University and the University of Vermont; F. W. Hinitt of Central University and Washington and Jefferson College; Andrew Sledd of the University of Florida and Southern University; H. L. Smith of Davidson College and Washington and Lee University; J. N. Powers of the University of Mississippi; M. A. Brannon of the University of Idaho; W. E. Clark of the University of Nevada; Alston Ellis of Ohio University; J. V. Logan of Central University; A. J. Roberts of Colby College; W. T. Stott and C. E. Goodell of Franklin College; C. E. Nash of Lombard College; J. T. McFarland of Iowa Wesleyan College; J. P. Ashley of Albion College; W. A. Webb of Randolph-Macon Woman's College; F. S. Kedzie of Michigan Agricultural; H. C. Parmlee, Colorado School of Mines.

Among clergymen: C. M. Beckwith, Bishop of Alabama; M. E. Fawcett, Bishop of Quincy; W. L. Gravatt, Bishop-Coadjutor of West Virginia; H. C. Mabie, Secretary, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society; T. J. Morgan, Secretary American Baptist Home Mission Society; M. F. Troxell, Secretary, Lutheran Board of Education; H. H. Weber, Secretary, Lutheran Board of Church Extension; C. E. Nash, Field Secretary, Universalist Church; J. T. McFarland, Editor, Sunday School

Publications, Methodist Episcopal Church; J. F. Heisse, Editor, *Baltimore Methodist*; David Swing, Founder of Central Church, Chicago; F. P. Turner, General Secretary, Students Volunteer Movement; F. S. Brockman, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. for China and Korea.

Literary men: Eugene Field, William Allen White, John R. Spears, John S. Phillips, Ray Stannard Baker, Frank S. Pixley, Edwin Emerson, Jr.

Scientists: O. W. Caldwell, M. A. Howe and O. F. Cook, Jr., botanists; T. J. J. See and Milton Updegraff, astronomers; V. L. Kellogg and C. F. Baker, zoologists; E. C. Franklin, chemist; W. S. Franklin, physicist; E. F. Smith, plant pathologist; L. H. Bailey, horticulturist; W. J. Spillman, agriculturist; A. W. Butler, ornithologist.

C. V. Van Anda, managing editor *New York Times*; H. U. Brown, managing editor *Indianapolis News*; H. R. Johnson, cartoonist *Saturday Evening Post*; E. L. Keen, European manager United Press; Major General Frederic Funston; Brigadier Generals H. V. N. Boynton and Edgar Jadwin; W. H. Hays, Chairman Republican National Executive Committee; Charles ("Chick") Evans, national amateur golfer; Grantland Rice, sports writer.

Phi Epsilon Pi



PHI Epsilon Pi was founded at the College of the City of New York, on November 23d, 1903, by Max Shlivek, Alvin Block, Adolph Hamburger, Siegfried Hartman, Arthur Hirschberg, William Hannig and Abraham E. Horn.

The following is the roll of chapters:

1903. A, College of the City of New York	117
1905. B, Columbia University	92
1910. E, Cornell University	58
1912. H, University of Pennsylvania	65
1914. Θ, Pennsylvania State College	59
1914. Z, University of Pittsburgh	84
1914. I, Dickinson College	51
1914. K, New York University	34
1915. Λ, Rutgers College	53
1915. M, University of Georgia	37
1915. N, University of Virginia	25
1916. Ξ, Georgia School of Technology	39
1916. O, Tufts College	57
1916. Π, University of Maine	31
1916. P, Rhode Island State College	29
1916. Σ, Brown University	22
1916. T, Alabama Polytechnic Inst	23

1916. Γ, Conn. Agricultural College.....	24
1916. Φ, Carnegie Inst. of Tech.....	52
1917. X, University of Syracuse.....	27
Active chapters 20, inactive none. Total membership	
979.	

A number of the chapters have been formed from local societies.

The fraternity publishes a magazine known as the *Phi Epsilon Pi Quarterly* and issued every three months.

The chapters issue monthly papers, which dwell on active and alumni, scholastic and personal doings and which are distributed to all chapters and alumni.

In 1913, the National Council consisting of five officers was organized. This body assumed complete jurisdiction over the Chapters, adopted a revised National Constitution, standardized the Chapter Constitutions and conducted general Conventions for the Fraternity. At the 1917 convention, amendments to the National Constitution were adopted lodging all judicial and legislative powers between Conventions in a Grand Council, consisting of five officers to be elected at each annual convention.

The Chapters were divided into geographical districts, each district presided over by a Province Council, and serving as an auxiliary organ of administration to the Grand Council. Province Conclaves were to be held annually at least one month before the Grand Convention.

The Alumni are organized in local and province associations and have voting power at both Province Conclaves and General Fraternity Conventions. Conventions of the Fraternity have been held annually since its organization mostly in New York and Philadelphia.

The fraternity admits both associate and honorary members.

The badge of the fraternity is an oblong shield with concave sides and the four corners cut on the diagonal. Pearls are set in gold along the concave sides, the center displaying the letters $\Phi \text{ E } \Pi$ in gold on a black enamel background, the letters running from the upper left hand corner diagonally across the field to the lower right hand corner.

The colors of the fraternity are purple and gold.

A silver loving cup is to be awarded to the chapter having the best scholastic, literary and athletic record for the previous year, possession to be for one year, unless the cup is won by the same chapter three years in succession when possession becomes permanent.

Phi Gamma Delta



THIS fraternity was founded in the room of John Templeton McCarty in "Fort Armstrong," a dormitory of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, on the night of April 22, 1848. A constitution was adopted on May 1, 1848, which is now recognized as "Founders' Day." John Templeton McCarty was a student in 1845 and 1846 at Miami University. He entered Jefferson in 1847. The founders were: John Templeton McCarty, '48, James Elliott, Jr., '48, Daniel Webster Crofts, '48, Samuel Beatty Wilson, '48, Ellis Bailey Gregg, '48, and Naaman Fletcher, '49. All were free Masons and law students. Fletcher had been admitted to the bar before entering Jefferson. The first meeting of the organization provided for the establishment of "Foreign Chapters." The patronage of Jefferson College being largely from southern states, it was natural that the establishment of new chapters should be in the south, and of the first sixteen chapters organized prior to the war, eleven were in southern states.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1848.	(A and B) Washington and Jefferson College..	544
1850.	Γ, University at Nashville (1850).....	10
1851.	Δ, Union University, Tenn. (1873).....	83
1851.	E, University of North Carolina (1898).....	81
1852.	Z, Washington College, Tenn. (1852).....	7
1855.	H, Marietta College (1897).....	84
1855.	Θ, University of Alabama.....	205
1856.	I, Centre College (1856).....	5
1856.	K, Baylor University (1886).....	53
1856.	Λ, DePauw University.....	526
1856.	M, Howard College (1861).....	26
1856.	N, Bethel College (1912).....	270
1858.	Ξ, Pennsylvania College.....	328
1858.	O, University of Virginia.....	381
1860.	Π, Allegheny College.....	441
1860.	P, Kentucky University (1862).....	11
1863.	Σ, Western University of Pennsylvania.....	161
	(Revived 1916 at University of Pittsburgh as ΠΣ)	
1864.	T, Hanover College.....	283
1865.	Υ, College of the City of New York (1906)....	284
1865.	Φ, Baker University (1868).....	20
1866.	X, Monmouth College (1871).....	17
1866.	Ψ, Wabash College.....	349
1866.	Ω, Columbia University.....	413
1866.	A Δ, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	363
1866.	B Δ, Roanoke College (1905).....	225
1867.	Γ Δ, Knox College.....	295
1867.	E Δ, Muhlenberg College (1894).....	188
1868.	Z Δ, Washington & Lee University.....	182

*Where a delta is used after a letter it is called a "deuteron."

1868. H Δ, University of Mississippi (1879).....	54
1868. Δ Δ, Northwestern University (1870)	20
1869. Θ Δ, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	424
1869. I Δ, Cumberland University (1878).....	75
1870. Δ Δ, Hampden-Sidney College (1904).....	123
1871. K Δ, University of Georgia (1891).....	72
1871. Z, Indiana University.....	396
1872. Λ Δ, Thiel College (1873).....	18
1873. M Δ, University of Iowa.....	63
1875. N Δ, Yale University.....	525
1876. Ξ Δ, Western Reserve University.....	155
1878. O Δ, Ohio State University.....	363
1879. Φ, University of Maryland (1883).....	15
1880. X, Racine College (1887).....	15
1880. I, Williams College.....	141
1880. B, University of Pennsylvania.....	401
1881. Π Δ, University of Kansas.....	323
1882. Δ, Bucknell University.....	310
1882. P Δ, Wooster College (1913).....	223
1883. Σ Δ, Lafayette College.....	290
1883. T Δ, University of Texas.....	238
1884. Σ, Wittenberg College.....	235
1885. A Φ, University of Michigan.....	308
1885. Λ Δ, Denison University.....	302
1886. Δ Ξ, University of California.....	252
1886. Z Φ, William Jewell College.....	293
1887. B X, Lehigh University.....	223
1887. Θ Ψ, Colgate University	288
1888. Γ Φ, Pennsylvania State College.....	235
1888. K N, Cornell University.....	369

1889. IM, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	231
1890. MΣ, University of Minnesota	258
1890. P X, Richmond College	200
1890. K T, University of Tennessee	228
1891. Π I, Worcester Polytechnic Institute	293
1891. B M, John Hopkins University	215
1892. N E, New York University	266
1893. A X, Amherst College	226
1893. T A, Trinity College	165
1893. X, Union University (N. Y.)	186
1893. M, University of Wisconsin	333
1893. Λ Σ, Stanford University	178
1897. X I, University of Illinois	240
1898. Λ N, University of Nebraska	207
1899. Ω M, University of Maine	370
1899. X M, University of Missouri	198
1900. Σ T, Washington State University	293
1901. Δ N, Dartmouth College	275
1901. Σ N, University of Syracuse	196
1902. Δ I, Purdue University	185
1902. Π P, Brown University	205
1902. X Y, University of Chicago	160
1907. A I, Iowa State College	152
1908. XΣ, Colorado College	177
1911. E O, University of Oregon	97
1912. B K, University of Colorado	81
1916. N Ω, University of Oklahoma	62
1917. N B, Rutgers College	74
1919. Υ Σ, University of the South	25
Active chapters 63; inactive, 24. Membership 18,360.	

The following chapters own houses: Alabama, Allegheny, Amherst, Brown, Bucknell, California, Colgate, Colorado College, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, DePauw, Hanover, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Iowa State, Kansas, Lafayette, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Union, University of the South, Virginia, Wabash, Washington, Washington-Jefferson, William-Jewell, Williams, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Worcester Polytechnic, Yale. Total houses, 48; total valuation \$989,000.

The Jefferson chapter maintained a high standing and enjoyed a prosperous existence until the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges. It gradually declined, and became extinct in 1879. It was revived in 1880 by the absorption of the fraternity of $\Phi \Delta K$. The Beta, established the same year as the Alpha, at Washington College, became consolidated with that chapter when the colleges were united. The first Gamma chapter, located at the University of Nashville, lived but a year, and nearly the entire membership is now deceased. The first Delta at Union University, Tennessee, was killed by the war, but was revived in 1870, and continued to flourish until 1873, when the university was abandoned and the faculty removed to Jackson, Tenn.

Epsilon, at North Carolina, was killed by the war. It was revived in 1887 after the repeal of the anti-fraternity laws but surrendered its charter in 1898. Eta chapter was originally established at the University of Mississippi in

1853, but all record of this chapter, as well as of chapters established at Soule University, Chapel Hill, Texas, previous to the Civil War, has been lost. The chapter letter Eta was given to the chapter at Marietta in 1855. The charter of this chapter was withdrawn in 1897.

The Theta, at the University of Alabama, after the passage of anti-fraternity laws in 1859, ran *sub rosa* until 1863, when it was killed by the war. In 1875 it was revived, but was again killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1878. It is now active. Iota, at Centre, was established by the founder of Theta, and it lived but one year. This letter was given in 1880 to a chapter established at Williams College. This chapter became inactive the next year but was revived in 1913 by the absorption of a local society called A Z A. Kappa, at Baylor University, killed by the war, was revived several years ago, and finally, its charter was withdrawn. Lambda, the next chapter, was established at Greencastle, Ind., and marked a new era in the extension of the fraternity, it being no longer confined to the South.

Mu, at Howard College, Alabama, was killed by the war. The name has been given to the Wisconsin chapter. The Gettysburg and Allegheny chapters had almost their entire membership in either army during the war. Rho, at Kentucky University, was killed by the war. Upsilon, at the College of the City of New York, and Omega, at Columbia, were for a long while the only Eastern chapters.

Phi chapter was at first established at Baker University, Kansas. In 1868 the members became dissatisfied with

the condition of their college and moved in a body to North western University where a chapter of the fraternity called $\Delta \Delta$ was already in existence. The two chapters existed side by side for some time and finally the charter of $\Delta \Delta$ was withdrawn. The Phi chapter finally became extinct. The name, Phi, was then given to the chapter at the University of Maryland, but it met with misfortune, and the chapter is inactive.

The Monmouth, Georgia and Thiel College chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Georgia chapter after a prosperous career ceased to exist. The Yale chapter was first established as a Sheffield society in 1875, and for some years enjoyed great prosperity. The charter was withdrawn by the Grand Chapter. It was afterward revived as a university chapter and so continued until 1909 when it again became a Sheffield society. The second Chi chapter, at Racine College, died with the college. The William Jewell chapter was formerly the Sigma chapter of the fraternity $Z \Phi$, which disbanded, and the $I M$ chapter at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was formed from a local society called $A \Delta X$, organized in 1888.

The chapter at Bethel College surrendered its charter from lack of material. The chapter at Washington and Lee suffered at one time with the college, but with the revival of Southern colleges the fraternity re-established itself there. The charters of the Hampden-Sidney and Roanoke chapters were surrendered because of the decline of fraternity material.

The Syracuse chapter was formed from a local called $A \Gamma \Delta$, the Brown chapter from one called $\Pi \Phi$, the Maine

chapter from a chapter of Q. T. V., the Washington State chapter from a local called Γ Σ, the Colorado College chapter from Χ Σ Γ, the Iowa chapter from "Noit Avrats;" the Oregon chapter from a local called the "Beavers;" and the Colorado University chapter from Β Κ.

Graduate chapters exist in forty of the principal cities.

Graduate associations exist at Independence, Kansas, Wichita, Kansas, Springfield, Illinois, Meadville, Pa., Cambridge, Mass., Boulder, Colorado, Delaware, Ohio, Wooster, Ohio, Ann Arbor, Michigan, La Junta, Colo.; Milwaukee, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Atlantic City, Pawtucket, Germantown, Akron, O., and Canton, O.

A fund of about \$15,000 is used in emergencies for making loans to chapters for house building. A campaign is under way to raise a fund of \$200,000 for a war memorial building.

The New York Club of Phi Gamma Delta situated at 34 West 44th Street, immediately across from the New York Yacht Club, was built in 1908 after plan by the late Washington Hull, a well known architect and member of the society.

The convention called the Ekklesia, meets annually. Section conventions are also held.

Until 1868 Alpha at Jefferson College was the grand chapter, and was the center of government during the recess of the conventions. When the faculty abolished secret fraternities the grand chapter was transferred to New York City. In 1898 the system of government was entirely changed. The fraternity is now governed by the three general officers, president, secretary and treas-

urer, and two others, the five constituting a body called the Archons. Since 1913 the fraternity has employed a field secretary who devotes his entire time to visiting the chapters and to the affairs of the fraternity. At the 1919 convention an appropriation was made for an assistant field secretary.

The McMillan Log Cabin, the first Jefferson College building at Canonsburg, is in the perpetual care of the fraternity and bears a bronze tablet in memory of the founders. In 1909 the graves of all the founders of the fraternity were marked by suitable memorials.

The latest catalogue of the fraternity was published in 1913. Previous to this edition catalogues were issued in 1856, 1862, 1865, 1870, 1878, 1886, 1895, 1898 and 1907.

The song book was first issued in 1886 (Easton, Pa.) by Walter C. Stier. The second song book was published in 1898 and the last book in 1908. A fourth edition is in the process of compilation. A general history of the fraternity in five volumes of 350 octavo pages each has been written by William F. Chamberlin of the Denison chapter. The first volume is now being printed.

The journal of the fraternity was first issued as a monthly in 1879, under the auspices of the Ohio Wesleyan chapter, and was called *The Phi Gamma Delta*. It was a quarto in form. In 1884 it was removed to Greencastle, Ind., and reduced in size to an octavo. Here it remained for two years, when, in 1886, it was removed to New York, and the name was changed to the *Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*. In the spring of 1889 its publication was

placed under the direction of Frederic C. Howe, who was editor for eleven years. From 1901 to 1909 it was published in Indianapolis and from 1909 to 1911 in Louisville by Leon P. Lewis. Its name was changed back to its original style in 1889. It is published eight times a year. The editorial and publication office is now in Vermilion, Ohio, where it is published by George Friebolin.

The badge of the fraternity is a diamond less than an inch in length having a black background and surrounded by a border of gold chain and displaying the letters "Φ Γ Δ," above which is a single star in white enamel, and below the letters "αωγ." The color is royal purple, and the flower is the heliotrope. The flag is pennant-shaped, bearing the Greek letters Φ Γ Δ across the face of the flag upon a white background. In the upper left hand corner is a purple square containing a white star. The pledge button is a five pointed star in white enamel.

The Ekklesia of 1910 adopted a Recognition Pin of diamond shape and black background with a star in the center, the size being five millimeters by three and one-half millimeters. It is worn on the left lapel of the coat. In 1884 individual coats of arms for each chapter were devised by Major Frank Keck. These were used secretly until the publication of the catalogue of 1890.

Among the prominent alumni of Phi Gamma Delta are the following: Vice-President of the United States, Thomas R. Marshall; former Vice-President of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks; Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson; United States Senators, Henry S. Lane, Charles W. Fairbanks, Zebulon B. Vance,

resident Calvin Coolidge -
Buck

Thomas N. Patterson, George B. Wright and Thomas A. Sterling; George W. Guthrie, Ambassador to Japan; William C. Goodloe, Minister to Belgium; Thomas H. Nelson, Minister to Chili and Mexico; Thomas C. Dawson Minister to Santo Domingo, Colombia and Chili; Samuel M. Taylor, Consul at Nottingham, England; E. L. Morey, Consul at Colombo, Ceylon; Alfred D. Jones, Consul at Shanghai; Julius D. Dreher, Consul at Toronto, Canada; Manual V. Domenech, Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico; Charles W. Dabney, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury; O. H. Cheney, former Superintendent of Banks, State of New York; Generals, Jacob Klein, Lew Wallace, Albert G. Jenkins, J. Q. S. Chenoweth, Malvern Hill Barnum, Harry S. Symith, Percy P. Bishop and Wilder S. Metcalf.

Congressmen, John A. Sterling of Illinois and John V. Leshner of Pennsylvania; Former Congressmen, Jeremiah D. Botkin, James T. Maffett, Fred E. Lewis, Milton W. Shreve, Harvey B. Fergusson, Albert S. Burleson, Albert T. Jenkins, John B. Pennington, Eugene M. Wilson, Addison Oliver, James H. Hopkins, Haywood Y. Riddle, Zebulon B. Vance, George F. Kribbs, John P. C. Shanks, Morton C. Hunter, John F. Follett, John M. Martin, Benjamin A. Enloe, Gilbert De Lamatyr, John J. Surley Constantine J. Erdman, Robert J. Tracewell, William McClelland, Samuel W. Gould, Sain Welty, George J. Benner, George G. Wright, J. Stanyarne Wilson.

Governors, Thos. R. Marshall and Henry S. Lane of Indiana, J. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, S. R. Van

Sant of Minnesota, Job A. Cooper of Colorado, Samuel G Cosgrove of Washington, Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina, Horace F. Graham of Vermont. Judges, Seth Shepard, C. J. of Court of Appeals of District of Columbia; Cyrus L. Pershing, John J. Henderson and Dimmer Beeber of Pennsylvania; Andrew A. Adams of Indiana; Matthew M. Neil of Tennessee; Thomas N. McClennan of Alabama; W. S. Tisdale and George G. Wright of Iowa; William Mitchell of Minnesota, James H. McLeary of Montana; W. S. Bonnifield and L. D. Birm of Nevada; Rodney J. Hudson of California; Herman D. Crow of Washington.

Among College Presidents are: James D. Moffat of Washington and Jefferson, Mitchell of the University of Delaware, McVey of North Dakota, Dabney of Cincinnati, McCormick of Pittsburgh, Williams of Allegheny, Andrus of DePauw, Wilder of Illinois Wesleyan, Coulter of Lake Forest and Indiana, Black of Iowa, McDowell of Denver, Johnson of Wyoming, Bovard and Woodrow of Southern California, Tigt of New Mexico, Hulley of Stetson, Dreher of Roanoke, Shields of Bethel, Currell of the University of South Carolina, Hoffman of Ohio Wesleyan and Clark W. Chamberlain, Denison.

Among railroad officials: John W. Thomas, president of N. C. & St. L. R. R.; James W. Wilson, president of W. N. C. R. R.; and Gabriel Morton, president of Mexican R. R.; Elisha Lee, First Vice-President and Federal Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Among divines: Bishop Wm. E. McLaren of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Chicago; Bishops Joseph

C. Hartzell, William F. McDowell, Merriman C. Harris, N. Luccock, and W. F. Oldham of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Reverends John H. Shedd, Arthur Judson Brown, J. Ross Stevenson, and J. Wilbur Chapman of the Presbyterian church.

Among notable men in civic work: Newton T. Baker, Ex-Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, now Secretary of War; George W. Guthrie, first Mayor of Greater Pittsburgh; James G. Berryhill, originator of the Des Moines, Iowa, Commission Plan of City Government; and Frederic C. Howe. Commissioner of immigration at New York City.

John Brashear of Pittsburgh University and Charles P. Steinmetz of Union College.

Among authors: John Clark Ridpath, Maurice Thompson, Edward Eggleston, David Kinley, Frederic C. Howe, Edward A. Ross, James M. Coulter; playwrights Otto A. Hauerbach, Frederic Hatton, Ernest Neal Lyon, Frank Norris, Meredith Nicholson, Avery Hopwood, Lewis E. Theiss, J. Walker McSpadden, J. H. B. Scherer.

Other prominent alumni are: Ernest P. Bicknell, national director American Red Cross; Thomas H. Herndon, president American Cross of Honor; Union N. Bethel, president New York Telephone Co.; N. C. Kingsbury, vice-president American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; William R. Malone, president Postal Life Insurance Co.; O. H. Cheney, president of the Pacific Bank, New York; Harry F. Sinclair, president of the Sinclair Oil Company; John M. Coulter, president of the American Association for the advancement of science; Andrew Fletcher, president of the American Locomotive

Company and Ambrose Morrell, president of the International Nickel Company.

Among the many men who saw service in the recent war were Brigadier Generals Harry A. Smith, Percy P. Bishop, Malvern Hill Barnum and Guy L. Eadie. Chester W. Cuthbert was chief counsel to the Emergency Fleet Corporation and Frank G. Crowell was vice-president of the Hoover Food Commission.

Phi Kappa

(Roman Catholic Students)



PHI KAPPA was organized at Brown University in 1888 to afford social opportunity to the large class of students attending that University who professed the Roman Catholic faith.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1888. A, Brown University.....	335
1912. B, University of Illinois.....	140
1913. Γ, Pennsylvania State College	99
1914. Δ, University of Iowa.....	76
1915. E, University of Kansas.....	87
1918. Z, Purdue University.....	53
1918. H, Mass. Institute of Technology.....	35

Active chapters 7. Inactive 0. Membership 825.

The Beta and Delta chapters were formed from Loyola Clubs, the Gamma chapter from Σ Φ Δ.

The government is of usual form.

The badge is a square shield displaying a monogram of the letters "Φ K" arranged along one diagonal and having a jewelled border.

Among the alumni are: James H. Higgins, Governor of Rhode Island, John J. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Pawtucket, R. I. and Joseph H. Ganier, Mayor of Providence, R. I.

Phi Kappa Psi



THE Phi Kappa Psi fraternity was founded at Jefferson College, February 19, 1852. by Charles P. T. Moore and William H. Letterman. At the time of its foundation there was an epidemic of typhoid fever in the college, and day after day those who were not prostrated by the disease sat at the bedsides of their afflicted friends, ministering to them. The warm friendship formed in such trying times ripened into the fraternal sentiment which led to the foundation of the fraternity.

Judge Moore entered the senior class at Union College in 1853, with a view to founding a chapter there.* Finding it impossible, he afterwards entered the law school at the University of Virginia, and there established the first branch of the fraternity, the Virginia Alpha. To his efforts, and those of Tom Campbell, the fraternity owes its wide extension during its early years. The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters being named on the State system:

1852. Pa. A, Jefferson College.....	495
1853. Va. A, University of Virginia.....	458

*While at Union he became a member of Delta Phi.

1855. Va. B, Washington and Lee University.....	293
1855. Pa. B, Allegheny College.....	535
1855. Pa. Γ, Bucknell University.....	449
1855. Pa. Δ, Washington College (united with Jefferson)	78
1855. Pa. E, Pennsylvania College.....	359
1855. Va. Γ, Hampden-Sidney College (1900).....	173
1857. S. C. A, South Carolina University (1892).....	114
1857. Miss. A, University of Mississippi (1911).....	196
1859. Va. Δ, Bethany College (1882).....	162
1859. Tenn. A, La Grange College (1860).....	28
1859. Pa. Z, Dickinson College.....	423
1860. Pa. H, Franklin and Marshall College.....	321
1860. Tenn. B, Cumberland University (1879).....	75
1860. Miss. B, Mississippi College (1861).....	15
1861. Ohio A, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	514
1864. Ills. A, Northwestern University.....	384
1865. Ind. A, DePauw University.....	520
1865. Ky. A, Transylvania University (1866).....	13
1865. Ills. B, University of Chicago.....	306
1866. Ohio B, Wittenberg College.....	379
1867. Iowa A, University of Iowa.....	319
1868. D. C. A, George Washington University (1899).....	188
1868. Iowa Γ, Cornell College (1871).....	42
1869. N. Y. A, Cornell University.....	423
1869. Pa. Θ, Lafayette College.....	369
1869. Ind. B, Indiana University.....	522
1869. Missouri A, University of Missouri.....	218
1870. Va. E, Randolph-Macon College (1882).....	37
1870. Tenn. Γ, University of Nashville (1875).....	18
1870. Ind. Γ, Wabash College (1901).....	174

1871. <i>Ohio</i> Γ, Wooster University (1892).....	137
1871. <i>Ills.</i> Γ, Monmouth College (1884).....	77
1872. <i>N. Y.</i> Γ, Columbia University.....	311
1875. <i>Wis.</i> A, University of Wisconsin.....	495
1876. <i>Kans.</i> A, University of Kansas.....	387
1876. <i>Mich.</i> A, University of Michigan.....	368
1876. <i>Wis.</i> B, Racine College (1877).....	11
1877. <i>Pa.</i> I, University of Pennsylvania.....	407
1879. <i>Md.</i> A, Johns Hopkins University.....	209
1880. <i>Ohio</i> Δ, Ohio State University.....	312
1881. <i>Cal.</i> A, University of the Pacific (1892).....	75
1881. <i>N. Y.</i> Δ, Hobart College (1892).....	48
1881. <i>Wis.</i> Γ, Beloit College.....	316
1882. <i>Iowa</i> Δ, Simpson College (1889).....	63
1883. <i>N. Y.</i> B, Syracuse University.....	380
1883. <i>Minn.</i> A, Carleton College (1888).....	45
1887. <i>N. Y.</i> E, Colgate University.....	350
1888. <i>Minn.</i> B, University of Minnesota.....	261
1889. <i>Penn.</i> K, Swarthmore College.....	230
1890. <i>W. Va.</i> A, University of West Virginia.....	214
1891. <i>Cal.</i> B, Stanford University.....	258
1893. <i>N. Y.</i> Z, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute (1912).....	130
1895. <i>Neb.</i> A, University of Nebraska.....	256
1895. <i>Mass.</i> A, Amherst College.....	266
1896. <i>N. H.</i> A, Dartmouth College.....	307
1899. <i>Cal</i> Γ, University of California.....	227
1901. <i>Ind.</i> Δ, Purdue University.....	358
1901. <i>Tenn.</i> Δ, Vanderbilt University.....	162
1902. <i>R. I.</i> A, Brown University.....	161
1904. <i>Tex.</i> A, University of Texas.....	176

1904. <i>Ills.</i> Δ, University of Illinois	201
1906. <i>Ohio</i> E, Case School of Applied Science	189
1912. <i>Pa.</i> Λ, Pennsylvania State College	146
1912. <i>Iowa</i> , B, Iowa State College	85
1914. <i>Col.</i> A, University of Colorado	101
1914. <i>Wash.</i> A, University of Washington	84

Active chapters 46, inactive 21. Membership 16,403.

The following chapters own houses: Allegheny, Amherst, Beloit, Bucknell, Case, Chicago, Colgate, Cornell, Dartmouth, De Pauw, Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa University, Iowa State, Kansas, Lafayette, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Purdue, Stanford, Syracuse, Vanderbilt, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wittenberg. Total 34 houses. Total valuation \$674,000

The parent chapter nearly became extinct in 1863, owing to the enlistment of all but one member in the Federal army. It was united with Pennsylvania Delta at Washington, when the two colleges were consolidated. At the outbreak of the Civil War all the Southern chapters became extinct, but several were revived thereafter and are now prosperous. At the outbreak of the war the total membership of the fraternity was only about 600, and of this number 452 enlisted, and of these about 100 were killed. During the war about 200 members were added to the rolls and about half of these were in the service either North or South.

Pennsylvania Beta was the first fraternity established at Allegheny College, and remained *sub rosa*, owing to the op-

position of the faculty, until the fall of 1862. The Bucknell chapter was suspended from 1874 to 1879 by the enforcement of anti-fraternity laws. The Pennsylvania College chapter was the first chapter in the fraternity to own its own house. The Franklin and Marshall chapter was formed from a local society called $\Phi B \Theta$. The Cornell chapter was broken up in 1877 by internal dissensions. It was revived in 1885. The Columbia chapter was inactive for some twenty years. The Missouri chapter died from anti-fraternity action by the faculty, but was revived in 1908. The Mississippi College chapter was established in the spring of 1861. None but the charter members were initiated, and of these all but two were killed in the Civil War, and the chapter was never revived. The charter of the chapter at the University of Mississippi was surrendered in 1911 on account of anti-fraternity legislation in the state.

The Monmouth chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Simpson chapter found it impossible to maintain a chapter up to the standard of the fraternity, and in 1889 surrendered its charter, in accordance with the wishes of the executive council. The Carleton College chapter, after running *sub rosa* for a time, petitioned the faculty for recognition, which was refused, and the chapter was disbanded, nearly all of the members leaving the institution to become members of the chapter at the University of Minnesota.

The chapter at Iowa State College called Iowa Beta, was formed from a local society called the Ozarks in 1913. As Iowa Alpha was organized in 1867 and Iowa Gamma in

1868 it was long supposed that a chapter called Iowa Beta had existed in Iowa and at Iowa State College but no catalogue of the fraternity has ever listed a member and the History of the Fraternity published in 1902 says (at page 205) "There is not to be found anywhere a scrap of evidence that a chapter was ever really established."

The Chicago chapter died in 1884 with the university, but was revived shortly after the new University of Chicago was opened. The chapters at Transylvania, Racine, and Cornell Colleges, were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the chapters at Wooster and Hobart Colleges were withdrawn. The South Carolina chapter surrendered its charter when the institution was changed for political purposes. The members of the chapter at the University of the Pacific moved to Stanford University when the latter institution was opened, and formed a chapter there, permitting the chapter of their origin to become inactive. The charters of the chapters at Hampden-Sidney, Brooklyn Polytechnic, George Washington University and Wabash were withdrawn. The Case chapter was formed from a local called $\Omega \Psi$. The Pennsylvania State chapter from $\Theta \Psi$, and the University of Washington chapter from $\Phi \Phi$.

Alumni associations are located at many of the important cities.

The original system of government was by means of a grand arch council, composed of three delegates from each chapter, one of whom was a graduate. The council met biennially, though for some years the meetings were held once in every three years. One of the college chap-

ters, called the grand chapter, was appointed to act as executive during the recess of the G. A. C. This method became unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that students could not deal with matters of importance with the calmness and judgment required. It also lacked the concentration of power essential to a strong organization. In 1886 a new system was adopted. Its principal features were the continuance of the grand arch council to meet biennially; the establishment of an executive council, composed of five alumni and four undergraduates; the division of the fraternity into districts, each to be presided over by a presiding officer, called an archon; biennial district councils held in alternate years with the grand arch council; a rearrangement of the financial and judicial systems of the fraternity; and the granting to alumni associations of representation in the G. A. C. with the same powers as the delegates from the chapters. The alumni members of the executive council are elected by the grand arch council, the undergraduates by the district councils. By an amendment made in 1888 the number of alumni in the council was reduced to four (who are also the general officers of the fraternity) and the number of undergraduates increased to five. The executive council acts as the governing body of the fraternity between sessions of the grand arch council.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held biennially.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first published at Philadelphia, in 1860; the second edition was issued in 1870, a third in 1880. None of these contained more than mere lists of the names of the members, arranged

by chapters. A new edition was issued in 1894, which contains all of the best features of modern catalogues, and is complete in every respect. In 1902 a pocket edition was issued bringing the membership lists up to date and giving the latest address. A large and complete edition was issued in 1910, giving the names, addresses, and biographies of the members. A pocket edition was issued in 1915 giving an alphabetical and geographical list of the members. A history of the Ohio Alpha chapter was published in 1885, and one of Indiana Gamma in 1904; a third edition was published in 1914. A number of chapters have published small journals for circulation biographies of the members. A history of the Ohio Alpha chapter was published in 1885, and one of Indiana Gamma in 1886, and a history of the fraternity was published in among their alumni.

The periodical of the fraternity was first called the *Phi Kappa Psi Monthly*, and was published during a part of the year 1875 at Baltimore. The convention of 1876 made the journal official, and it was published as the *Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly* at Ashland, Ohio, in 1877, when it suspended from lack of support. In 1879 two members of the chapter in Philadelphia, at their own expense, began the publication of a monthly fraternity paper called the *Shield*. This was quarto in size, and was quite successful. It was reduced to the usual magazine form in its third volume, and soon afterwards suspended, in April, 1882. In 1883 the *Shield* was revived, made the official organ of the fraternity, and placed in the hands of the Ohio Beta chapter, and undergraduate sub-

scription to it made compulsory. It was published by various chapters until 1886, when it was put in charge of one man as editor. This form of management has been maintained since that time. A private quarterly magazine called the *Mystic Friend* is issued to members only.

The original badge of the fraternity was a monogram of the letters "Φ Ψ." This was discarded in 1854, and the present style adopted. The latter is a shield of gold, displaying near its top an eye, on each side of which is a star. Across the center are the letters Φ Κ Ψ, In 1914 the badge without ornamentation was made standard and the undergraduates were required to wear no other while in college. The colors of the fraternity are pink and lavender. The flower is the sweet pea of pink and lavender colors. The pledge-button is gold and black.



Among the prominent alumni are: President Woodrow Wilson; United States Senators: Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, John I. Mitchell of Pennsylvania, George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, Charles J. Hughes, Jr., of Colorado, James E. Watson of Indiana, William S. Kenyon of Iowa, Charles B. Henderson of Nevada.

United States Congressmen: Addison S. McClure, George A. Jenks, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Welty McCullough, Ernest F. Acheson, Lloyd Lowndes, Arthur L. Bates. Simon P. Wolverton, William S. Shallenberger, John I. Mitchell, Frank E. Beltzhoover, Daniel B. Heiner, Seth H. Yocum, Joseph M. Belford, Thomas H. Dale, Laird H. Barber, A. Mitchell Palmer, Philip W. Dugro,

James A. Walker, Boyd Winchester, Henry Page, Edward L. Martin, Dudley G. Wooten, Charles M. Busbee, D. O. Smart, William H. Perry, Hamilton G. Ewart, David E. Finley, George S. Legare, John S. Jones, Samuel R. Peters, John Beatty, Joseph Warren Keifer, Martin L. Smyser, Newton W. Gilbert, Henry T. Bannon, Charles L. Henry, George W. Paris, James E. Watson, William H. Calkins, R. W. Townshend, James R. Williams, Allen C. Durborro, Charles S. Hartman, Herschel M. Hogg, James McKinney, John A. Pickler, James Cooney, Hugh H. Price, James C. Needham, John W. Davis, H. D. Stephens, Clarence B. Miller, C. C. Dill, Edward C. Little, Hunter H. Moss, Frederick C. Hicks, Thomas J. Henderson.

United States Circuit Judges: Frank E. Baker, David D. Shelby and Channon C. Douglass; District Judges Albert A. Anderson, Alfred S. Moore, Edward R. Meek, John H. Burford, Frank D. Hutchings, James S. Young, Hamilton G. Ewart, Milton D. Purdy, Allison H. DeFrance; Harry M. Clabaugh, chief justice of the District of Columbia.

Ambassadors and Ministers: John W. Davis to Great Britain, Edward P. C. Lewis to Portugal, Boyd Winchester to Switzerland, Bayliss W. Hanna to Argentine, Marshal J. Hanger to Barbadoes.

Governors: Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland, George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, James P. Goodrich of Indiana, William C. Sproal of Pennsylvania.

Generals: General Tasker H. Bliss, Brigadier General Clinton B. Sears, General Robert H. Hall, General William T. Campbell, General Charles A. Ballou, General Henry M. Larey, General James A. Walker, Brigadier General William C. Langfitt, Brigadier General William Mitchell, Brigadier General William M. Black, Admiral David W. Taylor.

Chief Justices of Highest State Courts: C. P. T. Moore of Virginia, Wright Smith of Arkansas, J. H. Burford, Oklahoma, Joseph C. Helm of Colorado, John J. Campbell of Colorado.

Bishops: Chaplain C. McCabe, M. E. Church; John M. Walden, M. E. Church; William P. Eveland, Collins Denny, M. E. Church South; David H. Greer, P. E. Church; William X. Ninde, M. E. Church.

Presiding Church Executives: J. B. Remensnyder, president Lutheran General Synod of America; Samuel J. Nichols, moderator Presbyterian Church; Charles A. Dickey, moderator Presbyterian Church; R. F. Coyle, moderator Presbyterian Church; Harvey W. McKnight, president Lutheran General Synod of America.

Lawyers: S. C. T. Dodd, general counsel Standard Oil Co.; Ira C. Belden, general attorney Chicago & Northwestern Ry.; William S. Kenyon, general counsel Illinois Central Ry.; George D. Penniman, general counsel Baltimore & Ohio Ry.; Charles J. Hughes, mining lawyer; James W. McKinley, counsel for the Southern Pacific; James W. McKinley and Joseph P. Blair, counsel for the Southern Pacific; Cyrus Crane, attorney for the A. T. & S. F. Ry.; Frank S. Monnett, attorney general of Ohio.

College Presidents: Edmund Janes James, Illinois; Woodrow Wilson, Princeton; William H. Crawford, Allegheny; Lemuel H. Murlin, Boston; Henry H. Apple, Franklin and Marshall; Edwin A. Schell, Iowa Wesleyan; Joseph E. Stubbs, Nevada; William W. Guth, University of the Pacific and Goucher; Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania; Franklin B. Gault, University of South Dakota; George F. Bovard, University of Southern California; John M. McBryde, University of South Carolina; H. Tucker Graham, Hampden-Sidney College; Henry M. McKnight, Pennsylvania College; William P. Kane, Wabash College; William E. Boggs, University of Georgia; William C. Spangler, University of Kansas; Samuel A. Ort, Wittenberg College; Joshua C. Chilton, Texas State College; Edward L. Parks, Simpson College; John A. Simpson, Baker; James H. Morgan, Dickinson College; William G. Williams, Ohio Wesleyan; William O. Allen, Doane; Edward C. Elliot, Montana.

Authors and newspaper men: Robert Lowrey, the hymnologist; Robert J. Burdette, Henry C. DeMille, Roswell M. Field, Herman Knickerbocker Viele, Nevin O. Winter, William P. Trent, Woodrow Wilson, Walter A. Dyer, Theodore Tilton, Frank Chapin Bray, editor of the *Chautauquan* and the *World Court*; Frank Moore Colby, editor the *Bookman*; James C. Bergstresser, editor the *Insurance World*; Alvin I. Findley, editor the *Iron Age*; George F. James, editor *University Extension Magazine*; George Smart, editor *Iron Age*; Stephen J. Herben, editor *Epworth Herald*; Francis S. Hoyt, editor *Western Christian Advocate*; Edwin House, editor *Western Christian Advo-*

cate; A. J. Rowland, editor *Baptist Review*; George F. Speiker, editor *Lutheran Review*; Charles M. Stewart, editor *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

Miscellaneous: Amos Dolbear, scientist; Col. Dudley Evans, president Wells Fargo Express Co.; Theodore P. Shonts, president New York Interborough Traction Co.

Phi Kappa Sigma



THE fraternity of Phi Kappa Sigma was founded at the University of Pennsylvania on the 19th day of October, 1850, by Samuel Brown Wylie Mitchell, James Bayard Hodge, Alfred Victor du Pont, Charles Hare Hutchinson, John Thorn Stone, Duane Williams and Andrew Adams Ripka. It is the only national fraternity founded at the University of Pennsylvania. The following is the roll of chapters:

1850.	A, University of Pennsylvania	464
1853.	B, Princeton University (1876).....	114
1853.	Γ, Lafayette College (1883).....	151
1854.	Δ, Washington and Jefferson College.....	358
1854.	E, Dickinson College.....	313
1854.	Z, Franklin and Marshall College.....	281
1855.	H, University of Virginia.....	256
1855.	Θ, Centenary College of Louisiana (1861)....	40
1855.	I, Columbia University.....	205
1856.	K, Emory and Henry College (1861).....	46
1856.	Λ, University of North Carolina (1895).....	123
1858.	M, Tulane University of Louisiana.....	144
1859.	N, Cumberland University (1861).....	34
1859.	Ξ, University of Mississippi (1861).....	16

1860.	O, Centre College Ky. (1862).....	16
1865.	Π, Harvard University (1867).....	9
1865.	P, Austin College (1865).....	4
1870.	Σ, Lehigh University (1887).....	51
1872.	T, Randolph-Macon College.....	221
1872.	Υ, Northwestern University.....	281
1873.	Φ, Richmond College.....	181
1873.	X, Racine College (1875).....	18
1876.	Ψ, Long Island Medical College (1878).....	7
1884.	Ω, Haverford College (1890).....	35
1890.	Ψ, Pennsylvania State College.....	250
1892.	P, University of Illinois.....	199
1893.	K, Lake Forest University (1894).....	9
1894.	A A, Washington and Lee University.....	157
1895.	A B, University of Toronto (1897).....	11
1896.	A Γ, West Virginia University.....	186
1898.	A Δ, University of Maine.....	259
1898.	A E, Armour Institute of Technology.....	227
1899.	A Z, University of Maryland.....	149
1901.	A H, College of Charleston (1905).....	16
1901.	A Θ, University of Wisconsin.....	190
1902.	A I, Vanderbilt University.....	168
1903.	A K, University of Alabama.....	119
1903.	A Λ, University of California.....	170
1903.	A M, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	131
1904.	A N, Georgia School of Technology.....	133
1905.	A Ξ, Purdue University.....	129
1905.	A O, University of Michigan.....	165
1906.	A Π, University of Chicago.....	136
1911.	A P, Cornell University.....	142

1915. A Σ, University of Minnesota 106
 1915. A T, Stanford University 54

Active chapters, 29; inactive, 17; membership 6474.

The following chapters own houses: California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dickinson, Georgia Tech., Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Virginia, Washington & Lee. Total houses 15, total valuation \$366,000.

The original constitution of the parent chapter provided for "branch societies" but it was not until two and a half years after the parent chapter was organized that the Beta at Princeton was established. There soon followed four other chapters, all in the state of Pennsylvania. The University of Pennsylvania at that time drew largely from the South, especially in its medical school, and the presence of many Southern members in the Alpha chapter was responsible for the establishment of eight chapters in the South between 1855 and 1860. These chapters were all in a flourishing condition when the outbreak of the Civil war almost instantaneously destroyed over one-half the strength of the fraternity. Of the eight Southern chapters but three were revived: that at the University of Virginia in 1872, at the University of North Carolina in 1877 and at Tulane University in 1893. The charter of the North Carolina chapter was withdrawn in 1895 due partly to the prohibition of the initiation of freshmen and partly to a sudden loss of members in the upper classes. The Alpha at the University of Pennsylvania has always been a strong chapter and holds a high position socially in Philadelphia. In

1888 it established in the University a prize in honor of the founder of the fraternity, Samuel Brown Wylie Mitchell, to be given that member of the sophomore class who attains the highest mark in English literature. This was probably the first scholastic prize offered by a fraternity in any American college. The life of the Beta was threatened from the outset by anti-fraternity laws at Princeton to which it finally succumbed after existing for many years *sub rosa*. The Epsilon at Dickinson was dormant from 1879 to 1894 and was then revived by absorbing a local society A Z Φ, which had existed for several years. The Columbia chapter was inactive from 1870 to 1905. The Harvard chapter was largely composed of graduates of other chapters in attendance at the Harvard Law School and during its brief life initiations were confined to students in that department. The Racine and Haverford chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. All of the recent chapters of the fraternity were admitted only after they had existed for several years as local clubs, the fraternity requiring applicants to have had an organized local existence for at least two years before a petition will be acted upon.

Until 1856 new chapters were created by the action of Alpha chapter alone and until 1869 the direction of the fraternity's affairs was practically in its hands. Until that time conventions of delegates from the different chapters were called by the Alpha and met usually annually, but there was no permanent executive. Since 1869 the government of the fraternity has consisted of a convention of delegates from the different chapters held

annually, which constitutes the supreme governing body. Throughout the year the administrative and executive work is in the hands of an executive board with headquarters in Philadelphia.

The election of honorary members is prohibited.

General catalogues of the fraternity, the volume being known as the "General Register," have been issued in 1872, 1882, 1894, 1900 and 1910, the fraternity's laws now providing for such publication every ten years. The last volume contained 948 pages, consisting of a general history of the fraternity, chapter histories, biographical data of members, bibliography and various information tables, and was profusely illustrated. There is also published every two years a geographical directory of living members. In February, 1891 the publication of the *Phi Kappa Sigma Quarterly* began. The first number was published in New York and all subsequent numbers in Philadelphia until 1901, when it was discontinued and succeeded by the *Phi Kappa Sigma News Letter*, published by the executive board in Philadelphia four times a year and sent to all living members free of cost. In addition to this general fraternity magazine, ten or twelve of the chapters issue regularly chapter periodicals. Various songs and pieces of music have from time to time been published by members of the different chapters and in 1906 an official song book was printed. A new edition was issued in 1912 containing 125 pages.

The badge is a gold Maltese cross with black enameled border, displaying a skull and crossed bones in the center.

- In the upper arm of the cross is a six pointed star and in

the other arms are the letters Phi, Kappa and Sigma. The fraternity's colors are old gold and black. The flag has a black background displaying at the left of the field the skull and crossed bones and in the centre the letters Phi Kappa Sigma in old gold. The coat of arms is a shield displaying symbols of the fraternity on the four quarters, over all the badge, with a crest of the skull and crossed bones and the motto *Stellis aequus durando*. Jeweling of the badge is prohibited, as is also its use except as the official sign of membership to be worn as a pin. The color on the pledge-button is black.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: United States Senators Henry A. du Pont of Delaware and Claude A. Swanson of Virginia and the late Senators McEnery of Louisiana and McComas of Maryland. Among Federal Judges, Olin Wellborn of California, Harry T. Toulmin of Alabama, the late Charles A. Low of the Philippines and the late Andrew C. Bradley and Louis E. McComas of the District of Columbia. Among higher state officials, Governors McEnery of Louisiana, Swanson of Virginia and the late Chief Justice Beatty of California. In the Civil War, Generals Brownlow, Robeson, La Motte, Walker and Geisy of the Federal forces, and Vick, Douglas and Sears of the Confederate forces. In the Regular Army the late General Charles I. Wilson, General George H. Cameron and General Robert N. Getty.

Among the clergy, Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in America; Bishop Perry of Rhode Island, and the late Bishops Gallaher of Louisiana, and Strange of East Caro-

lina. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Bristol of Omaha. At the Bar, Holmes Conrad, former Solicitor General; the late William U. Hensel, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Francis I. Gowen, General Counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad; the late Samuel Dickson and Charles E. Morgan of the Philadelphia Bar. Among educators, President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia, William Draper Lewis, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; William Trickett, Dean of the Dickinson Law School; Howard Edwards, President of Rhode Island State College; Henry J. Waters, President of Kansas State Agricultural College and David P. Barrows, acting President of the University of California.

Other prominent alumni are Charles L. Taylor of the Carnegie Steel Company, Effingham B. Morris, president of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia; Samuel T. Bodine, president. and Randal Morgan, vice-president respectively, of the United Gas Improvement Company; the late George G. Crocker, chairman of the Boston Subway Commission: the late Col. William Jay of New York; the late General Horatio C. King of New York; the late John C. Sims, secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the late Alfred C. Lambdin, editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the late Francis G. du Pont and other members of the well known powder manufacturing family, John Price Jackson, Commissioner of Labor of Pennsylvania; Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania, and Maxfield Parrish, the artist. Among physicians, Dr. Barton C. Hirst, Dr. Joseph S. Neff and the late Dr. Wharton Sinkler of Phila-

delphia, the late Dr. Frank Hartley of New York, Dr. Isaac H. Manning, Dean of the Medical Department of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Stuart McGuire, president of the University College of Medicine of Richmond, Virginia and Dr. Frank Seward Johnson, Dean of the Northwestern University Medical School.

Phi Kappa Tau



THIS fraternity was founded March 17, 1906 by W. H. Shideler, T. A. Borradaile, C. T. Boyd, D. I. Douglas and H. C. Brill, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1906. A, Miami University.....	183
1910. B, Ohio University.....	165
1912. Γ, Ohio State University.....	163
1914. Δ, Centre College of Kentucky.....	63
1915. E, Mount Union College.....	104
1916. Z, University of Illinois.....	109
1918. H, Muhlenberg College.....	28
1919. Θ, Transylvania University.....	22

Active chapters, 8, inactive, 0; membership, 837.

The Illinois and Mount Union chapters own their houses, value \$20,000.

There are alumni associations at Akron, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Philadelphia, Pa., Allentown, Pa., and Dayton, Ohio. The government of the Fraternity is by the convention of delegates from the chapters. During the interim between conventions the authority is vested in the Grand Chapter under the supervision of a Grand Executive Council.

Conventions have been held annually.

The Fraternity publishes a monthly magazine called the *Side Lights*. During the period of the war it was published in the form of a newspaper and sent to all the fraternities men in the service. The badge is an irregular or elongated octagon with a border of sixteen pearls. The center is a black oval bearing the gold letters Φ K T, a gold star and a mounted diamond. The colors are Harvard Red and Old Gold. The flower is the red carnation.

Phi Mu Delta



PHI Mu Delta was founded in June, 1899 at Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., existing under the name of Commons Club until 1918. At the national convention, March 4th, 1918, the majority of the chapters finding themselves out of sympathy with the previous policy of the national organization, adopted the name Phi Mu Delta and established a definite centralized organization.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1918. N A, Connecticut State College	135
1918. N B, New Hampshire State College	107
1918. N Γ, University of Vermont	173
1918. M A, Union College (1918)	42

Active chapters 3; inactive 1; membership 457.

The Union chapter became inactive during the recent war.

A national convention is held every year during the first part of March. Each chapter sends two undergraduate delegates and one alumni delegate. The work of the fraternity during the year is carried on by the executive committee which is made up of the alumni and active presidents, vice-president, two secretaries, treasurer, master of ceremonies and editor of the national publica-

tions. The vice-president is an important officer having direct charge of the relations with alumni.

The fraternity publishes a monthly paper known as the *Phi Mu Delta Triangle*, which at present is being published in Hartford, Conn. In conjunction with the paper the fraternity also publishes a magazine twice a year, in December and June.

The badge of the fraternity is shaped like the Greek letter Delta, black with gold margins upon which are displayed the letters Φ M Δ in gold, one letter in each angle of the badge; and in the center a jewel in triangular setting. The colors of the fraternity are black, white and gold and the fraternity flower is the jonquill.

Phi Sigma Delta

(Jewish Students)



THIS fraternity was founded November 10, 1910 at Columbia University by Alfred Iaason assisted by seven other students.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1910. A, Columbia University.....	65
1911. B, Cornell University.....	26
1913. Γ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	49
1913. Δ, New York University.....	60
1914. E, Union University (N. Y.).....	43
1916. Z, University of Pennsylvania.....	21
1916. H, University of Michigan.....	31

Active chapters 7. Inactive 0. Membership 295.

The New York University chapter awards an annual prize to the junior student at the New York University School of Commerce who excels in scholarship and general influence. The Columbia chapter awards two medals each year for scholarship.

The government is through a general annual convention with control by a Central Council between its sessions. All the conventions have been held in New York City.

There is a periodical published called the *Phi Sigma Delta Quarterly*, also the *Bulletin* published at irregular intervals. There is printed an annual directory list of members.

A cup is annually awarded to the chapter making the best record in scholarship and collegiate activity.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "Φ Σ Δ" obliquely joined. The colors are purple and white.

Phi Sigma Kappa



THIS fraternity was founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, March 15th, 1873, by Jabez W. Clay, Joseph F. Barrett, Henry Hague, Xenos Y. Clark, Frederick G. Campbell and William P. Brooks of the class of 1875. It was at first known as the "Three T's." In 1878 the present name was adopted. Its chapters are as follows:

1873.	A, Massachusetts Agricultural College	401
1888.	B, Union University	294
1889,	Γ, Cornell University	302
1891.	Δ, West Virginia University	283
1893.	E, Yale University	303
1896,	Z, College of the City of New York	129
1897,	H, University of Maryland	211
1897,	Θ, Columbia University	229
1899,	I, Stevens Institute of Technology	147
1899,	K, Pennsylvania State College	215
1899,	Λ, George Washington University	238
1900,	M, University of Pennsylvania	260
1901,	N, Lehigh University	113
1902,	Ξ, Saint Lawrence University	149
1902,	O, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	142
1903,	Π, Franklin and Marshall College	150
1903,	P, Queen's University (Ontario) (1914)	68

1903,	Σ, St. John's College (Maryland)	143
1905,	T, Dartmouth College	192
1906,	Υ, Brown University	96
1906,	Φ, Swarthmore College	139
1906,	X, Williams College	139
1907,	Ψ, University of Virginia	89
1909,	Ω, University of California	166
1910,	A Δ, University of Illinois	143
1910,	B Δ, University of Minnesota	112
1911,	Γ Δ, Iowa State College	89
1915,	Δ Δ, University of Michigan	106
1915,	E Δ, Worcester Polytechnic Institute	145
1917,	Z Δ, University of Wisconsin	62
1917,	H Δ, University of Nevada	60

Active chapters, 30; inactive, 1; membership, 5,315.

The following chapters own their houses: California, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Franklin and Marshall, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts Agricultural, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Stevens, Williams, Wisconsin, Worcester Poly. and Yale. Total houses 16; total valuation \$349,000.

The Alpha chapter was known as the Pi chapter from 1878 to 1891. Beta was established as the "Alden March" chapter, the name being taken from that of the founder of the Albany Medical College, and was chartered to initiate only from the Medical Department of Union University; in 1891 the chapter was styled the Beta and was given power to initiate from all departments of the University. Epsilon, chartered as a University chapter at Yale, was

reorganized in 1904 wholly in the Sheffield Scientific School. A number of the other chapters were formed from locals.

In 1894, the constitution was so revised that the parts relating to the government by the Grand chapter were made non-secret, and have since been published; further revision was made in 1902. The Grand chapter is composed of graduates and former students whose class has been graduated, and meets bi-ennially in general convention. Chapters are allowed delegates, one to every ten active members. The executive power is vested in a Council of six members elected from the Grand chapter, while the Supreme Court of six members is elected from ex-grand officers; both bodies are chosen by the general convention. Charters for chapters and clubs are granted by the Supreme Court on the recommendation of the Council and ratification by the Convention. Chapters have power to initiate former students at the institution wherein they are located, with the concurrence of the Supreme Court, on the recommendation of the Council. They have power also to initiate honorary members with the concurrence of the Supreme Court on the recommendation of the Council and the ratification of a General Convention. The Supreme Court has final jurisdiction on all matters of discipline and otherwise, referred to it by the Council. Amendments to the constitution adopted by a general convention, must be ratified by three-fourths of the chapters and the clubs; the latter are formed from the membership of the Grand chapter.

The insignia of the fraternity are an onyx ring, upon which are engraved three arbitrary characters, resembling T's and a monogram badge of the letters "Φ Σ Κ". The pledge button consists of a round badge of magenta enamel surmounted by the three T's. The colors are silver and magenta red.



The Signet is the name of an octavo quarterly issued to the members by the Council and without advertisements. Three issues are regular numbers and the fourth is a locality directory. General catalogues were published in 1891 and 1902. A song-book is in preparation.

Among the alumni are: the late Joseph F. Barrett, officer of fertilizer corporations; Arthur A. Brigham, Ph.D., agriculturist; William P. Brooks, Ph.D., former acting president of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Japan and recipient of decoration by the Mikado; Albert F. Burgess, M.Sc., entomologist; Frederick G. Campbell, sheep raiser of international repute; John A. Cutter, M.D., specialist in chronic diseases; the late Reverend Henry Hague, dean of the central convocation of Massachusetts; Josiah N. Hall, M.D., climatologist and internist; Edwin H. Higgins, congressman from Connecticut; Charles S. Howe, president of the Case School of Applied Science; Archie H. Kirkland, M.Sc., entomologist; Charles P. Lounsbury, government entomologist, Cape Town, South Africa; Melville Davison Post, author; George E. Stone, botanist and Robert F. Wagner, of the Senate of the State of New York, Professor Henry Seidel Canby.

Pi Kappa Alpha



THE Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity was founded on March 1, 1868, at the University of Virginia, by Frederick Southgate Taylor of Norfolk. Closely associated with him in the conception of its plan and in its organization were, Littleton Walter Tazewell, Julian Edward Wood, James Benjamin Sclater and Robertson Howard. These men had been devoted friends while students at the Virginia Military Institute and coming together again at the University crystallized their attachment into an enduring bond.

Pi Kappa Alpha was not organized as a sectional fraternity but became so by constitutional provision in 1889, and remained exclusively southern until the New Orleans Convention in 1909.

Like many other fraternities, Pi Kappa Alpha experienced a hard and discouraging struggle for existence during its early career, on account of the disorganization of Southern colleges due to the Civil War. With improved conditions in the South, the fraternity began a steady growth, which has resulted, not only in the establishing of chapters where deemed advisable in the South, but to expansion to the North and West.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1868.	A, University of Virginia.....	297
1869.	B, Davidson College.....	155
1871.	Γ, College of William and Mary.....	148
1871.	Δ, Birmingham—Southern University.....	100
1873.	E, Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1880).....	64
1874.	Z, University of Tennessee.....	215
1878.	H, Tulane University.....	92
1878.	Θ, Southwestern Presbyterian University.....	185
1885.	I, Hampden-Sidney College.....	157
1887.	K, Transylvania University.....	122
1889.	Λ, South Carolina Military Academy (1890)...	13
1890.	M, Presbyterian College of S. C. (1909).....	73
1891.	N, Wofford College (1906).....	83
1891.	Ξ, University of South Carolina (1897).....	28
1891.	O, Richmond College.....	100
1892.	Π, Washington and Lee University.....	143
1892.	P, Cumberland University (1908).....	163
1893.	Σ, Vanderbilt University (1906).....	54
1895.	T, University of North Carolina.....	110
1895.	Υ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	232
1896.	Φ, Roanoke College (1909).....	61
1898.	X, University of the South (1910).....	57
1900.	Ψ, North Georgia Agricultural College.....	167
1901.	Ω, Kentucky University.....	145
1901.	A A, Trinity College (N. C.).....	99
1902.	A B, Centenary College (1905).....	17
1903.	A Γ, Louisiana State University.....	103
1904.	A Δ, Georgia School of Technology.....	144
1904.	A E, N. C. Agricultural & Mechanical College ..	90

1904. A Z, University of Arkansas	117
1904. A H, University of Florida	160
1904. A Θ, University of West Virginia (1909)	44
1905. A I, Millsaps College	133
1905. A K, Missouri School of Mines	106
1906. A Λ, Georgetown College	67
1908. A M, University of Georgia (1915)	76
1909. A N, University of Missouri	139
1910. A Ξ, University of Cincinnati	100
1910. A O, Southwestern University	85
1911. A Π, Howard College	77
1912. A P, Ohio State University	137
1912. A Σ, University of California	119
1912. A T, University of Utah	122
1912. A A, New York University	128
1913. A Φ, Iowa State College	98
1913. A X, Syracuse University	131
1913. A Ψ, Rutgers College	89
1913. A Ω, Kansas State Agricultural College	92
1913. B A, Pennsylvania State College	114
1914. B B, University of Washington	94
1915. B Γ, University of Kansas	111
1915. B Δ, University of New Mexico	84
1915. B E, Western Reserve University	64
1916. B Z, Southern Methodist University	47
1917. B H, University of Illinois	65
1917. B Θ, Cornell University	89
1917. B I, Beloit College	46

Active chapters, 45; inactive, 12; membership, 6151.

The following chapters own houses: Alabama Poly., Cincinnati, Cornell, Hampden-Sidney, Howard, Iowa State, Louisiana State, North Carolina, Ohio State, Rutgers, Tennessee, Transylvania and Virginia. Total houses 13; total valuation \$164,000.

The adoption of hostile faculty regulations was responsible for the death of Mu and Nu chapters and Epsilon, Lambda and Xi were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of Rho, Phi, Alpha Theta and Alpha Mu were withdrawn. Sigma and Alpha Beta became extinct, both from the failure of their members to return to college.

The following chapters have been inactive at times: Davidson from 1870 to 1894 on account of anti-fraternity laws, William and Mary from 1878 to 1894, Birmingham-Southern from 1873 to 1905, Tennessee from 1887 to 1892. Tulane from 1884 to 1903, Kentucky from 1889 to 1900, Richmond from 1893 to 1901 and Washington and Lee from 1898 to 1901.

The fraternity is governed between Conventions by a Supreme Council of officers of the fraternity. For administrative purposes the fraternity is divided into ten districts, each district embracing about seven active and alumni chapters and presided over by a District Princeps. To further facilitate the workings of its organization and to promote its general welfare, the plan was adopted in 1917, of having a resident alumnus secretary in every town or community, in which there was either, an active chapter, an alumnus chapter or five or more alumni members.

The establishment of chapters is by the unanimous vote of the Supreme Council upon the recommendation of the

chapters in the district in which it is to be located and of the District Princesps.

The fraternity also maintains a chapter house fund which is used in assisting its chapters to purchase and build chapter houses.

In 1891 Robert A. Smythe, of Lambda Chapter undertook on his own responsibility the publication of a bi-monthly known as the *Pi Kappa Alpha Journal*, which appeared throughout one year. In 1892 the Grand Council of the fraternity started *The Shield and Diamond*, which has been regularly published ever since. It appears five times a year. In 1898, the publication of a secret journal called *The Dagger and Key*, containing the minutes of the conventions and the reports of officers, was begun and has been maintained without interruption. In 1891 Robert A. Smythe compiled a catalogue of the fraternity and in 1916 John Graham Sale published *The Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity Register*, a book of 900 pages, containing complete and exhaustive lists of members, arranged according to chapters, alphabetically and geographically, together with a history of the fraternity. In 1906 Lloyd R. Byrne published a *Manual of Pi Kappa Alpha*, interesting and quite complete, but badly manufactured. A song book is in preparation.

The design of the badge is a shield of white surmounted by a diamond in black. Upon the diamond are the three capitals "Π K A" in gold. In the four corners of the shield are the small Greek letters "ϕ ϕ k a." The colors of the fraternity are garnet and old gold and the flower the lily-of-the-valley. Friday before the National Mothers'



Day is celebrated by the fraternity as mothers' day, with appropriate ceremonies by each chapter. The pledge-button is white.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Oscar W. Underwood, U. S. Senator from Alabama, James Austin Cabell, author, Franklin McNeil, Chairman of the Corporation Commission of North Carolina, United States Judge John A. Marshall of Utah, Judge James M. Ambler of Baltimore, Maryland, Goodrich Hatton, General Counsel for the Seaboard Air Line, William Alexander, former Secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Judge Robert O. Purdy of South Carolina, George Rust B. Michie and Robert Morton Hughes, writers on legal topics. Robert H. Downman of New Orleans, President Louisiana Cypress Association, Theron Hall Rice, Jr., Minister and Professor in Union Theological Seminary, Walter L. Fleming, professor and author, William Patton Kent, of Virginia, formerly Consul to Germany; Henry Dickson Bruns, eye specialist and writer; Very Rev. Robert K. Massie, Dean Christ Church Cathedral; Dan L. Carmichael, Chicago; James Robert Howerton, Joseph Thomson McAllister, James Gray McAllister, Robert M. Bird, Thomas Campbell Darst, Episcopal Bishop; William Henry Stevenson, Professor and Author; Henry Rutherford Houston, Former speaker Virginia House of Delegates.

Πι Kappa Φι



Πι Kappa Phi was founded at the College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C., December 10, 1904 by Andrew A. Kroeg, Jr., Simon Fogarty, Jr., and Lawrence Harry Mixon.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. S. C. A, College of Charleston.....	63
1907. S. C. B, Presby. Coll. of South Carolina (1912)..	40
1908. Cal. Γ, University of California.....	108
1908. S. C. Δ, Furman University (1912).....	36
1910. N. C. E, Davidson College (1918).....	51
1910. S. C. Σ, University of South Carolina (1913)....	32
1911. S. C. Z, Wofford College.....	54
1912. Ga. H, Emory University.....	61
1913. Ohio Θ, Cincinnati Cons. of Music (1915).....	26
1913. Ga. I, Georgia School of Technology.....	60
1914. N. C. K, University of North Carolina.....	38
1915. Ga. Λ, University of Georgia.....	42
1915. N. C. M, Trinity College.....	29
1915. Neb. N, University of Nebraska.....	53
1916. Va. Ξ, Roanoke College.....	29
1917. Ala. O, University of Alabama.....	31
1918. Georgia, Π, Olgethorpe University.....	23

Active chapters 12; inactive 5; membership 776.

The government of the fraternity is through a bi-ennial convention with a recess administration by a Supreme Council of five officers. The last Convention was held at Savannah, Ga.

S. C. Alpha chapter was inactive from 1911 to 1915, but with the renewing of their charter in 1915 became one of the enthusiastic chapters of the fraternity.

S. C. Beta and S. C. Delta chapters were revoked in 1912 owing to the rulings of the trustees of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina and Furman University forbidding fraternities in these institutions.

S. C. Sigma flourished for three years openly at the University of South Carolina, but, owing to state anti-fraternity laws, was forced to surrender charter in 1913.

S. C. Zeta was inactive from 1913 to 1916, due to anti-fraternity rulings of the trustees of Wofford College. The ban being removed in 1916 permitted the rejuvenating of this chapter.

N. C. Epsilon's chapter was revoked in 1918 due to unfavorable conditions.

The fraternity journal was published under the title of the *Pi Kappa Phi Journal* in 1909, 1910 and 1911. In 1911 the name was changed to *The Star and Lamp*.

Phi Lambda Phi



THIS fraternity was founded at Yale University, March 21, 1895, by Henry Mark Fisher, Louis Samter Levy and Frederick Manfred Werner.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1895.	I, Yale University	72
1896.	A, Columbia University	170
1896.	B, College of the City of N. Y. (1902)	32
1896.	Γ, New York University	164
1896.	Δ, Cornell University	153
1896.	Δ E, Harvard University (1901)	74
• 1897.	N, Massachusetts Institute of Tech. (1900)	47
1897.	O, Chicago University	58
1897.	Φ, Union College (1900)	42
1912.	Z, University of Pennsylvania	118
1913.	E, University of Michigan	29
1914.	Γ Σ, University of Pittsburgh	112
1915.	Λ, Lehigh University	65
1916.	Θ, Stevens Institute of Technology	41

Active chapters 10; inactive 4; membership 1177.

The government of the fraternity is through a convention with a recess administration by a national executive Council, composed of one representative from each chapter, and as many alumni representatives as there are chapter representatives, these being elected at large by the Alumni Associations. National officers are members (graduate) of the National Executive Council and are elected by that body. Conventions are held annually usually in New York.

Purpose of the founders in creating the organization, as expressed in the Founder's Bulletin:—"We, students pursuing courses at American colleges, appreciating the need of a fraternity which shall eliminate all prejudice and sectarianism, and desirous of affiliating ourselves in spirit, in feeling and in action, do hereby associate ourselves in this Pi Lambda Phi fraternity."

The official publications are: *The Frater* and Official Directory. The open motto is: "Nostros amemus." The colors are: "Purple and gold. The flower is the woodbine. The popular name of fraternity is "Pilam."

Prominent members: Louis K. Anspacher, author and playwright; Dr. Alfred M. Hellman, noted physician; Major John F. W. Meagher, noted surgeon; Arthur Garfield Hays, international lawyer.

Ψ Upsilon



THE Psi Upsilon fraternity was founded in November, 1833, at Union College by, Samuel Goodale, '36; Sterling G. Hadley, '36; Edward Martindale, '36; George W. Tuttle, '36; Robert Barnard, '37; Charles W. Harvey, '37, and Merwin H. Stewart, '37. The society grew out of an association formed among its members for election purposes. The letters "Ψ Γ" were first chosen, and a suitable motto was subsequently framed for them.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1833.	Θ, Union University	627
1837.	Δ, New York University.	620
1839.	B, Yale University.....	2,702
1840.	Σ, Brown University.....	537
1841.	Γ, Amherst College.....	870
1842.	Z, Dartmouth College.....	962
1842.	Λ, Columbia University.....	742
1843.	K, Bowdoin College.....	695
1843.	Ψ, Hamilton College.....	429
1843.	Ξ, Wesleyan University.....	852

1850.	A, Harvard University (1872).....	184
1858.	Υ, University of Rochester.....	468
1860.	I, Kenyon College.....	272
1865.	Φ, University of Michigan.....	599
1869.	Ω, University of Chicago.....	301
1875.	Π, Syracuse University.....	443
1876.	X, Cornell University.....	475
1880.	B B, Trinity College.....	476
1884.	H, Lehigh University.....	299
1891.	T, University of Pennsylvania.....	273
1891.	M, University of Minnesota.....	307
1896.	P, University of Wisconsin.....	340
1902.	E, University of California.....	198
1910.	O, University of Illinois.....	334
1913.	Δ Δ, Williams College.....	88
1916.	Θ Θ, University of Washington.....	47

Active chapters, 25; inactive, 1; membership, 14,140.

The following chapters own houses: Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Lehigh, Michigan, Minnesota, New York University, Pennsylvania, Rochester, Syracuse, Trinity, Union, Washington, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale. Total houses 23; total valuation \$667,000.

The name "Theta" was chosen for the Union chapter after the chapter at the New York University was formed. The Union chapter was probably the first one at that college to take members from all four undergraduate classes. Theretofore it had been the custom to confine the membership in the fraternities to upper classmen.

The Beta was founded by William E. Robinson, of the class of '41, who was initiated while on a visit to Union College during his sophomore year. He chose the charter members from among the students in the class above him, and kept his connection with the chapter a secret until elections were extended to members of his own class. The Yale chapter has always been prominent in the fraternity, and the first catalogue and first song book were published under its auspices. The Bowdoin chapter was formed from a local society called "Ω Φ," organized a year previous. The Hamilton chapter was formed from members of a larger organization called the "I T." The Wesleyan chapter was formed from the K Δ Φ, a local society which had originated in 1840, and accepted a charter from the K Σ Θ, a sophomore society at Yale, about a year and a half later. The Harvard chapter was formed as an upper class society, but suspended in 1857, at a time when the conflict between the local clubs at Harvard and the fraternity chapters culminated in a resolution of many of the students not to enter a fraternity. It was revived in 1870, but soon became inactive, owing to its unsatisfactory relations with the local organizations. The Rochester chapter was formed from a local society called the "Innominata," established in 1854; a history of the chapter was published in 1883.

The Chicago chapter became extinct with the university in 1886. In 1890 the corporate name of the inactive university was formally changed to permit of the use of the old name by the new "University of Chicago," and in 1897 the chapter was revived at the new

institution by the absorption of a local society called the "Ω" club. The Syracuse chapter was formed from a local society called "Υ Κ," which had originated at Genesee College in 1863 as a rival of the Mystical Seven. The Trinity chapter was formerly a local society called "B B," whose name it bears. The Lehigh chapter was organized by two of the professors from a local society Φ Θ Ψ. The Minnesota chapter was formerly a local society called Θ Φ, the Wisconsin chapter was organized from a local society called P K Υ, and the Williams chapter from a local Δ Δ.

Associations of alumni have been formed at a number of the large cities. There is also a club in New York City,

The first convention of the fraternity was held in 1840, at New Haven. In 1869 an executive council of five members, residing in New York and vicinity, became the administrative head of the fraternity. The number of members in this Council has since been increased to ten.

Conventions have been held yearly.

Editions of the catalogue of the fraternity were issued in 1842, 1844, 1847, 1849, 1852, 1855, 1864, 1870, 1879, 1888, 1902 and 1917. The edition of 1879 was mentioned in the introduction as having made a great advance in the art of cataloguing. The edition of 1888 improved upon the high standard set by its predecessor. The society of Beta Beta issued a catalogue in 1874. Song books of the fraternity have been issued in 1849, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1866, 1870, 1876, 1878, 1881, 1891 and 1909. A history of the Upsilon chapter, by George A. Coe, was published in 1883, and a bibliography, by Professor Fiske, of Cornell, was issued in

1882, *The Epitome*, published in 1884, by Albert P. Jacobs, a member of the Phi chapter, contains a full and interesting account of the history, organization, government, membership, social life and property of the fraternity down to that date. *The Diamond*, a journal of the fraternity, was first issued in January, 1878, in four-page newspaper style, and as a monthly, at Ithaca, N. Y., by private enterprise. In December of the same year it was surrendered to the executive council, who issued but one number in March, 1880. In March, 1881, it was revived by a member of the Union chapter, and in November, 1883, a brown cover was added. In November it was removed to New York City, and changed to the more usual magazine form. It then became a quarterly, edited by a committee of members. After a career of nearly three years it suspended publication with the first number of Volume VI (May, 1887), and its publication has not been resumed. In 1895 an unofficial journal, called the *Psi Upsilon Review*, was issued by an alumnus of the Michigan chapter. It was discontinued after the issue of six numbers, in June, 1896.

The badge of the fraternity is a lozenge, displaying across its shorter diagonal the emblem of the clasped hands, with the "Ψ" above and the "Υ" below. A



monogram of the letters is sometimes worn as a graduate symbol. The colors are garnet and gold. The colors of the pledge-button are gold and red.

Among the prominent members of this fraternity are the following: The Presidents, Arthur and Taft, U. S. Senators, Samuel G. Arnold, Charles H. Bell, Cornelius

Cole, Chauncey M. Depew, Alfred B. Kittredge, Frank G. Newlands, Orris S. Ferry, William P. Frye, Joseph R. Hawley, Anthony Higgins, George B. Wetmore, and James W. Patterson.

Congressmen, William T. S. Barry, Lyman K. Bass, John R. Buck, Cornelius Cole, John Dalzell, Benjamin T. Eames, Constantine C. Esty, Orris S. Ferry, Walbridge A. Field, William P. Frye, Charles N. Fowler, Daniel L. D. Granger, Galusha A. Grow, Joseph R. Hawley, Waldo Hutchins, George B. Loring, Theodore Lyman, George W. Patterson, John U. Pettit, William Walter Phelps, Clarkson N. Potter, Alexander H. Rice, William W. Rice, William E. Robinson, Julius H. Seelye, James S. Havens, Charles Q. Tirrell, Francis B. Harrison, Amos L. Allen, and Eli Thayer.

Franklin Mac Veagh, secretary of the Treasury, Henry L. Stimson, secretary of War; George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture; Edgar M. Marble, Commissioner of Patents; Amos T. Akerman, Attorney General; William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. W. H. Fitzhugh Lee.

United States Ministers, James B. Angell, Turkey; Arthur S. Hardy, Spain; Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela; G. H. Hollister, Hayti; William W. Phelps, Austria; Eugene Schuyler and Eben Alexander, Greece, and Andrew D. White,* Germany; Gifford Pinchot of the Conservation Association and his successor Herbert S. Graves.

Governors, Charles B. Andrews, Simeon E. Baldwin and Henry Roberts, Connecticut; Charles H. Bell, New

*Also a member of X ♦.

Hampshire; Daniel H. Chamberlain, South Carolina; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Charles W. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Pendleton Murrah, Texas; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.,* New York; Benjamin F. Prescott, New Hampshire, and Alexander H. Rice, Massachusetts.

Thomas Durfee, Chief Justice of Rhode Island; Charles Doe, of New Hampshire; Walbridge A. Field of Massachusetts; Charles P. Wisewell of Maine, and Simeon E. Baldwin and Charles B. Andrews of Connecticut; U. S. Judges Hugh L. Bond, R. R. Nelson, Addison Brown, Le Baron B. Colt, William H. Taft, Asa W. Tenney, William K. Townsend, Elmer B. Adams, Augustus J. Ricks, Walter H. Sanborn, Robert W. Archibald, Joseph Buffington, Loyal E. Knappen and Henry C. McDowell; Francis N. Bangs, Isaac Dayton, George Bliss, Austin Abbott, Frederic R. Coudert, John B. Stanchfield and Daniel G. Rollins, of New York.

Bishops Beckwith, Littlejohn, Whitaker, Niles, J. A. Paddock, B. H. Paddock, R. L. Paddock, Spalding, Scarborough, Brown, Perry, Seymour, Knickerbocker, Leonard, Nichols, Talbot, Nicholson, Mott-Williams, Davies, Lines, Mackay-Smith, Brewster, Elmsted, Van Buren, Partridge, and Darlington, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Other eminent clergymen, the late Theodore T. Munger† of New Haven, Morton Dexter, Maltbie D. Babcock, L. Mason Clarke, Morgan Dix, Robert S. Mac Arthur and Charles H. Parkhurst. Presidents, White of Cornell; Seeyle, of Amherst; Angell, of Michigan; Aiken, of Union; Reed of Dickinson; Bugbee of Allegheny;

*Also a member of B Θ II.

†Also a member of Beta Theta Pi.

Butler, of Columbia; Adams of Cornell and Wisconsin and Herbert Welch of Ohio Wesleyan.

Men eminent in other walks of life are: Charles Dudley Warner, William Allen Butler, Edmund C. Stedman, Horacio Alger, Jr., Albion W. Tourgee, John Kendrick Bangs, Eugene Schuyler, William G. Sumner, the late Henry Stevens, of London; John G. Holland, E. P. Whipple, Orange Judd, of New York; Wm. Ordway Partridge, the sculptor; Richard Hovey, the poet; John Crosby Brown, banker; Poultney Bigelow, Timothy L. Woodruff, Dean C. Worcester, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, Price Collier; Professors, John Ordranax of Columbia; William L. Phelps of Yale; Caleb T. Winchester of Wesleyan; Frederick P. Keppel, Columbia, James M. Pierce and Alexander Agassiz of Harvard.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon



THIS fraternity was founded March 9, 1856, at the University of Alabama. The founder was Noble Leslie De Votie, '56, assisted by Nathan Elams Cockrell, '56; Samuel Marion Dennis, '57; Wade Foster, '56; John Webb Kerr, '56; John Barratt Rudolph, '56; Abner Edwin Patton, '57, and Thomas Chappell Cook, '57.

Twenty-two men were initiated in the parent chapter before the commencement of the war, and of this number nineteen enlisted in the Confederate army. The fraternity was founded with the idea of extension to other colleges, and this work was vigorously carried on until the outbreak of the Civil War, which caused the majority of the Southern colleges to suspend operations.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1856. <i>Ala. M</i> , University of Alabama.....	292
1857. <i>Tenn. N</i> , University of Nashville (1876).....	37
1857. <i>N. C. E</i> , University of North Carolina.....	285
1857. <i>Va. O</i> , University of Virginia.....	342
1857. <i>Ga. II</i> , Georgia Military Institute (1865).....	40
1857. <i>Tenn. A</i> , Union University.....	48

1891. <i>Col. Z</i> , University of Denver.....	255
1892. <i>Ind. A</i> , Franklin College.....	230
1892. <i>Cal. A</i> , Stanford University.....	223
1892. <i>Pa. A Z</i> , Pennsylvania State College.....	265
1892. <i>Mo. B</i> , Washington University, Mo.....	210
1892. <i>Mass. B Y</i> , Boston University.....	350
1892. <i>Ohio Θ</i> , Ohio State University.....	291
1892. <i>Conn. A</i> , Trinity College (Connecticut) (1899).....	33
1892. <i>Mass. I T</i> , Massachusetts Inst. of Technology.....	280
1893. <i>Mass. Γ</i> , Harvard University.....	424
1893. <i>Ind. B</i> , Purdue University.....	290
1893. <i>Neb. A Π</i> , University of Nebraska.....	320
1893. <i>Pa. Z</i> , Bucknell University.....	202
1894. <i>Mass. Δ</i> , Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	310
1894. <i>Ark. A Υ</i> , University of Arkansas.....	265
1894. <i>Ill. Ψ Ω</i> , Northwestern University.....	270
1894. <i>Cal. B</i> , University of California.....	190
1895. <i>N. Y. Σ Φ</i> , St. Stephen's College.....	170
1895. <i>N. Y. M</i> , Columbia University.....	235
1897. <i>La. T Υ</i> , Tulane University.....	199
1899. <i>Ill. B</i> , University of Illinois.....	270
1900. <i>Ky. E</i> , University of Kentucky.....	222
1901. <i>Pa. Θ</i> , University of Pennsylvania.....	268
1901. <i>Me. A</i> , University of Maine.....	270
1902. <i>Minn. A</i> , University of Minnesota.....	185
1903. <i>Col. Λ</i> , Colorado School of Mines.....	168
1903. <i>Wis. A</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	268
1903. <i>Kans. A</i> , University of Kansas.....	235
1903. <i>Ill. Θ</i> , University of Chicago.....	190
1905. <i>Iowa B</i> , University of Iowa.....	162

1905. <i>Ohio P</i> , Case School of Applied Science.....	181
1905. <i>Iowa Γ</i> , Iowa State College.....	210
1906. <i>Wash. A</i> , University of Washington.....	200
1907. <i>Ind. Γ</i> , University of Indiana.....	185
1907. <i>N. Y. Δ</i> , Syracuse University.....	250
1908. <i>N. H. A</i> , Dartmouth College.....	220
1909. <i>Okla. K</i> , University of Oklahoma.....	200
1911. <i>Ills. Δ</i> , Millikin University.....	150
1911. <i>S. D. Σ</i> , University of South Dakota.....	141
1913. <i>Pa. X O</i> , University of Pittsburgh.....	140
1913. <i>Kans. B</i> , Kansas State Agricultural College.....	156
1915. <i>Wis. Φ</i> , Beloit College.....	85
1915. <i>Wash. B</i> , Washington State College.....	110
1915. <i>Ore. A</i> , Oregon State College.....	105
1917. <i>Wyom. A</i> , University of Wyoming.....	90
1917. <i>Colo. Δ</i> , Colorado State College.....	80
1917. <i>Ariz. A</i> , University of Arizona.....	65
1917. <i>Nev. A</i> , University of Nevada.....	130
1917. <i>N. H. B</i> , New Hampshire State College.....	102
1919. <i>N. Y. P</i> , St. Lawrence University.....	55
1919. <i>Ohio M</i> , Denison University.....	40
1919. <i>Ohio T</i> , Miami University.....	80
1919. <i>Pa. Φ</i> , Carnegie Institute of Technology.....	60
1919. <i>Pa. Γ</i> , Lafayette College.....	60
1919. <i>Mont. A</i> , University of Montana.....	45
1919. <i>Idaho A</i> , University of Idaho.....	35
1919. <i>Ore B</i> , University of Oregon.....	34

Active chapters, 90; inactive, 31; membership, 22,146.

The following chapters own their houses: Alabama, Allegheny, Beloit, Bucknell, Case, Chicago, Cincinnati,

Colorado, Colorado Mines, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denver, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Iowa State, Kansas, Kansas State, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Union, Nebraska, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Southern, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Washington State College, Washington State University, Wisconsin, Worcester Polytechnic, Total houses 43, total valuation, \$703,000.

The building erected at Alabama University is a memorial to Noble L. DeVotie the founder of the Fraternity and is used as a lodge by the chapter.

All of the chapters existing in 1861 were killed by the Civil War except the one at Columbian (now George Washington) University. It died soon after, but not until it had revived other chapters at Cumberland, University of Virginia and Kentucky Military Institute. The chapter at the Georgia Military Institute continued active throughout the war, even when the cadets were in the active service of the Confederacy in the field. It ceased to exist when they were mustered out of service in May, 1865. The chapter at Union University was probably first called the Lambda. It died with the war, and was revived in 1870 under the name of Omega, but died with the college two years later. The Tennessee N was first established at the Western Military Institute, the undergraduate department of the University of Nashville. At the death of that institution, in 1876, the chapter was transferred to Vanderbilt

University. Similarly Tennessee H was established at the Southwestern Baptist University, when it was called West Tennessee College, and Louisiana E at the Louisiana State University, when it was known as the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy.

The charters of the chapters at Erskine College, Wofford College, Southwestern University, Furman University and Kentucky Military Institute were withdrawn or surrendered.

The charters of the chapters at Pennsylvania College and Cornell University were withdrawn, but they have been restored and the chapters are prosperous. The chapters at Howard College, Marvin College, Mississippi College, Carolina Military Institute, South Carolina Military Academy, Emory and Henry, Mississippi A. and M. College, Erskine College and Wofford College, the University of Mississippi and South Carolina University were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

The chapters were not known by the names of the States until after the war. There was for a time a branch of the chapter at the University of Missouri at Central College, Mo., but it did not receive a charter.

The chapter at Mount Union College was formed from a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$, the charter of which had been withdrawn, unjustly, as claimed by the active members. The chapter at Louisiana University was formed from a local society called ΦA . The St. Stephens chapter was formed from a local society called $\Sigma \Phi$, Pennsylvania from $\Upsilon \Pi$, Maine from $I \Phi$, Minnesota from $A K \Phi$, Wisconsin from

Φ Φ Φ, Kansas from Z T, Chicago from Γ P, Kentucky State from Φ A, Case from Σ P, George Washington when revived from Β Λ Β, V. M. I. when revived from Λ Β, Florida when revived from Δ Π Λ, Dartmouth from Χ Τ Κ, Oklahoma from Ι Τ, Millikin from Α Σ Θ, South Dakota from P. H. P., Beloit from Φ Ε Π, Washington State College from Φ Υ and Oregon State College from Δ Ω. Some over enthusiastic alumni in 1905 attempted to revive the chapter at Simpson College by the initiation of the members of a local called Κ Θ Ψ. This action was repudiated by the fraternity and the alumni implicated were expelled.

The government of the fraternity was at first vested in one chapter, called the grand chapter, which was responsible only to the general conventions. In 1885 this system was replaced by a government by a supreme council of six, since reduced to five. The fraternity is divided for convenience of administration into provinces.

The grand chapters were Alabama Mu, 1856-58; North Carolina Xi, 1858-60; Virginia Kappa, 1860-61; Virginia Omicron, 1865-66; Georgia Beta, 1869-76; Virginia Sigma, 1877-88, and Tennessee Omega (University of the South), 1883-85. The conventions are now biennial, province conventions being held in the alternate years.

Alumni associations exist at many of the principal cities.

The catalogue has been published seven times.: First, in 1859, compiled by the North Carolina chapter and printed at Washington; second, in 1870, compiled by the Virginia chapter and printed at Baltimore; third, in 1877, compiled

by the Kentucky Military Institute chapter, with a supplement in 1880; fourth, in 1887, compiled by the University of Georgia chapter; fifth, in 1892, compiled by Joseph D. Clemens, and sixth, in 1904, compiled by William C. Levere. The seventh in 1918. In 1906 the publication of an annual series of letters from the chapters accompanied by chapters lists forming a catalogue was begun. A *Manual* of information concerning the fraternity was published at Los Angeles in 1904. It was edited by George H. Kress. It contains much valuable information, but is badly arranged and poorly printed and bound. A very full and much detailed history of the fraternity by William C. Levere was published in 1911. It was in three large octavo volumes and is fully illustrated. It devotes much space to the life of Noble L. De Votie, the principal founder of the fraternity. A song book was issued in 1907. In 1912 William C. Levere published "Who's Who in S. A. E." a series of biographical sketches of living men prominent in the fraternity. Among other books published by the fraternity is "A Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon" and "The A. B. C. of S. A. E."

The journal of the fraternity is called the *Record*. It was first published in March, 1880, by Maj. R. H. Wildberger. It has had a number of editors and is now a quarterly. A secret journal, called at first the *Hustler* and since 1894 the *Phi Alpha*, is also published. *The Lion's Paw* is published as a pre-convention paper and a convention daily is issued.

The badge is diamond-shaped, a little less than an inch in diameter, and bears on a groundwork of black enamel

the device of Minerva, with a lion crouching at her feet, above which are the letters "Σ A E" in gold. Below are the letters "Φ A" on a white ground in a wreath. The



colors of the fraternity are purple and old gold, having been changed from royal purple in 1883. The flower is the violet. The color of the pledge-button is white and purple.

Among the alumni are Wm. L. Wilson, Postmaster General; Daniel C. Roper, first assistant postmaster general; Charles B. Howry, U. S. Attorney General; and Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; Major-General Henry Jervey of the United States Army; U. S. Senators William A. Harris, Key Pittman, John N. Heiskell, William M. Kavanaugh, A. O. Stanley, John W. C. Beckham, Bryson Harrison, Pleasant A. Stovall, Minister to Switzerland; Congressmen, Newton N. Clements, William L. Wilson, William H. Fleming, Augustus O. Stanley, Patrick Henry, John W. Lawson, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Thomas H. B. Browne, James W. Stokes, Thomas E. Watson, Henry D. Flood, George M. Gordon, Thomas W. Sisson, Stanley H. Dent, Jr., Gilbert B. Patterson, W. C. Vail, and George K. Denton.

Judge C. B. Howry, of the U. S. Court of Claims, and Arthur J. Tuttle of the U. S. District Court; Governors Vaughan, of Utah, Atkinson, of Georgia, Gilchrist of Florida and Beckham, of Kentucky, John P. Lee, Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas; Thomas C. Barrett, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; Wilmot H. Gibson, Secretary of State of Idaho; William W. Brandon, State Auditor of Alabama; William H. Washington, Attorney General of

Tennessee; Edgar W. Sutherland, Attorney General of Louisiana; Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for the presidency; Charles A. Collier, President of the Cotton States Exposition; Samuel Spencer, Railroad President, Robert F. Maddox, Mayor of Atlanta; Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president of the Southern Pacific System; John M. Glenn, Secretary of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Otis T. Mason,, Ethnologist; Henry Sydnor Harrison, the author of "Queed;" Wilbur D. Steele and John Russell, widely known authors; Harry Hansen, war correspondent; Oliver J. Bond, Superintendent of the South Carolina Military Academy; Charles M. Bishop, president of Southwestern University; H. W. Wright, president of Lake Forest University; Wm. H. McMaster, president of Mt. Union College; Edward K. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and George R. Grose, president of DePauw University; W. T. Capers, Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor of Western Texas.

Sigma Alpha Mu

(Jewish Students)



THIS fraternity was founded November 26, 1909
at the College of the City of New York.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1909. A, College of the City of New York.....	126
1911. B, Cornell University.....	116
1911. Γ, Columbia University.....	120
1911. Δ, Long Island College Hospital.....	94
1912. E, Columbia University—Medical Department	80
1912. Z, Cornell University Medical School (N. Y.)..	24
1913. H, Syracuse University.....	86
1914. Θ, University of Pennsylvania.....	95
1915. I, University of Kentucky.....	60
1915. K, University of Minnesota.....	42
1916. Λ, Harvard University.....	60
1916. N, University of Buffalo.....	45
1917. Ξ, Mass. Institute of Technology.....	40
1917. O, University of Cincinnati.....	45
1917. Π, Yale University.....	50
1918. P, University of Illinois.....	36
Active chapters 16; inactive chapters 0; membership 1,119.	

There are alumni clubs at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Syracuse and Rochester.

The official publications are *The Octagonian*, a quarterly, and *The Bulletin*, monthly.

The government of the fraternity is in the usual form of a convention of delegates held annually in December with an *ad interim* administration by a board of trustees of eight members, four of whom are elected each year.

The badge is an octagon of black enamel displaying the letters $\Sigma A M$ and surmounted by a row of pearls. The colors are purple and white.

Sigma Chi



SIGMA Chi is one of the "Miami Triad," as the three societies originating at Miami are frequently called, the other members being Β Θ Π and Φ Δ Θ. It was established June 28, 1855, by Thomas C. Bell, James P. Caldwell, Daniel W. Cooper, Benjamin P. Runkle, Frank H. Scobey, Isaac M. Jordan and William L. Lockwood, who, with the exception of the last named, had been members of the Kappa chapter of Δ Κ Ε. A disagreement arose in that chapter in reference to the election of one of its members to an office in a certain literary society. The above-named persons refused to cast their votes for their brother, alleging as their reason his incompetency to discharge the duties of the situation. The chapter being evenly divided on the subject, punishment could not be extended to the recalcitrants, and the trouble ended by the final voluntary withdrawal of the six persons named, who immediately organized another society under the name of Σ Φ. No explanation of the adoption of that name has ever been offered, save that no significance attaches because of the identity of title with the fraternity of Σ Φ which then existed at Union.

Of the beginning the Sigma Chi catalogue, published in 1890, says: "The confidence of the founders of Sigma Chi was based upon a belief that the principles which they professed, and the ideals of fraternity which they sought, were but imperfectly realized in the organizations by which they were surrounded. The establishment of Sigma Chi was a protest against artificiality and pretense, a plea for personal independence, and for congeniality and genuine friendship as the only natural basis of association in a college brotherhood. It was a repudiation of the theory that would subordinate fraternity to strength of organization, or of numbers, or to any form of undergraduate ambition. The standard with which the fraternity started at the beginning was declared by Hon. Isaac M. Jordan to be that 'of admitting no man to membership in it who was not believed to be a man of good character, of fair ability, of ambitious purposes, and of congenial disposition.' It was established upon no narrow ideal of manhood, but upon the principle that true strength lies in a well-rounded and symmetrical development of individual character." The new fraternity formulated a ritual, adopted by-laws, and performed the other preliminaries necessary to a permanent institution.

A secret organization was maintained for a short time, but its existence having become known it was not accorded a hearty welcome, and some of its rivals entered into a plan to steal its ritual and records, which was successfully done in January, 1856. Thereupon a new constitution and ritual were prepared, and the name ΣX

adopted. Previous to this time a charter had been granted to petitioners at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and on Christmas-eve, 1855, the new charter was instituted under the name Gamma. On June 28, 1857, the first biennial convention was held in Cincinnati. During the same year the Eta chapter was founded at the University of Mississippi, and in 1858, Iota was established at Jefferson College and Lambda at the University of Indiana. During this year the parent chapter at Miami, which was known as Alpha decided to disband, and by common consent the Gamma was made its successor, the name Alpha being transferred to it, by which name it was known until 1892, when the original Alpha was revived.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1855.	A, Miami University.....	214.
1855.	Γ, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	486
1856.	E, University of Nashville (1857).....	9
1857.	H, University of Mississippi (1912).....	369
1858.	I, Jefferson College (1869).....	71
1858.	Λ, Indiana University.....	532
1859.	N, Washington College (1863).....	29
1859.	Ξ, DePauw University.....	445
1859.	Ο, Dickinson College.....	320
1860.	Π, Erskine College (1861).....	38
1860.	Σ, LaGrange College (1861).....	11
1860.	Ψ, University of Virginia.....	354
1863.	Θ, Pennsylvania College.....	247
1864.	K, Bucknell University.....	415
1864.	E, George Washington University.....	259

1865.	P,	Butler College.....	287
1865.	Υ,	Polytechnic College of Penn'a (1876).....	92
1866.	Z,	Washington and Lee University.....	254
1867.	Φ,	Lafayette College.....	241
1868.	M,	Denison University.....	267
1869.	Ω,	Northwestern University.....	374
1869.	Σ,	Princeton University (1882).....	49
1871.	X,	Hanover College (1918).....	197
1872.	Σ Σ,	Hampden-Sidney College (1902).....	107
1872.	T,	Roanoke College (1901).....	143
1872.	Π,	Howard College (1885).....	74
1872.	Δ,	University of Georgia.....	161
1872.	N,	Cumberland University (1880).....	54
1873.	B,	Wooster College (1913).....	193
1873.	B B,	Mississippi College (1874).....	25
1874.	Γ Γ,	Randolph-Macon College (1901).....	88
1874.	E E,	Monmouth College (1878).....	21
1875.	Δ Δ,	Purdue University.....	353
1875.	Φ Φ,	University of Pennsylvania.....	259
1876.	I I,	University of Alabama.....	86
1876.	Z Z,	Central University.....	242
1877.	Θ Θ,	University of Michigan.....	473
1879.	X X,	Southern University (1882).....	23
1880.	Δ X,	Wabash College.....	130
1880.	A B,	Richmond College (1880).....	3
1881.	K K,	University of Illinois.....	380
1882.	Z Ψ,	University of Cincinnati.....	234
1882.	A H,	University of Iowa.....	177
1882.	A Θ,	Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	304
1882.	A Γ,	Ohio State University.....	319

1882. A Z, Beloit College.....	286
1882. X Ψ, University of Louisiana (1882).....	3
1883. A E, University of Nebraska.....	242
1883. A Δ, Stevens Institute of Technology (1891)...	24
1883. A I, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	243
1883. A K, Hillsdale College (1886).....	25
1884. A Λ, University of Wisconsin.....	289
1884. A E, University of Kansas.....	351
1884. A N, University of Texas.....	223
1884. A M, Virginia Military Institute (1885).....	19
1886. A O, Tulane University.....	141
1886. A Π, Albion College.....	266
1886. A B, University of California.....	230
1887. A P, Lehigh University.....	179
1888. A Σ, University of Minnesota.....	230
1889. A T, University of North Carolina.....	105
1889. A Υ, University of Southern California.....	182
1890. A Φ, Cornell University.....	302
1891. A X, Pennsylvania State College.....	268
1891. A Ψ, Vanderbilt University.....	266
1891. A Ω, Stanford University.....	172
1892. A A, Hobart College.....	139
1893. H H, Dartmouth College.....	391
1893. Λ Λ, Kentucky State University.....	149
1894. N N, Columbia University.....	254
1895. M M, University of West Virginia.....	212
1896. E E, University of Missouri.....	260
1897. O O, University of Chicago.....	185
1902. P P, University of Maine.....	225
1903. T T, Washington University.....	130

1903. Υ Υ, University of Washington.....	163
1904. Ψ Ψ, Syracuse University.....	125
1905. Β Γ, Colorado College.....	224
1905. Ω Ω, University of Arkansas.....	141
1906. Β Δ, University of Montana.....	163
1908. Β Ε, University of Utah.....	169
1909. Β Ζ, University of North Dakota.....	115
1909. Β Η, Case and Western Reserve University....	178
1909. Β Θ, University of Pittsburgh.....	112
1910. Β Ι, University of Oregon.....	144
1912. Β Κ, University of Oklahoma.....	140
1912. Β Λ, Trinity College (N. C.).....	91
1914. Β Μ, University of Colorado.....	78
1914. Β Ν, Brown University.....	109
1916. Β Ξ, University of New Mexico.....	63
1916. Β Ο, Iowa State College.....	39
1916. Β Π, Oregon State College.....	63
1917. Β Ρ, Montana State College.....	62
1917. Β Σ, University of Tennessee.....	52

Active chapters, 71; inactive chapters, 23; membership, 17,631.

The following chapters own their houses: Albion, Beloit, Bucknell, California, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, DePauw, Dickinson, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Kansas, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Miami, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Stanford, Syracuse, Utah, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington State, Western Reserve and Case, West Virginia, Wisconsin. Total houses 38; total valuation \$698,000.

The Miami house is a memorial to the founders of the fraternity. An endowment fund for the building of chapter houses was established in 1897.

All of the Southern chapters were killed by the war. Those at the Universities of Virginia and Mississippi were revived, the latter became inactive from anti-fraternity legislation. The Erskine chapter was *sub rosa* during its brief existence. The Nu chapter, at Washington College, lost most of its members by their enlistment in the army, and it was not revived after its extinction in 1863, in view of the approaching union of the college with Jefferson College. The chapters at Princeton, the University of Georgia, Howard College, Mississippi College, Monmouth College, the University of Alabama, V. M. I., Wooster and the University of Illinois were killed by anti-fraternity laws, the last named chapter being revived in 1891 and the Alabama chapter in 1914 (by the absorption of a local society called Φ E.) The Princeton chapter was first established in 1869. About a year thereafter it was disbanded owing to a belief on the part of its members that its charter had been withdrawn. It was reorganized in 1875, and became inactive, owing to the prevalent hostility to the fraternities.

The chapter at the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania was permitted by its charter to initiate students from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1875 these petitioned to be made a distinct chapter, and their withdrawal weakened the parent chapter to such an extent that it soon became inactive. The University of Pennsylvania chapter died also a few years later, but was revived in 1896. The

Denison chapter was *sub rosa* for many years, owing to faculty opposition. The chapters at George Washington University, Hampden-Sidney College, Cumberland University and Richmond College became inactive from what the members of the chapter deemed lack of suitable material to carry them on. The first named has been revived. The Hampden-Sidney chapter was revived in 1890, but died in 1902. The North Carolina chapter became inactive in 1900 and was revived in 1914 by the absorption of a local $\Sigma K \Delta$.

The Theta chapter in 1874 absorbed a chapter of ΥB , located at the Pennsylvania College, and indirectly caused the disruption of that entire fraternity. The Kappa chapter was formed from a local society called the Iota, the Wabash chapter from a similar organization called the "Athenæum," and the Beloit chapter from a local called $\Omega \Sigma \Theta$. The Omega chapter was formerly a chapter of $K \Phi \Lambda$, the Sigma Chi petitioners having first obtained a charter from that fraternity in order to maintain their organization. The Washington University, Albion and Chicago chapters were formed from local organizations not bearing Greek names. The Dartmouth chapter was formerly the society of $\Phi Z M$, which had maintained a successful career since 1857 in the Chandler Scientific School. The Maine chapter was formed from the ΔP , the Syracuse chapter from $X A \Sigma$, the Case and Western Reserve chapter, which is a joint chapter located at both institutions which adjoin each other, from $K T \Phi$ at Case and $X O$ at Western Reserve. the Utah chapter from $\Delta \Sigma$. The Montana chapter

was formed from H Φ M, the Oklahoma chapter from Λ X, the Colorado chapter from Θ Ψ and the Brown chapter from the old Kappa chapter of X Φ which had existed as a local society from 1895 having been originally established in 1872.

The Purdue chapter was the means of bringing the question of faculty opposition to the fraternities to a judicial determination, and its long struggle with the college authorities and its final triumph form a most interesting chapter in the history of the fraternities.

The chapter at the Southern University became inactive by reason of the failure of any of its members to return to college after the close of a vacation, and the same reason may be assigned for the death of the chapters at Roanoke, Randolph-Macon and North Carolina. The charter of the Hillsdale chapter was withdrawn. The Miami, Illinois, Georgia and Lehigh chapters have all been inactive for a period.

A unique feature in the history of Sigma Chi, and one which has no parallel in the records of other fraternities, was the existence, during the war, of a chapter in the Confederate army, composed of members serving under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in the Army of the Tennessee. It was called the "Constantine chapter," and was organized by several Sigma Chi comrades for the purpose of perpetuating the fraternity in the South during the most intense period of the war. It made a few initiations, was never officially chartered by the fraternity, and became inactive upon the disbanding of the army.

The alumni of the fraternity have formed graduate chapters at many of the important cities. There is an association known as the Harvard Group of the members of the fraternity connected with that University.

Previous to 1882, the executive government of the fraternity was vested in the parent chapter, subordinate to the decrees of the general convention, and to the votes of a majority of the chapters during the recess of that assembly. In 1882 the administration of the fraternity's affairs was placed in the hands of an executive council, composed of graduates, and the fraternity has been prosperous under its guidance. In 1897 this system was somewhat modified in details. The present system of government is through a biennial convention called a Grand Chapter with an ad interim government by a Grand Council made up of general officers and some others, and an executive committee of five. The officials are named by designations peculiar to ΣX .

The fraternity was incorporated in 1899 under the laws of Illinois as "The Grand Council of the Sigma Chi Fraternity."

A preliminary catalogue was published in 1872, followed by the first regular edition in 1876. It contained a mere list of 1750 names. The next edition, after having been in preparation for several years, was issued in 1890. It contained a history of the fraternity and rather full data concerning each member.

In 1902 a residence directory was published containing chapter rolls, geographical and alphabetical indices and the history brought down to date. In 1908 a combined

Manual and Directory, edited by Fred A. Perine was published at Chicago. Similar volumes were published at the same place in 1910 and 1912. A hand book, a manual of information for members only, appeared in 1905.

A history of the Omega chapter, published in 1885 at Chicago, is very frank and interesting. A song book was published in 1884 under the auspices of the Wooster chapter. Later editions were issued in 1898, 1894 and 1909.

The journal of the fraternity, called at first, the *Sigma Chi*, was issued under the editorship of the Theta chapter, in 1881, as a bi-monthly. After the publication of three volumes at Gettysburg, it was transferred to Hanover, Ind., and in 1884 to Chicago, where it has since been published. except from 1898 to 1903, when it was issued at Albion, Mich., practically under the same management. In 1887 the name was changed to the *Sigma Chi Quarterly*. In 1887 the fraternity made a new departure in fraternity journalism by commencing the publication of a secret monthly journal called *The Bulletin*, printed on thin paper and sent to members in sealed envelopes, and which contained matters deemed too private for insertion in the quarterly journal, which was read by outsiders as well as members of the fraternity. *The Bulletin* was a happy thought, and has been very successful.

The badge of the Sigma Chi is a cross of gold and white enamel. In the center is an elliptical plate of black enamel displaying the letters "Σ Χ" in gold. On the upper arm of the cross are two crossed keys; on the right arm a scroll, and on the left an eagle's head. On

the lower arm is a pair of clasped hands above seven stars. Two small chains connect the upper arm of the cross with the horizontal bar. The colors are blue and gold. The flower is the white rose. The flag consists of two bars, blue and gold, displaying the Σ X cross. The colors of the pledge-button are blue and white.



*Among the prominent members of the fraternity are: Cabinet officers, Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior; George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War; George H. Gorman, Assistant Attorney General.

U. S. Senators Alpheus Felch and Johnson M. Camden. Congressmen, Isaac M. Jordan, William Allen, David H. Mercer, George D. Meiklejohn, Edmund H. Hinshaw, Patrick, O. Hawes, John B. Storm, Lincoln Dixon, David K. Watson, George L. Yaple, Arch Lybrand, James S. Smart, William G. Stahlnecker, Edward C. Venable, John H. O'Neill, George W. Cooper, LaFayette Pence, John C. Kyle, Thomas Spight, Frank L. Coombs, Joseph E. Thropp, Henry A. Cooper, Francis R. Lassiter, James F. Burke, Frank T. Shaw, Frank A. McLain, Thomas Reed Cobb, Thomas Stout, Harry S. New.

Robert S. McCormick, Ambassador to France, Russia and Austria; Luther Short, Minister to Turkey; Judson Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili; George W. Caruth, Minister to Portugal and Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium.

*Ex President Cleveland is not included in this list because he was not an undergraduate member but was initiated after he became president.

Governors, John M. Hamilton of Illinois; Andrew H. Longino of Mississippi; Alpheus Felch of Michigan; William E. Glasscock of West Virginia; Charles H. Aldrich of Nebraska and Isaac P. Gray of Indiana. Lieutenant Governors, James T. Ellyson of Virginia; Edmund B. Fairchild of Michigan; Harry L. Gordon of Ohio; Thomas Hanna of Indiana; James T. Harrison of Mississippi, Robert S. Robertson of Indiana; Francis G. Higgins of Montana.

Judges of State Supreme Courts, Richard W. Walker, and John R. Tyson, Alabama; James H. Price and Frank A. McLain, Mississippi; Michael W. Jacobs and John P. Elkins, Pennsylvania; George W. Caruth, Arkansas; William W. Chase, New Hampshire; Fletcher M. Doan, Arizona; Leander J. Monks, Oscar H. Montgomery, Cyrus F. McNutt and Quincy A. Myers, Indiana.

Among college presidents are James H. Smart, Purdue; Richard C. Hughes, Ripon; George H. Denny, Alabama; Richard H. Jesse, Missouri; John F. Goucher, Woman's College of Baltimore; Edmund B. Fairchild, Nebraska; Scot Butler, Butler; John H. Harris, Bucknell; Robert G. Ferguson, Westminster; Oscar J. Craig, Montana; George L. Machintosh, Wabash; John G. Bowman, Iowa; Winfield S. Matthews, Southern California; J. M. Hamilton, Montana State College; E. H. Lindley, University of Idaho; E. O. Holland, Washington State College.

Authors, writers and journalists, George Ade, Booth Tarkington, Brand Whitlock, Walter Malone, John R. Scott, Robert S. MacKenzie, Edgar L. Wakeman, Benja-

min G. Lovejoy, Edwin Lefevre, Thomas C. Shotwell of the *New York Journal*; Wythe Williams, war correspondent; Stuart A. Walker, John T. McCutcheon, cartoonist of *Chicago Tribune*; Fontaine T. Fox, Jr., cartoonist of *Chicago Evening Post*.

Publishers, William A. Harper, Charles W. Merrill of the Bobbs Merrill Co.

Among others Burr McIntosh, the actor and publisher; James E. Deering, president of International Harvester Co.; John M. Studebaker, manufacturer of South Bend, Ind.; Alfred I. DuPont, Maurice DuPont and Thomas C. DuPont of Delaware; John F. Miller, vice-president of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; John E. Watkins, superintendent of the U. S. National Museum; John J. Piatt, Librarian of Congress; William A. Stead, Attorney General of Illinois; Merrill Moores, Indiana; Stephen T. Mather, Director of National Parks; Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads.

Sigma Iota

(Spanish-American Students)

THE Sigma Iota Fraternity was established in 1904 at the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., as a secret society for the Spanish-American students, under the name of "Sociedad Hispano-americana." In 1911 it was changed to a Greek Letter Fraternity.

The chapter roll is as follows:

A A, Louisiana State University	
N A, Alabama Polytechnic Institute	
N B, Syracuse University	
N Γ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	
N Δ, Atlanta Medical School	
N Z, University of Pennsylvania	
E A, Universite de Geneva (Switzerland)	
E B, Universite de Liege (Liege, Belgium)	
Γ A, Universidad de Guatemala (Guatemala, C. A.) . .	

Sigma Nu



THE Sigma Nu fraternity was founded January 1, 1869, at the Virginia Military Institute. The fall of 1866, and the two years following, brought to the Institute a large body of students, who, although still boys in years were men of experience, many having been in the Confederate army. The times were still troubled, and a general feeling of restlessness pervaded the Institute. Numerous organizations were formed, and out of one of these grew the Sigma Nu fraternity. The immediate cause of the organization was opposition to the parent chapter of A T Ω , founded in 1865.

The founder of Σ N was James Frank Hopkins, of Mablevale, Ark., assisted by J. W. Hopson, of Memphis, Tenn.; Greenfield Quarles, of Helena, Ark., and J. M. Riley, of St. Louis, but a native of Kentucky. An organization was perfected, and a constitution, badge, signs and symbols were adopted, and vigorous measures for establishing of other chapters were undertaken. Success was not easily won owing to the fact that the chapters first established were *sub rosa*. In 1883 but three were active. The fraternity then took a firm grip on

things and since then its growth has been steady and its progress consistent.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1869.	A, Virginia Military Institute (1911)	201
1870.	B, University of Virginia	208
1873.	M, University of Georgia	356
1874.	Θ, University of Alabama	432
1879.	I, Howard College	289
1881.	K, North Georgia Agricultural College	331
1882.	Λ, Washington and Lee University	205
1883.	Z, Central University (1901)	101
1883.	E, Bethany College	169
1884.	H, Mercer University	307
1884.	N, University of Kansas	334
1884.	Ξ, Emory College	319
1884.	O, Bethel College (1904)	133
1885.	Π, Lehigh University	211
1886.	Δ, South Carolina University (1897)	58
1886.	P, University of Missouri	334
1886.	Σ, Vanderbilt University	261
1886.	T, South Carolina Military Academy (1891)	36
1886.	Υ, University of Texas	236
1887.	Φ, Louisiana State University	203
1888.	X, Cornell College, Iowa (1913)	156
1888.	Ψ, University of North Carolina	185
1888.	B Φ, Tulane University	142
1889.	B A, Yale University (1892)	43
1889.	B O, University of the South (1893)	25
1890.	B B, DePauw University	237
1890.	B Θ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute	273

1891. B Γ, Missouri Valley College (1896).....	16
1891. B Δ, Drake University (1894)	15
1891. B E, Upper Iowa University (1894).....	9
1891. B Z, Purdue University.....	282
1891. B N, Ohio State University.....	263
1891. B X, Stanford University	213
1891. Δ Θ, Lombard College	185
1892. B H, Indiana University.....	282
1892. B I, Mt. Union College	292
1892. B K, Southwest Kansas College (1897).....	33
1892. B Λ, Central College, Missouri (1902)	57
1892. B Ψ, University of California.....	253
1893. B M, University of Iowa	250
1894. B Ξ, William-Jewell College.....	191
1894. B P, University of Pennsylvania.....	228
1895. Γ P, University of Chicago	186
1895. B T, North Carolina A. & M. College.....	166
1895. B Υ, Rose Polytechnic Institute	169
1895. Γ Γ, Albion College.....	219
1896. Γ A, Georgia School of Technology	269
1896. Γ X, University of Washington	221
1898. Γ B, Northwestern University.....	217
1898. B Σ, University of Vermont.....	212
1900. Γ Δ, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	154
1900. Γ E, Lafayette College.....	177
1900. Γ Z, University of Oregon	159
1901. Γ H, Colorado School of Mines.....	151
1901. Γ Θ, Cornell University	238
1902. Γ I, Kentucky State University	124
1902. Γ K, University of Colorado	170

1902. Γ Λ, University of Wisconsin	237
1902. Γ Μ, University of Illinois	242
1902. Γ Ν, University of Michigan	229
1903. Γ Ξ, Missouri School of Mines	140
1903. Γ Ο, Washington University, Mo.	115
1904. Γ Π, West Virginia University	168
1904. Γ Σ, Iowa State College	131
1904. Γ Τ, University of Minnesota	137
1904. Γ Υ, University of Arkansas	142
1905. Γ Φ, University of Montana	135
1906. Γ Ψ, Syracuse University	168
1907. Δ Α, Case School of Applied Science	101
1907. Δ Β, Dartmouth College	179
1908. Δ Γ, Columbia University	159
1909. Δ Δ, Pennsylvania State College	158
1909. Δ Ε, University of Oklahoma	150
1909. Δ Ζ, Western Reserve University	96
1909. Δ Η, University of Nebraska	126
1910. Δ Ι, Washington State College	134
1910. Δ Κ, Delaware State College	151
1912. Δ Λ, Brown University	102
1913. Δ Μ, Stetson University	92
1913. Β Κ, Kansas State Agricultural College	130
1913. Δ Ν, University of Maine	159
1914. Δ Ξ, University of Nevada	43
1915. Δ Ο, University of Idaho	99
1915. Δ Π, George Washington University	100
1915. Δ Ρ, Colorado Agricultural College	83
1916. Δ Σ, Carnegie Institute of Technology	93
1917. Δ Τ, Oregon Agricultural College	68

1917. Δ Υ, Colgate University.....	63
1917. Δ Φ, Maryland State College.....	44
1918. Δ Χ, Trinity College.....	50
1918. Δ Ψ, Bowdoin College.....	52
1918. Ε Λ, University of Arizona.....	32

Deductions for names counted more than once 873.

Active chapters 79, inactive 13. Membership 14,621.

The following chapters own houses: Alabama, Bethany, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, DePauw, Delaware, Emory, Howard, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State, Kansas, Kansas State, Lehigh, Lombard, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mount Union, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Stanford, Syracuse, Vermont, Washington State, University of Washington, William Jewell, Wisconsin. Total houses 36; total valuation \$522,000.

The chapters at first were not given Greek-letter names, but were designated by Roman numerals in the order of their establishment. The parent chapter granted a wide license to members to establish branches; and two chapters, Gamma, at the Bailey Law School, and Delta, at Tarboro, N. C., the latter consisting of young business men of the town, were formed in a somewhat irregular way. Gamma admitted but one member. Delta was not considered as having a place in the fraternity roll at all. Both chapters were almost immediately withdrawn. In 1879 the Alpha chapter alone survived.

In 1881 with the establishing of Kappa chapter at Dahlo-nega, Ga., the fraternity improved its condition, and

with the establishment of Lambda, at Washington and Lee, in 1882, and with but three chapters in existence, Alpha, Kappa and Lambda, began the publication of a journal called the Sigma Nu *Delta*, the triangular name being suggested by the trio of active chapters.

Alpha, at the Virginia Military Institute, was killed in 1888 by anti-fraternity laws; was revived in 1909 but is now inactive due to anti-fraternity rules. Mu, at the University of Georgia; Theta, at the University of Alabama, and Iota at Howard College were killed by anti-fraternity laws while Epsilon at Bethany College and Sigma at Vanderbilt University died from indifference but all these chapters have been revived.

Chi, at Cornell College, Iowa; Tau, at the South Carolina Military Academy; Delta, at the South Carolina University; Beta Lambda, at Central College, Mo.; Beta Gamma at Missouri Valley College; Beta Epsilon at Upper Iowa University, and Beta Delta, Drake University, were all killed by college or trustee opposition and have not been revived. Omicron, Bethel College, Ky., was withdrawn owing to the decline of the college; Beta Alpha at Yale, was withdrawn when it was discovered that the Yale customs were not compatible with the customs of Sigma Nu in opposition to becoming a class society. Beta Omicron, at the University of the South, died from internal dissension and has not been revived. Beta Kappa at the Southwest Kansas College became dormant owing to faculty opposition and the charter has been given to the Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kans., and the Southwest College men given alumni connection therein.

Zeta, at Central University, Ky., disbanded upon the merging of the university with the Center College at Danville.

Alumni chapters have been established in many of the principal cities.

The fraternity has a fund to assist chapters in securing homes of their own.

The early form of government in the fraternity, and which remained in force until 1884, was through a grand lodge, the executive officers of which were called the regent and vice-regent, elected every five years by state presidents, who were in turn chosen by the chapters. J. M. Riley was the first regent and J. F. Hopkins the first vice-regent.

This system was changed in 1884 to the familiar one of an executive body called the High Council, with Division Inspectors, these latter being subordinate administrative officers having jurisdiction over the chapters within eight districts, into which the territory covered by the fraternity is divided.

The principal publication of the fraternity has been a periodical journal called the *Delta*. This was founded in April, 1883, by John Alexander Howard, at Dahlonga, Ga. In 1884 it was transferred to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1890 to Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1894 to Richmond, Ky., in 1911 to Deland, Fla., and in 1913 to Columbus, Ohio. The Alumni in New York City publishes a quarterly called "The Fifth Point."

The catalogue of the fraternity has been published by Grant W. Harrington, of Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1890, and

in 1894, by F. H. Heywood, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1902, by S. F. Pegues of Chicago in 1911, and the latest edition was issued through R. L. Polk & Co., New York, N. Y., in 1918. A song book has also been published by Dr. Isador Dyer of New Orleans in 1910. A history and manual is in preparation.

The badge is from a design made by J. F. Hopkins. It is of gold, with five white arms meeting in a center of black enamel, on which is coiled a golden serpent; each arm displays a pair of crossed swords and a letter, forming the sequence "Σ N E T T." The colors of the pledge-button are gold, black and white.

The color originally chosen for the fraternity was sky-blue, but it has since been superseded by black, white and gold. In 1892, the fraternity chose as a distinctive emblem the white rose. The first Sunday in November in each year is observed as a Memorial day.

The fraternity has no honorary members. Among its more prominent alumni are the following: U. S. Senator L. H. Ball of Delaware; Governors George A. Carlson of Colorado, Sidney J. Catts of Florida, and Westmoreland Davis of Virginia; Congressmen H. D. Clayton (now U. S. District Judge), J. P. Stallings and H. B. Steagall of Alabama, Col. Betram F. Clayton of New York, Oscar Bland of Indiana, Tazewell Ellett of Virginia, Samuel Barney of Wisconsin, Harvey Helm of Kentucky, W. H. Heald of Delaware, George K. Favrot of Louisiana, Charles J. Edwards of Georgia, and C. N. McArthur of Oregon; A. H. Alford of Idaho, Speaker of the House; Walter Murphy of North Carolina, Speaker of the House;

M. L. Smith of South Carolina, speaker of the House; Wade H. Ellis of Ohio; Harvey H. Hanna, Attorney General of Tennessee; Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney General of Kansas; J. Q. Smith, Attorney General of Alabama; Borden Burr of Alabama, Chairman State Democratic Committee and National Committeeman; W. P. Cobb, Secretary of the State of Alabama; Dr. Thomas M. Owen, State Historian of Alabama; L. O. Gardner and Ormond Somerville, Supreme Court Judges of Alabama; and John A. Graham, Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas; Generals George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps; George Allen, Field Artillery, and Robert F. Steiner, Infantry.

Dr. Isadore Dyer of New Orleans, Leprologist; Archibald Henderson, Biographer of Bernard Shaw; Dr. E. S. Meany, Secretary of the American Historical Society; Lee Worsham of Georgia, President of the Natural Conservation Congress; Frank Aydelotte, Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust; Bruce R. Payne, President of Peabody Teachers' College, Nashville, Tenn.; J. C. Woodward, President of Georgia Military Institute; Dr. George Harter, President of Delaware State College; Marion Letcher, U. S. Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico; C. C. Lyon, War Correspondent; Zane Grey, Novelist; Maurice V. Samuels, Playwright; Archie Austin Coates, Poet; Rev. Paul Mansfield Spencer, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York City.

Sigma Phi



SIGMA PHI was founded at Union College, March 4, 1827, by Thomas F. Bowie, '27, John T. Bowie, '29, Thomas S. Witherspoon, '28, and Charles T. Cromwell, '27. It is next to the oldest of the modern Greek-letter fraternities, and was the first of them to establish a branch chapter in another college. The fraternity has grown very slowly, and in the matter of extension has heretofore exhibited an intense conservatism. The chapter roll is as follows:

1827. N. Y. A, Union College.....	501
1831. N. Y. B, Hamilton College.....	491
1834. Mass. A, Williams College.....	466
1835. N. Y. Γ, New York University (1848).....	77
1840. N. Y. Δ, Hobart College.....	392
1845. Vt. A, University of Vermont.....	372
1853. N. J. A, Princeton University (1858).....	45
1858. Mich. A, University of Michigan.....	343
1887. Pa. A, Lehigh University.	173
1890. N. Y. E, Cornell University.....	177
1908. Wis. A, University of Wisconsin.....	60
1912. Cal. A, University of California.....	77

Active chapters, 10; inactive, 2; membership, 3,174.

The following chapters own houses: Cornell, Hamilton, Hobart, Lehigh, Michigan, Union, Vermont, Williams, Wisconsin. Total houses 9; total valuation \$261,000.

Each chapter is incorporated under the law of its own State, and the fraternity as a whole was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1885. The house of the Williams chapter was, at the time of its erection, the first chapter house built of the modern style and comprising a dormitory. It contained a memorial of the deceased Princeton chapter. It was burned in 1893, and was replaced in 1895. The chapter at New York University surrendered its charter in the belief that a successful chapter could not be maintained in a city college, where the students met only at recitations. The Princeton chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Williams chapter was formed from a local society called the "Φ A," the Lehigh chapter from a similar organization called the "B B", and the California chapter from a local club called "La Junta."

The government of the Society as a whole is vested in an annual convention of delegates from the chapters, which meets with each chapter in turn at the time and place appointed by that chapter. During the interim between conventions the society's affairs are conducted by a Standing Committee composed of a chairman appointed by the convention and members appointed by each chapter. This Committee maintains a central office and a paid secretary in New York City. Prior to 1887 annual conventions were held at Schenectady, N. Y., on the 4th of March.

Reunions of the alumni are frequently held in New York, Detroit, Boston, Rochester, Philadelphia, Washington, Utica, Buffalo, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and Chicago. There are no alumni chapters.

While each fraternity claims for itself that its alumni are more than usually loyal, yet each would probably be glad to see an increase in the strength of the tie that unites its graduate and undergraduate members, and Sigma Phi is really entitled to pre-eminence in this respect. There are no honorary members.

The catalogue of the society has been issued in 1834, 1837, 1841, 1844, 1846, 1850, 1853, 1856, 1859, 1862, 1865, 1870, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1892 and 1915. It was the first society to print a geographical distribution of its membership in its catalogue. Collections of songs, the last one published in Boston in 1909, with music as well as words, and an occasional reunion address, have been printed for private circulation. The society distributes annually to its members a pamphlet report and address list.

The badge is a monogram of the letters made by placing the "Σ" over the "Φ." The former is usually jeweled. The colors are light blue and white.



The color of the pledge-buttons are light blue and white.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Vice-President James S. Sherman; U. S. Senators J. J. Ingalls, and Elihu Root; Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury; Elihu Root, Secretary of War and of State; John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency;

A. D. White, U. S. Minister to Germany; John Bigelow, to France; John N. Pomeroy, of California.

Congressmen Thomas F. Bowie, John Cochrane, C. B. Cochrane, C. P. Shaw, T. T. Davis, Charles B. Sedgwick, Andrew Oliver, G. C. Walker, A. B. Olin, A. H. Laffin, O. Cole, Samuel Knox, J. Mullen, W. W. Campbell, E. Einstein, T. A. Merriman, A. B. Darragh, James S. Sherman, C. A. Talcott, Norman J. Gould and Henry E. Barbour.

Andrew D. White, President of Cornell; M. H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont; G. W. Eaton, of Colgate University; John LeConte, of the University of California; M. W. Stryker, of Hamilton College; W. A. Shanklin, of Wesleyan University and Israel W. Andrews and Geo W. Hinman of Marietta.

Governors Beall of Wisconsin; Hoffman of New York; Hartranft of Pennsylvania; Walker of Virginia and Foss of Massachusetts. Generals, Daniel Butterfield, Lewis Benedict, William H. Ludlow and William S. Peirce. Admirals, Nicoll Ludlow and A. S. Kenny. Monsignor Thos. S. Preston; Bishops Worthington of Nebraska, Wells of Spokane and Cheney of Chicago. General Emmons Clark, A. Oakey Hall, Joel B. Erhardt and John E. Parsons of New York City.

Professors Whitney of Yale; A. C. Kendrick of Rochester; Elias Peissner, John Foster and Howard Opdyke of Union; Oren Root and Arthur P. Saunders of Hamilton; Jas. R. Wheeler of Columbia; Mortimer E. Cooley and C. S. Denison of the University of Michigan; Brainerd G. Smith and Geo. P. Bristol of Cornell; Theo. Sterling

of Kenyon; Matthew Hale of the Albany Law School; Thos. S. Hastings and Geo. W. Knox of the Union Theological Seminary and Anson J. Upson, Chancellor of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Editors, Robt. W. Patterson of the *Chicago Tribune*; Chester S. Lord of the *New York Sun*; and G. W. Hinman of the *Chicago Inter-ocean*; Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard of the *New York Observer*; and Henry M. Field, editor of the *Evange'ist* and author; Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, the surgeon; United States District Judges, P. L. Wickes and C. P. Orr of Pennsylvania; and Charles H. Duell of the District of Columbia.

Chief Justice George F. Comstock of the New York Court of Appeals, Orsamus Cole of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and John H. Denison of the Colorado Supreme Court.

Sigma Phi Epsilon



THIS fraternity was founded at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., in November, 1901, by Carter A. Jenkins, '02; Benjamin D. Gaw, '04; W. Hugh Carter, '02; William A. Wallace, '03; Thomas T. Wright, '04; and William L. Phillips, '03, the basis of the organization being a society called the "Saturday Night Club."

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. <i>Va. A</i> , Richmond College.....	111
1902. <i>Va. B</i> , University College of Medicine (1904)...	3
1902. <i>Pa. A</i> , Washington and Jefferson College(1906) .	25
1903. <i>W. Va. A</i> , Bethany College (1905).....	10
1903. <i>Va. Γ</i> , Roanoke College (1906).....	13
1903. <i>W. Va. B</i> , University of West Virginia.....	157
1903. <i>Pa. B</i> , Jefferson Medical College (1911).....	84
1903. <i>Pa. Γ</i> , University of Pittsburgh, (1911).....	74
1903. <i>Ill. A</i> , University of Illinois.....	165
1904. <i>Colo. A</i> , University of Colorado.....	175
1904. <i>Pa. Δ</i> , University of Pennsylvania.....	199
1904. <i>S. C. A</i> , University of South Carolina (1906)...	13
1904. <i>Va. Δ</i> , College of William and Mary.....	105
1905. <i>N. C. B</i> , North Carolina State College.....	81

1905. <i>Ohio</i> A, Ohio Northern University.....	305
1905. <i>Ohio</i> B, Wittenberg College (1907).....	7
1905. <i>Indiana</i> A, Purdue University.....	171
1905. <i>N. Y. A.</i> , Syracuse University.....	182
1906. <i>Va. E.</i> , Washington and Lee University.....	103
1906. <i>Va. Z.</i> , Randolph-Macon College.....	94
1907. <i>Ga. A.</i> , Georgia School of Technology.....	136
1907. <i>Dela. A.</i> , Delaware State College.....	127
1907. <i>Va. H.</i> , University of Virginia.....	83
1907. <i>Ark. A.</i> , University of Arkansas.....	90
1907. <i>Pa. E.</i> , Lehigh University.....	123
1908. <i>Va. Θ.</i> , Virginia Military Institute (1911)....	44
1908. <i>Ohio</i> Γ, Ohio State University.....	140
1908. <i>Vt. A.</i> , Norwich University.....	145
1908. <i>Pa. Z.</i> , Allegheny College (1908).....	13
1908. <i>Ala. A.</i> , Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	128
1909. <i>N. C. Γ.</i> , Trinity College, N. C.....	75
1909. <i>N. H. A.</i> , Dartmouth College.....	144
1909. <i>D. of C. A.</i> , George Washington University....	115
1910. <i>Kan. A.</i> , Baker University.....	129
1910. <i>Cal. A.</i> , University of California.....	112
1911. <i>Neb. A.</i> , University of Nebraska.....	137
1912. <i>Wash. A.</i> , The State College of Washington....	124
1912. <i>Mass. A.</i> , Massachusetts Agricultural College... 111	
1912. <i>Ohio</i> Δ, College of Wooster (1913).....	33
1912. <i>N. Y. B.</i> , Cornell University.....	137
1912. <i>R. I. A.</i> , Brown University.....	43
1912. <i>Mich. A.</i> , University of Michigan.....	124
1913. <i>Iowa</i> A, Iowa Wesleyan College.....	78
1913. <i>Colo. B.</i> , University of Denver.....	125

1913. <i>Tenn.</i> A, University of Tennessee	79
1914. <i>Mo.</i> A, University of Missouri	91
1915. <i>Wis.</i> A, Lawrence College	91
1915. <i>Penn.</i> H, Pennsylvania State College	95
1915. <i>Ohio</i> E, Ohio Wesleyan University	79
1915. <i>Colo.</i> Γ, Colorado Agricultural College	78
1916. <i>Minn.</i> A, University of Minnesota	68
1916. <i>Iowa</i> B, Iowa State College	65
1917. <i>Iowa</i> Γ, University of Iowa	59
1918. <i>Mont.</i> A, University of Montana	34
1918. <i>Oreg.</i> A, Oregon Agricultural College	62
1918. <i>Kan.</i> B, Kansas Agricultural College	55

Active chapters 45; inactive 11; membership 5449.

The following chapters own houses: Baker, Cornell, Dartmouth, Michigan, Norwich, Ohio Northern, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Syracuse, Washington State, Total houses, 10; total valuation \$151,000.

The Wooster chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The South Carolina Chapter was *sub rosa*. Its charter was withdrawn.

Originally the chapters were named by giving the state a Greek name and the chapters in the state a Greek name in the order of establishment. At the Chicago Conclave in April 1908, the Greek names for the states were discontinued and the state name given.

During the first two years of its existence the parent chapter met with much opposition even to attacks on its meeting rooms. At the time of its inception few, if any ministerial students were made fraternity men in Richmond. Σ Φ Ε admitted several to membership. This

departure coupled with the fact that the badge was heart-shaped caused them to be called the "Sacred Hearts."

The government of the fraternity was vested in the parent chapter until December, 1903, when the first convention or "Grand Council" assembled. As usual, this consisted of one delegate from each chapter. Until 1908, the matter of granting charters was in the hands of a committee of three, known as the Charter Committee, when the committee was increased to five and named the Executive Committee. This body governs the fraternity between Conclaves. The fraternity was incorporated in 1902. In October 1910, the fraternity was divided into four districts, each to be in charge of a Deputy, in 1914 a redistricting increased the number to eleven.

Several of the early chapters were formed for the purpose of becoming chapters of $\Sigma \Phi E$, but most of the latter ones were local clubs or fraternities. Virginia Beta was a local called $\Phi I \Sigma$. Pennsylvania Delta was organized to form a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$, but when the chapter of $\Omega \Pi A$ resigned from that fraternity, twelve of its fifteen members were initiated into $\Sigma \Phi E$. The Pennsylvania Gamma chapter became a chapter of the medical fraternity $A K K$. The Ohio Alpha chapter grew out of a chapter of $\Theta N E$. The Syracuse chapter was the local Adelpian society and Randolph-Macon the Midnight Marauders. The Georgia "Tech" chapter was a local social club and the Delaware chapter a local called ΔX . The Arkansas chapter, as a local, was for a number of years called $A Z \Phi$ and then $A \Delta$.

The Lehigh chapter was formed by the resigning members of $\Omega \Pi \Lambda$. Most of the other chapters were formed by absorbing locals.

The Cornell chapter existed for five years as a chapter of $\Theta \Lambda \Phi$. By mutual agreement the law students withdrew and the remaining members became the N. Y. B chapter. The chapter at Brown was formed from a society called $\Pi \Delta \Sigma$ organized in 1910. Later it affiliated with a local of the same name at Clark University and this union lasted until the Brown Society petitioned $\Sigma \Phi E$.

The fraternity has one alumni chapter at Denver and associations of alumni have been formed at Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, New York, Washington, Norfolk, Atlanta, Richmond, and Birmingham, Ala.

Conclaves have been held at Richmond, Va., 1904-1907; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Washington, Pa., 1905; Philadelphia, 1906; Chicago, 1908; Washington, D. C., 1910; Detroit, Mich., 1912; Atlanta, Ga., 1914.

Since April 1908 a paid secretary giving his entire time to the work has been employed.

A catalog of the fraternity was published in April, 1911, showing the date of initiation, full name and address, general and chapter numbers and whether or not a graduate of every initiate as well as the name, address and occupation of the alumni. A second edition was issued in 1915.

A history of each chapter, as well as a history of the fraternity is now in preparation.

The fraternity issues a quarterly periodical called the *Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal*. It was published at Rich-

mond, Va., until 1910, then removed to Menasha, Wis., for one year then returned to Richmond, from thence to Lawrence, Kans., and Columbia, Mo.

The badge is heart shaped, displaying the skull and cross-bones and the letters "Σ Φ Ε" in gold on a background of black enamel. The colors are purple and red. The pledge button is red and gold.



Sigma Phi Sigma



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Pennsylvania, April 13, 1908 by Bryce H. Long, Percy H. Wood, and Guy P. Needham.

The chapter roll is:

1908. A, University of Pennsylvania.....	136
1910. Γ, Cornell University.....	142
1916. Δ, Maryland State College.....	68
1916. E, University of California.....	131
1919. Z, University of Illinois.....	61
1919. B, Pennsylvania State College.....	64

Active chapters 6; inactive 0. Membership 602.

The Gamma chapter was formed from a local society known as the Cayuga Club, the Delta chapter from I Σ, the Epsilon chapter from a society called the Casimir Club, the Zeta chapter from an organization known as the Acanthus Fraternity, the Beta chapter from I X Δ.

The Cornell chapter owns a house (\$35,000).

The government of the fraternity is vested in a General Assembly composed of the past and present Potentates of the chapters. This body holds annual conventions. During the intervals between conventions the governmen-

tal affairs are in the hands of a Governing Board which is composed of seven members of the General Assembly.

A fraternity paper known as the *Sigma Phi Sigma News* was published until 1915. It was then superseded by a quarterly publication known as the *Sigma Phi Sigma Monad*.

A catalogue of the fraternity containing a list of the names and addresses of all members so far as known was issued in 1916. A new edition was issued in 1919.

The colors of the fraternity are white and gold. The flowers are daffodils and lily-of-the-valley.



The badge is a monogram of the letters "Σ Φ Σ." The pledge button is white surrounded by a line of gold and divided by the sign of the Monad in gold.

Sigma Pi



THIS fraternity grew out of the union or consolidation of the local societies, viz: $\Sigma \Pi$ at the University of Vincennes, $\Phi K \Phi$ at Ohio State University and the Sphinx Club of the University of Illinois. A meeting of delegates from these organizations was held in May 1908 but a permanent union was not effected until a year later in May 1909 when delegates from these societies and two others, viz: $\Sigma \Delta$ of the Temple University in Philadelphia and $\Sigma O \Pi$ of the University of Pennsylvania effected a permanent organization and adopted a constitution and ritual.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1897. A, University of Vincennes (1910).....	75
1908. Φ , University of Illinois.....	165
1908. Γ , Ohio State University.....	166
1909. K, Temple University (1918).....	97
1909. Δ , University of Pennsylvania.....	81
1910. E, Ohio University.....	127
1912. Z, Ohio Northern University.....	170
1912. H, Purdue University.....	151
1912. Θ , Pennsylvania State College.....	105
1913. I, University of California.....	125
1916. A, Kenyon College.....	53

1917. M, Cornell University	77
1918. N, Franklin and Marshall College	47
1918. E, University of Iowa	34

Active chapters 12; inactive 2; membership 1473.

The chapters at Cornell and Purdue own houses, total valuation \$55,000.

The Epsilon chapter was formed from a local society called $\Sigma \Theta \Gamma$ and the Zeta from $\Phi \chi \Psi$. The University of Pennsylvania chapter was inactive for a time.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly called the *Emerald*.

The government of the fraternity is through a Council called the "Grand Chapter" comprising several national officers and an executive committee. The convention called a "convocation" meets biennially.

The badge is a Greek cross of gold bearing in the center an oval of blue with an emerald in the center between the letters Σ and Π . The corners of the cross display respectively a scroll, a balance, a wreath and ten stars. The flag is a pennant having a lavender field displaying the letters $\Sigma \Pi$ in white.

The colors are lavender and white, with gold as an auxiliary.

The flower is the lavender orchid, with the lilac and white rose together as alternate. The goldenrod may be used as auxiliary.

Tau Delta Phi

(Jewish Students)

THE Tau Delta Phi is a fraternity composed of Jewish college men. It was founded at the College of the City of New York in 1910.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1910. A, College of the City of New York.
- 1914. F, New York University.
- 1917. E, Boston University.
- 1978. Z, Harvard University.
- 1918. H, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Active chapters 5; inactive 0. Membership 315.

Tau Kappa Epsilon



THIS fraternity was organized January 10, 1899 by Joseph L. Settles, Clarence A. Mayer, Owen I. Truitt, James C. McNutt and Charles R. Atkinson at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1899. A, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	159
1909. B, James Millikin University.....	121
1912. Γ, University of Illinois.....	110
1912. Δ, Knox College.....	90
1915. E, Iowa State College.....	61
1916. Z, Coe College.....	39
1917. H, University of Chicago.....	22
1917. Θ, University of Minnesota.....	50
1917. I, Eureka College.....	55
1917. K, Beloit College.....	67
1917. Λ, University of Wisconsin.....	32
1919. M, Carroll College.....	22
1919. N, University of California.....	32

Active chapters, 13; inactive, 0; membership, 860.

The following chapters own houses: Beloit, Illinois-Wesleyan, Knox, Total 3; total valuation \$30,000.

There are alumni chapters at Bloomington, Chicago, Decatur, Illinois, and Beloit, Wisconsin.

The government of the fraternity is through the convention of delegates from the chapters. During its recess it is in the hands of a Grand Council composed of seven members. The Conventions have been held annually. There are four alumni chapters which have votes at the Conclaves.

The fraternity publishes quarterly a journal called the *Teke*. In 1914 the alumni in Chicago published a history of the fraternity.

The badge is a scroll surmounted by a triangle displaying a skull and bones. On the scroll are the letters "T K E." The colors are cherry and gray. The flower is the red carnation.

Theta Alpha

THIS fraternity was organized at Syracuse University
February 22, 1909.

The roll is as follows:

1909. A, Syracuse University.....	154
1914. B, Cornell University.....	87
Active chapters 2. Membership	241.

The Syracuse chapter owns a house (\$15,000). The
Cornell chapter was formerly a local O Σ O.

A periodical is published called the *Theta Alphan*. The
Beta Alumni Association publishes a quarterly called
La Reveille.

Theta Chi



THE Theta Chi fraternity was organized at Norwich University then located at Norwich but now at Northfield, Vt., in 1856 by Arthur Chase, '56 and Frederick Norton Freeman, '57. The fraternity name and badge were suggested by Egbert Phelps. It was incorporated in 1888. Although its constitution provided for more than one chapter, it remained a local society for forty-six years.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1856. A, Norwich University.....	543
1902. B, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	163
1907. Γ, University of Maine.....	250
1908. Δ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	122
1909. E, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	165
1910. Z, New Hampshire State College.....	152
1911. H, Rhode Island State College.....	124
1911. Θ, Massachusetts Agricultural College.....	130
1912. I, Colgate University.....	109
1912. K, University of Pennsylvania.....	137
1912. Λ, Cornell University.....	97
1913. M, University of California.....	126
1914. N, Hampden-Sidney College.....	63
1914. Ξ, University of Virginia.....	54

1915. O, Richmond College.....	46
1916. Π, Dickinson College.....	94
1916. P, University of Illinois.....	82
1916. Σ, Oregon Agricultural College.....	53
1916. T, University of Florida.....	81
1917. Υ, New York University.....	72
1917. Φ, North Dakota Agricultural College.....	95
1918. X, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	51
1918. Ψ, University of Wisconsin.....	55
1919. Ω, Pennsylvania State College.....	30
1919. A B, University of Pittsburgh.....	51
1919. A Γ, University of Michigan.....	55

Active chapters, 26; inactive, 0; membership, 3,000.

The following chapters own houses: Colgate, Hampden-Sidney, Maine, North Dakota, Norwich, Worcester. Total houses 6, total valuation \$68,000.

Most of the chapters were formed from local societies.

There are alumni chapters in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Worcester, Mass, Providence, and other cities. Since their establishment some of these chapters have held an almost unbroken record of monthly meetings.

Questions of government were referred to the parent chapter previous to the first national convention December 22, 1906, and after that date to the convention till the organization of the Grand chapter, February 22, 1908. The Grand Chapter is composed of graduates and was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, June 16, 1908. The legislative power is now vested in the convention; the administrative, executive and judicial in the

Grand Chapter. The Constitution was revised in 1893 and again in 1909.

Four rosters of the fraternity have been published, two by Alpha chapter, one in 1894 and the other in 1906, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the fraternity, the third in 1910 and a fourth in 1915 by the Grand Chapter. Lists of members were published in 1914 and 1915.

Collections of songs have been printed. In 1912 the publication of a quarterly periodical called the *Rattle* was commenced. A history of Alpha chapter appeared in 1911.

The original badge, suggested by Egbert Phelps, displays in gold a rattlesnake with ruby set eye coiled with tail crossed to form a "Θ," while swords crossed diagonally over the body form a "X." To-day the most commonly used badge consists of a reduction of this design raised on a diamond-shaped field of black enamel with a "Θ" above and a "X" below the emblem.

In the small pledge-button used, the red oval is outlined and crossed diagonally with narrow white stripes, which design presents a close resemblance to the fraternity insignia.

The fraternity colors are military red and white; the flower is a red carnation, the flag, with its rectangular-shaped field of white, is mounted in the center with the red "Θ X."

Among the prominent alumni are Burleigh Franklin Spaulding, Chief Justice, North Dakota Supreme Court; Edward Bancroft Williston, Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Staff and Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; George Albert Converse, Rear Admiral U. S. N.; Julius Jacob Estey, Captain U. S. A. and bank president; Henry Moses Phillips, Captain U. S. A., Mayor, State Senator and State Treasurer of Massachusetts; Joseph Hiram Goulding, Lieut. U. S. A. and Military Secretary of Vermont; Benjamin Kearney Roberts, Brigadier-General U. S. A. Staff, Washington, D. C.; Colonel Henry Blanchard Hersey, Meteorologist and aerial navigator; Edward Aiken Shuttleworth, Colonel U. S. A.; DeWitt Clinton Webb, Commander U. S. Navy, Charleston, S. C.; Harvey B. S. Burwell, Colonel U. S. Air Service; Ernest W. Gibson, Colonel, U. S. A.; Fred Barnes Thomas, Colonel U. S. A.; Burton William Sibley, Lieut. Col. U. S. Marine Corps; Robert B. Farquharson, Major U. S. Marine Corps; Holland Newton Stevenson, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy; Charles Foster Sayles, engineer on construction of Hoosac Tunnel; William Henry Wentworth, Civil Engineer; Henry Elijah Alvord, College President and prominent agriculturist; Charles Horace Spooner, President of Norwich University; James Henry Curry Winston, Dean, Hampton-Sidney College; John Robert Benton, Dean of Engineering, University of Florida; Frederick Child Biggin, Dean of Architecture, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Samuel W. Shattuck, Comptroller University of Illinois, William Richard Cutler, Librarian; George Brainard Blodgett, Genealogist and Historian; Walter Dole, Clergyman; Joseph Stedman, M.D., Boston; William Rutherford Mead, Architect.

Theta Delta Chi



THIS fraternity was founded at Union College in the year 1847 by Abel Beach, Andrew H. Green, Theodore B. Brown, Wm. G. Aikin, Wm. Hyslop and Samuel F. Wile, of the class of 1849, of whom four were members of Φ Β Κ. The fraternity has documentary evidence of its foundation in October, 1847. Andrew H. Green was the chief compiler of the constitution and ritual. He died at 91 years of age in 1918. While some changes have been made in the working parts of the constitution, owing to the growth of the fraternity, the ritual of initiation remains practically without change. Union College was at its zenith of prosperity in 1848, and the class of 1849 was the largest the college had known.

In this fraternity the word "charges" is used to designate the chapters. The list of charges is as follows:

1847.	Δ, Union College (1867)	120
1848.*B P,	Ballston Law School (1849)	14
1852.	Γ, University of Vermont (1857)	24
1853.	Δ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1896)	163
1853.	E, William and Mary College	154

*The "P" stands for "Proteron."

1853.	Z, Brown University.....	352
1854.	H, Bowdoin College.....	469
1854.	Θ, Kenyon College (1896).....	118
1856.	I, Harvard University (1916).....	410
1856.	K, Tufts College.....	459
1857.	M, University of North Carolina (1860).....	27
1857.	N, University of Virginia.....	88
1857.	Ξ, Hobart College.....	264
1857.	O, Wesleyan University (1863).....	28
1858.	Π, Washington and Jefferson College (1872).....	90
1861.	Σ, Dickinson College (1895).....	116
1863.	T, Princeton University (1867).....	12
1865.	Υ, Bucknell University (1871).....	37
1867.	Φ, Lafayette College.....	305
1867.	X, University of Rochester.....	236
1868.	Ψ, Hamilton College.....	254
1869.	O Δ*, Dartmouth College.....	575
1869.	P, Washington and Lee University (1872).....	19
1870.	B, Cornell University.....	414
1877.	Λ, Boston University (1912).....	313
1879.	Υ Δ, Wabash College (1882).....	11
1881.	Π Δ, College of the City of New York.....	204
1883.	P Δ, Columbia University.....	285
1884.	N Δ, Lehigh University.....	202
1885.	M Δ, Amherst College.....	328
1887.	E Δ, Sheffield Scientific School (1900).....	99
1889.	Γ Δ, University of Michigan.....	232
1890.	Θ Δ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	158
1891.	I Δ, Williams College.....	225

The "Δ" stands for "Deuteron," and is written like an exponent in algebra.

1892. T Δ, University of Minnesota	215
1895. Σ Δ, University of Wisconsin	240
1896. X Δ, George Washington University.....	185
1900. Δ Δ, University of California	150
1901. Z Δ, McGill University	121
1903. H Δ, Stanford University	118
1908. K Δ, University of Illinois	150
1912. Λ Δ, University of Toronto	74
1913. Ε Δ, University of Washington.....	81
1915. Φ Δ, University of Pennsylvania.....	70

Active charges, 28; inactive, 16; membership, 8,189.

Chapter houses are owned by the charges at Amherst, Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Lafayette, Michigan, Minnesota, Rochester, Stanford, Tufts, Williams, Wisconsin. Total houses 14; total valuation \$261,000.

The charter of the Union charge was surrendered in 1867, owing to lack of suitable material. The charter of the Beta proteron, at the Ballston Law School, was withdrawn in 1849, and the members affiliated to Alpha. The Delta, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, ceased to exist in 1870. It was revived November 2, 1883, and after a checkered existence, surrendered its charter in 1896. The Gamma, at the University of Vermont, died in 1857 from lack of interest and isolation. The Epsilon, at William and Mary, was killed by the Civil War. It was revived about 1870, but lived only a short time. It was again revived in 1904 by the active members of a chapter of the fraternity of Μ Π Λ, which disbanded. The Zeta, at Brown, was inactive between 1878 and 1887. It was

originally formed by ex-members of $\Delta \Psi$, who had resigned because of a misunderstanding with their fraternity. The Rochester charge was inactive for a number of years. The Eta, at Bowdoin, died in 1866, but was re-established in 1872. The Iota retired with other Harvard societies in 1862. It was revived in 1880 and died in 1889, but was re-established June 8, 1892, and died in 1916. Kappa at Tufts, and Xi , at Hobart, are the only old charges which have enjoyed a continuous and prosperous existence. The Mu , at North Carolina, the Nu , at Virginia, were killed by the war, the latter was revived in 1910.

The Sigma , at Dickinson, became inactive in 1876, was re-established in 1881, and surrendered its charter in 1896. The Tau , at Princeton, and Upsilon , at Bucknell (then called Lewisburg University), were withdrawn on account of anti-fraternity laws. The Cornell charge was at first called the Alpha Delta , but received its present name in 1871. The Pi Deuteron , at the College of the City of New York, was composed largely of ex-members of the extinct fraternity $\Delta B \Phi$; the Upsilon Deuteron , at Wabash College, of ex-members of $\Delta T \Delta$. There were no initiates made by this charge there being fewer students at Wabash in 1879-80 than at any time in its history. The Wisconsin charge was formed from a local society called $\Sigma \Delta \Sigma$. The McGill charge was formed from a local society called $\Sigma \Phi$. The Psi , at Hamilton was formed from a local society called $Z \Phi$, itself the successor of a society called the Phoenix, almost coeval with the existence of Hamilton College, but the former members of these societies were not initiated or

made members. The Illinois charge was formed from a local called O A X, the Toronto charge from $\Sigma \Delta$, the Pennsylvania chapter from A Ω , and the Hobart charge from one called Z Φ . There was a New York Graduate charge, called the Λ , in existence from 1856 to 1858.

Theta Delta Chi has established a fund the interest of which is to go to that chapter the scholastic standing of which is highest for the year ending at each annual convention. If a chapter loses a member through poor scholarship such chapter is debarred from participating in the fund that year.

There are no alumni chapters, but alumni associations exist, covering different sections, with headquarters at New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Providence, Los Angeles, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Rochester, Bangor, Kansas City, Montreal, New Haven, Elmira, N. Y., Columbus, O., Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Springfield, Ill., Seattle, Cleveland, Portland, Ore., Richmond, Va., and Syracuse. Each of these associations holds an annual reunion and banquet and in fifteen of the larger cities the graduates meet once a week at a weekly luncheon.

The government of the fraternity was in the hands of the Alpha charge (except from April, 1857 for a few months, when a trial of graduate control resulted in a return to government by the Alpha) until the convention of 1867, when the Alpha surrendered its charter. A grand lodge was created in January, 1868, composed of one graduate and two undergraduate members, the graduate member being president thereof. In 1908 a graduate secretary and

graduate treasurer were added. The members are elected annually by the convention of delegates from each chapter, and have supreme power in the interim. They also have sole power to call conventions, and act as officers of the same. It would seem that $\Theta \Delta X$ was the first fraternity to thus form an executive governing body.

Since the administration of 1882, the visitation of charges and graduate associations by the president has become an up-building force of the fraternity. The presidents of recent years also meet college executives to discuss complaints and criticisms.

There was incorporated under the laws of New York, in 1900, "The Association of Theta Delta Chi," the purpose of the same being "to advance the interests of the $\Theta \Delta X$ fraternity," chiefly by the accumulation of money through gifts, bequests, etc. In 1912 this organization was merged with the Theta Delta Chi Founders' Corporation.

One manuscript and six printed catalogs of the fraternity have been issued. The manuscript catalog, edited by John W. Little, appeared in 1859, and the first printed catalog was published in 1867, by Col. Wm. L. Stone, of New York. The second, in 1875, was in charge of Franklin Burdge, of New York, who illustrated it with a series of unique charge cuts, designed by himself, representing the Greek letter by which the charge was known. A more elaborate catalog was compiled and published in 1891 by Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, N. Y., which embodied in addition to the regular charge lists an alphabetical list, and also a geographical index. In 1895 a revision of this catalog was compiled and issued by Clay

W. Holmes. In 1901 a new catalog was compiled by Frederic Carter, which, in addition to the material of the catalog of 1895, contained a table of relationships and other interesting information. The seventh catalog edited by Carl Tombo, was published in 1917. Local lists of members have been published from time to time.

A song book was first issued in 1867. Since then several of the chapters have issued local books. Lately the *Songs of Theta Delta Chi* have been edited and published by S. E. Barrett. Sheet music specially compiled for and dedicated to $\Theta \Delta \chi$ has been issued by A. Bushnell, Kansas City, and others.

The fraternity journal is called *The Shield*. The convention of 1868 directed the publication of a periodical by this name, and one number was published under date of June, 1869. As it failed to receive support it was not continued. In January, 1884, a periodical under the same name was started in Boston, and published there for two years. It was then removed to New York, where it was published till 1889, when the sole editorial and business control was given over by the convention to Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, N. Y., who continued to edit and publish it until 1898. The volume for 1899 was published by Prof. E. W. Huffcut, of Cornell. For the next eighteen months it was edited at Williamstown, Mass., and since that time it has been edited in New York City, Rochester, N. Y., Ithaca, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Philadelphia.

In 1898 Clay W. Holmes edited and published at Elmira, N. Y., a Memorial History of the fraternity. In

1900 the Cornell charge published a history and biographical catalogue, and the same year an album, containing portraits of all but six of its members.

The badge is a shield of gold with a face of black enamel displaying the letters $\Theta \Delta X$, surmounted by two five-pointed gold stars with diamond center; below are two arrows crossed. The border of the shield is studded with pearls. It was formerly an unwritten law that graduates should wear a monogram badge, but it was not kept up because not practical. In 1891 the convention made the present badge official—in one size.

The pledge-button is white, black and blue.

The colors of the fraternity are black, white and blue. The ruby is the emblematic gem, and the ruby red carnation, the flower of the fraternity. The fraternity flag is com-

posed of three vertical stripes, black, white and blue, the total length being twice the width. In the center of the black stripe is the letter " Θ " in white, in the white stripe " Δ " in black and in the blue stripe " X " in white. This flag was first displayed from the Astor House, in New York City, in February, 1870, having been adopted by the previous convention. It is probably the first time a flag was ever adopted or displayed by a college fraternity.

Among the prominent members of the fraternity may be mentioned the late John Hay, Ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of State; Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to Germany; W. W. Thomas, Minister to Norway and Sweden; H. L. Wilson, Ambassador to Mexico; G. H. Bridgman, Minister to Bolivia; W. H. Merriam, Minister to Siam; J. L. Rathbone, Consul



General at Paris; John W. Griggs, Attorney-General of the United States, and Governor of New Jersey; W. D. Bloxham, Governor of Florida; the late U. S. Senator Nathan F. Dixon, Senator Joseph I. France, D. N. Lockwood, H. J. Spooner, Henry R. Gibson, J. D. Bellamy, T. B. Kyle, F. C. Stevens, J. C. Nicholls, and C. H. Sinnickson, members of Congress; S. F. Nixon, Speaker of the New York Legislature; E. W. Huffcut, Dean Cornell Law School; Hosea M. Knowlton, late Attorney-General of Massachusetts; Allen C. Beach, Lieutenant-Governor of New York; and Lieutenant-Governor Henry C. Brockmeyer of Missouri. Among federal judges, C. F. Templeton, and J. B. McPherson.

Rev. Elmer H. Capen, and Frederick W. Hamilton, Presidents of Tufts College; Rev. David Gregg, President of the Western Theological Seminary; Rev. Rufus S. Green, President of Elmira College; Rev. John C. Ferguson, President of Nanyang University; Geo. Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College; Merrit C. Fernald, President of the University of Maine; Wm. L. Stone, the historian; the late Alexander L. Holley, author and steel expert; Willis S. Paine, New York; Rt. Rev. J. D. H. Wingfield, Bishop of California; Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, Assistant Bishop of Minnesota; Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph, Bishop of Virginia; Rt. Rev. Cameron Mann, Bishop of North Dakota; the late John Goforth, of Philadelphia; Gen. William Smith, Paymaster General, U. S. A.; Thos. E. Rogers of the U. S. Treasury Department; Thomas of Virginia, the hero of Fort Fisher; William M. Coleman, Attorney-General of North Carolina.

Charles Macdonald, President Union Bridge Co.; C. F. Nason, President Rhode Island Locomotive Works; Elbert S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*; Oliver P. Baldwin, editor of the *Baltimore Sun*; Charles R. Miller, editor of the *New York Times*; G. P. Upton, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*; Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton; Albert W. Smith, Dean of Mechanical Engineering, Cornell University.

Theta Xi

(Students of Engineering and Science)



WAS founded at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, and has confined its members to students of engineering and science. It is a rival of the chapters of the regular undergraduate fraternities at the different institutions where it is located, and does not admit their members to its ranks; in short, it has the same status as the general fraternities, with the one restriction that it is confined to technical students. The fraternity was an offspring from a local society at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute called $\Sigma \Delta$. Peter Henry Fox, Ralph Gooding Packard, Christopher Champlin Waite, George Bradford Brainerd, Samuel Beuel, Jr., Henry Harrison Farnum, Thomas Cole Raymond and Nathaniel Henry Starbuck were its founders.

Naturally the members of Theta Xi have in addition to their fraternal tie the bond of a mutual interest in a common pursuit.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1864. A, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....335

1865. B, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale.....	413
1874. Γ, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	279
1885. Δ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	257
1899. E, Columbia University.....	129
1903. Z, Cornell University.....	167
1904. H, Lehigh University.....	123
1905. Θ, Purdue University.....	141
1905. I, Washington University, Mo.....	108
1907. K, Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	69
1907. Λ, Pennsylvania State College.....	123
1909. M, Iowa State College.....	100
1910. N, University of California.....	152
1912. Ξ, University of Iowa.....	80
1912. O, University of Pennsylvania.....	116
1912. Π, Carnegie Institute of Technology.....	121
1913. P, University of Texas.....	68
1914. Σ, University of Michigan.....	75
1914. T, Stanford University.....	63
1915. Ψ, University of Washington.....	52
1917. Φ, University of Wisconsin.....	50

Active chapters 21, inactive 0. Membership 3021.

The Yale chapter was suspended from 1899 to 1909. It owns a house called Franklin Hall. The Cornell Stevens, Purdue and California chapters also own houses. Total houses 5; total valuation \$168,000.

There are alumni clubs in Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh and Schenectady. The alumni of this fraternity are termed in its literature "honorarys." This term is not to be confused with the word

“honorary” as applied to members of other fraternities.

The fraternity is governed by a Grand Lodge of seven elected by its Convention. It has held a Convention annually. Formerly this was with each chapter in turn, then for twenty years it was held in New York, in 1915 it was held in San Francisco. The convention has been held in New York City for the past four years.

The catalogue was first published at Chicago in 1892. There have been five editions since. The last, a pocket edition, was published at New York in 1917.

The fraternity began the publication of the *Theta Xi Quarterly* in 1892. It was a small quarto in size. In 1902 its place of publication was changed to New Haven, Conn., where it was published until 1903. It was then removed to Troy, N. Y., and published there until 1911 when it was again transferred to New Haven, Conn. In 1912 it was transferred to N. Y. and has been published there ever since.

The badge consists of a monogram made by placing the Θ diagonally over the Ξ . The rim of the Θ is set with pearls and its bar with a ruby. The pledge-button is light blue and white.



Among the prominent alumni are Congressman William H. Wiley of New Jersey; Butler Ames of Massachusetts, and William A. Thomas of Ohio, Admiral Mordecai Endicott, U. S. N., President Palmer C. Ricketts of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Generals William L. Haskin and Wm. T. McKee, U. S. A.; Past presidents: M. T. Endicott and Onuard Bates of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Charles F. Scott of the Ameri-



can Institute of Electrical Engineers and Frederick W. Taylor of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Arthur Holmes, Dean Pennsylvania State College; Frederick E. Turneure, Dean School of Engineering University of Wisconsin.

Zeta Beta Tau

(Jewish Students)



THE Zeta Beta Tau fraternity was founded December 29th, 1898, at the Jewish Theological Seminary, being originally intended as an organization of Jewish college men designed to foster and encourage the spirit of Judaism. The charter members were David Lewine, Aaron Eiseman, David Liknoitz, Aaron Drucker, Menachim M. Eichler, Bernard C. Ehrenreich, Herman B. Sheffield, Isidor Delson, Louis Posner, Bernhard Bloch and Bernard Saxe.

For the first year and a half of its existence the organization flourished. Monthly meetings in the style of the German "Kneippe" were held, at which addresses on different phases of Jewish endeavor work would be read, or an inspired talk given by some Jewish scholar. The influence of members was felt at every Jewish gathering of any importance, and a committee on Press and Propaganda worked industriously to keep the fraternity before the Jewish public. The reaction soon came. The small group of earnest Jewish-endeavor men whose influence had been strongest in the beginning gradually became scattered throughout the country, and the society came into the

control of those who saw the great possibilities of a Jewish college fraternity. However, it took several years more for the ideas of this group to prevail. At a meeting in 1901, the aim and object of the fraternity was written in its constitution as being to promote a fraternal union among Jewish college men. Efforts were then made to extend the fraternity, and from this period its activities centered about the colleges, the parent chapter becoming known as the "Home Fraternity."

Chapters are as follows:

1898.	The Home Fraternity (1905).....	40
1902.	A, College of City of New York.....	129
1903.	B, Long Island College Hospital (1914).....	89
1904.	Γ, University and Bellevue Med. College (1913).....	71
1905.	Δ, Columbia University.....	98
1906.	E, New York University.....	90
1907.	Z, Jefferson Medical College (1908).....	10
1907.	Θ, University of Pennsylvania.....	88
1907.	K, Cornell University.....	84
1908.	M, Boston University.....	71
1909.	Λ, Western Reserve University.....	69
1909.	Z, Case School of Applied Science.....	58
1909.	Σ, Tulane University.....	58
1909.	H, Union University N. Y.....	55
1910.	I, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.....	49
1911.	N, Ohio State University.....	66
1911.	Ξ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	42
1911.	O, Syracuse University.....	54
1911.	Π, Louisiana State University.....	38

1911. P, University of Illinois	49
1912. T, Harvard University.....	40
1912. Φ, University of Michigan	51
1913. Υ. McGill University.....	30
1915. X, University of Virginia.....	20
1917. Ω, University of Missouri.....	25
1918. A B, University of Chicago	20
1918. A Γ, Vanderbilt University.....	16
1918. A Δ, University of Southern California	10

Active chapters, 24; inactive chapters, 4; total members, 1520.

The letter "Zeta" was given to the Case chapter upon its installation, due to the revocation of the charter of the Jefferson chapter, to which it had been assigned originally, because of the lack of the proper spirit in its members.

The C. C. N. Y. chapter, soon after its organization, was strengthened by the absorption of O E II, a local fraternity, and has ever since enjoyed a prosperous career. The Case chapter suffered from a dearth of men to draw from soon after its installation, and in the early part of 1911 consisted of only one member, but it has since been revived. In addition to the undergraduate chapters, the constitution provides for the formation of Graduate Clubs in any city where there may be gathered together a large number of fraternity graduates. The Home Fraternity is now known as the Zeta Beta Tau Club of New York. It has a membership of 300. The Zeta Beta Tau Club of Cleveland has a membership of about 50. The New England Club established at Boston has been inactive during the war.

Up to 1905 the government of the fraternity was wholly in the hands of the "Home Fraternity."

All the governing powers of the fraternity, including that of chartering new chapters, are vested in a Supreme Council, which meets at stated intervals during the year in New York City. Chapters were formerly represented by delegates or proxies. Now all administrative work is vested in the Supreme Council which consists of the National Officers and five members appointed at large. The actual work of the fraternity is accomplished by several standing committees, each delegated to a distinct department of activity under general supervision of the Council. The activities of the Supreme Council are reported to the fraternity each year at the annual convention.

In 1910 the fraternity issued a catalogue of all its members arranged by chapters, including a short account of each chapter. In 1911 a similar, but more complete catalogue was published, in which the names of the members were arranged alphabetically, the names of undergraduate members also appearing by chapters. In 1912 a similar list was issued with a geographical distribution of the names. In 1913 the fraternity began the publication of a quarterly journal.

The badge is diamond shaped edged with pearls. In the center, which is slightly raised, are the letters Z B T in gold on a black background, running along the short diagonal. Above the letters are a skull and cross-bones in white, and below is the six-pointed Star of David in light blue. The colors are light blue and white.

Zeta Psi



THE Zeta Psi fraternity was founded at the University of the City of New York, in the spring of 1847, by John B. Yates Sommers, '49; William Henry Dayton, '49, and John M. Skillman, '49, all of whom are now deceased. Intimately associated with these was Rev. William Henry Carter, D.D., an eminent divine of Florida. Dayton engaged in the enterprise for the purpose of establishing a chapter at the University of North Carolina simultaneously with that at New York University. An illness which induced him to go South proved fatal before he could accomplish his purpose.

The fraternity was extended rapidly, and its chapter roll is as follows:

1847.	Φ, New York University	488
1848.	Z, Williams College.....	327
1848.	Δ, Rutgers College.....	382
1850.	O, Princeton University (1882).....	139
1850.	Σ, University of Pennsylvania.....	444
1850.	X, Colby College.....	494
1852.	E, Brown University.....	376
1852.	P, Harvard University (1892).....	306

1852.	A, Dickinson College (1856).....	32
1853.	Ψ, Dartmouth College (1873).....	94
1855.	K, Tufts College.....	430
1856.	Θ, Union University (1871).....	47
1857.	T, Lafayette College.....	360
1858.	Υ, University of North Carolina.....	257
1858.	Ξ, University of Michigan.....	411
1858.	Π, Amherst College (1859).....	10
1861.	H, Pennsylvania College (1872).....	39
1864.	Ω, University of Chicago (1887).....	50
1865.	Π, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1893)...	129
1867.	Λ, Bowdoin College.....	390
1868.	B, University of Virginia.....	203
1868.	Ψ, Cornell University.....	450
1870.	I, University of California.....	352
1875.	Γ, Syracuse University.....	252
1879.	Θ Ξ, University of Toronto.....	286
1879.	A, Columbia University.....	257
1883.	A Ψ, McGill University.....	343
1884.	N, Case School of Applied Science.....	230
1889.	H, Yale University.....	840
1892.	M, Stanford University.....	184
1899.	A B, University of Minnesota.....	182
1909.	A E, University of Illinois.....	131
1910.	Λ Ψ, University of Wisconsin.....	93

Active chapters, 24; inactive, 9; membership, 9,008

The following chapters own houses: Bowdoin, Brown, California, Case, Columbia, Cornell, Lafayette, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Tufts, Williams,

Wisconsin, Yale. Total houses 20; total valuation \$553,000.

The Williams chapter died in 1852, but was revived in 1881. The Princeton chapter continued its existence for many years in spite of the anti-fraternity laws at Princeton, initiating its members at Rutgers and the University of Pennsylvania. The charter was withdrawn in 1882. The Brown chapter was suspended in 1862, by the enlistment of the entire chapter, with one exception, in the First Rhode Island Light Artillery. It was re-established in 1864 upon the return of some of its members to college, but was suspended from 1876 to 1888. The Harvard chapter became inactive through the operation of anti-fraternity laws, and remained dormant from 1856 to 1863; it was revived and again suspended in 1870. It was again revived in 1881, and was prosperous for a time, but the Harvard Club system seemed incompatible with its existence in harmony with the principles of the fraternity, and the charter was surrendered. Its members formed the Spee club. The Dickinson chapter was killed by faculty opposition. The Dartmouth chapter was withdrawn in 1863 on account of the introduction into Dartmouth of the Yale system of limiting membership to the two upper classes. It was revived in 1871, but did not live long. The Union chapter never recovered from the loss of its best men during the war, and resigned its charter in 1868. The North Carolina chapter was one of the few fraternity chapters in the South that survived the war. It initiated members down to the class of 1868, but died during the days of reconstruction in North Carolina. It

was revived in 1885 by the absorption of a local society called $\Pi T \Sigma$.

The Amherst chapter surrendered its charter after a brief existence. The chapter at Rensselaer, which was organized from an existing local organization, voluntarily surrendered its charter in 1893. The Omega, at the old University of Chicago, was suspended from 1872 to 1878 and died with the university. The Virginia chapter was suspended from 1876 to 1893. The Cornell, Toronto, McGill, Tufts, Stanford and California chapters were the pioneers at their respective institutions. The Syracuse chapter became inactive in 1885, and was re-established in 1905. Gamma, at the Naval Academy, was obliged to suspend on account of a regulation forbidding the existence of secret societies in the Naval Academy. Zeta Psi was the first fraternity to enter Canada and the first to establish a chapter on the Pacific Coast.

The fraternity aims to make good fellowship and patriotism its chief characteristics. It has no honorary members. The alumni have organized associations at New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Seattle, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, R. I., St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C.


The fraternity is governed by a grand chapter, consisting of delegates from each chapter and officers, and past officers of the fraternity. This meets annually, usually as the guest of one of the active chapters. Between the sessions of the Grand chapter the affairs of the

fraternity are administered by a board of trustees with headquarters in New York. There is a permanent secretary and assistant who devote their entire time to visiting the chapters and the administration of the fraternity's affairs including the editing of *The Circle*.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been issued in 1859, 1867, 1874 and 1883, with a supplement to 1889 and 1899. The last edition contained unusually full data concerning each member. It also contained a brief history of each chapter and views of the different chapters and some of the chapter houses. Directories of members were issued in 1889, 1893, 1910, 1912, 1913 and 1916.

A periodical called the *Zeta Psi Monthly* was first published at Toronto, in November, 1882. After the issue of four numbers it was removed to Newark, N. J., and suspended in 1883. In 1884 the first number of a *Quarterly* was issued from New York, but it suspended in April, 1886. A monthly called *The Circle* is now published from the central office of the fraternity. The first number was issued in June, 1909. It does not exchange with the other fraternity journals. There are several pieces of instrumental music dedicated to the fraternity. Song books were published in 1872, 1890, 1897, 1903 and 1914. A collection of the poems of Zeta Psi, with an account of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the fraternity in 1897, was published in 1903 under the title of "The Jubilee of Zeta Psi."

Conventions of the Zeta Psi have been held generally annually. Sometimes two conventions were held in the same calendar year.

The badge is formed of a monogram of the two Greek letters "Z" and "Ψ," the "Z" over the "Ψ;" on the "Ψ" is a star and a Roman fasces; above the lower bar of the "Z" is an "A," and below the upper bar the letter "O." The fraternity color is white, each chapter having a distinctive color. The flower is the white carnation.  The flag is white with "Z Ψ" in solid color. The pledge-button is white.

Among the prominent alumni are: Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, U. S. A.; Major General James Parker, U. S. A.; Major General Edward L. Munson, U. S. A.; Brig. General Charles I. DeBevoise, U. S. A.; Brig. General Alex MacDougall, of Canada; Brig. General Herbert S. Birkett, of Canada.

Congressmen—Nicholas Longworth, William S. Kirkpatrick and John S. Henderson; Edmund J. Bristol member of Canadian Parliament; Former Governors—F. T. Congdon, of Yukon Territory; J. E. Pillsbiry, of Illinois; and William T. Cobb, of Maine; Roland S. Morris, U. S. Ambassador to Japan, Lawrence Townsend Former Minister to Portugal and Belgium; Lloyd Griscom Former Ambassador to Italy and Brazil; J. E. Cramer Former Minister to Denmark; Jose Custodio Alves de Lima, Consul General for Brazil; Richard A. Ballinger, Former Secretary of the Interior; Joseph Nimmo, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics; Federal Judges, Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey; Allen McC. Kimbrough, of Mississippi; R. T. W. Duke, Jr., of Virginia; Thomas Ives Chatfield, of New York; and George T. Garrison, of Virginia; Charles W. Cross, Attorney General for Alberta;

Stephen B. Leacock, of Montreal; Wilfred C. Leland, of Detroit; Nicholas F. Brady, of New York; Marquis B. Eaton, of Chicago; Hon. William A. Comstock, Alpena, Michigan; Francis P. Garvan of New York; Ellis Ames Ballard of Philadelphia; Henry T. Thomas of New York; Charles K. Field, Editor of the *Sunset* Magazine, San Francisco; Lewellys F. Barker of Baltimore; William B. Storey, Vice-president of the Sante Fe R. R.; Rev. John H. Raven, D. D., of New Brunswick, New Jersey; Professor Hans W. Zinsser of Columbia University; Professor George C. Edwards of the University of California; Professors Harry P. Jepson, Hollon A. Farr and J. C. Adams of Yale University; Professors Stephen S. Colvin and John Francis Greene of Brown University; Professor Herbert C. Bell of Bowdoin College; Professors Marshall S. Brown and Lawrence McLouth of New York University.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES*

We have already stated that the first Greek letter society among women was $\text{K A } \Theta$ founded at DePauw (then Indiana Asbury) University in 1870 and we traced the development of the system for some years or until it had become a common form of organization.

In general it may be said that the women's organizations have closely copied those of the men, in criteria for membership, in external characteristics, in systems of government and administration and in all essential details. As they originated after the Civil War they were entirely free from the disturbance incident to that struggle and consequently they have had opportunity to develop progressively without serious interruption. The multiplication of educational facilities for women has also greatly increased their field of operation.

It may be said that practically every women's fraternity supports a journal and the doings of most of them are not attempted to be kept secret. They have been somewhat more practical than the men, have not been quite so jealous of each other and were able sooner than the men to form an inter-fraternity organization. Nearly every sorority is endeavoring to do some useful work or to accomplish some useful purpose.

INTER-FRATERNITY RELATIONS

In 1891, at the call of $\text{K K } \Gamma$, a Pan-Hellenic Convention of Women's fraternities met at 5 Park street, Boston.

*The word "sorority" has within the past ten years come into somewhat general use to denote an association of women similar to the "fraternities" among men. In this book the terms "sorority" and "women's fraternity" are used as synonyms.

Α Φ, Γ Φ Β, Δ Γ, Δ Δ Δ, Κ Α Θ, Κ Κ Γ and Π Β Φ were represented. It lasted from Wednesday until Friday and concluded with a banquet. Several committees were appointed and several topics discussed but nothing permanent resulted from the meeting.

In July, 1893, a College Fraternity Congress was held at Chicago during the World's Fair and many of the sororities were represented. Several papers were read and the affair also concluded with a banquet. Nothing further was done until 1902 when the first Inter-Sorority Conference met May 24 at Chicago at the call of Α Φ. Representatives were present from Κ Α Θ, Κ Κ Γ, Γ Φ Β, Π Β Φ, Δ Γ, Δ Δ Δ and Α Φ. The proceedings were almost entirely devoted to the question of pledging members, and the efforts of those present seemed to be devoted mainly to securing the organization of local Pan-Hellenic or interfraternity conferences at different colleges in order to regulate rushing.

The second Conference was held Sept. 19, 1903, at St. Louis. Χ Ω and Α Χ Ω were new societies represented. It was decided that local Pan-Hellenic Associations should be formed in every institution in which two or more National sororities existed, that they should consist of one alumna and one active member from each society represented, that their purpose should be to discuss and act on all matters of inter-sorority interest and that the chapter first established at each institution should organize its Pan-Hellenic Association. It was also decided that a pledge day should be adopted by each local Pan-Hellenic Association and that no student should be asked to join a sorority before her matriculation.

The third Conference was held at Chicago, Sept. 16, 17, 1904. $\Lambda \Xi \Delta$ was represented. It was decided that conferences should be called by the sororities in the following order, $\Pi \beta \Phi$, $K \Lambda \Theta$, $K K \Gamma$, $\Delta \Gamma$, $\Lambda \Phi$, $\Gamma \Phi \beta$, $\Lambda X \Omega$, $\Delta \Delta \Delta$, $\Lambda \Xi \Delta$ and $X \Omega$; that the delegate from the sorority calling the conference should act as chairman, and the delegate from the next sorority in order should act as secretary, with a view to presiding at the next Conference. A resolution was passed instructing the several chapters that the purpose of each local association was "not merely to promote good feeling and social intercourse, but especially to discuss and act upon all matters of inter-sorority interest with a view to raising fraternity standards and ameliorating existing evils."

The fourth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 15, 16, 1905. $\Lambda O \Pi$ was represented. Petitions from several sororities were presented and it was decided that no sorority with less than five chapters should be admitted and none having a chapter in an institution below collegiate rank. A constitution was proposed.

The fifth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1906. ΣK was represented. A revised constitution was proposed, and a model constitution for local Pan-Hellenic Associations was adopted. A resolution was passed discouraging high school sororities and recommending that admission be refused to women who had belonged to such societies. A committee was appointed to investigate the laws of the several states with reference to the unauthorized wearing of badges. This Conference also manifested a desire to further social service work and to cooperate with the college authorities to that end.

The sixth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 13, 1907. The proposed constitution for the Conference and for local associations were discussed. The matter of social service was discussed and alumnæ were urged to assist in solving local Pan-Hellenic differences. An application for membership by A Δ Φ (sorority) was rejected on the ground that it did not meet the necessary requirements. Local associations were urged to include local societies as well as chapters of the sororities.

The seventh Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 11, 1908. The proposed constitution for the Conference was at last accepted by all the sororities represented. The name of the organization was changed to the National Pan-Hellenic Conference. The matter of exchanging fraternity magazines was regulated. The matter of chaperons for chapter houses was discussed. A sophomore pledge day was recommended. The local Pan-Hellenic Associations were urged to require a definite scholarship attainment as a prerequisite to fraternity membership, and to arrange some general meetings at each institution at which all the fraternity members should be present, and to restrict the expense, number and duration of social functions.

The eighth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 17, 18, 1909. Z T A and A T Δ were represented. The matter of providing proper chaperons was again discussed and it was suggested that each chapter living in a house should employ a chaperon at a small salary under a definite contract. A committee was appointed to draw up a code concerning the dismissal of members, the withdrawal of

invitations, the breaking of pledges, etc. An extension committee was provided for.

The ninth Conference was held at Chicago, Sept. 16, 1910. A $\Delta \Phi$ (sorority) and ΔZ were represented. Model chapter house rules were submitted for consideration. The fraternities were asked to vest limited legislative power in their delegates, and that a seven-eighths vote should decide matters voted upon at the conference. The members were urged not to allow fraternity loyalty to conflict with college loyalty, to limit the extent of undergraduate activity of members, to control the place, duration and time of social functions and similar matters, to include non-fraternity women in social life, to limit the cost of entertainment, etc. A new model constitution for local associations was also prepared.

The tenth Conference met at Evanston, Ills., Nov. 3, 4, 1911. The proposed constitution was adopted. It changed the name of the organization to the National Pan-Hellenic Congress and appointed an executive committee. The matter of admitting professional fraternities was discussed and an interesting report on social customs was received and printed.

The constitution as thus finally arrived at is reprinted below:

CONSTITUTION

ART. I—NAME

The name of this organization shall be the National Pan-Hellenic Congress.

ART. II—OBJECT

The object of the Pan-Hellenic Congress shall be to improve the conditions of fraternity life and inter-fraternity relationships, to

strengthen the position of fraternities in the college community, to co-operate with college authorities in all efforts to improve social and scholarship standards, and to be a forum for the discussion of all questions of general interest to the fraternity world.

ART. III—ORGANIZATION

The Congress shall be composed of one delegate from each national fraternity represented.

ART. IV—ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. (Referred to a committee.)

Sec. 2. Any fraternity meeting three Congress fraternities at any institution and not eligible to full membership in the Congress, shall be admitted to associate membership—having a seat and a voice but not a vote.

Sec. 3. The application of any fraternity for membership in the National Pan-Hellenic Congress shall be referred to a committee of three, which shall investigate the standing of the petitioning body, and upon their recommendation it shall be admitted into the Congress upon an unanimous affirmative vote of the delegates present.

ART. V—MEETINGS

Sec. 1. The Congress shall assemble annually, the time and place of the following meeting to be arranged each year, and shall be presided over by the fraternities in rotation.

Sec. 2. The official list shall be:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Pi Beta Phi. | 9. Alpha Xi Delta. |
| 2. Kappa Alpha Theta. | 10. Chi Omega. |
| 3. Kappa Kappa Gamma. | 11. Sigma Kappa. |
| 4. Alpha Phi. | 12. Alpha Omicron Pi. |
| 5. Delta Gamma. | 13. Zeta Tau Alpha. |
| 6. Gamma Phi Beta. | 14. Alpha Gamma Delta. |
| 7. Alpha Chi Omega. | 15. Alpha Delta Phi. |
| 8. Delta Delta Delta. | 16. Delta Zeta. |

Sec. 3. Additions to the official list shall be made in order of election to membership.

ART. VI—POWERS

Sec. 1. The powers of the Congress shall be five-fold:—First, to make laws that pertain to its own government. Second, to admit at its discretion petitioning fraternities. Third, to levy annual dues—not to exceed \$15.00 to be paid by the fraternities within two weeks of notification by the treasurer. Fourth, to make final settlement of a dissention in a local Pan-Hellenic reported to its Executive Committee. Fifth, to have advisory power over local Pan-Hellenics.

Sec. 2. An unanimous vote of the delegates present shall be necessary to a vote in the Congress.

ART. VII—GOVERNMENT

Sec. 1. The delegate from the fraternity calling the congress shall act as chairman of the same, and the delegate from the fraternity next in order shall act as secretary of the Congress. The treasurer shall be the delegate whose fraternity is next on the list after that of the secretary's.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the secretary of the last Congress as chairman, the secretary of the next Congress and the treasurer.

Sec. 3. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to carry on the work of the Congress between sessions: to appoint, on application from a Grand President of any chapter involved in local Pan-Hellenic difficulties, a member of the Congress whose fraternity interests are not involved in the question at issue to investigate and arbitrate any difficulty arising in the Pan-Hellenic, expenses of the one sent to be defrayed by the local Pan-Hellenic; to make final settlement and inflict penalties, if necessary, on any chapter which withdraws from a local Pan-Hellenic or refuses to arbitrate its violation of any Pan-Hellenic contract or the "lifting" of a pledge, after the Grand President of the offending chapter has been duly informed by the chairman of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. Chairman. The duties of the chairman shall be as follows:

She shall keep the minutes. She shall send reports of the Congress promptly to the members of the Congress and to all Grand Secretaries of the fraternities represented in the Congress for distribution to chapters and officers of their fraternities.

She shall issue questions proposed by the Congress to the Grand Secretaries for presentation to their fraternities and shall, upon receipt of the result, send notices of the same to all Grand Secretaries. She shall report all measures of inter-fraternity interest passed by any Grand Council or by any convention, at once to the Congress. She shall send to each Grand Secretary voting blanks for all motions submitted to the fraternities by the Congress.

She shall prepare, with the other members of the Executive Committee, the program of the Congress and the instructions to the delegates, and shall issue the call for the next meeting. She shall send, with the aid of the Executive Committee, quarterly bulletins of Pan-Hellenic interest to each Grand Secretary.

Sec. 5. Treasurer. The duties of the treasurer shall be to collect and hold all moneys, subject to the will of the Congress and to be expended only on a written order from the chairman.

ART. VIII—METHODS OF PROCEDURE

Sec. 1. Actions of Pan-Hellenic interest passed by any Grand Council or any Grand Convention shall be reported at once to the chairman of the Executive Committee and also to the Grand Secretary of each fraternity represented in the Congress.

Sec. 2. Suggestions offered by the Congress shall be submitted as soon as possible by the chairman of the Executive Committee, to all the Grand Secretaries of the fraternities, and the result of the vote announced by each Grand Secretary to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congress within two months.

Sec. 3. The chairman of the Executive Committee shall then announce the result to all Grand Councils and chapters. The motions that have received an unanimous vote of all the fraternities shall at once become binding upon all chapters, the Grand Council being responsible for the observance.

ART. IX—LEGISLATION

Legislation enacted by a fraternity at the suggestion of the Congress can be repealed or modified only by formal action of the Congress.

ART. X—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by an unanimous vote of all the fraternities represented in the National Pan-Hellenic Congress.

The proceedings of the subsequent meetings are too lengthy to be restated here. They may be read quite generally in the various journals published by the sororities.

The data concerning the sororities is arranged in the same manner as that relating to the men's fraternities.

Achoth

(Members of the Order of the Eastern Star.)

THE Achoth sorority was organized at the University of Nebraska, March 5, 1910, by fifteen members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and members of this order in good standing are the only persons eligible to membership. The chapters are named from the Hebrew alphabet.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1910. <i>Aleph</i> , University of Nebraska	101
1910. <i>Beth</i> , University of Iowa	89
1911. <i>Gimel</i> , University of Illinois	87
1912. <i>Daleth</i> , University of Kansas	82
1913. <i>He</i> , Northwestern University (1914)	20
1914. <i>Waw</i> , North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo	65
1915. <i>Zayin</i> , Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls	42
1915. <i>Kheth</i> , University of Wisconsin	47
1917. <i>Teth</i> , University of Colorado	38
1917. <i>Yodh</i> , University of Minnesota	33
1919. <i>Kaph</i> , University of California	22

Active chapters, 10; inactive, 1. Membership, 626.

The sorority has the usual form of government. The National Conclave is held biennially; the Governing Council meets annually.

The colors are sapphire and white; the flower is the lily-of-the-valley. The magazine is called *Kochov*, and is issued quarterly.



The pledge-button is black.

Alpha Chi Omega



THIS fraternity was founded at DePauw University, October 15, 1885, with the assistance of Dr. James G. Campbell, B Θ Π. The charter members were: Estella Leonard, Anna Allen, Amy R. DuBois, Bessie Grooms, Olive Burnett, Bertha Deniston, and Nellie Gamble. Since its establishment, the fraternity has had an unusual interest in musical education, and at one time certain musical qualifications were required for membership, in addition to literary qualifications. This aesthetic interest has developed into a musical tradition that has exerted a marked influence upon the moulding of the ideals of the fraternity.

The roll is as follows:

1885.	A, DePauw University.....	428
1887.	B, Albion College.....	273
1890.	Γ, Northwestern University.....	273
1891.	Δ, Allegheny College.....	226
1895.	E, University of Southern California.....	140
1895.	Z, New England Conservatory of Music.....	244
1898.	H, Bucknell University (1899).....	15

1898.	Θ, University of Michigan	253
1899.	I, University of Illinois	199
1903.	K, University of Wisconsin	149
1906.	Λ, Syracuse University	155
1907.	M, Simpson College	140
1907.	N, University of Colorado	133
1907.	Ξ, University of Nebraska	147
1907.	O, Baker University	151
1909.	Π, University of California	145
1910.	P, University of Washington	117
1911.	Σ, University of Iowa	87
1911.	T, Brenau College	101
1913.	Υ, Millikin University	89
1914.	Φ, University of Kansas	66
1915.	X, Oregon State College	76
1916.	Ψ, University of Oklahoma	42
1916.	Ω, Washington State College	59
1918.	A B, Purdue University	46
1918.	A Γ, University of New Mexico	22
1919.	A E, University of Pennsylvania	18

Active chapters, 26; inactive, 1; membership, 3,794.

The following chapters own houses: Albion, Illinois, Michigan, Syracuse, Wisconsin. Total houses, 5; total valuation \$103,000.

The chapter at Bucknell University became inactive June, 1899. The Southern California chapter was inactive from 1898 to 1905. The Illinois chapter was formed from a local Z X, the Simpson chapter from A A F, the Baker chapter from N A, the Washington chapter from Δ N, the Milliken chapter from Φ Π, the Brenau chapter from a

chapter of H Y Γ, the Kansas chapter from A and the Oregon State College chapter from A Ω, the Iowa chapter from Σ T A, the Washington State College chapter from A Θ Σ, the Purdue chapter from A B, the New Mexico chapters from A Λ, the California chapter from the La Solana Club, and the Oklahoma chapter from A P.

Since the establishing of the second chapter, the supreme power of the fraternity has been vested in the convention. The DePauw chapter acted as the governing body between national assemblies until 1896. At that time the constitutional form was adopted whereby the convention became the National Chapter. It is composed of a delegate from each collegiate chapter, each alumnae chapter, the province president, and the National Council. This latter body, which is composed of the National officers, meets biennially, alternating with the National Chapter sessions. The National Inspector is the fraternity's representative at the Pan-Hellenic Conference and makes a biennial visit of inspection to each chapter.

Alumnae chapters have been formed at a number of the principal cities and alumni clubs at many more. The alumnae chapters have all the privileges of the active chapters excepting that of making initiations. The alumnae clubs have no ritualistic privileges and are not entitled to voting representatives at conventions.

The conventions meet biennially.

The Lyre, the fraternity journal, was authorized by the annual convention at Evanston, Ill., in March, 1894, and the first number appeared in June of that year under the supervision of the chapter at Greencastle, which con-

tinued to be the place of publication until 1900. Since then it has been published at Providence, R. I. and Menasha, Wis. The numbers are printed in November, January, April, and July. The *Heraeum*, a secret annual publication, was first issued in 1910. The *Argolid*, a private bulletin, was issued irregularly from 1911 to 1915, since the latter date it has been published four times during each college year. There is also an Alumnae Letter sent biennially to all of the alumnae, which was first issued in 1908.

The first edition of the Song Book was published in 1894. The fourth edition, containing 53 songs, 43 to original music, was issued in 1915.

A history of the fraternity was compiled by Mabel H. Siller and edited by Florence A. Armstrong in 1911. The history was revised and rewritten by Florence A. Armstrong in 1916. It contains a general discussion of the development of fraternities, especially as regards their relationship to the history of Alpha Chi Omega, the history of each chapter, the publications, insignia, etc. of the fraternity, and many illustrations.

Six issues of the directory, giving the fraternity membership, have been published.

A reserve fund of \$11,000 has been collected and lent to the chapters from time to time, and a scholarship fund of \$2,500 has been raised in order to lend money to worthy members of the active chapters. The life subscriptions to *The Lyre* have been protected by a reserve fund of more than \$5,000.

In 1911 the fraternity erected the Star Studio at the Macdowell Memorial Association, Peterborough, N. H., and its use is awarded to a creative worker in literature, music or art, whether a member of the fraternity or not, by the Association. It was first awarded to a member of the fraternity in 1916.



The badge of the fraternity is a Greek lyre, jeweled and displaying the letters "A X Q" on a scroll placed diagonally across the strings.

The colors are scarlet and olive. The flowers are scarlet carnation and smilax. A flag was adopted in 1910. The colors of the pledge-button are red and green.

Alpha Delta Pi



ALPHA Delta Pi was founded at the Wesleyan Female College on May 15, 1851 by Octavia O. Andrew, Maria J. Esterling, Mary A. Evans, Oceana L. Goodall, Eugenia Tucker, and Elizabeth Williams, and was called the Adelphean Society.

It was not until August 1904 that the Adelphean Society became known as the Alpha Chapter and the policy of expansion was adopted. At that time the organization was incorporated under the laws of Georgia as the "Adelphean Society," and in July 1905 amended its charter "by inserting after its name wherever it occurs in said charter, as a symbol for said name, the following Greek letters 'Α Δ Φ.' In 1913 it changed its name to Alpha Delta Pi to avoid confusion with the men's fraternity of Α Δ Φ.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1851.	A, Wesleyan Female College (1915).....*	1000
1905.	B, Salem College (1909)	31
1906.	Γ, Mary Baldwin Seminary (1910)	42
1906.	Δ, University of Texas	179
1906.	E, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane)	52
1907.	Z, Southwestern University	119
1907.	H, University of Alabama (1909).....	18

*At present this number can be only estimated. The 1917 directory is very incomplete.

1908.	Θ, Lawrence College	111
1909.	I, Florida State College for Women.	95
1910.	K, Judson College	81
1910.	Λ, Brenau College (Ga.)	125
1910.	M, Women's College of Alabama (1913)	32
1910.	N, Randolph-Macon Women's College	57
1911.	O, Trinity College (N. C.)	38
1911.	Π, Iowa State College	112
1911.	P, Boston University.	60
1912.	Σ, University of Illinois	88
1912.	T, University of Kansas	88
1912.	Υ, Washington State College	71
1913.	Φ, Hanover College	43
1913.	X, Wittenberg College	48
1913.	Ψ, University of California	98
1914.	Ω, Louisiana State University	43
1914.	Ξ, Ohio University.	60
1914.	A A, University of Colorado.	65
1915.	A B, Iowa State University	85
1915.	A Γ, University of Missouri	53
1915.	A Δ, Colby College	57
1915.	A E, University of Nebraska	44
1915.	A Z, Southern Methodist University	38
1915.	A H, Kansas State College	56
1917.	A Θ, University of Washington	56

Active chapters 27, inactive 5. Membership 3,145.

The Wesleyan and Alabama Chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

Many of the chapters were formed from pre-existing locals.

The Randolph-Macon chapter owns a bungalow (\$1,200).

There are a number of alumnæ associations.

The government is bybiennial conventions with a National Council and Executive Committee acting between its sessions.

A quarterly journal called *The Adelphean* was begun in Macon, Ga., 1907. In 1910 it was moved to Menasha, Wis., where it has since been published. A secret magazine known as the *Adelphean Chronicle* was first issued in 1851 in the handwriting of various members. After a number of years it was discontinued, and was not revived until 1915. It is issued six times a year by the National Secretary. A song book was issued in 1916, and a directory in 1917.

The sorority is divided into five Provinces, each Province being presided over by a Province President. Every chapter is visited once in two years by its Province President, and by the National Inspector.

The 15th of May is observed by the chapters as "Founders' Day." The day is usually celebrated by a banquet of all the actives and as many of the alumnæ as can be present. All alumnæ who cannot attend send their cards. Members send greetings to our one living Founder, Eugenia Tucker Fitzgerald.

The badge is a diamond of black enamel displaying along the longest diagonal, clasped hands on each side of which is a star and beneath the letters "A Δ Π." The colors are pale blue and white. The flower is the single purple violet.

Alpha Gamma Delta



ALPHA Gamma Delta was founded May 30, 1904, at Syracuse University by Jennie Clara Titus, Marguerite Shepard, Estelle Shepard, Ethel Evelyn Brown, Flora M. Knight, Georgia Otis, Emily Helen Butterfield, Georgia A. Dickover, Mary Louise Snider, Edith E, MacConnell and Grace Robertson Mosher.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904.	A, Syracuse University	170
1905.	B, University of Wisconsin	150
1906.	Γ, Wesleyan University (1912)	66
1908.	Δ, University of Minnesota	138
1908.	E, University of Kentucky	87
1908.	Z, Ohio University	128
1908.	H, DePauw University	92
1909.	Θ, Goucher College	83
1909.	I, University of Washington	125
1912.	K, Allegheny College	104
1913.	Λ, Northwestern University	77
1913.	M, Brenau College	73
1913.	N, Boston University	82
1914.	Ξ, Illinois Wesleyan University	51
1915.	O, University of California	102

1917.	Π, Coe College	27
1917.	P, Iowa State College	44
1918.	Σ, University of Illinois	31
1919.	T, University of Toronto	37
1919.	Υ, University of Oklahoma	30

Active chapters, 19; inactive, 1. Membership 1597.

The following chapters own houses: Minnesota, Syracuse, Washington, Wisconsin, Total, 4, total valuation \$60,000.

Many of the chapters were formed from locals. The Wesleyan chapter became inactive when women ceased to attend the university.

There are alumnae chapters in Central New York, Minnesota, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Chicago, Seattle, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Southern California, San Francisco, Kentucky, Indiana, Cleveland, Ohio, New York City, Washington, D. C., Georgia, Cincinnati.

The fraternity is governed by a convention, a Grand Council and a Province Council. The convention is composed of two delegates from each collegiate chapter, one from each alumna chapter, the members of the council, the secretary of the convention, not a delegate, and the editor of the *Alpha Gamma Delta Quarterly*. The Grand Council consists of eight members, the president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and three non-official members. The council has all power during the interval between conventions. The Province Council is composed of the Grand President and the Presidents of the five provinces. All province affairs as such are managed by the Province Council.

The fraternity is divided into provinces, for purposes of administration, and province conventions are held during the years when the national conventions do not meet.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly magazine the *Alpha Gamma Delta Quarterly*. The history has been printed in the magazine but it has not been separately published. There is also a secret magazine. Other publications are three directories, two song books and two handbooks of instruction. A complete *Manual of Fraternity Education* was published in February 1918 as one issue of the *Quarterly* making a great deal of scattered fraternity material available for all members.

The badge is a monogram in gold of the three Greek letters, which give the fraternity its name, with the "Δ" plain, the "Γ" chased and the "Α" which may be jeweled, superimposed upon the other two. The colors are red, buff and green; the flowers, red and buff roses, the flag :ed and buff with letters in green.

Alpha Omicron Pi



ALPHA Omicron Pi was founded at Barnard College, of Columbia University, January 2, 1897, by Jessie Wallace Hughan, Helen St. Clair, Stella George Stern and Elizabeth Heywood Wyman, all of the class of 1898.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1897.	A, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	89
1898.	Π, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane).....	92
1900.	N, New York University.....	85
1902.	O, University of Tennessee.....	82
1903.	K, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	127
1903.	Z, University of Nebraska.....	181
1907.	Σ, University of California.....	184
1907.	Θ, DePauw University.....	163
1908.	B, Brown University, Woman's College (1909)	12
1908.	Δ, Jackson College (Tufts).....	163
1908.	Γ, University of Maine.....	160
1908.	E, Sage College (Cornell).....	96
1909.	P, Northwestern University.....	111
1910.	Λ, Stanford University.....	105
1911.	I, University of Illinois.....	110
1912.	T, University of Minnesota.....	81
1914.	X, Syracuse University.....	77
1915.	Υ, University of Washington.....	90

1915. N K, Southern Methodist University	26
1916. B Φ, Indiana University	56
1917. H, University of Wisconsin	41
1917. A Φ, Montana State College	32
1917. N O, Vanderbilt University	19
1918. Ψ, University of Pennsylvania	24
1918. Φ, University of Kansas	24
1919. Ω, Miami University	46

Active chapters, 24; inactive, 2. Membership 2276.

The California, Randolph-Macon and Stanford chapters own houses. Total valuation \$38,000.

There are alumnae chapters in a number of cities.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Council. During the recess between its sessions the affairs of the fraternity are administered by an Executive Committee.

Until 1908, conventions were held in New York City. They then became biennial.

The fraternity has published a quarterly journal called *To Dragma* since 1905.



The badge is a monogram of the letters "A O Π," a ruby or a garnet appearing on the apex of the "A." The fraternity color is cardinal and the flower is the jacqueminot rose. The jewel is the ruby. The pledge-button is of gold

Alpha Phi



A LPHA Phi was founded at the University of Syracuse October 20th, 1872, by Rena Michaels, Clara Bradley, Martha Foote, Kate Hogoboom, Ida Gilbert, Louise Shepard, Jane S. Higham, Florence Chidester, Elizabeth Hubbell and Clara Sittser. This was called the Alpha chapter, but it was nine years before a second chapter was established.

The following is the chapter roll:

1872.	A, University of Syracuse.....	465
1881.	B, Northwestern University.....	310
1883.	H, Boston University.....	287
1887.	Γ, DePauw University.....	301
1889.	Δ, Cornell University.....	211
1890.	E, University of Minnesota.....	266
1891.	Z, Goucher College.....	201
1892.	Θ, University of Michigan.....	237
1896.	I, University of Wisconsin.....	247
1899.	K, Stanford University.....	159
1901.	Λ, University of California.....	192
1903.	M, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	62
1906.	N, University of Nebraska.....	116
1906.	Ξ, University of Toronto.....	96
1910.	O, University of Missouri.....	77
1911.	Π, University of North Dakota.....	96

1912.	P, Ohio State University	76
1914.	Σ, University of Washington	48
1915.	T, University of Oregon	41
1917.	Υ, Washburn College, Topeka, Kans	46
1917.	Φ, University of Oklahoma	20
1918.	X, University of Monatana	12

Active chapters, 21; inactive, 1; membership, 3,401.

The chapters at Syracuse, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, and Stanford own houses. Total houses 6, total valuation \$97,000.

The Syracuse chapter was the first chapter of a woman's society to occupy or own a chapter house. This was built in 1886.

No charter has ever been withdrawn from a chapter; the Barnard chapter died with abolition of fraternities in the college.

The general government of the fraternity is centralized in form, and is vested in a Board of five officers, alumnae of the fraternity, who are elected at each biennial national convention and hold office through the next convention. The delegate to the national Pan-Hellenic conference is a member ex-officio of this Board. The members of the Board are usually chosen from one locality. Each chapter is visited once in two years by a visiting delegate appointed by the Board.

The National fraternity maintains an Endowment Fund in charge of an Endowment Committee.

A National Social Service Committee suggests and has general supervision over the social service activities of the chapters.

A Scholarship Committee receives each term from an Alumnæ advisor of each chapter, a report of the scholastic work and standing of the initiates.

Conventions of the fraternity are held bienally.

The journal of the fraternity is the Alpha Phi *Quarterly* first published in July, 1888, under the management of the Northwestern chapter. Here it remained for two years when it was transferred, in August, 1890, to the Syracuse chapter, where it was published until 1892. From this time until 1897, the publication was under the control of the chapter at Boston, and then it was returned to Syracuse to be placed under a new kind of management until 1906. From 1906 to 1912 the *Quarterly* was issued from the University of Michigan under the direction of the general board, an editor-in-chief, seven advisory editors, and a business manager. From 1913 to 1919 it has been issued under the direction of the Wisconsin chapter. It is published at Menasha, Wis. Thirty volumes have been completed. A catalogue is issued every two years as a supplement to the January number. A card catalogue system was completed in 1908 by which method an account of each alumna is received every four years. A song book of 96 pages was published in 1892 at Syracuse, N. Y. In 1904 a second edition was issued, in 1911 a third.



In 1908 the convention adopted an official badge of uniform size. It is a plain gold monogram of the two Greek letters A and Φ with the letters A E O in black. The colors are silver gray and bordeaux. The flowers are lilies-of-the-valley and forget-me-nots. The pledge-button is silver.

Alpha Xi Delta



THIS society was founded April 17, 1893, at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ills., by Harriet McCollum, Frances Elizabeth Cheney, Almira Lowrey Cheney, Lucy W. Gilmer, Elizabeth Curtis, Bertha Cook, Julia Maud Foster, Lewis Strong, Cora Bollinger, and Alice Bartlett.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1893.	A, Lombard College.....	150
1902.	B, Iowa Wesleyan College.....	175
1902.	Γ, Mt. Union College.....	235
1903.	Δ, Bethany College.....	110
1903.	E, University of South Dakota.....	125
1904.	Z, Wittenberg College.....	115
1904.	H, University of Syracuse.....	135
1905.	Θ, University of Wisconsin.....	125
1905,	I, University of West Virginia.....	85
1905.	K, University of Illinois.....	150
1907.	Λ, Jackson College (Tufts).....	125
1907.	M, University of Minnesota.....	130
1907.	N, University of Washington.....	150
1908.	Ξ, Kentucky State University.....	65
1909.	O, University of California.....	150
1911.	Π, Ohio University.....	110
1912.	P, University of Nebraska.....	80

1912.	Σ, Iowa State University	75
1914.	T, N. H. Agricultural College	40
1915.	Υ, University of Vermont	45
1915.	Φ, Albion College	60
1916.	X, University of Kansas	60
1916.	Ψ, Ohio State University	35
1917.	Ω, Stetson University	25
1918.	A A, University of Pittsburgh	25
1918.	A B, Cornell University	30
1918.	A Γ, Coe College	30

Active chapters 27; membership 2,480.

The following chapters own houses: Albion, Kansas, Lombard, Mt. Union, Syracuse, Wisconsin. Total houses, 6. Total valuation \$75,000.

The Iowa Wesleyan chapter was formed from the "S" chapter of the society called P. E. O. when it decided no longer to have college chapters. Some of the chapters have been formed from local Greek letter societies.

There are alumnæ chapters at a number of important cities.

The government is through a convention held biennially and a Grand Chapter made up of the National Council (comprising the general officers and the editor of the magazine) and representatives from each chapter.

Conventions have been held biennially.

A song book was published in 1908 and 1918 at Syracuse, N. Y. A quarterly journal called the *Alpha Xi Delta* was first published at Galesburg in 1904. It was then moved to Alliance, Ohio, in November, 1904, where it was published for a year. In 1905 it was moved to

Syracuse but was again transferred to Alliance in 1908. In 1912 it was moved to Menasha, Wis.



The badge is a golden quill on the feathers of which are the letters "A E Δ" in burnished gold. The flower is the pink rose. The colors are light and dark blue and gold. The pledge-button is black.

Chi Omega



THIS fraternity was organized at the University of Arkansas, April 5, 1895, by Ina May Boles, Jobelle Holcomb, Alice Carey Simonds and Jeanne Marie Vincenheller. They were assisted in planning their organization by Dr. Charles Richardson, K Σ, who, in consideration of this service, was made the sole honorary member of the fraternity. The chapter roll is as follows:

1895.	Ψ, University of Arkansas	220
1898.	X, Jessamine Female Institute, Ky. (1902) . . .	23
1899.	Φ, Hellmuth Woman's College, Can. (1900)	9
1899.	Υ, Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn. (1903).	58
1899.	T, University of Mississippi (1912)	82
1900.	Σ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	140
1900.	P, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane)	110
1900.	Π, University of Tennessee	112
1900.	O, University of Illinois	210
1901.	Ξ, Northwestern University	180
1902.	N, University of Wisconsin	220
1902.	M, University of California	178
1902.	Λ, University of Kansas	210
1903.	K, University of Nebraska	166
1903.	Φ A, George Washington University	117

1903.	X,	Transylvania University	121
1903.	Y,	Union University (Tenn.) (1911)	51
1904.	L,	University of Texas	160
1905.	H,	University of Michigan	163
1905.	Θ,	University of West Virginia	137
1906.	Z,	University of Colorado	155
1906.	E,	Barnard College (Columbia) (1915)	44
1906.	B,	Colby College	210
1907.	Δ,	Dickinson College	111
1908.	Γ,	Florida State College for Women	116
1909.	A,	University of Washington	131
1909.	Ψ A,	University of Oregon	117
1910.	X A,	Jackson College (Tufts)	120
1911.	Υ A,	University of Syracuse	151
1913.	T A,	Ohio University	92
1913.	Σ A,	Miami University	79
1913.	P A,	University of Missouri	100
1913.	Π A,	University of Cincinnati	57
1914.	O A,	Coe College	70
1914.	Ξ A,	University of Utah	107
1914.	Λ A,	Kentucky University	47
1915.	M A,	New Hampshire College	69
1915.	N A,	Stanford University	78
1915.	K A,	Kansas Agricultural College	51
1916.	I A,	Southern Methodist University	21
1917.	Θ A,	Cornell University	37
1917.	H A,	Oregon Agricultural College	36
1919.	Z A,	Ohio State University	31
1919.	Δ A,	University of Chattanooga	15
1919.	T A,	Swarthmore College	21

1919. B A, University of Pennsylvania	23
1919. Ψ B, Iowa University	41
1919. X B, Purdue University	28

Active chapter, 42; inactive, 6; membership, 4,825.

The following chapters own houses: Kansas, Michigan, Randolph-Macon, Syracuse, Wisconsin. Total houses 5; total valuation \$61,000.

The chapters at Jesamine and Belmont were discontinued because of faculty opposition and unsatisfactory educational standards and the chapter at Hellmuth because of the lowering of the educational standard. The Barnard discontinued on account of the abolishment of fraternities.

Many of the chapters were formed from pre-existing local societies.

There are a number of *alumnæ* chapters, each chapter taking up some cultural or social and civic service work. There are in effect uniform scholarship blanks for the chapters whereby individual work in each study is set forth, also the term grade. Outlines concerning vocations are supplied the chapters by a national committee on vocations. The open declaration of the fraternity is "Hellenic Culture and Christian Ideals." The social and civic service program referred to above reflects the latter, and the former is furthered by the Grecian program which is a fixed feature of conventions and by the observance of the Eleusinian festivals.

Each active chapter awards annually a prize, generally of \$25, to the woman student in its college who excels in the work of the department of economics or sociology.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention, but during the intervals between conventions this power is delegated to the Council composed of six members.

Conventions have been held biennially.

The fraternity journal, the *Eleusis*, is issued quarterly. Its publication was begun in 1899 at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1904 it was transferred to Lynchburg, Va., in 1905 to Washington, D. C., and in 1911 to Menasha, Wis. Song books have been issued in 1905 and 1912. A Manual and Directory were issued in 1909 edited by Georgia M. Shattuck, Wisconsin, '04, and Mattie Craighill Nichols, Randolph-Macon, '03. A new Directory was issued in 1917. Chi Omega was the first woman's fraternity to issue a strictly private magazine. It is called the *Mystagogue* and has been issued regularly since 1905.

The colors are cardinal and straw. The flower is the white carnation. The fraternity has an official flag and banner and an official seal.

The badge is a go'd monogram of the letter "X" over the "Q" which letter displays on its arch the letters "P B Y H Σ," and skull and cross bones in black enamel. The "X" is set with pearls or diamonds, no other stones being allowed. The pledge-button is in gold letters on a black background.

The fraternity numbers among its members 42 members of college faculties, and 6 deans of women.

Delta Delta Delta



THIS fraternity was founded at Boston University, on Thanksgiving-eve, 1888, by four members of the class of '89, Sara Ida Shaw, Eleanor Dorcas Pond, Florence Isabelle Stewart and Isabel Morgan Breed. They associated with them seventeen members of the lower classes and with this as a nucleus the fraternity grew rapidly. The roll of chapters is as follows:

1888.	A, Boston University	258
1889.	Ω Δ, Iowa State College	134
1889.	Δ, Simpson College	248
1889.	E, Knox College	268
1890.	Γ, Adrian College	172
1891.	B, St. Lawrence University	176
1892.	Z, University of Cincinnati	215
1893.	H, University of Vermont	140
1894.	Θ, University of Minnesota	195
1894.	I, University of Michigan	101
1894.	K, University of Nebraska	265
1895.	Λ, Baker University	230
1895.	Σ, Wesleyan University (1912)	54
1895.	Υ, Northwestern University	208
1896.	N, Ohio State University	174

1896.	O, Syracuse University	241
1898.	M, University of Wisconsin	204
1898.	E, Goucher College	133
1900.	Π, University of California	185
1903	P, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915)	69
1904.	T, Bucknell University	135
1904.	X, University of Mississippi (1912)	51
1904.	Φ, University of Iowa	155
1904.	Ψ, University of Pennsylvania	85
1905.	A E, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	160
1908.	B Z, Transylvania University	102
1908.	A Y, Colby College	135
1908.	Δ A, DePauw University	165
1909.	Ω, Stanford University	134
1909.	Θ A, University of Washington	144
1910.	Θ B, University of Colorado	122
1910.	Θ Γ, University of Oklahoma	118
1910.	Θ Δ, University of Oregon	105
1911.	Δ B, Miami University	115
1911.	A A, Adelphi College	68
1911.	Δ Γ, Vanderbilt University	98
1911.	Θ E, Southwestern University	125
1912.	Θ Z, University of Texas	98
1912.	Δ Δ, Wooster College (1913)	49
1912.	Δ E, Millikin University	125
1912.	Δ Z, Franklin College	160
1912.	Δ H, Coe College	98
1913.	Θ H, University of Wyoming	67
1913.	Θ Θ, University of Nevada	90
1913.	A Δ, Stetson University	83

1913. A Γ, Wesleyan College (1914)	31
1913. Δ I, University of Arkansas	84
1913. Δ K, Drury College	75
1913. A B, Cornell University	76
1913. Δ Θ, Judson College	80
1914. Δ Λ, Butler College	76
1914. A E, Brenau College	95
1914. Δ M, University of Alabama	35
1914. A Z, Hollins College	50
1914. Δ N, Mt. Union College	122
1915. Δ Ξ, University of Missouri	50
1915. Θ I, Kansas State Agricultural College	92
1916. Θ K, Southern Methodist University	46
1916. A H, Florida State Women's College	66
1916. A Θ, University of Pittsburgh	67
1917. A I, Middlebury College	41
1917. Θ Λ, Colorado State College	50
1917. A K, University of Maine	52
1917. Δ O, University of Indiana	59
1918. Θ M, Oregon State College	30
1918. Θ N, Washington State College	36

Active chapters, 61; inactive, 5; membership, 7,770.

The following chapters own houses: Baker, California, Iowa State, Michigan, Minnesota, Randolph-Macon, St. Lawrence, Stanford, Syracuse, Vanderbilt, Washington, State College. Total houses, 11; total valuation \$115,000.

In 1911 the Randolph-Macon chapter absorbed the local chapter of Σ Σ Σ, honorably released from the latter when it became a normal fraternity. The Colby chapter was

formed from a local, A Y; the DePauw from Δ A; the Stanford from the "Manteista"; the Washington from Δ P; the Oregon from "Klosche Tillicum"; the Adelphi from Π K Φ; the Vanderbilt from Θ Δ Θ; the Texas State from Σ A X; and the Wooster from Δ Σ N. The Miami chapter was formed from a local called Φ T, which had absorbed another local, Δ Z. Later Δ Z was revived and became a national sorority; hence members of the old Δ Z, *alumnæ* of Φ T, are *alumnæ* members both of Δ Z and Δ Δ Δ. The chapter of Southwestern was one of the college chapters of Σ Σ Σ, honorably released from the latter when it became a normal fraternity. The Iowa State chapter originally called the Delta chapter was killed in 1890 by anti-fraternity laws. It was revived in 1912 by the absorption of a local Ω Δ; the Michigan chapter was revived in 1915 by the absorption of Hilary sorority. The Cornell chapter was formed from the "Sennightly Club."

Many of the chapters were formed from locals.

There are *alumnæ* chapters, located in all of the large cities of the United States.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a national council, composed of nine officers. The president, secretary and treasurer constitute the executive committee; the vice-president with three deputies presides over the three provinces of the fraternity. The other officers are National Historian, National Marshal, *Alumnæ* Officer, Panhellenic Director and Editor of the *Trident*, and its allied publications. The fraternity is further governed by nine standing boards, which are connected directly with the various national offices.

Delta Delta Delta issues a quarterly journal, *The Trident*, the first issue of which appeared on the third anniversary of the founding of the fraternity, Thanksgiving, 1891. Volumes I to IX, inclusive, were published in Boston, Mass.; Volume X in Cincinnati, Ohio; Volumes XI to XIV, inclusive, in Baltimore, Md., and Volumes XV to XX in Galva, Ill., and subsequent volumes in Menasha, Wis. *The Triton*, a private quarterly bulletin, was published first in 1906. It appears simultaneously with the *Trident* and is under the same editorial management. *The Trireme*, an annual private bulletin, was published first in 1908. Besides these periodicals, a history of Delta Delta Delta was published in 1907, and a second edition is in preparation. The fraternity has issued eleven catalogues, nine between 1894 and 1906, and in 1907, 1910 and 1915. In 1906 it issued a pamphlet entitled "Chapter House Ownership." It publishes uniform record books in sets of six, with model pages, for the use of the chapters. The Constitution was printed first in 1897; revisions and reprints were made in 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1916. The first song book was published at Baltimore, Md., in 1905, the second at Menasha, Wis., in 1912.

The official badges of the fraternity are: for the first degree, a silver trident; for the second degree, three stars within a crescent of three hundred degrees, bearing three Deltas; for the third degree, a Delta in white enamel, supported by three Deltas of gold, and inscribed in a golden circle, surrounded by six spherical triangles in blue



enamel. The pledge pin is an inverted delta surrounded by three deltas all in green enamel.

The colors are silver, gold and blue (cerulean); the flower is the pansy; the tree, the pine; the jewel, the pearl.

Delta Gamma



DELTA Gamma was founded at the Louis School (later called the Oxford Institute) at Oxford, Mississippi on January 2, 1874. The founders were Anna Boyd, Eva Webb and Mary Comfort. These three girls had stayed at the school, a "select school" for girls during the Christmas vacation and the idea came to them at that time. They organized after the school was in session again and that year they took in four other girls. The organization was known as the Delta Gamma Society. Without consulting anyone they chose their name and badge and wrote their constitution and ritual. The greater part of this first ritual is used to-day. Their first badge was a gold letter H with Δ Γ on the crossbar. When the first charter was granted to Water Valley the mother chapter took the name Psi. The chapter roll is as follows:

1874. Ψ. The Louis School (1889)	75
1877. X. Water Valley Seminary (1880)	30
1877. Θ. Fairmount College (1880)	19
1878. Υ. Bolivar College (1881)	10
1878. Φ. Franklin College, Ind. (1883)	17

1879. H, University of Akron	216
1880. Δ, Trinity University (Tex.) (1887)	17
1880. Ω, University of Wisconsin	391
1881. Δ, Hanover College (1881)	12
1882. Π, Fulton Synodical College, Mo. (1885)	5
1882. A, Mt. Union College (1908)	76
1882. Λ, University of Minnesota	282
1882. Σ, Northwestern University	302
1883. Θ, Western Reserve University (1888)	13
1883. Z, Albion College	299
1884. Υ, St. Lawrence University (1887)	12
1885. X, Cornell University	225
1885. E, University of Michigan	240
1885. Φ, University of Colorado	241
1887. T, University of Iowa	246
1887. Δ, University of Southern California (1896)	33
1888. K, University of Nebraska	260
1892. Ψ, Goucher College	159
1897. Υ, Stanford University	200
1898. Θ, University of Indiana	269
1901. P, Syracuse University	201
1903. B, University of Washington	187
1906. I, University of Illinois	150
1907. Γ, University of California	153
1908. O, Adelphi College	77
1909. M, University of Missouri	142
1911. E, Ohio State University	77
1911. N, University of Idaho	113
1911. Π, University of Montana	74
1912. A B, Swarthmore College	89

1913. A Γ, University of Toronto	69
1913. A Δ, University of Oregon.	85
1914. A E, Washington University, Mo	69
1915. A Z, Lawrence College, Appleton	67
1916. A H, Whitman College	70
1916. A Θ, University North Dakota	60
1918. A I, University of Oklahoma	29

Active chapters, 30; inactive, 12; membership, 5,361.

The following chapters own houses: California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Stanford, Syracuse, Wisconsin. Total houses, 9; total valuation, \$165,000.

The chapters at the Water Valley Seminary, Fairmount and Bolivar Colleges were surrendered and those at Franklin, Trinity, Hanover, Fulton, St. Lawrence, and Southern California were withdrawn.

Several of the chapters were formed from locals.

There are *alumnæ* chapters at many of the large cities.

The 15th of March of each year is observed by all the chapters as "Reunion Day," at which date the *alumnæ* try to visit the chapters, and where that is not possible, to at least send a communication to them. It is a pleasant custom, and has been universally observed.

The fraternity is governed by a convention and a Council. The convention is the supreme governing body and meets biennially. It is composed of one delegate from each collegiate chapter, the members of the council, the province secretaries and the secretary of the convention. The Council consists of five members, the president, vice-president, secretary-editor, treasurer

and historian of the fraternity. The Council, when the convention is not in session, has the same powers as the latter, subject to its ultimate control. The province secretaries serve as chapter inspectors. The chapters are geographically divided into five provinces. Each province is under the supervision of a province secretary. Province secretaries are elected by Council in the years when convention is not held. Hold office for two years. Each chapter is visited at least once in two years. Scholarship reports are required of each chapter twice a year. A national scholarship provides funds to assist worthy undergraduates to complete their college careers.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held biennially.

The catalogue of the fraternity was published in 1888, at Chicago, under the auspices of the Omega chapter. It contained the names of all of the members of the then living chapters. A second edition was published in 1901 under the care of the Baltimore chapter and a supplement to it was compiled by the Stanford chapter in 1904, and a third edition under the auspices of the Syracuse chapter in 1911. A fourth edition was prepared and published in 1914 by Ethel M. Tukey of the Nebraska chapter. A supplement was published in 1917.

The journal of the fraternity is called the *Anchora*. Its publication was begun in 1884, at Akron, Ohio, under the management of the Eta chapter, and continued until the end of the third volume, in 1887, when it was removed to Minneapolis, Minn., enlarged and improved, and placed under the control of the Lambda chapter, at Minnesota, where it remained until the end of the

thirteenth volume, in 1897, when it was placed under the control of the chapter at the Woman's College of Baltimore. It was edited by the Nebraska chapter from 1905-1915 and is now being edited by the Minnesota chapter.

A song book was published in 1895, and a second edition, compiled by the Cornell chapter, was published in 1904 and a third edition in 1911, and a fourth in 1919.

A history was issued as a supplement to the catalogue of 1901 and a more elaborate history in 1915 as a number of the *Anchora*.

The badge of the fraternity was changed in 1878 to a gold anchor, the crossbar of which displays the letters "T Δ H" in gold on white enamel, and above the flukes is a shield bearing the letters "Δ Γ." The colors are pink, blue and bronze. A cream-colored rose is the fraternity flower. The pledge button is white.



Delta Zeta



THE Delta Zeta sorority was founded October 24, 1902, at Miami University by Alfa Lloyd Hayes, Anna Simmonds Freidline, Anna Keen Davis, Mabelle Minton, Mary Collins, and Julia Bishop Coleman, who were students at that University. During the years 1904 to 1908 the Alpha chapter was inactive. In 1908 it was re-organized and about the same time the Cornell chapter was established.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1902. A, Miami University	125
1908. B, Cornell University	130
1909. A, De Pauw University	121
1909. E, University of Indiana	129
1910. Z, University of Nebraska	111
1910. H, Baker University	38
1911. Θ, Ohio State University	90
1913. I, Iowa State University	78
1914. K, University of Washington	72
1915. A, Kansas State College	55
1915. M, University of California	57
1915. N, Lombard College	45
1916. E, University of Cincinnati	43

1916. O, University of Pittsburgh	45
1917. Π, Eureka College	38
1917. P, Denver University	42
1917. Σ, Louisiana University	24
1918. T, University of Wisconsin	41
1919. Υ, University of South Dakota	14
1919. Φ, Oregon Agricultural College	32
1919. X, State College of Washington	33
1919. University of North Dakota	23

Active chapters, 22; membership, 1,386.

There are alumnæ chapters in a number of cities.

Delta Zeta is governed by a grand council consisting of eight members.

The Baker chapter was inactive from 1912 to 1918.

Conventions are held biennially but a meeting of the Grand Council may be called in the interim.

The magazine of the fraternity is called *The Lamp*. It was first published in 1910 and is now published quarterly at Columbus, Ohio.

A song book was published in 1913 and catalogues in 1914 and 1917.

The badge is a Roman lamp resting on an Ionic column. At the base of the lamp are four pearls, across the front appear Δ Z. The colors are old rose and Nile green and the flower is the pink rose.

Gamma Phi Beta



GAMMA Phi Beta was founded Nov. 11, 1874, at the University of Syracuse, by Frances E. Haven, E. Adeline Curtis, Helen M. Dodge and Mary A. Bingham.

The roll of the fraternity is as follows:

1874. A, University of Syracuse.....	483
1882. B, University of Michigan.....	285
1885. Γ, University of Wisconsin.....	350
1887. Δ, Boston University.....	253
1888. E, Northwestern University.....	246
1893. Z, Goucher College.....	171
1896. H, University of California.....	219
1897. Θ, University of Denver.....	199
1901. I, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	84
1902. K, University of Minnesota.....	217
1903. Λ, University of Washington.....	220
1905. M, Stanford University.....	132
1907. N, University of Oregon.....	98
1909. Ξ, University of Idaho.....	128
1913. O, University of Illinois.....	121
1914. Π, University of Nebraska.....	66
1915. P, University of Iowa.....	49

1915. Σ, University of Kansas	69
1915. T, Colorado Agricultural College	60
1916. Υ, Hollins College	25
1916. Φ, Washington University	28
1917. X, Oregon State Agricultural College	31
1918. Ψ, University of Oklahoma	20
1919. Ω, Iowa State College	27

Active chapters, 23; inactive, 1; membership, 3,581.

The following chapters own houses: California, Denver, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Stanford, Syracuse, Wisconsin. Total houses, 10; total valuation, \$118,000.

The Denver chapter was formed from a local society called "A I," the Stanford chapter from Γ B, the Idaho chapter from Α Δ Π (local), the Oregon chapter from T Π, Illinois chapter from Φ B, Nebraska chapter from Φ B, Iowa from Σ P, and the California chapter from T Δ. There are no honorary members.

There are alumnæ chapters in the large cities.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention held biennially with the sections in rotation. During its recess a Grand Council of six members administers its affairs with the assistance of an advisory board of twelve members. The first convention was held at Syracuse in 1883 and the second at Ann Arbor in 1884. From 1884 until 1907 conventions were held annually with the chapters in the order of their founding with one exception. This was when Alpha was allowed to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of its founding. The twenty-eighth convention with Eta at Berkeley, Cal.,

was the first Greek letter convention held west of the Rockies and the second, west of the Mississippi. In 1907, the chapters were divided into three districts, East, Middle West and Pacific, the chapters in each district being arranged according to date of founding and conventions are held with each district in regular rotation.

The fraternity published a directory in 1894 and editions in 1913 and 1917. Its song book was first published in 1887. The last edition was issued in 1909. It issues a quarterly journal called the *Crescent* which was first published in January, 1904 and has been regularly published since.

The badge is a monogram of three letters, surrounded by an enameled crescent displaying Hebrew characters.



The colors are fawn and seal brown. The flower is the carnation. The colors of the pledge-button are light and dark brown.

Kappa Alpha Theta



THIS fraternity was organized at Indiana Asbury University (now DePauw University), Greencastle, Ind., January 27, 1870. The moving spirit was Bettie Locke, '71, and associated with her were Alice Allen, '71, Bettie Tipton, '71, and Hanna Fitch, '73. It was the first society of women organized with principles and methods akin to those of the Greek-letter fraternities, and the first to bear a Greek-letter name.

The strong doubts which then prevailed as to the advisability of higher education for women, the small number of colleges which were then admitting them to equal educational facilities with men, and the difficulties which those who availed themselves of this privilege encountered, rendered the establishment of such a society something of an experiment. Founded in a co-educational institution, where the same needs which led to the establishment of Greek-letter societies among men were felt by the women, the fraternity was not until 1896 extended to women's colleges, in which theretofore the conditions necessary for its success did not seem to exist.

The following is the roll of the chapters:

1870.	A ^{de} , Pauw University.....	530
1870.	B, Indiana University.....	507
1871.	Γ, Moore's Hill College (1875).....	18
1874.	Γ, Butler College.....	223
1875.	Δ, Illinois Wesleyan University (1895).....	131
1875.	E, Wooster College (1913).....	233
1876.	Z, Ohio University (1886).....	35
1879.	H, University of Michigan.....	235
1879.	Θ, Simpson College (1891).....	94
1881.	Γ, Ohio Wesleyan University (1881).....	20
1881.	I, Cornell University.....	245
1881.	K, University of Kansas.....	305
1881.	Λ, University of Vermont.....	256
1881.	M, Allegheny College.....	237
1882.	N, Hanover College (1899).....	50
1883.	Ξ, Wesleyan University (1887).....	20
1887.	O, University of Southern California (1895)..	81
1887.	Π, Albion College (1908).....	134
1887.	P, University of Nebraska.....	211
1887.	Σ, University of Toronto.....	101
1887.	T, Northwestern University.....	243
1889.	Ψ, University of Minnesota.....	267
1889.	Φ, University of the Pacific (1890).....	16
1889.	X, University of Syracuse.....	307
1890.	Ψ, University of Wisconsin.....	270
1890.	Ω, University of California.....	240
1890.	Φ, Stanford University.....	207
1891.	A B, Swarthmore College.....	174
1892.	A Γ, Ohio State University.....	169

1895.	Δ _α , University of Illinois.....	216
1896.	A Δ, Goucher College	156
1897.	A E, Brown University (1912).....	108
1898.	A Z, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	100
1904.	A H, Vanderbilt University	133
1904.	A Θ, University of Texas.....	149
1906.	A I, Washington University.....	125
1907.	A K, Adelphi College.....	99
1908.	A Δ, University of Washington.....	141
1909.	A M, University of Missouri.....	125
1909.	A N, University of Montana	89
1909.	A E, University of Oregon	121
1909.	A Θ, University of Oklahoma.....	118
1911.	A Π, University of North Dakota.....	96
1912.	A P, University of South Dakota	98
1913.	A Σ, Washington State College	95
1913.	A T, University of Cincinnati	86
1914.	A Υ, Washburn College	114
1914.	A Φ, Tulane University	44
1915.	A X, Purdue University	64
1915.	A Ψ, University of Pittsburgh	64
1915.	A Ω, Lawrence College	66
1916.	B B, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	44
1917.	B Γ, Colorado State College	43
1917.	B Δ, University of Arizona	30
1917.	B E, Oregon State College	50

Active chapters 43, inactive 12. Membership 8,133.

The following chapters own houses: California, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Stanford, Syracuse,

Vanderbilt, Wisconsin. Total houses, 9; total valuation \$122,000.

There are alumnæ chapters at many of the larger cities.

The chapters were named upon the State system until 1881, when the present method was adopted. In the spring of 1870, a number of ladies from the State University of Indiana applied for a charter, and were admitted as the second chapter. The first Gamma, at Moore's Hill College, was extinguished by anti-fraternity laws. The present Gamma was inactive from 1886 to 1906 when it was re-established by the absorption of a local called $\Sigma \Delta \Theta$. Delta, at Illinois Wesleyan, was the first chapter established outside of Indiana. It succeeded for awhile, but died in 1895. The charter was given to the University of Illinois. Eta, at Ann Arbor, after a career of seven years surrendered its charter. It was re-established in 1893. The Wooster and Barnard chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

Theta, at Simpson, was formerly a local society called $\Theta \Gamma X$. The chapter at Ohio Wesleyan was formed from a local society called $\Delta X A$, and was killed by anti-fraternity laws. Lambda, at the University of Vermont, was formed from a local society called ΛP . Pi, at Albion was formed from one called $\Sigma \Theta$. Its charter was withdrawn in 1908. Chi, at Syracuse, was formerly a local society called $K \Delta \Phi$. In 1887 Xi chapter, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., became inactive, and the following year the charter was withdrawn. Sigma, of Toronto University, became inactive in 1888. It was revived in

1903 from a local called $\Delta \Theta$. The charter of Theta, at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, was recalled in 1891.

In 1890 Phi, of the University of the Pacific, was transferred to Stanford University, and in the same year Rho, of the University of Nebraska, gave up its charter because of the decrease in the number of desirable women who entered the university, and the difficulty of maintaining a high standard. This state of affairs has since changed, and the charter was returned to the chapter in 1896, thus restoring Rho once more to the list of active chapters. In 1895 Omicron, of the University of Southern California resigned its charter. This chapter was re-established in 1917 by charter to A P (local). The Brown chapter resigned its charter on account of the unfriendly attitude of the college authorities.

The conventions are held biennially.

Until 1883 the government of the fraternity was in the hands of the Alpha chapter. It was then vested in a grand chapter composed of one member from each college chapter, Alpha remaining permanent head of the order, and the secretaryship being held by the chapters in turn. In 1891 all legislative and judicial powers of the fraternity were vested in the biennial convention. A Grand Council, elected at each convention administer the affairs of the fraternity until the next one assembles. In 1893 another change was made, certain powers of district legislation being granted to the district conventions. The fraternity was also divided into districts for purposes of administration. There are nine districts no one of which is to contain more than five college chap-

ters. All routine work is concentrated in the office of the secretary who is also editress of the magazine and gives her undivided services to the fraternity.

In 1915 an alumnæ secretary was provided for who is directly responsible to the president. As assistants she has a state chairman in each state. It is an important part of her work to keep the alumnæ in contact with the fraternity.

The fraternity has a scholarship fund to assist worthy undergraduates to complete their college careers.

There is a Service Board established in 1913 to study fraternity conditions and projects, such as housing conditions of the chapters, vocational and scholarship guidance of the undergraduates, the collection and compilation of historical material and the like.

The fraternity catalogue was published first in 1888 at Indianapolis, edited by Florence Beck and Mary Barwick, then in 1890 at Evanston, Ills., edited by Lina Kennedy and Eva Hall, in 1895 at Ithaca, N. Y., edited by Grace W Caldwell, in 1902 at Columbus, O., edited by Edith Bell, in 1904 at Columbus, O., edited by Caroline F. Comly, in 1908 at Ann Arbor, edited by Charlotte H. Walker, in 1916 at Menasha, Wisc., edited by L. Pearle Green.

The magazine of the fraternity is called the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. It has been published usually as a quarterly, though in some years only three numbers have been issued. Its publication began, in 1885, under the direction of the Kansas chapter, at Lawrence, Kans. In January, 1890, it was moved to Minneapolis, Minn.; in October, 1891, to Meredith, N. H.; in January, 1894, to Burlington, Vt.;

in February, 1896, to Ithaca, N. Y.; in July, 1901, to Columbus, O., in August, 1903, to Swarthmore, Pa., in 1904 to Columbus, O., in 1905 to Minneapolis, and in 1909 to Menasha, Wis. A song book has been published in 1884, 1890, 1902, 1908, 1912 and 1918. There are published annual reports and convention minutes, and a *Handbook of Kappa Alpha Theta* by L. Pearle Green (Menasha, Wis., 1911), also an officers' handbook published in 1912.

The badge is kite-shaped, having four sides. It is of black enamel, inlaid with a white chevron, on which are displayed the letters "K A Θ." Above this are two diamond stars, and below are the letters "α ω σ." The colors are black and gold. The flower is the black-and-gold pansy. The colors of the pledge-button are black and gold.



Kappa Delta



THIS fraternity was founded October 23, 1897, at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, Va., by Mary S. Sparks, Kathleen M. Riley, Julia G. Tyler, Lenora D. Ashmore, Eunice Spires and Sara Turner.

Chapters have been established as follows:

1897.	A, Va. Female Normal School (1912).....	101
1902.	B, Chatham Episcopal Institute (Va.) (1904)	30
1902.	Γ, Hollins College (Va.)	123
1903.	Σ, Gunston Institute (1912).....	92
1903.	Φ Ψ, Fairmount Seminary (1912)	92
1903.	Θ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	132
1904.	Z, University of Alabama	107
1904.	Φ Δ, St. Mary's School (N. C.) (1911).....	73
1904.	K A, Florida State College for Women	102
1904.	P Ω Φ, Judson College (Marion, Ala.)	154
1905.	Δ, Presbyterian College for Women (1910).	34
1907.	I, Caldwell College (Danville, Ky.) (1908).	9
1907.	Λ, Northwestern University.....	100
1908.	O, Illinois Wesleyan University	94
1908.	Σ Σ, Iowa State College	117
1909.	E, Louisiana State University.....	68

1909.	E Ω, University of Kentucky.....	79
1911.	A Γ, Coe College	85
1912.	Σ Δ, Trinity College, N. C.....	59
1913.	K, Woman's College of Alabama (1913)	9
1913.	Ω Ξ, University of Cincinnati	42
1913.	H, Hunter College	78
1914.	M, Millsaps College	51
1914.	X, University of Denver	49
1914.	P, University of Wyoming	48
1915.	Φ T, Bucknell University	65
1916.	Φ E, Colorado Agricultural College	49
1916.	E A, Southern Methodist University	52
1917.	Ω X, Cornell University	57
1917.	Θ E, University of Southern California	53
1917.	Φ, University of California	65
1918.	Σ B, University of Minnesota	47
1918.	Ψ, Lawrence College, Wis.	44

Active chapters 24, inactive 9. Membership 2,360.

The Randolph-Macon and Louisiana State chapters own houses. Total houses 2, total valuation \$6,000.

There was a *sub rosa* "E" chapter in existence for some two years with nine members. The Hollins chapter was formed from a local called K A E, the Fairmont chapter from a local called M Φ Ψ, the Judson chapter from a local from P O E, Millsaps from K M, Denver from Λ Σ, and Bucknell from Φ E T. Several of the recent chapters were formed from locals. The Judson chapter maintains a scholarship.

There are *alumnæ* chapters at a number of cities.

Conventions are held semiannually.

The chapters at Virginia Normal, Fairmount Seminary and Gunston Institute were placed upon the inactive list by order of the Pan-Hellenic Congress when Kappa Delta joined same, because those institutions were not of collegiate rank. The Chatham Episcopal, St. Mary School, Presbyterian College, Caldwell, Woman's College of Alabama and Judson chapters became inactive when the faculties of those institutions abolished fraternities.

A song book was issued in 1914.

The usual convention of delegates from the chapters and alumnae associations is the governing body of the fraternity. Between its sessions its affairs are administered by a National Council of six alumnae.

A journal is published called the *Angelos*. Its publication was begun in 1904. A secret publication is issued after each convention, known as *La Taktaz*. A daily paper is published at Conventions.

The fraternity in 1917 endowed a Scholarship fund, by means of which six girls have been sent to college.

Kappa Delta was incorporated in 1902 under the State laws of Virginia.

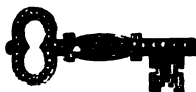
October 23rd of each year is celebrated by chapters and alumnae associations as Founders Day. The alumnae associations have all privileges except that of making initiations.

The fraternity is divided geographically into six provinces, each having its president, much of the detail and routine work of the chapters is looked after by the Province

Presidents under the direct supervision of the National Council.

The badge is diamond shaped and displays the letters "K Δ." Above this is a dagger and below it the letters "A O T." The colors are olive green and white and the flower is the white rose. The flag is a pennant of three bars displaying a white rose, a dagger and three gold stars.

Kappa Kappa Gamma



THIS fraternity was founded at Monmouth, Ills..

October 13, 1870—the anniversary of which day is generally celebrated by the chapters. The founders were Anna Willits, Minnie Stewart, Jennie Boyd and Louise Bennett. A proposition to establish a chapter of another fraternity suggested the idea of creating this one. The idea seems to have occurred to the several founders simultaneously, and was at once put into concrete form. The following is the chapter roll:

1870.	A, Monmouth College (1878).....	31
1871.	B, Knox College (1874).....	19
1872.	Γ, Smithson College (1875).....	11
1873.	Δ, Indiana University.....	490
1873.	E, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	304
1874.	Z, Rockford Seminary, Ills. (1876).....	13
1875.	H, University of Wisconsin.....	360
1875.	Θ, University of Missouri.....	351
1875.	I, DePauw University.....	472
1876.	B Γ, University of Wooster (1913).....	237
1877.	Λ, Municipal University of Akron.....	250
1878.	M, Butler College.....	241
1879.	N, Franklin College (1884).....	42
1879.	B B, St. Lawrence University.....	190

1879.	P, Ohio Wesleyan University (1884).....	28
1880.	Π, University of California.....	228
1880.	X, University of Minnesota.....	352
1880.	K, Hillsdale College.....	234
1880.	T, Lassell Seminary, Mass. (1882).....	6
1881.	O, Simpson College (1890).....	64
1882.	Φ, Boston University.....	286
1882.	B Z, University of Iowa.....	285
1882.	Υ, Northwestern University.....	328
1882.	Ξ, Adrian College.....	216
1883.	B T, University of Syracuse.....	225
1883.	Ψ, Cornell University.....	226
1883.	Ω, University of Kansas.....	222
1884.	Σ, University of Nebraska.....	295
1885.	B P, University of Cincinnati.....	79
1888.	Γ P, Allegheny College.....	226
1888.	B N, Ohio State University.....	200
1890.	B A, University of Pennsylvania.....	156
1890.	B Δ, University of Michigan.....	273
1891.	B E, Columbia University (Barnard) (1915)....	124
1892.	B H, Stanford University.....	214
1893.	B I, Swarthmore College.....	155
1899.	B Λ, University of Illinois.....	214
1901.	B M, University of Colorado.....	223
1902.	B Ξ, University of Texas.....	210
1904.	B O, Tulane University (Newcomb).....	82
1905.	B Σ, Adelphi College.....	111
1905.	B Π, University of Washington.....	187
1906.	B Υ, University of West Virginia.....	124
1909.	B Φ, University of Montana.....	110

1910. B X, University of Kentucky	92
1911. B Ψ, University of Toronto	77
1913. B Ω, University of Oregon	103
1914. B Θ, University of Oklahoma	82
1915. B K, University of Idaho	75
1917. Γ A, Kansas State Agricultural College	68
1918. Γ B, University of New Mexico	38
1918. Γ Γ, Whitman College	44
1919. Γ Δ, Purdue University	31
1919. Γ E, University of Pittsburgh	25

Active chapters 44, inactive 10. Membership 9,329.

The Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, California, Kansas, Missouri and Stanford chapters own their houses. Total houses 9; total valuation \$135,000.

Alpha, at Monmouth, ceased to exist openly when anti-fraternity laws were passed. It died after a subsequent brief *sub rosa* existence. The first Beta shared the decline in the fortunes of Knox College during the early seventies, and has not been re-established. The chapters at Smithson College, Rockford Seminary, Simpson Centenary and Lassell Seminary were withdrawn on account of the low standard of the institutions in which they were placed. Theta, at the University of Missouri, was inactive from 1880 to 1884 on account of faculty opposition and Rho, at Ohio Wesleyan, became extinct from the same cause. The California chapter was inactive from 1885 to 1897, and the Cincinnati chapter from 1885 to 1914. It was revived by the absorption of Λ Φ Ψ. The Wooster and Barnard chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

The St. Lawrence chapter was formed from a local society called the "Browning Society," the alumnae of which also became members. In 1898 an attempt was made to withdraw the charter of this chapter without complying with the legal requirements. The chapter began a suit to restrain the officers from acting and won the case in the New York courts. A second suit in the Massachusetts courts brought against one of the officers residing there was dismissed on the ground that no property rights being involved the Court was without jurisdiction. Its right to retain its charter having been vindicated and the grounds alleged for its withdrawal having been judicially declared to be unreasonable, the chapter withdrew from the fraternity and formed a local society called Z Φ. It owned a chapter house. In 1915 the fraternity re-entered St. Lawrence. The Montana chapter was formed from a local society called Δ Σ.

There are alumnae associations at fully fifty cities.

From the foundation of the fraternity until 1878, the executive power was vested in the parent chapter, and for the succeeding three years in the chapter at Illinois Wesleyan. The convention of 1881 found this system inadequate and replaced it by a grand council, composed of four elective members, who manage the affairs of the fraternity in the interim between the conventions. In 1890 the number of this council was changed to five and in 1914 to six.

In 1902 the offices of historian and catalogue director were created and filled by appointment for ten years. In 1902 the office of alumnae officer was created. The

fraternity is divided geographically into provinces, the officers in charge are the province presidents who visit their chapters yearly, and the province vice-presidents, who are the alumnae officers of the districts.

There is a system of chapter visitation by members of the council which is to be warmly commended. By the plan adopted every chapter receives at least one visit from a member of the council or the province president every two years.

There is a standing Scholarship Committee which ascertains the standing of each active member and through whose efforts their scholarship has been much improved.

The students' Aid Fund is open to all women college students.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held biennially.

The publication of a journal was authorized by the convention of 1881, and the first number of a quarterly appeared in May, 1882, under the title of the *Golden Key*. It was published at Greencastle and Indianapolis, Ind., under the management of a member of Iota chapter, until the end of the third volume, in 1886, when it was enlarged and improved, transferred to Boston, placed under the control of the Phi chapter, and its name changed to *The Key*. It remained under this management until 1894, when it was transferred to the Cornell chapter. In 1900 its management was given to the Ohio State chapter. In 1904 it was decided that it should be placed under the control of an editor rather than a chapter. It was the first journal published by a women's fraternity. The first edition of the song book was published at Canton, N. Y., in

1886. It was edited by the St. Lawrence chapter. The second edition was published at Minneapolis in 1889, edited by Chi chapter. A third edition was published at Boston in 1897, edited by the Barnard chapter. This latter contained music and words, much of the music being original. An unique publication has been the Kappa Kappa Gamma calendar in chart form, and containing appropriate daily quotations. It has been published since 1888 with one or two interruptions.

The catalogue was compiled in 1888, and a supplement in 1890. A second edition was published in 1898 and a third in 1913. A card catalogue system is now employed for keeping a permanent index of the members up to date.

The badge is a golden key an inch in length. On the stem are the letters "K K Γ," and on the ward the letters "Α Ω Ο" in enamel. Each badge bears the chapter letter. It is unique and pretty. The colors are shades of light and dark blue. The flower is the fleur-de-lis. The colors of the pledge-button are light and dark blue.



Phi Mu



THIS society in its present form was organized June 24, 1904. It grew out of a local society called the Philomathean which was organized at Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., in 1852, by Mary Dupont Lines, Mary Myrick Daniels and Martha Hardaway Redding.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904.	A, Wesleyan College (1914)	*1236
1904.	B, Hollins College	167
1906.	Γ, Winston-Salem College (1909)	45
1906.	Δ, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane).....	68
1906.	Υ Δ, St. Mary's College (1910)	45
1907.	Z, Chevy Chase College (1910).....	61
1907.	H, Hardin College (1911)	60
1907.	Θ, Belmont College (1911).....	94
1908.	Ξ K, Southwestern University.....	146
1908.	K, University of Tennessee.....	81
1910.	Λ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	84
1910.	M, Brenau College	117
1911.	N, Shorter College (1912)	34
1911.	Ξ, University of New Mexico.....	69

*This includes all of the members of the old local society.

1912.	O, Municipal University of Akron.....	67
1912.	Π, University of Maine	70
1912.	Σ, Knox College.....	58
1913.	P, Hanover College	59
1913.	Υ, Ohio State University	72
1913.	Φ, University of Texas	65
1913.	X, University of Missouri.....	89
1913.	T, Whitman College	71
1913.	Ψ, Adelphi College	59
1914.	Υ, Millsaps College	57
1914.	I, Lawrence College	55
1914.	Ω, Iowa Wesleyan College	49
1915.	B A, George Washington University.....	51
1915.	I Σ, University of So. California.....	61
1915.	E A, Southern Methodist University.....	60
1916.	Z A, Baker University	40
1916.	H A, University of California	70
1917.	H B, University of Washington	65
1917.	B B, Colby College	30
1919.	B Γ, New Hampshire State College.....	25
1919.	B Δ, Dickinson College	19
1919.	B E, University of Wisconsin.....	28

Active chapters, 29; inactive, 7. Membership 3,527.

The Wesleyan, Winston-Salem and Shorter chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the St. Mary's, Chevy Chase, Hardin and Belmont chapters were withdrawn. The chapters at St. Mary's Southwestern and Southern California were formed from local societies indicated by their chapter names. The New Mexico chapter was formed from a local society called

Σ K B, Akron from Θ Σ X, Maine from Φ A, Texas from Ε K, Millsaps from Φ Z, Hanover from Φ Θ Ν, Adelphi from Φ A. The chapter at Randolph-Macon owns a bungalow (\$1,500).

The government is in the hands of a National Council composed of eight officers elected at the convention. They are assisted by a General Council composed of the presidents of the provinces into which the chapters are divided and the Custodian of the Pin and Alumnæ Secretary. Each National Officer is chairman of a Standing Board. Conventions have been held nearly every year.

There are alumnæ chapters at thirteen cities and there are also state associations of alumnæ in five states.

A history was published in 1908. The publication of an annual was begun in 1900. In 1907 a quarterly called the *Aglaia* was begun and has since been issued. In 1913 the issue of a secret annual called the *Philomathean* was commenced. In 1917, a Song Book was published. In 1918, a Directory was published.

The badge is a shield of black enamel displaying a hand holding a heart. Above is a band of gold bearing the letters "Φ M" and below is a band bearing three stars. The colors are rose and white. The flower is the Enchantress carnation.

Πi Beta Phi



THIS society was founded at Monmouth College in April, 1867, by Libbie Brook, Clara Brownlee, Emma Brownlee, Ada Bruen, Nancy Black, Jennie Horne, Ina Smith, Maggie Campbell, Fannie Whitenack, Rosetta Moore, Jennie Nicol and Fannie Thompson. The society was originally called the I. C. Sorosis, and the first badge was a tiny golden arrow with the letters "I. C." engraved on the feather. The chapter roll is as follows:

1867. <i>Ill.</i> A, Monmouth College (1884).....	32
1868. <i>Ia.</i> A, Iowa Wesleyan College	447
1870. <i>Ind.</i> A, DePauw University (1879).....	11
1872. <i>Ill.</i> B, Lombard College.....	308
1873. <i>Kans.</i> A, University of Kansas.....	399
1874. <i>Ia.</i> B, Simpson College.....	299
1877. <i>Ia.</i> Γ, Iowa State College.....	268
1881. <i>Ia.</i> E, South Iowa Normal School (1887).....	79
1882. <i>Ill.</i> Γ, Carthage College (1888).....	26
1882. <i>Ia.</i> Z, University of Iowa.....	333
1884. <i>Ill.</i> Δ, Knox College.....	286
1884. <i>Neb.</i> A, York College (1888).....	58
1884. <i>Col.</i> A, University of Colorado.....	286
1885. <i>Col.</i> B, University of Denver.....	269

1886. <i>Ia.</i> A, Callanan College (1889).....	15
1887. <i>Neb.</i> B, Hastings College (1887).....	8
1887. <i>Mich.</i> A, Hillsdale College.....	221
1888. <i>Ind.</i> A, Franklin College.....	251
1888. <i>Mich.</i> B, University of Michigan.....	269
1889. <i>D. C.</i> A, George Washington University.....	183
1889. <i>Ohio</i> A, Ohio University.....	210
1890. <i>Minn.</i> A, University of Minnesota.....	207
1891. <i>La.</i> A, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane).....	190
1892. <i>Pa.</i> A, Swarthmore College.....	176
1893. <i>Vt.</i> A, Middlebury College.....	176
1893. <i>Ind.</i> B, University of Indiana.....	311
1893. <i>Cal.</i> A, Stanford University.....	160
1894. <i>Ohio</i> B, Ohio State University.....	148
1894. <i>Ill.</i> E, Northwestern University.....	220
1894. <i>Wis.</i> A, University of Wisconsin.....	302
1895. <i>Neb.</i> B, University of Nebraska.....	235
1895. <i>Pa.</i> B, Bucknell University.....	207
1895. <i>Ill.</i> Z, University of Illinois.....	252
1896. <i>N. Y.</i> A, Syracuse University.....	284
1896. <i>Mass.</i> A, Boston University.....	184
1897. <i>Md.</i> A, Goucher College, Baltimore.....	193
1897. <i>Ind.</i> Γ, Butler College.....	191
1898. <i>Vt.</i> B, University of Vermont.....	119
1899. <i>Mo.</i> A, University of Missouri.....	211
1900. <i>Cal.</i> B, University of California.....	211
1902. <i>Texas</i> A, University of Texas.....	200
1903. <i>Penn.</i> Γ, Dickinson College.....	110
1904. <i>N. Y.</i> B, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	96
1907. <i>Wash.</i> A, University of Washington.....	196

1907. <i>Mo.</i> B, Washington University.....	117
1908. <i>Ont.</i> A, University of Toronto.....	84
1909. <i>Ark.</i> A, University of Arkansas.....	110
1910. <i>Ohio</i> Γ, College of Wooster (1913).....	37
1910. <i>Wyo.</i> A, University of Wyoming.....	97
1910. <i>Okla.</i> A, University of Oklahoma.....	132
1912. <i>Ills.</i> H, Millikin University.....	125
1912. <i>Wash.</i> B, Washington State College.....	94
1913. <i>Fla.</i> A, Stetson University.....	80
1913. <i>Va.</i> A, Randolph-Macon Women's College.....	74
1914. <i>Mo.</i> Γ, Drury College.....	128
1914. <i>N. Y.</i> Γ, St. Lawrence University.....	88
1915. <i>Kans.</i> B, Kansas State College.....	81
1915. <i>Ore.</i> A, University of Oregon.....	93
1915. <i>Nev.</i> A, University of Nevada.....	61
1916. <i>Tex.</i> B, Southern Methodist University.....	26
1917. <i>Ari?</i> A, University of Arizona.....	32
1917. <i>Calif.</i> Γ, University of Southern California.....	64
1917. <i>Ore.</i> B, Oregon State Agricultural College.....	53
1917. <i>Va.</i> B, Hollins College.....	32
1918. <i>Pa.</i> Δ, University of Pittsburgh.....	24
1918. <i>W. Va.</i> A, University of West Virginia.....	22
1919. <i>N. Y.</i> Δ, Cornell University.....	26
1919. <i>Okla.</i> B, Oklahoma Agricultural College.....	34
1919. <i>Wis.</i> B, Beloit College.....	20

Active chapters, 60; inactive, 9; membership, 10,571.

The following chapters own houses: California, Colorado, Denver, Iowa State, Kansas, Kansas State, Lombard, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Randolph-Macon,

St. Lawrence, Stanford, Syracuse, Wisconsin. Total houses, 15; total valuation, \$211,000.

The society, though now confined to collegiate institutions, was not always so. Under the first form of government, chapters were of three kinds: collegiate, associate and *alumnæ*. Associate chapters were established in towns where no colleges were located, but where members could be obtained possessing the same educational attainments as those possessed by members of the collegiate chapters. No such chapters have been established since 1884, and those formerly active, viz.: Iowa Δ, at Burlington, Ia.; Iowa H, at Fairfield, Ia.; Iowa Θ, at Ottumwa, Ia.; Iowa I, at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and Iowa K, at Iowa City, are all now inactive. *Alumnæ* chapters had all the privileges of active chapters, except that of making initiations.

The chapters at Monmouth, Wooster and Barnard were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The chapters at Carthage College and DePauw University died from indifference. The charters of the remaining inactive chapters were withdrawn, with the exception of that of Nebraska Alpha. The chapter of this college was very prosperous, and undertook the work of establishing a library in the college town. Before this was completely accomplished, the college was removed, but the young ladies, feeling that their honor was at stake, by great effort completed their task, and provided the library as they had undertaken to do. By the convention of 1890 they were permitted to become an associate chapter. The Iowa State College chapter was inactive

from 1891 to 1906, the Minnesota chapter from 1897 to 1905 and the Stanford chapter from 1897 to 1905.

Many of the chapters were formed from local societies.

Kansas Alpha has maintained a scholarship in the state University for some years. The fraternity established in 1906, three scholarships aggregating \$1000 per year, for undergraduate use. Later, half of the amount was converted into an annual fellowship for post-graduate study. Since 1910, the fraternity has set apart \$200 each year for use as a permanent undergraduate loan fund. Since 1915, the alumnae department has supplemented this fund by an additional annual payment of \$250.

About the year 1883, the members of the fraternity, feeling that they were placed at a disadvantage in competition with their rivals by reason of the fact that they had no Greek name, adopted for the Sorosis the subtitle $\Pi \text{ B } \Phi$, which was carried for about five years, when the title "I. C." was dropped, and the Greek name alone retained.

Until the death of the Monmouth chapter, in 1884, it was known as the Grand Chapter, and exercised a parental authority over the other chapters. In that year a convention was called at Iowa City, and a representative scheme of government was planned and put into operation. The supreme power is vested in conventions held biennially, usually during the summer vacations, and during their recess the administration of the fraternity's affairs is carried on by a Grand Council, consisting of five members elected by the convention. Originally the Council consisted of the president, vice-president, secre-

tary and treasurer, with a fifth officer known as a "guide," the latter being chosen from the chapter nearest which the ensuing convention was to meet. In 1899 the "guide" was made a convention officer, appointed by the president, and the editor of the fraternity journal was made the fifth member of the council. An important standing committee of the fraternity was a literary bureau, first organized in 1890. Its work consisted in keeping the chapters informed concerning matters of general interest in the fraternity world, preparing a yearly course of instruction on such subjects, suggesting courses of reading upon matters of interest to fraternity women, and once a year in preparing an examination on these subjects. In 1901 the bureau was abolished and its work turned over to the province presidents and to various standing committees.

For convenience of administration, the fraternity is divided geographically into ten provinces, each having its president, who is consulted in all matters affecting the active chapters of the fraternity within her province and a vice-president who is charge of the *alumnæ* work of her province.

Conventions have been held at frequent intervals.

April 28 in each year is known as Founders' Day, and is appropriately celebrated.

In 1892 an *alumnæ* department was organized under a permanent constitution. There are *alumnæ* clubs at all of the large cities.

In 1889 the fraternity was incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

A preliminary catalogue was published in September, 1887, and a complete catalogue was issued in 1901. Since then annual supplements have been published, and revised editions of the catalogue were published in 1906, 1911 and 1918. In 1893 a small collection of songs without music was compiled and published by the Michigan chapter, and in 1899 a complete song book was published. In 1904 a second edition was issued and in 1914 a third. An historical sketch of the fraternity was published in 1893 and another in 1910 and a history by Elizabeth Allen Clarke-Helmick was published in 1915. The chapter letters, in a bound volume, made the first Yearbook, 1912.

The periodical journal of the fraternity is called *The Arrow*. It was first issued in May, 1885, under the management of the Kansas chapter, and published at Lawrence, Kans. In December, 1886, it was removed to Iowa City, and placed under control of the chapter located at that place. It was printed there also for two years, and then was printed at Davenport, Ia., until the fall of 1892. It was then placed under charge of the Michigan chapter, and published at Ann Arbor, Mich., until October, 1895. The November number for that year was published by the Swarthmore chapter. In 1896 it was removed to Madison, Wis., where for twelve years it was edited and published by the Wisconsin chapter. Mary Bartol Theiss, of New York, was the editor from 1908 till 1912 since which latter date it has been edited by Sarah Gertrude Pomeroy-Rugg and published at Menasha, Wis.

The fraternity endorsed, at the 1910 convention, a plan to establish and maintain a Settlement School for mountaineers' children somewhere in the Appalachians, the endowment fund, a memorial to the founders of the fraternity, to be raised before the semi-centennial year, 1917. Catlinburg, Tennessee was chosen as the field. On 35 acres of land they have two cottages, a teacher's residence and a well-equipped school building. With a teaching staff of five instruction is given in manual training and household science, they also have an 1,800 volume library.

The badge of the fraternity is a tiny gold arrow bearing the letters "Π Β Φ" transversely on the feather, with a loop chain pendant from the shaft. The colors are wine red and silver blue. The fraternity flower is the dark red carnation. The pledge button is in gold.



Sigma Kappa



The Sigma Kappa sorority was founded at Colby College, Waterville, Maine in 1874 by Mary C. Lowe, Louise H. Coburn, Elizabeth G. Hoag, Francis E. Mann and Ida M. Fuller.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1874.	A, Colby College.....	380
1904.	Δ, Boston University.....	149
1905.	E, Syracuse University.....	155
1906.	Z, George Washington University.....	99
1906.	H, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	128
1906.	Θ, University of Illinois.....	151
1908.	I, University of Denver.....	98
1908.	K, Brown University (1912).....	47
1910.	A, University of California.....	116
1910.	M, University of Washington.....	95
1911.	N, Middlebury College.....	59
1913.	E, University of Kansas.....	77
1913.	O, Jackson College (Tufts).....	71
1915.	Π, Stanford University.....	74
1917.	P, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	38
1917.	Σ, Southern Methodist University.....	45

1918.	Τ, University of Indiana.....	44
1918.	Υ, Oregon Agricultural College.....	42
1919.	Φ, Rhode Island State College.....	18
1919.	Ohio State University.....	22

Active chapters, 19; inactive, 1; membership, 1,908.

The Syracuse chapter owns a house (\$20,000). The Washington chapter owns a bungalow at Crystal Springs, Wash., the gift of the parents of a deceased member.

The Kansas chapter was formed from a local Δ Ψ, Middlebury from Π Μ Ε and the Jackson chapter from Δ Κ Φ.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Council consisting of five officers. Conventions were held annually until 1914, when it was decided to make them biennial.

There are a number of alumnae chapters.

At the convention of 1918 a national philanthropy was adopted—that of caring for the education of the lonely light-house girls of the Maine Coast.

The fraternity published a song book in 1907 and in that same year began the publication of a quarterly journal called the *Triangle*.

The badge is a gold triangle displaying the letters "Σ Κ" on a ground of maroon enamel. The colors are maroon and lavender. The flower is the violet.

Zeta Tau Alpha



Zeta Tau Alpha was founded October 29, 1898, at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, Va., by Alice Coleman, Ethel Coleman, Helen Crafford, Mary C. Jones, Alice M. Jones, Della E. Lewis, Ruby B. Leigh, Alice Welsh and Frances Y. Smith.

The chapter roll is:

1898.	A, Virginia State Normal School (1906).....	58
1900.	B, Richmond College (1903).....	9
1900.	Γ, Hannah Moore Academy (1904).....	10
1902.	Δ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	120
1903.	E, University of Arkansas.....	153
1904.	Z, University of Tennessee.....	77
1904.	H, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Va. (1906).....	19
1905.	I, Richmond College (1908).....	13
1905.	B, Judson College.....	140
1905.	Θ, Bethany College.....	82
1906.	K, University of Texas.....	116
1906.	Λ, Southwestern University.....	103
1909.	M, Drury College.....	97
1910.	N, University of Alabama.....	56
1911.	Ξ, University of Southern California.....	61
1911.	O, Brenau College.....	91
1911.	Π, Wesleyan College, Ga. (1914).....	53

1912.	P, Boston University.....	72
1912.	Σ, Baker University.....	70
1912.	T, Millikin University.....	78
1914.	Υ, University of California.....	73
1915.	Φ, Trinity College, N. C.....	15
1916.	X, University of Pittsburgh.....	38
1916.	Ω, Southern Methodist University.....	31
1917.	Ψ, University of Washington.....	23
1917.	A A, Iowa Wesleyan College.....	20
1918.	A B, University of Pennsylvania.....	10

Active chapters, 21; inactive, 6; membership, 1,688.
The Randolph-Macon and Brenau chapters own bungalows. Total valuation \$3,000.

The charters of the inactive chapters have been withdrawn. Several of the chapters were formed from local societies.

There are alumnae chapters at a number of cities.

The government is in the hands of a Grand chapter consisting of six officers during the recesses between the conventions. Conventions have been held at infrequent intervals.

A book of songs was published in 1908 and a directory in 1910. The journal is a quarterly called the *Themis* and was first issued in 1903.

The badge is a shield displaying a crown, the letters "Z T A" and the word "Themis" in Greek. The colors are turquoise blue and steel gray. The flower is the white violet.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Explanatory Note

There is included under this classification all of the fraternities which confine their membership to students in professional schools. Some of these schools are undergraduate in character and in the nature of the course pursued but most of them are post-graduate. Almost without exception the professional fraternities admit to membership members of the regular undergraduate college fraternities and they have largely been built up by the efforts of such members with prior administrative experience. Some of them have well managed systems of government and some have not; some devote much time and attention to professional work inside of their chapters and some do not, some occupy houses and some do not.

The multiplication of fraternities of this class has been the striking feature of the development of the fraternity system in recent years.

An endeavor has been made to secure a complete list of the fraternities of this class and adequate information about them, but in some instances the fraternity officials were unable to furnish the information desired and it may be that some fraternities of this class have not been listed at all. Under loose systems of administration inquiries are passed from one official to another and not attended to.

The fraternities comprising students of Medicine organized an Inter-Medical Fraternity Conference at Chicago, February 27, 1915. It included Α Μ Π Ω, Α Κ Κ, Α Φ Σ, Κ Ψ, Ν Σ Ν, Φ Α Γ, Φ Α Σ, Φ Β Π, Φ Ρ Σ, Χ Ζ Χ, Ω Υ Φ and Aleph Yodh He.

Owing to the investigations and criticisms of the medical schools by the Carnegie Foundation, there were many consolidations and reorganizations of such schools, and some schools are now running under different names than heretofore. As the old names persist in the fraternity literature there is considerable confusion which it seems impossible to avoid.

The few professional fraternities among the women have been included in this classification, where it would seem they properly belong.

Alpha Kappa Kappa

(Medical—Regular)



THIS fraternity was founded at the medical department of Dartmouth College, September 28, 1888. In 1889 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Hampshire. Honorary members are provided for, but they must be graduates in medicine.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1888.	A, Medical Department, Dartmouth College	393
1893.	Γ, Tufts Medical School	349
1894.	Δ, University of Vermont	311
1896.	Z, L. I. Coll. Hospital Medical School	294
1897.	Θ, Maine Medical School (Bowdoin)	247
1898.	Ψ, University of Minnesota	249
1899.	B, Coll. P. & S., † San Francisco (1918)	239
1899.	Σ, University of California	138
1899.	H, Coll. P. & S., Chicago (Univ. of Ill.)	299
1899.	I, University of Syracuse	217
1900.	E, Jefferson Medical College	320
1900.	K, Marquette University	240

†The expression "College of Physicians and Surgeons" so frequently used to designate a medical school is in some of these lists abbreviated to "P and S."

1901.	Λ, Medical Department Cornell Univ., N. Y*.	142
1901.	M, University of Pennsylvania.....	299
1901.	N, Rush Medical College.....	254
1901.	Ξ, Northwestern University.....	196
1901.	O, University of Cincinnati.....	243
1902.	Π, Starling-Ohio Medical College.....	228
1903.	P, University of Colorado.....	157
1903.	Υ, University of Oregon.....	151
1903.	Φ, University of Nashville (1911).....	152
1903.	X, Vanderbilt University.....	173
1903.	Ω, University of Tennessee (Memphis).....	181
1903.	T, University of the South (1909).....	28
1903.	A B, Tulane University.....	188
1904.	A Γ, University of Georgia.....	141
1904.	A Δ, McGill University.....	184
1905.	A E, University of Toronto.....	168
1905.	A Z, George Washington University.....	134
1906.	A H, Yale Medical School.....	119
1906.	A Θ, University of Texas (Galveston).....	114
1906.	A I, University of Michigan.....	133
1906.	A K, Medical College of Virginia.....	185
1908.	A Λ, Medical College of South Carolina (1912)..	61
1908.	A M, St. Louis University.....	147
1909.	A N, University of Louisville.....	81
1909.	A Ξ, Western Reserve University.....	93
1911.	A O, University Med. Coll., Kansas City (1913)	67
1911.	A Π, University of Pittsburg.....	97

*This medical school is located in New York City. There is also a medical department at Ithaca, N. Y. It frequently happens that the medical department of a University is located in a city where clinical material is abundant, far distant from the site of the other departments.

1912. A P, Harvard University (Boston).....	103
1913. A Σ, University of Southern California.....	66
1914. A T, Atlanta Medical College (Emory Univ.) ..	73
1917. A Υ, Johns Hopkins University	49
1917. A Φ, University of Missouri	39

Active chapters 39, inactive 5. Membership 7,742.

The Michigan, Syracuse, McGill and Texas chapter at Galveston own houses. Total houses, 4; total valuation, \$42,000.

The chapter at Pittsburg was formed from a chapter of Σ Φ Ε. The South Carolina chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The other inactive chapters ceased to exist with the schools in which they were located.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a board of six officers known as the Council. A biennial convention is held, at which each chapter is entitled to be represented by two delegates.

In the fall of 1903 the publication of a quarterly, called *The Centaur*, was begun. Its first volume was numbered 'X'. A memorabilia catalogue compiled by Edward Louis Heintz was published at Chicago in 1909.

The badge is a crescent, between the horns of which is held a book. On the crescent is displayed the letters "A K K," and two serpents are coiled around the crescent facing each other. The colors are dark green and white.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega

(Medical—Regular)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Pennsylvania, January 7, 1891, by Aaron M. Billstein, Joseph C. Bloodgood, Henry H. Doan, S. Potts Eagleton, G. T. Lamson, Arthur J. Patek, W. E. Robertson, G. H. Richardson and Fred Wilson then undergraduates at the suggestion of Dr. Roland G. Curtin.

The purpose of the organization was to have an association in which practicing physicians and students could meet. There are three classes of chapters viz.: undergraduate, undergraduate and graduate and graduate (listed below in *Italics*). The officers of the two former classes may be either graduates or undergraduates.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1891. University of Pennsylvania.....
- 1893. Columbia University.....
- 1895. *Milwaukee, Wis.*.....
- 1898. University of Texas.....
- 1900. Ohio Medical College, Columbus, Ohio
- 1901. *Denver, Colo*
- 1908. *New York, N. Y.*.....
- 1909. Tulane University (1915)
- 1912. *Portland, Oregon.*.....
- 1915. University of Pittsburgh

Collegiate chapters, 5; inactive, 1. Membership, 1,100.

The chapters in Milwaukee, Denver, Portland and New York are not connected with any medical school, but are composed of graduate physicians.

The charter of the Columbia chapter was withdrawn and ceased to exist from 1904 to 1916, when it was re-established in connection with the New York chapter. The Texas chapter owns a house (\$8,000).

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Chapter or convention which meets triennially and consists of the original founders, the past presidents, the present presidents and vice-presidents and one delegate for every twenty members or fraction thereof.

The fraternity issues a monthly publication called the *Bulletin* and has issued catalogues.

The badge is a shield displaying a skull in front of rays of lightning, two stars and the letters "A M Π Ω." The shield is encircled by a serpent with its tail in its mouth. The colors are blue and gold.

Chi Zeta Chi
(Medical—Regular)



THIS fraternity was founded at the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, in October, 1903, by J. Ansley Griffin, '05, and W. W. Battey, Jr., '04.

The chapters were originally named after distinguished physicians, who were in past relationship with the institution at which the chapter is located but the alphabetical system was adopted in 1907.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. A, University of Georgia.....	185
1904. B, Columbia University	115
1904. Γ, N. Y. Polyclinic Med. School (1905).....	18
1904. Δ, University of Maryland	172
1905. E, Atlanta Coll. of P. & S. (1913).....	105
1905. Z, Baltimore Medical College (1913)	45
1905. H, Johns Hopkins University (1906).....	12
1906. Θ, Vanderbilt University	125
1906. I, University of South Carolina (1907).....	12
1906. K, Atlanta School of Medicine (1913).....	70
1906. Λ, Memphis Coll. of P. & S. (U. of Tenn.).....	124
1906. M, Tulane University	182

1906. N, University of Arkansas	210
1906. E, St. Louis University	96
1907. O, Washington University	88
1907. H, University of Illinois (Chicago) (1909)	14
1907. P, Baltimore Coll. of P. & S.	60
1908. S, George Washington University (1913)	50
1908. T, Jefferson Medical College (1910)	13
1908. Y, Fordham University	106
1908. F, Lincoln Memorial University (1914)	45
1909. X, Long Island College Hospital (1913)	38
1910. W, Medical College of Virginia	65
1911. Q, Birmingham Medical College (1913)	15
1913. A A, Emory University	190

Active chapters 13, inactive 12. Membership 2,155.

The Epsilon and Kappa chapters united to form the Alpha Alpha chapter, and Phi and Lambda chapters were consolidated as the Lincoln Memorial University School was absorbed by the one at Memphis.

The Xi chapter was inactive from 1909 to 1911.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Supreme Council of six officers chosen at the annual conventions. The conventions have been held biennially.

There is a quarterly journal published called the *Chi Zeta Chi Medical Record*. A song book has been published.

The badge comprises two triangles one over the other. The rear triangle displays the letters "X Z X" and on the front one is shown the skull and bones and the word *Physician* in Greek. The colors are purple and gold. The flower is the white carnation.

Kappa Psi

(Medical—Regular)

(Including the Delta Omicron Alpha and the Phi Delta
Medical Fraternities)



KAPPA Psi was founded at the Russell Military Academy in New Haven, Conn., May 30th, 1879 by F. Harvey Smith. It was established on the basis of an older academic society of the same name in which Mr. F. Harvey Smith's father held membership. The organization was entirely literary in its origin and expanded into the following institutions:

- 1879. *Russell*, Russell Military Academy (New Haven) 48
- 1879. *Cheshire*, Cheshire Mil. Acad. (Cheshire, Conn.) 36
- 1886. *Hillhouse*, Hillhouse High School (New Haven) 32
- 1886. *Yale*, Yale College 14

The majority of the members of these chapters entered medical schools, and in 1887 it was decided to establish chapters in medical schools, to discontinue the academic chapters, and to continue as a strictly professional fraternity. The governing body, called "Alpha Chapter" was placed first on the new chapter roll which grew as follows:

1879.	A, Grand Council	5
1887.	B, Univ. Coll. of Med. (<i>now The Med. Coll. of Va.</i>)	190
1888.	Γ, Columbia University	484
1898.	Δ, University of Maryland	421
1901.	Ε, Maryland Medical College (1914)	178
1902.	Z, Georgetown University (1906)	94
1903.	H, Philadelphia C. of P	435
1904.	Θ, Med. Coll. of Va. (<i>consolidated with Univ. Col. of Med., 1912</i>)	20
1905.	I, University of Alabama (Mobile)	203
1906.	K, Birmingham Med. Col. (<i>now Grad. Sch. of Med., Univ. of Ala., 1915</i>)	192
1907.	Λ, Vanderbilt University	205
1907.	M, Massachusetts C. of P	220
1907.	N, Medical College of South Carolina (1914)	93
1908.	Ξ, University of West Virginia (1914)	84
1908.	O, University of Nashville (1912)	86
1908.	Π, Tulane University	238
1909.	P, Emory University	230
1909.	Σ, Baltimore C. of P. & S. (<i>merged with Univ. of Md., 1915</i>)	187
1909.	T, Univ. of Ala. (Tuscaloosa) (<i>preclinic school discontinued, 1913</i>)	14
1909.	Υ, Louisville C. of P	121
1910.	Φ, Northwestern University	197
1910.	X, University of Illinois	288
1910.	Ψ, Baylor University (1914)	87
1910.	Ω, Southwestern University (1915)	102
1910.	B B, Western Reserve University	131
1910.	B Γ, University of California	197

1910. B Δ, Union University (Albany, N. Y.)	255
1911. B E, Rhode Island College of P. & A. S.	195
1911. B Z, Oregon State College	140
1912. B H, Jefferson Medical College	189
1913. B Θ, University of Tennessee	195
1913. B I, North Pacific College	97
1913. B K, University of Pittsburgh	620
1914. B Λ, George Washington University	118
1914. B M, University of Louisville	135
1914. B N, Creighton University	46
1915. B Ξ, University of North Carolina	86
1916. B O, University of Washington	70
1916. B Π, Washington State College	47
1917. B P, Loyola University (Chicago)	120
1917. B Σ, Fort Worth School of Medicine	29
1917. B T, Marquette University	24
1918. B Υ, Long Island Hospital Medical College	30
1918. B Φ, University of Texas	18

Thirty-one active chapters. Membership, including Delta Omicron Alpha and Phi Delta, 9,680.

On November 17th, 1917, the Delta Omicron Alpha Medical Fraternity was merged with the Kappa Psi Fraternity. This organization was founded in the College of Medicine of Tulane University in New Orleans in 1907 and established the following chapter roll up to the time of the merger:

1907. A, Tulane University	216
1908. B, Columbia University	84
1910. Γ, University of Tennessee	129

1910. Δ, Southwestern University (1915).....	98
1911. E, University of Alabama.....	169
1912. Z, Birmingham Medical College (1915).....	77
1912. H, Fort Worth School of Medicine.....	128
1914. Θ, Chicago College of Med. & Surg.....	162
(Total Δ O A Chapters, 8. Total membership, 1,063.)	

The Δ O A fraternity published a constitution and by-laws and a ritual. The government was of the usual "Grand Chapter" form and conventions were held annually. The fraternity badge was a triangle of gold and black enamel, with the Greek letters "Delta Omicron Alpha" in the center of a black enamel field with a star above and a serpent below; the margin was jewelled.

On January 26th, 1918, the Phi Delta Medical Fraternity was merged with the Kappa Psi Fraternity. This organization was founded at the Long Island Hospital Medical College in 1901. The chapters were all termed "Alphas" and the roll was as follows:

1901. A A, Long Island Hospital Medical College....	205
1902. A B, Ohio State University.....	102
1902. A Γ, Union University (Albany, N. Y.).....	128
1903. A Δ, Wisconsin College of P. & S.....	78
1903. A E, Kansas University Medical College (1910)	54
1903. A Z, Washington University.....	106
1903. A H, Michigan College of Med. & Surg.....	89
1904. A Θ, Sioux City Medical College (1909).....	41
1904. A I, Toronto University (1910).....	31
1904. A K, Columbia University (1911).....	23
1904. A Λ, Dearborn Medical College (1908).....	35

1904. A M, University of Minnesota	88
1905. A N, Chicago College of Med. & Surg.	140
1905. A E, St. Louis University	92
1906. A O, University of Illinois	84
1912. A Π, Loyola University	75
(Total Phi Delta Chapters, 16 Total membership 1,371.)	

Each of the Phi Delta Chapters rented a house. The fraternity published a yearbook called "Black and Gold," a ritual, and a constitution and by-laws. The government consisted of the usual "Grand Chapter," and conventions were held triennially either in New York or in Chicago. The fraternity badge was a monogram of the fraternity letters "Phi" and "Delta", with the former superimposed over the latter and the chapter letters inserted in the ring of the letter "Phi". The flag was a black pennant with a red Geneva cross in the center, with the fraternity letters in gold to the right and left of the cross.

The following chapters of Kappa Psi were formed from local organizations: *Eta* from Delta Gamma Phi; *Upsilon* from Pi Mu; *Phi* and *Chi* from the Alpha and Beta chapters of Phi Gamma Sigma; *Omega* from Kappa Lambda; *Beta-Epsilon* from Psi Beta; *Beta-Kappa* from the Beta chapter of Beta Phi Sigma; *Beta-Omicron* from Beta Psi; *Beta-Pi* from Sigma Gamma; *Beta-Rho* and *Beta-Sigma* from the Eta and Theta chapters of D O A and the Alpha-Nu and Alpha-Pi chapters of Phi Delta;

Beta-Upsilon from A-A of Phi Delta; the *Phi Zeta Delta* fraternity was merged with *Eta* in 1917.

The alumni of the fraternity are organized into twenty-six graduate chapters which have the same rights and privileges as the collegiate chapters. They are termed "Graduate-Beta," "Graduate-Gamma," etc.

The fraternity is divided into five provinces. It publishes its Constitution and By-laws; *The Agora*, an esoteric publication which contains the directory and which was published annually from 1903 to 1910 and since then every three years; *The Mask*, a periodical, issued every month during the college year from 1903 to 1910, and since then issued as a quarterly.

The fraternity is governed by "Alpha Chapter" or the Grand Council which has met in annual conventions from 1886 to 1908, and since then biennially. During the interim between sessions, the administration of the fraternity affairs is in the hands of the Grand Officers. The provinces meet in biennial conventions on the alternate years to the national conventions.

The fraternity colors are scarlet and cadet grey. The flower is the red carnation. The badge is a diamond displaying a mask raised from the face of the black enamel center. The Greek letters "Kappa" and "Psi" appear one above and one below the mask. The eyes of the mask and the border of the badge may be jewelled.

Ku Sigma Nu

(Medical—Regular)



THIS is a fraternity composed of medical students and physicians. It was organized at the University of Michigan, in the regular medical department March 2, 1882, by B. G. Strong, F. C. Bailey, R. D. Stephens, W. J. Mayo, C. M. Frye and John L. Gish.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1882.	A, University of Michigan.....	373
1889.	B, Detroit College of Medicine.....	253
1891.	Δ, University of Pittsburg.....	251
1891.	E, University of Minnesota.....	327
1891.	Z, Northwestern University.....	295
1892.	H, University of Illinois, (Chicago).....	303
1892.	Θ, University of Cincinnati.....	219
1893.	I, Columbia University.....	197
1893.	K, University of Chicago.....	369
1897.	Λ, University of Pennsylvania.....	230
1897.	M, University of Syracuse.....	252
1896.	N, University of Southern California (1910).....	103
1897.	Ξ, New York University.....	215
1899.	O, Union University, N. Y. (Albany).....	165

1900.	A K Φ, Washington University, Mo.	224
1900.	P, Jefferson Medical College.	189
1900.	Σ, Western Reserve University.	185
1900.	T, Cornell University, N. Y.	205
1900.	Υ, Cooper Medical College (Stanford Univ.)	159
1900.	Φ, University of California	173
1902.	X, University of Toronto.	168
1904.	Π M, University of Virginia.	131
1904.	B A, University of Maryland	117
1905.	B B, Johns Hopkins University.	188
1905.	I. C. I., University of Buffalo	255
1906.	B Δ, University of Iowa	130
1906.	B E, University of Nebraska.	147
1907.	Δ E I, Yale University.	143
1908.	B H, University of Indiana.	125
1909.	B Θ, University of Kansas.	119
1910.	B I, Tulane University.	69
1913.	B K, Harvard University.	68
1915.	B Λ, University of Texas	32
1918.	B M, McGill University	16

Active chapters 33, inactive 1. Membership 6,395.

Chapter houses are owned by the Michigan, Syracuse, Johns Hopkins and Buffalo chapters. Total houses 4; total valuation \$80,000.

The charter of the Gamma was withdrawn and all the members expelled but one. The charter of the Nu was also withdrawn. The Washington chapter was formed from a local called A K Φ; the Virginia chapter from the parent chapter of Π M, which has since been reestablished; the I. C. I. chapter from a society of that name which

dates from the early days of the University, and the Yale chapter from a local called $\Delta E I$.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a convention of delegates from the several chapters, which holds biennial sessions. During the interval between its sessions the administration of the fraternity is conducted through its general officers, elected at the conventions. Conventions have been held biennially.

The fraternity has provisions for honorary membership, but has created very few of this class.

A catalogue was compiled in 1894, containing an alphabetical list of all the members to that date, with a geographical distribution of the names. It was published in Detroit. A directory was published in 1897 from Chicago. It contained an appendix of seven songs. In 1899 there was published a complete catalogue. In 1903 and 1907 directories were also published in Chicago. Since 1911 geographical directories have been published biennially. In 1911 the custom was established of publishing Chapter Bulletins yearly which are sent to the alumni of each chapter, complete bound copies being sent to each chapter.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters, the two "N's" being superimposed, with the " Σ " between them.

Omega Upsilon Phi

(Medical—Regular)



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1894, by Amos T. Baker, John M. Garratt, Frank O. Garrison, Lawrence Hendee, Elbert W. LaWall, Geo. H. Minard, Geo. S. Staniland, Edward A. Southall, Townsend Walker, Henry Joslyn, and Ross G. Loop.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1894.	A, University of Buffalo.....	343
1896.	B, Niagara University (transferred to A)	
1897.	Γ Union University (Albany, N. Y.).....	159
1898.	Δ, University of Colorado, (Denver).....	190
1899.	E, University & Bellevue Hospital Med. Coll.	192
1899.	Z, University of Toronto	181
1900.	H, University of Colorado, (Boulder)	122
1900.	B, University of Cincinnati.....	215
1901.	Θ, Cornell University (N. Y.)	155
1901.	I, Stanford University.	146
1902.	⊕ Δ, Cornell University, (Ithaca) (1910).....	20
1902.	K, Columbia University (1913)	82
1903.	Λ, Miami Medical College, (1906).....	38

1904.	M, Northwestern University (1912)	112
1905.	N, Medical College of Virginia	130
1905.	Ξ, Univ. Col. of Medicine (transferred to N) . .	59
1907.	O, University of North Carolina (1913)	52
1908.	Π, University of Pennsylvania	124
1908.	P, Jefferson Medical College (transferred to Π) .	136
1908.	Σ, University of Minnesota (1912)	35
1908.	T, N. C. Medical College (transferred to N) . .	34
1909.	Υ, Medico-Chirurgical College (Phila.)	75
1911.	Φ, Vanderbilt University	88
1912.	X, Fordham University	71
1913.	Ψ, University of Maryland	41
1914.	Ω, University of California	37

Active chapters 15, inactive 6. Membership 2,837.

In 1899 the Medical Department of Niagara University was absorbed by the University of Buffalo and the members of Beta chapter were transferred to Alpha. Gamma chapter was inactive from 1897 to 1903. When the Medical Department of the University of Denver became part of the University of Colorado, both Delta and Eta chapters voted to maintain an independent existence. Theta Deuteron chapter at Cornell University became inactive 1910 when the medical work at Ithaca was largely transferred to New York City. With the union of the medical department of the University of Cincinnati and Miami Medical College, Lambda chapter became inactive.

In 1918 Pi and Rho were made one chapter with the union of the two schools.

The Cincinnati chapter was formed from a local society called Θ N E. The Stanford chapter was a local called

Π Γ Ε. The Pi, Rho and Tau chapters were derived from the Kappa Phi fraternity. The chapter at the University of Minnesota was a local Κ Δ Φ existing in the medical department of Hamline University when it was consolidated with the medical department of the University of Minnesota. The Phi chapter was organized from a local Δ Μ.

The government is through the usual system of conventions called the Grand Chapter and composed of three delegates from each chapter together with the officers and past officers of the said Grand Chapter. Conventions are held annually.

Directories of the fraternity have been published in 1901 1912 and 1915. The Omega Upsilon Phi *Quarterly* was first issued in 1901; and an annual in 1912.

The badge is a shield displaying a monogram of the letters Omega Upsilon Phi below an eye. The colors of the fraternity are crimson and gold. The flower is the red carnation.

There are four degrees in the ritualistic work of the fraternity, three secret undergraduate degrees and one open honorary degree, known as the Hippocratic Degree, which is conferred by vote of the Grand chapter.

Phi Alpha Sigma

(Medical—Regular)



PHI Alpha Sigma was founded April 9, 1888 by Herman A. Haubold, Edmund Y. Hill, John E. Hutcheson, Jesse T. Duryea, Walter H. Dade, Frank Hollister and Nathan B. Van Etten, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. It was established on the basis of an older organization called K Δ Φ.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1888. A, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	344
1890. B, University of Pennsylvania.....	379
1899. Γ, Cornell University (N. Y. City).....	198
1899. Δ, Jefferson Medical College.....	241
1903. E, University of Texas.....	128
1910. Z, Northwestern University (1912).....	26

Active chapter 5, inactive 1. Membership 1,316.

The fraternity is incorporated under the general law of New York.

The fraternity published a preliminary catalogue in 1908, a directory in 1910 and a combined manual, cata-

logue and directory in 1912 (Philadelphia) the last named edited by Dr. E. J. G. Beardsley. Revised editions of the catalogue were issued in 1914 and 1916.

The government is vested in the convention and between its sessions in an Executive Council.

The badge is a caduceus of gold with two winged serpents, the letters "Φ Α Σ" in platinum being arranged vertically along the rod.

Phi Beta Pi
(Medical—Regular)



PHI Beta Pi was founded at the West Pennsylvania Medical College, now a department of the University of Pittsburg, March 10, 1891, by a number of students who organized themselves into an anti-fraternity society, in order to limit the influence of the fraternities existing in the institution. It was at first called Π Β Φ but changed its name out of deference to the prior existing sorority of that name. After a while finding that the society prospered and was inculcating the same fraternal spirit as its rivals, it dropped its anti-fraternity character and became a fraternity.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1891.	A, University of Pittsburg.....	414
1898.	B, University of Michigan.....	255
1900.	Γ, Starling-Ohio Medical College (1905)....	63
1901.	Δ, Rush Medical College (Univ. of Chicago) ..	319
1901.	E, McGill University (1908).....	22
1901.	Z, Baltimore Coll. Physicians and Surgeons. .	294
1902.	H, Jefferson Medical College.....	244

1902.	Θ, Northwestern University (Chicago)	244
1902.	I, University of Illinois (Chicago)	253
1903.	K, Detroit College of Medicine	197
1903.	Λ, St. Louis University	228
1903.	M, Washington University, Mo.	213
1904.	N, Kansas City University Med. Coll. (1913)	149
1904.	Ξ, University of Minnesota	215
1905.	O, University of Indiana (Indianapolis)	158
1905.	Π, University of Iowa	146
1906.	P, Vanderbilt University	120
1906.	Σ, University of Alabama (Mobile) (1918)	110
1906.	T, University of Missouri	174
1906.	Υ, Western Reserve University (1911)	43
1906.	Φ, Univ. Coll. of Med. (now Ψ)	
1906.	X, Georgetown University	117
1906.	Φ Ψ, Medical College of Virginia	160
1906.	Ω, Cooper Medical College (1912)	67
1907.	A A, Creighton Medical College	118
1907.	A B, Tulane University	134
1907.	A Γ, Syracuse University (1918)	119
1907.	A Δ, Medico-Chirurgical College (now A Σ)	
1907.	A E, Marquette University	126
1908.	A Z, University of Indiana (Bloomington)	166
1909.	A H, University of Virginia	96.
1909.	A Σ, University of Pennsylvania	218
1910.	A I, University of Kansas	174
1910.	A K, University of Texas (Galveston)	151
1912.	A Λ, University of Oklahoma	101
1913.	A M, University of Louisville	86
1913.	A N, University of Utah	80

1913. A E, Harvard University.....	91
1913. A O, Johns Hopkins University.....	73
1915. A H, University of Wisconsin.....	133
1916. A P, Oakland Medical College.....	64
1919. A T, University of California.....	14

Active chapters 33, inactive 6. Membership 6,149.

The following chapters own houses: Indiana, Iowa, Jefferson Medical, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas. Total houses, 7; total valuation \$77,000.

The University Medical school chapter merged with the Medical College of Virginia in 1913 and the Medico-Chirurgical College chapter merged with the University of Pennsylvania chapter forming the Alpha Sigma chapter.

The fraternity issues a quarterly journal now in its fifteenth volume called the *Phi Beta Pi Quarterly*. It published a directory in 1909 (Chicago) intended to be reissued every four years.

The government is through the conventions called the Supreme chapter, and a Supreme Council of Officers. The latter meets two or three times a year.

The badge is a diamond of gold with emerald corners and pearl sides. The centre is of black enamel displaying in gold the skull and pelvis and the letters "Φ Β Π." The colors are green and white and the flower is the white chrysanthemum.

Phi Chi

(Medical—Regular)



Patented U. S.

PHI Chi, as at present constituted, is due to the union of two fraternities of the same name, a Northern and a Southern society.

The Northern society was organized at the University of Vermont in 1886, and built up the following chapter roll:

1886.	A, University of Vermont.....	487
1893.	B B, University of Maryland (B Δ).....	347
1900.	Γ Γ, Medical School at Bowdoin College.....	336
1902.	Δ Δ, Baltimore College of P. & S (B Δ).....	191
1903.	Θ Θ, Maryland Medical College (B Δ).....	125

The Southern society was organized at the Louisville Medical College in 1894, and established the following chapters:

1894.	A A, University of Louisville.....	989
1896.	B, Kentucky School of Medicine (A A).....	
1896.	I, University of Louisville (A A).....	
1897.	Δ, Hospital College of Medicine (Ky.) (A A)	
1899.	Θ, Univ. Coll. of Med., Va. (1912) Θ H.....	
1900.	E, Kentucky University (A A).....	
1902.	K, Georgetown University Medical School... 211	

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1903.	Θ H, Medical College of Virginia	234
1903.	O, Tulane University	232
1903.	M, Indiana University (Indianapolis)	205
1903.	N, Birmingham, Ala., Med. College (1912)	106
1903.	Z, University of Texas	135
1903.	X, Jefferson Medical College	257
1904.	Φ, George Washington University	189
1904.	I, University of Alabama	146
1905.	Π, Vanderbilt University	185

The two societies consolidated, making concessions and compromises concerning many details and the following additional chapters have been established.

1905.	Λ, University of Pittsburgh (1912)	111
1905.	Σ, Atlanta Medical College	259
1905.	P, University of Chicago	203
1905.	Σ Θ, University of North Carolina	137
1905.	Ψ, University of Michigan	129
1906.	A Θ, Western Reserve University	107
1906.	Π Σ, University of Maryland (B Δ)	
1906.	Σ M X, Chattanooga Medical College (1910)	82
1906.	T, Medical College of South Carolina (1912)	112
1907.	E, Texas Christian University (1918)	144
1907.	Υ, Atlanta, Ga., Medical College (Σ)	96
1907.	Φ Σ, Valparaiso University (Chicago)	300
1907.	X Θ, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia	130
1908.	K Ψ, Coll. of P. & S., St. Louis, Mo. (1912)	73
1908.	Π Δ Φ, Univ. of California	111
1908.	Υ Π, University of Pennsylvania	219
1909.	Ψ P Σ, Northwestern University	24
1909.	I H, University of So. California	85

1909.	Θ Y, Temple University	142
1910.	K Δ, Johns Hopkins University	121
1910.	A M, Indiana University, Bloomington (1918)	46
1910.	Φ B, University of Illinois (1916)	69
1911.	Σ Y, Stanford University	36
1911.	Φ P, St. Louis University	141
1913.	Δ, Tufts College	285
1914.	B, University of Oregon	26
1914.	Γ, Ohio State University (1917)	79
1914.	E, Detroit College of Med. & Surg. (1918)	34
1914.	A B, University of Tennessee	32
1915.	K Y, University of Kansas	69
1915.	Λ P, University of Arkansas	25
1916.	X Y, Creighton University	48
1916.	Υ N, University of Nebraska	32
1918.	Υ Z, University of Cincinnati	20
1918.	Υ I, University of Illinois	16

Active chapters, 36; inactive, 6. Membership, 7811.

The Beta Beta chapter was originally at the Baltimore Medical College which was merged into the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. This also absorbed the Maryland Medical College where the original Theta Theta chapter was located and caused a merger with the Pi Sigma chapter. All the Eastern Phi Chi chapters in Baltimore are now consolidated under Beta Delta.

The five medical schools in Louisville were all consolidated. Alpha Alpha originally at the Louisville Medical College, Beta, Gamma, Delta and Epsilon were thus merged together. The Mu chapter was at the Medical

College of Indiana now one of the two medical departments of the University of Indiana. The Sigma and Upsilon chapters were merged into one when the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta where Sigma was located was absorbed by the Atlanta Medical College (Emory University). The Medical School at which the Alpha Theta chapter is located was formerly a department of Ohio Wesleyan but is now connected with Western Reserve.

The government of the fraternity is the usual one of a convention, called the "Grand Chapter," the sessions being held biennially. An Executive Committee, composed of the officers of the Grand Chapter, constitute an administrative board during the interim between the conventions.

The fraternity journal is called the *Phi Chi Quarterly*, and it was first published in 1904 by the Southern society.

The badge consists of a skull and cross-bones resting upon the Greek letters Phi and Chi in the form of a monogram, the Phi nuggeted gold, the Chi polished gold. The eyes of the skull are rubies and the letters E Φ A are on the forehead of the skull. The badge is patented as to design. The fraternity coat of arms is copyrighted. The colors are olive green and white. The flower is the lily-of-the-valley with leaves.

Phi Delta Epsilon
(Medical—Regular)



PHI Delta Epsilon was founded October 13, 1904 at the Cornell University Medical College.

The chapter roll is as follows:—

1904.	A, Cornell University Medical College	138
1905.	B, University and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.	132
1905.	Γ, College of P. & S. of Columbia University	143
1906.	Δ-E, University of Maryland Medical College	207
1906.	Z, Long Island College Hospital	118
1907.	Θ, Fordham University	122
1907.	I, College of P. & S. of Baltimore	108
1907.	K Π, University of Pennsylvania	102
1909.	Δ, Johns Hopkins Medical School	104
1916.	M, Jefferson Medical College	87
1911.	N, University of Pittsburgh	72
1913.	Ξ, Loyola University Medical School	80
1913.	O, N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College	62
1916.	P, Harvard Medical School	79
1916.	Σ, Temple University of Philadelphia	74
1918.	A A, University of Illinois, College of Medicine	96
1918.	A B, Northwestern University Medical School	87
1918.	A Γ, Rush Medical College	86

College of Indiana now one of the two medical departments of the University of Indiana. The Sigma and Upsilon chapters were merged into one when the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta where Sigma was located was absorbed by the Atlanta Medical College Emory University. The Medical School at which the Alpha Theta chapter is located was formerly a department of Ohio Wesleyan but is now connected with Western Reserve.

The government of the fraternity is the usual one of a convention, called the "Grand Chapter," the sessions being held biennially. An Executive Committee, composed of the officers of the Grand Chapter, constitute an administrative board during the interim between the conventions.

The fraternity journal is called the *Pi Chi Quarterly*, and it was first published in 1904 by the Southern society.

The badge consists of a skull and cross-bones resting upon the Greek letters Pi and Chi in the form of a monogram, the Pi mottored gold, the Chi polished gold. The eyes of the skull are rubies and the letters E ♦ A are on the forehead of the skull. The badge is patented as a design. The fraternity coat of arms is copyrighted. The colors are blue, green and white. The flower is the forget-me-not with leaves.

Phi Delta Epsilon

(Medical—Regular)



PHI Delta Epsilon was founded October 13, 1904 at the Cornell University Medical College.

The chapter roll is as follows:—

1904.	A, Cornell University Medical College	138
1905.	B, University and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.	132
1905.	Γ, College of P. & S. of Columbia University	143
1906.	Δ-E, University of Maryland Medical College	207
1906.	Z, Long Island College Hospital	118
1907.	Θ, Fordham University	122
1907.	I, College of P. & S. of Baltimore	108
1907.	K Π, University of Pennsylvania	102
1909.	Δ, Johns Hopkins Medical School	104
1916.	M, Jefferson Medical College	87
1911.	N, University of Pittsburgh	72
1913.	Ξ, Loyola University Medical School	80
1913.	O, N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College	62
1916.	P, Harvard Medical School	79
1916.	Σ, Temple University of Philadelphia	74
1918.	A A, University of Illinois, College of Medicine	96
1918.	A B, Northwestern University Medical School	87
1918.	A Γ, Rush Medical College	86

1918. A Δ, Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery .. 75
 1918. A H, University of Southern California 75
 1918. A Θ, Tufts Medical School 62
 1918. A I, Tulane University School of Medicine 47

Active chapters, 22; inactive, 0. Membership 2,081.

Seven chapters were added by amalgamation with the Alpha Phi Sigma fraternity, in 1918.

The government of the Fraternity is vested in the Senate and the Board of Trustees. The Senate is composed of three representatives from each Chapter, and the Board of Trustees consists of the Past Grand Consuls.

The fraternity publishes a Year Book, and a monthly, called *The News*.

The colors are royal purple and cream of white.

Phi Rho Sigma

(Medical—Regular)



PHI Rho Sigma was founded at the Northwestern Medical School then the Chicago Medical College, October 31, 1890, by Milbank Johnson assisted by T. J. Robeson, H. H. Forline and J. A. Poling.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1890.	A, Northwestern University.....	332
1894.	B, University of Illinois.....	238
1895.	Γ, University of Chicago (Rush Medical)....	293
1896.	Δ, University of Southern California.....	146
1897.	E, Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery ..	230
1897.	Z, University of Michigan.....	211
1900.	H, Creighton University.....	261
1900.	Θ, Hamline Medical College (united with T) ..	
1901.	I, University of Nebraska	183
1901.	K, Western Reserve University.....	149
1901.	Λ, Medico-Chirurgical College of Phila.....	246
1902.	M, University of Iowa.....	186
1902.	N, Harvard University.....	181
1903.	Ξ, Johns Hopkins University (1904).....	13

1903.	O, Marquette University.....	147
1903.	Π, Indiana University (Indianapolis).....	199
1904.	P, Jefferson Medical College.....	158
1904.	Σ, University of Virginia.....	120
1905.	Θ T, University of Minnesota.....	219
1906.	Υ, Medical College of Virginia.....	108
1906.	Φ, University of Pennsylvania.....	115
1907.	S&S Yale University.....	107
1908.	X, University of Pittsburgh.....	179
1909.	Ψ, University of Colorado.....	89
1911.	A O Δ, University of Buffalo.....	104
1913.	Ω, Ohio State University.....	92
1913.	A B, Columbia University.....	75
1913.	A Γ, McGill University.....	82
1918.	Δ O A, Tulane University.....	35

Active chapters 27, inactive 1. Membership 4,498.

The Nebraska and Michigan chapters own houses.
Total valuation, \$38,000.

Many of the chapters have been formed from prior existing organizations. Gamma from the "Ancient Order of Ananias," Epsilon from M K Φ founded in 1890, Eta from T Σ, Iota from Λ Π, Lambda from Α Π Υ, Mu from Δ Σ, Omicron from Φ Α Φ, Rho from T B A, Chi from A K Φ, and the Buffalo chapter from the parent and sole surviving chapter of A O Δ the name of which has been retained as a chapter name. The Yale chapter was formed from a local society called the Skull and Sceptre which had been founded in 1894. It was allowed to retain its name as a chapter designation although its name is not in harmony with the fraternity's system of

chapter nomenclature. The Hamline Medical College where the Theta chapter was located united with the Medical department of the University of Minnesota when the Tau chapter was located and the two chapters united under the name of Theta Tau. In 1902 the Omaha Medical College where Iota is located became the medical department of the University of Nebraska, and as part of the instruction was carried on at Lincoln and part at Omaha, the chapter divided into two parts Iota-Alpha at Lincoln and Iota-Beta at Omaha. All of the medical course is now given at the State University and chapter is now consolidated. The Iota chapter publishes a small magazine called the *Iota*. The Ohio State chapter was formerly a chapter of $\Phi \Delta$. The Upsilon was originally at the University College of Medicine which was merged into the Medical College of Virginia. Omicron was originally at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons which was merged into Marquette University.

Only one chapter is inactive namely, that at Johns Hopkins. Its charter was withdrawn in 1904.

The Alpha chapter granted charters to B and F chapters and was the head of the fraternity until early in 1896, when three members from each of the then existing chapters were appointed to take charge of the affairs of the general fraternity. These nine representatives were elected yearly and the body was known as the grand chapter. They elected their own officers and had full power to grant charters, enact laws, and perform other duties devolving upon them. By this body charters were granted to Δ , E and Z. A revised constitution

was adopted March 20, 1899, which specifies that the grand chapter shall consist of two delegates from each chapter, and that it shall hold its meetings biennially. In accordance with this act the first general convention was called to Chicago, July 3d, 4th and 5th, 1899. From this meeting dates in reality the national scope of the fraternity. In the interim between conventions the executive power of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Council composed of seven members who all reside in the same vicinity

Conventions have been held recently biennially.

The fraternity issues a periodical called the *Phi Rho Sigma Journal*. Its publication was begun in 1901. After some little irregularity in issue it became a quarterly in 1910. At present it is published twice a year. In 1912 a history and directory edited by Dr. D. E. W. Wenstrand of Milwaukee was published. This is a large octavo volume with many illustrations.

The badge of the fraternity was originally a gold shield with the letters Φ , P and Σ in black enamel, surrounding a raised pair of clasped hands in gold over an open book in gold. The Φ was in the upper left hand corner, the P in the upper right hand corner, and the Σ below at the apex of the shield. Now the official badge consists of a gold monogram outline of the letters Φ , P and Σ , the Φ being placed on a separate plane above the other two letters and its face set with pearls. The change was made in 1895. The colors of the fraternity are scarlet and gold.

Πι Μυ

(Medical—Regular)



THIS fraternity was founded December 13, 1892, at the University of Virginia by John W. Mallet, Hugh I. Cummings, Powell C. Fauntleroy, Hugh McGuire, E. L. Hobson, Nicholas Worthington, Rawley Penick, Charles E. Morrow, James S. Irving, Rawley Martin and Hugh H. Duke. Dr. Mallet designed the name and motto. Honorary members are provided for. They are always distinguished members of the medical profession.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1892.	A, University of Virginia	258
1893.	B, <i>University College of Medicine</i>	
1896.	B Γ, Medical College of Virginia	431
1904.	Δ, <i>Louisville Medical College</i>	
1904.	E, <i>University of Louisville</i>	
1905.	Z, <i>University of Kentucky</i>	
1907.	H, <i>Hospital College of Louisville</i>	
1908.	Δ E, University of Louisville	252
1908.	Θ, Jefferson Medical College (1915)	53
1908.	I, Medical College of South Carolina (1914)	59
1908.	K, University of Nashville	109

1910.	A, Vanderbilt University	79
1910.	M, Johns Hopkins University.....	118
1913.	N, Columbia University.....	75
	Active chapters 7, inactive 2. Membership 1,434	

The Alpha chapter became inactive in 1904 on account of internal dissensions. Its members became a chapter of $N \Sigma N$. It was revived in 1908. In 1907 Eta chapter combined with Delta and Epsilon with Zeta on account of the merging of the medical schools in which they were established and in 1908 owing to a further amalgamation these two chapters were united and now form the Delta Epsilon chapter. In 1913 Beta and Gamma similarly combined with their respective schools.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the conventions which meet annually at Richmond, Va. During its recess the administration is in the hands of a board of national officers called the Senior Council.

The fraternity published an annual called *The Journal* which was begun in 1908. It contained chapter letters, a directory of members and the usual contents of a periodical. It will hereafter be called the *Cerebrum* and will appear quarterly.

The badge is a Greek cross with skull and bones at the center. The skull is set with emerald eyes and the letters "Π M" are displayed on the horizontal arm of the cross.

Alph Eodh He*
(Jewish Students of Medicine)

THIS fraternity is an organization of Jewish students in medical schools. It seems to be intended to have three divisions of the fraternity, Eastern, Middle Western and Western. The second, or Middle Western Division comprises an older fraternity called Z M Φ and the other divisions seem to be in process of independent organization.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1908. A, Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery.
- 1910. B, College of Physicians and Surgeons (Chicago).
- 1912. Γ, Jenner Medical College.
- 1913. Δ, Loyola University (Bennett Med. Coll.).
- 1913. E, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1914. Z, Jefferson Medical College.
- 1914. H, Medico Chirurgical College (Philadelphia).
- 1914. Θ, University of Maryland.
- 1914. I, Temple University.

Active chapters 9. Inactive 0. Membership (estimated) 350.

The publication of a periodical called the *Medic* was commenced in January, 1915. It is intended to be a quarterly.

*This is a reprint from the 8th Edition. We have been unable to obtain any new facts.

Alpha Epsilon Iota

(Medical—Women)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan, February 3, 1890, by Lotta Ruth Arwine, May Belle Stuckey, Ada Fenimore Bock, Anna Ward Croacher and Lily MacGowan.

The chapter roll is as follows:—

1890. A, University of Michigan	119
1898. B, Rush Medical College, Chicago	120
1899. Γ, Miami Medical College, Cincinnati (1910)	27
1899. Δ, University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill	105
1901. E, University of Minnesota	51
1902. Z, Stanford University, San Francisco	69
1902. H, Cornell University, Ithaca (1913)	35
1902. Θ, Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia	75
1905. I, University of California (San Francisco)	66
1906. K, University of California (Los Angeles)	45
1909. Λ, Medical Department, University of Syracuse	14

Active chapters 9, inactive 2. Membership 726.

The conventions (called the Grand Chapter) have been held at different cities.

The directory of the fraternity was issued in 1907, 1908, 1911 and 1918.

The badge is a five pointed star displaying in gold on a black background a serpent's head and the letters "A E I." The flower is the white carnation. The colors are black, white and green.

Phi Sigma Phi

(Medical—Women)



This sorority was founded at the Illinois College of Medicine March 9, 1898, by Clara Kellogg Morse, Jennie Lind Phillips, H. Luella Hukill, Irene Robinson Pratt, Nina Polson Merritt, Sally Yingst Howell, Cora White Carpenter, Lora L. Beedy.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1898. A, University of Illinois	145
1902. B, University of Chicago	45
1909. F, Indiana University	49
1912. A, University of Nebraska	22
1912. E, Valparaiso University	31
1914. Z, University of Southern California	22
1919. H, University of Iowa	8

Active chapters, 6; inactive, 0. Membership, 322.

The government of the sorority is of usual form. From 1898 to 1913 it was in the hands of the parent chapter.

The badge is a monogram of the letters of the fraternity name. The colors are green and white. The flower is the rose. *The News* is issued semi-annually.

Zeta Phi

(Medical—Women)

THIS society was organized May 29, 1900,¹ at the Syracuse University college of Medicine by Elizabeth Blackwell, Anna T. Bingham, Mary F. Sweet, Elizabeth L. Shrimpton, Emma C. Clark, Phoebe A. Ferris and Anna B. White. The chapter roll is as follows:

1900. A, Syracuse University.....	74
1903. B, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania....	83
1906. Γ, Johns Hopkins University (1914).....	22
1907. Δ, University of Toronto.....	38
1909. E, Tufts College.....	40

Active chapters 4, inactive 1. Membership 257.

The system of government is through a convention with an intermediate administration through five national officers. Conventions are held biennially.

A monthly bulletin and yearly directory are published.

The badge is a quatrefoil displaying a winged caduceus in white with the serpents in gold, and the letters "Z Φ." The colors are white and gold. The flower is the daisy.

Alpha Sigma

(Medical—Homeopathic)

ALPHA Sigma is a professional fraternity among homeopathic medical students and was founded at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital in 1893 by George Everett Noble, Lucius L. Button, Walter G. Crump, J. I. Dowling, Edwin R. Fiske, Verner S. Gaggin, Frederick K. Hollister, Oscar N. Meyer, Howard S. Neilson and Thomas Parsons.

Its chapter roll is:

1893. A, N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College	213
1897. B, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia . .	191
1897. Γ, Atlantic Medical College, Baltimore (1910) . .	47
1898. Δ, Boston University School of Medicine	194
1898. E, Cleveland Pulte Medical College	87
1900. Μ Σ Λ, Homeopathic Med. Coll., Univ. of Mich. .	160
1900. Φ, Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific . .	82
1902. Θ, Detroit Homeopathic Medical College (1912) .	22
1903. Ι, Hering Medical College (Chicago)	90
1905. K, Hahnemann Medical College (Chicago)	98

Active chapters, 8; inactive, 2. Membership 1,184.

The Gamma chapter became inactive when the Atlantic Medical College closed its doors. (This institution was originally called the Southern Homeopathic College, but changed its name in 1908).

The chapter at Boston was originally called the Skull and Cross Bones and subsequently Sigma Chi Beta and

was founded as a local in 1894. The Epsilon was originally founded at the Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati. In 1910 this institution was moved to Cleveland and consolidated with the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College. Mu Sigma Alpha was a local organized in 1888. The Phi chapter was formed from a local called Beta Mu founded in 1899.

The fraternity published in 1912 a catalog called the *Register*.

The badge is a skull displaying the letters of the fraternity name on its forehead.

Phi Alpha Gamma

(Medical—Homeopathic)



PHI Alpha Gamma was founded at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, March 25, 1894, by Thomas D. Buchanan, Thomas F. Davies, Edmund M. De Vol, Robert M. Jones, Brooks DeF. Norwood, Arthur B. Smith and Harry S. Willard. A second chapter was founded at the Boston University School of Medicine, November 26, 1896. In January following delegates from these chapters met delegates from a similar society called K T, which had been established a month previous at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and the two societies were united under the name of Φ Α Γ. The Minnesota and Iowa chapters were formed from the two chapters of a fraternity called Π Κ Τ, established with the view of confining it to homeopathic schools of medicine

The chapter roll is as follows:

1894.	A, New York Homeopathic Medical College.	405
1896.	B, Boston University School of Medicine.	202
1897.	Γ, Hahnemann Medical Coll. of Philadelphia.	271
1897.	Δ, University of Minnesota (1909).	67
1897.	E, University of Iowa	97
1897.	Z Θ, Ohio State University	182

1897. H, Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. . . . 123
(United with Lambda.)
1899. Θ, Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati (1901). 18
1899. I, Homeopathic Med. Coll. of Missouri (1909). 46
1900. K, University of Michigan. 159
1900. H Λ, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. . . 164
1906. M, Hahnemann Med. Coll. of The Pacific. 97
1906. I N, Kansas City Hahnemann Med. College. . . . 142

Active chapters 9, inactive 3. Membership 1,973.

The Alpha chapter owns its house (\$25,000).

The Delta and Iota chapters were killed by the closing of the schools in which they were located. The Eta and Lambda chapters were united when the schools in which they were located were united. The charters of the Epsilon and Theta were revoked. The Epsilon was revived in 1906.

There are a number of alumni chapters.

The catalogue was issued by the authority of the grand chapter in 1899. A directory of the fraternity was published in 1905 and a history in 1912.

The *Phi Alpha Gamma Quarterly* is also published under the authority of the grand chapter. It was founded in 1902, and is now published in New York.

The government of the fraternity is through a Grand Chapter composed of two undergraduate delegates, and one graduate delegate from each active chapter. It elects its own officers, and meets annually in November.

Conventions have been held yearly. Between the sessions of the conventions the fraternity's affairs are

administered by an Executive Council composed of the three general officers.

The badge of the fraternity is the middle phalanx of the little finger of a human hand, mounted in gold, with the letters Φ A Γ in gold upon a field of black enamel. The color of the fraternity is violet, and its flower is the violet.

Πι Upsilon Rho
(Medical—Homeopathic)

THIS fraternity was founded at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ills., in 1876 by Dr. A. E. Rockey. The chapters are called "Vertebrae" and are named after the Latin numerals. The fraternity was originally called the "Ustion" but its name was changed to the present one in 1909:

The chapter roll is as follows:

1876.	<i>Prima</i> , Hahnemann Med. Coll., Chicago.	594
1893.	<i>Tertia</i> , Ohio State University.	152
1901.	<i>Quarta</i> , Hahnemann Med. Coll., Phila.	247
1902.	<i>Quinta</i> , Denver Homeopathic Med. Coll. (1906).	23
1903.	<i>Sexta</i> , Detroit Homeopathic Med. Coll. (combined with the Michigan chapter).	
1905.	<i>Septa</i> , New York Homeopathic Med. Coll.	50
1906.	<i>Octa</i> , University of Michigan.	128
	Active chapters 5, inactive 1. Membership 1,194.	

The government of the fraternity is through a convention called the Supreme Corpus. It meets yearly at the same time and place as the American Institute of Homeopathy.

A periodical called *The Torch* is issued quarterly.

The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Π Υ Ρ" along the shortest diagonal. Above these are three torches and below two crossed bones.

Iota Tau Sigma

(Medical—Osteopathic)

THIS fraternity was founded December 3, 1902, at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, by Lamar K. Tuttle, William C. Hall, O. S. Miller, Fred Graham, R. L. Starkweather, Harry Gifford, Louis A. Myers, Robert Switzer and Alexander F. McWilliams.

The chapters are as follows:

1902. A, Amer. Sch. of Osteopathy (Kirksville, Mo.)	280
1903. B, Des Moines College of Osteopathy	92
1908. Γ, Los Angeles School of Osteopathy	115
1909. Δ, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy	71
1910. E, Massachusetts College of Osteopathy	56
1911. Z, Chicago College of Osteopathy	48
1911. H, Cen. Col. of Osteopathy (Kans. City) (1918)	46

Active chapters, 6, inactive, 1. Membership, 708.

Beta chapter, which is at Des Moines, Iowa, was inactive from June, 1905, until March, 1908. Delta was formerly the Humerus Club of the Philadelphia College.

The government is vested in an Executive Committee of four members which administers the affairs of the national organization, subject to the vote of chapters as a whole.

The badge is a black enamelled diamond with gold bevels displaying clasped hands. The letters "I T Σ" and nine stars in gold. The colors are emerald green and white.

Phi Sigma Gamma

(Medical—Osteopathic)

THIS fraternity was founded April 28, 1915, by the union of the Phi Sigma Beta and the Phi Omicron Gamma, each having three chapters in different osteopathic schools. One new chapter has been established since the founding of this fraternity.

The chapters are as follows:

- 1915. A, American School of Osteopathy
- 1915. B, College of Osteopathic Physicians & Surgeons
- 1915. F, Chicago College of Osteopathy
- 1915. Δ, Des Moines College of Osteopathy
- 1915. E, Central College of Osteopathy
- 1915. Z, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy
- 1917. H, Massachusetts College of Osteopathy

Active chapters, 7; membership, 421.

The fraternity pin is triangular in shape with a double bevel which slopes from a raised center on which is a cross section of the spinal cord in white enamel. The second bevel is black enameled around the letters Φ, Σ and Γ which are at the corners of the triangle.

The colors are navy blue and white; the flower is white carnation and the annual publication is *The Speculum*.

Delta Omega

(Osteopathic—Women)

A sorority organized at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., Oct. 15, 1904.

There are three chapters:

1904. A, American School of Osteopathy 185
1913. B, Des Moines College of Osteopathy 75
1914. A, Los Angeles College of Physicians & Surgeons 84

Active chapters, 3; inactive, 0. Membership, 344.

The badge is a kite shaped shield displaying a skull and cross bones on a green field and the fraternity letters on a white chevron. The colors are olive green and gold.

Alpha Psi

(Medical—Veterinary)



ALPHA Psi was founded at the College of Veterinary Medicine of the Ohio State University, January 18, 1907, by twenty-two students of that college. The stated purpose of the organization is "To promote a stronger bond between the veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada, to create a better feeling among the students of all veterinary colleges, and to infuse a deeper interest in the study of veterinary science."

The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. A, Ohio State University	248
1907. B, Cornell University	182
1907. Γ, Chicago Veterinary College	334
1908. Δ, Kansas City Veterinary College (1918)	337
1908. E, University of Pennsylvania	190
1910. Z, Colorado State Agricultural College	87
1912. H, Kansas State Agricultural College	73
1912. Θ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute	59
1915. I, Michigan Agricultural College	29
1915. K, Washington State College	52

Active chapters 9, inactive 1. Membership 1591.

Delta chapter became inactive with the closing of the Kansas City Veterinary College in 1918.

The fraternity is governed by a National Council, whose members control the affairs and direct the policies of the fraternity during the recesses of bi-annual conventions.

A directory of the members was issued in 1912. In 1915 the publication was begun of the *Alpha Psi Quarterly*.

The badge is diamond shaped, with the letters A Ψ arranged along the shorter diagonal. Below is a horse-shoe and above is a star. The colors are dark blue and bright gold. The flower is the red carnation.

Omega Tau Sigma

(Medical—Veterinary)

OMEGA Tau Sigma was founded at the University of Pennsylvania in 1907 by Frank A. Lentz, George A. Schwartz, Edward A. Parker, Jr., Howard H. Custes, William G. Haines and Gerrett P. Judd. Membership is limited to students of veterinary medicine.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. A, University of Pennsylvania	175
1911. B, Cornell University	126
1911. Γ, Ohio State University	105
1913. Δ, University of Toronto	213
1915. E, George Washington University (1918)	33
Active chapters 4, inactive 1. Membership 652.	

The Cornell chapter owns a house, value \$20,000.

Conventions have been held at infrequent intervals.

The badge is a diamond on which in black enamel is displayed a square panel enclosing the letter "Ω" above the letters "T Σ." Above and below the square are stones in colors corresponding to the college colors of the institution at which the wearer of the badge was initiated.

Alpha Omega

(Dental)

THIS fraternity in its present form was organized in 1909 at Philadelphia. It was a combination of the Ramack Fraternity founded at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1907 and the Alpha Omega Fraternity which was founded at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. In December, 1909, it was incorporated under the laws of Maryland.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- A, University of Buffalo Dental Department.
- B, University of Pennsylvania Dental Department.
- F, Tufts College Dental Department.
- Δ, Harvard University Dental Department.
- H, College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York.
- I, New York College of Dentistry.
- K, College of P. & S. Dental Department, San Francisco.
- Z, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
- E, George Washington University Dental Department.
- Θ, Ramack, Temple University Dental Department.

Chapters, 10; membership about 2,000.

There are a number of alumni associations.

Conventions are held annually.

Delta Sigma Delta
(Dental)



DELTA Sigma Delta was founded at the University of Michigan on March 5, 1883, by Louis M. James, Charles W. Howard, Louis J. Mitchell, Clarence J. Hand and E. L. Kern, and designed to be confined to schools of dentistry. It was the first in this field.

The chapter roll is as follows, the chapter being in each case in the dental department of the institution referred to:

1883.	A, University of Michigan.....	432
1885.	B, Chicago College of Dental Surgery.....	751
1891.	Γ, Harvard University.....	417
1891.	E, University of Pennsylvania.....	393
1891.	Z, University of California.....	231
1893.	H, Northwestern University.....	501
1894.	Θ, University of Minnesota.....	264
1895.	I, Detroit College of Medicine (1909).....	139
1897.	K, Vanderbilt University.....	212
1897.	Λ, Western Reserve University.....	195
1897.	M, Tufts College (Boston).....	287
1898.	N, Kansas City Dental College.....	174
1900.	Ξ, Indiana Dental College.....	208

1901.	O, St. Louis University.....	189
1901.	Π, University of Buffalo.....	186
1901.	P, University of Illinois.....	214
1903.	Σ, University of Pittsburgh.....	172
1904.	T, Ohio College of Dental Surgery (1908)....	68
1904.	Υ, Washington University, Mo.....	149
1906.	Φ, Colorado College of Dental Surgery.....	116
1906.	X, University of Southern California.....	111
1907.	Ψ, North Pacific Dental College.....	129
1910.	Ω, Creighton University.....	99
1911.	A A, Georgetown (D. C.) University.....	57
1913.	B B, Lincoln University (Neb.)	62
1914.	Π Γ, University of Iowa.....	61
1915.	E E, Louisville Dental College	49
1916.	Z Z, Loyola University	41
1917.	H H, Marquette University (Wis.)	29

Active chapters 27, inactive 2. Membership 5,936.

The following chapters own houses: Colorado College, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh. Total houses, 4; total valuation, \$48,000.

The Iota and Tau chapters surrendered their charters for lack of material.

In addition to the above there are alumni chapters (called in the nomenclature of the fraternity "auxiliaries") in large cities and some states. These chapters have power to initiate practicing dentists who receive a unanimous vote of the chapter and of the supreme council.

The organization of this fraternity differs from all others. The alumni constitute the "supreme chapter," with its own ritual and body of law, and governed by a supreme council. The active chapters are termed "sub-

ordinate" chapters and have their own organization. The convention of delegates from the subordinate chapters constituted until 1908 a "grand subordinate chapter," which met at the same time and place as the supreme chapter, and presented the results of its deliberation to the supreme chapter. In 1908 there was created a Council of Deputies comprising practicing dentists residing in the places where the subordinate chapters exist. These Deputies attend the meetings of these chapters and advise and assist them as may be required and have real authority. There is one deputy for each subordinate chapter. They meet annually as a Council at the same time and place as the supreme chapter. Thus chapter problems are considered by men who are with the students year after year. About seventy-five per cent. of the subordinate chapters join the supreme chapter.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called the *Desmos*, which was commenced in October, 1894, and is now in its twenty-fifth volume. It is under the control of the council. The first three volumes were published in Chicago; the fourth volume was issued from Ann Arbor, Mich. from 1900 to 1912, it was published at Indianapolis and since 1912 at Menasha, Wis.

This fraternity until 1901 held semi-annual as well as annual conventions, the former in winter and the latter in summer.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters of the name, the "Σ" being superimposed over the two crossed "Δ's." The badge of members of the supreme chapter is surmounted by a crown and diamond. The colors are turquoise blue and garnet.

Psi Omega
(Dental)



THIS fraternity was organized at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1892. The fraternity aims to maintain the standard of the profession and to encourage scientific investigation and literary culture.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1892.	A, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	515
1893.	B, New York College of Dentistry	429
1894.	Γ, Penn'a College of Dental Surgery (1910) . . .	419
1895.	Δ, Tufts Dental College	389
1896.	E, Western Reserve University	239
1896.	Z, University of Pennsylvania	417
1896.	H, Philadelphia Dental College	423
1896.	I, Northwestern University	428
1896.	K, Chicago College of Dental Surgery	401
1896.	Λ, University of Minnesota (1903)	56
1897.	M, University of Denver	187
1897.	N, University of Pittsburg	411
1897.	Ξ, Marquette University	237
1897.	O, Louisville College of Dental Surgery	354
1897.	M Δ, Harvard University Dental School	118
1898.	Π, Baltimore Medical College (1913)	241

1898.	B Σ,	San Francisco College of P. and S.	295
1899.	P,	Ohio College of Dental Surgery	354
1899.	Σ,	Medico-Chirurgical College of Phila. (1917)	237
1900.	T,	Atlanta Dental College (1918)	322
1900.	Υ,	University of Southern California	194
1900.	Φ,	University of Maryland	321
1900.	X,	North Pacific Dental College	235
1901.	Θ,	University of Buffalo (1912)	68
1901.	Ψ,	Ohio State University	290
1903.	Ω,	Indiana Dental College	109
1903.	B A,	University of Illinois (Chicago)	167
1903.	B Γ,	George Washington University	151
1903.	B Δ,	University of California	172
1903.	B E,	New Orleans College of Dentistry	147
1903.	B Z,	St. Louis Dental College	178
1904.	B H,	Keokuk Dental College (1909)	55
1904.	B Θ,	Georgetown University	141
1904.	Γ I,	Southern Dental College, Atlanta, (1918)	238
1905.	Γ K,	University of Michigan	196
1906.	Γ Λ,	Coll. of Dental and Oral Surgery, N. Y.	187
1906.	Γ M,	University of Iowa	155
1906.	Γ N,	Vanderbilt University	144
1907.	Γ Ξ,	University Coll. of Med. (Va.) (1913)	12
1908.	Γ O,	Medical College of Virginia	128
1909.	Γ Π,	Washington University, St. Louis (1912)	8
1910.	Δ P,	Kansas City Dental College	141
1912.	Δ T,	Wis. Coll. Physicians and Surgeons (1912)	16
1913.	Δ Υ,	Texas Dental College	87
1914.	Δ Φ,	Western Dental College (Kansas City)	79

1918. Γ-T, Atlanta-Southern Dental Col., Atlanta, Ga. 111
 1918. Z K, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis 109
 Active chapters, 36; inactive, 10; alumni chapters, 32;
 membership, 10,270.

The Vanderbilt chapter was formed from a local called Λ K Δ and the Gamma Lambda chapter from one called Φ Θ Π. The Psi chapter was formerly at the Ohio-Starling Medical College which institution was taken over by the Ohio State University. The Delta Tau chapter was merged into the Xi chapter when the institutions were consolidated. In the same way Gamma Xi was merged into Gamma Omicron. Gamma chapter was absorbed by Zeta, Sigma by Eta, and Pi by Phi. Gamma-Tau is a combination of Tau and Gamma Iota. Zeta Kappa was formed from a local by the same name.

There are 32 alumni chapters and 10 state associations. There is also a National Alumni Chapter, which convenes at the yearly meetings of the National Dental Association.

The government of the fraternity is through a triennial convention called the Grand Chapter with a recess administration by a board of officers called a Supreme Council.

The journal of the fraternity is a quarterly called the *Frater*, the publication of which was begun in 1900.

The badge is an heraldic shield of gold with a slightly curved field of black enamel, on which is displayed a caduceus, the letters "Ψ Ω," and three ivy leaves. The colors are blue and white.

Xi Psi Phi

(Dental)



THIS fraternity was organized February 8, 1889, at the University of Michigan by F. P. Watson, A. A. Deyoe, L. C. Thayer, W. F. Gary, G. G. McCoy and E. Waterloo. On May 3, 1902, it was incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan. The chapter roll is as follows:

1889.	A, University of Michigan	388
1893.	B, New York College of Dentistry	350
1893.	Γ, Philadelphia Dental College	449
1893.	Δ, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	464
1893.	E, University of Iowa	204
1893.	Z, Penn. College of Dental Surgery (1908)	176
1893.	H, University of Maryland (1915)	341
1893.	Θ, Indiana Dental College	394
1894.	I, University of California	319
1896.	K, Ohio State University	311
1896.	Λ, Chicago College of Dental Surgery	438
1898.	M, University of Buffalo	381
1899.	N, Harvard University Dental School (1915)	217
1899.	O, Royal College of Dental Surgery, Toronto	333
1899.	Π, University of Pennsylvania	355

1900.	P, Northwestern University Dental School...	351
1901.	T, Washington University, Mo.....	252
1902.	Σ, University of Illinois (Dental Dept.).....	98
1904.	Ξ, Medical College of Virginia (Richmond)...	162
1905.	Υ, Ohio College of Dental Surgery.....	155
1905.	Φ, University of Minnesota.....	216
1905.	X, University of Nebraska.....	185
1905.	Ψ, Lincoln (Neb.) Dental College.....	181
1905.	Ω, Vanderbilt University.....	131
1906.	A A, Detroit Medical College (1910).....	44
1906.	A B, Baltimore Medical College (1912).....	58
1908.	A Γ, University of Southern California (1911)...	19
1908.	A Δ, New Orleans College of Dentistry (1911)...	21
1908.	A E, North Pacific Dental College.....	177
1912.	A Z, Southern Dental College, (Atlanta) (1916)...	95
1912.	A H, Atlanta Dental College.....	244
1913.	A Θ, University of Southern California.....	119
1914.	A I, Louisville College of Dentistry (1917)....	39
1915.	A K, Creighton University.....	94
1917.	A Λ, College of Jersey City (1918).....	30
1917.	A M, George Washington University.....	44
1918.	A N, Tulane University.....	20

Active chapters, 27; inactive, 10. Membership 7,855.

There are alumni chapters at a number of the important cities also six State Associations.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention called the "Supreme Chapter" which meets biennially at the time and place of the National Dental Association. During its recess the administration is in the hands of a Board of Directors.

Catalogues have been published in 1901, 1903 and 1906. The journal of the fraternity is called the *Xi Psi Phi Quarterly* and it is published at Buffalo, N. Y. It is now in its eighteenth volume.

The badge is a shield with four concave sides displaying the letters $\Xi \Psi \Phi$ and surrounded by a border composed of four semi-circular cusps, the points of which are in a line with the diagonals of the inner shield. The colors are lavender and cream. The flower is the rose.

Beta Phi Sigma

(Pharmaceutical)

A FRATERNITY founded in the Department of Pharmacy at the University of Buffalo, in 1889, by Dr. Henry G. Bentz, S. Hobart Dorr and Frederick S. Marsh.

The chapter roll is:

1889. A, Department of Pharmacy, Univ. of Buffalo.	474
1900. B, Univ. of Pittsburg (1914)	462
1911. Γ , Medico-Chirurgical Coll. Pharmacy, Phila.	97

Active chapters 2. Inactive 1. Membership 1,033.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "B Φ Σ ." The colors are blue and white.

Phi Delta Chi

(Pharmaceutical—Chemical)



PHI Delta Chi was founded in the department of Pharmacy, at the University of Michigan, November 2, 1883, by Charles E. Bond, F. H. Frazee, Llewellyn H. Gardner, Charles P. Godfrey, Arthur G. Hoffman, A. G. Hopper, G. P. Leamon, A. S. Rogers, Azor Thurston, A. T. Waggoner, and Charles F. Hueber. At this time it was known as the Φ X Society and was organized largely at the suggestion of Dr. A. B. Prescott who was then the Dean of the College of Pharmacy.

On the night of the second meeting of this society a motion was made and lost to change the name to $\Phi \Delta X$. This was reconsidered in March, 1909, and the change of name then made. The Society was reorganized into a Greek letter fraternity in the year 1887, at which time symbols, signs, ritual and regalia were adopted.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1887. A, University of Michigan.....	391
1896. B, Northwestern University.....	297
1898. Γ , Columbia University	295
1900. Δ , University of Wisconsin (1905)	54
1901. E, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.....	379
1902. Z, University of California.....	239

1902. H, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.....	260
1904. Θ, University of Minnesota.....	198
1905. I, University of Maryland (1907).....	33
1905. K, University of Washington (1912).....	46
1905. Λ, University of Texas.....	168
1907. M, University of Pittsburgh.....	251
1907. N, University of Iowa.....	128
1908. Ξ, Ohio State University.....	119
1909. O, University of Southern California.....	95
1912. Π, University of Nebraska.....	81
1913. Ρ, University of Oklahoma.....	88
1914. Σ, University of Colorado.....	79
1916. Τ, Purdue University.....	42
1917. Υ, University of Kansas.....	37

Active chapters 17, inactive 3. Membership 3280.

The fraternity is governed by a representative body called the *Grand Council* consisting of one alumnus and one active member from each chapter who meet once each year. The Grand Council has met yearly. Between the sessions of the convention an Executive Council administers the affairs of the fraternity.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly known as the *Phi Delta Chi Communicator*. A history and directory were published in 1912.

The badge is a plain gold triangle with the point at the bottom, displaying the letters "Φ Δ Χ." The flower is the red carnation. The colors are old gold and dregs of wine.

Alpha Chi Sigma

(Chemical)



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Wisconsin in December, 1902, by J. Howard Mathews, Joseph G. Holty, Frank J. Petura, Alfred Kundert, Harold E. Eggers, James C. Silverthorn, E. G. Mattke and R. T. Conger. Its membership is drawn from students of chemistry who intend to make some phase of chemistry their life work. Members of the undergraduate fraternities are admitted. Honorary members are provided for.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1902. A, University of Wisconsin.....	266
1904. B, University of Minnesota.....	121
1906. Γ, Case School of Applied Science.....	87
1907. Δ, University of Missouri.....	112
1908. E, University of Indiana.....	127
1908. Z, University of Illinois.....	165
1908. H, University of Colorado.....	131
1909. Θ, University of Nebraska.....	106
1909. I, Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	39
1909. K, University of Kansas.....	130
1910. Λ, Ohio State University.....	73
1911. M, New Hampshire College.....	62

1911.	N, Pennsylvania State College.....	91
1911.	E, University of Maine.....	92
1912.	O, Harvard University.....	64
1912.	Π, Syracuse University.....	101
1912.	P, University of North Carolina.....	57
1913.	Σ, University of California.....	95
1913.	T, Cornell University.....	105
1913.	Υ, Northwestern University.....	67
1913.	Φ, Allegheny College.....	64
1914.	X, Yale University.....	70
1914.	Ψ, Louisiana State University.....	78
1915.	Ω, University of Pittsburgh.....	36
1916.	A A, Stanford University.....	45
1916.	A B, University of Michigan.....	68
1917.	A Γ, University of Kentucky.....	22
1917.	A Δ, University of Cincinnati.....	31
1917.	A E, Washington University.....	19
1919.	A Z, Massachusetts Institute of Technology ...	15

Active chapters 30, inactive 0. Membership 2539.

The Minnesota chapter was inactive from 1905 to 1908.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly called the *Hexagon*, the first number of which was issued in 1910.

The Government of the fraternity is vested in a Supreme Council of five. Conventions are held biennially in the even years.

The badge is a gold hexagon displaying in gold on a field of black enamel the letters "A X Σ," skull and bones, two stars and clasped hands. The flower is the dark red carnation.

Delta Theta Phi

(Legal)



THIS fraternity was established Sept. 26th, 1913, by the consolidation or union of three previously existing professional fraternities, viz.: Alpha Kappa Phi, Delta Phi Delta and Theta Lambda Phi.

Delta Phi Delta was founded at the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin University, September, 1900, by C. E. Schmick, E. Quigley, F. W. Sinram, J. L. Barrett, W. F. Mackay, J. H. Orgill and Arthur Born.

Alpha Kappa Phi was founded at the law school of Northwestern University October 6, 1902. Seeking to secure the advantage of an earlier date of origin its founders took the name of an old undergraduate fraternity called Alpha Kappa Phi which originated at Centre College, Ky., in 1858 and established a number of chapters in the South, the last one of which at the University of Mississippi became a chapter of Β Θ Π in 1879, becoming extinct a few years later. They also sought to secure some sanction for their conduct by securing permission of the living members of the extinct society to such assumption of their abandoned name. But it is obvious that no expedient of this kind could alter the actual

date of the organization of this fraternity or serve as a basis for a claim to an earlier date than 1902.

Theta Lambda Phi was founded February 18, 1903, at the law school of Dickinson College by Thomas S. Lanard and Walter P. Bishop.

Since the consolidation fourteen chapters, called Senates have been established.

The complete list of active Senates is as follows:

- 1900. *Ranney*, Cleveland Law School
- 1904. *Harlan*, University of South Dakota
- 1907. *Cooley*, Detroit College of Law
- 1908. University of Arkansas
- 1910. *Ramsey*, St. Paul College of Law
- 1912. *Bryan*, Creighton University
- 1912. *Benton*, Washington University (St. Louis)
- 1902. *Wigmore* Northwestern University
- 1904. *Warvelle* DePaul University
- 1909. *Douglas* John Marshall Law School
- 1909. *Lincoln* University of Chicago
- 1909. *Mitchell* University of Minnesota
- 1909. *Magruder* Chicago—Kent College of Law
- 1912. *Ingalls* Washburn College
- 1912. *Christianity* University of Michigan
- 1903. *Holmes*, Dickinson College
- 1903. *Cooley*, Detroit College of Law
- 1900. *Finch*, Cornell University
- 1904. *Bleckley*, University of Georgia
- 1904. *Freeman*, University of Tennessee
- 1907. *Kent*, New York Law School
- 1907. *Day*, Western Reserve University

1907. *Lurton*, Chattanooga College of Law.....
1908. *Burks*, Washington & Lee University.....
1910. *Marshall*, Ohio Northern University.....
1911. *Parker*, Union College (N. Y.).....
1911. *Von Moschzisker*, University of Pennsylvania... ..
1911. *White*, Georgetown University.....
1911. *Jefferson*, Richmond College.....
1912. *Field*, University of Southern California.....
1912. *Fuller*, Fordham (N. Y.) Law School.....
1913. *Deady*, University of Oregon.....
1913. *Chase*, Ohio State University.....
1914. *Wayne*, Atlanta, Ga., Law School.....
1914. *Dwight*, Columbia University.....
1915. *Webster*, Webster College of Law (Chicago).....
1915. *Snyder*, Kansas City Law School.....
1915. *John Adams*, Boston University.....
1915. *Howatt*, University of Utah.....
1915. *Pitney*, New Jersey Law School.....
1916. *Hosmer*, University of Detroit.....
1916. *Gibson*, University of Pittsburg.....
1916. *Russell*, New York University.....
1916. *Brewer*, University of Kansas.....
1916. *Wilson*, George Washington University.....
1916. *Houston*, University of Texas.....

The Fraternity now has forty-five active Senates and a membership of 4,006. No inactive Senates.

The fraternity publishes its official organ known as The Paper Book of Delta Theta Phi five times a year.



The Delta Theta Phi Law Scholarship key is awarded to each of its members attaining a degree with a scholarship standing among the highest twenty per cent of the graduating class, provided said standing shall be not less than eighty-five per cent or its equivalent during the law course. In addition to the scholarship key a certificate of scholarship in law is also awarded.

The official badge is in the shape of a triangle, whose three sides are interrupted by a circle in the center of which are the letters $\Delta \Theta \Phi$. Above the letters is a scales of Justice while below them is an open book.

The official pledge button is a geometric shield with the dexter and sinister corners erased, while across the shield is a bend dexter. The bend dexter is green and the remainder of the shield white.

The chief governing body of the fraternity is called the National Senate, comprised of representatives of each active senate. The National officers are the officers of the National Senate. The National Senate holds conventions biennially and is legislative in capacity. The judicial functions of the fraternity are exercised by a duly elected Supreme Court.

The executive functions are exercised by a Supreme Senate comprised of the National officers of the Fraternity known as; Chancellor, Prelate, Master of Rolls, Master Alumnus, Master Scholar, Master Inspector and Marshall.

Gamma Eta Gamma

(Legal)



THIS fraternity was founded at the law school of the University of Maine in 1901 by C. Vey Holman, and fifteen students.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. A, University of Maine (1910)	122
1902. B, Boston University	220
1904. F, Albany Law School (Union University)	171
1908. A, Syracuse University	180
1909. E, Cornell University	128
1911. Z, University of Michigan	117
1912. H, University of Indiana	85
1912. Θ, Creighton Univ. Law School	62
1914. I, Georgetown University (D. C.)	61
1915. K, University of Oregon	50
1919. Λ, Northwestern University Law School	9

Active chapters 10, inactive 1. Membership 1,083.

The charter of the Alpha chapter was withdrawn. The Albany, and Cornell chapters own houses. Total valuation \$30,000.

The conventions called the "Witan" are now held biennially. During the interim between the sessions of the convention the fraternity is governed by a Council called the "Curia" composed of ten members of whom at least five must be alumni.

The badge is a shield displaying a lamp, a star and a fleur-de-lis above a triangle enclosing the letter "H." On two sides of the triangle are the letters "Г," "Г." Beneath the triangle is a balance.

The fraternity published a song book in 1909. An annual called the *Rescript* and a directory are in preparation to be published in 1912.

Phi Alpha Delta (Legal)



THIS fraternity was organized in 1897 by students at several of the Chicago law schools. It was known as **Λ E** down to 1902 in which year it was reorganized and the present name selected. The first four chapters named below constituted the **Λ E** organization. The chapters are named after eminent lawyers.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1897. <i>Blackstone</i> , Kent College of Law.....	211
1897. <i>Story</i> , DePaul University	151
1900. <i>Fuller</i> , Northwestern University.....	97
1901. <i>Webster</i> , Chicago Law School.....	239
1902. <i>Marshall</i> , University of Chicago.....	101
1903. <i>Ryan</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	129
1903. <i>Magruder</i> , University of Illinois.....	111
1905. <i>Campbell</i> , University of Michigan.....	142
1906. <i>Hay</i> , Western Reserve University.....	76
1907. <i>Garland</i> , University of Arkansas.....	125
1908. <i>Benton</i> , Kansas City Law School.....	258
1908. <i>Capen</i> , Illinois Wesleyan University.....	112
1908. <i>Chase</i> , University of Cincinnati.....	103
1908. <i>Williams</i> , University of Oregon.....	97

1908. <i>Hammond</i> , University of Iowa	123
1909. <i>Lawson</i> , University of Missouri	72
1909. <i>Rapallo</i> , New York University	139
1909. <i>Taft</i> , Georgetown University	205
1909. <i>Calhoun</i> , Yale University	172
1909. <i>Green</i> , University of Kansas	134
1910. <i>Jefferson</i> , University of Virginia	92
1910. <i>Gunter</i> , University of Colorado	90
1910. <i>Hamlin</i> , University of Maine	125
1911. <i>Corliss</i> , University of North Dakota	89
1911. <i>Ross</i> , University of Southern California	91
1911. <i>Holmes</i> , Law Dept. Stanford University	87
1911. <i>Temple</i> , University of California (S. F.)	79
1912. <i>Staples</i> , Washington & Lee University	61
1913. <i>Hughes</i> , Denver University	72
1914. <i>Clay</i> , University of Kentucky	53
1914. <i>Kent</i> , University of Idaho	67
1914. <i>Dunbar</i> , University of Washington	52
1915. <i>Reese</i> , University of Nebraska	102
1915. <i>Brewer</i> , Stetson University	33
1916. <i>Harlan</i> , University of Oklahoma	41
1916. <i>McReynolds</i> , University of Tennessee	22
1916. <i>Livingston</i> , Columbia University	19

Active chapters 37, inactive 0. Membership 3,972.

The chapters admit law students only. The Idaho chapter was formed from a local Π A Δ. In 1914 the Yale chapter absorbed an old local society called "Book and Gavel." The fraternity admits to honorary membership men eminent in the law.

The fraternity is governed by the usual convention with an ad interim government by a board of national officers. Conventions are now held biennially.

Three directories have been published at Chicago in 1901, 1906 and Fargo, N. D., 1910. In these the names have appeared in one alphabetical list and in a geographical distribution. The publication of a quarterly called the *Phi Alpha Delta* was begun in 1906.

The badge is an oblong hexagonal shield with concave sides displaying in vertical order a balance and the letters Φ A Δ . The colors are old gold and purple and the flower is the red carnation.

Phi Delta Delta

(Legal—Women)



This sorority was organized in 1911 by five law students at the University of Southern California.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1911. A, Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles . . .	40
1913. B, Washington, D. C. College of Law (1915) . . .	12
1913. Γ, Chicago-Kent Col. of Law, Chicago, Ill. (1915) 10	
1914. Δ, University of Oregon Law School, Portland ..	16
1916. E, Univ. of Washington Law School, Seattle . . .	24
1918. Z, George Washington Univ. Law School	14

Active chapters 4; inactive, 2; membership, 116.

Phi Delta Phi

(Legal)



THE fraternity of $\Phi \Delta \Phi$ was founded at the law department of Michigan University in 1869, by John M. Howard, of the law class of '71. There had been a local society called the "A Φ ," and having its membership confined exclusively to law students at Ann Arbor for a year or two previous to this time, but none of the original members of $\Phi \Delta \Phi$ seemed to have known about it, or designed to imitate it. Howard was a graduate of Monmouth College and a member of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, and when he entered the University of Michigan it was his intention to establish there a chapter of his fraternity if he found it possible, but seeing that the undergraduate department of the university was crowded with chapters, he abandoned this idea and turned his attention to the formation of a purely legal fraternity. The first meeting was held November 22, 1869. The new fraternity was called $\Phi \Delta \Phi$. Honorary members were provided for, it being required that such members should belong to the legal profession, and be elected and initiated in the usual way. Persons who were members of the college fraternities were

encouraged to join the new organization and as the fraternity does not resemble the regular Greek brotherhoods except in name, there is no conflict of allegiance. The chapters are named after distinguished lawyers.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1869. <i>Kent</i> , University of Michigan.....	710
1878. <i>Benjamin</i> , Law School, Bloomington, Ill.....	153
1880. <i>Booth</i> , Union College of Law, Chicago.....	165
1881. <i>Story</i> , Columbia University (1913).....	566
1882. <i>Cooley</i> , Washington University.....	440
1884. <i>Pomeroy</i> , University of California (S. F.).....	365
1884. <i>Marshall</i> , George Washington University.....	503
1884. <i>Jay</i> , Albany Law School, Union Univ. (1912).....	224
1885. <i>Webster</i> , Boston University.....	581
1886. <i>Hamilton</i> , Cincinnati Law School.....	145
1886. <i>Gibson</i> , University of Pennsylvania.....	252
1887. <i>Choate</i> , Harvard University (1909).....	358
1887. <i>Waite</i> , Yale University.....	548
1888. <i>Field</i> , New York University.....	481
1888. <i>Conkling</i> , Cornell Law School University.....	463
1890. <i>Tiedemann</i> , University of Missouri.....	386
1890. <i>Minor</i> , University of Virginia.....	468
1891. <i>Dillon</i> , University of Minnesota.....	313
1891. <i>Daniels</i> , Buffalo Law School.....	305
1891. <i>Chase</i> , University of Oregon.....	355
1891. <i>Harlan</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	473
1893. <i>Swan</i> , Ohio State University.....	348
1893. <i>McClain</i> , University of Iowa.....	415
1895. <i>Lincoln</i> , University of Nebraska.....	409
1896. <i>Osgoode</i> , Law School of Upper Canada.....	133

1896. Fuller, Chicago—Kent College of Law.....	269
1897. Millér, Stanford University.....	309
1897. Green, University of Kansas.....	372
1899. Comstock, Syracuse University.....	198
1899. Dwight, New York Law School.....	237
1900. Foster, University of Indiana.....	187
1901. Ranney, Western Reserve University.....	204
1901. Langdell, University of Illinois.....	278
1902. Brewer, University of Denver.....	188
1903. Douglas, University of Chicago.....	165
1907. Ballinger, University of Washington.....	209
1907. Malone, Vanderbilt University.....	98
1907. Evarts, Brooklyn Law Sch.,(St.Lawrence Univ.)	197
1907. Thomas, University of Colorado.....	145
1907. Beatty, University of Southern Cal.....	165
1908. Reed, University of Maine.....	106
1908. Tucker, Washington and Lee University.....	169
1909. Roberts, University of Texas.....	136
1909. Shiras, University of Pittsburg.....	116
1912. Holmes, University of Oklahoma.....	107
1912. Ames, University of South Dakota.....	94
1912. Bruce, University of North Dakota.....	106
1912. White, Tulane University.....	59
1913 Jones, University of California (Berkeley).....	79

Active chapters 46, inactive 3. Membership, 13,752.

The Michigan, Wisconsin and Yale chapters own houses; total 3; valuation \$60,000.

The government of the fraternity is through the conventions, and a Council acting during the time between its sessions. The fraternity is now divided into provinces

for administrative purposes, and they hold conventions between the sessions of the general conventions.

The Pomeroy chapter is in the Hastings Law School the law department of the University of California at San Francisco. The Jones chapter is in the School of Jurisprudence of the same University at Berkeley, Cal. The Osgoode chapter was inactive from 1899 to 1909. The charters of the Jay, Choate and Story chapters were withdrawn.

The exercises of the chapters vary. Each chapter, at the time of its establishment, is recommended to frame such a schedule of work as will supplement the regular course of instruction in its law school.

There are alumni chapters in a number of the large cities.

After graduation, the members form a widespread exchange for the interchange of business and information. This feature is facilitated by the catalogue of the fraternity, of which ten editions have been published, viz., in 1880, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1897, 1909, 1911, and 1917. During 1887-88 a periodical called *The Brief* was issued by the secretary of the fraternity council, but it was suspended after the publication of one volume. It was revived in 1900 as a quarterly. A small song book was published in 1896 with subsequent revisions and additions.

The badge of the society from its foundation until 1882, was a shield-shaped lozenge, ending in a sharp point at the top, and with a rounded curve at the bottom. In the center was a field upon which was displayed five crosses; above this were the letters "Φ Δ Φ," with a star in each corner. The badge then adopted, and now in use,

is a monogram. The fraternity colors are wine color and pearl blue. The flower is the jacqueminot rose.

The flag is a pennant with three diagonal panels, the upper and lower ones are plain and wine red in color, the middle one is pearl blue in color and displays the letters "Φ Δ Φ" in wine red.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity, and exclusive of honorary members are the following: President Roosevelt, *Story*; John B. Jackson, Minister to Roumania, *Field*; Irving B. Dudley, Ambassador to Brazil, *Marshall*; Frank H. Hitchcock, late Postmaster General, *Marshall*; Elliott Northcott, Envoy to Nicaragua *Kent*; Beekman Winthrop, formerly Assistant Secretary of Navy, *Choate*; William B. Gilbert, U. S. Circuit Judge, *Kent*; Arnold Shanklin, late Consul General in Mexico, *Cooley*; W. F. Frear, formerly Chief Justice of Hawaii, *Waite*; Ashley M. Gould, Judge Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, *Marshall*; Pliny L. Soper, U. S. Attorney Indian Territory, *Story*; Charles S. Thomas, Governor and now Senator from Colorado, *Kent*; Richard Yates, ex-Governor of Illinois, *Kent*; John L. Bates, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, *Webster*; Herbert S. Hadley, ex-Governor of Missouri, *Booth*; Charles E. Hughes, formerly Governor of New York, later of U. S. Supreme Court, *Story*; Wilder S. Metcalf, Brigadier General, *Green*; Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Infantry, U. S. Army, *Dillon*; Norman Hapgood, editor of *Collier's Weekly*, *Story*; Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, *Story*; Arthur C. Denison, U. S. Circuit Judge, *Kent*. And the following members of Congress: Alfred G. Allen,

Warren Gard, and Robert Crosser, *Hamilton*; Edward Evarts Browne, *Harlan*; Daniel R. Anthony, James W. Good, and Edward T. Taylor, *Kent*; Burton Erwin Sweet, *McClain*; Edward H. Mason *Webster*; Edward Everett Dennison, *Marshall*; Theron E. Catlin and Andrew J. Peters, *Choate*; Ira C. Copley and Henry T. Rainey, *Booth*; J. Harry Covington, *Gibson*; Robert L. Henry, Jr., *Douglas*; Clarence B. Miller, *Dillon*; A. C. Mitchell, *Green*; W. D. Stephens, *Beatty*, and John Q. Tillson, *Waite*;

Ex-Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, *Story*; Chief Justice Andrew A. Bruce, of North Dakota, *Harlan*; William Raymond Baird, *Story*; Frank O. Loveland, author in bankruptcy practice, *Hamilton*; George R. Greary, mayor of Toronto, *Osgoode*; Paul D. Cravath, one of leaders of N. Y. bar, *Story*; Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of Massachusetts, *Webster*; Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, *Hamilton*.

Sigma Delta Kappa (Legal)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan by Francis S. Rosenthal, James T. Sloan, John G. Gutekunst, Walter E. Morris, Russell D. Calkins and Arthur A. Morrow.

The roll is as follows:

1914. A, University of Michigan.....	87
1914. B, Chicago Law School.....	54
1915. F, Benjamin Harrison Law School.....	62
1915. Δ, Hamilton College of Law (Chicago).....	16
1915. E, Benton College of Law (St. Louis).....	15
1916. Z, Valparaiso University.....	49
1917. H, University of Indianapolis.....	39
1917. Θ, Chattanooga College of Law.....	27

Active chapters 8. Membership 349.

The fraternity has started the publication of a journal called the *Si-De-Ka*, intended to be a quarterly.

There is an annual convention with an *ad interim* administration by the president and the secretary.

The badge is a coffin shaped shield displaying the letters Σ Δ K in gold on a black background. The colors are red and black.

Sigma Nu Phi

(Legal)

SIGMA Nu Phi, a legal fraternity, was organized at the National University Law School, Washington, D. C., in 1903. Its chapters, named after eminent lawyers, are as follows:

- 1903. *Choate*, National University Law School
- 1914. *Hughes*, Georgetown Law School
- 1915. *Green*, Cumberland University Law School
- 1915. *Hamilton*, Hamilton School of Law
- 1915. *Taft*, Detroit College of Law

Active chapters 5; membership 175.

The publication of a periodical called the *Owl* was commenced in 1916.

Beta Pi Omega

(Musical—Women)

THE Beta Pi Omega musical fraternity was founded at the College of Music of Cincinnati, O.

It has two chapters:—

1914	A, College of Music (Cincinnati)	88
1918.	B, Louisville Conservatory of Music	9

Active chapters, 2; membership 97.

The Alpha chapter was the outgrowth of a local musical sorority called the Theta Beta Gamma.

Delta Omicron

(Musical—Women)

This society was organized September 6, 1909, by three students at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1909. A, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	140
1910. B, Detroit Institute of Musical Art	75
1911. F, Southern Conserv., Buena Vista, Va. (1915).	21
1915. Δ, Denison University	55
1917. E, G. H. Morey School of Music, Columbus.	32
1918. Z, Louisville Conservatory of Music	12
1918. H, Cincinnati College of Music	15

Active chapters, 6; inactive, 1. Membership, 350.

The Gamma chapter was organized from a local Α Θ Χ, and the Delta chapter from the Cler society.

The government is of usual form, the affairs of the sorority being administered by a board of general officers in the recess between conventions.

The publication of a journal called the *Wheel* was begun in 1915. It is edited by a National Board of Directors.

The badge is a gold lyre, with a cross bar bearing the society letters in raised gold letters. It may be jewelled with pearls or diamonds. The colors are old rose and silver.

Phi Mu Alpha

(Musical)



THIS fraternity which is commonly called Sinfonia was organized October 6, 1898, at the New England Conservatory of Music by Ossian E. Mills and thirteen associates. Its organization at first was that of a club, but in 1900 it was determined to expand and form a regular college fraternity, in musical schools of approved excellence. The chapter roll is as follows:

1898. A, New England Conservatory of Music.....	247
1900. B, Broad St. Conservatory, Philadelphia.....	128
1900. Γ, American Institute of Applied Music (1900)..	16
1901. Δ, Ithaca, N. Y. Conservatory of Music.....	142
1904. Γ, Detroit Conservatory of Music (1912).....	43
1902. E, University of Michigan.....	185
1902. Z, Chicago Auditorium Conservatory (1904)..	18
1903. H, Cincinnati College of Music.....	112
1904. Θ, Syracuse University(1915).....	114
1907. Z, University of Missouri.....	79
1910. I, Northwestern University.....	55
1911. K, Peabody Conservatory of Music, (1915).....	26
1911. Λ, DePauw University (1913).....	17
1912. M, University of Oklahoma.....	69
1912. N, Denison University.....	48

1914. O, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	49
1914. E, University of Kansas	62
1915. Π, Simpson College	29
Active chapters 12, inactive 6. Membership 1,439.	

The Michigan chapter owns a house (\$10,000). Other chapters would but for the problem of practicing during study hours. The Omicron chapter was formed from a local A K Ψ. There are alumni clubs in New York City, Cincinnati and Boston.

The fraternity admits honorary members.

The government of the fraternity is in the hands of a board of "Supreme" officers constituting with a member of each chapter a Supreme Council. Conventions are held annually.

The fraternity offers a gold prize medallion for the best musical composition from among young American musicians. It also offers prize certificates to its members for musical compositions and essays.

The fraternity issued an annual from 1901 to 1914. This contained chapter letters, portraits of the members, lists of initiates and the like. It also issues four times a year a periodical called the *Sinfonian*. It has issued two song books the words and music being by the members.

The badge is a triangle with the point at the top. It displays an antique letter "S" with one of the letters "Φ M A" at each point of the triangle. The colors are red and black and gold.

Sigma Alpha Iota

(Musical—Women)

THE Sigma Alpha Iota sorority was organized June 12, 1903, at the School of Music of the University of Michigan, by Elizabeth Campbell, Frances Caspari, Minnie Davis, Leila Farlin, Nora Hunt, Georgia Potts and Mary Storrs.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. A, University of Michigan	118
1904. B, Northwestern University	137
1906. Γ, American Conservatory of Music, Chicago	77
1907. Δ, Detroit Conservatory of Music	80
1909. E, Ithaca Conservatory of Music	139
1911. Z, Indiana College of Music and Fine Arts	74
1914. H, College of Music, Cincinnati, O.	45
1914. Θ, Washburn College of Music, Topeka, Kans.	48
1915. I, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	49
1915. K, University School of Music, Lincoln, Neb.	24
1915. Λ, New England Conservatory, Boston	32
1917. M, Wesley Coll. Conservatory, Grand Forks, N. D.	27
1918. N, Millikin Con. of Music, Decatur, Ill.	22
1918. Ξ, Lawrence Con. of Music, Appleton, Wis	20

Active chapters 14, inactive 0. Membership 892.

The government of the society is through national conventions, the officers chosen at such conventions serving as a governing board between its sessions.

Conventions are held yearly.

The society publishes a journal called *Pan Pipes*. A song book is in preparation.

The pin is seven Roman gold pan pipes encircled by a gold band bearing the letters Σ Λ I on black enamel, set with fifteen whole pearls. The colors are crimson and white and the flower the red rose.

Alpha Sigma Alpha

(Pedagogical—Women)

A LPHA Sigma Alpha was founded in 1901 at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, Va., by Virginia Boyd, Juliette Hundley, May Hundley, Louise Cox, Ursula Boyd and Calva Watson.

The chapter roll was as follows:

1901.	A, Virginia State Normal School.....	90
1903.	B, Lewisburg (W. Va.) Seminary (1904)	22
1904.	Γ, College for Women(Columbia,S.C.)(1909)..	64
1905.	Δ, Mary Baldwin Seminary (1907).....	34
1905.	E, Fauquier Institute (Warrenton, Va.)(1907).	11
1905.	Z, Fairmont Seminary (Wash., D. C.) (1906).	8
1905.	H, Ward Seminary (Nashville, Tenn.) (1909)..	45
1908.	I, Randolph-Macon Woman's College (1913).	50
1909.	Σ Φ Ε, Brenau College (1914)	80
1909.	K Φ, Mt. Union College (1914).....	65
1909.	Γ Β Σ, St. Mary's School (Raleigh, N.C.) (1910)	44
1910.	M, Shorter College, Rome, Ga. (1912)	36
1911.	XI, Hamilton School (Washington, D.C.) (1912)	9

The chapters at Brenau, Mt. Union and St. Mary's were formed from local societies whose names were perpetuated in the chapter designations.

The chapters at Lewisburg, Columbia (S. C.), Mary Baldwin, Fairmount, St. Mary's and Shorter were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The other chapters died from various causes so that in 1914 A I, Σ Φ Ε and K Φ were

the only chapters. At a convention then held it was determined to change the character of the organization. Iota was released to $\Pi B \Phi$, and $\Sigma \Phi E$ and $K \Phi$ to $\Delta \Delta \Delta$, and the fraternity started anew.

The roll now is:

1901.	A,	The Virginia State Normal School	150
1914.	A A	,Miami University Normal School	80
1914.	A B,	Mo. State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.	240
1914.	A Γ ,	Penn. State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.	90
1916.	B B,	Colorado State Teachers College	60
1916.	$\Gamma \Gamma$,	Oklahoma State Normal School, Alva	90
1917.	$\Delta \Delta$,	Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.	35
1918.	E E,	Kansas State Normal School, Emporia	60

Old membership 468 (not counting A chapter); present membership 805. Active chapters, 8.

The government is by a Central Board consisting of the general officers. Conventions have been held biennially.

There are alumnæ associations at a number of cities.

A catalogue was published in Boston, 1915. A song book was published in 1910 at Columbia, S. C. A journal called the *Aegis* was commenced in 1906 and continued until 1912 when it was succeeded by the *Phoenix*, a four page weekly, now a thirty-five page monthly.

The badge is a concave square of black enamel displaying in gold the letters "A Σ A," a crown and a star. This is surrounded by sixteen pearls. The recognition pin is a small Phoenix, poised as if ready for flight. The colors are pearl white, crimson, palm green and gold.

Delta Sigma Epsilon

(Normal—Women)

DELTA Sigma Epsilon was founded at Miami University in 1914 and is incorporated under the laws of Ohio.

The chapter roll is as follows:—

- A. Miami University.
- B. Normal School, Indiana, Pa
- Γ. Teachers College, Greeley, Colo.
- Δ. Oklahoma State Normal, Alva, Okla
- E. Kansas State Normal, Emporia.
- Z. New Mexico Normal, Las Vegas.

Active chapters 6; membership 150.

The fraternity issues two magazines, the *Shield* published quarterly and *Phi Omega*, a secret issue, published semi-annually.

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Πι Kappa Sigma

(Normal)

ORGANIZED November 17, 1894 at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

The active chapter roll is as follows:—

- A, Michigan Normal, Ypsilanti, Mich
- B, Northwestern Normal, Alva, Okla
- H, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
- Θ, Cincinnati University
- I, Kansas State Normal

Active chapters 5; inactive 2; membership 750.

The badge is a modified triangle, shield form, of black enamel displaying the letters Π Κ Σ and a lamp, carrying a diamond surrounded by thirteen gold rays. The colors are turquoise and blue, flowers, forget-me-not and jonquil. A book, *The Laurel*, is published four times a year.

Sigma Sigma Sigma

(Normal—Women)

THIS sorority was founded at the Virginia State Normal School at Farmville, Va., in 1898. It was at first organized as a general sorority, but later became purely professional as hereafter stated.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1898. A, Virginia State Normal School
- 1903. B, Lewisburg (W. Va.) Female Institute (1908)
- 1905. Γ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College (1911).
- 1905. Δ, Peabody Normal College
- 1905. E, Hollins College (1914)
- 1905. H, Searcy (Ark.) Female Institute (1907)
- 1905. A Δ, Southwestern University (1911)
- 1906. Θ, Woman's College, Frederick, Md. (1907) .
- 1909. Σ Φ, Union University, Tenn.
- 1911. Z, Buffalo, N. Y., Normal College
- 1911. K, Ohio State Normal College, (Miami)
- 1912. Φ, Ohio State Normal College (Athens, O.) . .
- 1915. I, Colorado Women's Teachers College
- 1915. Λ, Penn. State Normal (Indiana, Pa.) (1919) . .
- 1915. M, State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.
- 1915. N, State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo
- 1915. E, State Normal School, Alva, Okla
- 1917. O, Mich. State Normal College, Ypsilanti
- 1917. Π, State Normal School, Emporia, Kans

Active chapters, 12; inactive, 7. Membership, 1,500.

Until 1907 the sorority made no distinction as to the class of institutions it should enter. It then decided to enter collegiate institutions and to admit no one under seventeen years of age. This age limit compelled the Beta, Eta and Theta chapters to become inactive. In 1911 the society found itself unwilling to drop its normal chapters so it decided to become a purely professional Normal School organization and to that end it turned its two chapters at Randolph Macon Woman's College and Southwestern University over to Delta Delta Delta and has since restricted its chapters to Normal Schools. The Hollins chapter entered Delta Delta Delta in 1914. The Sigma Phi chapter has not yet been provided for.

Conventions are held biennially.

A magazine called the *Triangle* has been published semi-annually since 1905. A song book was published in 1906 and a directory in 1909, 1912 and 1914. A secret monthly is published called the *Sigma Script*.

The badge is a triangle displaying a skull and crossed bones and the letters "Σ Σ Σ." The flag is of purple with a diagonal band of white displaying the letters Σ Σ Σ in purple. Above the band is a white triangle and below a white circle. The flower is the purple violet. The colors are purple and white.

Delta Kappa Phi

(Textile)

THIS fraternity was organized November 16, 1899, at the Philadelphia Textile School by J. Paul Jones, Chas. E. Washburn, Harris A. Solomon and Leon H. Buck.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1899. A, Philadelphia Textile School.....	171
1902. B, Lowell Textile School.....	206
1917. Δ, New Bedford Textile School.....	59

Active chapters 3, inactive 0. Membership 436.

The government is through a convention of delegates from the chapters with an interim control by the officers elected at the conventions.

The fraternity publishes a directory of its members.

The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Δ Κ Φ" a shield and a star. The colors are white and purple.

Phi Psi

(Textile)

THIS fraternity was founded March 18, 1903 at the Philadelphia Textile School by Harold H. Hart of Racine, Wis., with the following Charter Members:—J. Ellsworth Fite, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. A. Claypool, Worthington, Pa.; Robert L. Dawson, New York City; and Paul Benninghofen, Hamilton, Ohio. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania on April 14, 1905.

Membership is confined to students in textile schools or colleges with textile departments. They also admit to honorary membership men eminent in the textile industry.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. A, Philadelphia Textile School	196
1904. B, New Bedford Textile School	95
1904. Γ, Lowell Textile School	177
1909. Δ, Bradford-Durfee Textile School	57
1916. E, North Carolina State College	28
1917. Z, Georgia School of Technology	20

Active chapters 6. Membership 573.

The Lowell Textile School chapter owns its own house (\$10,500).

The government is by "Grand Council," which meets annually in convention in the city in which the active chapters are located.

It publishes a complete Directory of active and alumni and honorary members every two years.

The official publication is *The Phi Psi Quarterly*, founded in 1913 and issued four times each college year.

The official coat-of-arms is 18th century shield quartered surmounted with a crown of Denmark, on a roll of the colors of the shield with motto, "Semper ad Perfectum," below the shield.

The official pin of this Fraternity is a diamond shape with a gold border and four perpendicular gold bars on a black face containing the Greek letters $\Phi \Psi$ in gold.

The official recognition button is a small oval of black enamel with a narrow gold edge in the center of which is a relief in gold representing four pillars mounted on a proper base and with a proper cap.

Tau Delta Sigma

(Engineering)

THIS is a professional engineering society founded at the University of Syracuse in 1905.

The chapters are:—

- 1905. Syracuse University
- 1909. Lehigh University
- 1911. Brown University

Total chapters 3; membership 322.

The badge is a gold gear wheel circumscribed around a triangle inclosing a monogram of the letters "T Δ Σ."

Theta Tau (Engineering)



THETA Tau was founded at the University of Minnesota on October 15, 1904, by Erick J. Schrader, Edwin L. Vinal, W. Murray Lewis and Isaac B. Hanks. It was intended to be a purely professional engineering fraternity and it has admitted to membership persons belonging to the undergraduate Greek Letter fraternities. Membership is limited to students of engineering and the policy has been to enter no institution where mining or metallurgical engineering is not taught, but each chapter is at liberty to select its members from students following any course in engineering. Honorary membership is provided for. Originally the fraternity was called the "Hammer & Tongs." The name was changed in 1910.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. A, University of Minnesota	190
1906. B, Michigan College of Mines	186
1908. Γ, Colorado School of Mines	130
1911. Δ, Case School of Applied Science	105
1911. E, University of California	135
1912. Z, University of Kansas	115
1912. H, Mass. Institute of Technology	116
1913. Θ, Columbia University	51

1916. I, Missouri School of Mines 50
 1916. K, University of Illinois 90
 Active chapters 10, inactive 0. Membership 1,168.

The Beta chapter owns a house, (\$18,000). The Beta chapter was formed from the Rhombohedron Club, the Gamma from the Square Set Club, the Delta from Σ K Λ and the Eta from the Delta Club.

There are alumni associations in Chicago, in the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Cleveland, O., and Globe, Arizona.

The government of the fraternity is through a biennial convention of delegates from the active and alumni chapters. Between its sessions the government is in the hands of an Executive Council of five members.

The fraternity published through the Beta chapter an annual called the *Gear* which contained chapter letters, portrait groups, and a directory of the members. It is now published directly by the fraternity.

The badge is a golden gear wheel with a garnet at the hub, the lower side of the wheel being crossed by a hammer and a pair of tongs. The letters "Θ T" are displayed between the spokes of the upper part of the wheel. The colors are dark red and gold. The flower is the Jacqueminot rose. The badge was formerly a skull displaying the letters of the fraternity on the forehead and surmounting a crossed tongs and hammer. The fraternity has a coat of arms showing a bridge and three gear wheels; crest, a hand grasping hammer and tongs. Designed according to heraldic customs.

Triangle

(Students of Civil Engineering)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Illinois May 15, 1907. Scholarship is the chief criterion in the selection of members.

The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters being named after the institutions in which they are located.

1907. University of Illinois.....	196
1910. Purdue University.....	168
1911. Ohio State University.....	172
1913. University of Wisconsin.....	102

Active chapters 4. Inactive 0. Membership 638.

The Illinois chapter (\$15,000) owns its house.

Conventions are held with the chapters in rotation.

A quarterly is published called the *Triangle Review*.

Sigma Gamma Epsilon

(Geology, Mining, Metallurgy)



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Kansas in 1915 by W. H. Twenhofel, Glenn S. Allen, Walter E. Rohrer, Hugh R. Brown, Clark B. Carpenter, Harry E. Crum, Leland Fiske, George Sammons, A. C. Culbertson, Sherwin Kelly.

The roll is as follows:

1915. A, University of Kansas	62
1915. B, University of Pittsburgh	52
1916. I, University of Oklahoma	50
1917. Δ, University of Nebraska	72
1919. F, University of Missouri	13

Active chapters 5, inactive 0, membership 249.

The government of the fraternity is vested in general conventions and the Grand Council.

The badge is diamond shaped bearing hammer, shovel, and compass. The colors are blue and gold on a field of silver. The flower is the white carnation.

Sigma Rho

(Students of Mining and Metallurgy)

THIS fraternity is purely professional. It was organized in 1894 at the Michigan College of Mines.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1894. A. Michigan College of Mines	301
1910. B, University of Minnesota	125

Active chapters 2. Inactive 0. Membership 426.

The Alpha chapter owns a house (\$16,000).

Phi Alpha Tau

(Public Speakers and Actors)



PHI Alpha Tau was organized at the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, Mass., in 1902 by Herbert D. Bard, Frederick H. Koch, Newton B. Hammond, Lynn B. Hammond, Louis J. Rader, and Frederick C. Patterson. It is a fraternity of persons professionally engaged in all forms of the "Speech Arts."

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1902. A, Emerson College of Oratory.
- 1904. Γ, University of Nebraska.
- 1912. Z, Carroll College.
- 1914. H, University of Puget Sound.
- 1915. Θ, Northwestern College.
- 1915. I, University of Kansas.
- 1915. K, Syracuse University.
- 1915. Λ, University of Texas.
- 1916. M, University of Oklahoma.
- 1916. N, Pacific University.
- 1916. Ξ, University of Michigan.
- 1916. O, Kansas State Agricultural College.
- 1917. Π, University of Arkansas.

Active chapters 13, membership 1,017.

At a convention held at Chicago in 1910 a constitution was drafted. At a meeting held at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1911 it was adopted and a National Council provided for.

The badge is a large "Φ" displaying the letters "A" and "T" on its vertical bar.

Ωmega Upsilon

(Women)

(Schools of Oratory and Physical Culture)

THIS society was organized in 1904 at Northwestern University. Members of the Undergraduate Sororities are admitted.

Following is the chapter roll:

1904.	A, Northwestern University	165
1909.	B, Chicago School of Physical Expression	137
1912.	Γ, Dr. Savage's Normal School (N. Y.)	69
1918.	Δ, Chaffee Noble School of Expression, Detroit	22

Active chapters 4; membership 393

The badge is a triangle displaying a monogram of the letters which form the society's name.

Zeta Phi Eta

(Oratorical—Women)

THIS sorority was organized at the Emerson School of Oratory in 1893.

The chapters are:

1893. A, Emerson School of Oratory (Boston)	146
1893. B, Northwestern University	182
1915. Δ, Syracuse University	65
1916. E, Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga	42
1919. Z, Southern Methodist University, Dallas	26

Chapters, 5. Membership, 461.

The Syracuse chapter was formed from the local society of X Y.

Conventions have been held annually.

The badge is an oval cameo displaying the letters 'Z Φ H' in white and surrounded by a row of pearls. The colors are rose red and white.

Associated University Players

(Dramatic)

THIS organization was founded at the University of Illinois by Mask and Bauble in 1914.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1914. University of Illinois, Mask and Bauble.
- 1914. University of Chicago, Black Friars (1917).
- 1914. Northwestern University, Campus Players.
- 1914. University of Wisconsin, Strut and Fret.
- 1916. Ohio University (Athens), Revelers.
- 1916. University of Washington, Mask and Quill.
- 1917. University of Oregon, Masque and Buskin.

Active chapters 7. inactive 1.

The system of government is through a convention with an intermediate administration of five national officers. Conventions are held yearly.

Official publication, *The Cue*.

The badge is a head combining the symbols of tragedy and comedy with a band across the forehead bearing the letters A. U. P.

Sigma Delta Chi
(Journalistic)



A PROFESSIONAL society organized at DePauw University, April 17, 1909, by Roy Millikan, Edward Lockwood, Aldis Hutchins, Marion Hedges, Paul Riddick, Charles Fisher, Eugene Pulliam, William H. Gleen and Laurence H. Sloan. Its members are chosen from the senior and junior classes, and from sophomores during the latter half of the sophomore year, and must have given evidence of intellectual ability in the field of journalism and have a definite intention of following journalism as a profession. Honorary members are admitted.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1909. DePauw University
- 1910. University of Kansas
- 1910. University of Michigan.....
- 1910. Denver University
- 1910. University of Virginia (1911).....
- 1911. University of Washington
- 1911. Purdue University.....

1911.	Ohio State University	.....
1911.	University of Wisconsin	.....
1912.	University of Iowa	.....
1912.	University of Illinois	.....
1912.	University of Pennsylvania (1914)	.....
1913.	University of Missouri	.....
1913.	University of Texas	.....
1913.	University of Oregon	.....
1913.	University of Oklahoma	.....
1914.	Indiana University	.....
1914.	University of Nebraska	.....
1914.	Iowa State College	.....
1915.	Stanford University	.....
1915.	University of Montana	.....
1915.	Louisiana State University	.....
1915.	Kansas State College	.....
1915.	University of Maine	.....
1915.	University of Chicago (1917)	.....
1915.	Beloit College	.....
1916.	University of Minnesota	.....
1916.	Miami University	.....
1917.	Knox College	.....
1917.	Western Reserve University	.....
1919.	Grinnell College	.....

Active chapters 28; inactive chapters 3; membership 1,800.

The government of the society is through a biennial convention of delegates with a recess government by an Executive Council of five national officers.

The *Quill* is the name of a quarterly journal now in its seventh volume and published at Detroit.

The badge is a shield with concave sides displaying a scroll inscribed with the letters "Σ Δ Χ." The scroll is pierced with a quill. To the left is a Greek lamp and to the right a five pointed star. The colors are black and white.

Alpha Rho Chi

(Architecture)



THIS fraternity is a professional one comprising students of architecture. It was formed in 1914 by the union of ΣY at the University of Michigan and the Arcus Club of the University of Illinois.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1914. <i>Anthemios</i> , University of Illinois	78
1914. <i>Iktinos</i> , University of Michigan	86
1915. <i>Demetrios</i> , Ohio State University	64
1916. <i>Mnesicles</i> , University of Minnesota	38

Active chapters 4. Inactive 0. Membership 266.

The Ohio State chapter was formed from a local society T E X, the Minnesota chapter was formed from and absorbed the Cyma Club.

The government is of usual form.

A publication called the *Archi* is issued semi-annually. The badge is an inverted triangle supporting an Ionic column and capital, displaying sundry architectural elements and the letters A P X. The colors are maroon and navy blue.

Scarab

(Architecture)

THIS fraternity is a professional fraternity founded at the University of Illinois in 1909.

It has the following chapters or temples:

1909. *Karnack*, University of Illinois
Edfou, Armour Institute of Technology
Ipsim Boule, Washington University
Thebes, Pennsylvania State College

Chapters 4; membership 150.

Delta Sigma Pi

(Commerce)



A fraternity organized to foster the study of business in universities; to encourage scholarship and the association of students for their mutual advancement by research and practice; to promote closer affiliation between the commercial world and students of commerce and to further a higher standard of commercial ethics and culture and the civic and commercial welfare of the community.

This fraternity was founded at the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University in 1907 by Alexander F. Makay and three other students. The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. A, New York University.....	280
1914. B, Northwestern University.....	125
1916. Γ, Boston University.....	50

Active chapters, 4; membership, 455.

Conventions have been held annually. During the interim between the sessions of the convention the fraternity is governed by a Council called the "National Body" composed of six members all of whom must be alumni.

The national body publishes a monthly called the *Deltasig*, and the chapters publish weeklies. A directory was published in 1917.

HONORARY FRATERNITIES

Explanatory Note

All of the honorary fraternities have to some extent been patterned after Phi Beta Kappa as it is now constituted. Generally membership in them is determined primarily by ability in some chosen field of intellectual endeavor and if social qualities are considered they are secondary.

All of these fraternities admit the members of all other fraternities, including those of other honorary fraternities. Some of them are confined to students pursuing certain courses and it is difficult to draw the line between them and a professional fraternity, and others like Tau Beta Pi are emphasizing the social element and encouraging their members to enter houses and to assume some or all of the characteristics of a regular undergraduate organization.

In many colleges membership in the professional fraternities is highly coveted and regarded as an honor and the professional fraternities like $\Phi \Delta \Phi$ and $N \Sigma N$ are in such institutions often classed as honorary fraternities.

It might be said that there are too many of these fraternities in conflicting fields and their consolidation or simplification would be of benefit to all.

Phi Beta Kappa



*THE Phi Beta Kappa society was organized on the 5th day of December, 1776, at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. The founders were John Heath, Thomas Smith, Richard Booker, Armistead Smith, and John Jones. Heath was the moving spirit and first president of the society. Their first meeting was held in the Apollo Room in the Raleigh Tavern, which Patrick Henry had made famous by his great speech. At this meeting the Greek motto, from the initial letters of which the society derived its name, was adopted and a square silver medal was made its distinctive emblem. This was to be engraved on one side with the initials "S. P." and on the other with the letters "Φ Β Κ."

*Phi Beta Kappa was preceded by a society called the "Flat Hat" which was organized at William and Mary in 1750. It was usually called the F. H. C. Its badge was a circular medal with a coat of arms engraved on one side and on the other the letters "F. H. C." in a monogram and beneath was the date "Nov. XI, MDCCL" and motto "Stabilitas et Fides." Among the members were St. George Tucker, Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe, Robert Baylor and Edmund Randolph. The society seems to have been social and literary and much like Phi Beta Kappa and the earlier fraternities at Union.

On the early medals the date "December 5, 1776," appears. Gradually this form of emblem was replaced by the familiar key.

On January 5, 1777, the founders added to their number Daniel Fitzhugh, John Stuart, Theodoric Fitzhugh, and John Stark, and entered into a solemn covenant to preserve the secrets of the society and to promote and advance its interests. They designed a rather drastic "oath of fidelity," which was administered to all the members. They likewise adopted a number of "resolves," which, taken as a whole, formed a constitution or body of organic law.

Meetings were first held monthly, then semi-monthly, and finally weekly, and seem to have possessed the same character as the meetings of the college fraternities of today, although there was probably more of a literary element than usually obtains at modern chapter meetings. Essays were read, orations spoken and subjects for discussion debated. In addition all of the essential characteristics of the Greek-letter fraternity were adopted. They developed a ritual and a grip and had ideas of making a widespread organization.

In December, 1778, a resolution was passed that non-collegians be admitted to the privileges of the society, and also that branches should be established elsewhere for the purpose of aiding the extension of the society. In July, 1779, a charter was granted to Samuel Hardy to institute a "B" branch, and shortly afterwards another to William Short for a "Γ," and a third to William Cabel for a "Δ." In the meantime Elisha Parmele, a young

graduate of Harvard, who had also been a student at Yale, had been initiated, and in December, 1779, he asked that a charter be granted to him for an "E" at Harvard, and a "Z" at Yale. In March, 1780, a charter was granted to John Beckley to establish an "H" at Richmond, Va., and in May, one to George L. Turberville to institute a "Θ" at Westmoreland, Va. Of the fate of these local chapters nothing further is known. In January, 1781, the meetings of the society were suspended, owing to the approach of the contending armies. The papers of the society were sealed up and placed in the custody of the college steward, and the parent chapter of ΦΒΚ ceased to exist. Probably nothing more would have been heard of the society had it not been for the granting of charters to Yale and Harvard. In April, 1780, Mr. Parmele made his first move toward the establishment of the chapter at Yale by initiating four men at Goshen, Conn., his native place, and in November, 1780, the chapter was organized at New Haven, when a dozen graduates and a large number of seniors and juniors were admitted.

This chapter was called the "Alpha of Connecticut," and not the "Zeta" as had been contemplated. It seems to have had little or no intercourse with the parent chapter after its establishment. In September, 1781, after the death of the parent chapter, the "Alpha of Massachusetts Bay" was established at Harvard. Each of these branches was given the power of establishing inferior branches within their own States, while the original Virginia chapter retained the right of introducing the society into new States. In September, 1787, however, the Yale and

Harvard chapters joined in establishing the "Alpha of New Hampshire" at Dartmouth. The members of the Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth chapters were all chosen from the senior and junior classes. The scholarship record of the candidates came more and more to be a controlling factor in their selection.

At Yale, the meetings were held semi-monthly and then monthly, and the exercises consisted of an oration and debate. There was usually a supper provided on the night of December 5, when the anniversary of the society was celebrated. After a while, however, the supper was abolished, and the annual jollification took place at the time of the initiation.

In 1817 the three existing chapters joined in chartering the "Alpha of New York" at Union College. Until the re-organization of 1883 the rule prevailed that the co-operation of all the "Alpha" chapters was required to establish an Alpha in a new State, but that each Alpha could charter other chapters in its own State. The "Alpha of New Jersey" at Rutgers College was the last Alpha established under this rule, and the "Θ" of New York at Cornell was the last chapter to receive its charter from an Alpha.

In 1831 as a result of the agitation against all secret societies then prevalent, the Harvard chapter gave up its secrets. With the charm of mystery gone, its attraction as an active undergraduate organization ceased, and it assumed a somewhat formal character.

In all of the chapters, the custom grew up of holding formal meetings at commencement time only, when the

new members were initiated and an oration and poem by some distinguished member were listened to. It became a matter of course that all the honor men and other distinguished students in a class should be elected to membership. Down to 1881, all of the chapters seem to have possessed the following characteristics, viz., the delivery of an oration and poem in public at commencement time, and the holding of a business meeting in private, when the officers and members for the ensuing year were chosen, the former being graduates and the latter the best scholars of the incoming senior class.

In 1881, the Harvard chapter invited the other chapters, twenty-three in number, to send delegates to attend the celebration of the centennial anniversary of its establishment, and requested that such delegates be given power to represent their chapters and constitute themselves into a convention. Twenty-nine delegates, representing twelve chapters, accordingly met at Cambridge June 30, 1881.

The inactive condition of affairs was discussed and the inactivity of the chapters deplored, but nothing was done, and the meeting adjourned to meet at New York City in October. At the second meeting, sixteen chapters were represented. It was resolved to recommend the creation of a national council, and to adopt a constitution, to go into effect upon its ratification by twelve chapters. A third meeting was held at Saratoga Springs, Sept. 6, 1882. The constitution was adopted by the convention, and afterwards by sixteen chapters.

The constitution thus adopted was called the constitu-

tion of the "United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society." It has fourteen articles. It provides for a national council (convention) consisting of senators and delegates. Each chapter is entitled to send three delegates, each of whom must be a graduate of at least five years' standing. The senators are twenty in number, and are divided into two classes, the terms of which expire at the adjournment of alternate sessions of the council. The senators are elected by the delegates. The president of the council must be chosen from among the senators. During the sessions of the council, the senate has no separate existence, its members being simply members of the council, but when the council is not in session the senate constitutes a permanent executive for the society, holding its own meetings. The council meets in September of every third year.

The first meeting under the new constitution was held at Saratoga Springs, September 5, 1883, and thirteen chapters were represented. The first senate was then elected, and arrangements were made to raise a fund wherewith to administer the affairs of the society. Since then the administration of the fraternity has been regularly carried on, and the following is the present roll of chapters. All of the chapters positively known to have existed have joined the reorganized society.

1776. A of Va., William and Mary College.*

1780. A of Conn., Yale University.

1781. A of Mass., Harvard University.

*As this is purely an honorary society and members of the undergraduate fraternities join it, no enumeration is attempted of its members.

1787. A of N. H., Dartmouth College.
1817. A of N. Y., Union University.
1825. A of Maine, Bowdoin College.
1830. A of R. I., Brown University.
1845. B of Conn., Trinity College.
1845. Γ of Conn., Wesleyan University.
1847. A of Ohio, Western Reserve University.
1848. A of Vt., University of Vermont.
1851. A of Ala., University of Alabama.
1853. B of Mass., Amherst College.
1858. B of Ohio, Kenyon College.
1858. B of N. Y., New York University.
1860. Γ of Ohio, Marietta College.
1864. Γ of Mass., Williams College.
1867. Γ of N. Y., College of the City of New York.
1868. B of Vt., Middlebury College.
1869. A of N. J., Rutgers College.
1869. Δ of N. Y., Columbia College.
1870. E of N. Y., Hamilton College.
1871. Z of N. Y., Hobart College.
1878. H of N. Y., Colgate University.
1882. Θ of N. Y., Cornell University.
1887. A of Pa., Dickinson College.
1887. B of Pa., Lehigh University.
1887. I of N. Y., Rochester University.
1889. A of Ind., DePauw University.
1890. A of Ills., Northwestern University.
1890. A of Kans., University of Kansas.
1890. Γ of Pa., Lafayette College.
1892. Δ of Mass., Tufts College.

1892. A of Minn., University of Minnesota.
1892. Δ of Pa., University of Pennsylvania.
1895. A of Md., Johns Hopkins University.
1895. A of Iowa, University of Iowa.
1895. Λ of Neb., University of Nebraska,
1896. B of Me., Colby College.
1896. K of N. Y., Syracuse University.
1896. E of Pa., Swarthmore College.
1898. B of Ind., Wabash College.
1898. A of Cal., University of California.
1899. M of N. Y., Vassar College.
1899. Z of Pa., Haverford College.
1899. A of Wis., University of Wisconsin.
1899. E of Mass., Boston University.
1899. Δ of Ohio, University of Cincinnati.
1899. B of N. J., Princeton University.
1899. Λ of N. Y., St. Lawrence University.
1899. B of Ills., University of Chicago.
1901. A of Tenn., Vanderbilt University.
1901. A of Mo., University of Missouri.
1902. H of Pa., Allegheny College.
1904. A of Colo., University of Colorado.
1904. Z of Mass., Smith College.
1904. B of Cal., Stanford University.
1904. Λ of N. C., University of North Carolina.
1904. E of Ohio, Ohio State University.
1904. H of Mass., Wellesley College.
1904. B of Colo., Colorado College.
1905. Θ of Mass., Mt. Holyoke College.
1905. A of Tex., University of Texas.

1905. B of Md., Goucher College.
1907. A of Mich., University of Michigan.
1907. Γ of Ill., University of Illinois.
1907. Z of Ohio, Oberlin University.
1907. H of Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan University.
1908. B of Iowa, Grinnell College.
1908. Θ of Penn., Franklin and Marshall College.
1909. A of La., Tulane University.
1909. B of Va., University of Virginia.
1910. A of W.Va., University of West Virginia.
1911. B of Wis., Beloit College.
1911. Γ of Ind., University of Indiana.
1911. Γ of Va., Washington and Lee University.
1911. Θ of Ohio, Denison University.
1911. I of Ohio, Miami University.
1914. B of Minn., Carleton College.
1914. Λ of Ga., University of Georgia.
1914. Γ of Wis., Lawrence College.
1914. Λ of N. D., University of North Dakota.
1914. Γ of Cal., Pomona College.
1914. I of Mass., Radcliff College.
1914. A of Wash., University of Washington.
1914. B of Mo., Washington University.
1917. Δ of Ill., Knox College.
1917. Δ of Va., Randolph-Macon Woman's College.
1917. Γ of Maine, Bates College.

No charters are now granted, unless the students at the institution to be chartered are pursuing a course terminating in an "A. B." degree, or its equivalent. Women are admitted on an equality with men. This

was obviously not intended by the founders, but fidelity to the test of scholarship required it.

The older chapters have quite generally printed catalogues of their members. The newer chapters usually tender elections to the honor men of previous classes, and so the membership is out of proportion to the age of the society. An interesting pamphlet, describing the society, was issued by the then secretary, Rev. E. B. Parsons, of Williamstown, Mass., in 1897, and a general catalogue, compiled by the same gentleman, in 1900.

In 1911 the publication of a quarterly periodical called the *Phi Beta Kappa Key* was commenced at New York.

The badge of the society is an oblong key of gold, on one side of which are engraved the letters "Φ Β Κ," and a hand pointing to three stars; on the reverse is the owner's name and "S. P., Dec. 5, 1776."

Alpha Kappa Psi

(Schools of Commerce)

ALPHA Kappa Psi was founded Oct. 5, 1904, at the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University by Nathan Lane, Jr., Daniel V. Duff, George L. Bergen, Wm. O. Tremaine, Morris S. Rachmie, Frederick R. Leach, Irving L. Camp, Robert S. Douglas, Herbert M. Wright, and Howard M. Jefferson.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1904. A, New York University.....
- 1910. B, University of Denver
- 1911. Γ, Northwestern University
- 1912. Δ, University of Pittsburgh.
- 1913. E, University of Illinois.
- 1914. Z, University of Nebraska ...
- 1914. H, University of Cincinnati.
- 1914. Θ, Oregon Agricultural College.
- 1914. I, University of Texas.
- 1915. K, University of Oregon.
- 1915. Λ, University of Oklahoma.
- 1915. M, Ohio State University.
- 1916. N, Boston University.
- 1916. Ξ, Harvard University (1918).
- 1917. Θ, University of Montana.
- 1918. Π, Georgia School of Technology.

Active chapters 15. Inactive 1. Membership 725.

The badge is a monogram of the three letters A K Ψ.

The colors are blue and gold. The flower is the chrysanthemum.

The conventions are held annually.

A periodical is issued called the *Alpha Kappa Psi Diary*.

Alpha Omega Alpha
(Schools of Medicine)



AN HONORARY medical senior society, organized August 25, 1902, somewhat after the style of the Phi Beta Kappa. The active workings of the society are, however, in the hands of the undergraduate members, subject to the approval of the faculty members. Membership is based upon scholarship. The founder is William W. Root.

The chapters are:

- 1902. A, of *Ills.*, University of Illinois.
- 1902. B, of *Ills.*, University of Chicago.
- 1903. Γ, of *Ills.*, Northwestern University.
- 1903. A, of *Ohio*, Western Reserve University.
- 1903. A, of *Penna.*, Jefferson Medical College.
- 1903. B, of *Penna.*, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1905. A, of *Mo.*, Washington University.
- 1906. A, of *Mass.*, Harvard University.
- 1906. A, of *Cal.*, University of California.

1906. A, of *Md.*, Johns Hopkins University.
1906. A, of *Ont.*, University of Toronto.
1907. A, of *N. Y.*, Columbia University.
1907. A, of *Mich.* University of Michigan.
1908. A, of *Minn.*, University of Minnesota.
1910. B, of *N. Y.*, Cornell University.
1911. Γ, of *N. Y.*, Syracuse University.
1911. A, of *Que.*, McGill University.
1914. A, of *Neb.*, University of Nebraska.
1914. A, of *La.*, Tulane University.
1916. B, of *Ohio*, University of Cincinnati.
1916. Γ, of *Pa.*, University of Pittsburgh.
1916. A, of *Ind.*, Indiana University.

Honorary members are provided for but their election is restricted. The government of the society is vested in a board of seven directors six of whom are chosen by the chapters and one by the board. Conventions are held coincident with the meetings of the American Medical Association. The society is not social in its nature and is intended to elevate the standard of the medical profession. Women are admitted upon the same terms as men.

The badge is a golden watch key displaying the letters "A Ω A" and the date 1902.

Alpha Xi Sigma

(Forestry)

THIS fraternity was established at Syracuse University in 1916. It is a purely honorary organization.

The chapters are:

1916. A, Syracuse University.

1917. B, Pennsylvania State College.

Alpha Zeta
(Agricultural)



THIS fraternity was established October 28, 1897, at the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University by John F. Cunningham and Charles W. Burkett. It is a purely honorary organization and does not conflict with the undergraduate fraternities. The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters being usually named for persons prominent in some way with respect to agriculture or after the locality of the chapter:

- 1897. *Townshend*, Ohio State University.....
- 1898. *Morrill*, Pennsylvania State College.....
- 1900. *Morrow*, University of Illinois.....
- 1901. *Cornell*, Cornell University.....
- 1903. *Kedzie*, Michigan Agricultural College.....
- 1903. *Granite*, New Hampshire Agricultural College..
- 1904. *Nebraska*, University of Nebraska.....
- 1904. *North Carolina*, N. C. A. & M. College.....
- 1905. *La Grange*, University of Minnesota.....
- 1905. *Green Mountain*, University of Vermont.....
- 1906. *Wilson*, Iowa State College.....
- 1907. *Babcock*, University of Wisconsin.....
- 1907. *Centennial*, University of Colorado.....

1908. *Maine*, University of Maine
1908. *Missouri*, University of Missouri
1909. *Ellicott*, Washington State College
1909. *California*, University of California
1910. *Purdue*, Purdue University
1911. *Kansas*, University of Kansas
1911. *Dacotah*, N. Dakota Agricultural College
1912. *Scovell*, University of Kentucky
1912. *Morgan*, University of Tennessee
1914. *Georgia*, University of Georgia
1916. *Louisiana*, Louisiana State University
1916. *Oklahoma*, Oklahoma Agricultural College
1917. *Arkansas*, University of Arkansas

Active chapters 26.

The Cornell, Pennsylvania State and Minnesota chapters own houses. Total 3; total valuation \$65,000.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a "High Council" consisting of the five officers of the conventions. The conventions are biennial.

There are four classes of membership (1) active, (2) alumni, (3) associate, (4) honorary. Any white male student receiving instruction in Agriculture in an institution having a chapter of Alpha Zeta may be elected to membership in that chapter, *provided he has completed at least three semesters of his college work, and that the average of his grades shall place him in the upper two-fifths of his class, and that he be of good character and shall have qualities of leadership.*

The fraternity publishes a journal called the *Alpha Zeta Quarterly*.

The badge worn by undergraduate members is a monogram of the "A" over the "Z." The colors are mauve and blue.

The key is worn by alumni, associate and honorary members.

Beta Gamma Sigma

(Schools of Commerce)



BETA Gamma Sigma was founded February 23, 1913, by the Union of three local societies, viz., Beta Gamma Sigma at the University of Wisconsin; Delta Kappa Chi at the University of Illinois and the Economics Club at the University of California. The chapter roll is as follows:

1913. A of <i>Wis.</i> ,	University of Wisconsin.....	89
1913. A of <i>Ills.</i> ,	University of Illinois.....	105
1913. A of <i>Cal.</i> ,	University of California.....	89
1916. A of <i>Pa.</i> ,	University of Pennsylvania.....	62
1917. A of <i>N. Y.</i> ,	Columbia University.....	24
1918. A of <i>Ga.</i> ,	University of Georgia.....	10
1918. A of <i>Wash.</i> ,	University of Washington.....	22

The government is of usual form by a convention meeting biennially and an intermediate administration by national officers. The badge is a rectangular shield displaying the society's name on a diagonal band.

Delta Psi Kappa

(Gymnastic—Women)

THIS fraternity is an honorary professional organization of physical education for women. It was founded at the Normal College—North American Gymnastic Union at Indianapolis on October 23, 1916. There were twelve in the group of founders.

The chapter roll is as follows:—

1916. A, Normal College N. A. G. U	76
1917. B, Stetson University.	23
1917. I, University of Oklahoma	73
1918. Δ, Posse School of Gymnastics, Boston	46
1918. E, University of Southern California	17

Active chapters 5, membership 235.

The government is by a convention held every four years.

A periodical called *The Foil* is issued three times during the year.

The colors are old gold and turquoise blue. The flower is the Aaron Wood rose.

Delta Sigma Rho

(Forensic)



THIS society was organized at Chicago, April 13, 1906, by representatives from the following universities, viz.: Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. The organization grew out of the simultaneous conception of the idea by professors E. E. McDermott of Minnesota, and H. E. Gordon of Iowa. Their correspondence resulted in the organization referred to.

A simple constitution was adopted. The purpose of the society is "to encourage sincere and effective public speaking." The constitution provides that charters shall be granted only to such institutions which have for at least five consecutive years preceding its application participated in at least one intercollegiate contest in each year in which it shall have displayed a high grade of efficiency in public speaking and whose forensic contests are under faculty supervision, provided the general standard of scholarship at such institution is high enough to have its degrees fully accredited at any of the standard post graduate schools. There are no honorary members as only those persons are

eligible who have represented their college in a speaking capacity in an intercollegiate contest.

The roll of the chapters is as follows:

- 1906. University of Chicago.....
- 1906. University of Illinois.....
- 1906. University of Iowa.....
- 1906. University of Michigan.....
- 1906. University of Minnesota.....
- 1906. University of Nebraska.....
- 1906. Northwestern University.....
- 1906. University of Wisconsin.....
- 1907. Ohio Wesleyan University.....
- 1908. George Washington University.....
- 1908. University of Indiana.....
- 1908. University of Virginia.....
- 1908. University of Missouri.....
- 1909. Beloit College.....
- 1909. Brown University.....
- 1909. Harvard University.....
- 1909. Iowa State College.....
- 1909. University of Pennsylvania.....
- 1909. University of Texas.....
- 1909. Yale University.....
- 1910. University of Colorado.....
- 1910. Columbia University.....
- 1910. Dartmouth College.....
- 1910. University of Kansas.....
- 1910. Ohio State University.....
- 1910. Syracuse University.....
- 1910. Wesleyan University.....

1910.	Williams College	.....
1911.	Albion College	.....
1911.	Carleton College	.....
1911.	Cornell University	.....
1911.	Knox College	.....
1911.	University of North Dakota	.....
1911.	Princeton University	.....
1911.	Stanford University	.....
1911.	Swarthmore College	.....
1911.	Western Reserve University	.....
1913.	Allegheny College	.....
1913.	Amherst College	.....
1913.	Iowa State Teachers' College	.....
1913.	University of Oklahoma	.....
1913.	Colgate University	.....
1913.	Washington and Lee University	.....
1915.	Bates College	.....
1915.	DePauw University	.....
1915.	University of Southern California	.....
1917.	Vassar College	.....
1917.	Mount Holyoke College	.....
1917.	Pennsylvania State College	.....
1917.	Washington State College	.....
1917.	Washington and Jefferson College	.....
1917.	Wyoming State University	.....

The government of the society is vested in a General Council comprising the general officers and one representative from each chapter. The meetings of this council are biennial.

Between the sessions of the General Council the administration of the affairs of the Society is in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of the general officers and five others. For convenience the chapters are grouped into districts.

The publication of a quarterly called *The Gavel* was commenced in 1912 at St. Paul, Minn.

The badge of the society is a watch key displaying the letters "Δ Σ Ρ". The colors are maroon and black.

Eta Kappa Nu,
(Electrical Engineering)

AN honorary society among students of electrical engineering and others practicing that profession. It was organized at the University of Illinois in 1904.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1904. A, University of Illinois
- 1906. B, Purdue University
- 1907. Γ, Ohio State University
- 1909. Δ, Armour Institute of Technology
- 1909. E, Pennsylvania State College
- 1910. Z, Case School of Applied Science
- 1910. Θ, University of Wisconsin
- 1911. I, University of Missouri
- 1912. K, Cornell University
- 1913. Λ, University of Pennsylvania
- 1915. M, University of California

The government is through an annual convention of delegates from the several chapters with a recess government by a national council.

A year book called the *Bridge* is published.

The badge is a Wheatstone bridge bearing in the center an oval representation of a galvanometer displaying the letters "H K N." The colors are navy blue and scarlet.

Gamma Alpha
(Graduate-Scientific)



THIS fraternity was organized at Cornell University in March, 1899, by Judson F. Clark, Jacob H. Cowen, James C. McDonald, William A. Riley, Franklin Sherman, Jr., and Charles B. Simpson, students in the various scientific departments of the University. The object of the organization is to bring together men who are engaged in scientific work. Chapters are established only in those institutions which have successful graduate schools in science and the members are drawn from the instructing staff or students holding baccalaureate degrees who are candidates for higher degrees. The society is social rather than honorary but a high grade of scholarship and promise for the future are necessary for membership.

In 1908 this society absorbed a similar society called A Δ E which had originated at Johns Hopkins and had a second chapter at Dartmouth.

The chapter roll is now as follows:

- 1899. Cornell University
- 1904. Johns Hopkins University
- 1906. Dartmouth College
- 1908. University of Chicago
- 1908. University of Illinois

- 1910. University of Wisconsin.....
- 1914. University of Michigan
- 1914. University of Missouri
- 1915. Yale University
- 1916. University of Missouri

The government of the fraternity is vested in a National Council comprising the general officers and one representative from each chapter. Its sittings immediately precede those of the convention which are held simultaneously with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Conventions have been held yearly.

A quarterly called the *Gamma Alpha Record* was issued at Ithaca, N. Y., 1908-1912 and since then at Chicago. One of its annual issues contains the list of members.

The badge is a diamond of black enamel displaying a star and pair of white wings above the letters "Γ A."

Gamma Sigma Delta

(Agriculture)

THIS is a purely honorary society for agricultural men.

It was founded at the Ohio State University, Dec. 1, 1905, by Homer C. Price, Arthur C. McCall, Alfred Vivian and Vernon H. Davis, under the name of Delta Theta Sigma. There are three types of membership, student, faculty and alumni. Student members may be chosen from the senior class or the post graduate class of the college. Senior students to be eligible to election, must be within one semester of graduation and must have been in residence at least one year. Their scholarship record, as shown by the official records of the institution must be such as to place them among the upper one-fourth of the graduating class. Faculty members must have shown exceptional ability as teachers or investigators. Alumni members may be chosen from the alumni who have rendered signal service to agriculture.

The chapter roll is:—

- 1905. Ohio State University, Columbus, O. (1913).
- 1907. Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
- 1908. University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- 1909. Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.
- 1909. Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.
- 1915. Kansas Agricultural Collège, Manhattan, Kansas.
- 1915. Alabama Polytechnical Institute, Auburn, Ala.
- 1916. University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.
- 1918. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Because the parent chapter, Ohio, refused to maintain the high standards that the other chapters desired, and maintained a chapter house, she was expelled in 1913.

The government of the society is through an executive committee and a legislative council. The executive offices constitute the executive committee, and the legislative council consists of one delegate from each local chapter.

This fraternity was known as Delta Theta Sigma until 1913 when it was changed to Gamma Sigma Delta.

Mu Phi Epsilon

(Musical—Women)



MU PHI Epsilon was founded at the Metropolitan College of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1903, by Elizabeth Mathias, Alma Sterling, Ethel Kimball, Edith White, Jennie Bellis, Elizabeth Steward, Jessie Yuille, and Lilian Sutton, assisted by W. D. Sterling, dean of the College, and Calvin Vos and Simon Jordan, members of Φ M A (Sinfonia).

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903.	A, Metropolitan College of Music, Cincinnati . . .	110
1903.	B, New England Conservatory, Boston	116
1904.	Γ , Michigan University School of Music	184
1905.	Δ , Detroit Conservatory of Music	94
1905.	E, Toledo Conservatory of Music	83
1905.	Z, DePauw University	61
1905.	H, Syracuse University (1917)	148
1906.	Θ , Kroeger School of Music, St. Louis	92
1906.	I, Chicago Conservatory of Music (1910)	32
1906.	K, Metropolitan Conservatory, Indianapolis . . .	78
1909.	Λ , Ithaca Conservatory of Music	136
1910.	I A, Chicago Musical College	88
1911.	M, Brenau College (Gainesville, Ga.) (1913) . . .	131
1911.	N, University of Oregon	80

1911.	Ξ, University of Kansas.....	123
1912.	Ο, Combs Broad Street Conservatory, Phila. . .	80
1912.	Π, Lawrence Conservatory, Appleton, Wis. . . .	85
1914.	Ρ, Von Unschuld Univ. of Music, (1917)	14
1914.	Σ, Northwestern Univ., School of Music. . . .	102
1915.	Τ, University of Washington	44
1915.	Υ, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.	62
1915.	Φ, Mt. Union College, Alliance, O.	41
1915.	Χ, Penn. Musical College, Meadville, Pa.	70
1916.	Ψ, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.	39
1917.	Ω, Drake University, Des Moines, Ia	37
1917.	Μ Α, Simpson Conservatory, Indianola, Ia	32
1918.	Ρ Β, Wash. Coll. of Music, Washington, D. C. .	19
1919.	Μ Β, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.	18
1919.	Μ Γ, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. . . .	20
1919.	Μ Δ, Horner Inst. of Fine Arts, Kans. City, Mo.	18

Active chapters 27. Inactive 1. Membership 2,284.

The Beta was inactive from 1905 to 1909. The Zeta and Eta chapters were the two chapters of the Φ Μ Ε a society originating in 1892 and which was thus absorbed. The Iota was withdrawn and its location changed and it was renamed Iota Alpha. The Chi and Phi chapters were known as Κ Δ Ε. The Rho charter was withdrawn, transferred to another school and renamed Rho Beta. Zeta was inactive from 1909 until 1919 when it absorbed a local honorary musical sorority.

Realizing that the fraternity was not achieving the results which were desired and that the aims and objects of the fraternity to raise standards and advance the progress of the art of music were not being fulfilled, in 1915

the National policy of Mu Phi Epsilon was changed from that of a professional musical to an honorary-musical fraternity; in which membership is based upon musicianship and a definite uniform standard of musical qualifications is required of members. While the fraternity is not social in character, it seeks to form strong fraternal ties between members, and to promote a democratic spirit and loyalty to the Alma Mater. Members of the regular undergraduate fraternities are admitted to membership.

The aims and objects of the organization are: to advance the progress of the art of music in America; to raise the standards in musical schools; to raise the standards of individual members by competitive scholarships; encouragement of composition, etc.; and to stimulate musical achievement by the prize of membership. Active membership is limited to students, teachers and those actively engaged in musical pursuits. Honorary membership is conferred upon persons who have won distinction in musical art.

The government is administered by a Grand Council of the five officers of the convention who act until the next convention assembles.

The publication is known as the *Triangle* and is published in the months of November, February and May.

The badge is a triangle enclosing a lyre and displaying the letters "M Φ E," one on each side of the triangle. The colors are royal purple and white. The flower is the violet.

Om̄icron Delta Kappa

"The Circle"

EMINENCE in scholarship, athletics, campus life, literary and forensic attainments, and college publications.

Chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia.

Founded at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, in 1914, by J. Carl Fisher, W. M. Brown, R. N. Latture, C. S. Davison, and J. E. Martin, in order to bring together into one body for the general good of the Institution all leaders in the various forms of college activity.

The chapter list is as follows:

1914. A, Washington and Lee University.

1916. B, Johns Hopkins University.

1917. Γ, University of Pittsburgh.

1917. Δ, Davidson College.

Constitution and By-Laws adopted December 3, 1914.

General policy of the organization controlled by a Board of seven members.

Badge, a key, composed of the letters O Δ K between two bars enclosed in a circle, five stars on the upper bar; date (1914) on lower.

Membership confined to men.

ϖmicron ϖu

(Home Economics—Women)

THIS society was established at Michigan Agricultural College in 1912. Maude Gilchrist, then Dean of Home Economics, and Agnes Hunt-Cade, then professor of Home Economics, together with other members of the Faculty of the College were instrumental in its founding. It is an honorary organization. The chapter roll is as follows:

1912. A, Michigan Agricultural College	165
1913. B, New York State College for Teachers.	63
1913. Γ, Iowa State College	125
1913. Δ, Purdue University.	74
1914. E, University of Illinois.	122
1915. H, University of Wisconsin	131
1914. Z, University of Nebraska	110
1915. Θ, Kansas State Agricultural College	90
1915. I, University of Kansas.	48
1919. K, Washington State College	23
1919. Λ, Oregon Agricultural College.	24
1919. Μ, Cornell University	7

Order of the Coif

(Formerly called Theta Kappa Nu)

(Legal)

THIS is an honorary society formed from the amalgamation of a society called Theta Kappa Nu founded at the University of Illinois in 1902, and a society called the Order of the Coif founded at the Law School of Northwestern University in 1907.

Membership is based upon scholarship.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1902.	University of Illinois
1904.	University of Nebraska
1905.	University of Missouri
1906.	University of Michigan
1906.	University of Virginia
1907.	Northwestern University
1907.	University of Wisconsin
1908.	University of Iowa
1911.	Stanford University
1911.	University of Chicago
1913.	Western Reserve University
1914.	University of Pennsylvania
1914.	Cornell University
1914.	Ohio State University
1915.	Yale University
1915.	University of Minnesota

The government of the society is by a convention and an Executive Committee.

The badge is a Key bearing on one side the words "Order of the Coif" and in relief a representation of the bust of a Sergeant-at-Law wearing a wig and coif, and on the opposite side the owner's name, chapter, and year of his admission to the society.

Phi Delta Kappa

(Educational)

THIS society grew out of the consolidation of three prior independent organizations all organized as fraternities among those devoted to the cause of education. These were Π K M, organized at the University of Indiana in 1906 and which established chapters at Stanford and Iowa in 1909; Φ Δ K, organized at Columbia in 1908 and which established a chapter at Chicago in 1909 and N P B, organized at Missouri in 1909. Representatives of these societies met at Indianapolis in 1910 and effected a consolidation under the name of Φ Δ K.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1906.	A,	University of Indiana	.....
1908.	B,	Columbia University	.....
1909.	Γ,	University of Missouri	.....
1909.	Δ,	Stanford University	.....
1909.	E,	University of Iowa	.....
1909.	Z,	University of Chicago	.....
1910.	H,	University of Minnesota	.....
1911.	Θ,	Cornell University	.....
1911.	I,	Harvard University	.....
1912.	K,	University of Kansas	.....
1913.	A,	University of California	.....
1913.	M,	University of Texas	.....
1913.	N,	University of Washington	.....
1914.	Ξ,	University of Pittsburgh	.....
1914.	O,	University of Nebraska	.....

1914. II, University of Illinois
1915. P, New York University
1917. T, University of Pennsylvania
1917. Σ, Ohio State University
1918. Υ, Northwestern University

The government of the society is through a National Council comprised of delegates from the several chapters, plus an executive committee of five members, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and historian, which executive committee conducts affairs between council meetings. Council is to meet biennially.

A combined history and directory was issued in 1912, a directory in 1918. A magazine quarterly, called the *Phi Delta Kappan*.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "Φ Δ Κ."

Phi Eta

A FRATERNITY confined to universities having organized graduate schools and conferring membership only upon students in such graduate schools. It was established February 13th, 1904, by W. B. Selvage, E. J. Phillips, W. W. Pierson, Warren Shuman, R. O. Smith, R. H. Gault, R. D. Hall and I. F. Fox.

Chapters are as follows:

- 1904. University of Pennsylvania.
- 1909. University of Wisconsin.
- 1914. University of Illinois.
- 1915. University of Chicago.
- 1917. Columbia University.

The Chicago chapter was organized from a local called Psi Chi.

Phi Kappa Phi

PHI Kappa Phi is an honor society composed of graduate and undergraduate members of all departments of American universities and colleges. Its prime object is to emphasize scholarship in the thought of college students, to hold fast to the original purpose for which institutions of learning were founded, and to stimulate mental achievement by the prize of membership.

As a secondary object, it seeks to bind more closely the Alumni to their Alma Mater, to furnish an additional tie of college friendship, and to interest its members in the promotion of a more thorough education.

In order to gain these objects, membership is restricted to a number of students in any school or department, not exceeding one-third of the whole graduating class, who have distinguished themselves by scholarship or intellectual service to their college or university. These members are elected one year before graduation. Persons may also be elected to honorary membership who have won distinction in science, literature or education.

Other honor societies usually confine their membership to some particular kind of degree or course of study; this society by imposing no such restriction aims to stand for the unity and democracy of learning. Membership in it is open to members of other honor societies and fraternities, and to women.

It was founded at the University of Maine in 1898 principally through the efforts of Prof. A. W. Harris then president of that university.

The chapters are located as follows:

- 1898. University of Maine.
- 1899. Pennsylvania State College.
- 1900. University of Tennessee.
- 1901. Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- 1904. Delaware State College.
- 1911. Iowa State College.
- 1912. University of Florida.
- 1912. University of Nevada.
- 1913. Rhode Island State College.
- 1913. North Dakota Agricultural College.
- 1914. Nebraska Wesleyan University.
- 1914. Georgia School of Technology.
- 1914. Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
- 1915. Kansas Agricultural College
- 1916. Syracuse University.
- 1916. University of Arizona.
- 1916. University of New Mexico.

The badge is an eight-rayed representation of the sun surrounding the earth, across which there is a band displaying the letters "Φ K Φ."

Phi Lambda Upsilon

(Chemical)



THIS society was founded at the University of Illinois in 1899, by Paul F. A. Rudnick, F. C. Koch, Horace C. Porter, Harry Hasson, Arthur R. Johnston and E. Brigham Safford. It chooses its members on a basis of high scholarship in chemistry. Its members are elected from the graduate students, the seniors and the juniors in their second semester. The honor man of the sophomore class in the chemical curriculum is also elected at the end of that year. It does not conflict with the undergraduate fraternities. The organization is incorporated in Illinois as an honorary Chemical society.

The chapter roll is:

- | | |
|-------|------------------------------|
| 1899. | A, University of Illinois. |
| 1906. | B, University of Wisconsin. |
| 1909. | Γ, Columbia University. |
| 1909. | Δ, University of Michigan. |
| 1910. | E, University of Washington. |
| 1910. | Z, University of Minnesota. |
| 1911. | H, Ohio State University. |
| 1912. | Θ, Iowa State College. |
| 1912. | I, Stanford University. |

1913. K, Denver University.
1913. M K M, University of California.
1914. M, Pennsylvania State College.
1917. N, Purdue University.
1917. E. University of Pittsburgh.

There is an alumni chapter in Chicago.

There is an annual publication called the *Register*.

The badge worn as a key is a hexagon at the top of which are crossed retorts and a Liebig bulb. Across the center is a gold band displaying the letters "Φ Λ Υ." Around the edge is written the formula of an organic compound. The colors are blue and red.

Phi Sigma

(Biological)

Phi Sigma is an honorary biological society founded at the Ohio State University with twelve charter members on March 17, 1915. Students in any department of biological science are eligible if they have shown themselves proficient in scientific research. Membership is not necessarily confined to graduate students and is open to both sexes. For the present government of the national body is vested in the Grand Council, consisting of the national officers, with referendum vote by the Chapters.

The Chapters are:

- 1915. A, Ohio State University.
- 1916. B, University of Michigan.
- 1917. Δ, University of Maine.
- 1918. E, University of Denver.
- 1918. Z, University of Wisconsin.

Delta chapter has temporarily suspended activities during the war but will doubtless resume activities soon. Several other chapters are in course of organization at the present time.

A publication, *The Biologist*, was started in 1916 but only ran through five numbers and was then discontinued on account of the war. It was issued quarterly and con-

tained articles of an original nature along lines of biological research and news of the Chapters.

The badge is a gold key with the letters Phi and Sigma, the former superimposed on the latter. The colors are yellow and green and the jewel is the pearl.

Phi Sigma Chi

(Commerce—Women)

PHI Sigma Chi, the national honorary-professional commerce fraternity for women enrolled in Schools of Business administration, was founded February 17, 1919 at the University of Washington by Anna Marie Brueggerhoff, Marguerite Mann, Lettie Lee Rochester, Marguerite Brueggerhoff, Flora Rice Oswalt, Barbara Gamwell, Charlotte Winter and Helen Hanson.

Chapter roll is as follows:

1919. University of Washington	14
1919. University of Texas	10

Active chapters, 2. Membership 24.

Colors—yellow and blue. Flower—the jonquil.

Πι Delta Epsilon

(Journalistic)

THIS society was organized at Syracuse University, December 6, 1909, by Sydney H. Coleman, Neil D. Cranmer and Paul L. Benjamin. The purpose of the society is to encourage undergraduates to compete for positions on the editorial boards of college publications, to train them in writing, to conduct lectures on journalism and to give dignity and standing to journalistic work and study.

Its chapters are:

1909. A A, Syracuse University	65
1910. A B, University of Nebraska (1918)	60
1910. A Γ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	62
1911. A Δ, Ohio Wesleyan University	53
1914. A E, Columbia University	58
1916. A I, Colgate University	30
1917. A K, University of Michigan	37
1917. B A, Lawrence College	35
1917. B B, Coe College	31
1917. B Γ, University of Arkansas	20
1918. A N, Dartmouth College	20
1918. A O, University of Illinois	22
1918. A Π, University of Toronto	15
1919. Γ A, University of California	15
1919. B Δ, University of Tennessee	12

In 1917, a union was effected between Pi Delta Epsilon and Eta Theta Epsilon, a fraternity with similar ideals.

This arrangement brought to the fraternity its chapters at Lawrence College, Coe College, and the University of Arkansas. The charter of the chapter formerly at the University of Nebraska was withdrawn in 1918.

The membership is purely honorary in the sense that achievement in journalistic work is always an essential qualification, but the fraternity strives to maintain a social organization in all colleges and universities where it is established. Its official organ is the *Epsilon*, a quarterly magazine. The badge is a trapezoidal watch charm of gold, displaying on one side in black enamel the Greek letters, Π Δ Ε.

Πi Kappa Delta

(Forensic)



THIS society was developed from the plans of Professor E. R. Nichols of Ripon College, in co-operation with the following from the colleges named; viz.: E. A. Vaughan, Kansas State Agricultural College; John A. Shields, Ottawa University; J. H. Krenmyre, Iowa Wesleyan College; C. J. Boddy, Kansas Wesleyan University; P. C. Sommerville, Illinois Wesleyan University; Arthur L. Crookham, Southwestern (Kansas) College; M. M. Maynard, Monmouth College; H. O. Pritchard, Cotner College; Dan. C. Lockwood, Emporia College; and Frank P. Johnson, Morningside College.

The purpose of the organization is to stimulate progress in and to promote the interests of intercollegiate oratory, debate, and public speaking by encouraging a spirit of intercollegiate fellowship, of brotherly co-operation and interest, and by conferring upon deserving candidates a

badge of distinction, proficiency, and honor, varied and graduated according to merit and achievement.

Pi Kappa Delta recognizes as its special field those colleges and technical schools in which forensic work of a high order is maintained rather than the large universities. Its growth in the past three years has been rapid, especially in institutions of the type mentioned above.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1913. <i>Kans. A</i> , Ottawa University	46
1913. <i>Iowa A</i> , Iowa Wesleyan University	28
1913. <i>Kans. B</i> , Washburn College	51
1913. <i>Nebr. A</i> , Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (inactive)	20
1913. <i>Wis. A</i> , Ripon College	32
1914. <i>Ill. A</i> , Illinois Wesleyan University	28
1914. <i>Kans. Γ</i> , Kansas State Agricultural College	50
1914. <i>Iowa β</i> , Central College (inactive)	11
1914. <i>Cal. A</i> , University of Redlands	32
1914. <i>Cal. B</i> , Occidental College (inactive)	12
1915. <i>Colo. A</i> , Colorado Agricultural College	18
1915. <i>Kans. Δ</i> , Southwestern University	47
1915. <i>Ill. B</i> , Eureka College	18
1915. <i>S. Dak. A</i> , South Dakota Wesleyan University	43
1915. <i>Iowa Γ</i> , Highland Park College	22
1916. <i>Ala. A</i> , Alabama Polytechnic Inst. (inactive)	14
1916. <i>Kans. E</i> , Fairmount College	19
1916. <i>Okla. A</i> , Oklahoma A. & M. College	20
1917. <i>Kans. Z</i> , Kansas State Normal School	20
1917. <i>Iowa Δ</i> , Morningside College	32
1918. <i>S. Dak. B</i> , Huron College	10
1918. <i>Colo. B</i> , Colorado State Teachers' College	13

1918. <i>Mich.</i> A, Kalamazoo College	13
1918. <i>Iowa</i> E, Simpson College	18
1919. <i>S. Dak.</i> Γ, Yankton College	23
1919. <i>Mo.</i> A, Westminster College	15

The society began in 1915 the publication of a periodical called *The Forensic*. It is issued four times in the year and is printed at Manhattan, Kansas.

Conventions are held biennially. The government of the society was elaborate at first, but at the last Convention was considerably simplified. Generally speaking it consists of a National Convention and an intermediate administration by National officers, constituting the National Council. Province presidents act in an advisory relation to the National Council.

The badge is a pear shaped key displaying a trifoliate scroll, an eye, and the letters "Π Κ Δ."

Πι Tau Sigma (Mechanical Engineering)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Illinois March 16, 1915, and combined with a similar organization at the University of Wisconsin in the spring of 1916, the name of the Illinois chapter being retained.

The organization was founded to foster the high ideals of the engineering profession, to stimulate interest in co-ordinate departmental activities in the Universities, and to promote the mutual welfare of its members.

The badge has the form of a Carnot cycle. In the upper part is supported a flaming torch, and below the letters Π T E is a steel H-section. The colors are murrey and azure. The flower is the white rose.

Active members are chosen on a basis of engineering ability, scholarship, and personality, from the Senior and Junior classes. Honorary members are chosen from professors of mechanical engineering, and from technical graduates actively engaged in engineering work

Scabbard & Blade

(Military)



THE National Society of Scabbard and Blade was founded at the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1904, by Charles A. Taylor, Leo M. Cook, V. R. Griggs, Harold K. Weld and A. W. Foster, senior officers in the Cadet Corps.

The organization of the Society is modeled upon that of the United States Army. The various chapters are designated as "Companies" and are organized into a Brigade of two regiments as follows:—

First Regiment:

1904. A, University of Wisconsin	172
1905. B, University of Minnesota	194
1906. C, Cornell University ..(1916)	125
1906. D, University of Iowa	43
1908. E, Purdue University	140
1909. F, University of Illinois	181
1911. G, University of Missouri	88
1912. H, Pennsylvania State College	92
1913. I, University of Washington	52
1914. K, Michigan Agricultural College	55
1914. L, Kansas State Agricultural College	6c

1915. M, Ohio State University	48
Second Regiment:	
1915. A, Iowa State College	65
1916. B, University of Arkansas	33
1916. C, University of West Virginia	42
1916. D, University of Maine	48
1916. E, Washington State College	37

Active 16. Inactive 1. Membership 1,475.

In addition to the Companies, three Alumni Posts have been established, at Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and Minneapolis, Minn., the latter serving the Twin Cities.

Company D, 1st Regiment, University of Iowa, was deprived of its charter by the Third Annual Convention of the Society, but was reinstated in 1916.

Company C, 1st Regiment, at Cornell University, became inactive in the fall of 1916 due to local conditions at the University.

The government of the society rests in a regular or special convention, which has been convened annually up to and including the year 1916, at which time the convention was made biennial. Each company and alumni post is entitled to equal representation and the brigade officers are delegates ex-officio. In the interim between conventions, the governing power of the society is vested in the Brigade Officers, assisted by an advisory board. This board, entitled the General Staff, was created at the 1916 Convention and is composed of past Colonels of the Society, each serving for a term of six years.

The purpose of Scabbard and Blade is primarily to raise the standard of military training in American Colleges and Universities, to unite in closer relationship their military departments, to encourage and foster the essential qualities of good and efficient officers and to promote intimacy and good fellowship among the cadet officers. Further, the Society, stands for a virile, progressive Americanism and through its alumni endeavors to stimulate interest in a sane degree of military preparedness for the Country.

The qualifications for membership are not based on display of military efficiency alone, but qualities of character and manhood are given equal importance, it being considered that the man who aspires to a commission must possess, together with a knowledge of military science and tactics, all the attributes of a gentleman before he can become a successful officer.

Membership is active, alumni and honorary. Active members are chosen from the cadet commissioned officers. Honorary members are usually those who have been or still are in the military or naval service of the Country, including the National Guard, but certain exceptions are made to include those with non-military affiliations, who have had a special interest in or performed valuable work for the furtherance of military science.

Two general directories of the society have been issued, one in December, 1913, and one in March 1915, with a supplement thereto in May, 1916.

The Scabbard and Blade, the quarterly journal of the Society was first issued in October, 1913, under the direc-

tion of Van L. Bohson, as editor. Beginning with the first number of the next volume, issued in October, 1914, the work of editing and publishing the quarterly was placed in the hands of the Major and Adjutant, with assistant editors to be appointed by him, and this office has since continued the task of publication in connection with its other duties.

The conventions were annual but are now biennial.

The badge of the society is a gold representation of the American Eagle bearing certain symbolic letters upon a shield, over whose breast are crossed two sheathed sabers. Upon one of the scabbards are placed five small jewels, representing the five five-pointed stars that appear in similar position upon the Coat-of-Arms. The colors are red, white, and blue.

Recognition should be given to the first Honorary member of Scabbard and Blade, namely, Colonel Charles A. Curtis, who was Commandant at the University of Wisconsin at the time of the founding of the Society, and to whose suggestions, wisdom, counsel and support in its early days, the Society is greatly indebted.

Sigma Delta Psi

(Athletics)



THIS athletic fraternity was founded at the University of Indiana in 1912. The object of the society is the encouragement of physical development and training among college students. For admission to full membership a student must attain certain proficiency in a number of events.

The chapter roll is as follows:

Indiana University.

University of Minnesota.

Hanover College.

Wabash College.

Butler College.

University of Maine.

Whitman College.

University of Utah.

DePauw University.

Lombard College.

University of Colorado.

Colorado College.

University of Texas.

North Dakota Agricultural College.

State University of Kentucky.

Yale University.

The emblem is in the shape of a key showing the three letters $\Sigma \Delta \Psi$.

Sigma Tau

(Engineering)

AN HONORARY society founded at the University of Nebraska, February 24, 1904. It admits junior and senior students in engineering who have displayed ability in scholarship. The chapters are:

1904.	A, University of Nebraska	246
1908.	B, University of Iowa (1912)	51
1911.	Γ, University of Pennsylvania	126
1912.	Δ, University of South Dakota	44
1912.	E, Kansas State Agricultural College	117
1913.	Z, Oregon State College	65
1913.	H, Washington State College	70
1914.	Θ, University of Illinois	124
1914.	I, University of Colorado	66
1915.	K, Pennsylvania State College	74
1915.	Λ, University of Kansas	72
1916.	M, University of Oklahoma	06
1916.	N, Swarthmore College	33

The government of the fraternity is in the usual form of a biennial convention called a Grand Conclave and an intermediate administration by a Grand Council comprising three general officers and two others.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly periodical called the *Pyramid*.

The badge is a diamond with bevelled indented edges displaying the letters "Σ T" above which is a pyramid and below which is a section of a T-rail. The colors are blue and white.

Sigma Upsilon

(Literary)



SIGMA Upsilon grew out of a federation of literary societies in various colleges in the Southern States. It is due to the efforts of Paul Jones of the Sopherim Club of the University of the South and Neil Cullom of the Calumet Club of Vanderbilt University that the union was brought about.

Membership is based primarily upon literary ability and elections are usually made once a year from members of the junior class. Each chapter is allowed to choose its own name and the original federating chapters, comprising the first five on the roll, kept their original names as chapter designations.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1906. *Sopherim*, University of the South.....
- 1906. *Calumet*, Vanderbilt University.....
- 1906. *Osiris*, Randolph-Macon College.....
- 1906. *Senior Round Table*, University of Georgia.....
- 1906. *Odd Number*, University of North Carolina.....
- 1909. *Boar's Head*, Transylvania University.....
- 1909. *Scribblers*, University of Mississippi.....
- 1910. *Kit Kat*, Millsaps College.....
- 1913. *Fortnightly*, Trinity College (N. C.).....

1913. *Coffee House*, Emory College.....
1914. *Scarabs*, University of Texas.....
1914. *Attic*, University of Alabama.....
1914. *Grub Street*, University of Washington.....
1914. *Gordon Hope*, College of William & Mary.....
1915. *Blue Pencil*, Davidson College.....
1915. *Sphinx*, Hampden-Sidney College.....
1915. *Ye Tabard Inn*, University of Oregon.....
1916. *Ye Mermaid Inn*, University of Montana.....
1916. *Utah Scribblers*, University of Utah.....
1918. *Sesame*, Washington and Lee University.....

The conventions have been held yearly.

The fraternity publishes the *Journal of Sigma Upsilon*.

The badge is a triangular shield surmounted by a dark green scarab displaying the letters "Σ Υ." The colors are dark green and old gold. The flower is the jonquil.

Sigma Xi (Scientific)



SIGMA Xi was founded at Cornell University in November, 1886, by Prof. Henry S. Williams, assisted by William A. Day, William H. Riley, Frank Van Vleck, Henry E. Smith, William A. Mosscrop, Charles B. Wing, John Knickerbacker, John J. Berger and Edwin N. Sanderson, with the intention of establishing in scientific and technical institutions a society, the badge of which should have the same significance of scholarly merit as that of Φ B K among the classical students. It is not secret. Its aims, as expressed in its constitution are as follows: "The object of this Society shall be to encourage original investigation in science, pure and applied, by meeting for the discussion of scientific subjects; by the publication of such scientific matter as may be deemed desirable; by establishing fraternal relations among investigators in the scientific centers; and by granting the privilege of mem-

bership to such students as have, during their college course, given special promise of future achievement.

The active membership of the chapter is chosen from the faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates in the fourth year class. The number of undergraduates elected during any one year by any chapter shall not exceed one-fifth of the senior class in scientific and technical courses. Each chapter holds four or more meetings yearly.

Chapters may be established at any educational institution in which scientific research work is cultivated and promoted. An alumni chapter may be established at any other place where the objects of the society would be furthered. Petitions for new chapters are communicated to the president, by him to the executive committee and if favorably received are recommended to the convention in which a three-fourths vote is essential for the granting of the charter.

The roll of chapters is as follows:*

1886. Cornell University	1371
1887. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	354
1887. Union College	272
1890. University of Kansas	405
1895. Yale University	828
1896. University of Minnesota	536
1897. University of Nebraska	398
1898. Ohio State University	529
1899. University of Pennsylvania	780
1900. Brown University	243

*The roll of chapters is according to the Statistical Report for 1916-17.

1900. University of Iowa	326
1901. Stanford University	367
1902. University of California	605
1903. Columbia University	548
1903. University of Chicago	540
1903. University of Michigan	606
1904. University of Illinois	753
1904. Case School of Applied Science	259
1904. University of Indiana	160
1905. University of Missouri	289
1905. University of Colorado	186
1906. Northwestern University	198
1906. Syracuse University	162
1907. University of Wisconsin	338
1907. University of Washington	158
1908. Worcester Polytechnic Institute	160
1909. Purdue University	158
1910. Washington University (Mo.)	170
1914. District of Columbia (alumni)	160
1914. University of Texas	40

The catalogue of 1888 contained rolls of members at the Stevens Institute and Rutgers College, but these chapters died soon after their establishment.

The government of the society is by the usual convention. The affairs of the society are, between its sessions, administered by the officers with the co-operation and approval of an Executive Committee of five.

The Constitution has been published in 1887, 1893, 1897, 1904, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1915. A general catalogue of the Society was published in 1888 and a Quarter Cen-

ennial History and Record in 1912. A number of addresses and other pamphlets have also been published.

A quarterly journal was first issued in March, 1913.

The badge is a watch chain pendant, formed of a monogram of the letters "Σ" and "Ξ." The colors are electric blue and white.

Tau Beta Pi
(Colleges of Engineering)



AN honorary society founded at Lehigh University in June, 1885, under the auspices of Prof. E. H. Williams, Jr. Its purpose is to confer distinction upon those students who have maintained a high grade of scholarship and to foster a spirit of liberal culture in the engineering students of the institutions in which its chapters are located. When a chapter is established it may confer its Key upon its alumni and students of earlier years in analogy to a similar custom in Φ B K. Associate membership may be offered to graduates of engineering colleges where there is no chapter, provided the recipient fulfilled the regular eligibility requirements as a student. Honorary membership may be conferred upon prominent engineers, who are especially interested in engineering education.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1885. <i>Pa. A.</i> , Lehigh University	678
1892. <i>Mich. A.</i> , Michigan Agricultural College.....	262

1893. <i>Ind.</i> A, Purdue University	671
1896. <i>N. J.</i> A, Stevens Institute	359
1897. <i>Ills.</i> A, University of Illinois	562
1898. <i>Wis.</i> A, University of Wisconsin	403
1900. <i>Ohio</i> A, Case School of Applied Science	342
1901. <i>Ky.</i> A, University of Kentucky	221
1902. <i>N. Y.</i> A, Columbia University	415
1904. <i>Mo.</i> A, University of Missouri	281
1904. <i>Mich.</i> B, Michigan College of Mines	193
1905. <i>Colo.</i> A, Colorado School of Mines	147
1905. <i>Colo.</i> B, University of Colorado	214
1906. <i>Ills.</i> B, Armour Institute of Technology	282
1906. <i>N. Y.</i> B, Syracuse University	212
1906. <i>Mich.</i> Γ, University of Michigan	404
1906. <i>Mo.</i> B, Missouri School of Mines	144
1906. <i>Cal.</i> A, University of California	257
1907. <i>Iowa</i> A, Iowa State College	251
1908. <i>N. Y.</i> Γ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1915)	209
1909. <i>Iowa</i> B, University of Iowa	95
1909. <i>Minn.</i> A, University of Minnesota	241
1910. <i>N. Y.</i> Δ, Cornell University	374
1910. <i>Mass.</i> A, Worcester Polytechnic Institute	211
1910. <i>Me.</i> A, University of Maine	138
1912. <i>Pa.</i> B, Pennsylvania State College	154
1912. <i>Wash.</i> A, University of Washington	114
1914. <i>Ark.</i> A, University of Arkansas	43
1914. <i>Kans.</i> A, University of Kansas	93
1915. <i>Ohio</i> B, University of Cincinnati	99
1916. <i>Pa.</i> Γ, Carnegie Institute of Technology	85
1916. <i>Texas</i> A, University of Texas	61

The chapter at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was withdrawn because access to the college records to determine the comparative standing of the students in scholarship was refused by the college authorities.

There are alumni chapters in Chicago, Pittsburg, Schenectady, Boston, Washington, San Francisco, Seattle, and New York.

There is an annual convention. During the recess between its sessions an executive council of three alumni from different chapters administers the affairs of the society. Conventions have been held yearly.

A catalogue was published by the executive council in 1898, from South Bethlehem, Pa., and a new edition was issued in 1911 in loose-leaf form, followed by a similar edition in 1916.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called the *Bent* which was first issued from South Bethlehem, Pa., in 1905. It is now published at Menasha, Wis.

The badge is a watch key in the form of the bent of a trestle. It displays certain secret characters, and the name and chapter of the owner.

The colors are seal brown and white.

The official banner is a flag two units high by three units wide, with three vertical stripes one unit wide, the two end ones of seal brown, the middle one white bearing an official badge in brown one and one-fourth units high.

Tau Kappa Alpha (Orators and Debators)

TAU Kappa Alpha was organized May 13, 1908, at Indianapolis, Ind., primarily through the efforts of Hugh Th. Miller and Oswald Ryan, assisted by James J. Boyle, G. Claris Adams, Herbert R. Hyman, William Heilman and Roger W. Wallace.

The principal qualification for membership is participation in an Intercollegiate oratorical or debating contest. Members are elected by the several State Councils in their respective States, and Alumni of accredited institutions may also be elected.

The scheme of organization was a peculiar one. Charters were not granted to institutions of learning as such, but to eligible persons in each State upon the petition of students from a representative institution or institutions in such State and expansion within that State was entrusted to the charter members of the State Chapter. The purpose of this plan was to enable the election of desirable men from colleges not large enough or perhaps not strong enough to warrant the installation of or to maintain a separate chapter. It was found to be impracticable and at a convention held in 1914 the society was reorganized and chapters given an independent existence in the usual way.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1908.	Butler College
1908.	University of Cincinnati
1908.	DePauw University (1917)

1908.	Harvard University	.....
1908.	Miami University	.....
1909.	Vanderbilt University	.....
1909.	University of North Carolina	.....
1909.	Columbia University	.....
1909.	University of Denver	.....
1910.	University of Montana	.....
1910.	University of Utah	.....
1912.	Muskingum College	.....
1912.	New York University	.....
1912.	Richmond College	.....
1912.	Louisiana State University	.....
1912.	Lawrence College	.....
1912.	University of Vermont	.....
1913.	University of Kentucky	.....
1913.	Randolph-Macon College	.....
1913.	Wabash College	.....
1913.	Trinity College	.....
1914.	University of Washington	.....
1914.	University of Southern California	.....
1914.	University of Oregon	.....
1915.	Indiana University	.....
1914.	University of Arkansas	.....
1915.	University of Alabama	.....
1915.	Dickinson College	.....
1916.	Clark College	.....
1916.	Colorado College	.....
1916.	Ohio University	.....
1916.	Purdue University	.....
1916.	St. Lawrence University	.....

- 1916. University of South Dakota.....
- 1916. University of Tennessee.....
- 1916. Westminster College.....
- 1917. Bethany College.....
- 1917. Emory and Henry College.....
- 1917. University of Mississippi.....
- 1917. Monmouth College.....
- 1917. Occidental College.....
- 1917. Pennsylvania College.....
- 1917. Richmond College.....
- 1917. Southern Methodist University.....
- 1918. Lafayette College.....

The Government is of usual form.

In 1914 the publication of a periodical called *The Speaker* was commenced. It is intended to be a quarterly.

The badge of the society is a gold watch key. It is in the form of a scroll and displays the letters of the society's name within a wreath with groups of stars above and below the wreath and the date of the society's founding in Greek. The colors are light and dark purple.

Tau Sigma Delta

(Architecture and Allied Arts)

TAU Sigma Delta was organized at the University of Michigan as an honorary fraternity in architecture and landscape design in May 1913, at the proposal and under the direction of the faculty members of the Departments of Architecture and Landscape Design at the University of Michigan. It was first known as Tau Delta Sigma and continued under that name until the fall of 1914 when it was decided to change the name to the present one there being Greek letter societies already bearing the first name. It was the intention of the founders that the organization should be a national society as opportunity for its extension to other schools and universities could be had.

As quoted from the Constitution of Tau Sigma Delta, the purpose of the society is stated as follows: "It shall be the purpose of Tau Sigma Delta fraternity to unite in a firm bond of friendship, such students of architecture and the allied arts, whose marked scholastic ability, moral character and pleasing personality has shown them worthy of distinction, and to foster and promote high standards of study in the schools and colleges of architecture and the allied arts." The society is a purely honorary organization, and only a very limited number of new members are elected each year.

Each chapter has a definite plan of government and elects its members who are chosen only upon the approval of the faculty of the school at which the chapter is located.

The chapters are:

- 1913. A, University of Michigan.....
- 1917. B, University of Minnesota.....
- 1918. Δ, University of Syracuse.....
- 1918. X, University of Illinois.....
- 1918. E, University of Pennsylvania.....
- 1919. Z, Carnegie Institute of Technology.....

The total membership of the society is 88.

The motto of the fraternity is "*Technitai, Sophoi kai Dexioi.*" The system of colors is gold and white. The flower of the society is the red rose.

The pledge button consists of an outer scalloped band of gold within which is one concentric ring of gold and two concentric rings of white.

The badge of the fraternity is a gold key consisting of the crossed letters, Tau Sigma Delta, a suspension ring at the top and a pendant at the bottom. The crossed letters of the same arrangement as on the key is the crest of the fraternity.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly bulletin.

Theta Sigma Phi

(Women—Journalistic)

THIS is an honorary society founded at the University of Washington, April 8, 1909, by Helen Ross, Helen Graves, Irene Somerville, Blanche Brace, Georgia Mc Dougall, Olive Mauerman and Rachael Marshall to recognize ability among women students specializing in journalism. Honorary members are elected.

The chapters are:

1909.	A, University of Washington.....
1910.	B, University of Wisconsin.....
1911.	Γ, University of Missouri.....
1913.	Δ, Indiana University.....
1913.	E, University of Kansas.....
1913.	H, Ohio State University.....
1915.	Z, University of Oklahoma.....
1915.	Θ, University of Oregon.....
1916.	I, Stanford University.....
1916.	K, University of Montana.....
1916.	Λ, University of Nebraska.....
1916.	M, Kansas State Agricultural College.....
1917.	N, University of Minnesota.....
1917.	O, Iowa State College.....
1918.	Π, University of Illinois.....
1918.	P, University of Iowa.....
1919.	X, University of Texas.....

The official publication is *The Matrix*, which is a quarterly.

The badge is a gold linotype matrix, displaying a torch and the letters $\Theta \Sigma \Phi$. The colors are violet and green.

The conventions are held every two years.

Xi Sigma Pi

(Forestry)

XI SIGMA Pi was founded at the College of Forestry at the University of Washington, Seattle, as an honorary fraternity in 1908 and was reorganized as a national fraternity in 1915.

It has the following chapters:

- 1908. A, University of Washington.....
- 1916. B, Michigan Agricultural College.....
- 1917. I, University of Maine.....

The membership is confined to men possessing "not only a high standard of scholarship but an ability and personality suited to active forestry practice."

MISCELLANEOUS FRATERNITIES

UNDER this heading there are included a number of organizations, the existence of which has been reported but which we are unable properly to classify.

ALPHA KAPPA PSI—This woman's fraternity was founded in 1904 at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C. Its active chapters are: Fairmont Seminary (Monteagle, Tenn.); Carnegie Institute of Technology; Gunston Hall, (Washington, D. C.); Synodical College (Fulton, Mo.) The inactive chapters are: St. Mary's School; Stuart Hall; Wesleyan Female College; Florida State College for Women; Stetson University; Shorter College. Membership about 487.

ALPHA OMEGA—This men's fraternity was founded at Durham, N. C. in 1900 by W. Braxton Wall. It has four active chapters. Alpha at Whitted School, Durham, N. C.; Beta at Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.; Delta at A. & J. College, Greensboro, N. C. and Sigma at National Training School, Durham, N. C. It also has three chapters that are *Sub-Rosa*. The total membership is 793.

BETA SAMACH A fraternity of Jewish students organized at Cornell University in 1910. It has a second chapter established at Pennsylvania State College in 1914.

BETA SIGMA OMICRON—This woman's fraternity was founded at Columbia, Mo. in 1888. It is of the Junior class fraternities. The active chapters are:—Synodical Female College; Hardin College; Stephens College; Transylvania University; Central College (Liberty, Mo.);

Centenary College (Cleveland, Tenn.); Colorado Women's College; Greenville Woman's College (Greenville, S. C.); Lindenwood College (St. Charles, Mo.); Belhaven College (Jackson, Miss.); Grenada College (Grenada, Miss.). The inactive chapters are: University of Missouri; Missouri Valley College; Sedalia (Mo.) High School; Pueblo (Colo.) High School; Ward-Belmont College; Mary Baldwin Seminary (Staunton, Va.); Fairmont Seminary (Washington, D. C.); Brenau College; Potter College (Bowling Green, Ky.); Liberty Ladies College (Liberty, Mo.); Crescent College (Eureka Springs, Ark.); Christian College (Columbia, Mo.); Women's College of Alabama; Hollins College (Va.). There are eleven active chapters and the membership is 1,134.

COMMONS CLUB, THE—This is an association the first member of which was organized at Wesleyan University in 1899. Originally it was an eating club and included all of the students who were not members of the various fraternities and who did not board at the fraternity tables. Since its organization it has assumed something of the character of a fraternity and similar organizations at other colleges have affiliated with it. The roll of members or chapters reported is as follows: 1899, Wesleyan University; 1909, Tufts College; 1913, Hobart College. It does not admit members of the general fraternities, but its members individually or in groups join such fraternities, naturally thus terminating their membership in this organization.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—Was organized at Syracuse University in 1907. The purposes were the bringing

together in an organization foreign students which would give them an active part and interest in university life and break down race barriers by actual daily intercourse. The movement proved such a success that there are at present 29 of these clubs in the following institutions: California University, Chicago University, Coe College, Columbia University, Cornell University, Drake College, Harvard University, Iowa State College, Illinois University, Kansas University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan University, Missouri University, Nebraska University, Oberlin College, Ohio State University, Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Oregon, University of Pennsylvania, Purdue University, Radcliffe College, Syracuse University, Union College, Vanderbilt University, William-Jewell College, University of Wisconsin, Wooster University and Yale University.

ETA UPSILON GAMMA—This woman's fraternity was founded at Christian College, Columbia, Mo., in 1901. It is a fraternity of the Junior grade. The active chapters are: Hardin College, Central College (Mo.), Lindenwood College, Colorado Woman's College; Greenville College (S. C.), Centenary College (Tenn.), Belhaven College (Jackson, Miss.), Stephen's College (Columbia, Mo.), Synodical College (Fulton, Mo.). The inactive chapters are: Christian College, Liberty Ladies College, Forest Park University, Potter College, Boscobel College, Judson College, Brenau College, Ward-Belmont College. There are nine active chapters and the membership is 1,046.

KAPPA PHI—A medical-Pharmaceutical fraternity organized at the University of the South in 1909. It has

the following chapters: University of the South; Lincoln Memorial University; University College of Medicine and University of Alabama. Letters regarding this fraternity have been returned to us and it may have ceased to exist.

KAPPA PI—An honorary art students society with the following chapters: 1911, A, University of Kentucky; 1914, B, Centre College; 1914, F, Columbia University (1914); 1914, Δ, Vanderbilt University (1914); 1914, E, Purdue University. The colors are purple and gold. Seniors and juniors are eligible to membership.

OMICRON DELTA GAMMA (ARTUS)—This is a men's honorary fraternity founded at the University of Wisconsin in 1913. It admits junior and senior and graduate students in Economics and Political Economy. There are chapters at Wisconsin, Harvard, Washington University (St. Louis) and Denver University. The badge of the fraternity is a key on the face of which appears an arm extending from a body of water, brandishing a sword above which is the word "Artus" and on the reverse side are the letters O Δ Γ.

PHI ALPHA—A men's fraternity composed of Hebrew men which has three chapters: Alpha at George Washington University, Beta at the University of Maryland; Gamma at Georgetown University. Established on October 3, 1914.

PHI MU GAMMA—This woman's fraternity was founded at Hollin's College, Va. in 1898. The chapter roll is Hollins College, Misses Ely School (New York City), Brenau College, Misses Graham's School (New York

City), Potter College (Ky.), The Veltin School (New York City), New England Conservatory of Music, Judson College, Emerson School of Oratory (Boston), Centenary College (Cleveland, Tenn.); Shorter College (Rome, Ga.), Newcomb College (Tulane), Women's College of Alabama, Christian College, Ward-Belmont College; Richmond Woman's College. All or nearly all of these chapters are now inactive.

SIGMA IOTA CHI—This sorority was organized in 1903 at Alexandria, Louisiana. It is one of the Junior grade. The active chapters are: Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Lindenwood College, Stephens College (Columbia, Mo.), Hardin College, Belhaven College (Jackson, Miss.), St. Katharines (Bolivar, Tenn.), Grenada College (Grenada, Miss.), Central College (Lexington, Mo.); Colorado Woman's College, Greenville Woman's College (Greenville, N. C.). The inactive chapters are: Winchester College (Tenn.), Ward's Seminary, Hannah Moore Academy, Belmont College (Nashville), National Cathedral Academy, Potter College, Virginia College (Roanoke, Va.), Campbell-Hageman College (Ky.), Gunston Hall, Crescent College (Ark.), Brenau College, Shorter College, Ward-Belmont College. There are ten active chapters and the membership is 856.

THETA NU EPSILON—This was founded at Wesleyan University in 1870. The aim of the society was social enjoyment and the promotion of class allegiance. It was the intention to unite a small number of the sophomores, who were members of the leading fraternities. Chapters have been established at many colleges, and

there is good reason to believe that many of them have been established without the consent of the organization as such.

The badge is a skull with two keys crossed behind the jaw-bone. The eyes are jeweled. Upon the forehead are the letters "Θ N E". The colors are green and black. The society for many years took a very active part in college politics in some of the colleges where it is established, and was severely commented upon in consequence. The fraternities quite generally forbade their members to join this organization.



In 1909 an effort was made to reorganize this society and it is believed that many engaged in this effort were sincere. It had a new administration and began the publication of a journal but it seems to have been discontinued. It admits to membership members of other fraternities. It is not seen that the society accomplishes any useful purpose. The parent chapter was abolished in 1909. Chapters have recently been granted to professional schools.

THETA PI ALPHA—A sorority composed of women of the catholic faith. It was founded at the University of Michigan in 1912 and a second chapter at Ohio State University established in 1919. It is said to have a third chapter.

MEN'S LOCAL FRATERNITIES

ACOMOS—At University of Kansas, established in 1917.

ALPHA BETA GAMMA—Established at the College of the City of New York in 1911.

ALPHA CHI—Established in 1909 at Marquette University.

ALPHA CHI BETA—At Iowa State College.

ALPHA DELTA—Established at the University of New Mexico in 1915.

ALPHA DELTA—At Washburn College.

ALPHA DELTA ALPHA—Established at the University of Montana in 1913.

ALPHA DELTA EPSILON—Established at Utah State College in 1916.

ALPHA DELTA PHI—A society of Spanish speaking students at Louisiana State University. Organized in 1913.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA—At Pennsylvania State College. Organized in 1911.

ALPHA DIGAMMA—A society founded at Marietta College, Ohio, in February, 1859. It arose from an organization formed to take part in literary society politics. A "Beta" chapter was established in 1864 at Ohio Wesleyan University, which afterwards resigned its charter. A catalogue of the fraternity was issued in 1880. A semi-annual pamphlet called the *Digamma Record* is issued. The total membership of the Marietta chapter is 341. The badge of the fraternity is a crescent-shaped disc.

in the broadest part of which is a shield bearing a lighted lamp. To the left and right are the letters "A" and "F." Beneath the "A" are clasped hands, while beneath the "F" are a key and dagger crossed. The colors are black and gold.

ALPHA EPSILON DELTA—At the University of Pennsylvania.

ALPHA GAMMA MU—Organized at the University of Illinois in 1918.

ALPHA GAMMA PHI—At Marquette University, established in 1908.

- ALPHA KAPPA EPSILON—At the University of Idaho.

ALPHA KAPPA LAMBDA.—Organized at the University of California on the basis of a previous literary organization with the purpose of becoming a chaptered fraternity.

ALPHA KAPPA PHI—Established at North Dakota Agricultural College in 1916.

ALPHA KAPPA PSI—At Boston University.

ALPHA KAPPA ZETA—Organized at the University of North Dakota in 1908. The badge is a triangle bearing a shield displaying the letters "A K Z." The colors are maroon and green.

ALPHA LAMBDA RHO—At the University of North Dakota, founded in 1912.

ALPHA MU SIGMA—Established at the College of the City of New York in 1917.

ALPHA NU SIGMA—At the University of Cincinnati. Established in 1910.

ALPHA PHI DELTA—Organized at Columbia University in 1915.

ALPHA PHI DELTA—At the University of Pennsylvania.

ALPHA PHI OMEGA—Established at North Georgia Agricultural College in 1916.

ALPHA PHI SIGMA—A society founded at Harvard in 1904.

ALPHA PI DELTA—Established at the University of Cincinnati in 1916.

ALPHA PI LAMBDA—Organized at Colorado State Agricultural College in 1908.

ALPHA PI NU—At the University of Denver, organized in 1913.

ALPHA SIGMA—At Boston University.

ALPHA SIGMA PHI—Organized at Middlebury College in 1911 on the basis of a Commons Club which had been established in 1906. The badge is an eight sided shield displaying the letters "A Σ Φ" in vertical sequence. The colors are black and scarlet. The membership is 106.

ALPHA SIGMA PI—A fraternity founded at Norwich University, Vermont, in 1857, by H. Kilborn, J. A. Richardson, Edgar Parker, Robert C. Hitchcock, Charles Morton, George W. Field and W. J. Clark. It owns its own house. Owing to the military character of the college, military features were incorporated in its ritual making its extension or its absorption by another fraternity impracticable. There are three degrees in its secret work.

The badge is a shield of gold with an embossed border enclosing a field of blue enamel, upon which are displayed a crossed flag and musket over a drum; to the left is the letter "A," above the letter "Σ." and to the right the letter "Π." The colors are blue and white.

A catalogue was published in 1888. The total membership is 441. Among them are: Admiral George Dewey, Col. Charles A. Curtis, Gen. Grenville, M. Dodge, formerly Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad; Gen. George W. Balloch, of Washington, D. C.; Gen. Newell Gleason, Henry O. Kent, late Naval Officer at Boston; Gen. Levi G. Kingsley, Capt. Dwight H. Kelton, of the Regular Army, and Malvard A. Howe, of Dartmouth College.



ALPHA TAU ALPHA—A society organized at New Hampshire State College, March 2, 1906, and confined to students pursuing the two-year course in Agriculture at that Institution. It admits honorary members and is semi-professional in its character. The badge is a monogram of the letters A T A so arranged as to be formed into a circular outline. The colors are black and green. The membership is 131.



ALPHA THETA CHI—A fraternity founded at the University of Nebraska, May 9, 1895. It confines itself to the College of Literature, Science and Arts. The badge is a crescent and scimeter, the former displaying the letters "A Θ X." The colors are moss green and gold. A quarterly called the *Crescent and Scimeter* is published. It owns a house (\$8,000). Over 45 per cent. of its members have been elected to Φ B K or Σ Ξ.

ALPHA THETA CHI—Established at Kansas State College in 1917.

ALPHA THETA PI—At Temple University.

ALPHA ZETA PHI—Established at Trinity College, N. C. in 1915.

AZTEC—At Oregon Agricultural College.

BERZELIUS—A society established at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1848. It has been and is prosperous, and numbers among its alumni many of the prominent graduates of the school. Its badge is a combination of potash bulbs surmounted by the letter "B." It owns a handsome chapter house. The membership to date is 472. Among the prominent alumni are: Prof. W. H. Brewer, Henry D. Manning, Prof. George J. Brush.

BETA ALPHA CHI—Established at Ohio State University in 1914, composed of Baptists.

BETA KAPPA—Established at Hamilton College in 1918. It was formerly the Emerson Literary Society.

BETA KAPPA—Organized at Hamline University in 1898.

BETA PHI—Organized at Rhode Island State College in 1911.

BETA PHI OMEGA—A society organized at Coe College in 1909.

BETA PI EPSILON—Organized in 1906 at Carroll College. Its membership to date is 96.

BETA SIGMA PHI—Organized at Lawrence College, June 12, 1902, by J. H. Farley, N. E. Richardson, A. S.

Bennett, H. M. Peck, R. N. Ketchum, S. D. Switzer, C. O. Meller, M. McNeill, A. D. Andrus and W. H. Spaulding. It has published a song book and issues a semi-annual periodical. The badge is a crescent displaying two stars and a scroll bearing the letters "Β Σ Φ." The colors are crimson and black. The membership is 159. It owns a house (\$8,000).

BETA UPSILON—At University of Illinois.

CHI ALPHA EPSILON—Organized at Cole College in 1917.

CHI ALPHA PI—Organized at Pennsylvania State College in 1917.

CHI ALPHA PI—Established at Washington University in 1917.

CHI BETA—Organized at the University of Illinois, November 12, 1906, by Cecil E. Williams, '09. The badge is a five pointed shield displaying the letters "Χ Β" in gold on a field of blue enamel. The colors are blue and white. It publishes semi-annually the *Log of Chi Beta*. The membership is 150.

CHI DELTA—Organized at Drake University in 1907. Membership 129.

CHI DELTA—Founded at Harvard in 1913.

CHI DELTA PSI—Organized at the University of Toronto in 1901. Its membership is 156.

COMMONER'S CLUB—Established at Whitman College in 1916.

CUHECO—Organized at Pennsylvania State College in 1915. Called the Cuheco Club.

DELTA ALPHA—Established at the College of the City of New York in 1913. They own a house valued at \$20,000.

DELTA ALPHA PSI—Organized at Rhode Island State College in 1911.

DELTA BETA TAU—At the University of Southern California. Established 1915.

DELTA EPSILON OMEGA—Established at Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1916.

DELTA GAMMA RHO—Organized at Coe College in 1917.

DELTA IOTA—A society organized at Lawrence College Appleton, Wis., in 1903. To date, it has a membership of 220. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Δ" and "I". The colors are purple and gold. The society publishes a bulletin three times a year, called the "Delta". The active chapter also publishes a bi-weekly letter, which is sent out to each alumnus. Alumni and active members formed a Delta Iota Association in 1910 (incorporated). It owns a house valued \$10,000.

DELTA NU—Established at Utah State College in 1914.

DELTA PHI BETA—Organized at North Dakota Agricultural College in 1908.

DELTA PHI EPSILON—Organized at Coe College in 1901.

DELTA PHI EPSILON—Established at University of Wisconsin in 1916.

DELTA PI—Established at North Dakota Agricultural College in 1913.

DELTA PSI—At the Colorado State Teachers College.

DELTA PSI—The fraternity of this name was founded at the University of Vermont in 1850, by L. E. Barnard, O. D. Barrett, H. B. Buckham, G. I. Gilbert, J. E. Goodrich, J. B. Hall, A. E. Leavenworth, O. D. Smith and H. M. Wallace. The original society was anti-secret, and during 1852-'53 it was a member of the Anti-Secret Confederation, a league embracing societies at Williams, Amherst, Union and other colleges. The connection with this confederation, however, was a very loose one, and was entirely dissolved in 1854, when the constitution was changed and the word "anti-secret" rejected. The first catalogue was a triennial, issued in 1854, and again in 1856. The first quadrennial catalogue was published in 1879, and the latest in 1915. The total number of members is 524. Among those who are eminent may be mentioned the following: H. H. Powers, Congressman from Vermont; Isaac N. Camp, late of Chicago; R. N. Hall, Judge of the King's Bench, P. Q.; Professor C. A. Kent, of Michigan; Frank Gilbert, late editor of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*; Dr. Edward S. Peck, of New York; Professor Charles H. Tuttle, late of Cornell; Seneca Haselton, and George M. Powers, Judges of the Vermont Supreme Court; William N. Ferrin, President of Pacific University; Oscar Atwood, President of Straight University; Henry W. Hill, New York State Senator; Professor D. R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor John Dewey of Columbia; Darwin P. Kingsley,

President of the New York Life Insurance Company. The fraternity owns a chapter house (\$15,000). The badge is a monogram, made by placing the "Δ" over the "Ψ". The colors are old gold and dregs of wine.

DELTA RHO—At the University of Montana.

DELTA SIGMA—Organized at Bucknell University, Jan. 27, 1899. The badge is a lyre supporting a wreath and trumpet and displaying the letters "Δ Σ." The colors are black and red. A publication called the *Trumpet* is issued three times a year. A history and directory was published in 1909. The membership is 146.

DELTA SIGMA—Organized at the University of North Dakota in 1911.

DELTA SIGMA—Established at Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1908.

DELTA SIGMA—At Washington State College.

DELTA SIGMA ALPHA—Established at North Georgia Agricultural College in 1899.

DELTA TAU—Organized February, 1906, at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, by Wallace T. Roberts and ten others. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters Δ T and two stars. The colors are purple and gold. It issues a monthly called the *Deltaurian*. The membership is 133.

DELTA TAU PHI—At Ohio Northern University.

DELTA THETA—At Muhlenberg College. Organized in 1898.

DIGAMMA ALPHA UPSILON—At Lake Forest College since 1906.

DRUIDS—At Pennsylvania College.

EPSILON PHI—Organized at McGill University, Nov. 14, 1904. The badge is a golden key bearing a shield displaying the letters "E Φ" in black. The colors are crimson and gold. There is a biennial publication. The membership is 77. It rents a house.

EPSILON PSI EPSILON—Organized at Columbia University in 1910.

FELLOWS—Organized at Hamline University in 1908.

FLIP FLAP—A non-secret fraternity composed of Chinese students organized at Columbia University in 1908. Among the founders was Dr. Wellington V. Koo.

FORUM—A local fraternity at Bucknell University, organized in 1910.

FRIAR'S CLUB—Established at Louisiana State University in 1901. Owns its house.

GAMMA EPSILON—At the University of Southern California. Established 1918.

GAMMA PHI DELTA—Established at Carroll College in 1912.

GAMMA SIGMA ALPHA—Founded in 1919 at Iowa State College, its members are veterans of the Worlds War and its aim is to become a national organization.

GAMMA SIGMA KAPPA—A local society at Drake University. Organized in 1906.

GAMMA TAU BETA—At Oregon Agricultural College.

GAMMA THETA CHI—Established at the University of Wyoming in 1916.

GAMMA ZETA—Established at Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1916.

IOTA CHI DELTA—At Pennsylvania State College.

IOTA DELTA—Organized at Denver University in 1917.

IOTA NU—Organized October 15, 1908, at the University of Montana. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The colors are maroon and green. The membership is 112.

IVY CLUB—Established at Rutgers College in 1913.

KANZA—Established at the University of Kansas in 1912.

KAPPA BETA PHI—Established at the College of the City of New York in 1914.

KAPPA BETA PSI—At the University of Michigan. Organized in 1912.

KAPPA DELTA CHI—A society at Millikin University. Organized in 1913. Owns a house valued at \$15,000.

KAPPA DELTA PSI—Established at Iowa Wesleyan College in 1917.

KAPPA DELTA SIGMA—At Oregon Agricultural College.

KAPPA GAMMA CHI—This is a fraternity at St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., organized in 1868. It grew out of an older open organization of a literary nature. Its membership to date is about 275. Its color is corn-yellow, and its flower is the lily-of-the-valley.

KAPPA GAMMA PHI—Organized at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1909. It owns a house (\$6,000.)

KAPPA KAPPA CHI—A society at Washburn College.

K. K. K. (TRI-KAP)—This fraternity was founded at Dartmouth in 1842. The founders were six in number, but the active membership has always been large. The society was one of two parties into which sundry students divided over certain points in college politics, the opposing party becoming a chapter of Ψ Υ . The faculty appointed Prof. Chas. B. Haddock as a mentor for the organization. He became much interested in it, and wisely directed its policy. It has been a successful rival of the other fraternity chapters at Dartmouth. It built the first hall in Hanover in 1862, and in 1894 the first chapter-house. This was reconstructed in 1910 (\$15,000). The catalogue of the society was published in 1869, 1876, 1882, 1893, 1903 and 1915 and a collection of songs has been printed for the use of the members. The badge is a gold Corinthian column surmounted by a capital; at the base are the letters "K. K. K.," from which the society receives its name. The membership is 1,100, of which about 600 are living. Among the more prominent alumni living may be mentioned: Irving W. Drew, '70, formerly U. S. Senator from New Hampshire; Hon. T. W. D. Worthen, '72, Member of the N. H. Public Service Commission; Hon. Samuel W. McCall, '74, former Member of Congress and Governor of Massachusetts; Henry L. Moore, '77, and Dr. John M. Gile, '87, present trustees of the college; Hon. Clarence B. Little, '81, President of the Dartmouth Alumni Council; Hon. Samuel D. Felker, '82, former Governor of New Hampshire; Hon. George H. Bingham, '87, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals; Hon. John Barrett, '89, Direc-

tor General of the Pan-American Union; Hon. Sherman E. Burroughs, '94, Member of Congress from New Hampshire; Hon. Louis S. Cox, '96, and Hon. Nelson P. Brown, 99, Judges of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; Ernest W. Butterfield, '97, Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Hampshire; Walter S. Adams, '98, Director of the Wilson Solar Observatory; Rev. Dr. Walter P. Sumner, '98, Bishop of Oregon; Hon. Channing H. Cox, '01, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

· KAPPA LAMBDA—At Drake University.

KAPPA PHI ALPHA—Organized at Boston University in 1915, by the members of the Boston Chapter of Beta Theta Pi, the charter of which has been withdrawn.

KAPPA PSI—A society organized at Cornell University in 1907. It owns a house (\$25,000). Its badge is a monogram of the letters constituting the fraternity's name. Its colors are royal blue and gold. Its membership is 160.

KAPPA PSI GAMMA—Organized at the University of Southern California in 1912.

KAPPA THETA PSI—Organized November 12, 1902, at Simpson College, by sixteen undergraduates. It publishes an annual called the *Diamond*. A song book was published in 1909. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "K Φ Ψ". The colors are black and gold. The membership is 170. It owns a house (\$6,000).

KAPPA THETA RHO—At Oregon Agricultural College.

LAMBDA—A society at Boston University formed by the members of Θ Δ X when the charter of its chapter there was withdrawn.

LAMBDA GAMMA KAPPA—At the Colorado State Teachers College.

LAMBDA IOTA (THE OWL)—This society was founded April 23, 1836, at the University of Vermont, by John S. Adams, Daniel Buck, Edward A. Cahoon, John F. Deane, Chas. G. Eastman, Orange Ferris, James Forsyth, William Higby, Geo. H. Peck, G. W. Reed, John G. Smith, Benjamin J. Tenny and George H. Wood. For nine years it remained without a rival and has been very prosperous, except during the war. The first catalogue was issued in 1874, a finer edition in 1886, and a third edition in 1903. The badge of the society is of gold, and represents an owl perched on a pillar between the letters "Λ" and "Ι". It is chartered by the State. The total membership is about 592. Among the more prominent members are: Governors Crowell, Farnham and John G. Smith, of Vermont; Congressmen Orange Ferris and W. C. Smith; Charles E. Follett, of St. Louis; W. B. Howe, Bishop of South Carolina; Bishop Parmelee, of Trebizond, Turkey; President Forsyth, of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; James O'Halloran, K. C., of Quebec; Rev. Geo. B. Spaulding, editor of the *Congregationalist*; Ed. H. Bennett and Wilder May, the well-known legal writers, and Profs. Bliss, Thompson, Bradley, Lund, Petty, Loomis, Starrs, and Maynard, of the University of Vermont. It owns a house (\$30,000).

LAMBDA PHI—Organized February 17, 1907, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by Willis G. Waldo, G. R. Jones, Willis Ranney and W. J. Kelly. The badge is a catyl superimposed on an arrow and display-

ing the letters "Λ Φ". The colors are black and Venetian green.

LAMBDA SIGMA PHI—At Iowa State College.

LAMBDA TAU ALPHA—At Iowa State College.

MU OMEGA BETA—At the Southern Methodist University.

MU PHI ALPHA—At the University of Pennsylvania.

NU SIGMA OMICRON—Established in 1916 at Maryland State College.

OBELISK—At Drury College, established in 1911.

OMEGA—At Washington State College.

OMEGA ALPHA—Organized at Delaware College in 1911.

OMEGA BETA CHI—Organized at Roanoke College in 1914.

OMEGA DELTA PHI—Organized in 1912 at Lafayette College.

OMEGA EPSILON—Organized at Pennsylvania State College in 1914.

OMEGA KAPPA—Established at the University of Arizona in 1919.

OMEGA LAMBDA—Organized in the Fall of 1908 at the Armour Institute of Technology. The badge is a small gold square with concave sides displaying the letters of the society's name in gold on a black background. The colors are maroon and white. It rents a house and publishes a small quarterly. Its membership to date is 157.

OMEGA PHI—Organized at Wesleyan University in 1913.

OMEGA PHI—Established at the Southern University in 1915. Membership is 48.

OMEGA PI ALPHA—Organized at the College of the City of New York, January 1, 1901. It was established with the idea of admitting to membership both Jews and Christians. It established the following chapter roll:

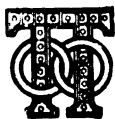
1901. A, College of the City of New York	144
1902. B, Columbia University (1907)*	41
1903. I', University of Pennsylvania (1907)	39
1904. Δ, Lehigh University (1907)	33
1904. E, Rutgers College (1907)	30
1905. Z, Cornell University (1907)	24

As all of the chapters except the parent one have become inactive, it is now a local organization. It contemplates resuming the role of a general fraternity and again establishing chapters. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The colors are orange and black. Conventions were held in New York in 1903, 1904 and 1907, and in Philadelphia in 1906.

OMEGA PI EPSILON—Organized at Denison University in 1915.

OMEGA PSI—A society at Lake Forest University, organized in the Fall of 1900. Its membership is 127. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "Ω Ψ." Its colors are green, black and gold.

OMEGA UPSILON—At Oregon Agricultural College.



OMICRON PI OMICRON—A society organized Nov. 7, 1903, by seven students at the Thomas S. Clarkson School of Technology. The membership is 170. The badge is a monogram of the letters "O Π O". The colors are old gold and purple. It publishes an annual bulletin.

OPHELEUM—At the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

PHI ALPHA—Organized at the University of Southern California in 1898.

PHI ALPHA—At the Southern Methodist University.

PHI ALPHA—At Temple University.

PHI ALPHA EPSILON—Organized at the University of Utah in 1914.

PHI ALPHA PI—Organized at Coe College in 1914.

PHI ALPHA PI—A local fraternity at Franklin College, Indiana. Organized in 1909.

PHI ALPHA PSI—A local fraternity at Miami University.

PHI ALPHA SIGMA—Organized at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., in November, 1910. Its badge is a shield of black enamel displaying a crescent bearing the letters constituting the fraternity name. The colors are silver gray and dark green. The membership is 101.

PHI BETA DELTA—Organized at Columbia University in 1912.

PHI BETA EPSILON—Organized in 1890 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It owns a house (\$40,000).

PHI BETA PSI—At Stetson University.

PHI BETA SIGMA.—This fraternity is an outgrowth of the Orophilian Literary Society established at Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Neb. in 1887. Its alumni numbers over 200.

PHI CHI DELTA—At the University of Pennsylvania.

PHI DELTA—Organized at Hamline University in 1910.

PHI DELTA OMEGA—Established at Richmond College in 1915.

PHI DELTA PI—A non-sectarian fraternity at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Established in 1917.

PHI DELTA PSI—At Harvard University.

PHI DELTA SIGMA—Organized at Cornell University in 1902 as the Bandhu fraternity, the name was subsequently changed to Phi Delta Sigma, incorporated in 1908. It owns a house valued at \$40,000. The badge is a jeweled monogram of the letters of the fraternity name. The total membership is 152.

PHI DELTA TAU—At the University of Nevada, organized in 1912.

PHI EPSILON—At the University of Rochester. Owns a house valued at \$10,000.

PHI ETA KAPPA—Organized at the University of Maine in 1906. The number of its members to date is about 190. The badge is a shield displaying a field of black enamel on which is a skull and cross bones surmounted by the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are green and white. It owns a house (\$18,000).

PHI GAMMA LAMBDA—At Drake University.

PHI KAPPA ALPHA—At Lawrence College.

PHI KAPPA DELTA—At Norwich University. Established in 1909.

PHI KAPPA DELTA—Established at Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1914.

PHI KAPPA DELTA—Organized at Stetson University in 1895.

PHI KAPPA EPSILON—Organized at Harvard in 1910.

PHI KAPPA IOTA—Established at Utah State College in 1907.

PHI KAPPA PI—Organized in 1906, at the Stevens Institute of Technology. Its membership is 107. The badge is a spherical triangle displaying the letters forming the fraternity's name and a diamond. The colors are gold and black. It publishes a monthly bulletin in the nature of a circular letter.

PHI KAPPA TAU—A society organized at the College of the City of New York, December 26, 1898, by Albert A. Agramonte, Joseph W. Lee, John J. Leonard, Edw. H. Mohr, Edw. P. Hooper, John R. Le Conte and Leslie V. Huber. Since 1902 it has admitted students at other colleges with a view to establishing other chapters. The badge is a triangle displaying the letters "Φ Κ Τ."

PHI NU DELTA—Organized at the University of Southern California in 1906.

PHI NU THETA (ECLECTIC)—This society is located at Wesleyan University, was founded by the class of 1837, shortly after the foundation of the parent chapter of the Mystical Seven, with the idea of establishing a society which should bring together a few members of each class for mutual helpfulness and support. The word "Ἐχλεχρός," which appears on the badge was intended to indicate a purpose of choice. The society has now but one chapter, though a "Beta" chapter existed at

Ohio Wesleyan University from 1861 to 1864. As regards the number and character of its members it has long stood equal to the other fraternity chapters at Wesleyan. The membership is about 763. The society owns a house (\$45,000).

The badge is a watch-key in the form of a scroll, on one side of which are displayed the letters "Φ Ν Θ" near the bottom the word "Ἐχλεχτός" near the top, and "Α" enclosed in a star of raye in the upper right-hand corner. On the reverse side is the name of the University and of the owner. The colors are garnet and gold. Catalogues were issued in 1865, 1876, 1890 and 1908; a song book has also been published.

Among its deceased members have been: Three presidents of Wesleyan University, Joseph Cummings, Cyrus D. Foss (later Bishop of M. E. Church), and John W. Beach; Bishops Erastus O. Haven and Gilbert Haven, M. E. Church; Chester D. Hubbard, minority member of convention which passed the Secession Ordinance in Virginia, member of convention which organized State of West Virginia; George G. Reynolds, Judge of City Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alexander Winchell, Professor of Geology, University of Michigan, and State Geologist; Professors John M. Van Vleck and Wilbur O. Atwater, Wesleyan University; Albert S. Hunt, Secretary of American Bible Society; G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of Smithsonian Institute, and Director of National Museum.

Among its living members are: James M. Buckley, many years editor of *Christian Advocate*; Thomas B.

Wood, missionary in South America, some years Superintendent of Missions of M. E. Church in that continent; Professor Wm. North Rice, Wesleyan University; Stephen Henry Olin, lawyer, some years Colonel and Chief of Staff, New York National Guard; Martin A. Knapp, chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission, later Judge of Circuit Court of United States; Frank Mason North, president of Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Frederick M. Davenport, professor in Hamilton College; Professors Ashley H. Thorndike and Edward L. Thorndike, Columbia University.

PHI PHI DELTA—A society organized at Hobart College in 1900 under the name Phi and which has since changed its name to the present designation.

PHI PI CHI—Organized at Transylvania University in 1912.

PHI PI EPSILON—A society at Lake Forest University.

PHI PI THETA—A non-sectarian fraternity at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

PHI RHO—Established at Illinois Wesleyan University in 1918.

PHI SIGMA—at Pennsylvania College.

PHI SIGMA EPSILON—Established at Ohio State University in 1915.

PHI SIGMA TAU—Organized at the University of Toronto in 1907.

PHI TAU ALPHA—Organized at Pennsylvania State College in 1914.

PHI TAU BETA—Founded in 1917 at the College of William and Mary.

PHI THETA UPSILON—Organized at Bowdoin College in 1915. The badge is a monogram of the Greek letters forming the society's name. The colors are purple and gold. Total membership to date 52.

PHI UPSILON OMICRON—Established at North Dakota Agricultural College in 1913.

PHI ZETA EPSILON—at the University of Iowa. Established in 1914.

PI ALPHA CHI—Established at Ohio State University in 1913, composed of Presbyterians.

PI DELTA PI—At Colby College.

P. I. E. S.—Established at Rose Polytechnic Institute in 1900.

PI KAPPA CHI—Organized at Johns Hopkins University in 1905.

PI KAPPA EPSILON—This society, also called the "Lone Star" fraternity, was organized at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, January 2, 1882, by W. V. N. Yates. Its membership to date is 197. The badge is an oblong octagonal shield of black displaying the single star above two arbitrary symbols. Its colors are garnet and emerald. Its flower is the red carnation. It is the oldest local fraternity outside of the New England States and owns its house valued at \$20,000.



PI MU EPSILON—Established at Illinois Wesleyan University in 1918.

PI PI RHO—Organized at the University of Illinois in 1915.

PI UPSILON—Organized at the University of Kansas, April 26, 1909. It publishes a quarterly. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Π Υ". The colors are dark green and old gold. The membership is 203.

PI ZETA PI—Established at Utah State College in 1905.

PSI DELTA—At Howard College.

PSI DELTA PSI—Organized November, 1906, at the University of Toronto. Membership to date is 101. The colors are garnet and gray.

PSI SIGMA—Organized at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1901. It was incorporated in 1907. Its membership to date is 130. The badge is a gold monogram of the letters comprising the society's name. The colors are blue and white. The society publishes a monthly bulletin called the *Wood Bird*.

PYRAMID CLUB.—At Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.



Q. T. V.—This society was founded May 12, 1869, by Frederick M. Sommers, George Mackie, William R. Peabody, Lemuel L. Holmes, Russell W. Livermore and Edward R. Fiske, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It established the following chapters:

- 1869. *Amherst*, Massachusetts Agricultural College . . . 389
- 1874. *Orono*, University of Maine (1899)
- 1881. *Granite*, New Hampshire State College (1901) . .

1885. *Keystone*, Pennsylvania State College (1890)

1886. *Worcester*, Worcester Polytechnic Inst. (1889) . .

1888. *Cornell*, Cornell University (1889)

After the establishment of these chapters dissensions arose owing to the conservative extension policy practiced. The Keystone chapter resigned its charter and became a chapter of $\Phi \kappa \Sigma$. The Cornell chapter disbanded owing to the resignation of members who had joined under a misunderstanding of the character and location of the other chapters. The Worcester chapter disbanded, the Orono chapter entered $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, and the Granite chapter $\kappa \Sigma$, leaving the parent chapter only surviving. There is an alumni chapter in Boston. The fraternity published a quarto journal called the *Q. T. V. Quarterly*, at Boston. The first number was issued in 1888 and it lasted some three years. The catalogue of the fraternity was issued in 1886. The badge of the society is a diamond upon which is engraved a monogram of the letters "Q. T. V." The colors of the fraternity are white and brown. The flower is the white carnation.

REX—Established at North Georgia Agricultural College in 1918.

RHO IOTA KAPPA—Organized at Rhode Island College in 1908.

RHO PSI—Established at Cornell University in 1915 and is composed of Chinese students. They maintain a house.

RHO SIGMA GAMMA—Organized at Iowa State College in 1909.

SHAMROCK—Established at Kansas State College in 1917.

SIGMA ALPHA—At Marquette University.

SIGMA ALPHA—Established at Utah State College in 1904.

SIGMA ALPHA—Established at the University of Oregon in 1913.

SIGMA ALPHA PHI—Established at Carroll College in 1910.

SIGMA BETA—Established at Akron University in 1914.

SIGMA BETA—At Syracuse University. Established in 1911.

SIGMA BETA CHI—Established at Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1909.

SIGMA BETA KAPPA—At Drake University.

SIGMA DELTA—At Colorado State Agricultural College. Organized in 1907.

SIGMA DELTA—Established at University of Utah in 1918.

SIGMA DELTA—A fraternity organized at Clarkson School of Technology, March 19, 1904. The membership is 173. It admits honorary members. Its badge is a diamond displaying a scroll on which are shown the letters of the society's name. The colors are green and white. It publishes an annual.

SIGMA DELTA CHI—A fraternity founded at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1876. It has been generally prosperous, and a successful rival of the other fraternity chap-

ters. Its badge is an open book, across which are displayed the letters "Σ Δ X," surrounded by a coiled serpent and it is locally called the "Book and Snake" society. It owns a house (\$85,000). The membership is 411.

SIGMA DELTA PI—Organized at the University of Cincinnati in 1913.

SIGMA DELTA RHO—Organized at Amherst College in 1909. Owns a house (\$10,000).

SIGMA KAPPA DELTA—Organized at the Armour Institute of Technology in 1912.

SIGMA KAPPA PI—Organized at the University of Pittsburgh in 1916.

SIGMA KAPPA TAU—Established at Kansas State College in 1916.

SIGMA NU KAPPA—Organized at the New York State College for Teachers in 1910.

SIGMA OMICRON BETA—At the University of Arkansas.

SIGMA PHI ALPHA—Established at the University of Cincinnati in 1917.

SIGMA PHI DELTA—Organized at Coe College in 1916.

SIGMA PHI DELTA—Established at Kansas State College in 1914.

SIGMA PHI SIGMA—Organized at the University of Kansas in 1912. Its membership is 65.

SIGMA RHO—At the Carnegie Institute of Technology, established 1906.

SIGMA RHO—Organized at Roanoke College in 1916.

SIGMA RHO—Established at North Carolina A. & M. College in 1912.

SIGMA RHO DELTA—Organized at Colorado State Agricultural College in 1913.

SIGMA SIGMA—At Iowa State College.

SIGMA TAU—Established at Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1917.

SIGMA TAU—At the University of Southern California. Organized in 1910.

SIGMA TAU ALPHA—Organized at Tufts College, January 22, 1906. Membership to date is 150. The badge is a six-pointed shield displaying the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are gold and black.

SIGMA TAU DELTA—A local society organized in 1909 at the Case School of Applied Science. Its membership is 98.

TAU DELTA PHI—At the University of Pennsylvania.

TAU DELTA PSI—Established at the University of Arizona in 1917.

TAU EPSILON PI—At the University of Indiana.

TAU GAMMA PHI—At Carnegie Institute of Technology, established in 1917.

TAU PSI—At Drake University.

THETA ALPHA—Organized February 22, 1909, at the University of Syracuse. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the fraternity's name. The colors are royal purple and orange. Its membership is 111. It owns a house.

THETA BETA GAMMA—Established at North Carolina A. & M. College in 1917.

THETA CHI—At the University of Washington.

THETA GAMMA—At St. Lawrence University (State School of Agriculture). Organized in 1911.

THETA GAMMA RHO—Established at Wittenberg College in 1918.

THETA PHI—A society organized at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., in 1897. The body is a monogram formed of the letters "Θ" and "Φ". The colors are black and gold. The membership is 387. It owns a house (\$15,000).

THETA PI—At Pennsylvania College. Organized in 1912.

THETA PSI—Organized at the University of Southern California, Nov. 11, 1897, by Fred Brown, H. L. Leland, E. H. Miller, J. D. Van DenBergh, C. A. Williams and Will A. Wood. The badge is a Maltese cross displaying the letters "Θ Ψ". The colors are pink and green. Membership, 142.

TRI PHI—Established at Richmond College in 1916.

UPSILON SIGMA ALPHA—At Iowa State College and is composed of men taking the two year collegiate course.

XI PSI THETA—Established at the University of Minnesota in 1914.

XI SIGMA UPSILON—At Carnegie Institute of Technology, established 1908.



ZETA ALPHA EPSILON—A society organized at Buchtel College, now the Municipal University of Akron, in 1897, by members of Phi Delta Theta, for the purpose of securing, if possible, the re-establishment of that fraternity's inactive chapter at that college. The membership to date is 103. The badge is a bone surmounted by a crescent with depressed horns displaying the letters of the society's name. The colors are green and lavender. It owns a lodge valued at \$15,000.

ZETA ALPHA PSI—Established in 1914 at St. Lawrence University (School of Agriculture).

ZETA CHI—Organized at Baker University in May, 1905. A high standard of scholarship has been aimed at. It admits a limited number of graduates of Baker University as honorary members. The membership is 104.

ZETA CHI—At William Jewell College.

ZETA EPSILON—At Oregon Agricultural College.

ZETA KAPPA EPSILON—At the University of Southern California. Established 1912.

ZETA LAMBDA EPSILON—At Carnegie Institute of Technology, established 1908.

ZETA THETA—Organized at Pennsylvania State College in 1914.

WOMEN'S LOCAL FRATERNITIES

ALOUQUIN—Established at Ohio University in 1912, also has a branch at Ohio State University.

ALPHA CHI—Organized at Middlebury College in 1889. It is called the "A Z" chapter. The founders were Louise Edgerton, Blossom Palmer, May Bolton, Grace Seely, Harriet Bolton and Belle Chellis. The badge is a circular disc displaying ten stars enclosing a monogram of the letters "A X". The colors are white and gold. The flower, the white water lily. Total membership, 233.

ALPHA CHI BETA—At Iowa State College.

ALPHA EPSILON PHI—Established at Adelphi College in 1916.

ALPHA EPSILON PHI—Established at the University of Pennsylvania in 1917.

ALPHA EPSILON PHI—Established at Tulane University in 1916.

ALPHA GAMMA PHI—At Lawrence College since 1903. The badge is a monogram and the colors are blue and gold.

ALPHA GAMMA PSI—Established at Dickinson College in 1919.

ALPHA GAMMA TAU—At Drake University.

ALPHA NU SIGMA—Organized May 28, 1907, by seven undergraduates at Marietta College. The badge is a square shield with inwardly curved sides displaying the letters "A N Σ" beneath a pearl. The colors are green and white. The membership is 85.

ALPHA OMEGA—At Florida College of Women since 1915.

ALPHA PHI—Established at Hamline University in 1898.

ALPHA PHI SIGMA—Established at the University of Pennsylvania in 1919.

ALPHA RHO—At Oregon Agricultural College.

ALPHA RHO OMEGA—At Drake University.

ALPHA SIGMA—Established at the University of Arizona in 1916.

ALPHA SIGMA—Established at the University of Rochester in 1903.

ALPHA THETA—Established at Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1910.

ALPHA THETA PI—Established at Swarthmore College in 1918.

BETA CHI THETA—At Carroll College.

BETA CHI UPSILON—At Drake University.

BETA KAPPA—At Hollins College.

BETA LAMBDA—At Pennsylvania College.

BETA PHI—Established at Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1911.

BETA PHI—At University of Southern California—Established in 1911.

BETA PHI—Established at the University of Maine in 1917.

BETA THETA—Organized September, 1909, by Bessie Painter and Juliette C. Gaines at Marietta College. The badge is an oval in black displaying the letters "B Θ" in gold. The colors are stone grey and peacock blue.

BROWNING—Established at Hamline University in 1883.

CHI DELTA PHI—Established at the University of Southern California in 1917.

CHI DELTA PHI—Established at University of Idaho in 1916.

CHI EPSILON—At Beloit College.

CHI PHI—Established at Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1917.

CHI PSI DELTA—A society organized at Denison University, Oct. 30, 1900, by Lee Holcombe, Ray Gilpatrick, Sarah E. Stranathan, Louise Jones and Corrine Metz. The membership is 157. The badge is a shield displaying two stars above the letters "X Ψ Δ". The colors are maroon and lemon-yellow. It owns a house (\$2,500).

DELTA DELTA—Established at Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1916.

DELTA EPSILON—Organized at the University of Utah in 1912.

DELTA GAMMA GAMMA—At the University of Arkansas.

DELTA KAPPA PHI—Organized April 4, 1909, at the University of Colorado. The membership is 67. The badge is a scimitar displaying the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are pink and white.

DELTA KAPPA TAU—Established at the University of North Dakota in 1916.

DELTA MU SIGMA—Established at DePauw University in 1910.

DELTA PHI OMEGA—At Colorado State Teachers College.

DELTA PI ALPHA—Established in 1916 at Cornell University.

DELTA PI OMEGA—Established at Butler College in 1912.

DELTA PI PHI—At Washington State College.

DELTA PSI—At Oregon Agricultural College.

DELTA PSI DELTA—At Beloit College.

DELTA SIGMA CHI—At the University of Montana.

DELTA SIGMA SIGMA—Established at West Virginia University in 1918.

DELTA SIGMA THETA—Established at the University of Pennsylvania in 1918.

DELTA THETA—Established at Union University in 1917.

DELTA THETA DELTA—Organized at Mills College, California, in 1899. The badge is a shield displaying the society name. The colors are green and black. The membership is 86.

EPSILON RHO—Established at Illinois Wesleyan University in 1919.

EPSILON TAU SIGMA—Organized at Drake University in 1905.

GAMMA CHI—Established at Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1915.

GAMMA DELTA PHI—At Drake University.

GAMMA IOTA—At Oregon Agricultural College.

GAMMA PHI—Established at the University of Rochester in 1909.

GAMMA PHI—At the University of Utah established 1910.

IOTA ALPHA OMEGA—At Drake University.

IOTA DELTA OMICRON—At Drake University.

IOTA PI—At William Jewell College.

IOTA PSI NU—At Franklin College 1913.

KAPPA BETA GAMMA—Established at Marquette University in 1916.

KAPPA DELTA MU—Established at the University of New Mexico in 1916.

KAPPA GAMMA PHI—At Carroll College.

KAPPA KAPPA CHI—At Washburn College.

KAPPA KAPPA UPSILON—At Drake University.

KAPPA PHI—Organized Sept. 28, 1897, at Denison University. The membership is 193. The badge is a square shield with concave sides displaying the letters "K Φ" in gold on a field of black enamel. The colors are cerise and blue. The flower is the carnation.

LAMBDA BETA PSI—Established at Brenau College in 1918.

LAMBDA IOTA—Established at the University of Pennsylvania in 1916.

MU SIGMA SIGMA—Organized at Mills College, California, upon the basis of a previously existing literary organization. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "M Σ Σ". The colors are white and gold. The membership is 89.

NU PHI—Established at Marietta College in 1917.

OMEGA DELTA—At Drake University.

OMICRON ALPHA ALPHA—Established at Rhode Island State College in 1918.

PHI CHI—Established at Ohio Northern University in 1909.

PSI OMEGA PSI—Established at the University of North Dakota in 1916.

PHI SIGMA PHI—Established at Swarthmore College in 1918.

PHI ZETA CHI—At Colorado State Agricultural College.

PI ALPHA PHI—At the New Hampshire College of Agriculture 1913.

PI DELTA—Established at New Hampshire College in 1917.

PI LAMBDA SIGMA—Organized at Syracuse University in 1903. The membership to date is 127. The badge is a broad-bladed dagger with an oblique guard and displaying the letters of the society's name on the blade only library students are eligible.

PI MU ALPHA—Established at Washington University in 1917.

PI NU EPSILON—Established in 1914 at St. Lawrence University in the Domestic Science Department.

SIGMA DELTA—Established at Hamline University in 1917.

SIGMA DELTA PHI—Denison University 1905.

SIGMA PHI—At Boston University.

SIGMA TAU—Lake Forest College 1901.

SIGMA TAU DELTA—At Howard College.

SIGMA THETA PHI—Established at Utah State College in 1912.

SIGMA UPSILON—At Colorado State Teachers College.

SOROSIS—Established at Utah State College in 1897.

TAU DELTA THETA—Wittenberg College.

TAU KAPPA ALPHA—Established at Ohio Northern University in 1909.



TAU KAPPA PI—A society organized at Goucher, in 1892, by Grace Griffing, Caroline Wilson, Katharine Hilliard, Stella McCarty, Jeannette Van Meter, and Anna Heubeck. The membership to date is 229.

Its colors are old rose and white. The badge is the facade of an Egyptian tomb, displaying the letters "T K Π" over the portal and a sphinx head in the entrance. The fraternity published several numbers of a *Tau Kappa Pi Quarterly*. It now issues an annual called the *Sphinx*.

THETA DELTA SIGMA—At Hanover College 1912.

THETA ETA—Established at the University of Rochester in 1903.

THETA GAMMA—Established at the University of Rochester in 1911.

THETA PHI ALPHA—At the University of Michigan.

THETA PHI DELTA—Established at Carroll College in 1918.

THETA PHI DELTA—Established at Ohio Northern University in 1909.

THETA PI GAMMA—At Beloit College since 1896. It publishes a semi-annual called the *Star and Candle*. The badge is a three legged shield displaying the fraternity letters.

THETA PSI—At Lake Forest College, organized in 1905.

THETA SIGMA—Wittenberg College.

THETA TAU THETA—Founded in 1906 at the University of Rochester.

ZETA CHI—At Oregon Agricultural College.

ZETA NU—At Boston University.

ZETA OMEGA—At Howard College.

ZETA PHI—At Washington State College.

ZETA PHI—At Drake University.

LOCAL PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

ALPHA DELTA NU—A sorority in Mark Hopkins Art School, a department of the University of California.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA—A society in the advertising department of the University of Missouri.

ALPHA PI UPSILON—A forestry society organized at Ohio State University in 1913.

ALPHA SIGMA DELTA—A society in the law department of the University of Alabama.

ALPHA ZETA GAMMA—A dental society at the University of Illinois.

CHI BETA PHI—A scientific society founded at Randolph-Macon College in 1916.

DELTA MU—A society organized among the students taking the regular course in medicine at the University of Vermont in 1880. Its membership is about 800. The badge is a monogram of the letters of the fraternity name.

DELTA PHI PSI—Established at the Philadelphia Textile School in 1901.

DELTA THETA—A legal society organized at the University of Utah in 1913.

DELTA THETA CHI—A society in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago organized in 1912.

EPSILON EPSILON EPSILON—In the Medical Department of the University of Nebraska.

IOTA CHI DELTA—Organized at Pennsylvania State College in 1913.

KAPPA BETA PI—A woman's legal fraternity established at the University of California in 1917.

KAPPA BETA PI—A woman's legal fraternity at the Chicago-Kent College of Law established in 1908.

KAPPA GAMMA CHI—At the Emerson School of Oratory.

KAPPA GAMMA PSI—A society organized in 1914 at the New England Conservatory of Music.

OMEGA—A society organized in 1911 at Washington State College among the students of mining.

OMEGA UPSILON—A society organized among the students of music at the University of Michigan in 1909. The badge is a monogram of the letters of the society's name. The membership is 77.

OMEGA UPSILON NU—At the Medical Department of New York University.

OMICRON PI—A society organized at the Lowell Textile School in 1902.

PHI ALPHA ZETA—Established in 1918 at the College of William and Mary, it is composed of men pledged to the ministry.

PHI BETA—Established at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music in 1918.

PHI SIGMA TAU—A medical society organized in 1913 at the University of Michigan.

PHI THETA CHI—A society organized at the Tufts College Medical School in 1902.

PI LAMBDA SIGMA—A society among the women students doing literary work at Syracuse University.

PI THETA SIGMA—A society organized in 1902 at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

SIGMA ALPHA PHI—An agricultural society at Louisiana State University.

SIGMA MU was founded March 7, 1905 at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art which in 1911 became a department of the University of California under the name of the San Francisco Institute of Art. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Σ M."

SIGMA PHI TAU—Established at the Philadelphia Textile School in 1917. It is composed of Jewish students.

SIGMA SIGMA—In the Medical Department of the University of Wisconsin.

TAU EPSILON CHI—A society organized in 1913 at Ohio State University among the students of Architecture.

U-TECHS—An engineering society at the University of Utah.

ZETA DELTA CHI—A society established in 1905 at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

LOCAL HONORARY SOCIETIES

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA—In the undergraduate department of Baker University.

ALPHA SIGMA EPSILON—A society among the women students of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

ALPHA TAU—Organized at the Carnegie Institute of Technology May 22, 1916 and chartered in 1917. Its purpose is to promote the cause of Industrial Education. There are three classes of members; active, faculty and honorary. The membership is 100. In the near future chapters will be established at other institutions.

DELTA ALPHA DELTA—Organized at the University of Pennsylvania in 1916.

DELTA ETA SIGMA—In the undergraduate department of Albion College.

DELTA MU DELTA—A society among the students in the School of Commerce at New York University, organized in 1913.

DELTA NU EPSILON—At DePauw University.

DELTA PHI ALPHA—An honorary fraternity of the Life Insurance profession, the members of the first graduating class of the Carnegie School of Life Insurance at Carnegie Institute were initiated as charter members on December 15, 1919.

GAMMA PHI—An athletic society at Ohio Wesleyan University, established in 1912.

GAMMA SIGMA—A society organized in 1909.

IOTA PHI—A society in the undergraduate department of Iowa Wesleyan College, similar to Phi Beta Kappa.

KAPPA PI SIGMA—A pedagogical society organized at the University of Syracuse in 1912.

LAMBDA ALPHA PSI—A society at the University of Minnesota to promote the study of languages and literatures.

MU PHI EPSILON—A musical fraternity at Brenau College, founded in 1916.

OMEGA KAPPA PI—An educational society founded in February, 1918.

PHI BETA SIGMA—A literary society at Brenau College founded in 1909.

PHI SIGMA ALPHA—At the Municipal University of Akron.

PI BETA OMEGA—A biological society organized at Denver University in 1912.

PI KAPPA DELTA—A debating sorority, organized at the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1914.

PI LAMBDA THETA—A sorority at the Texas University organized in 1913.

PI LAMBDA THETA—A sorority at the University of Pennsylvania organized in 1917.

SIGMA BETA PHI—An engineering society organized at the University of Virginia in 1908.

SIGMA MU RHO—A society among the medical students at the University of Illinois.

SIGMA PHI ALPHA—A society in the undergraduate department of Denver University organized in 1909.

SIGMA SIGMA—A men's society at the University of Cincinnati.

TAU DELTA PI—A society among the undergraduates at Washburn College.

THETA ALPHA—A sorority at Lawrence College, established 1913.

THETA PSI—A society organized among the students of engineering in 1911 at the University of West Virginia.

ZETA KAPPA PSI—In the undergraduate department of Kansas State Agricultural College.

CLASS SOCIETIES

IN addition to the regular fraternities, there are in many colleges societies which draw members from only one of the undergraduate classes, and which have a few features of the general fraternity system. The most prominent of these are known as Senior Societies, the men being chosen from the Junior class in the spring of the year on account of prominence in college activity. Most of the men so chosen are picked from the College Fraternities. In a few colleges there are also Junior Societies; they are omitted in the list herewith given. As the senior societies at Yale have been much longer established they are mentioned first.

SENIOR SOCIETIES

CHI DELTA THETA—This was established at Yale College in 1821 as a literary society. It flourished for some time and then disbanded, its library being made a present to the college. It was revived in 1868 at the suggestion of one of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and its membership has since been confined to that board. Its badge is a gold triangle, upon the lower side of which is inscribed "X Δ Θ, 1821"; on the reverse are the owner's name and class, and "Yale Lit., 1836".

SKULL AND BONES—This society originated in 1832 at Yale, its founders being fifteen members of the class of

'33, among whom were General Russell and ex-Attorney-General Taft. The membership is always fifteen each year. There is no electioneering or pledging connected with its management. The society endeavors to select the most prominent men in each class in every way, and is usually successful. Its elections are offered equally to all, whether fraternity men or not. The society owns a hall, and is said to possess a very complete collection of Yale "memorabilia." Its badge is of gold, and consists of a skull supported by the crossed bones, and having the figures "322" in place of the lower jaw.

SCROLL AND KEY—This was founded in 1841 at Yale, by members of the class of 1842. It has copied in many respects the customs and usages of Skull and Bones. The badge is a plain scroll, across which a key is placed. It owns a hall.

WOLF'S HEAD—This society, so called from the prominent feature of its badge, originated at Yale in 1884. It owns a hall in New Haven and approximates the other two senior societies in standing and influence.

ELIHU CLUB—This club was founded in 1903. While the three societies previously mentioned are taken in on Tap Day this society take their men at a later date. The number taken in is not always fifteen, sometimes more and sometimes less. The essential characteristic of Elihu Club is its open house quite unlike the "tombs" of the other senior societies.

AMHERST COLLEGE—Scarab.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF—Skull and Keys, 1892;
Golden Bear, 1901.

CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF—Owl and Serpent.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY—Skull and Scroll, 1908; Gor-
gon's Head, 1913.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—Nacoms.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY—Aleph Samach; Quill and
Dagger.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE—Sphinx; Casque and Gauntlet;
Dragon.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY—Kappa Tau Alpha.

ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF—Ma-wan-da.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY—Sphinx.

KANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF—Sachems.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—Osiris.

MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF—Michigamua.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF—Grey Friars; Iron Wedge.

MISSOURI, UNIVERSITY OF—Q. E. B. H.

NEBRASKA, UNIVERSITY OF—Innocents.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—Deru, 1895

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—Sphinx.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF—Friars; Sphinx.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE—Lion's Paw; Parmi
Nous.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY—Skull and Snakes; Quadrangle.

SYRACUSE, UNIVERSITY OF—Tau Theta Upsilon; Phi
Kappa Alpha.

WASHINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF (SEATTLE)—Fir Tree;
Oval; Quad.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY—Mystical Seven; Skull and
Serpent.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE—Gargoyle.

WISCONSIN, UNIVERSITY OF—Iron Cross.

INACTIVE FRATERNITIES

Alpha Gamma

THIS was a fraternity founded at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1867. It established some twenty-one chapters, the most prominent of which were at Washington and Jefferson College, Trinity University, Mercersburg College, Southwestern Presbyterian University, Cumberland University, and the University of West Virginia. The chapters at Trinity and West Virginia Universities were killed by anti-fraternity laws; those at Washington and Jefferson College and Southwestern Presbyterian University accepted charters from A T O, and the remainder disbanded.

The badge of the fraternity was a shield of gold displaying a globe encircled by a pennant bearing the letters "A Γ," and surmounted by six stars.

Alpha Gamma Chi

This was a musical sorority established at Ottawa, O. in 1898. It had chapters at the New England Conservatory of Music, the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and possibly Richmond, Va.

Alpha Kappa Phi

THIS fraternity was founded at Centre College, Kentucky, about 1858, and established chapters at La

Grange College, Cumberland University, Bethel College, Oakland College, and perhaps at other places; the dates of their establishment being unknown, as the records were lost during the Civil War. After the war, a few of the chapters were revived, but all soon again became dormant, except the Psi chapter at the University of Mississippi, which had been re-established in 1867. This chapter, after existing for some time as a local society, became the Beta Beta of $\text{B} \Theta \Pi$ in 1879. The badge of the society was a shield with concavely-curved sides, displaying at the top a pair of clasped hands, in the center the letters "A K Φ " and below a chain of three links encircling the letters "aar."

Alpha Kappa Phi

This was a law fraternity organized at the Northwestern Law School in 1902: In 1914 it united with $\Theta \Lambda \Phi$ and $\Delta \Phi \Delta$ to form $\Delta \Theta \Phi$ (see page 540).

Alpha Omega Delta

(Medical—Regular)

THIS was a fraternity founded in September, 1879, at the University of Buffalo. This chapter was called the "A". Other chapters were established as follows:

- 1879. A, University of Buffalo.
- 1902. B, Baltimore Medical College.
- 1903. Γ , Syracuse University.
- 1903. Δ , Detroit College of Medicine.

1904. E, University of Maryland.

1904. Z, Georgetown University.

1905. H, George Washington University.

The society existed until 1910 when dissensions arose among the chapters and they became inactive one by one except the parent chapter which continued to flourish and became again a local organization. April 17, 1911, it became a chapter of $\Phi P \Sigma$ retaining its old name as a chapter designation.

The badge was a monogram surmounting a skull and bones. The membership was almost 1500.

Alpha Sigma Chi

A FRATERNITY organized simultaneously at Rutgers College and Cornell University, by Elbridge Van Syckel and Ellis D. Thompson. The chapter roll was as follows:

1871. A, Rutgers College.

1874. B, Cornell University.

1875. Γ , Stevens Institute of Technology.

1875. Δ , Princeton University.

1875. E, St. Lawrence University.

1877. Z, Columbia University.

1878. H, University of Maine.

The St. Lawrence and Maine chapters were formed from local societies. The Columbia chapter did not agree with the remainder of the fraternity, and was expelled in 1878. In 1879, after negotiations extending over some

months, the active chapters of the fraternity united with $\text{B } \Theta \text{ } \Pi$, it being part of the scheme that the Princeton chapter should be allowed to die under the operation of the anti-fraternity laws. The Columbia chapter was revived in 1881 as a Beta chapter. Its badge was a monogram of the letters "A Σ X".

Delta Beta Phi

THIS fraternity was founded in 1878, at Cornell University, by J. D. Hamrick, I. W. Kelly, J. S. Monroe and Willard Olney. Chapters were established as follows:

- 1878. A, Cornell University.
- 1878. Φ , Lehigh University.
- 1878. Σ , University of Pennsylvania.
- 1878. Ψ , Lafayette College.
- 1878. Δ , College of the City of New York.
- 1881. Π , Johns Hopkins University.

The Psi and Delta were formed from local societies. The entire society was broken up and disbanded in 1882, though the Delta existed as a local society for two years longer.

The badge was a diamond-shaped lozenge, displaying the letters " Δ B Φ " above a pair of crossed keys. There was a star at each corner of the diamond. The colors were garnet and black. The society published one number of a journal called the *Delta Beta Phi Quarterly*, in 1881.

Delta Epsilon

THIS society was established at Roanoke College, Virginia, in 1862. It was intended to confine it entirely to Virginia colleges. After establishing three weak chapters, it became defunct. The last chapter joined Β Θ Π at Hampden-Sidney in 1868.

Delta Omicron Alpha

THIS medical fraternity was founded at the College of Medicine of Tulane University in 1907. It had the following chapter roll: 1907, Tulane University; 1908, Columbia University; 1910, University of Tennessee; 1910, Southwestern University; 1911, University of Alabama; 1912, Birmingham Medical College; 1912, Fort Worth School of Medicine; 1914, Chicago School of Medicine and Surgery. The chapters at Southwestern University and Birmingham Medical College ceased to exist in 1915. This fraternity was merged into the Kappa Psi fraternity on November 17, 1917.

Delta Phi Delta

A law fraternity organized at the Cleveland Law School in 1900. In 1914 it united with Α Κ Φ and Θ Λ Φ to form Δ Θ Φ (see page 553).

Delta Sigma

THIS sorority was the outcome of the union of Α Δ Σ, a local society originating at Tufts College, and Δ Σ, a similar local at Brown University.

Its chapters were as follows: 1895. A, Tufts College, 77; 1896. B, Brown University, 68; 1902. Γ, University of Maine, 19.

The badge was a square of black enamel, with concave sides outlined in gold, and displaying the letters "Δ Σ" in gold. This square was encircled by a jeweled golden circle. The colors were pale green and white.

The Maine and Tufts chapters entered Α Ο Π and the Brown chapter became inactive when the sororities were abolished at Brown in 1911.

Epsilon Alpha

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Virginia about 1855, and had chapters also at Washington College, Va., University of North Carolina, University of Mississippi, William and Mary, Emory and Henry, and elsewhere. All of its chapters were probably killed by the Civil War, although the Washington College chapter died in 1868. Its badge was a large three-sided shield, entirely covered with black enamel, except for emblems in other colors, as follows: A gold star in each upper corner; a colored rainbow encircling the top of the badge, under which was a crescent in white enamel; a large bundle of arrows, with points upwards, occupied the center of the badge, on each side of which were the letters E and A; at the extreme lower part of the badge in a semicircle were the words "Univ. of Va." This badge, as printed on its Membership Certificate, omits reference to the University of Virginia, and substi-

tutes an upper arm and forearm, bent, to fit the lower point of the badge, with the forearm, with clenched fist, extending up towards the letter "A".

Iota Alpha Kappa

THIS was a society which possessed several chapters during its active life, and did not confine its membership to college students. At a convention held at Easton, Pa., in 1874, the organization was disbanded. There were chapters at Lafayette College, Lehigh, Washington and Jefferson College, Columbia College and Norwich University, Vt. The major part of the Lafayette chapter became the founders of the chapter of Chi Phi. The chapter at Washington and Jefferson changed its name to Phi Delta Kappa (which see).

Kappa Alpha*

THE first Kappa Alpha was founded in 1812, at the University of North Carolina. Its constitution, ritual, and secrets were so similar to those of the original Phi Beta Kappa as to indicate strongly that it was a descendant of one of the community branches chartered by Phi Beta Kappa before its dissolution at William and Mary in 1781. Kappa Alpha's chapters, called "circles," were, so far as known, as follows:



*For this sketch and that of Phi Mu Omicron we are indebted to LeRoy S. Boyd, Kappa Alpha (Southern).

1812, Alpha, University of North Carolina (1866); Delta, Furman University, (1861); Epsilon, University of South Carolina (1861); Wofford College (1861); 1842, LaGrange College, Ala. (1855); 1848, University of Alabama (1855); Howard College, Ala. (1861); Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Ala. (1861); 1855, Florence Wesleyan University, Ala. (1861); 1855, Lambda, Centenary College, La. (1858); Omicron, Louisiana College (1861); 1855, University of Mississippi (1858); Union University, Tenn. (1861); Phi, Emory and Henry College, Va. (1861). It is believed that there were also circles at the University of Georgia, Emory College, Centre College, Western Military Institute of Tennessee, William and Mary College and Washington and Lee University.

The correct order of the establishment of the circles is unknown. If they were named in alphabetical order, the Emory and Henry chapter was the twenty-first established, making a large chapter-roll for those times. Circles were organized in county-seat towns, as well as in colleges. These community circles were composed of the professional and gentry classes, united for social and literary purposes.

The LaGrange College circle was moved to Florence Wesleyan University, in January, 1855, when the literary department of the former was transferred to the latter. Internal dissensions in the circle at the University of Alabama resulted, in the spring of 1855, in members of the minority faction disclosing the secrets, in the consequent dissolution of that and other circles, and in the majority faction accepting a charter from Phi Gamma Delta at the University of Alabama. The circle at Centenary College

accepted a charter from Delta Kappa Epsilon, in January, 1858; the circle at the University of Mississippi, a charter from Chi Psi, in the fall of 1858. The circle at the University of South Carolina, followed by the one at Emory and Henry College and others, reorganized under the name of Phi Mu Omicron, in 1858. The mother circle at North Carolina also was dissolved by the exposure in 1855, and most of its members joined Chi Psi, establishing that fraternity there in that year. It was revived as Kappa Alpha at North Carolina, in 1859, and was the only circle that did not suspend at the beginning of the Civil War. It died, in 1866, as a result of a second exposure of the secrets.

The badge of old Kappa Alpha, also called "Kuklos Adelphon" or the "Alpha Society," was of diamond shape, enclosing a circular band, within which was the letter A, with openings between the inside of the diamond, the circular band and the letter A. On the band or circle was "Kuklos Adelphon," in Greek; on the right leg of the letter A were the letters "N E C S J A," initials of the secret Latin motto; on the cross bar of the letter A were clasped hands. The seal was an equilateral triangle containing an open eye and the letters "K. A."

Kappa Alpha had many prominent members, among them James K. Polk, President of the United States; Wm. M. Lowe and John M. Martin, Representatives in Congress from Alabama; Thos. R. Stockdale, Representative from Mississippi; Bishops Wm. W. Duncan and Robt. K. Hargrove of the M. E. Church, South; Dr. Wm. H. Whitsitt, President Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; and J. C. Rich, Mayor of Mobile, Ala.

Kappa Delta Epsilon

A Musical Sorority having chapters at the Pennsylvania College of Music and Mt. Union College. It was absorbed by M Φ E in 1915.

Kappa Phi Lambda

THIS was a fraternity founded at Jefferson College, Aug. 3, 1862, by J. J. Belville. Chapters are known to have existed at Mt. Union College, Ohio, the University of Michigan, Monmouth College, Northwestern University, Moore's Hill, Ohio Wesleyan, University of Virginia, Denison University, and the Western University of Pennsylvania. The fraternity became extinct in 1874. The Michigan chapter joined Ψ Υ, the Mt. Union chapter Δ T Δ, the Northwestern chapter Σ X, and the Denison chapter Β Θ Π. The badge was a shield, displaying at the top a balance; immediately below, a sunburst and mountain, and beneath, a pennant bearing the letters "K Φ Λ".

Kappa Sigma Kappa

THE above fraternity was founded at the Virginia Military Institute in September, 1867. Chapters were established at the Virginia Military Institute (Γ), Washington and Lee University (Ε), Virginia Agricultural College (Ζ), University of Virginia (Δ), Randolph-Macon College (Η), State University of Louisiana (Α), Emory and Henry College, Richmond College, and the Bethel Military Academy.

The chapters at the Virginia Agricultural College, Emory and Henry, Bethel Academy and the University of Virginia became inactive by 1886. The other chapters except the one in Louisiana, entered $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, and that chapter received a charter from ΣN .

The badge of the fraternity was a Greek cross, in the center of which was placed a circular disk, displaying the letters "K Σ K". The fraternity's color was light blue. The membership was about 380.

Mu Pi Lambda

THIS fraternity was founded at Washington and Lee University, in 1895, by M. G. Perrow, R. S. Martins, and H. H. Larimore. Chapters were established as follows:

- 1895. Washington and Lee University.
- 1897. University of Virginia.
- 1898. Harvard University.
- 1898. University of West Virginia.
- 1899. William and Mary College.

The government was by means of an arch chapter, to consist of not more than 11 members.

The badge was a five-sided shield displaying the letters "M Π Λ ," beneath an eye and above the skull and bones.

The Harvard chapter and the West Virginia chapter lived but a few months. In 1903 the University of Virginia chapter disbanded, part of its members joining K Σ and part $\Phi \Delta \Theta$. In 1904 the fraternity disbanded. The Washington and Lee chapter joined K Σ and the William and Mary chapter $\Theta \Delta X$.

Mystical Seven

THIS fraternity was organized in 1837, at Wesleyan University, by Hamilton Brewer. It soon established chapters elsewhere, and its two Georgia chapters were the first fraternity chapters in the South. The chapters were called *Temples* and were named after the emblems of the fraternity's ritual. The chapter roll was as follows:

- 1837. *Wand*, Wesleyan University.
- 1841. *Sword*, Emory College.
- 1844. *Skull*, University of Georgia.
- 1853. *Scroll and Pen*, University of Syracuse.
- 1855. *Wreath*, Centenary College.
- 1858. *Star*, University of Mississippi.
- 1867. *Serpent*, Cumberland University.
- 1867. *Hands and Torch*, University of Virginia.
- 1884. *Star of the South*, University of North Carolina.
- 1885. *Sword and Shield*, Davidson College.

The government of the fraternity was extremely loose. The charters were granted by the parent chapter until its suspension in 1867, and afterwards by the oldest living chapter. The fraternal spirit in the members was, however, unusually strong, and the personnel of the fraternity of an unusually high character. The practices of the fraternity were quaint and interesting; much was made of the number seven and of the primary colors.

The Emory chapter died in 1858, owing to anti-fraternity laws. The Georgia chapter ceased to exist a year later from similar regulations. The Mississippi and Centenary chapter was killed by the war, but the former

was revived in 1867. The Cumberland chapter suspended in 1873. The Wesleyan chapter became extinct in 1867, most of its undergraduate members entering the chapter of $\Delta K E$, then forming at Wesleyan. Similarly the active members of the Syracuse chapter entered $\Delta K E$.

The Southern chapters, after the death of the chapters at Wesleyan and Syracuse, continued a peaceable and prosperous career. They established a journal called the *Mystic Messenger*, centralized their form of government, and revived the Wesleyan chapter in 1889.

In 1890, after somewhat prolonged negotiations, the living chapters united with $B \Theta \Pi$. The Mystic chapters at the University of North Carolina and Davidson served to revive chapters of $B \Theta \Pi$, then inactive, at those institutions, and the Beta chapters at Cumberland, Mississippi and Syracuse served a similar office for the Mystical Seven. The alumni of the Mystical Seven have been received into full fellowship in $B \Theta \Pi$.

The Mystics who deserted the parent chapter at Wesleyan to enter $\Delta K E$, organized a senior society, using its ritual as a basis, called the "Owl and Wand," and in 1882 this organization appropriated the name of the "Mystical Seven."

Ω mega Ψ si

This was a society founded in 1894 at the Medical Department of Northwestern University. It established a chapter in 1896 at the University of Michigan.

Phi Alpha Chi

THIS fraternity is known to have existed at a number of Virginia colleges between 1883 and 1895. Chapters were reported at Randolph-Macon, University of Virginia and Richmond College. Nothing more is known of it.

Phi Delta

THIS medical fraternity was organized at the Long Island Hospital Medical College in 1901. The chapters were all termed "Alphas." The chapter roll was: 1901, Long Island Medical College; 1902, Starling Medical College; 1902, Union University (Albany); 1903, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons; 1903, University Medical College (Kansas City); (1910); 1903, Washington University; 1903, Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery; 1904, Sioux City Medical College (1910); 1904, Toronto Medical College (1910); 1904, Columbia University (1911); 1904, Dearborn Medical College (1908); 1904, University of Minnesota; 1905, Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons; 1905, St. Louis Medical College; 1906, University of Illinois (Chicago); 1912, Loyola University. Of the 16 mentioned chapters five had ceased to exist. This fraternity was merged with the Kappa Psi fraternity on January 26 1918.

Phi Delta Kappa

THIS fraternity was founded at Washington and Jefferson College in 1874. The founders were members of a chapter of I A K, which had been placed at Wash-

ington, Pa., during the previous year. When the I A K disbanded this chapter resolved to continue their organization, and did so. The chapters established were: Alpha, Washington and Jefferson College, 1874; Beta, Western University of Pennsylvania, 1876; Gamma, Thiel College, 1876; Delta, Lafayette College, 1876; and Epsilon, University of Louisiana, 1878. The chapters, with the exception of the Alpha had become defunct from various causes by the year 1880. In 1881 the Alpha entered $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, thus reviving the then inactive Alpha chapter of that fraternity.

Phi Kappa Alpha

IN 1870 a society called the "Wayland Literary Society" was founded at Brown University. In 1873 a union was effected with the "Literary Union" of Rochester University. The name of the society was changed to Sigma Phi. The Brown chapter was called the Alpha, and the one at Rochester the Beta. In 1874 the name was changed to $\Phi K A$. The Beta became extinct in 1879, and in 1880 the Alpha entered $B \Theta \Pi$, reviving the Kappa chapter of that fraternity. The badge was a three-sided shield displaying the letters " $\Phi K A$ " above an open book. The shield was bounded by circular arcs, the upper one bearing the name of the college.

Phi Mu Epsilon

THIS society was organized in 1892 as a musical sorority at DePauw University. It established a second chapter at Syracuse. In 1905 the two chapters became chapters of Mu Phi Epsilon, a similar organization of later origin.

Phi Mu Omicron

FOLLOWING the exposure of the secrets of the old southern order of Kappa Alpha, in 1855, several of its circles or chapters disbanded. To perpetuate the order, it was reorganized, under the name of Phi Mu Omicron, at the University of South Carolina in 1858. The reorganized circle there being named Alpha, other circles were soon established, among them the following: Beta, Charleston College; Zeta, Wofford College; Kappa, Emory College; Omicron, Emory and Henry College; Sigma, Newberry College. The circles at South Carolina and Emory and Henry had been circles of Kappa Alpha, and other Phi Mu Omicron circles doubtless grew out of disbanded Kappa Alpha circles. None of them survived the civil war. An attempt to revive the circle at Emory and Henry, in 1879, resulted in several of the Kappa Alpha and Phi Mu Omicron alumni going into Kappa Sigma which was then revived there. No members of other chapters went into Kappa Sigma.

The badge of Phi Mu Omicron was a Maltese cross, with black enameled arms, on each of which were three gold stars; and with a circular field of gold in the center, on which were an open eye, clasped hands, and a dagger, the central field surrounded by a wreath. On the reverse

were "A. D. 1812," the year that Kappa Alpha had been founded, at the top, the owner's name across the center, and the letters "Φ M O" at the bottom. This is the only known instance of the name of a fraternity appearing on the reverse instead of the obverse of its badge.

Phi Phi Phi

Tri-Phi

THIS fraternity was organized at Austin College, Sherman, Texas, November 22, 1894. The fraternity was started with the idea of establishing chapters in the West and South, and more especially in small colleges affording material for one good chapter. The chapter roll was as follows:

1894. A A, Austin College.

1894. A B, Southwestern University.

1896. B A, Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

1896. T A, Centenary College.

1897. A T, University of Texas.

The chapter at the University of Texas joined Φ K Ψ in 1904. The remaining chapters became one by one inactive.

The badge was an open book of white enamel bearing a hand and an anchor of gold, and resting upon two crossed lances between the heads of which extends a scroll bearing the letters "Φ Φ Φ".

Phi Sigma

THIS secret Phi Sigma League was founded at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, by several students of the class of 1857. It established chapters at

Knox College, Monmouth College, Northwestern University, Hedding College, Abingdon College, Eureka College and Jefferson College (Wis.), but none were prosperous except the parent one, and they soon ceased to exist. This chapter entered the fraternity of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ in 1879, and thus extinguished the society. There were three degrees in the society. The two lower ones were for undergraduates, and were called the "Anchor" and "Harp," and these emblems were worn as badges.

Πι Delta Kappa

A sorority organized at Ohio University in 1907. It had chapters at Miami and the University of Cincinnati. It was absorbed by $\chi \Omega$.

Πι Kappa Tau

A SOCIETY organized in the homeopathic department of the University of Iowa, by R. E. Peck, and I. B. Hoskins, in October, 1895. A second chapter was established at the University of Minnesota in 1896. In 1897 the two chapters became chapters of $\Phi \Lambda \Gamma$.

Ψι Alpha Kappa

PSI Alpha Kappa was a fraternity having chapters at Lehigh, Lafayette and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The parent chapter joined $A T \Omega$ and the Lafayette chapter $A X P$.

Psi Theta Psi

THIS was a fraternity founded about the year 1885 at Washington and Lee University. It had chapters at Roanoke, Randolph-Macon, University of Virginia, Hampden-Sidney, and perhaps one or two other colleges. It disbanded in 1895. The chapter at Washington and Lee entered ΔΤΔ. Its badge was a Maltese cross with a circular center enclosing a crown. The arms of the cross displayed the letters "Φ Θ Ψ". During 1893, 1894 and 1895, it published from the University of Virginia a very creditable little journal called *The Crown*.

Sigma Alpha

(Black Badge)

THIS society was organized at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., in 1859. Soon after its foundation the war put an end to college studies, and the society was not reorganized until 1868. Chapters were established as follows:

- 1859. A, Roanoke College (1879).
- 1869. B, Hampden-Sidney College (1873).
- 1871. Γ, University of Virginia (1877).
- 1873. E, Virginia State College (1880).
- 1873. Z, Salado College (1882).
- 1873. H, University of Maryland (1882).
- 1873. Θ, Washington and Lee University (1882).
- 1873. I, Kings College (1882).
- 1875. E, Somerville Institute, Miss. (1882).

In addition to these chapters, organizations of alumni existed at Bristol, Tenn.; Lynchburg, Va.; Galveston, Texas; Wytheville, Va., and New Orleans, Louisiana.

The organization of the society was elaborate, and consisted of several degrees. It was completely in the hands of the alumni, and controlled mainly by the chapter at Lynchburg. The badge was of black enamel, and displayed the letter "S," skull and bones and crossed swords. The fraternity disbanded in 1882.

Sigma Alpha Theta

THIS was the name of a fraternity existing in some of the colleges of Indiana during the war, and for some little time thereafter. There was a chapter at Hanover College, which entered $\Delta T \Delta$, and two at De Pauw and Indiana Universities, which entered $B \Theta \Pi$.

Sigma Delta Pi

THIS society, known also as the "Vitruvian," was founded at Dartmouth College in 1858, by Augustus Livingstone, Wm. H. Fessenden, Henry L. Bartholomew, W. U. Potter, John A. Staples and Charles W. Thompson.

The parent chapter was called the Alpha. In 1871 a Beta chapter was established at Cornell, which died in 1874, and a Gamma chapter, placed at Wooster University in 1873, died in 1877. The Dartmouth chapter remained in good condition until 1889, when it became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$, carrying with it its alumni.

The badge was a gold shield, on which was an enclosed shield-shaped space, displaying a sextant; above the sextant were the letters "S. D. P.," and, below, "S"

and "D" on either side of a clenched hand. Above the shield was a scroll, upon which was the date "1858," and, below, a similar scroll bearing the word "Dartmouth". The membership was about 400.

Theta Lambda Phi

THIS society was founded in 1903 at the Dickinson Law School and after a prosperous career of eleven years united with A K Φ and Δ Φ Δ in 1914 to form Δ Θ Φ (see page 540).

Upsilon Beta

A SOCIETY by this name was founded at Pennsylvania College about the year 1863. Chapters were established at Muhlenberg, Franklin and Marshall, Wabash, Lehigh, Lafayette, Westminster (Pa.), and Lewisburg University. The defection of the parent chapter at Gettysburg led to the disorganization of the society.

W. W. W., or Rainbow*

THIS fraternity was organized in 1849, at the University of Mississippi, by John B. Earle, John B. Herring, James H. Mason, Robert Muldrow, Joshua L. Halbert, Marlborough Pegues and Drew W. Bynum. These young men had been students at LaGrange College, Tenn., and had removed to the University of Mississippi. The name of the Society, was to themselves,

*For many of the facts in this article credit should be given to a history of W. W. W., by C. R. Churchill, published in the *Delta Tau Delta Rainbow*, in 1897.

the "Mystic Sons of Iris". It later became known as the Rainbow, or "W. W. W." society. Its ritual and many of its practices were based upon the number seven. The resemblances between this organization and the Mystical Seven were many and striking. Neither was Greek in nomenclature or symbols, each had the rainbow as an emblem, each used the word "mystic" in a peculiar sense, and each used "W. W. W." as a pass-word. The writer has inquired of nearly all the living members of the Mystical Seven who were initiated previous to 1848 in regard to this matter, but without result. The chapter roll of the Rainbow was as follows:

- 1848. S. A., University of Mississippi.
- 1858. A., LaGrange College (1861).
- 1871. L. K. S., Furman University (1874).
- 1872. L. T., Erskine College (1884).
- 1872. I. P., Southern Presbyterian Univ. (1873).
- 1873. L. S., Wofford College (1875).
- 1874. D. V., Neophogen College (1874).
- 1880. A., Chamberlain-Hunt Academy (1886).
- 1881. I. P., Vanderbilt University.
- 1882. L. S., Southwestern University (1886).
- 1883. D. V., University of Texas (1886).
- 1884. A., Emory and Henry College (1886).
- 1884. D. V., University of Tennessee (1886).

The chapters were named after the designations of the chapter officers.

After a checkered career, negotiations were entered into between this fraternity and $\Delta T \Delta$ with a view to

consolidating the two societies, and the union was effected in 1886. The journal of $\Delta T \Delta$, theretofore called *The Crescent*, was rechristened *The Rainbow*, out of compliment to the older order. At the time of the union only two chapters, viz., those at the University of Mississippi and Vanderbilt, were actually alive. The chapters at Southwestern and the University of Texas went into $\Phi \Delta \Theta$. The chapter at Emory and Henry disbanded, most of its members joining $\Sigma A E$. The chapter at Wofford was revived in 1889 by an alumnus, in whose keeping the charter had been placed, but it disbanded on learning of the fate of the fraternity three years before.

Zeta Φ hi

THIS society was founded at the University of Missouri, Nov. 7, 1870, by Oren Root, $\Sigma \Phi$, then a professor at the University. It was called the Alpha chapter, and others were established as follows:

1870. A, University of Missouri (1890).

1871. Σ , William Jewell College (1886).

1872. Δ , Washington University (1874).

The Delta chapter disbanded voluntarily, the Sigma surrendered its charter and subsequently accepted a charter from $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, and the Alpha, after a prosperous career of twenty years, became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$ carrying with it into that fraternity all of its alumni. The badge was a monogram of the letters of the society name, and much resembled the badge of $\Sigma \Phi$. The color of the fraternity was white.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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BOOKS RELATING TO FRATERNITIES IN GENERAL

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES: *Some Opinions Concerning Them*. Pp. 4. No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An article disapproving college secret societies, reprinted November 20, 1850, from an article headed "Narrative of Review of Religions in Williams College," which appeared first in the *American Quarterly Register*, May, 1841. See first title under "Magazine Articles Relating to Fraternities."

REVIEW OF A TRACT ENTITLED "SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES—SOME OPINIONS CONCERNING THEM." Pp. 4. No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An article upholding college secret societies, answering arguments in the above mentioned tract, quoting favorable opinions of such societies from some of their distinguished members, and referring to speeches made before the K A, Σ Φ, Ψ Υ and Δ Φ societies. Dated "Union College, November 21, 1850." *Reflector* print.

REVIEW OF THE "REVIEW." No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An answer to the tract last mentioned above. Not dated, but printed probably in December, 1850, as it refers to said tracts as having been issued "a short time since." Presents arguments against college secret societies, especially on

account of the expense they incurred for halls, badges, suppers, etc., and their "deleterious effect upon religious young men."

[The three tracts above mentioned are, so far as known, the earliest prints relating to college secret societies in general. All three are in the library of Union University. The first and third were reprinted in the *Phi Gamma Delta*, December, 1904.]

ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PHI KAPPA SIGMA MALE COLLEGE AT MONTICELLO, ARK. Acts of Arkansas, Feb. 21, 1859, page 249. (See historical article in Banta's Greek Exchange, July, 1919, by Leroy S. Boyd, K. A.)

FOUR YEARS AT YALE. By a graduate of '69. New Haven, Conn., 1871: Charles C. Chatfield Co. Cloth, pp. 713. The author is Lyman H. Bagg, Ψ Υ. Chapters 1 to 4, pp. 51 to 190, are devoted to a most minute and painstaking account of the society system at Yale.

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES: *Their Customs, Character, and Efforts for their Suppression*. By H. L. Kellogg. Chicago: Ezra A. Cook, 1874. Paper, pp. 88. A bitter attack on fraternities, emanating from a committee appointed by the National Christian Association, 1873. Second edition, with 6 pages of additional matter. 1894.

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THE GREEK-LETTER SOCIETIES. By Albert P. Jacobs, Ψ Υ, Detroit: Gulley Printing House, 12, 14, 16 Larned St., East. March, 1879. Cloth, pp. 51.

THE SECRET SOCIETY SYSTEM. By E. E. Aiken. New Haven: O. H. Briggs, publisher; Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. 1882. Paper, pp. 110. An attack on fraternities, especially those at Yale. Revised and enlarged from five articles printed in the *Yale Critic*. 1882.

THE GREEK FRATERNITY ISSUE. By E. E. White, President of Purdue University. Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, State Printer. 1882, 1883 and 1884. Paper. Included in the seventh annual

report (pp. 7, 8 and 27-76) of the President of Purdue to the board of trustees, the eighth annual report (pp. 11 and 12) and the ninth annual report (pp. 12, 13, 19, 29-56), for the college years ending June 30, 1881, 1882, and 1883, respectively. An argument against fraternities with the special object of suppressing ΣX at Purdue.

REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. Volume 82. Indianapolis: Carlon & Hollenbeck. 1883. Contains decision in case styled, *The State ex rel Stallard vs. White et al.* Held, that the President of Purdue University, E. E. White, must permit T. P. Hawley to matriculate as a student at the University, although he was a member of ΣX , and that the faculty had no legal right to compel a student, as a condition of such matriculation, to sign a pledge that he would disconnect himself from a college fraternity while attending the institution, as Purdue was a public institution, and the condition sought to be imposed constituted a discrimination against a certain class of students within the State, which the faculty had no right to impose.

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THE COLLEGE STUDENTS' MANUAL. By H. E. Moseley. Grand Rapids, Mich.: H. E. & A. B. Moseley. 1884. Cloth, pp. 195, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x7 $\frac{1}{4}$. Contains a list of all colleges and universities in the United States, and treats of requirements for admission, libraries, college societies, etc.

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halls or club houses, which in some instances include dormitories for members."

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COLLEGES IN AMERICA. By John Marshall Baker, Ph.D. Cleveland, Ohio: Cleveland Printing and Publishing Company. 1894. Cloth, pp. 265, 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ x6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Discusses the origin, development and characteristics of colleges. Chapter V, on "Student Life in College," refers to fraternities. Contains a brief bibliography.

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REPORTS OF CASES HEARD AND DETERMINED IN THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Official edition. Volume LXXIV. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company. 1902. Contains decision in case styled, The People of the State of New York, *ex rel.* The Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Hamilton College, Respondent, vs. E. F. Lawler and others, as Assessors of the town of Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., Appellants. Held, that a house owned by the Hamilton College chapter of a Greek-Letter college fraternity, organized, as stated in its certificate of incorporation, for literary purposes and the promotion of the fine arts, which house, with the exception of the society room, is primarily used as a boarding place for the active members of the

chapter, at which they may enjoy the privileges of home life and meet for social recreation and fellowship without intrusion from uninvited guests, and which is incidentally used for literary, educational or scientific purposes, is not exempt from taxation under the tax law, which provided: "The real property of a corporation or association organized exclusively for the moral or mental improvement of men or women or for educational, scientific, literary, or library purposes, or for two or more such purposes, and used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes, and the personal property of any such corporation shall be exempt from taxation."

CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. Volume 182. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1903. Contains decision in case styled, Phi Beta Epsilon Corporation vs. City of Boston. Held, that the keeping of a dormitory and boarding house for students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by a literary or scientific corporation other than the institution itself, is not an educational purpose within the meaning of the statute, exempting from taxation the property of such corporation used for an educational purpose; and if some literary or scientific work is done in the building this does not change the result if the principal use of the building is for a dormitory or boarding house.

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SHALL FRATERNITIES LIVE? Paper, pp. 48. Contains articles favorable to fraternities, intended to influence the members of the Legislature of Mississippi to vote against a bill to prohibit fraternities at the University of Mississippi, which had been introduced in the House of Representatives. Issued by the fraternities at the University of Mississippi, February, 1904.

Another edition, January, 1910, by V. Otis Robertson, K A (S), Jackson, Miss., pp. 40.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1903. Volume VII contains an article on "Fraternalities," with colored plate illustrating fraternity badges.

PATTERSON'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL DIRECTORY. Compiled by Homer L. Patterson. Chicago: American Educational Company. 1904. Cloth, pp. 346, 6¾x8¾. Contains a list of collegiate institutions, professional schools, seminaries and academies in the United States and Canada, a list of college papers, information about college fraternities, a list of universities in Europe, and other matter. The information regarding fraternities includes the date and place of founding of each fraternity, the title and location of each of its chapters, describes its badge, and mentions its colors, flower, and the name of its open magazine.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES: *A descriptive analysis of the social system in the Colleges of the United States,* with a detailed account of each fraternity.* By Wm. Raimond Baird. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1879. Cloth, pp. 212. Frontispiece displays "Badges of the chartered fraternities." The author was a member of A Σ X, which united with B Θ Π, October, 1879.

In 1880 new articles about some fraternities were printed on sheets, which were substituted for some of the sheets as originally printed, and changes in other fraternities were noted in five supplemental pages. This was afterward called the first revised edition or second edition.

Second revised edition. New York: Frank Williams, 64 Duane Street. 1883. Cloth, pp. 265, 3½x5¾. Instead of a frontispiece showing all the badges, the article on each fraternity is preceded with an engraved illustration of its badge or emblematic cut. Later called the third edition.

Fourth edition. New York: James P. Downs. 1890. Cloth, pp. 359.

Fifth edition. Harrisburg, Pa.: Mount Pleasant Printery. 1898. Cloth, pp. 438.

Sixth edition published in 1905. New York: The Alcolm Company. Cloth, pp. 574.

Seventh edition published in 1912. New York: The College Fraternity Publishing Company. Cloth, pp. 802.

Eighth edition published in 1915. New York: The College Fraternity Publishing Company. Cloth, pp. 888.

A supplement to the eighth edition bringing it up to date was published in October, 1916, pp. 46.

Ninth edition published in 1920.

THE SORORITY HAND-BOOK. Canton, Mass. 1907. By Ida Shaw Martin. Published by the author. Paper and cloth. Contains essays on the higher education, the Evolution of the Sorority System, the Mission of the Sorority, names and addresses of officers of each sorority, its roll of living chapters, approximate generalized statistics and insignia. Also a general list of inactive chapters, an essay on honorary societies, and a directory of institutions at which sororities are located.

Second edition of the above 1907. It adds a list of men's fraternities with roll of their active chapters and a half tone plate of 23 badges.

Third edition of the above 1909. Substantially the same in style and scope as the second but with some additional illustrations.

Fourth edition of the above 1911. Menasha, Wis. Adds an illustration of sorority flags and some additional information about the men's fraternities.

Fifth edition of the above 1913.

AN ACT TO ABOLISH AND PROHIBIT GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES and sororities and all secret orders among students in the University of Mississippi and in all other educational institutions supported, in whole or in part, by the State. Acts of Mississippi, 1912, page 192, approved February 27, 1912. (Upheld by U. S. Supreme Court, 237 U. S. 589).

A HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN AMERICA. By Charles F. Thwing. New York. D. Appleton & Co. 1906. Contains some slight references to fraternity life and nomenclature.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING IN OUR COLLEGES. By Clarence F. Birds-eye. New York. 1907. The Macmillan Co.

THE REORGANIZATION OF OUR COLLEGES. By Clarence F. Birdseye. New York. 1909. The Baker-Taylor Co.

Both of these books contain much of interest relating to college fraternities and especially to chapter house life.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANICA. Eleventh edition. Cambridge, England. At the University Press. New York. 1910. Vol. XI. Article. Fraternity College at pages 40, 41. By William R. Baird.

WHO'S WHO IN S. A. E. By William C. Levere, Evanston, Ill. Published by the author, 1912. "A biographical dictionary of Notable Living Members of the Fraternity.

BETAS OF ACHIEVEMENT. Being Brief Biographical Records of Members of the Beta Theta Pi who have Achieved distinction in various fields of Endeavor. By Wm. Raimond Baird. New York, 1914. The Beta Publishing Co. Cloth pp. 372.

LEADING GREEKS. An Encyclopedia of the Workers in the American College Fraternities and Sororities. By Wm. C. Levere, Evanston, Ill., 1915.

THE FRATERNITY AND THE COLLEGE. A series of papers dealing with fraternity problems. By Thomas Arkle Clark, Dean of Men, University of Illinois. Menasha, Wisconsin, The George Banta Publishing Company, 1915. Board, pp. 223.

THE FRATERNITY AND THE UNDERGRADUATE, with thirteen additional papers on fraternity life. By Thomas Arkle Clark, Dean of Men, University of Illinois. Menasha, Wisconsin, The George Banta Publishing Company, 1917. Board, pp. 273.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES RELATING TO FRATERNITIES

NARRATIVE OF REVIEW OF RELIGION IN WILLIAMS COLLEGE. By Albert Hopkins; *American Quarterly Register*, (Boston), May, 1841. Refers to hindrances which college secret societies were alleged to have caused to a religious revival at Williamstown, Mass.; adduces objections to such societies, and quotes opinions antagonistic to them from college presidents and professors and other persons. [See first three titles under "Books Relating to Fraternities in General."]

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES. By W. W. Lathrop; *University Quarterly*, April, 1861. An argument against the secret society principle.

MY OBJECTIONS TO SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES. By Howard Crosby, Δ Φ, Chancellor of the University of New York; *The Congregationalist*, April 20, 1871.

DISCIPLINE IN AMERICAN COLLEGES. By James McCosh, President of Princeton College; *North American Review*, May-June, 1878. Considers fraternities harmful.

A FOSSIL FROM THE TERTIARY. By E. E. Hale, A Δ Φ; *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1879. An historical sketch of Φ B K.

A COLLEGE CAMP AT LAKE GEORGE. By R. R. Bowker, A Δ Φ; *Scribner's Monthly*, March, 1879. An account of a summer camp maintained by Manhattan (C. C. N. Y.) chapter of A Δ Φ.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGE. *The Critic*, March 8, 1884. Editorial criticising societies at Yale; answered by *Scroll and Key* in issue for March 22.

THE SECRET SOCIETY SYSTEM OF YALE COLLEGE. By John Addison Porter, Δ K E; *The New Englander*, May, 1884. Reprinted in pamphlet, pp. 19.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By A. D. White, Ψ Υ, President of Cornell University; *The Forum*, May, 1887. A strong argument in favor of fraternities. (Reprinted in pamphlet form by Wm. C. Levere, Evanston, Ill.)

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGE. By C. S. Robinson, X Ψ, B Θ Π; *The Century*, October, 1887. Refers to the formation of the Anti-Secret Confederation. See page 140.

INTERCHANGE (SYMPOSIUM ON FRATERNITIES). By James McCosh, President of Princeton College; J. H. Seelye, Ψ Υ, President of Amherst College; C. K. Adams, Ψ Υ, President of Cornell University; Prof. Oren Root, Σ Φ (B Θ Π), of Hamilton College, and Prof. T. C. Burgess, of Fredonia (N. Y.) State Normal and Training School; *The Academy* (Syracuse, N. Y.), November, 1887. Arguments for and against fraternities.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By J. A. Porter, Δ K E; *The Century*, September, 1888. Illustrated with views of chapter houses.

THE FAST SET AT HARVARD. By "Aleck Quest:" *North American Review*, November, 1888. An arraignment of Δ K E; answered by "One of the Fast Set" in issue for December.

THE ADVANTAGES OF COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By A. F. Sanborn; *The Academy* (Syracuse, N. Y.), October, 1890.

THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE Φ B K SOCIETY, 1776-1781, together with the original charter granted to the Harvard chapter, sketches of the original fifty members, and lists of the officers and chapters of the present organization. By L. G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College; *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, April, 1896.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By P. F. Piper; *The Cosmopolitan*, April, 1897. Illustrated with the badges of the various fraternities.

GREEK-LETTER SOCIETIES IN AMERICAN COLLEGES. By E. H. L. Randolph, Φ Δ Θ; *New England Magazine*, September, 1897. The author of "Student Life and Customs" says it is the "best general sketch of the fraternities, written from a sympathetic standpoint." Illustrated with views of chapter houses.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By E. J. Ridgway; *Munsey's Magazine*, February, 1901. Illustrated with the badges of the various fraternities and with views of chapter houses.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. New York. Volumes I-X, 1887-1894. Merged into *The American University Magazine*. "University Societies" department edited by A. P. Jacobs, Ψ Y

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSTIY MAGAZINE. New York. Volumes I-VI, 1894-1897. Suspended, 1897. "University Societies" department edited by A. P. Jacobs.

THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY. Edited by E. H. L. Randolph, Φ Δ Θ. New York. Volumes I-II, 1892, 1893. Merged, 1893 into the *University Review*, which soon suspended.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. Kansas City. "Fraternity Department" of Volumes II and III, 1897-1898, edited by R. H. Switzler, Φ Δ Θ.

[There are many other such articles but they contain nothing of value.]

HISTORIES OF FRATERNITIES

THE PSI UPSILON EPITOME: *Studies addressed to the Society concerning its upward growth, characteristics and results from its origin, in the latter part of 1833, to the installation of its youngest chapter early in 1884.* By Albert Poole Jacobs, Phi (Michigan), '73. Boston: Rand, Avery & Company. 1884. Cloth; pp. 264. Illustrated.

A MANUAL OF PHI DELTA THETA. By Walter B. Palmer. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House. Printed for the author. 1886. Cloth; pp. 54. Contains: I. Sketch of the Fraternity. II. Prominent Members. III. Statistics of Fraternities. IV. Statistics of Colleges. Preface dated May 1, 1886.

FRATERNITY STUDIES. *A Manual of Information Concerning the Fraternity of Beta Theta Pi.* By William Raimond Baird, M.E., LL.B., author of "American College Fraternities," etc. Harrisburg, Pa.: Mount Pleasant Printery. 1894. Cloth; pp. 370. Illustrated. Contains a history of B Θ Π to 1893 and chapters relating to the social life, publications and membership of that fraternity; also, a chapter on the general fraternities.

HAND-BOOK OF BETA THETA PI. By William Raimond Baird. New York. 1907. A second edition of "Fraternity Studies."

A MANUAL OF PHI DELTA THETA. Second edition. By Walter Benjamin Palmer. Indianapolis: Carlon & Hollenbeck. 1897. Paper; pp. No title page; above printed on cover. Illustrated. Preface dated September, 1897.

MEMORIAL HISTORY OF THE THETA DELTA CHI FRATERNITY, *With an Account of the Semi-Centennial Convention and Banquet.* Clay W. Holmes, Phi (Lafayette), '87, Editor and Publisher, Elmira, N. Y. 1898. Cloth; pp. 294. Illustrated.

PHI BETA KAPPA HAND-BOOK AND GENERAL ADDRESS CATALOGUE OF THE UNITED STATES. By E. B. Parsons. North Adams, Mass. 1900.

THE HISTORY OF THE PHI KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY, *From Its Foundation in 1852 to Its Fiftieth Anniversary.* By Charles Liggett Van Cleve, Ohio Alpha (O. W. U.), '79. Philadelphia: Franklin Printing Company. 1902. Cloth; pp. 304. Illustrated.

KAPPA'S RECORD: A Short History of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity. By Minnie Royse Walker, Iota (DePauw). New York: Edward V. Brokam & Bro. 1903. Paper; pp. 67.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON MANUAL. By George H. Kress. Los Angeles, Cal.: Baumgardt Publishing Company. 1904. Cloth; pp. X+186. Contains an historical sketch of $\Sigma A E$, also a paragraph about each other general college fraternity for men or women.

MEN AND DAYS IN PHI BETA KAPPA. By Arthur Copeland, Newark, N. J. 1907. Contains an essay in several chapters.

THE KAPPA SIGMA BOOK. By Boutwell Dunlap. Nashville, Tenn. 1907. Profusely illustrated.

A DETAILED RECORD OF DELTA DELTA DELTA. By Bessie Leach Priddy, Galesburg, Ill. 1907. Profusely illustrated. Contains also Chapter histories and catalogues of members.

THE MANUAL OF PI KAPPA ALPHA. By Lloyd R. Byrne. Fort Smith, Ark. 1908.

THE MANUAL OF CHI OMEGA. By Georgia M. Shattuck and Mattie Craighill Nicholas. Washington, D. C. 1909. Contains a history and directory.

THE MANUAL OF THE ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRATERNITY. By Claude T. Reno. Allentown, Pa. 1911. Contains a history of $A T \Omega$.

THE OLYMPIAN OF PHI DELTA THETA (third edition of the Manual). By Walter B. Palmer, Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Company. 1912. Cloth pp. 316. Illustrated.

THE HISTORY OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA. By Mabel H. Siller. 1911. Published by the fraternity. It contains a history of the fraternity, many chapter histories and a catalogue of the members. It is illustrated with reproductions of photographs.

THE HISTORY OF THE SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON FRATERNITY. By William C. Levere. Chicago. 1911. In three large volumes profusely illustrated with reproductions of photographs and documents.

PHI RHO SIGMA HISTORY AND DIRECTORY 1912. By D. E. W. Wenstrand. Contains many illustrations.

FORTY YEARS OF FRATERNITY LEGISLATION. Being the Minutes of the several conventions of the Beta Theta Pi from 1839 to 1879.

Reprinted with notes by Wm. Raimond Baird. New York. The Beta Publishing Company. 1916. pp. 388.

A DECADE OF FRATERNITY RECONSTRUCTION. Being the minutes of the conventions of the Beta Theta Pi from 1879 to 1888 inclusive. Edited by Wm. Raimond Baird. New York. The Beta Publishing Company, 1918. pp. 410.

BETA LETTERS. Being correspondence passing between chapters or members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, 1839-1884. Selected and edited by Wm. Raimond Baird, New York. The Beta Publishing Company, 1918. pp. 648.

THE CATALOGUES OF $\Delta \Phi$, $X \Psi$, $Z \Psi$, $\Phi K \Sigma$, $\Sigma A E$, $\Sigma \Phi$, ΣX , ΣN , $X \Phi$, $K A$ (Northern), $K A$ (Southern) and $\Delta \Upsilon$ contain more or less historical matter about their respective fraternities.

SKETCHES OF CHAPTERS have been published by the Dartmouth, Brown, Wesleyan, Rochester and Michigan chapters of $\Psi \Upsilon$, the Wabash and Ohio Wesleyan chapters of $\Phi K \Psi$, the Denison chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$, Cornell chapter of $\Theta \Delta X$, the Cornell chapter of $\Phi \Sigma K$, the Williams chapter of $K A$, the Williams chapter of $\Sigma \Phi$, the Bowdoin and Colgate chapters of $\Delta K E$, the Trinity chapter of $K \Sigma$. The Amherst chapter of $A \Delta \Phi$ published an account of its semi-centennial exercises in 1887.

*There are a number of books which are not specifically mentioned above and yet which contain some reference to the college fraternities. Among them are: COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION, by Professor Thwing, of Western Reserve University (Scribners); COLBY STORIES (Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.); STORIES OF BOWDOIN, J. C. Minot ($\Delta K E$), Augusta, Me.; HARVARD EPISODES, C. M. Flandrau, (Small Maynard Co.); PENNSYLVANIA STORIES, Arthur H. Quinn ($B \Theta \Pi$), (Pennsylvania Publishing Co., Philadelphia); DIARY OF A FRESHMAN, by C. M. Flandrau, (Doubleday Page Co.) relates to Harvard experiences and describes some of the workings of the Dickey Club; ANN ARBOR TALES, K. E. Harriman (Geo. W. Jacobs Co.); CORNELL STORIES, James J. Sanderson (Scribners).

*Additions to this list will be gratefully received and noted in future editions.

STATISTICAL TABLES

THE following tables, so far as they relate to 1883, 1890, 1898, 1905, 1912, and 1915, are reprints of the tables which appeared in previous editions. They will afford some measure of comparison of certain obvious facts. The scope of the table was somewhat enlarged in 1898, the number of houses owned and rented being stated. In the tables for 1915 the number of houses rented are omitted and the total house valuation given. Where the statistics in this table differ from those given in the body of the book, the figures in the table are derived from later information, and are to be preferred.

STATISTICAL TABLE—1883.

MENS FRATERNITIES	Member- ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Chapter- houses	Where Founded	When Founded
Alpha Delta Phi	5,781	17	6	5	Hamilton ...	1832
Alpha Tau Omega.....	1,060	26	8	—	V. M. I.	1865
Beta Theta Pi.....	4,874	44	19	—	Miami	1839
Chi Phi.....	2,146	21	16	—	Princeton....	1854
Chi Psi.....	2,288	16	8	3	Union	1841
Delta Kappa Epsilon.....	8,316	29	15	5	Yale.....	1844
Delta Phi.....	1,854	7	5	—	Union	1827
Delta Psi.....	2,057	9	8	3	Columbia....	1847
Delta Tau Delta.....	2,437	32	11	—	Bethany.....	1859
Delta Upsilon.....	3,432	17	8	1	Williams	1834
Kappa Alpha.....	986	4	2	1	Union	1825
Kappa Alpha (S. O.)	1,087	18	2	—	W. & L. U. ...	1865
Kappa Sigma.....	1,267	14	10	—	U. of Va.....	1867
Kappa Sigma Kappa	325	5	—	—	V. M. I.	1867
Phi Alpha.....	—	3	—	—	C. C. N. Y. ...	1878
Phi Delta Phi.....	383	6	—	—	Michigan....	1870
Phi Delta Theta.....	3,367	44	19	—	Miami	1848
Phi Gamma Delta.....	3,009	27	17	—	Jefferson....	1848
Phi Kappa Psi.....	3,819	34	13	1	Jefferson....	1852
Phi Kappa Sigma.....	1,536	9	14	—	U. of P.....	1850
Pi Kappa Alpha.....	307	2	6	—	U. of Va.....	1868
Psi Upsilon.....	5,757	17	1	5	Union.....	1833
Q. T. V.....	250	3	—	—	Mass. State .	1869
Rainbow.....	503	2	—	—	U. of Miss. .	1848
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1,218	16	21	—	U. of Ala....	1856
Sigma Chi.....	2,951	34	15	—	Miami	1855
Sigma Nu.....	238	6	4	—	V. M. I.....	1869
Sigma Phi.....	1,609	6	2	3	Union.....	1827
Theta Delta Chi.....	1,830	13	15	—	Union.....	1847
Theta Xi.....	243	3	—	—	R. P. I.....	1864
Zeta Phi.....	225	2	1	—	U. of Mo....	1870
Zeta Psi.....	2,876	19	9	3	N. Y. U.....	1846
Total.....	67,941	505	255	30	32	

STATISTICAL TABLE—1888.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

	Member- ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Chapter- houses	Where Existing	When Founded
Alpha Beta Tau	—	2	—	—	U. of Miss..	1880
Sigma Kappa.....	—	1	—	—	Colby.....	1874
Alpha Phi.....	—	2	—	—	Syracuse....	1872
Delta Gamma.....	126	10	2	—	Oxford In....	1872
Gamma Phi Beta.....	271	2	—	—	Syracuse....	1874
Kappa Alpha Theta.....	78	11	2	—	Asbury.....	1870
Kappa Kappa Gamma.....	558	18	7	—	Monmouth..	1870
Total.....	1,033	46	11	—	7	
SUMMARY.						
GENERAL FRATERNITIES ...	67,941	504	255	30	32	
WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES....	1,033	46	11	—	7	
LOCAL FRATERNITIES.....	4,077	16	17	3		
Total.....	73,051	566	283	33	39	

STATISTICAL TABLE—1890.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN

Name	Member- ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Houses or Halls Owned	Where Founded	When Founded
ΑΔΦ	6,236	19	8	7	Hamilton	1832
ΑΤΩ	2,061	35	21	1	V. M. I.	1865
ΒΘΠ	6,995	60	19	1	Miami	1839
ΧΦ	3,147	21	23	1	Princeton	1854
ΧΨ	2,930	16	9	5	Union	1841
ΔΚΕ	10,353	34	13	9	Yale	1844
ΔΦ	2,205	11	4	2	Union	1827
ΔΨ	2,504	9	10	8	Columbia	1847
ΔΤΔ	4,044	39	26	—	Bethany	1860
ΔΥ	4,871	26	6	7	Williams	1834
ΚΑ	997	4	2	3	Union	1825
ΚΑ (s)	2,057	26	12	—	W. & L. U.	1867
ΚΣ	2,048	22	20	—	Virginia	1867
ΦΑΧ	†200	3	4	—	—	—
ΦΔΘ	6,803	66	17	1	Miami	1848
ΦΓΔ	4,244	40	23	—	Jefferson	1848
ΦΚΨ	5,302	35	16	1	Jefferson	1852
ΦΚΣ	1,878	11	15	1	U. of Pa.	1850
ΦΘΨ	†170	3	—	—	—	—
ΠΚΑ	†310	4	7	—	U. of Va.	1868
ΨΥ	7,124	17	2	5	Union	1833
ΣΑΕ	2,342	31	33	—	Alabama	1856
ΣΧ	3,999	38	21	—	Miami	1855
ΣΝ	971	20	7	—	V. M. I.	1869
ΣΦ	1,820	7	2	6	Union	1827
ΤΔΣ	† 61	3	—	—	U. of South	1889
ΘΔΧ	2,817	18	17	2	Union	1847
ΖΨ	3,590	20	10	4	N. Y. U.	1846
	92,279	638	353	64	28	

† Estimated.

STATISTICAL TABLES—1890.
GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN

Name	Member-ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Houses or Halls Owned	Where Founded	When Founded
ΑΒΤ	212	2	—	—	Oxford, Miss	1881
ΑΦ	348	5	—	1	Syracuse	1872
ΒΣΟ	11	1	—	—	Missouri	1889
ΔΔΔ	190	5	—	—	Boston	1889
ΔΓ	632	12	9	—	Mississippi	1872
ΓΦΒ	272	5	—	—	Syracuse	1874
ΚΑΘ	1,180	20	6	—	DePauw	1870
ΚΚΓ	1,523	22	9	—	Monmouth	1870
ΠΒΦ	1,344	19	8	—	Monmouth	1867
ΣΚ	91	1	—	—	Colby	1874
ΡΕΟ	†1,500	5	—	—	Iowa	
	7,303	97	32	1	11	

SUMMARY.

Men's	92,279	638	353	64	28	
Women's	7,303	97	32	1	11	
Prof.	3,364	45	3	—	16	
Local	3,876	17	—	5	—	
Total	106,822	797	388	70	55	

† Estimated.

~~TABLE~~ TABLE—1890.

~~MEMBERS~~ MEMBERS—MEN

	Members	Active	Inactive	Holds	Where	When
	†	Members	Members	of	Founded	Founded
				Walls		
				Owned		
					Hamilton	1832
				1	V. M. I.	1865
				1	Miami	1839
				1	Princeton	1854
				1	Union	1841
				1	Yale	1844
				1	Union	1827
				1	Columbia	1847
				1	Bethany	1860
				1	Williams	1834
				3	Union	1825
				1	W. & L. U.	1867
				1	Virginia	1867
				4		
				17	Miami	1848
				23	Jefferson	1848
				16	Jefferson	1852
	1,876	11	15	1	U. of Pa.	1850
	†170	3	—	—		
PKA	1,310	4	7	—	U. of Va.	1868
ΨΥ	7,124	17	2	5	Union	1833
ΣAE	2,342	31	33	—	Alabama	1856
ΣX	3,999	38	21	—	Miami	1855
ΣN	971	20	7	—	V. M. I.	1869
ΣΦ	1,820	7	2	6	Union	1827
ΤΔΣ	† 61	3	—	—	U. of South	1889
ΘΔX	2,817	18	17	2		1847
ZΨ	3,590	20				
	92,279					

† Estimated.

STATISTICAL TABLES—1890.
GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN

Name	Member-ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Houses or Halls Owned	Where Founded	When Founded
ABT	212	2	—	—	Oxford, Miss	1881
AΦ	348	5	—	1	Syracuse	1872
BEO	11	1	—	—	Missouri	1889
ΔΔΔ	190	5	—	—	Boston	1889
ΔΓ	632	12	9	—	Mississippi	1872
ΓΦΒ	272	5	—	—	Syracuse	1874
ΚΑΘ	1,180	20	6	—	DePue	1870
ΚΚΓ	1,523	22	9	—	Monmouth	1870
ΠΒΦ	1,344	19	8	—	Monmouth	1867
ΣΚ	91	1	—	—	Colby	1874
PEO	†1,500	5	—	—	Iowa	
	7,303	97	32	1	11	

SUMMARY.

Men's	92,279	638	353	64	28
Women's	7,303	97	32	1	11
Prof.	3,364	45	3	—	16
Local	3,876	17	—	5	—
Total	106,822	797	388	70	55

† Estimated.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN, 1898

Founded	Name	Membership	Chapters			Houses			No. of States Represented
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	
1832	ΑΔΦ	7,933	23	7	30	10	4	14	12
1895	ΑΧΡ	76	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
1865	ΑΤΩ	4,261	42	29	71	3	13	16	17
1839	ΒΘΠ	10,577	62	19	81	10	20	30	28
1854	ΧΦ	4,048	19	24	43	5	9	14	12
1841	ΧΨ	3,718	19	9	28	8	5	13	13
1844	ΔΚΕ	12,948	35	13	48	9	13	22	20
1827	ΔΦ	2,914	12	4	16	4	6	10	7
1847	ΔΨ	2,989	8	11	19	7	—	7	7
1860	ΔΤΔ	5,670	38	29	67	2	11	13	20
1834	ΔΥ	6,275	31	5	36	10	10	20	13
1825	ΚΑ	1,395	6	2	8	3	1	4	4
1865	ΚΑ	3,855	37	10	47	5	7	12	15
1867	ΚΣ	3,466	47	16	63	1	10	11	23
1895	ΜΠΑ	43	4	—	4	—	—	—	3
1848	ΦΔΘ	9,009	63	23	86	6	18	24	28
1848	ΦΓΔ	6,330	44	27	71	2	14	16	18
1852	ΦΚΨ	7,435	38	18	56	9	11	20	15
1850	ΦΚΣ	2,153	12	19	31	2	1	3	5
1894	ΦΦΦ	74	4	1	5	—	—	—	2
1873	ΦΣΚ	554	8	—	8	—	1	1	5
1868	ΠΚΑ	1,061	13	8	21	—	—	—	5
1833	ΨΥ	8,585	21	1	22	13	4	17	12
1856	ΣΑΕ	5,668	54	30	84	2	18	20	23
1855	ΣΧ	6,051	50	21	71	5	14	10	22
1869	ΣΝ	2,864	39	13	52	1	12	13	18
1827	ΣΦ	2,190	8	2	10	7	—	7	5
1847	ΘΔΧ	3,411	21	17	38	3	9	12	11
1846	ΖΨ	4,827	20	11	31	7	3	10	14
Total	29	130,980	781	369	1150	134	214	348	

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN, 1898

Founded	Name	Membership	Chapters			Houses			No. of States represented
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	
1872	AΦ	832	9	—	9	1	3	4	8
1888	ΔΔΔ	643	15	—	15	—	2	2	11
1872	ΔΓ	1,205	13	10	23	1	3	4	11
1874	I'ΦB	633	8	—	8	—	4	4	8
1870	KAΘ	2,339	23	10	33	1	7	8	14
1870	KKΓ	2,937	27	9	36	—	7	7	14
1867	ΠBΦ	3,119	27	10	37	—	4	4	16
Total	7	11,708	122	39	161	3	30	33	

SUMMARY

	Number of Fraternities	Membership	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
Men's	29	130,980	781	369	1,150	134	214	348
Women's	7	11,708	122	39	161	3	30	33
Professional	23	11,140	119	9	128	1	29	30
Local Men's	—	4,829	28	—	28	4	9	13
Local Women's	—	560	14	—	14	—	—	—
Grand Total	59	159,217	1,064	417	1,481	142	282	424

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN, 1905

Date When Founded	Name	Membership	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owmed	Rented	Total
1832	ΑΔΦ	9,406	24	7	31	18	6	24
1895	ΑΧΡ	258	6	1	7	—	—	—
1865	ΑΤΩ	6,486	51	31	82	3	21	24
1839	ΒΘΠ	14,046	67	21	88	23	31	54
1854	ΧΦ	4,422	20	26	46	8	7	15
1841	ΧΨ	4,459	18	11	29	12	5	17
1844	ΔΚΕ	15,000	41	13	54	22	9	31
1827	ΔΦ	3,341	11	5	16	6	5	11
1847	ΔΨ	2,989	8	11	19	8	—	8
1901	ΔΣΦ	108	5	—	5	—	—	—
1860	ΔΤΔ	7,486	47	28	75	8	28	36
1834	ΔΥ	9,169	36	5	41	14	16	31
1825	ΚΑ	1,666	7	2	9	5	2	7
1865	ΚΑ (s)	6,146	49	11	60	7	16	23
1867	ΚΣ	6,357	70	18	88	13	23	36
1901	ΩΠΑ	99	6	—	6	—	—	—
1848	ΦΔΘ	13,161	69	26	95	23	26	49
1848	ΦΓΔ	9,979	57	24	81	18	25	43
1852	ΦΚΨ	9,806	42	21	63	15	20	35
1850	ΦΚΣ	3,122	24	17	41	3	11	14
1873	ΦΣΚ	1,551	19	—	19	2	12	14
1868	ΠΚΑ	2,427	29	4	33	—	—	—
1833	ΨΥ	10,428	22	1	23	18	3	21
1856	ΣΑΕ	9,383	66	28	94	9	31	40
1855	ΣΧ	8,358	53	23	76	16	26	42
1869	ΣΝ	5,357	54	15	69	10	26	36
1827	ΣΦ	2,685	8	2	10	8	—	8
1901	ΣΦΕ	248	13	1	14	—	3	3
1856	ΘΧ	341	2	—	2	—	—	—
1847	ΘΔΧ	5,141	24	17	41	9	11	20
1846	ZΨ	5,924	22	10	32	12	5	17
	31	179,351	970	379	1349	290	368	658

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN, 1905.

Date When Founded	Name	Membership	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1885	ΑΧΩ	912	9	1	10	1	3	4
1897	ΑΟΠ	174	6	—	6	—	—	—
1872	ΑΦ	1,443	12	—	12	2	5	7
1902	ΑΞΔ	217	8	—	8	—	3	3
1888	ΒΣΟ	289	8	2	10	—	—	—
1895	ΧΩ	612	15	3	18	—	6	6
1888	ΔΔΔ	1,360	22	1	23	—	7	7
1872	ΔΓ	1,715	16	10	26	2	3	5
1895	ΔΣ	164	3	—	3	—	—	—
1874	ΓΦΒ	1,221	12	—	12	2	5	7
1870	ΚΑΘ	3,225	24	11	35	2	12	14
1897	ΚΔ	239	11	1	12	—	—	—
1870	ΚΚΓ	4,234	29	10	39	—	13	13
1867	ΠΒΦ	3,788	34	9	43	1	14	15
1874	ΣΚ	273	2	—	2	—	—	—
1898	ΣΣΣ	95	5	—	5	—	—	—
1898	ZTA	104	6	2	8	—	—	—
	17	20,065	222	50	272	10	71	81

SUMMARY

Men's	31	179,351	970	379	1349	290	368	658
Women's	17	20,065	222	50	272	10	71	81
Local, Men's ...	—	5,830	70	—	70	9	13	22
Local, Women's ...	—	1,170	47	—	47	1	11	12
Professional	50	36,085	377	17	394	7	90	97
Grand Total	98	242,501	1686	446	2132	317	553	870

STATISTICAL TABLE 1912
GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN

Founded	Name	Member-ship	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1895	ΑΧΡ	882	12	0	12	4	8	12
1832	ΑΔΦ	11,424	25	7	32	19	4	23
1907	ΛΣΦ	878	10	0	10	3	7	10
1865	ΑΤΩ	10,128	62	24	86	15	36	51
1839	ΒΘΠ	18,371	72	22	94	47	22	69
1854	ΧΦ	5,762	21	14	35	15	4	19
1841	ΧΨ	5,324	18	12	30	12	6	18
1844	ΔΚΕ	17,683	42	14	56	32	6	38
1827	ΔΦ	3,995	12	5	17	7	4	11
1847	ΔΨ	3,755	7	12	19	6	1	7
1901	ΔΣΦ	731	9	4	13	0	6	6
1859	ΔΤΔ	11,321	56	25	81	24	28	52
1834	ΔΥ	11,656	40	4	44	23	15	38
1825	ΚΑ	1,977	7	2	9	5	2	7
1865	ΚΑ (s)	8,258	47	16	63	9	21	30
1869	ΚΣ	11,298	79	20	99	24	38	62
1848	ΦΔΘ	17,845	74	26	100	45	24	69
1848	ΦΓΔ	15,290	59	25	84	34	20	54
1852	ΦΚΨ	12,602	43	20	63	28	15	43
1850	ΦΚΣ	4,693	27	17	44	10	16	26
1873	ΦΣΚ	3,363	27	0	27	6	14	20
1868	ΠΚΑ	2,934	33	11	44	4	16	20
1904	ΠΚΦ	123	4	0	4	0	0	0
1833	ΥΥ	12,093	23	1	24	19	3	22
1856	ΣΑΕ	14,784	72	30	102	29	23	52
1855	ΣΧ	11,925	64	23	87	29	13	42
1869	ΣΝ	9,227	67	12	79	22	37	59
1827	ΣΦ	2,744	10	2	12	8	2	10
1901	ΣΦΕ	2,039	29	10	39	0	21	21
1908	ΣΦΣ	105	2	0	2	0	2	2
1909	ΣΠ	257	6	1	7	0	0	0
1899	ΤΚΕ	147	3	0	3	1	1	2
1856	ΘΧ	930	10	0	10	3	7	10
1847	ΘΔΧ	6,389	26	15	41	15	9	24
1898	ZBT	715	19	2	21	1	1	2
1847	ZΨ	7,476	24	10	34	14	5	19
	36	249,124	1,141	386	1,527	513	437	950

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1912
MEN'S FRATERNITIES—UNCLASSIFIED

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1904	Acacia	1,967	25	1	26	3	19	22
1890	ΔΧ	3,254	21	4	25	5	15	20
1903	ΘΛΦ	868	15	0	15	1	5	6
1909	ΣΑΜ	107	5	0	5	0	0	0
1864	ΘΕ	1,477	14	0	14	1	13	14
	5	7,673	80	5	85	10	52	62

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN

1885	ΑΧΘ	2,020	18	1	19	1	12	13
1904	ΑΔΦ	2,205	15	3	18	2	6	8
1904	ΑΓΔ	537	9	1	10	0	5	5
1904	ΑΚΨ	304	7	2	9	0	0	0
1897	ΑΟΠ	881	14	0	14	1	5	6
1872	ΑΦ	2,316	17	0	17	5	5	10
1901	ΑΣΑ	522	6	7	13	0	4	4
1893	ΑΞΔ	1,082	16	0	16	1	8	9
1888	ΒΣΘ	713	13	6	19	2	1	3
1895	ΧΘ	2,181	24	4	28	5	8	13
1888	ΔΔΔ	3,152	38	3	41	2	14	16
1872	ΔΓ	3,121	22	12	34	4	10	14
1902	ΔΖ	246	7	0	7	0	0	0
1874	ΓΦΒ	1,221	14	0	14	4	7	11
1870	ΚΑΘ	4,876	33	11	44	8	10	18
1897	ΚΔ	1,006	15	4	19	0	2	2
1870	ΚΚΙΓ	5,626	36	10	46	4	14	18
1904	ΦΜ	1,705	9	4	13	1	1	2
1867	ΠΒΦ	6,253	43	7	50	8	12	20
1907	ΠΔΚ	72	3	0	3	0	0	0
1904	ΣΚ	884	10	1	11	1	3	4
1898	ΖΤΑ	65	12	5	17	0	0	0
	22	41,578	381	81	462	49	127	176

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES: ACADEMIC—COLLEGIATE

1901	HYT	695	9	2	11	1	0	1
1898	ΦΜΓ	504	11	2	13	0	3	3
1903	ΣΙΧ	513	9	6	15	1	1	2
	3	1,712	29	10	39	2	4	6

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1912

SUMMARY

Men's	36	249,124	1,141	386	1,527	513	437	950
Men's Un- classified	5	7,673	80	5	85	10	52	62
Men's Pro- fessional ..	39	68,360	589	55	644	22	218	240
Women's ...	22	41,578	381	81	462	49	127	176
Wom'n'sAca- demic Coll..	3	1,712	29	10	39	2	4	6
Women's profess. ...	7	2,549	45	11	56	0	7	7
Local Men's	—	13,735	163	—	163	24	40	64
Local Wo- men's	—	4,875	96	—	96	8	12	20
Grand Total	112	389,606	2,524	548	3,072	628	897	1525

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1915
GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1895	Alpha Chi Rho	1,186	13	0	6	\$116,500
1832	Alpha Delta Phi	12,260	24	10	19	569,250
1907	Alpha Sigma Phi	1,347	16	0	5	75,500
1865	Alpha Tau Omega	11,854	63	25	25	356,000
1839	Beta Theta Pi	20,992	77	24	51	977,500
1854	Chi Phi	6,235	21	14	18	383,000
1841	Chi Psi	5,749	18	12	14	476,000
1844	Delta Kappa Epsilon	18,923	43	14	38	840,000
1827	Delta Phi	4,418	12	5	7	282,965
1847	Delta Psi	4,001	7	12	6	360,500
1901	Delta Sigma Phi	976	10	7	1	15,000
1859	Delta Tau Delta	13,061	59	24	28	512,500
1834	Delta Upsilon	13,209	42	4	28	531,500
1825	Kappa Alpha	2,174	8	2	5	178,500
1865	Kappa Alpha (S)	9,281	46	18	8	65,500
1869	Kappa Sigma	13,654	82	20	29	381,600
1911	Lambda Chi Alpha	995	23	0	5	83,000
1848	Phi Delta Theta	20,016	78	24	57	900,500
1848	Phi Gamma Delta	15,362	58	26	43	738,000
1852	Phi Kappa Psi	14,176	46	21	34	581,600
1850	Phi Kappa Sigma	5,471	29	17	12	285,500
1873	Phi Sigma Kappa	4,083	28	1	9	188,000
1868	Pi Kappa Alpha	3,853	41	11	8	52,700
1833	Psi Upsilon	13,117	24	1	21	622,000
1856	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	16,948	78	30	30	459,200
1855	Sigma Chi	14,678	68	23	37	662,500
1869	Sigma Nu	11,719	72	13	29	409,950
1827	Sigma Phi	2,929	10	2	9	239,000
1901	Sigma Phi Epsilon	3,303	36	12	3	58,000
1909	Sigma Pi	846	9	1		
1856	Theta Chi	1,492	15	0	4	37,500
1847	Theta Delta Chi	7,058	29	15	14	256,750
1847	Zeta Psi	8,177	24	10	15	447,000
	33	283,543	1,209	398	618	\$12,143,015

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1915
MEN'S FRATERNITIES—SECOND DIVISION

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1904	Acacia	3,209	24	3	9	\$129,500
1906	Alpha Phi Alpha	780	14	2		
1911	Beta Phi	135	7	6		
1890	Delta Chi	3,872	23	4	8	143,000
1905	Kappa Delta Rho	105	2	0		
1912	Phi Chi Delta	226	14	0		
1892	Phi Kappa	383	4	0		
1910	Phi Sigma Delta	122	5	0		
1904	Pi Kappa Phi	333	5	4		
1909	Sigma Alpha Mu	367	8	0		
1908	Sigma Phi Sigma	163	2	0	1	35,000
1899	Tau Kappa Epsilon	332	5	0	2	17,000
1909	Theta Alpha	134	2	0	1	15,000
1864	Theta Xi	2,197	20	0	4	143,000
1898	Zeta Beta Tau	1,022	20	4		
	15	13,380	155	23	25	\$482,500

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN

1885	Alpha Chi Omega	2,862	21	1	1	\$ 3,000
1904	Alpha Delta Pi	2,787	24	5	1	1,200
1904	Alpha Gamma Delta	1,002	14	1	2	26,000
1897	Alpha Omicron Pi	1,467	16	1	2	15,200
1872	Alpha Phi	2,954	18	1	6	97,000
1893	Alpha Xi Delta	1,496	20	0	3	41,600
1895	Chi Omega	3,154	32	6	6	67,500
1888	Delta Delta Delta	4,560	52	5	5	36,800
1874	Delta Gamma	4,026	26	12	8	118,500
1902	Delta Zeta	526	11	1		
1874	Gamma Phi Beta	2,518	16	1	7	95,200
1870	Kappa Alpha Theta	6,066	38	13	9	105,250
1897	Kappa Delta	1,378	18	8	2	5,100
1870	Kappa Kappa Gamma	6,816	38	10	9	125,250
1904	Phi Mu	2,512	21	7	1	1,500
1867	Pi Beta Phi	8,162	48	9	11	113,200
1874	Sigma Kappa	1,140	13	1	1	20,000
1898	Zeta Tau Alpha	1,068	16	6	2	3,000

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1915
WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES—SECOND DIVISION

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1910	Achoth	268	5	1		
1904	Alpha Kappa Psi	377	5	5		
1888	Beta Sigma Omicron	886	9	12		
1901	Eta Upsilon Gamma	838	8	6		
1898	Phi Mu Gamma	643	9	7		
1903	Sigma Iota Chi	618	5	12		
	24	58,124	483	131	76	\$875,300

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

1908	Aleph Yodh He	350	9	0	—	
1902	Alpha Chi Sigma	1,485	24	0	—	
1890	Alpha Epsilon Iota	562	9	5	—	
1903	Alpha Gamma Rho	539	7	0	—	
1888	Alpha Kappa Kappa	5,644	40	2	4	\$51,500
1904	Alpha Kappa Psi	198	3	0	—	
1891	Alpha Mu Pi Omega	500	4	1	1	8,000
1907	Alpha Psi	1,135	10	0	1	20,000
1914	Alpha Rho Chi	144	3	0	—	
1901	Alpha Sigma Alpha	293	4	0	—	
1889	Beta Phi Sigma	968	2	1	—	
1903	Chi Zeta Chi	1,526	13	12	—	
1899	Delta Kappa Phi	381	2	0	—	
1904	Delta Omega	157	2	0	—	
1909	Delta Omicron	219	3	1	—	
1883	Delta Sigma Delta	4,863	25	2	2	20,000
1900	Delta Theta Phi	2,775	39	0	1	18,700
1901	Gamma Eta Gamma	957	9	1	2	27,000
1902	Iota Tau Sigma	501	6	0	—	
1909	Kappa Phi	41	2	2	—	
1898	Kappa Psi	4,493	30	6	—	
1903	Mu Phi Epsilon	1,359	20	3	—	
1882	Nu Sigma Nu	5,203	31	2	1	26,000

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1915

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Continued

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1898	Nu Sigma Phi	204	6	0	—	
1907	Omega Tau Sigma	160	3	0	—	
1894	Omega Upsilon Phi	2,505	17	6	—	
1897	Phi Alpha Delta	2,601	34	0	—	
1894	Phi Alpha Gamma	1,664	9	3	1	\$25,000
1888	Phi Alpha Sigma	1,145	5	1	—	
1891	Phi Beta Pi	4,959	33	8	4	52,000
1889	Phi Chi	7,088	38	4	—	
1901	Phi Delta	825	11	5	—	
1887	Phi Delta Chi	2,557	15	3	—	
1911	Phi Delta Delta	78	4	0	—	
1904	Phi Delta Epsilon	1,215	14	0	—	
1869	Phi Delta Phi	12,058	46	3	1	25,000
1898	Phi Mu Alpha	1,049	13	4	1	10,000
1890	Phi Rho Sigma	3,430	26	1	2	38,000
1903	Phi Psi	345	4	0	—	
1892	Pi Mu	1,022	7	2	—	
1876	Pi Upsilon Rho	939	6	1	—	
1892	Psi Omega	8,281	38	7	—	
1903	Sigma Alpha Iota	573	11	0	—	
1914	Sigma Delta Kappa	143	6	0	—	
1894	Sigma Rho	296	2	0	1	16,000
1898	Sigma Sigma Sigma	399	8	6	—	
1904	Theta Tau	736	8	0	1	18,000
1907	Triangle	466	4	0	1	15,000
1889	Xi Psi Phi	4,858	25	8	1	7,000
1900	Zeta Phi	189	4	1	—	
1893	Zeta Phi Eta	286	3	0	—	
	51	94,364	697	101	25	\$377,200

STATISTICAL TABLE 1915

SUMMARY

	Fraternities	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
Men's	33	283,543	1,209	398	618	\$12,143,015
Men's—Second Division	15	13,380	155	23	25	482,500
Women's	24	58,124	483	131	76	875,300
Professional.....	51	94,364	697	101	25	377,200
Local Men's ...	—	16,773	198	—	25	430,400
Local Women's	—	5,170	112	—	3	18,500
	123	471,354	2854	653	772	\$14,326,915

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1920

MEN'S FRATERNITIES

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1904	Acacia	4,198	24	4	10	\$220,000
1895	Alpha Chi Rho	1,975	17	0	6	128,000
1832	Alpha Delta Phi	13,234	25	10	20	627,000
1904	Alpha Gamma Rho	1,249	14	0	3	90,000
1906	Alpha Phi Alpha	940	18	2		
1860	Alpha Sigma Phi	3,445	20	1	10	175,000
1865	Alpha Tau Omega	14,676	70	24	27	388,000
1912	Beta Phi	721	8	0		
1839	Beta Theta Pi	24,552	80	23	62	1,261,000
1854	Chi Phi	7,664	22	14	18	412,000
1841	Chi Psi	6,387	19	11	15	501,000
1890	Delta Chi	5,169	22	6	6	150,000
1841	Delta Kappa Epsilon	21,206	43	14	40	965,000
1827	Delta Phi	4,682	13	5	9	363,000
1847	Delta Psi	4,549	7	12	7	395,000
1899	Delta Sigma Phi	1,492	19	6	2	40,000
1859	Delta Tau Delta	15,646	62	24	29	559,500
1834	Delta Upsilon	15,264	44	4	35	673,000
1825	Kappa Alpha	2,350	8	2	6	179,000
1865	Kappa Alpha (S)	11,271	50	18	16	160,000
1911	Kappa Alpha Psi	384	10	0		
1905	Kappa Delta Rho	385	5	0	3	55,000
1911	Kappa Nu	247	13	0		
1869	Kappa Sigma	17,438	85	19	39	675,000
1911	Lambda Chi Alpha	3,116	50	0	7	101,000
1912	Phi Chi Delta	226	13	1		
1848	Phi Delta Theta	24,119	85	24	64	1,246,000
1903	Phi Epsilon Pi	979	20	0		
1848	Phi Gamma Delta	18,360	63	24	48	989,000
1888	Phi Kappa	825	7	0		
1852	Phi Kappa Psi	16,403	46	21	34	674,000
1850	Phi Kappa Sigma	6,474	29	17	15	366,000

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1920

MEN'S FRATERNITIES

Continued

Founders	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1906	Phi Kappa Tau	837	8	0	2	20,000
1918	Phi Mu Delta	457	3	1		
1910	Phi Sigma Delta	295	7	0		
1873	Phi Sigma Kappa	5,315	30	1	16	349,000
1868	Pi Kappa A.pha	6,151	45	12	13	164,000
1904	Pi Kappa Phi	776	12	5		
1895	Pi Lambda Phi	1,177	10	4		
1833	Psi Upsilon	14,140	25	1	23	667,000
1856	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	22,146	90	31	43	703,000
1909	Sigma Alpha Mu	1,119	16	0		
1855	Sigma Chi	17,631	71	23	38	698,000
1904	Sigma Iota	300	6	0		
1869	Sigma Nu	14,621	79	13	36	522,000
1827	Sigma Phi	3,174	10	2	9	261,000
1901	Sigma Phi Epsilon	5,449	45	11	10	151,000
1908	Sigma Phi Sigma	602	6	0	1	35,000
1908	Sigma Pi	1,473	12	2	2	55,000
1910	Tau Delta Phi	315	5	0		
1899	Tau Kappa Epsilon	860	13	0	3	30,000
1909	Theta Alpha	241	2	0	1	15,000
1856	Theta Chi	3,000	26	0	6	68,000
1847	Theta Delta Chi	8,189	28	16	14	261,000
1864	Theta Xi	3,021	21	0	5	168,000
1898	Zeta Beta Tau	1,520	24	4		
1847	Zeta Psi	9,008	24	9	20	553,000
	57	371,633	1,629	421	773	\$16,112,500

STATISTICAL TABLE 1920

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1910	Achoth	626	10	1		
1885	Alpha Chi Omega	3,794	26	1	5	\$103,000
1904	Alpha Delta Pi	3,145	27	5	1	1,200
1904	Alpha Gamma Delta	1,597	19	1	4	60,000
1897	Alpha Omicron Pi	2,276	24	2	3	38,000
1872	Alpha Phi	3,401	21	1	6	97,000
1893	Alpha Xi Delta	2,480	27		6	75,000
1895	Chi Omega	4,825	42	6	5	61,000
1888	Delta Delta Delta	7,770	61	5	11	115,000
1874	Delta Gamma	5,361	30	12	9	165,000
1902	Delta Zeta	1,386	22			
1874	Gamma Phi Beta	3,581	23	1	10	118,000
1870	Kappa Alpha Theta	8,133	43	12	9	122,000
1897	Kappa Delta	2,360	24	9	2	6,000
1870	Kappa Kappa Gamma	9,329	44	10	9	135,000
1904	Phi Mu	3,527	29	7	1	1,500
1867	Pi Beta Phi	10,571	60	9	15	211,000
1874	Sigma Kappa	1,908	19	1	2	24,000
1898	Zeta Tau Alpha	1,688	21	6	2	3,000
	19	77,758	572	89	100	\$1,335,700

STATISTICAL TABLE 1920
PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1908	Aleph Yodh He	350	9			
1902	Alpha Chi Sigma	2,539	30			
1890	Alpha Epsilon Iota	726	9	2		
1888	Alpha Kappa Kappa	7,742	39	5	4	\$42,000
1891	Alpha Mu Pi Omega	1,100	5	1	1	8,000
1909	Alpha Omega	2,000	10			
1907	Alpha Psi	1,591	9	1		
1914	Alpha Rho Chi	266	4			
1893	Alpha Sigma	1,184	8	2		
1901	Alpha Sigma Alpha	805	8			
1914	A. U. Players	220	7	1		
1889	Beta Phi Sigma	1,033	2	1		
1914	Beta Pi Omega	97	2			
1903	Chi Zeta Chi	2,155	13	12		
1899	Delta Kappa Phi	436	3			
1904	Delta Omega	344	3			
1909	Delta Omicron	350	6	1		
1883	Delta Sigma Delta	5,936	27	2	4	48,000
1914	Delta Sigma Epsilon	150	6			
1907	Delta Sigma Pi	455	4			
1900	Delta Theta Phi	4,006	45			
1901	Gamma Eta Gamma	1,083	10	1	2	30,000
1902	Iota Tau Sigma	708	6	1		
1887	Kappa Psi	9,680	31			
1882	Nu Sigma Nu	6,395	33	1	4	80,000
1898	Nu Sigma Phi	322	6			
1907	Omega Tau Sigma	652	4	1		
1904	Omega Upsilon	393	4			
1894	Omega Upsilon Phi	2,837	15	6		
1897	Phi Alpha Delta	3,972	37			
1894	Phi Alpha Gamma	1,973	9	3	1	25,000

STATISTICAL TABLE 1920
PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Continued

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters			Houses
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1888	Phi Alpha Sigma	1,316	5	1		
1902	Phi Alpha Tau	1,017	13			
1891	Phi Beta Pi	6,149	33	6	7	\$77,000
1886	Phi Chi	7,811	36	6		
1887	Phi Delta Chi	3,280	17	3		
1911	Phi Delta Delta	116	4	2		
1904	Phi Delta Epsilon	2,081	22			
1869	Phi Delta Phi	13,752	46	3	3	60,000
1898	Phi Mu Alpha	1,439	12	6		
1903	Phi Psi	573	6		1	10,500
1890	Phi Rho Sigma	4,498	27	1	2	38,000
1915	Phi Sigma Gamma	421	7			
1894	Pi Kappa Sigma	750	5	2		
1892	Pi Mu	1,434	7	2		
1876	Pi Upsilon Rho	1,194	5	1		
1892	Psi Omega	10,270	36	10		
1909	Scarab	150	4			
1903	Sigma Alpha Iota	892	14			
1909	Sigma Delta Chi	1,800	28	3		
1914	Sigma Delta Kappa	349	8			
1915	Sigma Gamma Epsilon	249	5			
1903	Sigma Nu Phi	175	5			
1894	Sigma Rho	426	2		1	16,000
1898	Sigma Sigma Sigma	1,500	12	7		
1905	Tau Delta Sigma	322	3			
1904	Theta Tau	1,168	10		1	18,000
1907	Triangle	638	4	1	1	15,000
1889	Xi Psi Phi	7,855	27	10		
1900	Zeta Phi	257	4	1		
1893	Zeta Phi Eta	461	5			
	61	133,843	816	105	32	\$467,500

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1920

SUMMARY

	Fraternities	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
Men's	57	371,633	1,629	421	773	\$16,112,500
Women's	19	77,758	572	89	100	1,335,70
Professional	61	133,843	816	105	32	467,500
Local Men's	—	19,579	258	—	22	491,000
Local Women's	—	5,266	109	—	1	2,500
Local Professional	—	2,697	33	—	—	—
Grand Total	137	610,776	3,417	615	928	\$18,409,200

DIRECTORY OF COLLEGES AND CHAPTERS

THE name of the college* or other institution is first given, then its location and the date of its opening, and the religious denomination under the auspices of which it is administered, when known. Within the last few years many of the denominational colleges have become non-sectarian. As a matter of fact most of them have been practically so long prior to such formal action.

Then follows a list of fraternity chapters arranged in substantially the following order: First, the men's fraternities, listed where practicable, in the order of their original establishment; then the women's fraternities, similarly arranged; and finally, the professional and then the honorary societies.

Societies not belonging to the fraternity system, but bearing Greek names, are omitted and societies belonging to the fraternity system and not bearing Greek names are usually omitted unless their classification is certain.

Corrections of the order in which the chapters should be listed and of other data are solicited.

*Many colleges are seldom called by their correct names. "The College of New Jersey" was universally called "Princeton", until finally the colloquial designation was made the official one. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute is usually called "Auburn"; the University of the South "Sewanee"; Iowa State College "Ames" to distinguish it from Iowa State University at Iowa City; "Columbia" means the University of Missouri in the West on account of its location at Columbia, Mo., and "Madison" means the University of Wisconsin.

ABINGDON COLLEGE, Abingdon, Ill., 1853—Delta Tau Delta, 1875-76.

ADELBERT COLLEGE, see WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

ADELPHI COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1905; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1907; Delta Gamma, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1911; Phi Mu, 1913; Alpha Epsilon Pi, 1916 (local women).

ADRIAN COLLEGE, Adrian, Mich., 1859, Meth. Prot.—Delta Tau Delta, 1878-84; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Delta Delta Delta, 1890.

AKRON, MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY OF (formerly called Buchtel College), Akron, O., 1872, non-sectarian, formerly Universalist.—Delta Tau Delta, 1873-95; Phi Delta Theta, 1875-96; Pi Kappa Epsilon, 1882 (local); Zeta Alpha Epsilon, 1897; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1919; Sigma Beta, 1914 (local); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1877; Delta Gamma, 1879; Phi Mu, 1912; Phi Sigma Alpha (honorary local), 1910.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Auburn, Ala., 1872—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1878; Phi Delta Theta, 1879; Alpha Tau Omega, 1879; Kappa Alpha, 1883; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1895; Sigma Nu, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1900; Delta Sigma Phi, 1908-11; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908; Alpha Psi, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1915; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1916; Theta Chi, 1918; Sigma Iota; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1919; Phi Kappa Phi, 1914.

ALABAMA, UNIVERSITY OF, University P. O., Ala. 1831.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1847; Alpha Delta Phi, 1850-57; Phi Gamma Delta, 1855; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1856; Kappa Sigma, 1869; Sigma Nu, 1874; Phi Delta Theta 1877; Sigma Chi, 1876; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Kappa Alpha, 1885; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1903. Pi Kappa Phi, 1917; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Alpha Sigma Delta (local, legal), 1912. *Medical Department at Mobile.* Phi Chi, 1904; Kappa Psi, 1905-13; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Kappa Phi, 1911. *Women's Department.* Kappa Delta, 1904; Alpha Delta Pi, 1907-09;

Zeta Tau Alpha, 1910; Delta Delta Delta, 1914. Phi Beta Kappa, 1851; Sigma Upsilon, 1914.

ALABAMA WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Montgomery, Ala.—Alpha Delta Pi, 1910-13; Phi Mu Gamma, 1911-15; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1911-14; Kappa Delta, 1912-13.

ALBION COLLEGE, Albion, Mich., 1861, M.E.—Delta Tau Delta, 1876; Sigma Chi, 1886; Alpha Tau Omega, 1889; Sigma Nu, 1895; Delta Gamma, 1883; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887-1908; Alpha Chi Omega, 1887; Alpha Xi Delta, 1915; Delta Sigma Phi, 1917; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Delta Eta Sigma (honorary local).

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, Meadville, Pa., 1817, M.E.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855; Phi Gamma Delta, 1860; Delta Tau Delta, 1863; Phi Delta Theta, 1879; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908-08; Alpha Chi Rho, 1914; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1876; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1888; Alpha Chi Omega, 1891; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1902; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1913.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Chicago, Ill.—Sigma Alpha Iota, 1906.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MUSIC, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1900-01.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, Kirksville, Mo.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1902; Delta Omega, 1904; Phi Sigma Gamma, 1915.

AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass., 1821, non-sect. (formerly Cong.)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1836; Psi Upsilon, 1841; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1846; Delta Upsilon, 1847; Zeta Psi 1858-59; Chi Psi, 1864; Chi Phi, 1873; Beta Theta Pi, 1883; Theta Delta Chi, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1888; Phi Gamma Delta, 1893; Phi Kappa Psi, 1895; Kappa Theta, 1909, (local); Sigma Delta Rho, 1909 (local), Delta Tau Delta, 1918; Phi Beta Kappa, 1853; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913.

ARIZONA UNIVERSITY OF, Tucson, Ariz.—Kappa Sigma, 1915; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1917; Sigma Nu, 1918; Tau Delta Psi, 1917

(local); Omega Kappa, 1919 (local). Kappa Alpha Theta, 1917; Pi Beta Phi, 1917; Alpha Sigma, 1916 (women's local); Phi Kappa Phi, 1916.

ARKANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Fayetteville, Ark., 1872—Alpha Tau Omega, 1882-82; Kappa Sigma, 1890; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894; Kappa Alpha, 1895; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Sigma Nu, 1904; Sigma Chi, 1905; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Sigma Omicron Beta (local); Chi Omega, 1895; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1903; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906-12; Pi Beta Phi, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Delta Gamma Gamma (local women); Phi Alpha Delta, 1907; Delta Theta Phi, 1908; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Phi Chi, 1915; Tau Beta Pi, 1914; Phi Alpha Tau, 1917; Alpha Zeta, 1917.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1898; Delta Tau Delta, 1901; Omega Lambda (local), 1910; Sigma Kappa Delta, 1912 (local); Beta Phi, 1913; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Eta Kappa Nu, 1909. Scarab.

ATLANTA COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Atlanta, Ga., 1854—Chi Zeta Chi, 1905-13; Phi Chi, 1905; Kappa Psi, 1909.

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga.—See Emory University.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF LAW, Atlanta, Ga.—Delta Theta Phi, 1914.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Atlanta, Ga.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1906-13; Phi Chi, 1907.

ATLANTA SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga., 1893—Psi Omega, 1900; Xi Psi Phi, 1912. Psi Omega, 1918.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, Sherman, Tex., 1849—Phi Delta Theta, 1853-58; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1865-65; Alpha Tau Omega, 1895-00.

BAILEY LAW SCHOOL, Asheville, N. C.—Sigma Nu, 1871-71.

BAKER UNIVERSITY, Baldwin, Kans., 1858, M.E.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1865-68; Kappa Sigma, 1903; Delta Tau Delta, 1903; Zeta Chi, 1905 (local); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1910; Delta Delta Delta, 1895; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Delta Zeta, 1910; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1912; Phi Mu, 1916; Alpha Delta Sigma (local honorary).

BALLSTON LAW SCHOOL, Ballston Spa., N. Y.—Theta Delta Chi, 1848-49.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Baltimore, Md., 1839—Psi Omega, 1892; Xi Psi Phi, 1893.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Baltimore, Md., 1872—Now University of Maryland.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md. 1881—Now University of Maryland.

BARNARD COLLEGE, The Women's Department of Columbia University.

BATES COLLEGE, Lewiston, Me.—Delta Sigma Rho, 1915; Phi Beta Kappa, 1917.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Independence, Tex., 1845—Phi Gamma Delta, 1856-86; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858-61; Kappa Psi, 1910-14.

BELMONT COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn., see Ward-Belmont College.

BELOIT COLLEGE, Beloit, Wis., 1846, non-sect. (formerly Cong.)—Beta Theta Pi, 1860; Phi Kappa Psi, 1881; Sigma Chi, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1915; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1917; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1917; Pi Beta Phi, 1919; Theta Pi Gamma (local sorority); Delta Psi Dela (local sorority); Chi Epsilon (local sorority); Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Sigma Delta Chi, 1915.

BENJAMIN HARRISON LAW SCHOOL, Indianapolis, Ind.—Sigma Delta Kappa, 1915.

BENTON COLLEGE OF LAW, St. Louis, Mo.—Sigma Delta Kappa, 1915.

BETHANY COLLEGE, Bethany, W. Va., 1840, Christian—Phi Kappa Psi, 1859-82; Delta Tau Delta, 1859-95; Beta Theta Pi, 1860; Sigma Nu, 1883; Kappa Alpha, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903-05; Alpha Xi Delta, 1903; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1905.

BETHEL ACADEMY, Va.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1873-75; Kappa Alpha, 1878-79; Kappa Sigma, 1880-82.

BETHEL COLLEGE, Russellville, Ky., 1854, Pres.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1856-12; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858; Alpha Tau Omega, 1872-72; Sigma Nu, 1884-04; Kappa Sigma, 1894-02.

BINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL, N. C.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1881-96.

BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, Birmingham, Ala., 1894—Phi Chi, 1905; Kappa Psi, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1911-13; Delta Omicron Alpha, 1911.

BOLIVAR COLLEGE, Bolivar, Tenn.—Delta Gamma, 1878-81.

BOSCOBEL COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910-15.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Boston, Mass., 1865, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1876-15; Theta Delta Chi, 1877-1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1889-92; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Lambda, 1912 (local); Lambda Chi Alpha, 1911; Zeta Beta Tau, 1908; Kappa Nu, 1917; Tau Delta Phi, 1917; Alpha Sigma (local); Alpha Kappa Psi (local); Kappa Phi Alpha (local); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Alpha Phi, 1883; Gamma Phi Beta, 1887; Delta Delta Delta, 1888; Pi Beta Phi, 1896; Sigma Kappa, 1904; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1911; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1913; Phi Delta Phi, 1885; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1896; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1902; Zeta Nu (local); Sigma Phi (local women); Alpha Sigma, 1898; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Delta Theta Phi, 1915; Kappa Phi Alpha, 1915.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Me., 1802, non-sect. (formerly Cong.)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1841; Psi Upsilon, 1843; Chi Psi, 1844; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1844; Theta Delta Chi, 1854; Delta Upsilon 1857; Zeta Psi, 1868; Kappa Sigma, 1895; Beta Theta Pi, 1900; Sigma Nu, 1918; Phi Theta Upsilon, 1915 (local); Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1897; Phi Chi, 1900; Phi Beta Kappa, 1825.

BRADFORD-DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL, Fall River, Mass.—Phi Psi, 1909.

BRENAU COLLEGE, Gainesville, Ga., 1878.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1902-14; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1907-14; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909-14; Alpha Delta Pi, 1910; Phi Mu, 1910; Eta Upsilon Gamma 1910-11; Sigma Iota Chi, 1910-14; Alpha Chi Omega, 1911; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911-13; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1911; Alpha Gamma Delta,

1913; Delta Delta Delta, 1914; Lambda Beta Psi, 1918 (local women); Zeta Phi Eta, 1916; Phi Beta Sigma—(local honorary).

BROAD ST. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Philadelphia, Pa.—See Combs Broad St. Conservatory.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1893–12; Alpha Chi Rho, 1896; Zeta Beta Tau, 1910; Psi Sigma (local), 1901; Phi Delta Pi, 1917 (local).

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, R. I., 1765, Bap.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1836; Delta Phi, 1838; Psi Upsilon, 1840; Beta Theta Pi, 1849; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1850; Delta Psi, 1852–53; Zeta Psi, 1852; Theta Delta Chi, 1853; Chi Psi, 1860–71; Delta Upsilon, 1868; Chi Phi, 1872–95; Phi Delta Theta, 1889; Alpha Tau Omega, 1894; Delta Tau Delta, 1896; Phi Kappa, 1892; Kappa Sigma, 1898; Phi Gamma Delta, 1902; Phi Kappa Psi, 1902; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1906; Sigma Nu, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1912; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Sigma Chi, 1914; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1897–1912; Sigma Kappa, 1908–12; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1908–09; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1916.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1830; Sigma Xi, 1900; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Tau Delta Sigma, 1911.

BUCHTEL COLLEGE, Akron, O., 1872, see Akron, Municipal University of.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, Lewisburg, Pa., 1848, Bap.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855; Sigma Chi, 1864; Theta Delta Chi, 1865–71; Phi Gamma Delta, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Kappa Sigma, 1896; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913; Forum 1910 (local); Pi Beta Phi, 1895; Alpha Chi Omega, 1898–99; Delta Delta Delta, 1904; Kappa Delta, 1915; Delta Sigma (local), 1890.

BUFFALO GAP COLLEGE, Buffalo, Tex.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1888–88.

BUFFALO NORMAL COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1911.

BUFFALO, UNIVERSITY OF, Buffalo, N. Y., 1887—Beta Phi Sigma, 1889; Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1895; Delta Chi, 1897; Xi Psi Phi, 1898; Psi Omega, 1901–12; Delta Sigma Delta,

1901; Nu Sigma Nu, 1905; Phi Rho Sigma, 1911; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1916; Kappa Nu, 1917.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J., Epis.—Delta Psi, 1849–54.

BUTLER COLLEGE (formerly called Northwestern Christian University, then Butler University)—It is the academic department of the UNIVERSITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, Indianapolis, Ind., non-sect. (formerly Christian)—Phi Delta Theta, 1859; Sigma Chi, 1865; Delta Tau Delta, 1875; Beta Theta Pi, 1878–81; Kappa Sigma, 1891–93; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1916; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1874; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1878; Pi Beta Phi, 1897; Delta Delta Delta, 1914; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Delta Pi Omega, 1912 (local sorority).

CALDWELL COLLEGE, Danville, Ky.—Kappa Delta, 1907–08.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Berkeley, Cal., 1868—Zeta Psi, 1870, Phi Delta Theta, 1873; Chi Phi, 1875; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1876; Beta Theta Pi, 1879; Phi Gamma Delta, 1886; Sigma Chi, 1886; Sigma Nu, 1892; ~~Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894; Chi Psi, 1895; Kappa Alpha, 1895; Delta Upsilon, 1896; Delta Tau Delta, 1898; Phi Kappa Psi, 1899;~~ Theta Delta Chi, 1900; ~~Alpha Tau Omega, 1900; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Psi Upsilon, 1902; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1903; Acacia, 1905; Alpha Delta Phi, 1908; Pi Kappa Phi, 1908;~~ Phi Sigma Kappa, 1909; ~~Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1910; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Sigma Phi, 1912; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1913; Sigma Pi, 1913; Theta Chi, 1913; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913; Delta Sigma Phi, 1916; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1916; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1919; Alpha Kappa Lambda, 1914;~~ (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1890; Gamma Phi Beta, 1896; Delta Delta Delta, 1900; Pi Beta Phi, 1900; Alpha Phi, 1901; Chi Omega, 1902; Delta Gamma, 1907; Alpha Chi Omega, 1909; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1907; Alpha Xi Delta, 1909; Sigma Kappa, 1910; Alpha Delta Pi, 1913; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1914; Delta Zeta, 1915; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1915; Achoth, 1919; Kappa Delta, 1917; Phi Mu, 1916.

Phi Delta Phi (San Francisco), 1884; (Berkeley) 1913; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Xi Psi Phi, 1894; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899;

Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Psi Omega, 1903; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1905; Phi Chi, 1908; Alpha Epsilon Iota (Los Angeles), 1909; Alpha Zeta, 1909; Theta Xi, 1910; Kappa Psi, 1910; Delta Chi, 1910; Theta Tau, 1911; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1913; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1914; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1913.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1898; Sigma Xi, 1902; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Beta Gamma Sigma, 1913; Phi Delta Kappa, 1913.

CALLANAN COLLEGE, Des Moines, Iowa, 1879—Pi Beta Phi, 1886-89.

CAMPBELL-HAGEMAN COLLEGE, Lexington, Ky.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1907-12.

CARLETON COLLEGE, Northfield, Minn., 1867, Cong.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1883-88; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Sigma Nu, 1916; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1916; Delta Upsilon, 1917; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1919; Sigma Rho, 1906 (local); Xi Sigma Upsilon, 1908 (local); Zeta Lambda Epsilon, 1908 (local); Alpha Kappa Psi, 1910; Chi Phi, 1917 (women's local); Delta Epsilon Omega, 1916 (local); Tau Gamma Phi, 1917 (local); Theta Xi, 1912; Tau Beta Pi, 1916.

CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Charlotte, N. C.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1876-77.

CARROLL COLLEGE, Waukesha, Wis.—Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1919; Beta Pi Epsilon, 1906 (local); Sigma Alpha Phi, 1910 (local); Gamma Phi Delta, 1912 (local); Beta Chi Theta (local women); Kappa Gamma Phi (local women); Theta Phi Delta, 1918 (local women); Phi Alpha Tau, 1912.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, Carthage, Ill., 1869, Luth.—Pi Beta Phi, 1882-88.

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Cleveland, O.—Zeta Psi, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1896; Kappa Sigma, 1903; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905; Beta Theta Pi, 1905; Phi Kappa Psi, 1906; Sigma Nu, 1907; Zeta Beta Tau, 1909; Sigma Chi 1909; Theta Tau, 1911; Sigma Tau Delta (local), 1909.

Tau Beta Pi, 1900; Sigma Xi, 1904; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1906.
Eta Kappa Nu, 1910.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, La., 1893, M.E., moved to Shreveport, La.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1855-61; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1857-62; Chi Phi, 1858-61; Kappa Sigma, 1885-04; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1860-61; Kappa Alpha, 1891-13; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1902-05.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Cleveland, Tenn.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1909; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1909; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1914.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Iowa—Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Fayette, Mo., 1857, M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1876-78; Sigma Nu, 1892-1902.

CENTRAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Lexington, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1903; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1908.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, Danville, Ky., formed by the union of two Presbyterian colleges, viz.: Central University and Centre College. The academic department is still called Centre College.

*CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, Richmond, Ky., 1874, Pres.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1882; Sigma Nu, 1883-1901; Alpha Tau Omega, 1884-90; Phi Delta Theta, 1885; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1885.

*CENTRE COLLEGE, Danville, Ky., 1819, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1848; Phi Delta Theta, 1850; Phi Gamma Delta, 1856-56; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1860-62; Sigma Chi, 1876; Kappa Alpha, 1883; Phi Kappa Tau, 1914.

CHATHAM INSTITUTE, Chatham, Va.—Kappa Delta, 1902-04.

CHATTANOOGA COLLEGE OF LAW, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Delta Theta Pi, 1907; Sigma Delta Theta, 1917.

CHATTANOOGA MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Phi Chi, 1906-10.

CHATTANOOGA, UNIVERSITY OF, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chi Omega, 1919.

*These colleges were united in 1901 under the name of Central University, but located at Danville. The Collegiate department is called Centre College.

CHEVY CHASE COLLEGE, Chevy Chase, Md.—Phi Mu, 1907–10.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, 1883. Now a department of Valparaiso University at one time independent and for a time connected with the University of Illinois—Delta Sigma Delta, 1885; Xi Psi Phi, 1896; Psi Omega, 1896; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902; Phi Delta, 1904; Chi Zeta Chi, 1907–09.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Chi, 1907; Phi Delta, 1908; Aleph Yodh He, 1908.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Chicago, Ill.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1911; Phi Sigma Gamma, 1915.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, now the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Chicago, Ill.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1906–10.

CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897.

CHICAGO KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ill.—Delta Chi, 1894; Phi Delta Phi, 1896; Phi Alpha Delta, 1897; Delta Theta Phi, 1909; Phi Delta Delta, 1915 (sorority); Kappa Beta Pi, 1908 (sorority).

CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, Chicago, Ill., 1896—Phi Alpha Delta, 1901; Sigma Delta Kappa, 1914.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1910.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EXPRESSION, Chicago, Ills.—Omega Upsilon, 1909.

* †CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF, Chicago, Ill., Bap.—Zeta Psi, 1864–87; Phi Kappa Psi, 1865; Phi Delta Theta, 1865; Beta Theta Pi, 1868; Psi Upsilon, 1869; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1871; Sigma Nu,

*The old University of Chicago became inactive. The new University is an entirely different institution but the Fraternity chapters have continued to regard the institution as the same and so far as known are all acting under the original charters.

†There are a number of local women's clubs which are not considered as sororities. These are Mortar Board, 1894; Esoteric, 1894; Quadranglers, 1895; Sigma Club, 1895; Wyvern, 1898; Phi Beta Delta, 1899; Chi Rho Sigma, 1903; Pi Delta Phi, 1904; Deltho Club, 1905. Delta Sigma 1915.

1895; Alpha Delta Phi, 1896; Sigma Chi, 1897; Pi Lambda Phi, 1897; Delta Tau Delta, 1898; Chi Psi, 1898; Delta Upsilon, 1901; Phi Gamma Delta, 1902; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903; Delta Chi, 1903; Alpha Tau Omega, 1904; Kappa Sigma, 1904; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1906; Acacia, 1908; Delta Sigma Phi, 1910; Beta Phi, 1912; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1917; Kappa Alpha Psi, 1918; Zeta Beta Tau, 1918.

Nu Sigma Nu, 1893; Phi Rho Sigma, 1895; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1903-13; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Phi Beta Pi, 1901; Phi Alpha Delta, 1902; Phi Delta Phi, 1902; Phi Chi, 1905; Delta Theta Phi, 1909; Delta Theta Chi (divinity school), 1912; Mu Sigma Phi, 1902; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1918; A. U. P., 1914.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902 (at Rush Medical College); Sigma Xi, 1903; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Gamma Alpha, 1908; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1915; Coif, 1904.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Columbia, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1901-15; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1910-15; Phi Mu Gamma, 1914-15

CINCINNATI COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1840-51; Beta Theta Pi, 1840-43.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, Cincinnati, O., 1813—Phi Delta Phi, 1886.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Cincinnati, O.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1903; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1914; Beta Pi Omega, 1914; Delta Omicron, 1918.

CINCINNATI CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Cincinnati, O.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1904-15; Pi Kappa Phi, 1913-15; Delta Omicron, 1909; Phi Mu Alpha, 1914; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1915; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1915; Phi Beta, 1918.

CINCINNATI, UNIVERSITY OF, Cincinnati, O., 1873—Sigma Chi, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889; Beta Theta Pi, 1890; Phi Delta Theta, 1898; Delta Tau Delta, 1909; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1910; Alpha Nu Sigma (local), 1912; Sigma Delta Pi (local), 1913; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1917; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1919; Alpha Pi Delta (local); 1916; Sigma Phi Alpha (local), 1917.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1885; Delta Delta Delta, 1892; Kappa Delta, 1913; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1913; Chi Omega, 1913; Delta Zeta, 1916; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Nu Sigma Nu, 1892; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Pi Kappa Sigma, 1916; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Tau Beta Pi, 1915; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1917; Phi Chi, 1918.

CLARKSON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Potsdam, N. Y.—Omicron Pi Omicron, 1903; Sigma Delta, 1904.

CLEVELAND LAW SCHOOL, Cleveland, O.—Delta Theta Phi, 1900.

CLEVELAND PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cleveland, O.—Alpha Sigma, 1898.

COE COLLEGE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1916; Delta Phi Epsilon (local), 1901; Beta Phi Omega (local), 1909; Phi Alpha Pi (local), 1914; Sigma Phi Delta (local), 1916; Chi Alpha Epsilon (local), 1917; Delta Gamma Rho (local), 1917; Kappa Delta, 1911; Delta Delta Delta, 1912; Chi Omega, 1914; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1917; Alpha Xi Delta, 1918.

COLBY COLLEGE, Waterville, Me., 1820, Bap.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1846; Zeta Psi, 1850; Delta Upsilon, 1852; Phi Delta Theta, 1884; Alpha Tau Omega, 1892; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Pi Delta Pi (local); Sigma Kappa, 1874; Chi Omega, 1906; Delta Delta Delta, 1908; Alpha Delta Pi, 1915; Phi Mu, 1917; Phi Beta Kappa, 1896.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, N. Y., 1846, non-sect., formerly Bap. (formerly called Madison University)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1850-51; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856; Delta Upsilon, 1865; Delta Phi, 1874-76; Beta Theta Pi, 1880; Phi Gamma Delta, 1887; Phi Kappa Psi, 1887; Theta Chi, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1916; Sigma Nu, 1917; Kappa Delta Rho, 1917; Alpha Tau Omega, 1918; Phi Delta Theta, 1918; Phi Beta Kappa, 1878; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Columbia, S. C.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1904-09; Kappa Delta, 1905-10.

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COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, S. C., 1785—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881-82; Alpha Tau Omega, 1889; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1901-05; Kappa Alpha, 1904; Pi Kappa Phi, 1904.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY, New York, N. Y.—Psi Omega, 1906.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, see New York, College of the City of.

COLORADO COLLEGE, Colorado Springs, Colo., 1874, Cong.—Kappa Sigma, 1904; Shigma Chi, 1905; Phi Gamma Delta, 1908; Phi Delta Theta, 1913; Beta Theta Pi, 1914; Phi Beta Kappa, 1905.

COLORADO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Denver, Colo.—Delta Sigma Delta, 1906.

COLORADO STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fort Collins, Colo.—Alpha Psi, 1910; Sigma Nu, 1915; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1915; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1917; Sigma Delta, 1907 (local); Alpha Pi Lambda, 1908 (local); Sigma Rho Delta, 1913 (local).

Pi Kappa Delta, 1915; Gamma Phi Beta, 1915; Kappa Delta, 1916; Delta Delta Delta, 1917; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1917; Phi Zeta Chi (local women).

COLORADO STATE SCHOOL OF MINES, Golden Colo., 1874—Sigma Nu, 1901; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1904; Beta Theta Pi, 1908; Theta Tau, 1908; Tau Beta Pi, 1905.

COLORADO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Greeley, Col., 1899—Delta Psi (local); Lambda Gamma Kappa (local); Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1914; Delta Phi Omega (local sorority); Sigma Upsilon (local sorority); Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1916; Delta Sigma Epsilon, 1916.

COLORADO, UNIVERSITY OF, Boulder, Colo., 1877—Delta Tau Delta, 1883; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891; Beta Theta Pi, 1900; Alpha Tau Omega, 1901; Sigma Nu, 1902; Phi Delta Theta, 1902; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904; Acacia, 1911; Phi Gamma Delta, 1912; Phi Kappa Psi, 1914; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1915; Sigma Chi, 1914; Kappa Sigma, 1916.

Delta Gamma, 1885; Pi Beta Phi, 1884; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1901; Chi Omega, 1906; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Delta Delta Delta, 1910; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910-12; Delta Kappa Phi (local sorority), 1911; Alpha Delta Pi, 1914; Achoth, 1917.

Omega Upsilon Phi, 1900; Alpha Zeta, 1907; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1908; Phi Rho Sigma, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta, 1910; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Delta Chi, 1914.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Sigma Xi, 1905; Tau Beta Pi, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Sigma Tau, 1914.

COLORADO WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Denver, Colo., 1909, Baptist—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1914.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, N. Y., 1754—Alpha Delta Phi, 1836; Psi Upsilon, 1842; Delta Phi, 1842; Chi Psi, 1846-85; Delta Psi, 1847; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1855; Phi Gamma Delta, 1866; Phi Kappa Psi, 1872; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1874; Zeta Psi, 1879; Beta Theta Pi, 1881; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881-1910; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Theta Delta Chi, 1883; Phi Delta Theta, 1884; Delta Upsilon, 1885; Sigma Chi, 1894; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1895; Pi Lambda Phi, 1896; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1897; Alpha Chi Rho, 1900; Omega Pi Alpha, 1902-07; Delta Sigma Phi, 1903-14; Zeta Beta Tau, 1905; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1905; Sigma Nu, 1908; Acacia, 1909; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1910; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1909-12; Phi Sigma Delta, 1910; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1911; Kappa Nu, 1915; Flip Flap, 1908 (Chinese); Epsilon Psi Epsilon, 1910 (local); Alpha Phi Delta, 1915 (local); Phi Beta Delta, 1912 (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1891-15; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1897-15; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1898-15; Gamma Phi Beta, 1901-15; Alpha Phi, 1903-15; Delta Delta Delta, 1903-15; Pi Beta Phi, 1904-15; Chi Omega 1906-15.

Phi Delta Phi, 1881-13; Nu Sigma Nu, 1893; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1893-04; Theta Xi, 1899; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1902-13; Chi Zeta Chi, 1904; Phi Delta, 1904-11; Phi Delta Chi, 1898; Kappa Psi, 1898; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1905; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1909; Phi Rho Sigma, 1913; Pi Mu, 1913; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1912; Delta Theta Phi, 1914; Phi Alpha Delta, 1916.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1869; Tau Beta Pi, 1902; Sigma Xi, 1903; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1907; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Theta Tau, 1913; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1909.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY—See George Washington University.

COMBS BROAD ST. CONSERVATORY, Philadelphia, Pa.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1900; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1912.

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Storrs, Conn.—Phi Epsilon Pi, 1916; Phi Mu Delta, 1918.

COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE, San Francisco, Cal., 1858—See Stanford University.

CORNELL COLLEGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, 1857, M.E.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1868-71; Sigma Nu, 1888-13.

*CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., 1865—Chi Phi, 1868; Kappa Alpha, 1868; Zeta Psi, 1869; Chi Psi, 1869; Phi Kappa Psi, 1869; Delta Upsilon, 1869; Alpha Delta Phi, 1869; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1870; Theta Delta Chi, 1870; Phi Delta Theta, 1872; Beta Theta Pi, 1874; Psi Upsilon, 1876; Alpha Tau Omega, 1887; Phi Gamma Delta, 1888; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1889; Delta Tau Delta, 1890; Sigma Chi, 1890; Sigma Phi, 1890; Delta Phi, 1891; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891; Kappa Sigma, 1892; Sigma Nu, 1901; Phi Delta Sigma, 1902 (local); Delta Sigma Phi, 1906-10; Pi Lambda Phi, 1896; Acacia, 1907; Zeta Beta Tau, 1907; Alpha Chi Rho, 1908; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1909; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1911; Kappa Psi (local), 1907; Theta Chi, 1912; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1906; Phi Sigma Delta, 1911; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1910; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1910; Theta Alpha, 1910; Kappa Delta Rho, 1913; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1911; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913; Sigma Pi, 1917; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1917; Rho Psi, 1915 (Chinese).

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1883; Delta Gamma, 1885; Alpha Phi, 1889; Delta Zeta, 1908; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Chi Omega, 1917; Kappa

*There are in addition to the Greek letter fraternities a number of local societies: Beta Samach; Nayati; Seal and Serpent; Skull; Telluride Association; Zodiac. Philos.

Delta, 1917; Alpha Xi Delta, 1918; Delta Pi Alpha, 1916 (local); Pi Beta Phi, 1919.

Phi Delta Phi, 1888; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1899; Delta Chi, 1890; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1901, (same New York City department, 1902); Alpha Zeta, 1901; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1903; Theta Xi, 1903; Theta Delta Phi, 1900; Omega Pi Alpha, 1905; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1904; Alpha Psi, 1907; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1909; Omega Tau Sigma, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1915; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1914; Medical Dept. N. Y., Sigma Alpha Mu, 1912.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1882; Sigma Xi, 1886; Gamma Alpha, 1899; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1910; Tau Beta Pi, 1910; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Phi Delta Kappa, 1911; Eta Kappa Nu, 1912; S. & B., 1906.

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, Omaha, Neb., 1892—Phi Rho Sigma, 1900; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Delta Sigma Delta, 1910; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1912; Delta Theta Phi, 1912; Kappa Psi, 1914; Phi Chi, 1916; Xi Psi Phi, 1915.

CRESCENT COLLEGE, Eureka Springs, Ark.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1909-14; Sigma Iota Chi, 1909-12.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE, Va.—Kappa Sigma, 1880-84.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, Lebanon, Tenn., 1842, non-sect., formerly Cumb. Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1854-99; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1857-73; Delta Psi, 1858-61; Alpha Delta Phi, 1857-61; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1859-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1860; Phi Kappa Psi, 1860-79; Chi Phi, 1861-61; Alpha Tau Omega, 1868-02; Phi Gamma Delta, 1869-78; Sigma Chi, 1872-80; Kappa Sigma, 1887-17; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1892-1908; Delta Sigma Phi, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Sigma Nu Phi, 1915.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Hanover, N. H., 1770, non-sect (formerly Cong.)—Psi Upsilon 1842; K K K, 1842 (local), ; Alpha Delta Phi, 1846; Zeta Psi, 1853-73; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1853; Theta Delta Chi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1884; Beta Theta Pi, 1889; Sigma Chi, 1893; Phi Kappa Psi, 1896; Phi Gamma Delta, 1901; Delta Tau Delta, 1901; Chi Phi, 1902; Kappa Sigma, 1905; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1905; Acacia, 1906-08; Sigma Nu, 1907; Sigma

Alpha Epsilon 1908; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1914; Alpha Chi Rho, 1919; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1888.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1787; Gamma Alpha, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson, N. C., 1837, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1858; Chi Phi, 1859-69; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1869; Kappa Alpha, 1880; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1883; Kappa Sigma, 1890; Pi Kappa Phi, 1910-18; Sigma Epsilon, 1915.

DEARBORN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill., 1893—Phi Delta, 1904-08.

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE, Newark, Del., 1824—Kappa Alpha, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Sigma Nu, 1910; Omega Alpha (local), 1911; Phi Kappa Phi, 1904.

DENISON UNIVERSITY, Granville, Ohio, 1832, Bap. (formerly called Granville College)—Sigma Chi, 1868; Beta Theta Pi, 1868; Phi Gamma Delta, 1885; Kappa Sigma, 1911; Phi Delta Theta, 1915; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1919; Kappa Phi, 1897 (local sorority); Chi Psi Delta, 1900 (local sorority); Sigma Delta Phi (local sorority), 1905; Omega Pi Epsilon (local), 1915; Phi Mu Alpha, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Delta Omicron, 1915.

DENVER AND GROSS MEDICAL COLLEGE, Denver, Colo., 1881—(Now Medical and Dental Departments, University of Colorado)—Omega Upsilon Phi, 1898; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Denver, Col.—Pi Upsilon Rho, 1902-06.

DENVER, UNIVERSITY OF, Denver, Colo., 1880, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891; Kappa Sigma, 1902; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1913; Alpha Pi Nu, 1913 (local); Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Iota Delta, 1917 (local).

Pi Beta Phi, 1885; Gamma Phi Beta, 1897; Sigma Kappa, 1908; Kappa Delta, 1914; Delta Zeta, 1917; Psi Omega, 1897; Phi Delta Phi, 1902; Phi Alpha Delta, 1913; Delta Sigma Delta, 1905; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1909; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910; Phi Lambda Upsilon (chem. honorary), 1912; Pi Beta Omega (local biology); Sigma Phi Alpha (local scholarship).

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY, Greencastle, Ind., 1837, M.E. (formerly called Indiana Asbury University)—Beta Theta Pi, 1845; Phi Gamma Delta, 1856; Sigma Chi, 1859; Phi Kappa Psi, 1865; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1866; Phi Delta Theta, 1868; Delta Tau Delta, 1871; Delta Upsilon, 1887; Sigma Nu, 1890; Lambda Chi Alpha 1915; Beta Phi, 1915.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1870; Pi Beta Phi, 1870-79; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1875; Alpha Phi, 1888; Alpha Chi Omega, 1885; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905-09; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1907; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1908; Delta Zeta, 1909; Delta Mu Sigma, 1910 (local sorority).

Delta Chi, 1892-96; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Mu Alpha, 1911-13.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1889; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909; Delta Sigma Rho, 1915.

DES MOINES COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Des Moines, Iowa—Iota Tau Sigma, 1903; Delta Omega, 1913; Phi Sigma Gamma, 1915.

DETROIT COLLEGE OF LAW, Detroit, Mich.—Delta Theta Phi, 1903. Sigma Nu Phi, 1915.

DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Detroit, Mich., 1867—Nu Sigma Nu, 1889; *Delta Sigma Delta, 1895-1909; Phi Rho Sigma, 1897; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; *Xi Psi Phi, 1906-10; Phi Beta Pi, 1913; Phi Chi, 1914-18; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1918.

DETROIT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Detroit, Mich.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1901-12; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1907; Delta Omicron, 1910.

DETROIT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Detroit, Mich.—Pi Upsilon Rho, 1903; Alpha Sigma, 1902-12.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Carlisle, Pa., 1783, non-sect. (formerly M.E.)—Zeta Psi, 1852-56; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1854; Phi Kappa Psi, 1859; Sigma Chi, 1859; Theta Delta Chi, 1861-95; Chi Phi, 1869-94; Beta Theta Pi, 1874; Phi Delta Theta, 1880; Sigma Alpha

*The dental department in which these societies were located has been moved to the University of Michigan.

Epsilon, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1902; Alpha Chi Rho, 1905; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1914; Theta Chi 1916; Delta Chi, 1893; Delta Theta Phi, 1903; Pi Beta Phi, 1903; Chi Omega, 1907; Phi Mu, 1919; Alpha Gamma Psi, 1919 (local sorority); Phi Beta Kappa, 1887.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY, Des Moines, Ia., 1880, Christian—Sigma Nu, 1891-94; Gamma Sigma Kappa (local), 1906; Chi Delta (local); Tau Psi (local); Kappa Lambda (local); Phi Gamma Lambda (local); Sigma Beta Kappa (local).

Epsilon Tau Sigma, 1905 (local sorority); Iota Alpha Omega (local sorority); Beta Chi Upsilon (local sorority); Omega Delta (local sorority); Gamma Delta Phi (local sorority); Alpha Gamma Tau (local sorority); Iota Delta Omicron (local sorority); Zeta Phi (local sorority); Kappa Kappa Upsilon (local sorority); Alpha Rho Omega (local sorority); Mu Phi Epsilon, 1917.

DRURY COLLEGE, Springfield, Mo., 1873—Kappa Alpha, 1906; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1909; Phi Alpha Sigma (local); Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Pi Beta Phi, 1914; Obelisk (local) 1911.

EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, Edinburgh, Scotland—Chi Phi, 1867-70.

ELY'S SCHOOL, MISSES, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1903-07.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY, Boston, Mass.—Zeta Phi Eta, 1893; Phi Mu Gamma, 1907; Phi Alpha Tau, 1902; Kappa Gamma Chi (local women).

EMORY UNIVERSITY, Emory Universtiy P. O., Ga., 1836, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1869; Chi Phi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1871; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Sigma Nu, 1884; Kappa Sigma, 1887-91; Pi Kappa Phi, 1912; Sigma Upsilon, 1913; Sigma Iota (Spanish).

Phi Chi, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1913; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1914.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Emory, Va., 1837, M.E.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1856-61; Kappa Sigma, 1873-95; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884-95; Kappa Alpha, 1893-95.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA, Alexandria, Va.—Kappa Sigma, 1880-84.

ERSKINE COLLEGE, Due West, S. C., 1841, Ref. Pr.—Sigma Chi, 1860-61; Kappa Alpha, 1883-93; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884-94.

EUREKA COLLEGE, Eureka, Ills.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1915; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1917; Delta Zeta, 1917.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE, Mont Eagle, Tenn.—Delta Gamma, 1877-80; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1906.

FAIRMOUNT SEMINARY, Washington, D. C.—Kappa Delta, 1903-11; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1904-11; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905-06.

FAUQUIER INSTITUTE, Warrenton, Va.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905-07.

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Tallahassee, Fla.—Kappa Delta, 1904; Chi Omega, 1908; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1908-15; Alpha Delta Pi, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1916; Alpha Omega, 1915 (local).

FLORIDA, UNIVERSITY OF, Gainesville, Fla., 1857—Alpha Tau Omega, 1884; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884; Kappa Alpha, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Theta Chi, 1916; Phi Kappa Phi (hon.), 1912.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, New York, N. Y.—Phi Delta Epsilon, 1907; Chi Zeta Chi, 1908; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1912; Delta Theta Phi, 1912.

FOREST ACADEMY, Anchorage, Ky.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1877-78.

FOREST PARK UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1903-12.

FORT WORTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Fort Worth, Tex.—Kappa Psi, 1917.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Franklin, Ind., 1837.—Phi Delta Theta, 1860; Delta Tau Delta, 1872-77; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Phi Alpha Pi, 1909 (local); Kappa Delta Rho, 1919; Delta Gamma, 1878-83; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1879-84; Pi Beta Phi, 1888; Iota Psi Nu, 1911 (local sorority); Delta Delta Delta, 1912.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, Lancaster, Pa., 1853, Ref.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1854; Chi Phi, 1854; Phi Kappa Psi, 1860; Delta Tau Delta, 1874-96; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1903; Delta Sigma Phi, 1916; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Sigma Pi, 1918; Phi Beta Kappa, 1908.

FULTON SYNODICAL COLLEGE, Fulton, Mo., Pres.—Delta Gamma, 1882-85; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1891.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY, Greenville, S. C., 1850, Bap.—Chi Psi, 1858-98; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1868-98; Kappa Alpha, 1872-98; Pi Kappa Phi, 1908-12.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, Georgetown, Ky., 1829, Bap.—Phi Delta Theta, 1857-76; Kappa Alpha, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1906.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C., 1851, R. C.—Phi Chi, 1902; Kappa Psi, 1902-06; Delta Chi, 1903; Psi Omega, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Delta Sigma Delta, 1911; Theta Delta Phi, 1911; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1914; Sigma Nu Phi 1914.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C. 1821 (formerly and down to 1904 called Columbian University)—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858; Sigma Chi, 1864; Phi Kappa Psi, 1868-99, Alpha Tau Omega, 1874-88; Kappa Sigma, 1892; Kappa Alpha, 1894; Theta Delta Chi, 1896; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Delta Tau Delta, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Nu, 1915; Pi Beta Phi, 1889; Sigma Kappa, 1906; Phi Delta Phi, 1884; Chi Omega, 1903; Psi Omega, 1903; Phi Chi, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1908-13; Kappa Psi, 1913; Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Phi Mu, 1915; Xi Psi Phi, 1917; Delta Theta Phi, 1916; Phi Delta Delta, 1918; Sigma Xi, 1914.

GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Marietta, Ga.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857-65.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Atlanta, Ga., 1888—Alpha Tau Omega, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1895; Sigma Nu, 1896; Kappa Alpha, 1899; Phi Delta Theta, 1902; Chi Phi, 1904; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904;

Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Pi Kappa Phi, 1913; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1916; Beta Theta Pi, 1917; Phi Psi, 1917 (textile); Phi Kappa Phi (hon.) 1914.

GEORGIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Athens, Ga., 1785—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1866; Chi Phi, 1867; Kappa Alpha, 1868; Phi Delta Theta, 1871; Sigma Chi, 1872; Phi Gamma Delta, 1871-91; Sigma Nu, 1873; Alpha Tau Omega, 1878; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Chi Psi, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1908-15; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1915; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1915; Chi Zeta Chi, 1903; Delta Theta Phi, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1904; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1911-12; Sigma Upsilon, 1906; Alpha Zeta, 1914; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914.

GORDON INSTITUTE, Barnesville, Ga.—Kappa Alpha, 1879-83.

GOUCHER COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md., non-sect. (formerly M.E.) (formerly called the Women's College of Baltimore)—Alpha Phi, 1891; Delta Gamma, 1892; Tau Kappa Pi, 1892; Gamma Phi Beta, 1893; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1896; Pi Beta Phi, 1897; Delta Delta Delta, 1898; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1909; Phi Beta Kappa 1905.

GRAHAM'S, MISSES, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1902.

GREENVILLE COLLEGE, Greenville, S. C.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1913.

GRINNELL COLLEGE, Grinnell, Iowa, 1848—Sigma Delta Chi, 1919; Phi Beta Kappa, 1908.

GUNSTON INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C.—Kappa Delta, 1903-12; Sigma Iota Chi, 1908-11; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1911.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill., 1860—Pi Upsilon Rho, 1876; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1900; Alpha Sigma, 1905.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa.—Alpha Sigma, 1897.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC, San Francisco, Cal.—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1906; Alpha Sigma, 1900.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, N. Y., 1812, Pres.—Sigma Phi, 1831; Alpha Delta Phi, 1832; Psi Upsilon, 1843; Chi Psi, 1845; Delta Upsilon, 1847; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856; Theta Delta Chi, 1868; Beta Kappa (local) 1918; Phi Beta Kappa, 1870.

HAMILTON COLLEGE (Women's Department of Transylvania University), Lexington, Ky.—Chi Omega, 1903; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1906; Delta Delta Delta, 1908.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ills.—Sigma Delta Kappa, 1915; Sigma Nu Phi, 1915.

HAMILTON SCHOOL, Washington, D. C.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1911-12.

HAMLIN UNIVERSITY, Minneapolis, Minn., 1883—Beta Kappa 1898 (local); Fellows, 1908 (local); Phi Delta, 1910 (local); Browning, 1883 (local women); Alpha Phi, 1898 (local women); Sigma Delta, 1917 (local women).•

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, Prince Edward Co., Va., 1776, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1850-1912; Phi Kappa Psi, 1855-00; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1860-61; Chi Phi, 1867; Phi Gamma Delta, 1870-04; Sigma Chi, 1872-1902; Kappa Sigma, 1883; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1885; Alpha Tau Omega, 1890-94; Kappa Alpha, 1899; Theta Chi, 1914; Sigma Upsilon, 1915.

HANNAH MOORE ACADEMY, Reisterstown, Md.—Zeta Tau Alpha, 1900-04; Sigma Iota Chi, 1905-07.

HANOVER COLLEGE, Hanover, Ind., 1833, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1853; Phi Gamma Delta, 1864; Phi Delta Theta, 1861; Sigma Chi, 1871-18; Delta Tau Delta, 1872-95; Delta Gamma, 1881-81; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1882-99; Phi Mu, 1913; Alpha Delta Pi, 1913; Theta Delta Sigma, 1912 (local sorority).

HARDIN COLLEGE, Mexico, Mo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1902; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1902; Phi Mu, 1907-11; Sigma Iota Chi, 1914.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass., 1638—Alpha Delta Phi, 1837-07; Beta Theta Pi, 1843-01; Delta Phi, 1845-01; Psi Upsilon, 1850-72; Zeta Psi, 1852-92; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1851-

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91; Theta Delta Chi, 1856-16; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1865-67; Delta Upsilon, 1880; Chi Phi, 1885-87; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Phi Delta Phi, 1887-09; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Pi Lambda Phi, 1896-01; Psi Omega, 1897; Xi Psi Phi, 1899-12; Phi Rho Sigma, 1902; Kappa Sigma, 1905; Acacia, 1906; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1916; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1916; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1916; Kappa Nu, 1918; Tau Delta Phi, 1918; Alpha Phi Sigma, 1904 (local); Chi Delta, 1913 (local); Phi Kappa Epsilon, 1910 (local); Phi Delta Psi (local); Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1912; Zeta Beta Tau, 1912; Nu Sigma Nu, 1913; Phi Beta Pi, 1913; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1916.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1781; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1911.

HASTINGS COLLEGE, Hastings, Neb.—Pi Beta Phi, 1887-87.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Haverford, Pa.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1891-92; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1884-90; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899.

HELLMUTH WOMEN'S COLLEGE, London, Ont.—Chi Omega, 1899-00.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, Des Moines, Iowa—Pi Kappa Delta, 1915.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, Hillsdale, Mich., 1855, non-sect. (formerly Bap.)—Delta Tau Delta, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1882-98; Sigma Chi, 1883-86; Alpha Tau Omega, 1888; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880; Pi Beta Phi, 1887; Delta Sigma Phi, 1915.

HOBART COLLEGE, Geneva, N. Y., 1822, Epis.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1840-76; Sigma Phi, 1840; Kappa Alpha, 1844; Theta Delta Chi, 1857; Chi Phi, 1860-80; Phi Kappa Psi, 1881-92; Sigma Chi, 1892; Phi Phi Delta (local), 1900; Phi Beta Kappa, 1871.

HOLLINS COLLEGE, Hollins, Va., 1842—Kappa Delta, 1902; Phi Mu, 1904; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905-14; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1913; Delta Delta Delta, 1914; Gamma Phi Beta, 1916; Pi Beta Phi, 1917; Beta Kappa (local).

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, Mo., 1857—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1899-09.

HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Louisville, Ky., 1872—Phi Chi 1897; Pi Mu, 1907.

HOWARD COLLEGE, Birmingham, Ala. (formerly at Marion, Ala. and at East Lake, Ala.), 1842, Bap.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1856-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1870-76; Beta Theta Pi, 1872-79; Sigma Chi, 1872-85; Sigma Nu, 1879; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1911; Psi Delta (local); Zeta Omega (local women); Sigma Tau Delta (local women).

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C., 1867 (Colored)—Alpha Phi Alpha, 1907.

HUNTER COLLEGE, New York, N. Y. (formerly New York City Normal School)—Kappa Delta, 1913.

IDAHO, UNIVERSITY OF, Moscow, Idaho, 1892—Kappa Sigma, 1905; Phi Delta Theta, 1908; Beta Theta Pi, 1914; Sigma Nu, 1915; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1919; Gamma Phi Beta, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1911; Phi Alpha Delta, 1914; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1915; Chi Delta Phi, 1916 (women's local); Alpha Kappa Epsilon, 1913 (local).

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, Jacksonville, Ill., 1835—Beta Theta Pi, 1856-66.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ill. (Law Department of DePaul University)—Phi Alpha Delta, 1897; Delta Theta Phi, 1904.

ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF, Urbana, Ill., 1868—Delta Tau Delta, 1872; Sigma Chi, 1881; Kappa Sigma, 1891; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1892; Phi Delta Theta, 1893; Alpha Tau Omega, 1895; Phi Gamma Delta, 1897; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1899; Beta Theta Pi, 1902; Sigma Nu, 1902; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903; Phi Kappa Psi, 1904; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1904; Delta Upsilon, 1905; Acacia, 1906; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1906; Theta Delta Chi, 1908; Sigma Pi, 1908; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1908; Zeta Psi, 1909; Psi Upsilon, 1910; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1910; Alpha Delta Phi, 1911; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Tau Kappa Epsilon 1912; Beta Phi 1913; Phi Kappa 1912; Chi

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91: Theta Delta Chi, 1856-16; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1864-65; Upsilon, 1880; Chi Phi, 1885-87; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891; Pi Lambda Chi, 1887-09; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Phi Rho Xi, 1896-01; Psi Omega, 1897; Xi Psi Phi, 1899-12; Phi Rho Xi, 1902; Kappa Sigma, 1905; Acacia, 1906; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1906; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1916; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1916; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1918; Kappa Nu, 1918; Tau Delta Phi, 1918; Alpha Phi Sigma, 1918; Phi Delta Psi (local); Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1912; Zeta Beta Phi, 1912; Nu Sigma Nu, 1913; Phi Beta Pi, 1913; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1916.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1781; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1911.

HASTINGS COLLEGE, Hastings, Neb.—Pi Beta Phi, 1887-89.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Haverford, Pa.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1890; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1884-90; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899.

HELLMUTH WOMEN'S COLLEGE, London, Ont.—Chi Omega, 1890.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, Des Moines, Iowa—Pi Kappa Delta, 1915.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, Hillsdale, Mich., 1855, non-sect. (formerly Rap.)—Delta Tau Delta, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1882-98; Sigma Chi, 1883-86; Alpha Tau Omega, 1888; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880; Pi Beta Phi, 1887; Delta Sigma Phi, 1888.

HOBART COLLEGE, Geneva, N. Y., 1822. Delta Phi, 1840-76; Sigma Phi, 1840; Kappa Alpha, 1857; Chi Phi, 1860-80; Phi Kappa Phi, 1892; Phi Phi Delta (local), 1900; Phi Beta Kappa, 1902.

HOLLINS COLLEGE, Hollins, Va. Delta Chi, 1904; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1913; Delta Delta Delta, 1917; Beta Kappa, 1917.

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HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO
1877—Phi Alpha 1887

HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
1897; Pi Mu 1907

HOWARD COLLEGE
founded at East Lake, Ill., 1887
Sigma Alpha Epsilon 1887
1872-85; Sigma Nu 1887
Beta Omega 1887

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Phi Alpha 1887

HUNTER COLLEGE
Normal School—1887

IDaho UNIVERSITY
1905; Phi Delta Theta 1887
1915; Sigma Alpha Epsilon 1887
Gamma 1887
1915; Chi Lambda Phi 1887
1913

ILLINOIS COLLEGE
66.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW
DePaul University; Phi Alpha 1887
1904

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
1872; Sigma Chi 1887
1892; Phi Delta Theta
Delta 1887; Sigma
Sigma Nu 1887
Delta 1887

Phi 1912; Chi Psi 1912; Chi Beta (local) 1906; Lambda Chi Alpha 1915; Kappa Alpha Psi 1913; Alpha Chi Rho 1916; Theta Chi 1916; Alpha Phi Alpha 1916; Phi Kappa Tau 1916; Pi Kappa Alpha 1917; Sigma Phi Epsilon 1917; Sigma Alpha Mu 1918; Delta Sigma Phi 1919; Sigma Phi Sigma 1919; Pi Pi Rho 1915 (local); Alpha Gamma Mu 1918 (local); Beta Upsilon (local).

Kappa Alpha Theta 1895; Pi Beta Phi 1895; Kappa Kappa Gamma 1889; Alpha Chi Omega 1899; Chi Omega 1900; Alpha Xi Delta 1905; Sigma Kappa, 1906; Delta Gamma, 1906; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1911; Alpha Delta Pi, 1912; Gamma Phi Beta, 1913; Achoth, 1911; Nu Sigma Phi, 1898; Triangle, 1907; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1918.

Phi Delta Phi, 1901; Phi Alpha Delta, 1903; Kappa Psi, 1910; Kappa Delta Chi (educational); Phi Chi, 1910; Alpha Rho Chi, 1914; Alpha Zeta Gamma (dental local); Theta Tau, 1916; Phi Chi, 1918; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1918; A. U. P., 1914; Scarab, 1909.

Tau Beta Pi, 1897; Eta Kappa Nu, 1904; Sigma Xi, 1904; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1908; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Phi Beta Kappa, 1907; Gamma Alpha, 1908; Sigma Delta Chi, 1912; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1889; Sigma Tau, 1914; Sigma Mu Rho (med. local hon.); Beta Gamma Sigma, 1913; Coif, 1902; Phi Delta Kappa, 1914; S. & B., 1909.

ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Chicago, Ill.—Nu Sigma Nu, 1892; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899; Phi Rho Sigma, 1900; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; Alpha Phi Sigma, 1908; Phi Chi, 1909; Aleph Yodh He, 1910; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902 (honorary).

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ill., 1850, M.E.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1866; Delta Tau Delta, 1877–80; Phi Delta Theta, 1878–97; Sigma Chi, 1883; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1899; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1873; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1875–95; Sigma Kappa, 1906; Kappa Delta, 1908; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1914; Phi Delta Phi, 1878; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Pi Kappa Delta, 1914; Pi Mu Epsilon, 1918 (local men); Phi Rho, 1918 (local men); Epsilon Rho, 1919 (local women).

INDIANA COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND FINE ARTS, Indianapolis, Ind.—Sigma Alpha Iota, 1911.

INDIANA MEDICAL COLLEGE (medical department of the University of Indiana located at Indianapolis. It was formerly a department of the University of Indianapolis)—Phi Chi, 1903; Phi Rho Sigma, 1903; Phi Beta Pi, 1905.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Terre Haute, Ind.—Phi Delta Theta, 1869-72.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ind., 1828—Beta Theta Pi, 1845; Phi Delta Theta, 1849; Sigma Chi, 1858; Phi Kappa Psi, 1869; Delta Tau Delta, 1870; Phi Gamma Delta, 1871; Kappa Sigma, 1887; Sigma Nu, 1892; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1907; Kappa Alpha Psi, 1911; Alpha Tau Omega, 1915; Delta Upsilon, 1915; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1870; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1873; Pi Beta Phi, 1893; Delta Gamma, 1898; Delta Zeta, 1909; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1916; Delta Delta Delta, 1917; Sigma Kappa, 1918.

Phi Delta Phi, 1900; Nu Sigma Nu, 1908; Phi Beta Pi, 1908; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1908; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Chi, 1910; Tau Epsilon Pi, (local); Gamma Eta, 1912; Theta Sigma Phi, 1913 (journalism); Sigma Delta Psi, 1915 (athletics); Nu Sigma Phi, 1909.

Sigma Xi, 1904; Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1915; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; Theta Sigma Phi.

INDIANAPOLIS, UNIVERSITY OF, Indianapolis and Irvington, Ind., 1894, the Academic Department is called Butler College—*Indiana Dental College*. Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Delta Sigma Delta, 1900; Psi Omega, 1903; Sigma Delta Kappa, 1917.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, Ames, Iowa, 1858—Delta Tau Delta, 1875; Sigma Nu, 1904; Beta Theta Pi, 1905; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905; Phi Gamma Delta, 1907; Alpha Tau Omega, 1908; Acacia 1909; Kappa Sigma, 1909; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1911; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1913; Phi Delta Theta, 1913; Phi Kappa Psi, 1912; Delta Upsilon, 1913; Rho Sigma Gamma, 1909; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1915; Beta Phi, 1914; Kappa Alpha Psi, 1914; Sigma Chi, 1916;

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Theta Xi, 1909; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1914; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1916; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Sigma Sigma (local); Lambda Sigma Phi (local); Lambda Tau Alpha (local); Alpha Chi Beta (local); Upsilon Sigma Alpha (local); Gamma Sigma Alpha, 1919 (local).

Pi Beta Phi, 1877; Delta Delta Delta, 1889; Kappa Delta, 1908; Alpha Delta Pi, 1911; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1917; Gamma Phi Beta, 1919; Alpha Chi Beta (local).

Alpha Zeta, 1905; Tau Beta Pi, 1907; Gamma Delta Sigma, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Kappa Phi, 1911; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1912; Omicron Nu (econ. hon.), 1913; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; S. & B., 1915.

IOWA STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE, Cedar Falls, Iowa—Delta Sigma Rho, 1913; Achoth, 1915.

IOWA UNIVERSITY OF, Iowa City, Iowa, 1857—Beta Theta Pi, 1866; Phi Kappa Psi, 1867; Phi Gamma Delta, 1873; Delta Tau Delta, 1880; Phi Delta Theta, 1882; Sigma Chi, 1882; Sigma Nu 1893; Kappa Sigma, 1902; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905; Acacia, 1909; Delta Chi, 1912; Theta Xi, 1912; Phi Kappa, 1914; Kappa Alpha Xi (colored), 1914; Alpha Tau Omega, 1915; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1917; Sigma Pi, 1918; Phi Zeta Epsilon, 1914 (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Pi Beta Phi, 1882; Delta Gamma, 1887; Delta Delta Delta, 1904; Alpha Chi Omega, 1911; Alpha Xi Delta, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1915; Achoth, 1910; Delta Zeta 1913; Gamma Phi Beta, 1915; Chi Omega, 1919.

Phi Delta Phi, 1893; Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897; Phi Rho Sigma, 1902; Phi Beta Pi, 1905; Nu Sigma Nu, 1906; Psi Omega, 1906; Phi Delta Chi, 1907; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Delta Sigma Delta, 1915; S. & B., 1907-10; Nu Sigma Phi, 1919.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1895; Sigma Xi, 1900; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Sigma Tau, 1906-11; Tau Beta Pi, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1911; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1913; Coif, 1908.

IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1842, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1868-1915; Phi Delta Theta, 1871; Delta Tau Delta, 1874-80; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1913; Pi Beta Phi, 1868; Alpha Xi

Delta, 1902; Iota Phi (hon. scholarship); Pi Kappa Delta, 1913; Phi Mu, 1914; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1917; Kappa Delta Psi, 1917 (local men).

ITHACA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Ithaca, N. Y.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1904; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1909.

JACKSON COLLEGE, Medford, Mass. (formerly the Women's Department of Tufts College)—Alpha Xi Delta, 1907; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1908; Chi Omega, 1910; Sigma Kappa, 1913.

JAMESTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Jamestown, N. Y.—Delta Tau Delta, 1868-71.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Canonsburg, Pa., united with Washington College under the name of Washington and Jefferson College, which see.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1825—Phi Alpha Sigma, 1899; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1900; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; Phi Chi, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903-11; Phi Rho Sigma, 1904; Zeta Beta Tau, 1907-08; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1908; Pi Mu, 1908-15; Chi Zeta Chi, 1908-10; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1909-12; Kappa Psi, 1912; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1903; Phi Chi Delta, 1914; Aleph Yodh He, 1914.

JENNER MEDICAL COLLEGE—Aleph Yodh He, 1912.

JESSAMINE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nicholasville, Ky., 1874—Chi Omega, 1898-02.

JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL, Chicago, Ill.—Delta Theta Phi, 1909.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Md., 1876—Beta Theta Pi, 1877; Phi Kappa Psi, 1879; Delta Phi, 1885; Alpha Delta Phi, 1889; Phi Gamma Delta, 1891; Kappa Alpha, 1891; Pi Kappa Chi (local), 1905; Phi Rho Epsilon, 1902-04; Zeta Phi, 1906-14; Nu Sigma Nu, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1905-06; Pi Mu, 1910; Phi Chi, 1910; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1910; Phi Beta Pi, 1913; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1917.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1895; Gamma Alpha, 1904; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906.

JUDSON COLLEGE, Marion, Ala.—Kappa Delta, 1904-19; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1905; Phi Mu Gamma, 1904-14; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Alpha Delta Pi, 1910; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910-14.

KANSAS CITY DENTAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo., 1880—Delta Sigma Delta, 1898; Psi Omega, 1910.

KANSAS CITY HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1906.

KANSAS CITY LAW SCHOOL, Kansas City, Mo.—Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Delta Theta Phi, 1915.

KANSAS CITY UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Phi Beta Pi, 1904-13.

KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Alpha Psi, 1908-18.

KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Emporia, Kan.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1917; Pi Kappa Sigma, 1918.

KANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Lawrence, Kan., 1864—Beta Theta Pi, 1872; Phi Kappa Psi, 1876; Phi Gamma Delta, 1881; Phi Delta Theta, 1882; Sigma Nu, 1884; Sigma Chi, 1884; Alpha Tau Omega, 1901; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903; Acacia, 1904; Kappa Sigma, 1912; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1914; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1915; Pi Upsilon (local), 1909; Phi Kappa, 1915; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1918; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1918; Kanza, 1912 (local); Acomos, 1917 (local).

Pi Beta Phi, 1873; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1883; Chi Omega, 1902; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Delta Pi, 1912; Sigma Kappa, 1913; Achoth, 1912; Alpha Chi Omega, 1914; Gamma Phi Beta, 1915; Alpha Xi Delta, 1916; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1918.

Phi Delta Phi, 1897; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Nu Sigma Nu, 1909; Phi Beta Pi, 1910; Alpha Zeta, 1911; Theta Tau, 1912; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911; Delta Phi Delta, 1912;

Pi Gamma Sigma, 1912; Phi Alpha Tau, 1915; Phi Chi, 1915; Phi Delta Chi, 1917; Delta Theta Phi, 1916; Sigma Gamma Epsilon, 1915.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1890; Sigma Xi, 1890; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Phi Delta Kappa, 1912; Sigma Tau, 1915; Tau Beta Pi, 1914; Omega Kappa Pi, 1918 (local educational.)

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kans.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1913; Sigma Nu, 1913; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1913; Acacia, 1913; Beta Theta Pi, 1914; Delta Tau Delta, 1919; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1919; Sigma Phi Delta, 1914 (local); Sigma Kappa Tau, 1916 (local); Alpha Theta Chi, 1917 (local); Shamrock, 1917 (local).

Delta Zeta, 1915; Pi Beta Phi, 1915; Alpha Delta Pi, 1915; Delta Delta Delta, 1915; Chi Omega, 1915; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1917.

Alpha Zeta, 1910; Alpha Psi, 1912; Sigma Tau, 1912; Zeta Kappa Psi, 1914 (debating); Pi Kappa Delta, 1914; Sigma Delta Chi, 1915; S. & B., 1914; Phi Alpha Tau, 1916.

KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Emporia, Kans.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1918; Delta Sigma Epsilon, 1918; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1917.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, Lyndon, Ky., 1846—Phi Delta Theta, 1854–56; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1854–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858–87; Chi Phi, 1872–83; Alpha Tau Omega, 1870–87.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Louisville, Ky., 1850—Phi Chi, 1896.

KENTUCKY, UNIVERSITY OF, Lexington, Ky., 1866—Kappa Alpha, 1893; Sigma Chi, 1893; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1900; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1901; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Phi Delta Theta, 1901; Sigma Nu, 1902; Alpha Tau Omega, 1909; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1915; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1917.

Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Alpha Xi Delta, 1908; Kappa Delta, 1910; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1910; Tau Beta Pi, 1901; Delta Chi, 1914; Alpha Zeta, 1912; Chi Omega, 1914.

Tau Kappa Alpha, 1913; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1917.

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KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Ky., now Transylvania College which see.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, Louisville, Ky.—Phi Chi, 1900; Pi Mu, 1908.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Winchester, Ky., 1866, M.E. So.—Kappa Alpha, 1902-06.

KENYON COLLEGE, Gambier, O., 1824, Epis.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852; Theta Delta Chi, 1854-96; Alpha Delta Phi, 1858, Psi Upsilon, 1860; Chi Phi, 1861-66; Beta Theta Pi, 1879; Delta Tau Delta, 1881; Sigma Pi, 1916; Phi Beta Kappa, 1858.

KEOKUK DENTAL COLLEGE, Keokuk, Iowa, 1897—Psi Omega, 1904-09.

KNOX COLLEGE, Galesburg, Ill., 1837—Beta Theta Pi, 1855; Phi Gamma Delta, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1871; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1915; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1871-74; Pi Beta Phi, 1884; Delta Delta Delta, 1889; Phi Mu, 1912; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Sigma Delta Chi, 1916; Phi Beta Kappa, 1917.

KROEGER SCHOOL OF MUSIC, St. Louis, Mo.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1906.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton, Pa., 1826, Pres.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1853-83; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1855; Zeta Psi, 1857; Theta Delta Chi, 1867; Sigma Chi, 1867; Phi Kappa Psi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1873; Chi Phi, 1874; Delta Tau Delta, 1874; Phi Gamma Delta, 1883; Delta Upsilon, 1885; Sigma Nu, 1900; Alpha Chi Rho, 1903; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1919; Omega Delta Pi (local), 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1890.

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, Tenn., Luth.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1859-60; Sigma Chi, 1860-61.

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Lake Forest, Ill., 1876, Pres.—Kappa Sigma, 1880; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1893-94; Omega Psi, 1902, (local); Phi Pi Epsilon, 1895, (local); Digamma Alpha Upsilon (local), 1906; Sigma Tau (local sorority), 1901; Theta Psi (local sorority), 1905.

LAKE SHORE SEMINARY, North East, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta, 1871-75.

LASSELL SEMINARY, Auburndale, Mass.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880-82.

LAURA MEMORIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., 1890—Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1899-03.

LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Appleton, Wis., 1847, M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1859-61; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1915; Alpha Delta Pi, 1908; Theta Phi (local), 1897; Delta Iota (local), 1903; Beta Sigma Phi (local), 1902; Phi Kappa Alpha (local); Alpha Gamma Phi (local sorority), 1903; Theta Alpha (local sorority), 1913; Phi Mu, 1914; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1912; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1915; Delta Gamma 1915; Kappa Delta, 1918; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1918; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1866, Epis.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1870-87; Chi Phi, 1872; Delta Tau Delta, 1874; Phi Delta Theta, 1876; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Delta Phi, 1884; Psi Upsilon, 1884; Theta Delta Chi, 1884; Delta Upsilon, 1885; Sigma Nu, 1885; Sigma Phi, 1887; Phi Gamma Delta, 1887; Sigma Chi, 1887; Beta Theta Pi, 1891; Chi Psi, 1893; Kappa Alpha, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1900; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1901; Theta Xi, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Pi Lambda Phi, 1915; Alpha Chi Rho, 1918.

Tau Beta Pi, 1885; Phi Beta Kappa, 1887; Tau Delta Sigma, 1909.

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY, see Stanford University.

LEWISBURG FEMALE INSTITUTE, Lewisburg, W. Va.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1903-08; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1903-04.

LEWISBURGH UNIVERSITY, now Bucknell University.

LIBERTY LADIES' COLLEGE, Sedalia, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1903-13; Beta Sigma Omocron, 1908-13.

LINCOLN DENTAL COLLEGE, Lincoln, Neb.—Xi Psi Phi, 1905 Delta Sigma Delta, 1913.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1908-14; Kappa Phi, 1909.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Chester, Pa. (Colored).—Alpha Phi Alpha, 1912; Kappa Alpha Psi, 1915.

LINDENWOOD COLLEGE, St. Charles, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma 1905; Sigma Iota Chi, 1909.

LOMBARD COLLEGE, Galesburg, Ill., 1852, Univ.—Delta Tau Delta, 1869–85; Phi Delta Theta, 1878; Sigma Nu, 1891; Pi Beta Phi, 1872; Alpha Xi Delta, 1893; Delta Zeta, 1915.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1860—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1876–78; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1896; Phi Delta, 1901; Zeta Beta Tau, 1903–14; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1909–13; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1911; Kappa Psi, 1918.

LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, Los Angeles, Cal.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1908; Delta Omega, 1914.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La., 1858—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1867; Kappa Alpha, 1885; Kappa Sigma, 1887, Sigma Nu, 1887; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1903; Sigma Iota, 1912 (Spanish); Lambda Chi Alpha, 1914; Friar's Club, 1901 (local); Alpha Delta Phi, 1913 (local) Spanish; Sigma Alpha Phi (local agricultural); Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Kappa Delta, 1909; Alpha Delta Pi, 1914; Delta Zeta, 1917; Phi Chi Delta, 1912; Alpha Chi Sigma 1914; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Sigma Delta Chi, 1915; Alpha Zeta, 1916.

LOUISIANA, UNIVERSITY OF, New Orleans, La., merged into the Tulane University of Louisiana.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Louisville, Ky., 1887—Psi Omega, 1897.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, Louisville, Ky.—Xi Psi Phi, 1914.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Louisville, Ky.—Kappa Psi, 1909.

LOUISVILLE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Louisville, Ky.—Beta Pi Omega, 1918; Delta Omicron, 1918.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Louisville, Ky., 1837—Phi Chi, 1894; Pi Mu, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1909.

LOUISVILLE, UNIVERSITY OF, Louisville, Ky.—Phi Beta Pi, 1913; Kappa Psi, 1914.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL, Lowell, Mass.—Delta Kappa Phi, 1902; Phi Psi, 1904; Omicron Pi, 1902.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, Chicago, Ill., 1869, Roman Catholic—Phi Delta, 1912; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Aleph Yodh He, 1913; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1913; Kappa Psi, 1917; Delta Sigma Delta, 1916.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, now Colgate University.

MAINE, UNIVERSITY OF, Orono, Me., 1863—Beta Theta Pi, 1878, Kappa Sigma, 1886; Alpha Tau Omega, 1891; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1898; Phi Gamma Delta, 1899; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1901; Sigma Chi, 1902; Theta Chi, 1907; Delta Tau Delta, 1908; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913; Sigma Nu, 1913. Phi Epsilon Pi, 1916;

Alpha Omicron Pi, 1908; Phi Mu, 1912; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1901–10; Alpha Zeta, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1917; Beta Phi 1917 (women's local); Phi Delta Phi, 1908; Phi Alpha Delta, 1910; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1911; Phi Eta Kappa (local), 1906.

Phi Kappa Phi, 1898; Tau Beta Pi, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1915.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, O., 1835—Phi Gamma Delta, 1855–97; Alpha Digamma, 1859; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1860; Delta Upsilon, 1870; Alpha Tau Omega, 1890–98; Alpha Nu Sigma (local sorority), 1907; Beta Theta, 1908 (local sorority); Phi Beta Kappa, 1860.

MARION SIMS BEAUMONT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, St. Louis, Mo.—See St. Louis University.

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY, Milwaukee, Wis.—Psi Omega, 1897; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1900; Alpha Gamma Phi (local), 1908; Alpha Chi, 1909 (local); Sigma Alpha (local); Kappa Beta Gamma, 1916 (woman's local). Kappa Psi, 1917; Delta Sigma Delta, 1917; Phi Beta Pi, 1907.

MARVIN COLLEGE, Waxahachie, Tex., 1872—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881–84.

MARY BALDWIN SEMINARY, Staunton, Va.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1903–07; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1904–06; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905–07; Alpha Delta Pi, 1906–10.

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MARYLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md., 1898—Kappa Psi, 1901-14; Phi Chi, 1903.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMY, Oxford, Md.—Kappa Sigma, 1885-87.

MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE, College Park, Md., 1859—Kappa Alpha, 1914; Sigma Nu, 1917; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1916; Nu Sigma Omicron, 1916 (local).

MARYLAND, UNIVERSITY OF, Baltimore, Md., 1812—Kappa Sigma, 1874; Phi Gamma Delta, 1879-83; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1897; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1899; Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Psi Omega, 1900; Phi Beta Pi, 1901; Nu Sigma Nu, 1904; Chi Zeta Chi, 1904; Phi Delta Chi, 1905-07; Kappa Psi, 1898; Phi Chi, 1902; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1906; Phi Chi, 1893; Omega Epsilon Phi, 1913; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Aleph Yodh He, 1914.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass., 1867—Q. T. V., 1869; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1873; Kappa Sigma, 1904. Theta Chi, 1911; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Kappa Gamma Phi, 1909 (local); Alpha Sigma Phi, 1913; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1912; Phi Kappa Phi, 1901 (local).

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Cambridge, Mass.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1910; Phi Sigma Gamma, 1917.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Boston, Mass., 1823—Phi Delta Chi, 1902; Kappa Psi, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, Mass., 1861—Chi Phi, 1873; Sigma Chi, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Theta Xi, 1885; Phi Gamma Delta, 1889; Delta Psi, 1889; Delta Tau Delta, 1889; Theta Delta Chi, 1890; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1890; Delta Upsilon, 1891; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Phi Beta Epsilon, 1895; Pi Lambda Phi, 1897-00; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1902; Theta Chi, 1902; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1903; Delta Sigma Phi, 1904-09; Beta Theta Pi, 1912; Kappa Sigma, 1914; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1912; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1917; Phi Kappa, 1918; Tau Delta Phi, 1918; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1911 (Journalist honorary); Theta Tau, 1912 (engineering honorary); Lambda Phi (local), 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1919.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, Canada.—Zeta Psi, 1883; Alpha Delta Phi, 1897; Delta Upsilon, 1898; Kappa Alpha, 1899; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1900; Theta Delta Chi, 1901; Phi Delta Theta, 1902; Epsilon Phi(local), 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1901-08; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1904; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1911; Zeta Beta Tau, 1913; Phi Rho Sigma, 1913; Nu Sigma Nu, 1918.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston, S. C.—Phi Chi, 1906-12; Kappa Psi, 1907-14; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1908-12; Pi Mu, 1908-14.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va., 1838—Pi Mu 1896; Phi Chi, 1903; Kappa Psi, 1904-06; Omega Upsilon Phi 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1906-13; Psi Omega, 1908; Chi Zeta Chi, 1910; Xi Psi Phi, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906; Phi Rho Sigma, 1906; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Phi Beta Pi, 1913.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO of the Universities of Chicago, Illinois and Northwestern—Alpha Phi Alpha (colored), 1910 (a joint chapter).

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN PHILADELPHIA of the Temple University, University of Pennsylvania and Medico-Chirurgical College—Alpha Phi Alpha (colored), 1914 (a joint chapter).

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa., 1881—Nu Sigma Nu, 1890-13; Psi Omega, 1899; Phi Rho Sigma, 1901; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1907; Phi Chi, 1907; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1909; Beta Phi Sigma, 1911; Phi Chi Delta, 1914; Aleph Yodh He, 1914.

MEHANY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.—Kappa Alpha Psi, 1919.

MERCER UNIVERSITY, Macon, Ga., 1857, M.E.—Chi Phi, 1869-80; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1870; Phi Delta Theta, 1872; Kappa Alpha, 1873; Kappa Sigma, 1874; Alpha Tau Omega, 1880; Sigma Nu, 1884.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Cincinnati, O.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1903.

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATORY, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1906.

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, 1852—Nu Sigma Nu, 1892; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1903; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1903-06.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Oxford, O., 1819, Pres.—Alpha Delta Phi' 1833-73; Beta Theta Pi, 1839; Phi Delta Theta, 1848; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852; Sigma Chi, 1855; Delta Upsilon, 1868; Delta Tau Delta, 1916; Phi Kappa Tau, 1916; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1919; Delta Zeta, 1902; Delta Delta Delta, 1911; Chi Omega, 1913; Phi Alpha Psi (local), 1911; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1919; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1911; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1914; Delta Sigma Epsilon, 1914; Pi Kappa Sigma, 1915; Sigma Delta Chi, 1916; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, East Lansing, Mich. 1855—Delta Tau Delta, 1872-97; Phi Delta Theta, 1873-98; Omicron Nu, 1911; Alpha Psi, 1915; Tau Beta Pi, 1892; Alpha Zeta, 1902; Scabbard and Blade, 1914.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Detroit, Mich., 1888—Phi Delta, 1903.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES, Houghton, Mich., 1886—Theta Tau, 1908; Sigma Rho, 1894; Tau Beta Pi, 1904.

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Ypsilanti, Mich.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1917; Pi Kappa Sigma, 1894.

MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1836—Beta Theta Pi, 1845; Chi Psi, 1845; Alpha Delta Phi, 1846; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1855; Delta Phi, 1855-77; Zeta Psi, 1858; Sigma Phi, 1858; Phi Delta Theta, 1864; Psi Upsilon, 1865; Delta Tau Delta, 1871; Phi Kappa Psi, 1876; Delta Upsilon, 1876; Sigma Chi, 1877; Chi Phi, 1882-85; Phi Gamma Delta, 1885; Alpha Tau Omega, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889; Theta Delta Chi, 1889; Kappa Sigma, 1892; Sigma Nu, 1902; Acacia, 1904; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1905; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1908; Zeta Beta Tau, 1912; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Theta Xi, 1914; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1915; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1909; Beta Phi, 1915; Kappa Beta Psi, 1912 (local);

Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913; Pi Lambda Phi, 1913; Phi Sigma Delta 1916; Kappa Nu, 1919; Theta Chi, 1919.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1879; Gamma Phi Beta, 1882; Delta Gamma, 1885; Sorosis, 1886; Pi Beta Phi, 1888; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1890; Alpha Phi, 1892; Delta Delta Delta, 1894; Alpha Chi Omega, 1898; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1904; Chi Omega, 1905; Theta Phi Alpha, 1913 (women's local).

Phi Delta Phi, 1869; Nu Sigma Nu, 1882; Delta Sigma Delta, 1882; Phi Delta Chi, 1883; Xi Psi Phi, 1889; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1890; Delta Chi, 1892; Omega Psi, 1896; Phi Rho Sigma, 1897; Phi Beta Pi, 1898; Alpha Sigma, 1900; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1900; Phi Mu Alpha, 1902; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1903; Phi Alpha Delta, 1905; Phi Chi, 1905; Psi Omega, 1905; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906; Pi Upsilon Rho, 1906; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1909; Delta Theta Phi, 1912; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1911; Alpha Sigma, 1893; Phi Sigma Tau, 1913; Theta Kappa Nu (Order of the Coif), 1912; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Alpha Rho Chi, 1914; Sigma Delta Kappa, 1914; Sigma Upsilon, 1914; Omega Upsilon, 1909; Alpha Psi, 1915; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1916; Phi Alpha Tau, 1916.

Sigma Xi, 1903; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1907; Phi Beta Kappa, 1907; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Middlebury, Vt., 1800—Chi Psi, 1843, Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1854; Delta Upsilon, 1856; Pi Beta Phi, 1893; Alpha Chi, 1889 (local women); Sigma Kappa, 1911; Kappa Delta Rho, 1905; Alpha Sigma Phi (local), 1911; Delta Delta Delta, 1917; Phi Beta Kappa, 1868.

MIDDLE GEORGIA MILITARY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Milledgeville, Ga., 1880—Alpha Tau Omega, 1888-90.

MILLIKIN, JAMES, UNIVERSITY, Decatur, Ill.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1911; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1909; Kappa Delta Chi (local); Delta Delta Delta, 1912; Pi Beta Phi, 1912; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1912; Alpha Chi Omega, 1913; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1918.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE, Jackson, Miss., 1892, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1893; Kappa Sigma, 1895; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1905; Phi Mu, 1914; Kappa Delta, 1914; Sigma Upsilon, 1910.

MILLS COLLEGE, Mills College, Cal.—Delta Theta Delta (local sorority), 1899; Mu Sigma Sigma (local sorority).

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Minneapolis, Minn., 1868—Chi Psi, 1874; Phi Delta Theta, 1881; Delta Tau Delta, 1883; Sigma Chi, 1888; Phi Kappa Psi, 1888; Phi Gamma Delta, 1890; Beta Theta Pi, 1890; Delta Upsilon, 1890; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1890; Psi Upsilon, 1891; Theta Delta Chi, 1892; Alpha Delta Phi, 1892; Zeta Psi, 1899; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Alpha Tau Omega, 1902; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1902; Sigma Nu, 1904; Acacia, 1906; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1910; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1915; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1915; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1916; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1916; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1917; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1917; Xi Psi Theta (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880; Delta Gamma, 1882; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1889; Alpha Phi, 1890; Pi Beta Phi, 1890; Delta Delta Delta, 1894; Gamma Phi Beta, 1902; Alpha Xi Delta, 1907; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1912; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1912; Achoth, 1917; Kappa Delta, 1918.

Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Nu Sigma Nu, 1891; Delta Chi, 1892; Delta Sigma Delta, 1894; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897-09; Psi Omega, 1896-03; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1898; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1901; Phi Delta Chi, 1904; Phi Delta, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1904; Theta Tau, 1904; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1904; Alpha Zeta, 1905; Phi Rho Sigma, 1905; Omega Psi Phi, 1908-12; Delta Theta Phi, 1905; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1910; Sigma Rho, 1910; Psi Omega, 1918; Sigma Delta Chi, 1916; Alpha Rho Chi, 1916.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1892; Sigma Xi, 1896; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1908; Tau Beta Pi, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Lambda Alpha Psi; S. & B., 1905.

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887-92.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, Clinton, Miss., 1850—Phi Kappa Psi, 1860-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1869-76; Sigma Chi, 1873-74.

MISSISSIPPI, UNIVERSITY OF, University P. O. Miss., 1844—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1850-1911; Delta Psi, 1855-1912; Sigma Chi, 1857-12; Phi Kappa Psi, 1857-1911; Chi Psi, 1858-95; Phi Kappa Sigma,

1859-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1866-1813; Phi Gamma Delta, 1868-79; Phi Delta Theta, 1877-1912; Beta Theta Pi, 1879-01; Kappa Alpha, 1900-1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1886-12; Chi Omega, 1899-1912; Delta Delta Delta, 1904-12; Sigma Upsilon, 1909.

MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES, Rolla, Mo.—Kappa Alpha, 1903; Sigma Nu, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1903; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1905; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Theta Tau, 1916; Tau Beta Pi, 1906.

MISSOURI STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Kirksville, Mo.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1914; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1915.

MISSOURI STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Warrensburg, Mo.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1915.

MISSOURI, UNIVERSITY OF, Columbia, Mo., 1839—Phi Kappa Psi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1870; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884, Sigma Nu, 1886; Beta Theta Pi, 1890; Kappa Alpha, 1891; Sigma Chi, 1896; Kappa Sigma, 1898; Phi Gamma Delta, 1899; Delta Tau Delta, 1905; Alpha Tau Omega, 1906; Acacia, 1907; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1909; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1914; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1914; Zeta Beta Tau, 1917.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1875, Beta Sigma Omicron, 1888-04; Pi Beta Phi, 1899; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1909; Alpha Phi, 1910; Phi Mu, 1913; Chi Omega, 1913; Alpha Delta Pi, 1915; Delta Delta Delta, 1915.

Phi Delta Phi, 1890; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Phi Mu Alpha, 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1907; Alpha Zeta, 1908; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909. Sigma Kappa Zeta (local); Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1917; Sigma Gamma Epsilon, 1919.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1901; Tau Beta Pi, 1904; Sigma Xi, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Gamma Sigma Delta, 1908; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Eta Kappa Nu, 1911; Gamma Alpha, 1914; Sigma Delta Chi, 1913; Coif, 1910; Alpha Sigma Epsilon; S. & B., 1911; Theta Sigma Phi, 1912.

MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE, Marshall, Mo., 1889, Cumb. Pres.—Sigma Nu, 1891-96; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1892-93.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, Monmouth, Ill., 1857, Un. Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1865-78; Delta Tau Delta, 1865-72; Phi Gamma Delta, 1866-71; Pi Beta Phi, 1867-84; Phi Delta Theta, 1871-84; Phi

Kappa Psi, 1871-84; Sigma Chi, 1874-78; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1870-78.

MONTANA STATE COLLEGE, Bozeman, Mont.—Sigma Chi, 1917.

MONTANA UNIVERSITY OF, Missoula, Mont.—Sigma Nu, 1905; Sigma Chi, 1906; Iota Nu, 1908 (local); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1918; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1919; Alpha Delta Alpha, 1913 (local); Delta Rho (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1909; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1911; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1917; Alpha Phi, 1918; Delta Sigma Chi (local); Tau Kappa Alpha, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914.

MOORE'S HILL COLLEGE, Moore's Hill, Ind., 1854—Kappa Alpha Theta, 1871-75.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE, South Hadley, Mass., 1837—Phi Beta Kappa, 1905.

MT. UNION COLLEGE, Alliance, Ohio, 1846, M.E.—Delta Tau Delta, 1875-84; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1885; Sigma Nu, 1892; Phi Kappa Tau, 1915; Delta Gamma, 1882-08; Alpha Xi Delta, 1902; Delta Delta Delta, 1914; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909-14; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1915.

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, Allentown, Pa., 1867, Luth.—Chi Phi, 1868-84; Phi Gamma Delta, 1867-94; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881; Phi Kappa Tau, 1918; Delta Theta (local), 1898.

MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY OF AKRON—See Akron.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE, Ohio—Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912.

NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1847-61; Phi Gamma Delta, 1850-50; Sigma Chi, 1856-57; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857-76; Chi Phi, 1860-61; Phi Kappa Psi, 1870-75; Alpha Tau Omega, 1871-72; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903-11; Pi Mu, 1908; Kappa Psi, 1908-12.

NATIONAL CATHEDRAL ACADEMY—Sigma Iota Chi, 1907-09.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, Washington, D. C.—Sigma Nu Phi, 1903.

NEBRASKA, UNIVERSITY OF, Lincoln, Neb., 1869—Phi Delta Theta, 1875; Sigma Chi, 1883; Beta Theta Pi, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Delta Tau Delta 1894; Phi Kappa Psi 1895; Alpha Tau Omega 1897; Kappa Sigma 1897; Delta Upsilon 1898; Phi Gamma Delta 1898; Acacia 1904; Sigma Nu, 1909; Delta Chi 1909; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Theta Chi (local), 1895; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1913; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1916; Pi Kappa Phi 1915; Kappa Alpha Psi, 1916.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1884; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Delta Gamma, 1888; Delta Delta Delta, 1894; Pi Beta Phi, 1895; Chi Omega, 1903; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1903; Alpha Phi, 1906; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Delta Zeta, 1910; Achoth, 1910; Alpha Xi Delta, 1912; Gamma Phi Beta, 1914; Alpha Delta Pi, 1915.

Phi Delta Phi, 1895; Phi Rho Sigma, 1901; Pi Alpha Phi; Alpha Zeta, 1904; Nu Sigma Nu, 1906; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1909; Phi Delta Chi, 1912; Phi Alpha Tau, 1904; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1914; Epsilon Epsilon Epsilon, 1911 (local medical); Phi Delta Chi, 1912; Iota Sigma Pi, 1914; Phi Alpha Delta, 1915; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1915; Nu Sigma Phi, 1912; Phi Chi, 1916; Sigma Gamma Epsilon, 1917.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1895; Sigma Xi, 1897; Sigma Tau, 1904; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1910; Alpha Rho Sigma (hon. pharmacy); Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; Theta Kappa Nu (hon. law); Alpha Omega Alpha, 1914; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; Coif, 1911; Phi Delta Kappa, 1914.

NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, University Place, Neb.—Phi Kappa Phi, 1914; Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

NEVADA UNIVERSITY OF, Reno, Nev.—Sigma Nu, 1914; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1917; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1917; Phi Delta Tau (local), 1912; Phi Kappa Phi, 1912; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Pi Beta Phi, 1915.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL, New Bedford, Mass.—Phi Psi, 1904; Delta Kappa Phi, 1917.

NEWBERRY COLLEGE, Newberry, S. C., 1858, Luth.—Kappa Alpha, 1873-74.

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NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Boston, Mass.—Alpha Chi Omega, 1895; Phi Mu Alpha, 1898; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1903; Phi Mu Gamma, 1908-15; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1915; Kappa Gamma Psi, 1914.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Durham, N. H., 1868—Kappa Sigma, 1901; Alpha Zeta, 1903; Theta Chi, 1910; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1911; Alpha Tau Alpha (local), 1906; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1917; Alpha Tau Omega, 1917; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Phi Mu Delta, 1918; Pi Alpha Phi (local sorority), 1913; Alpha Xi Delta, 1914; Chi Omega, 1915; Phi Mu, 1919; Pi Delta 1917 (local sorority).

NEW JERSEY LAW SCHOOL, Newark, N. J.—Delta Theta Phi, 1915.

NEW MEXICO, UNIVERSITY OF, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1915; Sigma Chi, 1916; Alpha Delta, 1915 (local); Phi Mu, 1911; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1918; Alpha Chi Omega, 1918; Kappa Delta Nu, 1916 (local sorority); Phi Kappa Phi, 1916.

NEW ORLEANS COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, New Orleans, La., 1899—Psi Omega, 1903; Xi Psi Phi, 1903-11.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, New York, N. Y., 1866—Xi Psi Phi, 1893-08; Psi Omega, 1893.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, New York, N. Y., 1829—See Columbia University.

NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF, New York, N. Y., 1866, (formerly the New York Free Academy, and the name is now usually abbreviated to "C. C. N. Y.")—Alpha Delta Phi, 1855-13; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856; Chi Psi, 1857-73; Phi Gamma Delta, 1865-06; Delta Upsilon, 1874-79; Theta Delta Chi, 1881; Phi Delta Theta, 1884-91; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1896; Pi Lambda Phi, 1896-02; Phi Kappa Tau, 1898 (local); Omega Pi Alpha, 1901; Delta Sigma Phi, 1901; Zeta Beta Tau, 1898; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1903; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1909; Tau Delta Phi, 1910; Alpha Beta Gamma, 1911 (local); Delta Alpha, 1913 (local); Kappa Beta Phi, 1914 (local); Alpha Mu Sigma, 1917 (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1867.

NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND FLOWER HOSPITAL, New York, N. Y., 1860-1889—Alpha Sigma, 1893; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1894; Pi Upsilon Rho, 1905; Alpha Sigma; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1913.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, New York, N. Y., 1891—Phi Delta Phi, 1899; Delta Chi, 1902-05; Delta Theta Phi, 1907.

NEW YORK POLYCLINIC MEDICAL SCHOOL, New York, N. Y.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1904-05.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, Albany, N. Y.—Sigma Nu Kappa, 1910; Kappa Delta Rho, 1915; Kappa Nu, 1918.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (formerly called the University of the City of New York), New York, N. Y., 1830. Pres.—Sigma Phi, 1835-48; Alpha Delta Phi, 1835-39; Psi Upsilon, 1837; Delta Phi, 1841; Zeta Psi, 1847; Delta Psi, 1847-53; Delta Upsilon, 1865; Phi Gamma Delta, 1892; -17; Pi Lambda Phi, 1896; Delta Sigma Phi, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1905; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1914; Tau Delta Phi, 1914; Kappa Nu, 1915; Theta Chi, 1917.

Alpha Omicron Pi, 1900; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Phi Delta Phi, 1888; Delta Chi, 1891; Zeta Beta Tau, 1906; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1904; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Phi Sigma Delta, 1913; Omega Upsilon Nu (local); Delta Mu Delta, 1913; Delta Theta Phi, 1916; Phi Beta Kappa, 1838; Phi Delta Kappa, 1915.

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY, Buffalo, N. Y., 1856, R. C.—Omega Upsilon Phi, 1896 (merged with the University of Buffalo).

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Raleigh, N. C., 1889, Non. Sec.—Sigma Nu, 1895; Kappa Sigma, 1903; Kappa Alpha, 1903; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Alpha Zeta, 1904; Delta Sigma Phi, 1915; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1919; Sigma Rho, 1912 (local); Phi Psi, 1916 (textile); Theta Beta Gamma, 1917 (local).

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE, Charlotte, N. C.—Omega Upsilon Phi, 1908.

NORTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1789—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1850; Phi Gamma Delta, 1851-98; Beta Theta Pi, 1852; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857; Delta Psi, 1854-62; Delta Phi, 1855-61; Chi Psi, 1855-61; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1856-95; Theta Delta Chi, 1857-60; Zeta Psi, 1858; Chi Phi, 1858-68; Alpha Tau Omega, 1879; Kappa Alpha, 1881; Phi Delta Theta, 1885; Sigma Nu, 1888; Sigma Chi, 1889; Kappa Sigma, 1893; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1895; Phi Chi, 1905; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1907-13; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1910; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Kappa Psi, 1915; Pi Kappa Phi, 1915.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Agricultural College N. Dak.—Alpha Zeta, 1911; Theta Chi, 1917; Phi Upsilon Omicron, 1913 (local); Alpha Kappa Phi, 1916 (local); Delta Pi, 1913 (local); Delta Phi Beta (local), 1908; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1912; Achoth, 1914; Phi Kappa Phi, 1913.

NORTH DAKOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Grand Forks, N. Dak., 1884—Sigma Chi, 1909; Phi Delta Theta, 1913; Alpha Kappa Zeta, 1908 (local); Delta Sigma, 1911 (local); Alpha Lambda Rho, 1912 (local); Alpha Phi, 1911; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1911; Delta Gamma, 1916; Delta Zeta, 1919; Psi Omega Psi, 1916 (local sorority); Delta Kappa Tau, 1916 (local sorority); Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914.

NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Dahlonega, Ga., 1872—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1879-88; Sigma Nu, 1881; Kappa Sigma, 1885-91; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1900; Delta Sigma Alpha, 1899 (local); Alpha Phi Omega, 1916 (local); Rex, 1918 (local).

NORTH PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE, Portland, Ore., 1893—Psi Omega, 1900; Delta Sigma Delta, 1907; Xi Psi Phi, 1908; Kappa Psi, 1913.

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, Naperville, Ill., 1861.—Phi Alpha Tau, 1915.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Ill. (professional schools in Chicago), 1851—M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1859; Phi Kappa Psi, 1864; Phi Gamma Delta, 1860-70; Sigma Chi, 1869; Phi

Kappa Sigma, 1872; Beta Theta Pi, 1873; Delta Upsilon, 1880; Delta Tau Delta, 1893; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894; Sigma Nu, 1898; Acacai, 1910-14; Beta Phi, 1913; Kappa Alpha Psi, 1917; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1917*.

Alpha Phi, 1881; Delta Gamma, 1882; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Gamma Phi Beta, 1888; Alpha Chi Omega, 1890; Pi Beta Phi, 1894; Delta Delta Delta, 1895; Chi Omega, 1901; Kappa Delta, 1907; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1909; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1913.

Phi Delta Phi, 1886; Phi Rho Sigma, 1890; Nu Sigma Nu, 1891; Delta Chi, 1893-12; Delta Sigma Delta, 1893; Zeta Phi Eta, 1893; Psi Omega, 1894; Rho Delta Chi, 1896; Psi Omega, 1896; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1898-03; Phi Alpha Delta, 1900; Xi Psi Phi, 1900; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Delta Theta Phi, 1902; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1904-12; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1904; Phi Chi, 1909; Phi Mu Alpha, 1910; Kappa Psi, 1910; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1911; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1910-12; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1914; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1913; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1918; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1919; A U P, 1914.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1890; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902; Sigma Xi, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1913; Omega Upsilon, 1904 (orat. local); Coif, 1907.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Northfield, Vt., 1819—Theta Chi, 1856; Alpha Sigma Pi, 1857 (local); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908; Phi Kappa Delta, 1909 (local).

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, Notre Dame, Ind.—Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908.

OAKLAND COLLEGE, Miss.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852-61.

OAKLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE, Oakland, Cal.—Phi Beta Pi, 1916.

OBERLIN COLLEGE, Oberlin, O., 1833—Phi Beta Kappa, 1907.

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, Pasadena, Calif.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

*There are men's locals also called the Wranglers, 1903, and the Scriblers, 1908 (\$35,000).

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga.—Beta Theta Pi, 1859-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1859-63; Chi Phi, 1871-72; Kappa Alpha, 1871; Phi Delta Theta, 1871-72; Pi Kappa Phi, 1918.

OHIO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Cincinnati, O.—Psi Omega, 1899; Xi Psi Phi, 1905-08; Delta Sigma Theta, 1904-08.

OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, Columbus, O., consolidated with Starling Medical College.

OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY, Ada, Ohio, 1871—Kappa Sigma, 1886-88; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Delta Theta Phi, 1910; Sigma Pi, 1912; Delta Tau Phi (local); Theta Phi Delta, 1909 (local sorority); Tau Kappa Alpha, 1909 (local sorority); Phi Chi, 1909 (local sorority).

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, O., 1868—Phi Gamma Delta, 1878; Phi Kappa Psi, 1880; Sigma Chi, 1882; Chi Phi, 1883; Phi Delta Theta, 1883; Beta Theta Pi, 1885; Sigma Nu, 1891; Alpha Tau Omega, 1892; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Delta Tau Delta, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1895; Delta Upsilon, 1904; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1904; Acacia, 1906; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1908; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908; Sigma Pi, 1908; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1911; Phi Kappa Tau, 1912; Kappa Alpha Psi, 1915; Pi Alpha Chi, 1913 (local); Beta Alpha Chi, 1914 (local); Phi Sigma Epsilon, 1915 (local); Aloquin, 1917.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1888; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1892; Pi Beta Phi, 1911; Delta Delta Delta, 1896; Delta Gamma, 1911; Delta Zeta, 1911; Alpha Phi, 1912; Phi Mu, 1913; Alpha Gamma Theta (local sorority), 1914; Alpha Xi Delta, 1916; Chi Omega, 1919; Sigma Kappa, 1919; Theta Pi Alpha, 1919.

Phi Delta Phi, 1893; Alpha Zeta, 1897; Delta Chi, 1902; Gamma Sigma Delta, 1905; Alpha Psi, 1907; Phi Delta Chi, 1908; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1910; Omega Tau Sigma, 1911; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1911; Alpha Pi Upsilon, 1913 (local forestry); Tau Epsilon Chi, 1913, (arch.); Delta Theta Phi, 1913; Theta Sigma Phi, 1913, (soror. Jour.); Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897; Phi Rho Sigma, 1913; Alpha Rho Chi, 1915; Triangle, 1911.

Sigma Xi, 1898; Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Eta Kappa Nu, 1907. Sigma Delta Chi, 1911; S. & B., 1915.

Mem.—The Medical fraternities are listed under Starling Medical College.

OHIO UNIVERSITY, Athens, O., 1804—Beta Theta Pi, 1841; Delta Tau Delta, 1862; Phi Delta Theta, 1868; Sigma Pi, 1910; Phi Kappa Tau, 1910; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1919.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1876–86; Pi Beta Phi, 1889; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Alpha Xi Delta, 1911; Chi Omega, 1913; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1914; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Theta Sigma Phi, 1913; Aloquin, 1912; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1907; A U P, 1916.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Delaware, O., 1842, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1853; Sigma Chi, 1855; [Phi Delta Theta, 1860; Phi Kappa Psi, 1861; Delta Tau Delta, 1866; Phi Gamma Delta, 1869; Chi Phi, 1873; Alpha Tau Omega, 1887; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1913; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1915; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1879–84; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881–81; Phi Beta Kappa, 1907; Delta Sigma Rho, 1907; Gamma Phi (hon. athletics).

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, Stillwater Okla.—Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Delta Sigma, 1908 (local); Sigma Beta Chi, 1909 (local); Phi Kappa Delta, 1914 (local); Gamma Zeta 1916 (local); Sigma Tau, 1917 (local).

Alpha Theta, 1910 (local sorority); Beta Phi, 1911 (local sorority); Gamma Chi, 1915 (local sorority); Delta Delta, 1916 (local sorority); Pi Beta Phi, 1919.

Alpha Zeta, 1916.

OKLAHOMA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Alva, Okla.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1916; Delta Sigma Epsilon, 1916; Pi Kappa Sigma; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1915.

OKLAHOMA, UNIVERSITY OF, Norman, Okla.—Kappa Alpha, 1905; Kappa Sigma, 1906; Beta Theta Pi, 1907; Sigma Nu, 1909; Sigma

Alpha Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Chi, 1912; Phi Gamma Delta, 1916; Phi Delta Theta, 1918.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1910; Pi Beta Phi, 1910; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1914; Alpha Chi Omega, 1916; Alpha Phi, 1917; Delta Gamma, 1918; Gamma Phi Beta, 1918; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1919.

Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Phi Mu Alpha, 1912; Sigma Delta Chi, 1913; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913; Phi Delta Chi, 1913; Phi Beta Pi, 1912; Phi Alpha Delta, 1916; Sigma Gamma Epsilon, 1916; Phi Alpha Tau, 1906.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Ore., 1872—Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Kappa Psi, 1911; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1915; Kappa Sigma, 1915; Sigma Chi, 1916; Theta Chi, 1916; Sigma Nu, 1917; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1917; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1918; Phi Delta Theta, 1918; Kappa Theta Rho (local); Gamma Tau Beta (local); Aztec (local); Kappa Delta Sigma (local); Omega Upsilon (local); Zeta Epsilon (local).

Alpha Chi Omega, 1915; Gamma Phi Beta, 1917; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1917; Pi Beta Phi, 1917; Chi Omega, 1917; Delta Delta Delta, 1918; Sigma Kappa, 1918; Delta Zeta, 1919; Alpha Rho (local); Delta Psi (local); Gamma Iota (local); Zeta Chi (local).

Gamma Sigma Delta, 1909; Sigma Tau, 1913; Alpha Kappa Psi 1915; Alpha Zeta, 1918.

OREGON, UNIVERSITY OF, Eugene, Ore.—Sigma Nu, 1900. Kappa Sigma, 1904; Beta Theta Pi, 1909; Acacia, 1909–13; Sigma Chi, 1910; Alpha Tau Omega, 1910; Phi Gamma Delta, 1911; Phi Delta Theta, 1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1913; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1919; Sigma Alpha, 1913 (local).

Gamma Phi Beta, 1907; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Chi Omega, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1910; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1913; Delta Gamma, 1913; Alpha Phi, 1915; Pi Beta Phi, 1915; Phi Delta Delta, 1914.

Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Delta Theta Phi, 1913; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Delta Theta Phi, 1913; Phi Alpha Delta, 1914; Phi Chi, 1914; Sigma Delta Chi, 1913; Tau Kappa

Alpha, 1914; Delta Theta Phi, 1913; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1915; Sigma Upsilon, 1915; A U P, 1917.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, Ottawa, Kans.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1913.

PEABODY CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Baltimore, Md.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1911.

PEABODY NORMAL SCHOOL, Nashville, Tenn.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Gettysburg, Pa., 1832, Luth.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855; Phi Gamma Delta, 1858; Zeta Psi, 1861-72; Sigma Chi, 1863; Chi Phi, 1867-72; Phi Delta Theta, 1875-; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1883; Theta Pi, 1912 (local); Druids (local); Phi Sigma (local); Beta Lambda (local sorority).

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Philadelphia, Pa., 1856—Kappa Alpha, 1877-79; Xi Psi Phi, 1893-08; Psi Omega, 1894-10.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Meadville, Pa.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sigma Chi, 1865-76.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, State College, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta, 1872-73 (revived in 1912); Beta Theta Pi, 1888; Phi Gamma Delta, 1888; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1890; Sigma Chi, 1891; Kappa Sigma, 1892; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Phi Delta Theta, 1904; Delta Sigma Phi 1905-08; Sigma Nu 1909; Acacia, 1909; Delta Upsilon, 1911; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1911; Phi Kappa Psi, 1912; Sigma Pi, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1912; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1913; Alpha Tau Omega, 1914; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1915; Phi Kappa, 1913; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1911; Alpha Zeta, 1898; Theta Xi, 1907; Phi Chi Delta, 1912-18; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1914; Alpha Chi Rho, 1917; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1918; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1919; Theta Chi, 1919; Alpha Delta Sigma, 1911 (local); Omega Epsilon, 1914 (local); Zeta Theta, 1914

(local); Phi Tau Alpha, 1914 (local); Cuheco, 1915 (local); Chi Alpha Pi, 1917 (local); Iota Chi Delta, 1917 (local professional).

Phi Kappa Phi, 1899; Gamma Sigma Delta, 1908; Eta Kappa Nu, 1909; Tau Beta Pi, 1912; Phi Kappa, 1913; Beta Samach, 1914; Sigma Tau, 1915; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1914; S. & B., 1912; Scarab.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Indiana, Pa.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1915; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1914.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Philadelphia, Pa., 1748—Delta Phi, 1849; Zeta Psi, 1850; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1850; Delta Psi, 1854; Sigma Chi, 1875; Phi Kappa Psi, 1877; Beta Theta Pi, 1880; Phi Gamma Delta, 1880; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881; Chi Phi, 1883–85; Phi Delta Theta, 1883; Delta Upsilon, 1888; Psi Upsilon, 1891; Kappa Sigma, 1892; Sigma Nu, 1894; Alpha Chi Rho, 1896; Delta Tau Delta, 1897; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1898; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1900; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1901; Omega Pi Alpha, 1903–07; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904; Acacia, 1906; Zeta Beta Tau, 1907; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1908; Delta Sigma Phi, 1908; Sigma Pi, 1909; Theta Chi, 1912; Theta Xi, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1912; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1912; Pi Lambda Phi, 1912; Kappa Alpha, 1913; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1914; Theta Delta Chi, 1915; Phi Gamma Delta, 1916; Kappa Nu, 1919; Sigma Iota (Spanish). Alpha Epsilon Delta (local); Alpha Phi Delta (local); Phi Chi Delta (local); Tau Delta Phi (local); Mu Phi Alpha (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1890; Delta Delta Delta, 1904; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1918; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1918; Chi Omega, 1919; Alpha Chi Omega, 1919; Alpha Epsilon Phi, 1917; Delta Sigma Theta, 1918; Lambda Iota, 1916 (local sorority); Alpha Phi Sigma, 1919 (local sorority).

Phi Delta Phi, 1886; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1891; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Nu Sigma Nu, 1896; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1893; Psi Omega, 1896; Xi Psi Phi, 1899; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Delta Chi, 1904; Phi Rho Sigma, 1906; Omega Tau Sigma, 1907; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1908; Phi Chi, 1908; Alpha Psi, 1908; Phi Beta Pi, 1909–13; Delta Theta Phi, 1911; Phi Chi, 1914; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1914; Aleph Yodh He, 1913; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1915.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1892; Sigma Xi, 1899; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1903; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Sigma Tau, 1909; Eta Kappa Nu, 1913; Coif, 1914; Phi Eta, 1914; Phi Delta Kappa, 1911; Delta Alpha Delta, 1916; Beta Gamma Sigma, 1916; Pi Lambda Theta, 1917 (women).

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, 1856—Kappa Alpha, 1877-79.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Philadelphia, Pa.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1909; Phi Sigma Gamma, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Philadelphia, Pa., 1821—Phi Delta Chi, 1901; Kappa Psi, 1903; Pi Theta Sigma (local) 1902; Zeta Delta Chi (local), 1905; Beta Phi Sigma, 1911.

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1863 (now a department of Temple University)—Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Psi Omega, 1896.

PHILADELPHIA HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1848—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897; Pi Upsilon Rho, 1910.

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE SCHOOL, Philadelphia, Pa.—Delta Kappa Phi, 1899; Phi Psi, 1903; Delta Phi Psi, 1901 (local); Sigma Phi Tau, 1917 (Jewish).

PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, Pittsburgh, Pa., formed from the Western University of Pennsylvania—Phi Gamma Delta, 1863; Delta Tau Delta, 1864; Sigma Chi, 1909; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1913; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1914; Pi Lambda Phi, 1914; Phi Delta Theta, 1918; Delta Sigma Phi, 1919; Theta Chi, 1919; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1915; Sigma Kappa Pi, 1916 (local).

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1915; Delta Delta Delta, 1916; Delta Zeta, 1916; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1916; Alpha Xi Delta, 1918; Pi Beta Phi, 1918; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1919.

Nu Sigma Nu, 1891; Phi Beta Pi, 1891; Psi Omega, 1897; Beta Phi Sigma, 1900-14; Delta Sigma Delta, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903-11; Phi Chi, 1905-12; Phi Delta Chi, 1907; Phi Rho Sigma, 1908; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1913; Phi Delta Phi, 1909; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1911-13; Phi Delta Epsilon (local), 1911; Kappa Psi, 1913;

Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1915; Delta Theta Phi, 1916; Sigma Gamma, Epsilon, 1915.

POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont, Calif.—Phi Beta Kappa, 1914; Phi Delta Kappa, 1914.

POTTER COLLEGE, Bowling Green, Ky.—College inactive. Phi Mu Gamma, 1908-08; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1907-09; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1908-09; Sigma Iota Chi, 1907-09; Delta Phi Kappa (local); Sigma Theta Phi (local).

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Delta Tau Delta, 1865-67.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Clinton, S. C., 1880, Pres.—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1890-1908; Pi Kappa Phi, 1907-12.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, N. J. (formerly called the College of New Jersey), 1746, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1843-46; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1845-57; Zeta Psi, 1850-82; Delta Psi, 1851-53; Chi Psi, 1851-57; Kappa Alpha, 1852-56; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1853-77; Sigma Phi, 1853-58; Delta Phi, 1854-77; Chi Phi, 1854-68; Theta Delta Chi, 1863-67; Alpha Delta Phi, 1865-65; Sigma Chi, 1869-82. Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

PUEBLO HIGH SCHOOL, Pueblo, Colo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1902-07.

PUGET SOUND, UNIVERSITY OF, Tacoma, Wash., 1903 M.E.—Phi Alpha Tau, 1914.

PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., 1872—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1899-01.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette, Ind., 1869—Sigma Chi, 1875; Kappa Sigma, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1893; Sigma Nu, 1891; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Phi Kappa Psi, 1901; Phi Gamma Delta, 1902; Beta Theta Pi, 1903; Alpha Tau Omega, 1904; Theta Xi, 1905; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1905; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Delta Tau Delta, 1907; Acacia, 1907; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Sigma Pi, 1912; Delta Upsilon, 1914; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1916; Phi Kappa, 1918;

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1915; Alpha Chi Omega, 1918; Chi Omega, 1919; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1919.

Omicron Nu, 1913; Alpha Zeta, 1910; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1911; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909; Eta Kappa Nu, 1913; Triangle, 1910; Scabbard and Blade, 1908; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1915; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1917; Phi Delta Chi, 1916.

Tau Beta Pi, 1893; Sigma Xi, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910.

QUEENS UNIVERSITY, Kingston, Ont.—Phi Sigma Kappa, 1903-14.

RACINE COLLEGE, Racine, Wis., 1852, Epis. (closed)—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1873-75; Phi Kappa Psi, 1876-77; Phi Gamma Delta, 1880-87.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE (Women's Department at Harvard), Cambridge, Mass.—Phi Beta Kappa, 1914.

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE, Ashland, Va., 1832, M.E.—Delta Psi, 1853-61; Kappa Alpha, 1869; Phi Kappa Psi, 1870-82; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1872; Beta Theta Pi, 1873-93; Sigma Chi, 1874-01; Phi Delta Theta, 1874; Kappa Sigma, 1888; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1906; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1913; Sigma Upsilon, 1906; Chi Beta Phi, 1916 (scientific).

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Lynchburg, Va.—Chi Omega, 1900; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1902; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1903; Kappa Delta, 1903; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905-13; Delta Delta Delta, 1905; Alpha Delta Pi, 1910; Phi Mu, 1910; Pi Beta Phi, 1913; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1908-13; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1916; Sigma Kappa, 1917; Phi Beta Kappa, 1917.

REDLANDS UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y., 1826—Theta Delta Chi, 1853-96; Theta Xi, 1864; Delta Phi, 1864; Zeta Psi, 1865-93; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1867; Chi Phi, 1878; Delta Tau Delta, 1879; Theta Chi, 1908; Sigma Xi, 1897; Tau Beta Pi, 1908; Phi Sigma Delta, 1913; Kappa Nu, 1918; Sigma Iota (Spanish).

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Providence, R. I.—Kappa Psi, 1911.

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RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE, Kingston, R. I.—Theta Chi, 1911; Rho Iota Kappa (local), 1908; Beta Phi (local), 1911; Delta Alpha Psi (local), 1911; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1914; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1916; Sigma Kappa, 1919; Omicron Alpha Alpha, 1918 (local sorority); Phi Kappa Phi, 1913.

RICHMOND COLLEGE, Westhampton, Va., 1844, Bap.—Beta Theta Pi, 1870-96; Kappa Alpha, 1870; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1873; Phi Delta Theta, 1875-95; Alpha Tau Omega, 1878-84; Sigma Chi, 1880-80; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884-87; Phi Gamma Delta, 1890; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1891; Kappa Sigma, 1898; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1901; Theta Chi, 1915; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1900-03; Delta Theta Phi, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Phi Delta Omega, 1915 (local); Tri Phi, 1916 (local).

RIPON COLLEGE, Ripon, Wis.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, Salem, Va., 1842, Luth.—Sigma Alpha, 1859-79; Phi Gamma Delta, 1866-05; Phi Delta Theta, 1869-96; Alpha Tau Omega, 1869-92; Sigma Chi, 1872-01; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1896-09; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903-06; Pi Kappa Phi, 1916; Omega Beta Chi, 1914 (local); Sigma Rho, 1916 (local.)

R CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF, Rochester, N. Y., 1850, Bap.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1850; Delta Psi, 1851-95; Delta Upsilon, 1852; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856; Psi Upsilon, 1858; Theta Delta Chi, 1867; Chi Psi, 1884-89; Kappa Nu, 1911; Phi Epsilon (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1887.

Theta Eta, 1903 (local sorority); Alpha Sigma, 1903 (local sorority); Theta Tau Theta, 1906 (local sorority); Gamma Phi, 1909 (local sorority); Theta Gamma, 1911 (local sorority).

RCKK FORD SEMINARY, Rockford, Ill.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1874-76.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Terre Haute, Ind.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1893; Sigma Nu, 1895; Theta Xi, 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1909; Beta Phi, 1916; P. I. E. S., 1900 (local).

RUTGERS COLLEGE, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770, non-sect., formerly Ref.—Delta Phi, 1845; Delta Psi, 1848-50; Zeta Psi, 1848;

Delta Upsilon, 1858; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1861; Chi Phi, 1867; Beta Theta Pi, 1871; Chi Psi, 1879; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1913; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1915; Phi Gamma Delta, 1917; Kappa Sigma, 1918; Ivy Club, 1913 (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1869.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Md., 1789, Non. Sect.—Phi Sigma Kappa, 1903; Kappa Alpha, 1916.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Little Rock, Ark.—Chi Phi, 1873-74.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, Canton, N. Y., 1856, Univ.—Beta Theta Pi, 1875; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1902; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1919; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1879; Delta Gamma, 1884-87; Delta Delta Delta, 1891; Pi Beta Phi, 1914; Theta Gamma, 1911 (Agr. local); Zeta Alpha Phi, 1914 (Agr. local); Pi Mu Epsilon, 1914; (Domestic Science local); (at the Law School in Brooklyn, N. Y.); Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, St. Louis Mo.—Phi Chi, 1908-12.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.—Delta Sigma Phi, 1916.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, St. Louis, Mo. (including the Marion Sims-Beaumont College of Medicine)—Delta Sigma Delta, 1901; Phi Beta Pi, 1903; Psi Omega, 1903; Phi Delta, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1908; Phi Chi, 1911.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.—Kappa Delta, 1904-11; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1904-10; Phi Mu, 1906-10; Alpha Sigma Alpha 1909-10.

ST. PAUL COLLEGE OF LAW, St. Paul, Minn.—Delta Theta Phi, 1910.

ST. STEPHENS COLLEGE, Annandale, N. Y., 1860, Epis.—Kappa Gamma Chi, 1868 (local); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1895.

SALEM COLLEGE, Winston Salem, N. C.—Alpha Delta Pi, 1905-09; Phi Mu, 1906-09.

SAN FRANCISCO COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, San Francisco, Cal., 1896—Psi Omega, 1898; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899

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SAN FRANCISCO INSTITUTE OF ART (formerly called the Mark Hopkins Institute)—Sigma Mu, 1905; Alpha Delta Nu.

SAVAGE'S NORMAL SCHOOL (for the training of Physical Directors) New York, N. Y.—Omega Upsilon, 1912.

SEARCY FEMALE INSTITUTE, Searcy, Ark.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905-07.

SEDALIA HIGH SCHOOL, Sedalia, Mo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1898-07.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—See Yale University.

SHORTER COLLEGE, Rome, Ga.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1910-12; Phi Mu Gamma, 1910-14; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1911-12; Phi Mu, 1911-12; Sigma Iota Chi, 1911-12.

SIMPSON COLLEGE, Indianola, Ia., 1867, M.E.—Delta Tau Delta 1873-94; Phi Kappa Psi, 1882-89; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889-98; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1879-91; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1881-90; Pi Beta Phi, 1874; Delta Delta Delta, 1889; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Kappa Theta Psi, 1902 (local); Phi Mu Alpha, 1915.

SIoux CITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Sioux City, Iowa, 1889—Phi Delta, 1904-09.

SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, Mass., 1871—Phi Beta Kappa, 1904.

SMITHSON COLLEGE, Logansport, Ind.—Kappa Kappa Gamma 1872-75.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, Columbia, S. C., 1801 (formerly called the South Carolina University)—Delta Psi, 1850-61; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852-61; Phi Kappa Psi, 1857-92; Chi Psi, 1858-97; Beta Theta Pi, 1858-61; Kappa Alpha, 1880-97; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1882-97; Phi Delta Theta, 1882-93; Alpha Tau Omega, 1883-97; Sigma Nu, 1886-97; Chi Phi, 1889-97; Kappa Sigma, 1890-97; Pi Kappa Alpha 1891-97; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904-06. Chi Zeta Chi, 1906-07; Pi Kappa Phi, 1910-12; Sigma Upsilon, 1914.

SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY, Charleston, S. C., (known as the "Citadel" Academy)—Alpha Tau Omega, 1883-91; Kappa

Alpha, 1883-90; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1883-95; Sigma Nu, 1886-91; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1889-90.

SOUTH DAKOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Vermillion, S. Dak.—Phi Delta Theta, 1906; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1911; Beta Theta Pi, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1916; Alpha Xi Delta, 1903; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1912; Delta Theta Phi, 1904; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Delta Zeta, 1919; Sigma Tau, 1912.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Los Angeles, Cal., 1880 M.E.—Sigma Chi, 1889; Theta Psi (local), 1897; Phi Alpha (local), 1898; Phi Nu Delta (local), 1906; Sigma Tau (local), 1910; Kappa Psi Gamma (local), 1912; Zeta Beta Tau, 1918; Zeta Kappa Epsilon, 1912 (local); Delta Beta Tau, 1915 (local); Gamma Epsilon, 1918 (local); Delta Gamma, 1887-97; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Alpha Chi Omega, 1895; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1911; Phi Mu, 1915; Pi Beta Phi, 1917; Kappa Delta, 1917; Beta Phi, 1911 (local sorority); Chi Delta Phi, 1917 (local sorority); Nu Sigma Nu, 1896-07; Psi Omega, 1900; Phi Rho Sigma, 1896; Delta Sigma Delta, 1906; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1906-09; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Xi Psi Phi, 1908-11; Phi Delta Chi, 1909; Phi Chi, 1909; Delta Chi, 1910; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Delta Theta Phi, 1912; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1913; Nu Sigma Phi, 1914; Phi Delta Delta, 1912; Xi Psi Phi, 1913; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1914; Delta Sigma Rho, 1915; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1918.

SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY, Buena Vista, Va.—Delta Omicron, 1911.

SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga., 1887—Psi Omega, 1904; Xi Psi Phi, 1912.

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, Dallas, Tex.—Kappa Alpha, 1915; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1916; Delta Sigma Phi, 1916; Alpha Tau Omega, 1918; Omega Phi, 1915 (local); Phi Alpha (local); Mu Omega Beta (local).

Alpha Delta Pi, 1915; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1915; Phi Mu, 1915; Chi Omega, 1916; Delta Delta Delta, 1916; Kappa Delta, 1916; Pi Beta Phi, 1916; Sigma Kappa, 1917; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1916; Kappa Psi, 1910; Zeta Phi Eta, 1919.

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SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Ala., 1856, M.E.—Merged into Birmingham College in 1918—Pi Kappa Alpha 1871; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1878; Sigma Chi, 1879-82; Kappa Alpha, 1882-14; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1887-96.

SOUTH IOWA NORMAL SCHOOL, Bloomfield, Iowa—Pi Beta Phi, 1881-87.

SOUTH KENTUCKY COLLEGE, Hopkinsville, Ky., 1881—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1885-87.

SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST UNIVERSITY, Jackson, Tenn., 1871 (now united with Union University)—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1867-1911; Alpha Tau Omega, 1894-1911; Kappa Sigma, 1892-08; Chi Omega, 1903-11.

SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY, Clarksville, Tenn., 1875 (formerly called Stewart College)—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1878; Kappa Sigma, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon 1882; Kappa Alpha, 1887-04.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Georgetown, Tex., 1873, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1883; Phi Delta Theta, 1886; Kappa Sigma, 1886; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887-88; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1910; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1906; Alpha Delta Pi, 1907; Phi Mu, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1911.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS COLLEGE, Winfield, Kans., M.E. 1886—Sigma Nu, 1892-97.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, (the legal title is The Leland Stanford Junior University). Palo Alto, Cal., 1891—Zeta Psi, 1891; Phi Delta Theta, 1891; Phi Kappa Psi, 1891; Sigma Nu, 1891; Sigma Chi, 1891; Alpha Tau Omega, 1891; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Delta Tau Delta, 1893; Phi Gamma Delta, 1891; Beta Theta Pi, 1894; Chi Psi, 1894; Kappa Alpha, 1895; Delta Upsilon, 1896; Kappa Sigma, 1899; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1901; Theta Delta Chi, 1903; Acacia, 1904-16; Theta Xi, 1914; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1915; Alpha Delta Phi, 1916; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1917. $\Sigma\chi$, $\Delta\kappa\epsilon$, Σ

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1892; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1892; Pi Beta Phi, 1893; Delta Gamma, 1897; Alpha Phi, 1899; Gamma Phi Beta, 1905; Delta Delta Delta, 1909; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1910; Sigma Kappa, 1915; Chi Omega, 1915.

Phi Delta Phi, 1897; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1901; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1902; Delta Chi, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1906-12; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Phi Chi, 1911; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1916.

Sigma Xi, 1901; Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1913; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; Coif, 1909.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE, Columbus, O., 1847 (Medical Dental and Pharmacal Department of Ohio State University)—Phi Beta Pi, 1900-05; Xi Psi Phi, 1896; Psi Omega, 1901; Alpha Kappa Kappa 1902; Phi Chi, 1914; Phi Rho Sigma, 1913.

STEPHENS COLLEGE, Columbia, Mo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1902—Sigma Iota Chi, 1911.

STETSON, JOHN B., UNIVERSITY, DeLand, Fla.—Phi Kappa Delta (local), 1895; Sigma Nu, 1913; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Pi Beta Phi, 1913; Phi Beta Psi (local); Phi Alpha Delta, 1915; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1909-13; Alpha Xi Delta, 1917.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Hoboken, N. J., 1871—Theta Xi, 1874; Delta Tau Delta, 1874; Beta Theta Pi, 1875; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881-94; Sigma Chi, 1883-91; Chi Psi, 1883; Chi Phi, 1883; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Kappa Pi (local), 1906; Pi Lambda Phi, 1916; Tau Beta Pi, 1896.

STUART HALL, Staunton, Va.—Alpha Kappa Psi, 1905-08.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Swarthmore, Pa., 1869, non-sectarian (formerly Quaker)—Kappa Sigma, 1888; Phi Kappa Psi, 1889, Delta Upsilon, 1893; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1906; Phi Delta Theta, 1918; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1891; Pi Beta Phi, 1892; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1893; Delta Gamma, 1912; Chi Omega, 1919; Phi Sigma Phi, 1918 (local sorority); Alpha Theta Pi, 1918 (local sorority); Phi Beta Kappa, 1896; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY OF, Syracuse, N. Y., 1870. M.E.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1871; Delta Upsilon, 1873; Zeta Psi, 1875; Psi Upsilon, 1875; Phi Kappa Psi, 1883; Phi Delta Theta, 1887; Beta Theta Pi, 1889; Phi Gamma Delta, 1901; Sigma Chi, 1904; Kappa Phi Epsilon, 1905; Alpha Chi Rho, 1905; Sigma Nu, 1906; Kappa

Sigma, 1906; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1907; Delta Tau Delta, 1910; Acacia, 1911; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1913; Sigma Beta, 1911 (local); Sigma Alpha Mu, 1913; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1910; Theta Alpha, 1909; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1917; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Sigma Iota (Spanish).

Alpha Phi, 1872; Gamma Phi Beta, 1874; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1883; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1889; Delta Delta Delta, 1896; Pi Beta Phi, 1896; Delta Gamma, 1901; Alpha Xi Delta, 1904; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1904; Sigma Kappa, 1905; Alpha Chi Omega, 1906; Chi Omega, 1911; Pi Lambda Sigma (sorority); Alpha Omicron Pi, 1914.

Nu Sigma Nu, 1896; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899; Delta Chi, 1899-17; Phi Delta Phi, 1899; Zeta Phi, 1900; Sigma Rho Alpha, 1902; Beta Mu Delta, 1903; Phi Mu Alpha, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1908; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1909; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Phi Alpha Tau, 1915; Tau Delta Sigma, 1905.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1896; Sigma Xi, 1906; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1909; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1911; Kappa Pi Sigma, 1912 (hon. pedagogical); Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Alpha Tau; Zeta Phi Eta, 1914; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Nu Phi Epsilon, 1905-17; Phi Kappa Phi, 1916.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sigma Pi, 1909-18; Phi Chi, 1909; Aleph Yodh He, 1914-17; Alpha Theta Pi (local); Phi Alpha (local); Phi Delta Epsilon, 1916.

TENNESSEE, UNIVERSITY OF, Knoxville, Tenn., 1807—Alpha Tau Omega, 1872; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1874; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1879; Kappa Sigma, 1880; Kappa Alpha, 1883; Phi Gamma Delta, 1890; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1913; Sigma Chi, 1917; Chi Omega, 1900; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1902; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1904; Phi Mu, 1908; Delta Theta Phi, 1904; Phi Kappa Phi, 1900; Alpha Zeta, 1912. Phi Alpha Delta, 1916; *College of Medicine at Memphis*—Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Kappa Psi, 1913; Phi Chi, 1914.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, Fort Worth, Tex.—Phi Chi, 1907.

TEXAS DENTAL COLLEGE, Houston, Tex.—Psi Omega, 1913.

TEXAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Austin, Tex., 1883—Kappa Alpha, 1883; Phi Delta Theta, 1883; Phi Gamma Delta, 1883; Kappa Sigma, 1884; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884; Sigma Chi, 1884; Beta Theta Pi, 1885; Sigma Nu, 1886; Chi Phi, 1892; Alpha Tau Omega, 1897; Delta Tau Delta, 1904; Phi Kappa Psi, 1904; Delta Sigma Phi, 1906; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1913; Theta Xi, 1913; Acacia, 1915; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918.

Pi Beta Phi, 1902; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1902; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1904; Chi Omega, 1904; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1906; Alpha Delta Pi, 1906; Delta Delta Delta, 1912; Phi Mu, 1913.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1898; Phi Chi, 1903; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1903; Phi Delta Chi, 1905; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906; Delta Chi, 1907; Phi Delta Phi, 1909; Phi Beta Pi, 1910; Phi Alpha Tau, 1915; Kappa Psi, 1918; Nu Sigma Nu, 1915; Delta Theta Phi, 1916.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1913; Sigma Upsilon, 1913; Phi Delta Kappa, 1913; Pi Lambda Theta, 1913 (women's hon. local); Sigma Xi, 1914; Tau Beta Pi, 1916; .

THATCHER INSTITUTE, Shreveport, La.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1886-88; Kappa Sigma, 1888-91.

THIEL COLLEGE, Greenville, Pa., 1870, Luth.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1872-73; Delta Sigma Phi, 1915.

TOLEDO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Toledo, O.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905.

TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE, Toronto, Ont.—Phi Delta, 1904-10.

TORONTO, UNIVERSITY OF, Toronto, Ont.—Zeta Psi, 1879, Kappa Alpha, 1892; Alpha Delta Phi, 1893; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1895-97; Delta Upsilon, 1899; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1898; Phi Delta Theta, 1906; Beta Theta Pi, 1906; Theta Delta Chi, 1912; Phi Kappa Pi, 1910; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1908-12; Chi Delta Psi (local), 1901; Psi Delta Psi (local), 1906; Phi Sigma Tau (local), 1908.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Alpha Phi, 1906; Pi Beta Phi, 1908; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1911; Delta Gamma, 1913; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1919.

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Omega Upsilon Phi, 1899; Nu Sigma Nu, 1902; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1905; Xi Psi Phi, 1899; Phi Delta Phi, 1896; Delta Chi, 1897; Zeta Phi, 1907; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Omega Tau Sigma, 1913.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Ky. (for a time this was called Kentucky University). The Women's Department is called Hamilton College—Beta Theta Pi, 1842-47; Phi Gamma Delta, 1860-62; Phi Kappa Psi, 1865-66; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1887; Kappa Alpha, 1891; Kappa Sigma, 1894-01; Phi Pi Chi, 1912 (local).

TRINITY COLLEGE, Durham, N. C., 1853, M.E.—Chi Phi, 1871-79; Alpha Tau Omega, 1872; Kappa Sigma, 1873; Phi Delta Theta, 1878-79; Kappa Alpha, 1901; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1901; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Chi, 1912; Pi Kappa Phi, 1915; Alpha Zeta Phi, 1915 (local); Alpha Delta Pi, 1911; Kappa Delta, 1912; Sigma Upsilon, 1913; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1915.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, Conn., 1823, non-sect. (formerly) Epis.—Delta Psi, 1850; Delta Upsilon, 1869-76; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1879; Psi Upsilon, 1880; Alpha Delta Phi, 1877; Phi Gamma Delta, 1893; Sigma Apha Epsilon, 1892-99; Alpha Chi Rho 1895; Delta Phi, 1917; Sigma Nu, 1918; Phi Beta Kappa, 1845; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1913.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Waxahachie, Texas, 1869, Presb.—Beta Theta Pi, 1873-81; Phi Delta Theta, 1878-83; Delta Gamma, 1881-87; Delta Sigma Phi, 1909-09.

TROY UNIVERSITY, Troy, N. Y. (closed) M.E.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1861-62.

TUFTS COLLEGE, Medford, Mass., 1852, non-sect. (formerly Univ.)—The Women's Department was called Jackson College and is now no longer a part of Tufts. Zeta Psi, 1855; Theta Delta Chi, 1856; Delta Upsilon, 1886; Delta Tau Delta, 1889; Alpha Tau Omega, 1892; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1916; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1893; Phi Theta Chi, 1902; Alpha Delta, 1894; Psi Omega, 1895; Sigma Tau Alpha, 1906 (local); Zeta Phi, 1909; Delta Sigma Delta (Boston), 1897; Phi Chi (Boston), 1913; Phi Delta Epsilon (Boston), 1918; Phi Beta Kappa, 1892.

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., 1853-86—
Pi Kappa Sigma, 1858-61, also 1893; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1878;
Kappa Alpha, 1882; Sigma Chi, 1882-82, also 1886; Alpha Tau
Omega, 1887; Sigma Nu, 1888; Kappa Sigma, 1889; Delta Tau
Delta, 1889; Phi Delta Theta, 1889; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1897;
Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1899; Beta Theta Pi, 1908; Zeta Beta Tau,
1909; Phi Chi Delta, 1912; Delta Sigma Phi, 1916.

Pi Beta Phi, 1891; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1898; Chi Omega, 1900;
Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1904; Alpha Delta Pi, 1906; Phi Mu, 1906;
Phi Mu Gamma, 1910-14; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1914; Alpha
Epsilon Phi, 1916 (local sorority).

Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Chi, 1903; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906;
Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Kappa Psi, 1908; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1909;
Psi Omega, 1912; Nu Sigma Nu, 1910; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Phi
Delta Epsilon, 1918; Phi Rho Sigma, 1918; Xi Psi Phi, 1918;
Phi Beta Kappa, 1909; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1914.

UNION UNIVERSITY, Schenectady, N. Y., 1795—Kappa Alpha,
1825; Sigma Phi, 1827; Delta Phi, 1827; Psi Upsilon, 1833; Delta
Upsilon, 1838; Chi Psi, 1841; Theta Delta Chi, 1848-67; Zeta Psi,
1856-71; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1857-69; Alpha Delta Phi, 1859;
Beta Theta Pi, 1881; Phi Delta Theta, 1883; Phi Sigma Kappa,
1888; Phi Gamma Delta, 1893; Pi Lambda Phi, 1897-00; Zeta
Beta Tau, 1909; Phi Sigma Delta, 1914; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1915;
Kappa Nu, 1917.

Phi Delta Phi, 1884-12; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1888; Delta Chi,
1892; Phi Delta, 1902; Nu Sigma Nu, 1898; Omega Upsilon
Phi, 1897; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1904; Kappa Psi, 1910; Delta
Theta Phi, 1911.

UNION UNIVERSITY, Jackson, Tenn. (for some time an independent
institution at Murfreesboro, Tenn., then united with South-western
Baptist University at Jackson, Tenn., and finally assuming its old
name at the new location)—Phi Gamma Delta, 1851-73; Delta
Kappa Epsilon, 1861-62; Alpha Tau Omega, 1867; Sigma Alpha
Epsilon, 1857; Kappa Sigma, 1892-08; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1909;
Delta Theta, 1917 (local sorority).

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, Annapolis, Md.—Beta Theta Pi, 1863-63.

UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, New York, N. Y. (Medical Department of New York University)—Phi Alpha Sigma, 1886; Nu Sigma Nu, 1897; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1899; Zeta Beta Tau, 1904-13; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1905.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Richmond, Va., 1893—Pi Mu, 1893; Kappa Psi, 1898; Phi Chi, 1899-12; Xi Psi Phi, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1902-04; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1905; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906; Phi Beta Pi, 1906-13; Phi Rho Sigma, 1906; Psi Omega, 1907 (consolidated with the chapter at the Virginia Medical College); Kappa Phi, 1910-11.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo., 1881—Phi Delta, 1903-10; Pi Beta Phi, 1903; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1911-13.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC, Napa, Cal., 1853, M.E.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1881-92; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1889-91.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, Sewanee, Tenn., 1868, Epis.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1877; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881; Kappa Sigma, 1882; Phi Delta Theta, 1883; Delta Tau Delta, 1883; Kappa Alpha, 1883; Sigma Nu, 1889-93; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1898-10; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903-09; Kappa Phi, 1909-11; Sigma Upsilon, 1906; Phi Gamma Delta, 1919.

UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY, Fayette, Iowa, 1857, M.E.—Sigma Nu 1891-94.

U. S. GRANT UNIVERSITY, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1867, M.E. (formerly East Tennessee Wesleyan University)—Kappa Sigma 1882-98.

UTAH STATE COLLEGE, Logan, Utah, 1890—Sigma Alpha, 1904 (local); Pi Zeta Pi, 1905 (local); Phi Kappa Iota, 1907 (local); Delta Nu, 1914 (local); Alpha Delta Epsilon, 1916 (local); Sorosis, 1897 (local sorority); Sigma Theta Phi, 1912 (local sorority); Gamma Sigma Delta, 1909.

UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1850—Sigma Chi 1908; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Beta Theta Pi, 1913; Phi Delta

Theta, 1915; Phi Alpha Epsilon (local), 1914; Sigma Delta, 1918 (local).

Chi Omega, 1914; Gamma Phi (local sorority), 1910; Delta Epsilon (local sorority), 1912.

Tau Kappa Alpha, 1910; Phi Beta Pi, 1913; Delta Theta (local law), 1913; Delta Theta Phi, 1915.

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY, Valparaiso, Ind.—Nu Sigma Phi, 1912; Phi Chi, 1907, (Chicago); Sigma Delta Kappa, 1916.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn., 1873—Phi Delta Theta, 1876; Kappa Sigma, 1876; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1878; Kappa Alpha, 1883; Chi Phi, 1883-99; Beta Theta Pi, 1884; Delta Tau Delta, 1886; Sigma Nu, 1886; Alpha Tau Omega, 1889; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1890; Sigma Chi, 1891; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1893-06; Phi Kappa Psi, 1901; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1902; Zeta Beta Tau, 1918.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1904; Delta Delta Delta, 1911; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1917.

Delta Sigma Delta, 1897; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Chi, 1905; Xi Psi Phi, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Psi Omega, 1906; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Kappa Psi, 1907; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1909; Pi Mu, 1910; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1911.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1901; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1865—Phi Beta Kappa, 1898.

VELTIN SCHOOL, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1909.

VERMONT, UNIVERSITY OF, Burlington, Vt., 1791—Lambda Iota (local), 1836; Sigma Phi, 1845; Delta Psi (local), 1850; Theta Delta Chi, 1852-57; Phi Delta Theta, 1879; Alpha Tau Omega, 1887; Kappa Sigma, 1893; Sigma Nu, 1898; Phi Mu Delta, 1918.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Delta Delta Delta, 1893; Pi Beta Phi, 1898; Alpha Xi Delta, 1915; Delta Mu, 1880; Phi Chi, 1886; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1894; Alpha Zeta, 1905; Phi Beta Kappa, 1848; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912.

VINCENNES, UNIVERSITY OF, Vincennes, Ind.—Sigma Pi, 1897-10.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Blacksburg, Va., 1872—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1873-80; Kappa Sigma, 1874-89; Beta Theta Pi, 1877-80; Kappa Alpha, 1877-77.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE, Roanoke, Va.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1907-10.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Lexington, Va.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1865-81; Kappa Alpha, 1868-13; Beta Theta Pi, 1869-80; Sigma Nu, 1869-11; Kappa Sigma, 1874-83; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1874-11; Phi Delta Theta, 1878-89; Sigma Chi, 1884-85; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908-11.

VIRGINIA STATE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, Farmville, Va.—Kappa Delta, 1897-11; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1898-06; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1898; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1901.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY OF, Charlottesville, Va., 1819—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852; Phi Kappa Psi, 1853; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1855; Beta Theta Pi, 1855; Kappa Alpha (Northern), 1857-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857; Theta Delta Chi, 1857; Phi Gamma Delta, 1858; Chi Phi, 1859; Chi Psi, 1860-70; Sigma Chi, 1860; Delta Psi, 1860; Zeta Psi, 1868; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1868; Alpha Tau Omega, 1868; Kappa Sigma, 1869; Sigma Nu, 1870; Kappa Alpha (S. O.), 1873; Phi Delta Theta, 1873; Delta Tau Delta, 1888; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1907; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Alpha Chi Rho, 1907; Delta Phi, 1908; Theta Chi, 1914; Zeta Beta Tau, 1915; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1915.

Phi Delta Phi, 1890; Pi Mu, 1892; Nu Sigma Nu, 1904; Phi Rho Sigma, 1904; Delta Chi, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta 1910.

Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910; Coif, 1912; Sigma Beta Phi (local engineering), 1908.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, 1865, Baptist, Richmond, Va., (colored)—Alpha Phi Alpha, 1907.

VON UNSCHULD UNIVERSITY OF MUSIC, Washington, D. C.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1914.

WABASH COLLEGE, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1833, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1846; Phi Delta Theta, 1850; Phi Gamma Delta, 1866; Phi

Kappa Psi, 1870-01; Delta Tau Delta, 1872; Theta Delta Chi, 1879-82; Sigma Chi, 1880; Kappa Sigma, 1895; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1913; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Phi Beta Kappa, 1898.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Wake Forest, N. C., 1834—Kappa Alpha 1831-94.

WARD-BELMONT COLLEGE, Knoxville, Tenn. (formed by the union of Ward Seminary and Belmont College—At Ward Seminary there were Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905-09; Sigma Iota Chi, 1905-14; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1912-15; At Belmont College there were: Chi Omega, 1899-03; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1903-15; Sigma Iota Chi 1905-14; Phi Mu, 1907-11.

WARD SEMINARY, Knoxville, Tenn.—See Ward-Belmont.

WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, Kan.—Kappa Sigma, 1909; Phi Delta Theta, 1910; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1914; Alpha Delta (local), 1912; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1914; Alpha Phi, 1917; Kappa Kappa Chi (local); Tau Delta Pi (honorary); Pi Kappa Delta, 1913 (debating); Delta Theta Phi, 1912.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington Pa., 1802, non-sect. formerly Pres. (formed by the union of Jefferson College and Washington College)—Beta Theta Pi, 1842; Phi Gamma Delta, 1848; Phi Kappa Psi, 1852; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1854; Sigma Chi, 1858-69; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1858-65; Delta Upsilon, 1858-70; Delta Tau Delta, 1861; Theta Delta Chi, 1858-72; Phi Delta Theta, 1875; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Kappa Sigma, 1898; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1902-06.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va., 1782, non-sect. (formerly Pres.—)Phi Kappa Psi, 1855; Beta Theta Pi, 1856; Alpha Tau Omega, 1865; Kappa Alpha, 1865; Sigma Chi, 1866; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1867; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1867-78; Phi Gamma Delta, 1868; Delta Psi, 1869-88; Theta Delta Chi, 1869-72; Chi Phi, 1872-75; Kappa Sigma, 1873; Sigma Nu, 1882; Phi Delta Theta, 1887; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1892; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1894; Delta Tau Delta, 1896; Delta Sigma Phi, 1905-14; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1906; Alpha Chi Rho, 1907; Phi Delta Phi, 1908; Delta

Theta Phi, 1908; Phi Alpha Delta, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Tenn.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1852-52.

WASHINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF, Seattle, Wash.—Sigma Nu, 1896, Phi Gamma Delta, 1900; Phi Delta Theta, 1900; Beta Theta Pi, 1901; Sigma Chi, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1903; Alpha Tau Omega, 1906; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1906; Delta Tau Delta, 1908; Delta Chi, 1908; Delta Upsilon, 1910; Acacia, 1910; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1912; Theta Delta Chi, 1913; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1914; Phi Kappa Psi, 1914; Theta Xi, 1915; Psi Upsilon, 1916; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Theta Chi (local), 1910.

Delta Gamma, 1903; Gamma Phi Beta, 1903; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1905; Pi Beta Phi, 1907; Alpha Xi Delta, 1907; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1908; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1909; Chi Omega, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1909; Alpha Chi Omega, 1910; Sigma Kappa, 1910; Alpha Phi, 1914; Delta Zeta, 1914; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1915; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1915; Alpha Delta Pi, 1917; Phi Mu, 1917; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1917;

Phi Delta Chi, 1905-12; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1913; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1910; Kappa Psi, 1916; Phi Delta Delta, 1916 (sorority); A. U. P., 1916.

Sigma Xi, 1907; Theta Sigma Phi, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910; Phi Delta Kappa, 1913; Phi Alpha Delta, 1914; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914; Sigma Upsilon, 1914; Tau Beta Pi, 1912; S. & B., 1913; Theta Sigma Phi, 1909.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, Pullman, Wash.—Kappa Sigma, 1909; Sigma Nu, 1910; Alpha Tau Omega, 1911; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1914; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1915; Phi Delta Theta, 1918; Beta Theta Pi, 1919; Alpha Zeta, 1909; Omega, 1911 (mining local); Sigma Tau, 1913; Alpha Psi, 1915; Delta Sigma (local).

Pi Beta Phi, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1912; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1913; Alpha Chi Omega, 1916; Delta Delta Delta, 1918; Delta Zeta, 1919; Delta Pi Phi (local sorority); Zeta Phi (local sorority), Sigma Tau, 1913; Sigma Upsilon, 1914; Kappa Psi, 1916.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo., 1853—Beta Theta Pi 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1891; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Kappa Sigma, 1902; Sigma Chi, 1903; Sigma Nu, 1903; Kappa Alpha, 1905; Alpha Tau Omega, 1918; Chi Alpha Pi, 1917 (local).

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1906; Pi Beta Phi, 1907; Delta Gamma, 1914; Gamma Phi Beta, 1916; Pi Mu Alpha, 1917 (local sorority).

Phi Delta Phi, 1882; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Xi Psi Phi, 1901; Phi Delta, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1903; Delta Sigma Delta, 1904; Theta Xi, 1905; Delta Chi, 1906-10; Chi Zeta Chi, 1907; Psi Omega, 1909-12; Delta Theta Phi, 1912; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1917; Scarab.

Alpha Omega Alpha, 1905; Sigma Xi, 1910; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914.

WAYNESBURGH COLLEGE, Waynesburgh, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta 1865-66; Delta Sigma Phi, 1910.

WEBSTER COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ill.—Delta Theta Phi, 1915.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Wellesley, Mass., 1875—Phi Beta Kappa, 1905. There are a number of societies at Wellesley bearing Greek names but they are not sororities but literary and social societies.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.—Phi Mu, 1904-14; Alpha Delta Pi, 1904-14; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1907-13; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1911-14; Delta Delta Delta, 1913-14.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Conn., 1831, non-sect. (formerly M.E.)—Phi Nu Theta, 1837; Psi Upsilon, 1843; Chi Psi, 1844; Delta Upsilon, 1850-52; Alpha Delta Phi, 1856; Theta Delta Chi, 1857-63; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1867; Beta Theta Pi, 1890; Delta Tau Delta, 1902; Alpha Chi Rho, 1911; Omega Phi (local), 1913; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1883-87; Phi Sigma, 1893-02; Delta Delta Delta, 1895-12; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1906-12; Phi Beta Kappa, 1845; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

WESTERN DENTAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Xi Psi Phi, 1905 Psi Omega, 1914.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY (Adelbert College), Cleveland, Ohio, 1826, Pres. (formerly located at Hudson, Ohio)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1841; Beta Theta Pi, 1841; Delta Upsilon, 1847; Delta Kappa

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Epsilon, 1868; Phi Gamma Delta, 1876; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1901; Sigma Chi, 1909; Sigma Nu, 1909; Zeta Beta Tau, 1909; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1914; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1915; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Kappa Nu, 1919.

(Professional schools) Delta Sigma Delta, 1897; Psi Omega, 1896; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Rho Sigma, 1901; Phi Delta Phi, 1901; Phi Beta Pi, 1906-11; Phi Alpha Delta, 1906; Delta Theta Phi, 1907; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1909; Kappa Psi, 1910; Phi Chi, 1906; Sigma Delta Chi, 1917.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1847; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1903; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Coif, 1913.

WEST LIBERTY COLLEGE, West Virginia (closed)—Delta Tau Delta, 1859-62.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, Fulton, Mo., 1853—Beta Theta Pi, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1880; Kappa Alpha, 1890.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va., 1868—Kappa Sigma, 1883; Phi Kappa Psi, 1890; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1891; Sigma Chi, 1895; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1896; Kappa Alpha, 1897; Beta Theta Pi, 1900; Delta Tau Delta, 1901; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903; Sigma Nu, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904-09.

Alpha Xi Delta, 1905; Chi Omega, 1905; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1906; Pi Beta Phi, 1918; Delta Sigma Sigma, 1918 (local sorority); Delta Chi, 1902-08; Kappa Psi, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1910; Theta Psi (local eng.) 1911.

WHITMAN COLLEGE, Walla Walla, Wash.—1866, non-sect.—Phi Delta Theta, 1915; Beta Theta Pi, 1915; Commoner's Club, 1916 (local).

Phi Mu, 1913; Delta Gamma, 1916; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1918.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, Wilberforce, Ohio, Methodist, 1856; (colored)—Alpha Phi Alpha, 1912; Kappa Alpha Psi, 1915.

WILLIAM AND MARY, COLLEGE OF, Williamsburg, Va., 1693, —Theta Delta Chi, 1853; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857-61; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1871; Beta Theta Pi, 1876-77; Kappa Alpha, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1890; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904; Phi Tau Beta, 1917 (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1776; Sigma Upsilon, 1914.

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE, Liberty, Mo., 1830, Bap.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1886; Kappa Alpha, 1887; Sigma Nu, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1897; Zeta Chi (local); Iota Pi (local sorority).

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Williamstown, Mass., 1793, Cong.—Kappa Alpha, 1833; Sigma Phi, 1834; Delta Upsilon, 1834; Chi Psi, 1842; Beta Theta Pi, 1847; Zeta Psi, 1848; Alpha Delta Phi, 1851; Delta Psi, 1853; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1855; Phi Gamma Delta, 1880; Phi Delta Theta, 1886; Delta Tau Delta, 1891-96; Theta Delta Chi, 1891; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1906; Psi Upsilon, 1913.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1864; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE, Tenn.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1904-07.

WINSTON-SALEM COLLEGE, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Alpha Delta Pi, 1905-09; Phi Mu, 1906-09.

WISCONSIN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Milwaukee, Wis., 1893—Phi Delta, 1903; Phi Rho Sigma, 1903; Psi Omega 1912-12.

WISCONSIN, UNIVERSITY OF, Madison, Wis., 1848—Phi Delta Theta, 1857; Beta Theta Pi, 1873; Phi Kappa Psi, 1875; Chi Psi, 1878; Sigma Chi, 1884; Delta Upsilon, 1885; Delta Tau Delta, 1888; Phi Gamma Delta, 1893; Theta Delta Chi 1895; Psi Upsilon, 1896; Kappa Sigma, 1898; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1901; Sigma Nu, 1902; Alpha Delta Phi, 1902; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903; Acacia, 1906; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1906; Alpha Tau Omega, 1907; Sigma Phi, 1908; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1909; Zeta Psi, 1910; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1916; Chi Phi, 1916; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1917; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1917; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1917; Theta Xi, 1917; Theta Chi, 1918; Delta Phi Epsilon, 1916 (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1875; Delta Gamma, 1880; Gamma Phi Beta, 1885; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1890; Pi Beta Phi, 1894; Alpha Phi, 1896; Delta Delta Delta, 1898; Chi Omega, 1902; Alpha Chi Omega, 1903; Alpha Xi Delta, 1905; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1905.; Achoth, 1915; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1917; Delta Zeta, 1918; Phi Mu, 1919.

Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Phi Delta Chi, 1900-05; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1902; Phi Alpha Delta, 1903; Alpha Zeta, 1907; Phi Lambda

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Upsilon, 1908; Sigma Sigma (local medical); Phi Beta Pi, 1915; Triangle, 1913; A. U. P., 1914.

Tau Beta Pi, 1898; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Sigma Xi, 1907; Eta Kappa Nu, 1910; Gamma Alpha, 1910; Theta Sigma Phi, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1911; Beta Gamma Sigma 1913; Coif, 1914; S. & B., 1904; Theta Sigma Phi, 1910.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE, Springfield, O., 1845, Luth.—Phi Delta Theta, 1852-54; Phi Kappa Psi, 1866; Beta Theta Pi, 1867; Alpha Tau Omega, 1883; Phi Gamma Delta, 1884; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905-07; Theta Gamma Rho, 1918 (local); Alpha Xi Delta, 1904; Alpha Delta Pi, 1913; Tau Delta Theta (local sorority); Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Theta Sigma (local sorority).

WOFFORD COLLEGE, Spartanburg, S. C., 1851, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1869-09; Chi Psi, 1869-09; Chi Phi, 1871-07; Phi Delta Theta, 1879-84; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1885-09; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1891-06; Alpha Tau Omega, 1891-96; Kappa Sigma, 1894; Pi Kappa Phi, 1911; Delta Sigma Phi, 1916.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Frederick, Md.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1906-07.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE, Md., (now Goucher College).

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa., 1850—Zeta Phi, 1902; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1904.

WOOSTER, COLLEGE OF, Wooster, Ohio, 1860, Pres.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1871-92; Beta Theta Pi, 1872-13; Phi Delta Theta, 1872-97; Sigma Chi, 1873-13; Delta Tau Delta, 1879-13; Phi Gamma Delta, 1882-13; Alpha Tau Omega, 1888-13; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912-13; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1875-13; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1876-13; Pi Beta Phi, 1910-13; Delta Delta Delta, 1912-13.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Worcester, Mass.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1891; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894; Alpha Tau Omega, 1906; Theta Chi, 1909; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1915; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913; Delta Tau (local), 1906; Sigma Xi, 1908; Tau Beta Pi, 1910.

WYOMING, UNIVERSITY OF, Laramie, Wyo., 1887—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1917; Gamma Theta Chi, 1916 (local); Pi Beta Phi, 1910; Alpha Tau Omega, 1913; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Kappa Delta, 1914; Delta Sigma Rho, 1917.

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn., 1701—*Alpha Delta Phi, 1836; *Psi Upsilon, 1839; *Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1844; *Zeta Psi, 1889; ^Beta Theta Pi, 1892; †Berzelius, 1848; †Theta Xi, 1865; †Delta Psi, 1868; †Phi Gamma Delta, 1875; †Sigma Delta Chi, 1876; †Chi Phi, 1877; †Theta Delta Chi, 1887-00; †Sigma Nu, 1889-92; †Delta Phi, 1889; †Phi Sigma Kappa, 1893; †Alpha Chi Rho, 1905; †Acacia, 1909; †Alpha Sigma Phi, 1907; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1909; §Phi Delta Phi, 1887; †Phi Kappa Epsilon (or Book & Snake); ||Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906-12; ||Nu Sigma Nu, 1907; ||Phi Rho Sigma, 1907; §Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Pi Lambda Phi, 1895; ||Alpha Chi Sigma, 1914; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1917.

*Phi Beta Kappa, 1780; †Sigma Xi, 1895; *Delta Sigma Rho, 1909.

YORK COLLEGE, York, Neb., M.E.—Pi Beta Phi, 1884-88.

*In academic department only; †in the Sheffield Scientific School only; ‡in all departments, including the professional schools; §in the law school; ||in the medical school.

ADDENDA

The following chapters have been reported as having been recently established:

MEN'S FRATERNITIES

DELTA PHI—At University of Illinois.

DELTA SIGMA PHI—At Georgia School of Technology.

DELTA UPSILON—A new chapter has been established at Wesleyan University which revives the chapter that died in 1852. Also a chapter has been installed at Kansas University.

LAMBDA CHI ALPHA—At the University of Pittsburgh, Washington and Jefferson College; and Denison University.

SIGMA ALPHA MU—At Dickinson College.

SIGMA CHI—At Washington State College.

SIGMA NU—At Drury College.

SIGMA PHI EPSILON—At Pennsylvania State College.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

ALPHA CHI OMEGA—At University of Wisconsin.

ALPHA DELTA PI—At Howard College.

KAPPA DELTA—At Oklahoma Agricultural College.

SIGMA KAPPA—At University of Wisconsin.

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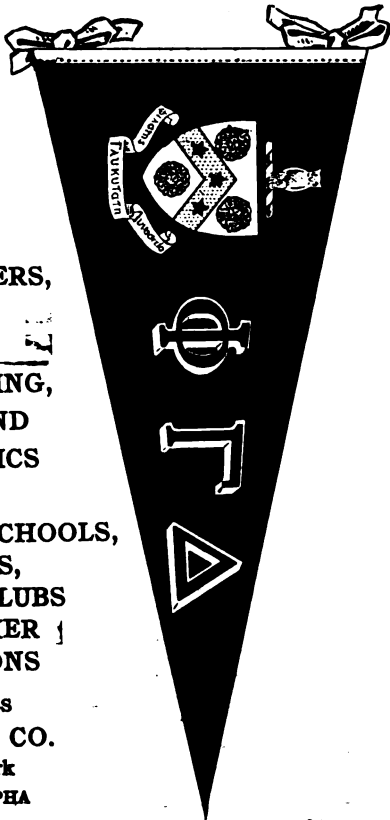
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