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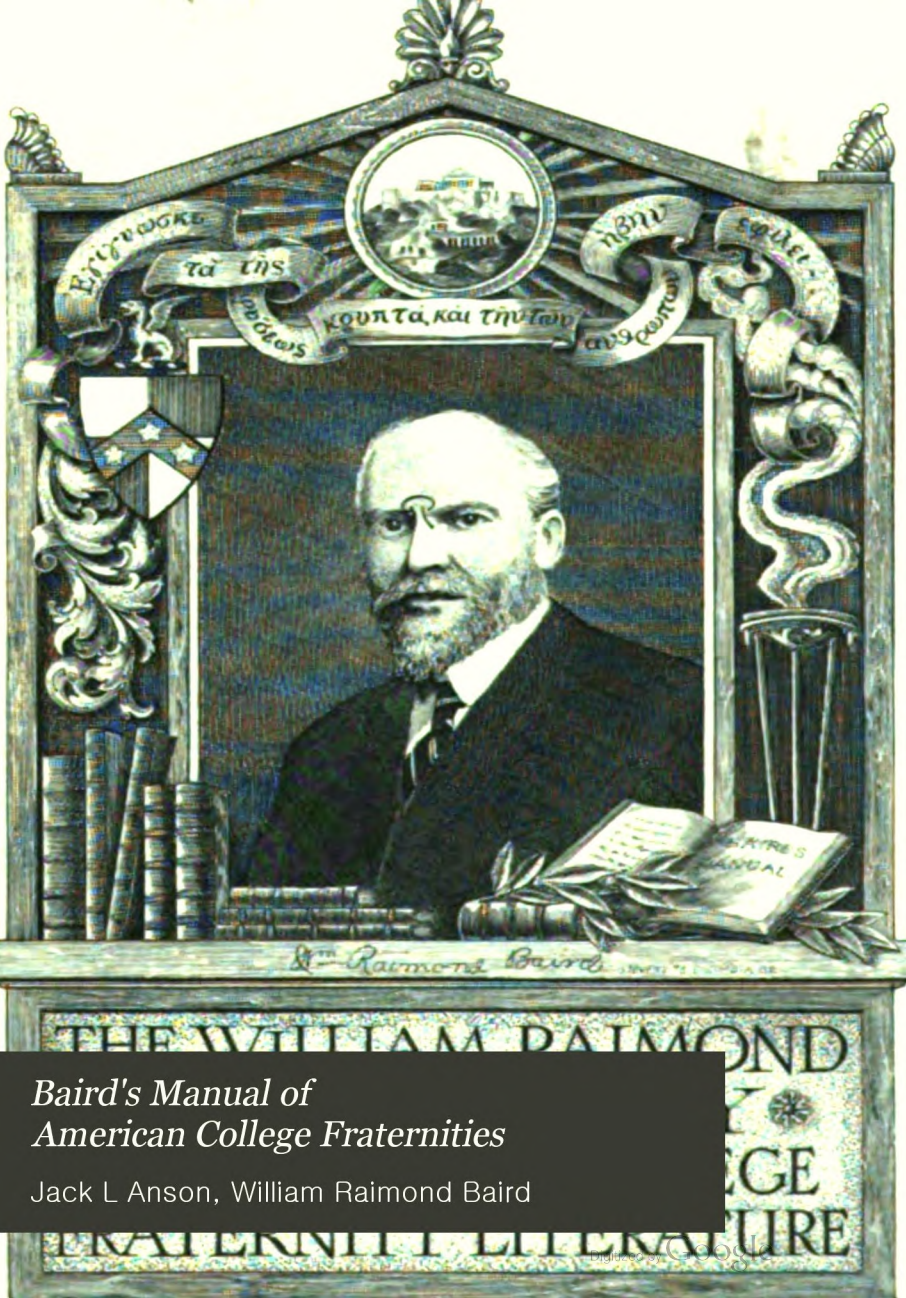
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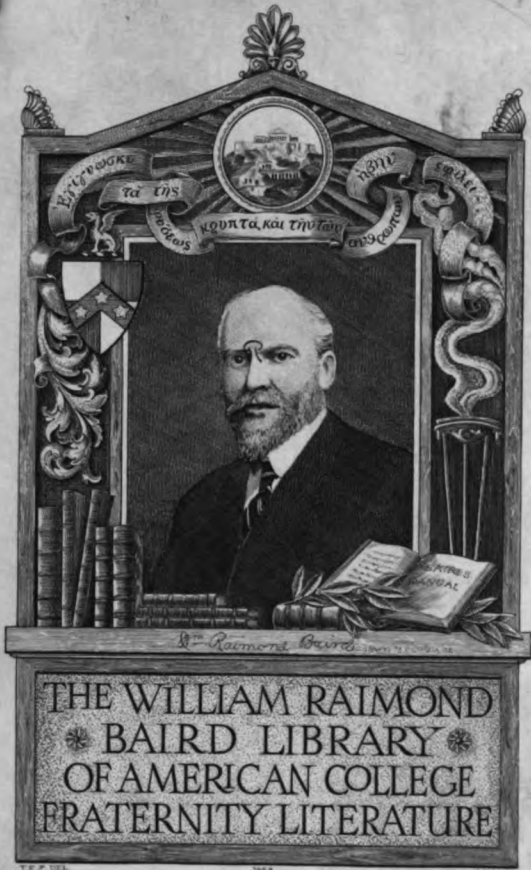
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*Baird's Manual of
American College Fraternities*

Jack L Anson, William Raimond Baird

THE WILLIAM RAIMOND
BAIRD'S
MANUAL OF
AMERICAN COLLEGE
FRATERNITY LITERATURE



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DELTA KAPPA THETA ($\Delta \kappa \theta$). A society at *Yale* and *Henry College* about 1830.

DELTA PHI ($\Delta \phi$). A society at the *University of Arkansas*, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

DELTA PSI ($\Delta \psi$). A local society at *Mississippi*, from 1852 to 1861.

DELTA PSI ($\Delta \psi$). A society at *Western University*, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

DELTA RHO ($\Delta \rho$). A local society at *Maine* from 1836 to 1900.

DELTA THETA ($\Delta \theta$). A local society at *University*, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

DELTA SIGMA ($\Delta \Sigma$). A non-secret society at *Amherst* in 1846, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

D. G. K. A society at the *Massachusetts College* from 1868 to 1904, when it merged.

1879 it published a catalogue and for a time issued annually a journal called the *Cyclops*.

EPSILON (ϵ). A society at *Ypsilanti* previous to the war, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

GAMMA DELTA SIGMA ($\Gamma \Delta \Sigma$). A society at *Western University* in 1837.

GAMMA NU ($\Gamma \nu$). A local society at *University* in 1860.

GAMMA PSI ($\Gamma \psi$). A society at the *University of Oregon*, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

IOTA (ι). A society at *University* from 1860 to 1864, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

IOTA BETA ($\iota \beta$). A society at *University, Kentucky*, from 1860 to 1864, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

IOTA IOTA IOTA ($\iota \iota \iota$). Society at *University*, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

IOTA PI KAPPA ($\iota \pi \kappa$). A society at *University* from 1830 to 1840, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

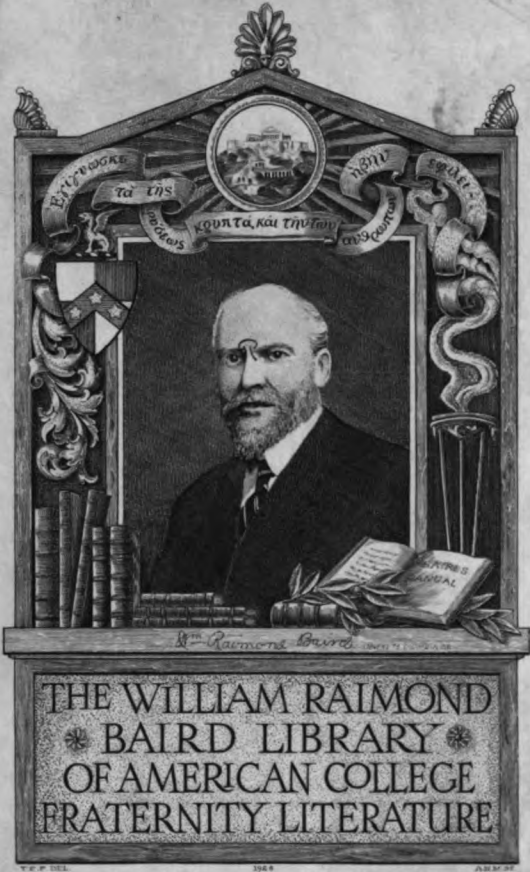
KAPPA BETA ($\kappa \beta$). A society at the *University of Alabama* from 1840 to 1845.

KAPPA BETA TAU ($\kappa \beta \tau$). A local society at *Knox College*, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$ in 1860.

KAPPA BETA PHI ($\kappa \beta \phi$). A local society at *Syracuse University* in 1864, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

KAPPA KAPPA IONIA ($\kappa \kappa \iota$). A society at the *University of Mass.*, which became a chapter of $\Delta \kappa \theta$.

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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*

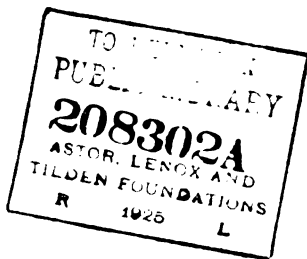
BY
WM. RAIMOND BAIRD

SIXTH EDITION

NEW YORK:
THE ALCOLM COMPANY

1905

C. M.



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By WM. RAIMOND BAIRD.

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JERSEY CITY PRINTING Co.,
37 MONTGOMERY ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Preface to the Sixth Edition.

THIS edition, which is issued in May, 1905, is the result of an endeavor swiftly to gather the desired information and print it so that it would be accurate when issued. The cordial cooperation of the fraternity men and women has rendered this possible.

So far as the articles concerning the fraternities are concerned, they have all been rewritten. Some of them needed much change, some little. The greatest difficulty encountered was the selection of names of prominent alumni. The older fraternities have too many names, the younger ones apparently too few. This accounts for the exclusion and inclusion of many names which properly would be included or excluded if they were members of some other fraternity. An endeavor was made to select the names of all who ought to be included, considering the fraternity in any particular case and its geographical position. Errors of judgment in such selection are inevitable.

There has been omitted from this edition all mention of the Greek Letter societies located entirely in schools of secondary instruction. They are numerous, but have, except in a few rare instances, little elements of stability, and in fact are imitations of the mere externals of the college fraternity system without really grasping or living up to its principles of brotherhood and mutual helpfulness.

There has also been omitted the "Geographical Distribution of Chapters," which seemed to serve no particularly useful purpose.

There has been included a bibliography which it is hoped will be enlarged by additions from persons who may know of items proper to be included, and there has been added the two opinions in the Kappa Kappa Gamma litigation. Many requests have been received for the publication of these decisions.

An attempt was at first made to secure information concerning the value of the chapter-houses owned by the fraternities. It was found, however, that every statement of value would require independent investigation. The value of one house, for instance, was reported by the chapter owning it as \$14,725.00, while three rival chapters separately reported it worth \$18,000.00, \$11,000.00, and "about" \$8,000.00, respectively, and a real estate agent in the town appraised it at \$6,500.00. In the face of such differences no intelligent results could be secured.

Two changes in the Greek World will be apparent to those who compare this with the Fifth Edition, viz.: the increase in the number of general fraternities among the women and the expansion of the Greek Letter fraternities among the professional schools. The number of local societies has much increased. Many are included in this edition concerning which little information was secured.

Apologies are made for any inaccuracies which may be discovered. They are not intentional and much care has been taken to avoid them, but the facts stated are so

entirely unrelated that errors will occur. Where matters of opinion are expressed, readers are requested to consider that possibly the editor has some grounds therefor, and that it is entirely unnecessary to assume that the opinions are expressed purely for the purpose of injuring somebody or some society. It should be remembered that comparisons when made are made with the entire fraternity world in view, and not with the limited outlook secured at one or two colleges.

Many thanks are due to the fraternity people everywhere for prompt answers to inquiries, generous assistance in many ways and much kind criticism and suggestion.

WM. RAIMOND BAIRD.

May 1, 1905.

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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, these organizations seem to have been coeval with the colleges themselves. Throughout the United States there is a class of students' societies, usually secret in their character, which have rapidly grown in favor, and have become of great 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 are known among non-collegians as "Greek-letter Societies," or, more frequently, from their secrecy, "College Secret Societies," but among themselves they are styled "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 (Κ Α), Chi Phi (Χ Φ), Alpha Delta Phi (Α Δ Φ), Beta Theta Pi (Β Θ Π). 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 Α, Β, Γ, Δ, etc.; sometimes without any apparent order, as Θ, Δ, Β, 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. In one case, at least, all these are departed from, and the chapter is named after some prominent individual. 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 by chance, as Θ Ζ, Β Χ, or by design, in the addition of supplemental letters, as Α Α, Α

B, A Γ, or A B, B B, B Γ, or Γ A, Γ B, Γ Γ, 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.

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, as a pendant from the watch chain, or as a watch key. 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 eight or ten 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.

In addition to the badges, many of the fraternities have chosen distinctive colors, flowers, flags, and other symbolic insignia.

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.

Small buttons of plain metal comprising a fac-simile

of the badge or including some of its prominent emblems constitute a novel and pleasing form of fraternity emblems.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

The first American society bearing a Greek-letter name was founded at the College of William and Mary in 1776, and was called the Phi Beta Kappa (Φ β κ). It was secret in its nature, was formed for social and literary purposes, and held regular and frequent meetings. 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 organization. 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.

Φ β κ remained probably the only organization bearing a Greek-letter name until 1821, when a senior society was

founded at Yale, and called the $\chi \Delta \Theta$. Between the establishment of $\Phi \beta \kappa$ and that of $\chi \Delta \Theta$, a class of societies differing from either had arisen. These were mostly of a literary character, and bore names such as Hermosian, Philalethean, Erosophian, Linonian, Adelpian, 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.

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, but without their old-time vigor, and only at one institution of note—Princeton—do they possess a tithe of their former influence.

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 $\Phi \beta \kappa$, 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 $\Sigma \Phi$, March 4, 1827, by ten seniors, and of $\Delta \Phi$, 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, Connecticut, but it remained a local organization. $\Sigma \Phi$ was the first of the fraternities 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 $A \Delta \Phi$ at that college. In November, 1833, ΨY was founded at Union, and $K A$ 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 ΔY . In 1837 the Mystical Seven fraternity, not Greek in name but similar otherwise, originated at Wesleyan. $A \Delta \Phi$'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. $A \Delta \Phi$ placed a chapter at Yale in 1836, and ΨY 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, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ started from 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, from their home and birth-place called the "Miami Triad," spread over the West and South as the members of 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 society, 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 totally 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., $\text{A T } \Omega$ was born in 1865, $\text{K } \Sigma$ K in 1867, and Σ N in 1869; K A (S. O.) was founded at Washington and Lee University, located in the same town, in 1865. In 1867, $\text{A } \Gamma$ originated at Cumberland University and $\text{K } \Sigma$ at the University of Virginia, while II 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 Φ Σ K , a third society, in 1873. In 1869, Φ Δ Φ , a legal fraternity, was founded at the University of Michigan. Since then the development of the system in a healthy manner has been almost entirely 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 five or ten years, and are securing a firm foothold in some professions. They are accompanied by a series of ephemeral organizations difficult to trace.

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 our colleges and universities, and it is to this field that we have designedly confined our efforts.

The first of the ladies' Greek-letter fraternities was $\text{K A } \Theta$, founded at DePauw University in 1870. The same year $\text{K K } \Gamma$ was founded at Monmouth, Ill. $\Delta \Gamma$ originated at Oxford, Miss., in 1872, and $\text{A } \Phi$ at Syracuse at nearly the same time. $\Gamma \Phi \text{ B}$ followed $\text{A } \Phi$ at Syracuse in 1874, and $\Delta \Delta \Delta$ 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 $\Pi \text{ B } \Phi$, and now admits only college students to its ranks. $\text{A X } \Omega$, at first a professional organization among students of music, $\text{X } \Omega$ originating at Arkansas University, and a number of other societies of more recent origin constitute a complete system among the undergraduate women students.

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 the attention of publicists and educators. Its influence will probably increase. It is not expected, however, that many new fraternities will arise. Those that have originated since 1870 are comparatively unimportant if living, or have ceased to exist. The next step in the development of the fraternity system will probably be in the direc-

tion of consolidation or the improvement of the position of the fraternities in the college world. Most of the colleges of good standing are well supplied with chapters of the older societies, and new ones do not readily gain the attention and allegiance of the students. It is only as an increase in the number of students in an institution increases the field of effort, that new chapters can be successfully established on a permanent basis.

CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
FRATERNITIES.

Thirty years ago 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 $\text{B } \Theta \text{ } \Pi$, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, $\Sigma \text{ A E}$, $\Sigma \text{ X}$, $\text{K } \Sigma$, $\Phi \text{ K } \Psi$ and $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ are prominent types. The sectional fraternities are Eastern and Southern. The Eastern group consists of $\text{A } \Delta \Phi$, $\Delta \Phi$, $\Theta \Delta \text{ X}$, $\Sigma \Phi$, $\Psi \text{ Y}$, K A (Northern) and $\Delta \Psi$. The Southern group includes K A (Southern order) and $\Pi \text{ K A}$. $\Delta \text{ K E}$ and $\text{X } \Psi$, originating in the Eastern States, have what might be termed a limited national development. $\text{A T } \Omega$, $\text{K } \Sigma$, $\Sigma \text{ N}$ and $\Sigma \text{ A E}$, originally distinctively Southern, have

completely lost that character. $Z \Psi$, $X \Phi$ are difficult to classify.

The fraternity system originated in the East. It spread to Ohio very quickly, however, and from Miami as a center, spread West and South.

The war crippled all collegiate activity in the South. The Eastern and Western fraternities did not promptly take possession of the field, and for this reason the distinctively Southern fraternities gained a strong foothold.

Custom has now regulated much that pertains to the life of chapters and their peculiar practices. The colleges generally recognized as preëminent are crowded with chapters, and thus a great rivalry springs up between them, and extraordinary efforts are put forth to obtain members. Many of the chapters are now between forty and sixty years old, and it is frequently the case that a student entering college has already decided to join 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. In the face of such difficulties it will be seen to be quite an undertaking to organize a new chapter.

The older fraternities move very slowly in the granting of charters, and petitioners find that they have to wait, 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 is due to a false conservatism. It has contributed largely to the rapid and it must be said excellent growth of some of the younger fraternities whose members have wisely seized golden opportunities spurned by their slower rivals.

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 there have usually for many years been simply 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" are not only pledged, but initiated before they enter the college proper, though the best fraternities now 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. When there is great rivalry, however, initiations take place all the year round, and the chapters continually surprise each other with new members.

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, and has in it the germ of the downfall of the entire system, unless the fraternities perceive the danger and make a united effort to avert it. This has been done at some colleges by an agreement between the chapters, or a regulation of the college authorities, that no student shall be approached upon the subject of fraternity membership until a certain time after his matriculation. Regulations of this kind either by mutual consent or imposed by college authority are becoming common.

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, or in accordance with some fraternity rule permitting *young* men not collegians to join the chapters. This was frequently done in the early days of the fraternities to avoid anti-fraternity laws, by alleging that the chapters were not necessarily collegiate institutions, and hence not under the control of the faculties. In the South some of the fraternities have placed local or city chapters in favorable localities, for the purpose of aiding the extension of the fraternity. In many 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 pro-

hibited. Some fraternities apply the term "honorary" to the entire body of members outside of those not in undergraduate attendance at their several chapters.

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 are many cases, however, where a student going to another college, where his fraternity is not represented, has joined a different organization without any sentiment or intention of disloyalty. The majority of the fraternities forbid this, although twenty years ago it was not uncommon.

The professional fraternities, such as $\Phi \Delta \Phi$, $N \Sigma N$, $\Delta \Sigma \Delta$, etc., and the honorary fraternity of $\Phi B K$, draw their membership freely from the other fraternities by common consent. The most perplexing cases of double membership arise at those colleges where some of them exist solely 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. Its members (President Roosevelt, for example) join $A \Delta \Phi$, ΔY and other fraternities in their junior year. The active members of $\Delta K E$ and $A \Delta \Phi$ at colleges where they are

rivals are somewhat bewildered at such instances of double membership.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

Previous to the Civil War the fraternities had not attained their full development, though the directions in which they were to expand had been fully mapped out. 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. Means of intercommunication were inadequate and disused, and chapters were often established and became defunct 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 order 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 their existence was known, and the chapters were promptly 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 during 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 surer index of the future prosperity of the institution than large endowments on paper, or grants of square miles of waste land. The territory which a fraternity occupied was 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 members, has made of them organizations of formidable influence.

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 doings, advance the cause of education in many ways. In some few cases the alumni chapters act in every way like the collegiate chapters, 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 its existence.

In the larger cities, 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 have adopted the name "The St. Anthony Club" for the

name of their clubs wherever situated. The first one was formed in New York City, and in 1879 built itself a club-house of unique appearance. This fraternity has similar clubs at Rochester, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. $\Delta \Phi$ maintains a club in New York City, founded in 1883, and occupying a rented house, which also contains the halls of their two city chapters. $\Delta \kappa \epsilon$ has the largest club so far organized. It possesses an unusually fine library of fraternity literature. Many of the other fraternities have clubs in New York and other cities in various stages of development. In most of the clubs the annual dues vary from \$15 to \$40 a year, and a small initiation fee is charged. Where a restaurant is maintained the cost of meals is the same, or less, than would be paid for the same thing elsewhere. It need scarcely be observed that membership in these organizations is restricted within the limits of the fraternities whose names they bear. We do not look for any general development of city clubs of this nature. The membership in such clubs must always consist largely of young men, and it does not afford the most sought-for features and advantages of metropolitan club life.

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 publication, and usually the first to be attempted by any of the fraternities, is its 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 foot-notes indicating the military, political, civil or collegiate honors of the individual members, when they were so distinguished.

Death has commonly been denoted by an asterisk (*). Some of the fraternities 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 freshmen. 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 Ψ Υ appointed Charles W. Smiley, of their Xi chapter, to prepare a new edition of their 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 was truly unique. It gave a full biography of every member, living or dead, the facts about whom could be ascertained by personal research.

In addition to this, there was a table of consanguinity, showing the ties of relationship existing between the members, a geographical distribution of the membership, and other statistical tables of value.

This publication was regarded with astonishment by fraternity men, and the standard of completeness sought and attained was far beyond that of most college triennials and lists of graduates. Other fraternities at once took up the work in this same direction. Two years later, B Θ Π 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. Φ Δ Θ soon completed a similar task under the same or greater difficulties. A Δ Φ 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. $\Delta T \Delta$, ΔY , $Z \Psi$, $X \Psi$, and other fraternities have since produced catalogues which are monuments of painstaking research and intellectual labor. In 1889, ΨY published another catalogue superior 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 marked 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 chapters the work of publishing lists of their own members with full biographical detail.

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 frater-

nities 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, is an interesting account of fraternity life in a Western college. "The Epitome" of ΨY , published in 1884, is a very complete and painstaking record of the more salient features of ΨY , 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," by the author of this book, is a somewhat full account of the history and public attributes of $B \Theta \Pi$, published in 1894. Histories of the Ohio Alpha and Indiana Gamma chapters of $\Theta K \Psi$, the Denison chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$, the Williams chapter of $\Delta \Psi$ and the Rochester chapter of ΨY , are worthy of examination, and indicate the drift of progress in that direction. One of the best of these publications is a history of the Bowdoin chapter (Θ) of $\Delta K E$, issued in 1905. A very complete history of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ is in press and nearly ready for publication. 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 $\Sigma \Phi$, $A \Delta \Phi$, $B \Theta \Pi$ and $\Delta K E$, 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 ΔY , 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. 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, $\Theta \Delta X$ directed the publication 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.

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 $B \Theta II$, 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 its fraternity.

During the years 1868, 1869 and 1873 the Pennsylvania chapters of $X \Phi$ issued an annual known as the *Chi Phi Chackett*, 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.

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 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.

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 ΨY 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.

$\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ 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 Kappa Alpha, 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. It is somewhat singular that the journals of $Z \Psi$, ΨY , $A \Delta \Phi$, $X \Phi$ and $X \Psi$ have not succeeded where younger and, in some respect, weaker fraternities have succeeded well in this direction.

In 1887, ΣX 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 many of the fraternities.

College Annuals.

The undergraduates in many 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 non-educational features of college life. They may properly be mentioned here, because much information about the fraternities may be obtained from them.

PAN-HELLENICISM.

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 is not the case. Each fraternity as it stands to-day 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 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 at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Portland, Oregon.

The women's societies have effected an organization which has held several meetings and seems to possess some elements of permanence.

There are many things that a central representative body could properly take cognizance of. For instance, of questions of precedence between chapters established *de novo*, and chapters established after long periods of suspension. The initiation of preparatory, or other classes of students. The legitimacy of succession of chapters, of double memberships, of lifting, of the publication of news, etc. But, questions of this kind may perhaps safely be trusted to settle themselves without concerted or formal action.

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.

Since the origin of the fraternity system there have occurred some deplorable cases of disloyalty on the part of chapters seceding from one fraternity to join another. There can be no possible objection to a chapter voluntarily withdrawing from the fraternity to which it belongs, if

its members find themselves out of touch with the remainder of the organization. There can also be no possible objection to such a chapter subsequently joining another fraternity, provided the circumstances are such as to preclude any evidence of the deliberate seduction of the chapter by the latter fraternity. Unfortunately, the cases in question did not present such circumstances, and the belief in the dishonorable actions of the parties is widespread, and has undoubtedly injured the standing of the fraternities implicated.

CONSTITUTIONS.

All of the college fraternities are secret in their character, with the exception of ΔY , 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, but the practice is not common.

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, 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 during the past ten years. The number of houses built and owned by the chapters of the fraternities has been considerable, and the number rented has been very large. It has been impossible, without performing an amount of labor quite disproportionate to the importance of the result sought to be obtained, to ascertain the value of the property owned by the fraternities in the form of chapter houses. A conservative estimate would, however, fall within three millions of dollars.

Within the next ten years it is more than probable that

seventy or eighty per cent of the existing chapters will occupy houses to which they or associations of their alumni have acquired the legal title. The amount of money locked up in furniture and fittings of all the chapter houses and halls must be very great.

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 it greatly 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, not to say snobbishness. It makes many students narrow and conceited, because they arrogate to themselves as personal attributes the chapter reputation. Probably the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. 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.

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, Armisted 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." 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 to-day, 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 "T," 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 Φ B K ceased to exist. Probably nothing more would have been heard of the society had it not been for the granting of chapters 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 6, 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 constitution 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 thirty 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 the first Wednesday in September of each 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. It probably has on its rolls 24,000.

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.
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. *A 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.
1898. *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. *A of N. C.*, University of North Carolina.
1904. *E of Ohio*, Ohio State University.
1905. *H of Mass.*, Wellesley College.
1905. *Θ of Mass.*, Mt. Holyoke College.
1905. *B of Colo.*, Colorado College.
1905. *A of Tex.*, University of Texas.
1905. *B of Md.*, Woman's College of Baltimore.

It is expected that the roll of chapters will be largely increased. Applications are constantly being made. No charters are now granted, however, unless the students at the institution to be chartered are pursuing a course terminating in an "A. B." degree, or its equivalent. Charters have been refused to schools of technology. Women are now 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 secretary, Rev. E. B. Parsons, of Williamstown, Mass., in 1897, and a general catalogue, compiled by the same gentleman, in 1900.

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 several stars; on the reverse is the owner's name and "S. P., Dec. 6, 1776."

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN.*Explanatory Note.*

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. 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.

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.

A list of the chapters owning houses is then given, and a statement of the number of chapters renting them.

Then follows a list of the alumni organizations, a statement of the scheme of government and a list of the conventions which have been held.

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

A description of the badge and other insignia 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. A very slight 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, for instance, $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$, $B \Theta \Pi$, $\Delta K E$, $\Phi K \Psi$, etc., these lists have become formidable, and many names have been excluded because of lack of space.

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.

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 predilections 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 Kentucky" is shortened to "Kentucky State College." Similarly the "Central University of Kentucky" to "Central University."

Alpha Delta Phi.



*

THIS fraternity was founded at Hamilton College in 1832. A chapter of $\Sigma \Phi$ had been established at Hamilton in 1831, and in all probability suggested the formation of a new society. Its founder was Samuel Eells, of the class of '32. He was an ardent student, and believed that a successful society might be established among college men, that should have for its aim the cultivation of a close bond of friendship and the attainment of a higher and broader culture than that afforded by the regular college courses. He broached the subject to John C. Underwood, '32, Lorenzo Latham, '32, Oliver A. Morse, '33, and Henry L. Storrs, '33, who cordially co-operated with him, and together they organized the parent chapter of the fraternity, which they called the $\text{A } \Delta \Phi$.

The fraternity was judiciously extended, the first chapters being established either by the founders of the parent chapter, or those closely associated with them. It was the

*While the illustrations of the badges are in most instances made directly from the badges themselves, they are at best poor reproductions of metal and gems, consequently they are to be considered merely as suggestive, and not authoritative as to form, proportions or ornamentation.

pioneer fraternity in many colleges, and as it sought students of decided literary tastes, it soon acquired a distinctive literary character, which it has in great measure retained.

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

1832. <i>Hamilton</i> , Hamilton College.....	461
1835. <i>Miami</i> , Miami University (1873).....	202
1835.* <i>Urban</i> , Univ. of the City of New York (1830) .	25
1836. <i>Columbia</i> , Columbia University.....	241
1836. <i>Yale</i> , Yale University.....	1282
1836. <i>Amherst</i> , Amherst College.....	691
1836. <i>Brunonian</i> , Brown University.....	417
1837. <i>Harvard</i> , Harvard University.....	750
1838. <i>Cincinnati</i> , Cincinnati Law School (1840)....	5
1840. <i>Geneva</i> , Hobart College (1876).....	187
1841. <i>Hudson</i> , Western Reserve University.....	300
1841. <i>Bowdoin</i> , Bowdoin College.....	442
1846. <i>Dartmouth</i> , Dartmouth College.....	654
1846. <i>Peninsular</i> , University of Michigan.....	467
1850. <i>Madison</i> , Madison University (1851).....	12
1851. <i>Rochester</i> , University of Rochester.....	358
1851. <i>Alabama</i> , University of Alabama (1859)....	52
1851. <i>Williams</i> , Williams College.....	340
1855. <i>Manhattan</i> , College of the City of New York.	404
1856. <i>Middletown</i> , Wesleyan University.....	499
1856. <i>Kenyon</i> , Kenyon College.....	213
1857. <i>Cumberland</i> , Cumberland University (1861)..	28

*This institution is now called New York University. It is not a state or municipal institution.

1859.	<i>Union</i> , Union University (N. Y.)	275
1869.	<i>Cornell</i> , Cornell University	308
1877.	<i>Phi Kappa</i> , Trinity College (Conn.)	256
1889.	<i>Johns Hopkins</i> , Johns Hopkins University	151
1891.	<i>Minnesota</i> , University of Minnesota	71
1893.	<i>Toronto</i> , Toronto University	93
1896.	<i>Chicago</i> , Chicago University	77
1897.	<i>McGill</i> , McGill University	97
1902.	<i>Wisconsin</i> , University of Wisconsin	48

Active chapters, 24; inactive, 7; membership, 9,406.

The Hamilton chapter has had an uneventful but prosperous career. Its chapter-hall is a stone building, called the "Samuel Eells Memorial Hall," in honor of the founder of the fraternity. Clarence A. Seward, Hobart, '48, when president of the fraternity in 1897, founded at Hamilton College a Seward Scholarship, which is held by a member of the Hamilton chapter of $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$. The Miami chapter was established by the personal efforts of Mr. Eells, and was the first Western chapter of any fraternity.

It may not be inappropriate to notice the extent of the fraternity system at the time this first Western chapter was established. $\mathbf{K A}$, 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 three chapters; viz., at Union, Hamilton, and Williams, and an anti-secret society had arisen at Williams. 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 $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ boldly planted its second chapter 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 $\mathbf{A \Delta \Phi}$ in establishing its second chapter at Miami was important in its results, as it led to the foundation of the three national fraternities of $\mathbf{B \Theta \Pi}$, $\mathbf{\Phi \Delta \Theta}$ and $\mathbf{\Sigma X}$, forming a Miami Triad, as $\mathbf{K A}$, $\mathbf{\Delta \Phi}$, and $\mathbf{\Sigma \Phi}$ had formed a Union Triad.

The Miami chapter died at the suspension of the university, in 1873, and has not been revived. The Urban chapter existed only three years. It was withdrawn at the request of its own members, to avoid the initiation of lower classmen in opposition to a rival society. The Columbia chapter was the first at that college, and grew so strong immediately after its establishment that its prosperity excited the envy of the neutrals, and its members surrendered its charter to allay the resulting dissensions in the college. In 1881 the old chapter was revived. The last two chapters named were mainly instrumental in the establishment of the chapter at Yale. The Yale chapter enjoyed a prosperous career down to 1869. At that time it began to decline, and this, in connection with the opposition to the system in Yale, by which only the juniors were eligible to membership in the general fraternities, led to the surrender of its charter in 1875. It was revived in 1888 as a four-year society, but has recently yielded to the pressure of local college sentiment and has again become a "junior" society, although it admits sophomores, as $\mathbf{\Delta K E}$ and $\mathbf{\Psi Y}$ also do at Yale. It now possesses its own hall. The Amherst chapter was formed

from a local society called I II K. During its earliest years, its membership was confined to 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 membership 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. The number subsequently initiated from each class was very large, and the connection with the rest of the fraternity was slight. It suspended in 1858, and finally degenerated into the "A. D. Club," and ceased to exist in 1865. It was revived in 1879. The Cincinnati chapter lived but two years, and the names of its members in the more recent catalogues of the fraternity are found on the roll of the Miami chapter. The charter of the Geneva chapter was withdrawn in 1876, at its own request, on account of the decline in the number of students in attendance at that time. The Hudson chapter, named after the town in which the university was formerly located, was the first one established at Western Reserve, and has been prosperous. 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 Madison chapter existed 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 having thus located at the new seat of learning, they petitioned for a charter and received one in the spring of 1851, under the name of the *Empire* chapter. This was changed to *Rochester* in 1870. It has recently erected a chapter-house. The Alabama chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1856. The graduate members met soon afterwards at Shelby Springs, Ala. Under their advice, the chapter was founded at Cumberland University, where it was killed by the war. The Williams chapter has had a good record and a prosperous career. The Manhattan chapter was established at what was then called the New York Free Academy. It has been uniformly prosperous, and for nearly thirty years has maintained a summer camp at Lake George, called "Camp Manhattan." 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 from a similar society, whose name it bears. The latter chapter transferred to its rolls all of the members of the old society. The youngest chapters at Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, Chicago and Wisconsin, indicate a change of policy in regard to the extension of the fraternity, further emphasized by the establishment of the two chapters in Canada.

The chapters at Hamilton, Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth, Michigan, Williams, Cornell, Trinity, Brown, Bowdoin, Minnesota, Toronto, Wisconsin, Kenyon, Columbia, Harvard, Rochester and Union own* their own houses, and six chapters rent them.

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, Boston and Washington. At New York City they maintain a club, composed exclusively of graduate members of the fraternity, and located in a house near the heart of the city. It has about 400 members, has been in operation for 14 years, and is the centre of all of the activities of the fraternity.

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

*Throughout this book chapters are said to "own" their houses, when the legal title to the property is held by the chapter, some body of alumni, the fraternity or by trustees, in contradistinction to the title being held by a private person. Frequently the equity in such property is small, but so long as the legal title is so held it is impossible to learn what encumbrances may exist upon it.

representative from each inactive chapter and two from each active chapter; of the latter class, it is intended that they all shall reside 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.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Utica, N. Y., 1836, 1876, 1892; New York, 1837, 1841, 1857, 1868, 1882, 1888, 1893, 1895, 1899; New Haven, Conn., 1839, 1845, 1847, 1856, 1869, 1889; Clinton, N. Y., 1854; Amherst, Mass., 1850, 1860; Geneva, N. Y., 1853, 1867; Cambridge, Mass., 1855; Williamstown, Mass., 1858, 1877; Oxford, Ohio, 1859; Schenectady, N. Y., 1863; Rochester, N. Y., 1864, 1880, 1890; Providence, R. I., 1865, 1875, 1881, 1897; Cleveland, Ohio, 1866, 1883, 1894; Portland, Maine, 1870; Middletown, Conn., 1871, 1878, 1884; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1872, 1885, 1896; Ithaca, N. Y., 1873, 1886; Albany, N. Y., 1874; Hartford, Conn., 1879, 1900; Boston, 1887; Baltimore, 1891; Toronto, 1898; Buffalo, N. Y., 1901; Washington, D. C., 1902; Montreal, 1903; Chicago, 1904.

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 paper-covered supplement was issued in 1889, containing the names of recently admitted members, arranged by chapters. In 1899 another edition was published with even ampler detail than the edition of 1882. Another supplement is now in preparation.

Song books have been published at New Haven in 1855; at New York, in 1859; Albany, N. Y., 1864; Geneva, N. Y., in 1869; Amherst, Mass., in 1875, and New York, 1896 and 1904. The last gives the music as well as the words. In 1881, a select collection of songs for use at conventions and similar gatherings was published in New York. 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 quota 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, and below the date "1832" in gold. This badge has been partly superseded in late years by a jeweled crescent displaying the letters "A Δ Φ," holding a star between its horns. This badge was at first used as a graduate symbol only, but was officially recognized in 1875.



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 the lily-of-the-valley.

Among the eminent alumni of A Δ Φ are the following:

President Theodore Roosevelt; Secretary of State William R. Day; Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild; Treasurer of the United States Ellis H. Roberts; Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield.

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

Representatives: Richard D. Hubbard, John Perkins, Lazarus D. Shoemaker, Isaac E. Hiester, John A. Peters, Eli S. Shorter, Stephen W. Kellogg, William W. Crapo, David P. Richardson, Lowndes H. Davis, Oliver A. Morse, William P. Lynde, Glenni W. Scofield, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Geo. W. Cowles, John T. Spriggs, Lewis A. Brigham, Samuel F. Miller, William S. Groesbeck,

Joseph Miller, Milton Sayler, Lucian Barbour, Charles Delano, Jay A. Hubbell, Edwin Willits, Thomas A. Jenckes, Thos. Ewing, Charles W. Willard, Alexander H. Bailey, Taul Bradford, Alfred C. Chapin, George K. Shiel, Byron M. Cutcheon, William H. Douglas, and J. Van Vechten Olcott.

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. Quinby; to Germany, Edwin F. Uhl; to Turkey, Horace Maynard.

Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court: Samuel Blatchford, Geo. Shiras, Jr., Henry B. Brown, William R. Day, Oliver Wendell Holmes; comprising one-third of the Court as now constituted.

Presidents of Colleges: Eliot of Harvard, Dwight of Yale, Stillé of Pennsylvania, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Darling of Hamilton, Gates and Harris of Amherst, Chamberlain of Bowdoin, Dodge of Colgate, Raymond of Union, Rhees of Rochester, Orton of Ohio State University, Wheeler of the University of California, Pyncheon of Trinity, Hall of Clark, Raymond and Taylor of Vassar, Backus of Packer.

Governors of States: Maj. Gen. Chamberlain of Maine, Willard of Indiana, Roosevelt 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: Brewer, Brooks, Coxe, Griswold, Harris, Huntington, Lyman, Stevens, Watson, Wells, White, and Whitehead.

Authors: James Russell Lowell, Edward Everett Hale, Donald G. Mitchell, Charles Francis Adams, Horace H. Furness, Arlo Bates, Moses Coit Tyler, Alfred B. Street, Francis Parkman, Hamilton W. Mabie (now president of the fraternity), Owen Wister, John Codman Ropes.

Daniel Huntington, in art; Russell Sturges, William R. Ware and A. D. F. Hamlin, in architecture; Manton Marble, William Eleroy Curtis, George W. Smalley, Talcott Williams, Edward Stanwood, William Hayes Ward, in journalism; James K. Hackett, on the stage.

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 Chi Rho.



THIS fraternity was founded at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, June 4, 1895, by *Paul Ziegler, '72; Herbert T. Sheriff, '97; William A. Eardeley, '96; Carl Ziegler, '97, and William H. Rouse, '96.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1895. Φ Ψ, Trinity College (Conn).....	73
1896, Φ X, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.....	44
1896. Φ Φ, University of Pennsylvania.....	64
1899. Φ Υ, University of Iowa (1902).....	0
1900. Φ Ω, Columbia University	33
1903. Φ A, Lafayette College	32
1905. Φ B, Dickinson College.....	12

Active chapters, 6; inactive, 1; membership, 258.

The chapters at Pennsylvania, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Columbia were inactive for some time in 1901. Like all young fraternities they had members who were impatient at the absence of many things which only come with age and experience, and some of their members were disloyal.

*Mr. Ziegler was a member of the local society of B B, which became a chapter of Psi Upsilon in 1879.

The Iowa chapter deserted in a body, and afterwards became a chapter of K Σ . The Lafayette chapter was one of the three chapters of a small and briefly existing society called Ψ A K. The active chapters are all prosperous.

There are four regularly organized alumni associations and a Manhattan alumni club.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Hartford, Conn., 1899, 1901 and 1903; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1900; Philadelphia, 1900 and 1905, and New York, 1904.

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.

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 outstretched hand and on the other a torch. The fraternity colors are garnet and white.

The government of the fraternity during the recess of the conventions is vested in a National Council, comprising the president, secretary and three councillors, one of the latter retiring each year.

Alpha Tau Omega.



THE fraternity of Alpha Tau Omega was founded in Richmond, Va., September 11, 1865, by Messrs. Otis A. Glazebrook, Alfred Marshall, since deceased, and Erskine M. Ross. The latter was then a recent graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and the two former were members of the graduating class. These gentlemen had always been peculiarly close friends. Appreciating the benefit and pleasure in the way of counsel, assistance and social intercourse which this friendship had brought them, they concluded that much good among young men might be accomplished by an organization in which the principles that go toward forming a high type of manhood should be fostered under the influence of an intimate friendship. This conception they determined to put into practical operation at once.

Connected as the founders were with the above institution, it naturally became the place where their first chapter was located. The society was projected as a national organization. It was incorporated in Baltimore in 1878,

under the title "The Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, of Baltimore City."

Most of the members who entered the fraternity in 1865 and 1866 had been in the Confederate service, having resumed their studies which the war had interrupted. Hence, the average age of the undergraduate members was high at the outset.

The chapter roll is now as follows :

1865. <i>Va. A</i> , Virginia Military Institute (1881).....	102
1865. <i>Va. B</i> , Washington and Lee University(1899) .	122
1867. <i>Tenn. I</i> , Union University (1873).....	36
1868. <i>Tenn. A</i> , Cumberland University (1902).....	178
1868. <i>Va. Δ</i> , University of Virginia.....	189
1869. <i>Va. E</i> , Roanoke College (1892).....	105
1870. <i>Ky. M</i> , Kentucky Military Institute (1887)...	101
1871. <i>Tenn. N</i> , University of Nashville (1872).....	5
1872. <i>N. C. Ξ</i> , Trinity College, N. C.....	131
1872. <i>Ky. O</i> , Bethel College (1872).....	3
1872. <i>Tenn. II</i> , Tennessee University.....	27
1873. <i>Va. P</i> , Bethel Academy (1875).....	19
1874. <i>D. C. Y</i> , George Washington University (1888)	8
1877. <i>Tenn. Ω</i> , University of the South.....	185
1878. <i>Va. A A</i> , Richmond College (1882).....	8
1878. <i>Ga. A B</i> , University of Georgia.....	155
1879. <i>N. C. A Δ</i> , University of North Carolina.....	99
1879. <i>Ala. A E</i> , Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	225
1880. <i>Ga. A Z</i> , Mercer University.....	184
1881. <i>N. C. A H</i> , Bingham's School (1896).....	94
1881. <i>Pa. T</i> , University of Pennsylvania.....	108
1881. <i>Ga. A Θ</i> , Emory College.....	222

1881. Pa. A I, Muhlenberg College.....	130
1881. N. J. A K, Stevens Institute (1894).....	22
1881. N. Y. A A, Columbia University.....	48
1881. Mich. A M, Adrian College.....	126
1882. Ohio A N, Mt. Union College.....	223
1882. N. Y. A O, St. Lawrence University.....	143
1882. Pa. A II, Washington and Jefferson College....	43
1882. Pa. A P, Lehigh University (1897).....	80
1882. Or. A Σ, Oregon Agricultural College (1882).	5
1882. Tenn. A T, Southwestern Presby. University..	115
1882. Ark. A Ξ, University of Arkansas (1882).....	5
1882. Pa. A Y, Pennsylvania College.....	109
1883. S. C. A X, S. C. Military Academy (1889)...	24
1883. Ohio A Ψ, Wittenberg College.....	128
1883. S. C. A Φ, South Carolina College (1897)....	54
1884. Fla. A Ω, University of Florida (1890).....	38
1884. Ky. Z, Central University (1888).....	27
1885. Iowa B A, Simpson College (1889).....	23
1885. Ala. B B, Southern University.....	173
1885. Mass. B Γ, Mass. Inst. of Technology (1886)..	8
1885. Ala. B Δ, University of Alabama.....	136
1887. La. B E, Tulane University.....	98
1887. Vt. B Z, University of Vermont.....	136
1887. Ohio B H, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	104
1887. N. Y. B Θ, Cornell University.....	164
1888. Mich. B K, Hillsdale College.....	98
1888. Ga. B I, Georgia School of Technology.....	140
1888. Mich. B A, University of Michigan (1894)....	53
1888. Ohio B M, University of Wooster.....	121
1888. Ga. B N, Middle Georgia State College (1890)	25

1889. S. C. B Ξ, Charleston College.....	60
1889. Mich. B O, Albion College.....	105
1889. Tenn. B Π, Vanderbilt University.....	81
1890. Ohio B P, Marietta College (1898).....	37
1890. Va. B Σ, Hampden-Sidney College (1894)....	11
1891. Me. B Υ, University of Maine.....	151
1891. S. C. B Φ, Wofford College (1894).....	22
1891. Pa. B X, Haverford College (1892).....	4
1891. Cal. B Ψ, Stanford University (1897).....	20
1892. Ohio B Ω, Ohio State University.....	81
1892. Me. Γ A, Colby University.....	85
1892. Mass. Γ B, Tufts College.....	117
1893. Ind. Γ Γ, Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	53
1894. Tenn. B T, Southwestern Baptist University..	72
1894. R. I. Γ Δ, Brown University.....	104
1895. Tex. Γ E, Austin College (1901).....	41
1895. Ills. Γ Z, University of Illinois.....	101
1897. Neb. Γ Θ, University of Nebraska.....	89
1897. Tex. Γ H, University of Texas.....	26
1900. Cal. Γ I, University of California.....	43
1901. Ohio Γ K, Western Reserve University.....	33
1901. Col. Γ Λ, University of Colorado.....	50
1901. Kan. Γ M, University of Kansas.....	51
1902. Minn. Γ N, University of Minnesota.....	24
1904. Ills. Γ Ξ, University of Chicago.....	15
1904. Ind. Γ O, Purdue University.....	20

COMMUNITY CHAPTERS.

1866. W. Va. Z, Weston, W. Va. (1867). 8
1866. Va. Γ, Harrisonburg, Va. (1869)... 9

1866. <i>Tenn. ©, Knoxville, Tenn. (1867)</i> ..	9
1867. <i>Tenn. I, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (1873)</i>	3
1867. <i>Tenn. K, Memphis, Tenn. (1872)</i> ..	8
1867. <i>Tenn. F, Columbia, Tenn. (1868)</i> ...	11
1874. <i>Ga. Σ, Rome, Ga. (1875)</i>	7
1874. <i>Va. Φ, Alexandria, Va. (1876)</i>	14
1875. <i>Ills. X, Chicago, Ills. (1876)</i>	5

College chapters, active 51; inactive, 31; membership, including community chapters, 6,486.

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

The chapters at Washington and Jefferson College, and the Southwestern Presbyterian University were the last surviving chapters of A F. The chapter at Union University died with the institution in which it was placed. The chapters at Trinity College, N. C., Bethel College, Bethel Academy, the Bingham School, Simpson College, and the University of South Carolina died from anti-fraternity laws. The former has since been revived. Many of the other chapters have been inactive for different lengths of time.

The chapters at the University of the South, University of North Carolina, and Cornell own houses; those at 21 other colleges rent them.

There are State associations of alumni in Nebraska, California and Colorado, and city associations at Allentown, Pa., Boston, Chicago, Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Springfield, Ohio, and Cleve-

land, Ohio, Atlanta, Birmingham, Ala., Dallas, Tex., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, O., Manila, P. I., and Detroit, Mich.

The government of the fraternity is vested in three departments, viz: A congress of delegates from the various chapters which convenes biennially, and in which all power is vested during its session; the grand officers of the fraternity and a High Council, composed of five members chosen by the congress from the fraternity at large; the Worthy High Chancellor, who acts as the judiciary and who decides all disputed cases. No chapters are established without the consent of the High Council, and all charters must bear the signature of its chairman. Each officer holds his position for two years. During the session of the congress, besides the regular business of the fraternity, there is a public meeting, at which the delegates and others listen to the address of some chosen orator.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Lexington, Va., 1870, 1874; Nashville, 1872, 1892; Raleigh, N. C., 1876; Richmond, Va., 1877, 1890; Baltimore, 1878; Macon, Ga., 1880; Washington, D. C., 1882, 1894; Philadelphia, Pa., 1884; Atlanta, Ga., 1886; Springfield, Ohio, 1888; Cleveland, Ohio, 1896; New Orleans, 1898; Boston, 1900; Chicago, 1902, and New York, 1904.

The badge of the fraternity is a Maltese cross, consisting of a circular center field of black enamel, in which is inscribed in gold a crescent near the top of the field, three stars immediately below the crescent, the Greek

letter "T" in the center, and two hands clasped at the bottom of the field. The arms, also of black enamel, display the letters "A" and "Ω" vertically and "Ω" and "A" horizontally. A monogram is sometimes worn, but its use is not officially sanctioned. The colors of the fraternity are sky blue and old gold, and the fraternity flower is the white tea rose.

The fraternity published a song book in 1886 (Dover, Pa.). A new edition will be published in 1905. The catalogue was first published in 1897, at Washington, D. C. A preliminary list was published at Richmond, Va., in 1878. A second edition was published in 1903. The official organ of the fraternity is the *Palm*. It was established in 1880, and has been published regularly since, four and sometimes five times a year. From 1880 to 1885 it was published at Richmond, Va., in 1885 it was removed to the University of Virginia, in 1886 to Gettysburg, Pa., in 1888 to New York City, in 1891 to Elizabeth, N. J., and in 1893 to Chicago, Ills., in 1902 to Philadelphia, in 1903 to New York, and in 1904 to Washington, D.C. During its sojourn in New York City, the editor endeavored to convert it into an organ or mouth-piece for a group in those of the college fraternities who favored some sort of united action in relation to matters of common interest to them all, and had much to say concerning this phase of pan-Hellenicism. His efforts were not, however, entirely agreeable to A T Ω, the members of which preferred to retain the *Palm* as their own journal exclusively.

Among the prominent alumni of this fraternity are

Clifton R. Breckenridge, late ambassador to Russia; Erskine M. Ross, of the U. S. Circuit Court in California; Judge Robert P. W. Morris, of Duluth; Wm. A. Turk, president of the General Passenger Agents' Association; Walter H. Page, editor of the *World's Work*; Rev. Thos. T. Gailor, assistant bishop of Tennessee; Irving Batcheller, the founder of the Batcheller syndicate and author of *Eben Holden*; John W. Childress, of Tennessee; Edward I. Remick, late chief clerk of the State Department; Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., and Thomas G. Hayes, Mayor of Baltimore; U. S. Senator McL. Simmons, of North Carolina; Congressmen E. W. Pou, D. F. Lafeau and R. H. Fitzpatrick; Gov. Heyward, of South Carolina, and a number of the younger officers of the Army and Navy.

Beta Theta Pi.



THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1839. The idea was first suggested by John Reily Knox, '39. He took into his confidence Samuel Taylor Marshall, '40, in whose room the first meeting was held on July 4, 1839.

Closely associated with these gentlemen were David Linton, '39; James George Smith, '40, and on August 8 were added 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 plan of the association was, doubtless, suggested by that of the A Δ Φ, and opposition to this organization was undoubtedly the chief cause which led to the formation of the new fraternity.

This 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 socie-

ties also existed. $\Sigma \Phi$ was at Union, Williams, New York University and Hamilton. ΨY was at Union, New York University and Brown. $\Delta \Phi$ was at Union and Brown, and $A \Delta \Phi$ was at Hamilton, New York University and Brown, where rival chapters existed, and was without rivals as yet at Columbia, Yale, Amherst and Harvard. The Mystical Seven had also originated at Wesleyan. The fraternity system, therefore, when $B \Theta \Pi$ was founded, existed in New York, New England and Ohio only.

The first branch or "chapter" was located at Cincinnati, nominally in connection with the Cincinnati Law School, where $A \Delta \Phi$ had been initiating members. This chapter was composed partly of graduates, and soon ceased to exist. The chapter roll is as follows:

1839.	A, Miami University	254
1841.	B, Cincinnati Law School (1843).....	13
1841.	B, Western Reserve University.....	222
1841.	B K, Ohio University	229
1842.	E, Transylvania University (1847).....	21
1842.	G, Washington and Jefferson College.....	320
1843.	H, Harvard University (1901).....	122
1843.	Θ , Princeton University (1846).....	26
1845.	Δ , DePauw University	436
1845.	Π , Indiana University	341
1845.	Λ , University of Michigan.....	328
1846.	T, Wabash College.....	230
1847.	I, Williams College (1851).....	11
1848.	E, Central University.....	308
1849.	K, Brown University.....	252

1850.	Z,	Hampden-Sidney College	215
1852.	H B,	University of North Carolina	160
1853.	Θ,	Ohio Wesleyan University	353
1853.	I,	Hanover College	231
1854.	M,	Cumberland University (1899)	262
1855.	N,	Washington College, Pa. (united with Γ)	—
1855.	A Ξ,	Knox College	187
1855.	O,	University of Virginia	322
1856.	P,	Washington and Lee University (1880)	79
1856.	Σ,	Illinois College (1866)	26
1858.	Υ,	South Carolina College (1861)	20
1858.	Φ A,	Davidson College	156
1859.	X,	Oglethorpe University (1861)	15
1860.	Ψ,	Bethany College	208
1862.	X,	Beloit College	200
1863.	Ω,	United States Naval Academy (1863)	6
1865.	A A,	Monmouth College (1878)	50
1866.	A B,	University of Iowa	218
1867.	A Γ,	Wittenberg College	217
1867.	A Δ,	Westminster College	163
1868.	A E,	Iowa Wesleyan University	220
1868.	A P,	University of Chicago	103
1868.	A H,	Denison University	184
1869.	A Θ,	Virginia Military Institute (1880)	66
1869.	A I,	Washington University, Missouri	76
1870.	A K,	Richmond College (1896)	115
1872.	A Λ,	University of Wooster	193
1872.	A M,	Howard College 1879	43
1872.	A N,	University of Kansas	244
1873.	Ξ,	Randolph-Macon College (1893)	76

1873. A O,	Trinity University, Texas (1881).....	50
1873. A Π,	University of Wisconsin.....	232
1873. P,	Northwestern University	203
1874. A Σ,	Dickinson College	180
1876. A T,	William and Mary College (1877).....	11
1876. Y,	Boston University.....	234
1877. A Φ,	Virginia State College (1880).....	29
1877. A X,	Johns Hopkins University.....	161
1878. A Ψ,	Butler College (1881).....	19
1879. Ω,	University of California.....	169
1879. B A,	Kenyon College	108
1879. B B,	University of Mississippi (1901).....	190
1879. B Γ,	Rutgers College	153
1879. B Δ,	Cornell University	234
1879. Σ,	Stevens Institute of Technology.....	160
1879. B Z,	St Lawrence University	194
1879. B H,	University of Maine.....	229
1880. Φ,	University of Pennsylvania.....	169
1880. B Θ,	Colgate University	231
1881. N,	Union University.....	128
1881. A A,	Columbia University.....	116
1883. B I,	Amherst College	242
1884. B Λ,	Vanderbilt University	121
1885. B O,	University of Texas.....	121
1885. Θ Δ,	Ohio State University.....	131
1888. A T,	University of Nebraska.....	130
1888. A Y,	Pennsylvania State College.....	119
1888. A Z,	University of Denver.....	80
1889. B E,	University of Syracuse.....	269
1889. A Ω,	Dartmouth College	533

1890. B Π, University of Minnesota.....	137
1890. M E, Wesleyan University	238
1841. <i>Emory College</i> (1858).....	55
1844. <i>University of Georgia</i> (1859).....	38
1850. <i>Centenary College, La.</i> (1861)...	32
1890. B N, University of Cincinnati.....	125
1890. Z Φ, University of Missouri.....	322
1891. B X, Lehigh University	74
1892. Φ X, Yale University	116
1894. Λ Σ, Stanford University	73
1900. B Ψ, University of West Virginia.....	50
1900. B T, University of Colorado.....	55
1900. B Σ, Bowdoin College	53
1901. B Ω, Washington State University.....	44
1902. Σ P, University of Illinois.....	47
1903. B M, Purdue University	35
1905. Λ K, Case School of Applied Science.....	85
Active chapters, 67; inactive, 21; membership, 14,046.	

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 chapters at Princeton, Monmouth and Howard Colleges were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

The charters of the chapters at Washington and Lee, the Virginia Military Institute, Richmond College, Trinity University, Randolph-Macon, Cumberland, Harvard, the Virginia State College, University of Mississippi, and Butler College, were withdrawn by the fraternity. The Southern chapters were all killed by the Civil War, with the exception of the one at the University of North Carolina, which became inactive in 1859. The remaining inactive chapters died from a combination of causes which will be mentioned in detail hereafter. It was the early policy of the fraternity to keep the number of members in each chapter as small as possible consistent with local strength; but of late years college custom has more largely governed this point. 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 Mississippi chapter was formerly a chapter of $\mathbf{A K \Phi}$; the Denison chapter a chapter of $\mathbf{K \Phi \Lambda}$; the Brown chapter, when revived, was the sole surviving chapter of $\mathbf{\Phi K A}$, and the Dartmouth chapter the last one of the $\mathbf{\Sigma \Delta \Pi}$. The Amherst chapter was formed from a local society called the "Torch and Crown," the Randolph-Macon chapter from one called the $\mathbf{\Phi I X}$, the Ohio State from the $\mathbf{\Phi A}$ society, the Cincinnati from the $\mathbf{X Z \Sigma}$ or Hour-Glass society, and the Colgate, Dickinson, Colorado, West Virginia, Purdue and Union chapters from

local organizations not bearing Greek names. The Hampden-Sidney chapter, when revived after the war, was formed from a chapter of the ΔE , a fraternity now inactive; the Oglethorpe chapter was a flourishing local society called the "E," and the Case chapter a local called ΛK .

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.

Some of the chapters have suffered periods of inactivity; the Rutgers and University of Pennsylvania chapters were withdrawn for a time, the Knox, Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Washington 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. The fraternity considers the present Cincinnati chapter to be a revival of the old chapter at the Cincinnati Law School with even less reason, and they are separately enumerated above.

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 William and Mary College 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. The Yale chapter has been successful in spite of much local opposition.

The chapters at Amherst, Bowdoin, California, Colgate, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, De Pauw, Iowa, Lehigh, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Stanford, Wesleyan, West Virginia and Yale own houses, and thirty-one other chapters rent them.

Alumni chapters exist at Aiken, S. C.; Akron, O.; Asheville, N. C.; Athens, O.; Austin, Tex.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cambridge, Mass.; Charleston, W. Va.; Chicago, Ills.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Columbus, O.; Dallas, Tex.; Dayton, O.; Denver, Col.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Evansville, Ind.; Galesburg, Ills.; Hamilton, O.; Hartford, Conn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Los

Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Miami County, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Haven, Conn.; New York, N. Y.; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Seattle, Wash.; Sioux City, Ia.; Springfield, O.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Toledo, O.; Waco, Tex.; Washington, D. C.; Wheeling, W. Va., and Zanesville, O. 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.

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 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 system has given general satisfaction. In 1897 the number of trustees was reduced to six, two of whom retire each year, each being elected for three years.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows : Cincinnati, Ohio, 1842, 1847, 1854, 1866, 1873, 1879, 1882, 1898; Hudson, Ohio, 1848; Pittsburg, Pa., 1851; Louisville, Ky., 1856; Berkeley Springs, Va., 1858; Columbus, Ohio, 1860, 1869; Indianapolis, Ind., 1864, 1867, 1871; Detroit, Mich., 1865, 1877; Nashville, Tenn., 1868; Chicago, Ills., 1870, 1881, 1895; Richmond, Va., 1872; Evansville, Ind., 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Baltimore, 1880; Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1883; Wooglin, N. Y., 1884, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893; St. Louis, 1885, 1904; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1894, 1897, 1899; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 1896; Put-in-Bay, O., 1900, 1903; Lakewood, N. Y., 1901; Lake Minnetonka, Minn., 1902.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first published in 1855 (Pittsburg, Pa.), and subsequent editions were issued in 1859 (Cincinnati, Ohio), 1870 (Chicago, Ill.), and 1882 (Cleveland, Ohio), with a supplement to the latter edition in 1886 (Cincinnati, Ohio), in 1899 (Ann

Arbor, Mich.), and a further edition is now in preparation. 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 song book of the fraternity has been published in 1865, 1872, 1879, 1883, 1886, 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900. 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, Del., and Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York City, where it has been published for eleven years. 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. 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 Denison chapter has published a history and catalogue of its members (1885, Granville, Ohio). The Western Reserve chapter has published a song-book (1865, Cleveland, Ohio); the Maine and Dickinson chapters have issued annuals, and several of the chapters have at times issued periodicals for the use of their alumni, but none have become perma-

ment. A galop, march, waltz, and several other pieces of music bear the fraternity's name. Calendars were issued in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1897 and 1900.

In 1894, under the title of "Fraternity Studies," Wm. R. Baird, of the Stevens chapter, published a manual of information concerning the fraternity, giving its history to that date, and other facts of interest. Small collections of songs for convention use and use at banquets have been frequently published. Many of the alumni chapters have published lists of the Beta residents in their localities.

The regular 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." There is an authorized secondary badge, consisting of a wreath of greenish gold, united at the top by a star, on which is displayed the letter "Θ." In the middle of the wreath to the left, is a similar star displaying the letter "B," and to the right and opposite, is a star displaying the letter "Π." In the middle of the wreath is a diamond, and on the binding ribbon are the letters "αωλθ."

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.

In the list of prominent members herewith presented are included the names of some members of the fraternities which have united with $B \odot \Pi$, or of the local societies upon which some of its chapters were established.

Justices James M. Harlan, Stanley Matthews, William B. Woods and David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States; H. H. Lurton, P. S. Grosscup, J. W. McDill, William M. Springer, Alonzo J. Edgerton, Willis Vandewater, and H. S. Priest, in the other Federal Courts.

U. S. Senators Oliver P. Morton, J. W. McDill, Stanley Matthews, Milton S. Latham, Daniel W. Voorhees, Newton Booth, B. Gratz Brown, Joseph E. McDonald, Matthew S. Quay, Boise Penrose, Ralph Burton, John B. Gordon and Joseph L. Rawlins.

Congressmen Joseph G. Wilson, Ozra J. Dodds, William H. Upson, Henry W. Hoffman, Rush Clark, John Hanna, Mark L. de Motte, William M. Springer, Courtland C. Matson, Humphrey Marshall, Thomas T. Crittenden, W. P. McLean, R. B. F. Pierce, J. S. Newberry, William H. Armstrong, John S. Wise, William D. Bynum, William E. Fuller, John M. Glover, J. W. McDill, Milton S. Latham, Halbert E. Paine, Ulysses Mercur, Daniel W. Voorhees, Albert G. Porter, Isaac Clements, Samuel Galloway, John Young Brown, Joseph E. McDonald, John Coburn, J. L. Becker, J. M. Allen, Robert R. Hitt, J. W. McCormick, J. J. Pugsley, William Elliott, Jonas G. Howard, Paul C. Edmunds, Benton J. Hall, H. S. Bou-

telle, Martin N. Johnson, Hosea Townsend, John M. Allen, Joseph L. Rawlins, John J. Lentz, Harry St. George Tucker, Townsend Scudder, Charles B. Landis, Levi T. Griffin and W. S. Cowherd; 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. Coggesshall to Ecuador, Will Cumback to Portugal, Edwin H. Terrell to Belgium, Rufus Magee to Norway and Sweden, and Albert G. Porter to Italy.

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 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, and Stokes of New Jersey.

Among college presidents there have been W. T. Reid, of the University of California; William Bishop, of Lawrence University; 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 McIlwane, of Hampden-Sidney; A. D. Hepburn,

of Miami; John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin; Thomas Sinex and A. C. Hirst, of the University of the Pacific; H. A. Gobin, of DePauw; Sylvester F. Scovel, of Wooster; James Harlan, of Iowa Wesleyan; C. S. Venable, of the University of Virginia; W. A. P. Martin, of the Imperial University of China, and T. C. Mendenhall, formerly of the Imperial University of Japan and now of 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, Dr. Parvin, Hobart A. Hare, Elkanah Williams in medicine, and many others: for instance, Dr. Shields, of Princeton, Prof. Price, of Columbia, McLain, of Iowa University. In the churches, taking the Methodist Church as a type, there are many well-known names: Bishops Joyce, Cranston, Warren, Wilson, Moore and Hoss; Ex-Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse; the late Dr. Mendenhall, of New York; and the late Arthur Edwards and Benjamin St. John Frye. Among 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. Monfort, of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, etc. 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; the late Richard T. Merrick, of Maryland; John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia; George Hoadley, of New York; William T. Elmer, of Connecticut; the late Robert C. Pitman and P. E. Ardrich, of Massachusetts; Milton

Remley, of Iowa; John L. Bates, of Massachusetts; W. J. Hendricks, of Kentucky; William H. West, of Ohio; the late 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. We might also mention Bishops Kinsolving, Sessums and Jackson, of the Episcopal Church; Melville D. Landon, better known as "Eli Perkins," Sam W. Foss, the poet, and Henry O. Dwight, of Constantinople.

Chi Phi.



THE Chi Phi fraternity, as it is now constituted, is the result of a union of three distinct organizations, each bearing the same name. The oldest of these originated at Princeton College and has been known as the "Princeton Order;" the next oldest originated at the University of North Carolina and has been known as the "Southern Order," and the third originated at Hobart College and has been known as the "Hobart Order."

The origin of the Princeton Order is as follows:—

A secret fraternity of religious character existed at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, as early as 1824, and the initials of the words chosen as its motto were the Greek letters Χ and Φ. The exact date of the foundation of this society has never been determined. In the year 1854, a copy of its constitution, bearing the date 1824, was found at Princeton by John Maclean, Jr., '58, among the papers of his uncle, then president of the college, and a fraternity based upon the

records of the older organization was instituted and named Chi Phi.

It is upon these facts that the fraternity claims the year 1824 as the date of its earliest inception. It claims no members prior to the year 1854, nor does it claim a greater significance for that date than a fair inference from the ascertained facts warrants.* Charles Smith DeGraw, '57, and Gustavus William Mayer, '57, joined with John Maclean, Jr., in establishing (or re-viving) the Chi Phi Fraternity of 1854.

The chapter at Princeton existed *sub rosa* on account of the hostility of the faculty, and in 1859 it was determined to abandon the organization there; accordingly its records were destroyed, and the next year it ceased to exist by the graduation of its last members. In 1854, however, a chapter had been established at Franklin and

* So many unauthorized and ill-founded statements and claims have been made by persons in or outside of the fraternity, with regard to the facts connected with its origin and early history, that the editor has asked for an authoritative statement by the fraternity embodying its own conclusions as to them, and he has received and presents the same *verbatim*.

The facts therein stated appear to be substantially supported by the evidence at hand. Whether, however, a fraternity which claims no known members earlier than 1854 and which concededly, at that date, proceeded to establish itself upon records of an earlier organization without consulting the original members, can justly lay claim to the date of that earlier society as the date of its foundation, is an open question, and one which the editor would be inclined to answer in the negative. The fraternity itself seems to suggest the possibility of such an answer.

Marshall College, and in 1867 this chapter established a third chapter at Pennsylvania College.

In 1860 a fraternity of the same name was founded at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., by twelve undergraduates. The fraternity had its inception a year earlier in the intimate friendship and association of Amos Brunson, '62, and Alexander J. Beach, '62. The twelve founders have been known affectionately throughout the fraternity as the "Twelve Apostles." The new society was called the "Secret Order of Chi Phi," and the parent chapter was called the Upsilon. It established four chapters, and in 1867 was united with the Princeton order, forming what has since been known as the Northern Order, after negotiations extending over some two years. The two fraternities assimilated readily, and together carried on the work of extension, until in 1874 they were united with the Southern Order of Chi Phi.

The Southern Order was founded at the University of North Carolina in 1858 by Augustus W. Flythe, '59; Thomas Capeheart, '61; James J. Cherry, '62, and John C. Tucker, '61. The university was then at the height of its prosperity, and attracted students from all over the south. Chapters were rapidly established until the beginning of the Civil War, when they all ceased to exist except the parent chapter. After the close of the war several of the chapters were revived, and many new ones were established. In 1865 and 1866, the members of the Northern and Southern fraternities began to hear of each other, a correspondence sprung up between them, and after much prolonged negotiation the fraternities made

mutual concessions and were united, in 1874, under the name of the "Chi Phi Fraternity."

It was a little remarkable that the badges of the three societies were the same; viz., the monogram of the "X" over the "Φ," with some slight differences in ornamentation in each.

The chapter rolls of the fraternity are as follows:

PRINCETON ORDER.

1854. <i>Princeton</i> , Princeton University (1860).....	12
1854. <i>Lancaster</i> (Z), Franklin and Marshall College..	214
1867. <i>Gettysburg</i> (Θ), Pennsylvania College (1872).	18

HOBART ORDER.

1860. Υ, Hobart College (1880).....	76
1861. Ψ, Kenyon College (1866).....	19
1864. Σ, Princeton University (1868).....	48
1867. Δ, Rutgers College	174

NORTHERN ORDER.

1868. Β, Muhlenberg College (1884).....	83
1868. Ξ, Cornell University	251
1869. Ω, Dickinson College (1894).....	97
1871. Σ, Wofford College	183
1872. Ν, Washington & Lee University (1875).....	29
1872. Ψ, Lehigh University	181
1872. Κ, Brown University (1895).....	27

1873. B, Mass. Inst. of Technology.....	149
1873. Φ, Amherst College	301
1873. X, Ohio Wesleyan University (1895).....	152
1874. P, Lafayette College	283

SOUTHERN ORDER.

1858. A, University of North Carolina (1868).....	80
1858. B, Centenary College of Louisiana (1861)....	19
1859. Γ, Davidson College (1869).....	42
1859. A, University of Virginia.....	225
1860. E, Nashville Military College (1861).....	6
1861. Z, Cumberland University (1861).....	5
1867. E, Hampden-Sidney College	189
1867. H, University of Georgia.....	320
1867. Θ, University of Edinburgh (1870).....	14
1869. I, Mercer University (1880).....	74
1869. Γ, Emory College.....	296
1871. Λ, Oglethorpe University (1872).....	10
1871. M, Trinity College, N. C. (1879).....	71
1872. N, Kentucky Military Institute (1883).....	79
1873. O, St. Johns College, Ark. (1874).....	8

UNITED ORDER.

1875. A, University of California.....	185
1877. O, Sheffield Scientific School.....	297
1878. Θ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	167
1882. T, University of Michigan (1885).....	14
1883. N, University of Pennsylvania (1885).....	28

1883. I, Ohio State University.....	142
1883. II, Vanderbilt University (1899).....	111
1883. M, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	92
1885. B, Harvard University (1887).....	13
1889. T, South Carolina University (1897).....	41
1892. N, University of Texas.....	76
1902. X, Dartmouth College	79
1904. Ω, Georgia School of Technology.....	19
Active chapters, 20; inactive, 26; membership, 4,422.	

Of the United Fraternity, Tau at the University of Michigan was established by inexperienced men and died from the opposition of firmly established rivals. The membership of the Nu chapter, at the University of Pennsylvania, was confined almost exclusively to the graduate schools and was made up of members of other chapters. It succumbed to the difficulties in the way of maintaining successful chapters in city colleges at the date of its existence. The chapter at Vanderbilt, at first a successful chapter, died from the policy of allowing its membership to be composed almost exclusively of students in the graduate and professional schools, and thus lost its hold on the college. The Harvard chapter succumbed to conditions at Harvard and the chapter at the University of South Carolina was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Beta chapter at Massachusetts Institute of Technology was originally founded at that institution as the Tau in 1873, and died owing to the prejudice against fraternity life, but was re-established in 1890 as the Beta, and has been pros-

perous since its revival. The Zeta chapter is the oldest living chapter in the fraternity and its life has been intimately connected with Franklin and Marshall. Alpha, at the University of Virginia, was the Delta chapter of the Southern Order, but when the Alpha chapter, at the University of North Carolina, was suspended during the troublous days of reconstruction, it assumed the powers of that chapter and at the union in 1874 was given the name of Alpha.

The Eta chapter, at the University of Georgia, has always been a strong chapter, but was suspended from 1874 to 1878, by anti-fraternity laws. The Amherst chapter existed in secret for a year, and later was the first chapter in the fraternity to own a chapter house. The Xi chapter, one of the first fraternities at Cornell, was suspended in 1881, but was re-established in 1883, and is now in a prosperous condition. The chapter at Wofford was founded by the Northern Order. The Rho Chapter, at Lafayette College, was originally a chapter of the now defunct fraternity of I A K. The chapter at Dartmouth was a local society known as A A Ω. Psi was founded in the infancy of Lehigh, and its history is intimately connected with that of the college.

As has been stated, the parent chapter of the Princeton Order succumbed to anti-fraternity legislation, and the charter of the chapter at Pennsylvania College was withdrawn in 1872. The Hobart chapter became inactive in 1880, when several of its undergraduate members withdrew from the fraternity and joined K A. The Kenyon chapter was unable to make much headway

against well established rivals and voluntarily ceased to exist. The Princeton chapter of the Hobart Order led at all times a precarious existence owing to anti-fraternity laws, and its charter was withdrawn by the convention of 1868.

Of the chapters of the Northern Order, the Chi was formerly a member of the A. F. and, like the chapters at Washington and Lee, and Dickinson, voluntarily surrendered its charter when the local conditions ceased to justify its existence. The Washington and Lee chapter was originally a chapter of the defunct fraternity of A Γ, and was founded by the Northern Order, the members not knowing the Northern and Southern Orders were distinct organizations. It was active in promoting the union between the two orders, and died almost as soon as its efforts along this line were successful. The charters of the Muhlenberg and Brown chapters were withdrawn by the fraternity, but the Brown chapter has since become a local society, a number of its members not acquiescing in the action of the fraternity.

Of the Southern Order, the parent chapter, at the University of North Carolina, was revived after the war and for a time its prospects seemed bright, but with the decline of the college in 1868 it ceased to exist. The Beta, Epsilon and Zeta chapters were killed by the war and were not revived. The charters at Ogelthorpe and Kentucky Military Institute were withdrawn when those institutions declined in condition. Gamma, Iota and Mu were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Omicron chapter died almost as soon as founded. The chapter

at the University of Edinburgh was composed of young Southerners who were pursuing advanced studies, and admitted no students of foreign residence.

The chapters at University of Georgia, University of California, University of Texas, Cornell, Yale, Amherst and Lehigh own their own houses, and the Lafayette chapter is preparing to build one. Seven other chapters rent houses. The house of the Yale chapter is known as "York Hall," of the Cornell chapter as "Craigielea," and of the Lehigh chapter as "Briarfield."

Three catalogues have been published by the fraternity and a fourth is in course of preparation. A pamphlet edition in 1879, followed by a first edition in cloth, in 1882 (Easton, Pa.) In this edition the names of five persons, three in the class of '24 and two in '25 were inserted by the editors under the head of the Princeton chapter, but were immediately stricken out by order of the convention of that year, as their insertion was unauthorized. A second edition, compiled by Etham Allen Weaver (New York, 1890), contained much historical matter and was full and accurate in detail. A catalogue of the Franklin and Marshall chapter was published in 1876, and the several chapters annually publish lists of their alumni. In 1879 a song book was published under the title "Carmina Fraternitatis Chi Phi." There have been several pieces of instrumental music dedicated to the fraternity.

Conventions of the Southern Order were held at Charlottesville, Va., 1870; Athens, Ga., 1872, and Oxford,

Ga., 1873; of the Hobart Order at Geneva, N. Y., 1862, 1865; Gambier, Ohio, 1863; Princeton, N. J., 1864 and 1866. Of the Northern Order, Geneva, N. Y., 1867; New Brunswick, N. J., 1868; Lancaster, Pa., 1869; Gettysburg, Pa., 1870; Reading, Pa., 1870; Allentown, Pa., 1871; Ithaca, N. Y., 1872; Carlisle, Pa., 1873; Washington, D. C., 1873; and of the United Order at Washington, D. C., 1874, 1884, 1889, 1893; Richmond, Va., 1875, 1888; Philadelphia, Pa., 1876, 1887; White Sulphur Springs, 1877; Springfield, Mass., 1878; Cincinnati, Ohio, 1879; Allentown, Pa., 1880; Baltimore, Md., 1881, 1890; Atlanta, Ga., 1882, 1891, 1900; Albany, N. Y., 1883; New York, 1885, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1903; Louisville, Ky., 1886; Lancaster, Pa., 1904.

July 1, 1868, the Franklin and Marshall chapter published the first number of the *Chi Phi Chackett*, an annual containing the lists of initiates and some other fraternity information. This was issued again in 1869 and 1872 by all of the Pennsylvania chapters jointly. In January, 1874, there appeared the first number of the *Chi Phi Quarterly*, edited by M. F. Thompson, and published at Carlisle, Pa. Its establishment was a purely independent move in fraternity journalism, and was without knowledge of the existence of any similar publication elsewhere. Volumes 1 and 2, for 1874 and 1875, contained but two numbers each, and owing to the death of the editor at that time it was obliged to suspend in 1875. In 1877 it was removed to Trinity College, N. C., and published there for two years, when it again suspended. In 1880

it was brought North, and published at Allentown, Pa., in 1880; Reading, Pa., in 1882; Scranton, Pa., in 1882 and 1883; Allentown, Pa., in 1884; Urbana, Ohio, in 1885; Columbus, Ohio, in 1886; in New York from 1887 to April, 1891, when it suspended, and its place was taken by a journal called the *Chackett*, Vol. 4. This was published at Newark, N. J., as a quarterly until October, 1895, when its publication ceased.

In the fall of 1887 the executive council began the publication of the Year Book, an annual publication, presenting about the same matter as the Fraternity Journal, but in book form. All of the chapters publish annuals for the use of their alumni, containing address lists of their members.

The badges of the three orders were similar, in that they were each composed of monograms of the letters, the "X" being laid over the "Φ," but there were minor differences. In the Princeton badge one arm of the "X" was wider than the other. On the wide arm were engraved two daggers pointing to the center. On the narrow arm a skull and crossed bones, and on the curves of the "Φ" there was a grape-vine and fruit enameled in natural colors. In the Southern badge the "X" was set with pearls, and at the top and bottom of the "Φ" were engraved crossed swords and clasped hands, and there was a star on each curve of the "Φ." In the Hobart badge the arms of the "X" were of equal width, one being jeweled in red and the other in blue, enamels or stones being used, and the "Φ" was plain. The standard badge now contains no jewels, but the "X" is enameled in the

fraternity colors, on which are a representation of a vine and grapes in gold. The colors are scarlet and blue.

The alumni chapter in New York was at one time called the Alpha chapter, and after the union, in 1874, was called the $X \Phi$ chapter until the adoption of the constitution of 1885. Alumni chapters, with right of representation, were at one time established at Baltimore, New York, Louisville, Atlanta and Philadelphia, but became extinct; associations of graduates are, however, maintained in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta and San Francisco.

The governmental power of the Fraternity is vested in a congress made up of delegates from the active chapters. During its recess a council, originating in 1885, composed of the chief executive of the Fraternity and four members appointed by him, one of whom becomes the treasurer of the Fraternity, administers its affairs.

The Southern Order had three honorary members, but elections of this class were discontinued at an early date, and the other orders never indulged in this practice.

Prominent among the members are the late Henry W. Grady, of Georgia; William D. Jelks, Governor of Alabama; Lee S. Overman, U. S. Senator from North Carolina; William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency; William S. Stenger, former Congressman, ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Richard R. Kenney, ex-U. S. Senator from Delaware; Marcus C. L. Kline, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania; Emory Speer, ex-Congressman from Georgia, Judge of U. S. Court; ex-Congressman, Judge Henry Stockbridge, of

Baltimore, Md.; Marsden M. C. Burch, of the Department of Justice; Fabius H. Busbee, of North Carolina; Walter B. Hill, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of Georgia; Lyman Hall, President of the Georgia School of Technology; George T. Winston, LL. D., President of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College; Henry N. Snyder, Litt. D., LL. D., President of Wofford College, S. C.; Rev. James Edward Dickey, D. D., President of Emory College, Ga.; Professors Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D., of Chicago University; William Keith Brooks, Ph. D., LL. D., of Johns Hopkins University; William H. Echols, C. E., of the University of Virginia; Henry C. White, and David C. Barrow, Jr. (Dean), of the University of Georgia; Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, D. D., LL. D., Franklin and Marshall College, Walter L. Rodman, M. D., LL. D., and Isaac Ott, M. D., of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia; John Fannin Young Paine, M. D., of the University of Texas; Sidney E. Mezes, Ph. D., Dean of the Faculty, University of Texas; and George Dock, M. D., D. Sc., of the University of Michigan; John B. Deaver, M. D., the distinguished surgeon of Philadelphia; Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia; Right-Rev. Frederick R. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai, and Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, of Baltimore; the late Lloyd McKim Garrison, Odist at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College; Armistead C. Gordon, author and lawyer, of Virginia; Charles C. Black, late minority nominee for Governor of New Jersey; Franklin K. Lane, late minority nominee for Governor of Cali-

fornia; William Wallace Atterbury, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad system; Samuel M. Felton, President of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company; Albert W. Johnston, General Superintendent "Nickel Plate" system; General Lucius H. Warren, U. S. V., of Philadelphia; Major James C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; and Lieutenant-Commander Albon Chase Hodgson, U. S. N., Navigator U. S. S. "Brooklyn" in the battle of Santiago.

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	274
1842.	Θ, Williams College	318
1843.	Μ, Middlebury College	285
1844.	Α, Wesleyan University	306
1844.	Η, Bowdoin College (1866).....	156
1845.	Φ, Hamilton College	316
1845.	Ε, University of Michigan.....	328
1846.	Ζ, Columbia University (1885).....	55
1851.	Δ, Princeton University (1857).....	52

1855.	Σ,	University of North Carolina (1861)...	50
1857.	K,	College of the City of New York (1873)	54
1858.	Υ,	Furman University (1898).....	188
1858.	B,	South Carolina University (1897).....	119
1858.	Γ,	University of Mississippi (1895).....	226
1860.	O,	University of Virginia (1870).....	33
1860.	Λ,	Brown University (1871).....	45
1864.	X,	Amherst College	288
1869.	Ψ,	Cornell University	202
1869.	T,	Wofford College	183
1874.	N,	University of Minnesota.....	199
1878.	I,	University of Wisconsin.....	175
1879.	P,	Rutgers College	142
1883.	Ξ,	Stevens Institute of Technology.....	107
1884.	Ω,	University of Rochester (1889).....	37
1890.	A Δ,	University of Georgia.....	67
1893.	B Δ,	Lehigh University	66
1894.	Γ Δ,	Stanford University	62
1895.	Δ Δ,	University of California.....	56
1899.	E Δ,	University of Chicago.....	70

Active chapters, 18; inactive, 11; membership, 4,459.

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, but is again prosperous, and has a good scholarship record. The Wesleyan chapter was inactive from 1861 to 1867. The Bowdoin chapter became inactive from reverses incident to the war. During its ante-bellum career it had a fine membership. It was revived in 1892. The Hamilton chapter has been uni-

formly prosperous. It maintains a good record in college honors, and is active socially. 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 the pioneer chapter-house. 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 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 have been revived since. The Mississippi chapter died in 1895, and the South Carolina chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Amherst chapter has been uniformly prosperous. The Cornell chapter was inactive from 1875 to 1885. Its chapter-house is the well-known Fiske-DeGraw mansion at Ithaca. Nu was the first chapter to be established at the University of Minnesota. The Rutgers chapter was formerly a local society called A Θ. Xi, at Stevens, is the only chapter in a wholly scientific institution, and has enjoyed uniform prosperity. The charter of the Omega chapter, at Rochester, was withdrawn in 1889. The Chicago chapter was formed from a local society which has been a chapter of Σ N, but had withdrawn from that fraternity.

The chapters at Union, Williams, Hamilton, Michigan, Wesleyan, Amherst, Stanford, California, Cornell, Rutgers, Wisconsin and Minnesota own their own houses (called "lodges" by the fraternity), and five other chapters rent them. The house of the Union chapter was erected by the chapter and fraternity as a memorial to Philip Spencer, one of the founders.

The fraternity as a whole is in good condition. A majority of its active members enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War, and few chapters remained active during its continuance. It has now overcome the reverses incident to that period of depression, and is slowly extending. Its policy of extension has been slow and cautious. The bond among its members is close, the traditions of the fraternity making it conservative in the selection of its members. It maintains more of a secret character than most of the fraternities. Its journal is not open to outside subscriptions, and its conventions are not attended with public exercises.

There are, properly speaking, no alumni chapters. There are associations of alumni, however, in Boston, New York, Washington, Detroit, Des Moines, Albany, San Francisco, Chicago, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Pittsburg, Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon.

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 and 1902. 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. A small pamphlet collection of songs was published several years ago. This has been supplemented by the recent publication of new songs in the fraternity journal, and a new edition of the song book, with music.

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, when it suspended. 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.; 1899 and since, Auburn, N. Y.

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 now known as "Chis" in some colleges, but more generally by the two fraternity letters pronounced together.

The badge is a jeweled monogram, composed of a "X" laid upon a "Ψ." The latter displays a quadrated circle and a skull and bones with three daggers above. The colors are purple and gold.

The fraternity has no honorary members. Among its members are: Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court; W. L. Putnam, of the United States Circuit Court in Maine; Judges Robert Earl, Samuel Hand, Francis M. Scott and Charles C. Dwight, of New York; Chief Justice Horton, of Kansas; Presidents Davis, of the University of California; Brainerd, of Middlebury; Cochran, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute; Peck, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Witherspoon, of Davidson College; Professors Fink, of Amherst; Lyster, of Michigan, and Bloomfield, of Johns Hopkins; Elbridge T. Gerry, William Astor and Frederick D. Tappan, of New York; Dr. J. H. Douglas, of New York, and Dr. J. Adams Allen, of Rush Medical College, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, of New York, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of Paris, Rev. Dr. Everard Kempshall, of Elizabeth, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb, of Boston; Clinton

*The words Chi Psi are plural.

Scollard, Waldo S. Pratt, Clyde Fitch and Willis J. Abbott, among authors; Governors Stewart, of Vermont, and Morton and Cummings, of Nebraska; William L. Putnam, of Maine, late Fisheries Commissioner; Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson; United States Senators Joseph H. Earle, of South Carolina, Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan; Gen. Duane, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Aqueduct Commissioner of New York; Secretary of State Rice, of New York; and Speaker Thomas B. Reed and Congressmen Harry White, John V. L. Findlay, William H. Perry, Thomas R. Stockdale, T. A. D. Fessenden, Horatio C. Burchard, David R. Paige, Horace Davis, John W. Stewart, John N. Hungerford, William W. Phelps, of Minnesota, Thomas W. Palmer and Charles H. Allen.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.



THIS fraternity, whose name is universally shortened to Δ Κ Ε (though 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 the junior society of Ψ Υ, and some of them being chosen and others not securing elections, none of them joined that society, but all determined to found a new society of their own.

It has always been a "junior" society at Yale, but it rapidly extended to other colleges, where it has invariably

*The authorized form of badge is now made with a plain edge without jewels.

been established as a general fraternity, though at Harvard it did not remain so. The roll is as follows:

1844.	Φ, Yale College.....	*2,154
1844.	Θ, Bowdoin College.....	601
1845.	Z. Princeton University (1857).....	65
1845.	Ξ, Colby University.....	501
1846.	Σ, Amherst College.....	714
1847.	Γ, University of Nashville (1861).....	66
1847.	Ψ, University of Alabama	243
1850.	X, University of Mississippi.....	447
1850.	Υ, Brown University.....	424
1850.	B, University of North Carolina.....	218
1851.	A, Harvard University (1891).....	*1,359
1852.	Δ, South Carolina University (1861)...	87
1852.	K, Miami University.....	222
1852.	H, University of Virginia.....	323
1852.	Ω, Oakland College (1861).....	76
1852.	Λ, Kenyon College	237
1853.	Π, Dartmouth College.....	667
1854.	I, Kentucky Military Institute (1861)..	51
1854.	A A, Middlebury College.....	262
1855.	O, University of Michigan.....	432
1855.	E, Williams College.....	315
1855.	P, Lafayette College.....	334
1856.	T, Hamilton College.....	301
1856.	M, Colgate University.....	407

*At Yale and Harvard, being at the one place practically a junior society and at the other a sophomore society, and practically the entire membership being confined at any one term to one class, has increased the membership of these chapters greatly.

1856.	N,	College of the City of New York.....	402
1856.	B Φ,	University of Rochester.....	363
1857.	Θ X,	Union College (1869).....	66
1857.	K Ψ,	Cumberland University (1873).....	115
1857.	Z Z,	Centenary College of Louisiana (1862)	48
1858.	A Δ,	Jefferson College (1865).....	34
1861.	T Δ,	Union University, Tenn. (1862).....	11
1861.	K Φ,	Troy University (1862).....	22
1861	Φ X,	Rutgers College.....	231
1866.	Ψ Φ,	DePauw University.....	276
1867.	Γ Φ,	Wesleyan University.....	448
1867.	H A,	Washington and Lee University (1878)	49
1867.	Ψ Ω,	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	196
1868.	B X,	Western Reserve University.....	222
1870.	Δ X,	Cornell University.....	327
1871.	Δ Δ,	University of Chicago.....	150
1871.	Φ Γ,	Syracuse University.....	275
1874.	Γ B,	Columbia University.....	436
1876.	Θ Z,	University of California.....	213
1879.	A X,	Trinity College, Conn.....	141
1885.	I,	Central University, Ky.....	126
1890.	Γ,	Vanderbilt University	111
1890.	Φ E,	University of Minnesota.....	114
1890.	Σ T,	Massachusetts Institute of Technology.	148
1898.	Δ K,	University of Pennsylvania.....	49
1899.	T Δ,	Tulane University	32
1899.	A Φ,	University of Toronto.....	70
1900.	T A,	McGill University.....	60
1901.	Σ P,	Stanford University	32
1904.	Δ II,	University of Illinois.....	29

Active chapters, 41; inactive chapters, 13; membership, 15,000.

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. Since 1870 the fraternity for a time developed an intensely conservative sentiment in the matter of extension, but lately has begun to issue charters with more liberality.

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, but has never been endowed by law with greater authority than any other chapter, though an idea has been very generally prevalent to the contrary. This chapter has been very large and pros-

perous, though of a peculiar character on account of the limitation of membership to the junior and senior classes.* 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 at the Parker House. 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 in 1885, and the North Carolina chapter in 1887. The charters of the chapters at Union and Cumberland were

*Within the past five or six years sophomores have been admitted, and at all times the seniors have, according to the fraternity constitution, had full rights of membership.

†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.

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 Western Reserve and Minnesota chapters were formed from chapters of other fraternities, and the Wesleyan and Syracuse chapters were formerly chapters of the Mystical Seven. The second Iota chapter, which is considered by the fraternity to be a revival of the first chapter of that name, was formed from a local society called I B, and the Columbia chapter from one called $\Psi \Phi$.

The Miami chapter was formed by six members of the chapter of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ who could not agree with their fellow members, and it in turn, in 1855, gave birth to the parent chapter of ΣX under somewhat similiar circumstances. It was suspended with the university, in 1873, and was revived in 1889. The Kenyon chapter in 1854 built the first fraternity hall that was ever used exclusively for society purposes; it was situated in a ravine, near the college town, was built of logs, at a total expenditure of \$50, and was abandoned in 1871. The Stanford chapter was formed from a local society, $\Sigma P H$, which had withdrawn from $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ in 1896.

A club is maintained in New York City which has in several respects been the most successful of the fraternity clubs. It has a large membership, maintains a good restaurant, and affords the usual club facilities.

The chapters at Williams, Amherst, Columbia, Trinity, Wesleyan, California, Yale, Rochester, Cornell, Colgate, Hamilton, Michigan, North Carolina, Bowdoin, Mississippi, Virginia, Lafayette, Rutgers, R. P. I. Chicago, Syracuse and Stanford own houses, and nine chapters rent them.

There are no alumni chapters, but there are associations of alumni having headquarters at New York, Boston, Hartford, Chattanooga, Springfield (Mass.), Grand Rapids, Syracuse, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, Buffalo, Cleveland, Troy, N. Y., Cambridge, Mass., Denver, Nashville, Memphis, Austin, Tex., Seattle, Covington, Ky., Providence, Rochester, Louisville, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Minneapolis.

An annual meeting and a dinner in most cases comprise the extent of their exercises, though the Washington association holds monthly meetings, and the others 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 an "advisory 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 society.

Conventions have been held as follows: New Haven, 1846, 1853, 1862, 1867; Brunswick, Maine, 1852, 1858, 1869; Washington, D. C., 1855, 1856, 1887, 1901; Providence, R. I., 1857, 1870, 1882, 1900; Columbus, Ohio, 1859; New York, 1860, 1863, 1867, 1878, 1890, 1894, 1902.; Schenectady, N. Y., 1864; Rochester, N. Y., 1865, 1884; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1866, 1883; Amherst, Mass., 1868, Ithaca, N. Y., 1871; Middletown, Conn., 1873; Easton, Pa., 1873; Charlottesville, Va., 1874; Syracuse, N. Y., 1875, 1895; Williamstown, Mass., 1876; Hamilton, N. Y., 1877; Hanover, N. H., 1879; Hartford, Conn., 1880; Clinton, N. Y., 1881; Meriden, Conn., 1885; Chicago, 1887, 1897, 1904; Cincinnati, 1888; Boston, 1889; Cleveland, Ohio, 1891; Chattanooga, 1892; Minneapolis, 1893; Nashville, 1896; Springfield, Mass., 1899; Detroit, Mich., 1898; Memphis, Tenn., 1903.

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. Several of the chapters, including those at Harvard (1865, contains classes from 1852 to 1857, and commencing again in 1863), the College of the City of New York (1880), DePauw and Dartmouth (1880), have issued catalogues of their own members. Four editions of the song book (1857, 1862, 1867 and

1900) 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 continued since.

An excellent history of the Bowdoin chapter was published in 1905 by J. C. Minot.

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.

Among the prominent members of this fraternity are: President Roosevelt*, United States Senators, Albert J. 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 and Daniel B. Lucas. Cabinet officers, Charles S. Fairchild, Wayne McVeagh, Hilary A. Herbert, Wilson S. Bissell and John D. Long. Governors, John D. Long, William

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

E. Russell and Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts; Harris M. Plaisted, of Maine; J. B. McCreary, of Kentucky; and Frank S. Black, of New York. Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to England; Robert T. Lincoln, to England; J. Walker Fearn, to Greece; Wayne McVeagh, to Italy; and Stewart L. Woodford, to Spain. Congressmen, Brandagee, Archer, Haldeman, Buck, Davis, Dunnell, C. Milliken, Woodford, Hurd, Lewis, Plaisted, Davidson, Atherton, Lane, Perry Belmont, Garrison, Jacobs, Latham, Morey, Pettibone, Wadsworth, Herbert, Long, Graves, Maybury, Millard, S. L. Milliken, Hayden, Irwin, McCreary, Moffat, Anderson, Burnett, DuBois, Lodge, McClammy, Russell, Andrew, Knapp, Goodnight, Owens, Wallace, Jones, Lapham, Storer, Warner, Aldrich, Bartlett, Joy, Pigott, Knox, Sprague, Simpkin, Shannon, Alexander, Taylor, Beach, Bull, Lowe and Fishback.

Bishops Charles F. Robertson, Robert W. Elliot, Thos. U. Dudley, Wm. S. Perry, Geo W. Peterkin, Boyd Vincent, C. N. Nelson and Wm. Lawrence, of the Episcopal Church; Wm. Preston Johnson, former president of Tulane University; Francis A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute; Cyrus Northrup, of the University of Minnesota; Edward Mayes, of the University of Mississippi; and Charles C. Everett, of the Harvard Divinity School.

Professors, Thomas R. Lounsbury and Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale; Cyrus F. Bracket, of Princeton; Henry Preserved Smith, of Cincinnati; Alexander Winchell, of Minnesota; R. Ogden Doremus, of New York; Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins.

Among literary men, Theodore Winthrop, Mark S.

Severance, Robert Grant, William H. Bishop, Edward Bellamy, Julian Hawthorne, Virginius Dabney, Charlton T. Lewis, George Ticknor Curtis, Dexter A. Hawkins, Daniel G. Brinton, C. W. Bowen, William L. Alden, A. Minor Griswold, J. Bach McMaster.

The publishers, George H. Mifflin, Henry Holt, A. C. McClurg, W. H. Putnam, J. L. Taintor; Granville P. Hawes, of New York; Lieutenant Peary, the explorer; Charles F. Brush, the Electrician; Alexander Johnston; Justin Winsor and Melvil Dewey, the librarians; and Walter Camp and Robert J. Cook, authorities on athletics.

Delta Phi.

THE foundation of this fraternity took place immediately after that of $\Sigma \Phi$ at Union College, in 1827. The founders were Benj. Burroughs, Wm. H. Fonday, Samuel L. Lamberson, Samuel C. Lawrison, David H. Little, Thos. C. McLaury, John Mason, Jos. G. Masten and William Wilson. Its policy has been to place chapters within easy reach of each other.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1827. A, Union University.....	463
1838. B, Brown University	305
1841. Γ, New York University	372
1842. Δ, Columbia University	429
1845. E, Rutgers College	308
1845. Z, Harvard University (1901).....	221
1849. H, University of Pennsylvania.....	344
1854. Θ, Princeton University (1877).....	120
1855. I, University of Michigan (1877).....	106
1855. K, University of North Carolina (1861).....	37

1864. A, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	214
1874. M, Colgate University (1876).....	11
1884. N, Lehigh University	95
1885. Z, Johns Hopkins University.....	102
1889. O, Sheffield Scientific School.....	205
1891. II, Cornell University	109

Active chapters, 11; inactive, 5; membership, 3,341.

The Union, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Rutgers and Sheffield chapters own their own houses; six other chapters rent them. The Alpha chapter declined with the college, but recovered with it, and is now prosperous. Shortly after its establishment, and when the entire fraternity system was embodied in the Union chapters of $\Sigma \Phi$, $\Kappa A$ and $\Delta \Phi$, the non-fraternity element in the college persuaded the faculty to summon the fraternity men to show cause why they should not be disbanded. The courage of the members of $\Delta \Phi$ at this juncture did much to secure a victory to the fraternities, and to prevent the early extinction of the system. The Brown chapter has twice been inactive for a term of years. It was last re-established in 1881. The Harvard chapter died in 1848; it was revived in 1885, but again became inactive in 1901. The chapter at the University of Pennsylvania was inactive for a time, but was revived by the absorption of a chapter of $\Delta B \Phi$, in 1882, upon the disintegration of that fraternity. The Princeton chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws; after existing for many years *sub rosa* it surrendered its charter. The Michigan and Colgate chapters died from indifference; and the North Carolina chapter was killed by the

Civil War. The Lehigh chapter was formed from a local society called "Α Γ Φ."

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 and is gaining quite a prestige from its age.

The government of the fraternity is vested in an executive committee during the recess between the annual conventions, which meet in the spring of each year.

Catalogues have been published in 1847, 1851, 1868, 1875, 1883, 1887, 1893 and 1897. 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. The last edition of the catalogue was an improvement on its predecessors, and contained illustrations of the various chapter-houses.

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 whole was about the size of a silver dime, and was worn

on the ribbon watch-guard. The colors of the fraternity are blue and white, and are worn usually in a ribbon of one white stripe between two of blue.

Among the prominent names on the roll of $\Delta \Phi$ are: Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States; U. S. Senator Cushman K. Davis; Congressmen Philip H. Echols, Philo C. Sedgwick, John M. Bailey, Geo. C. Hazleton, Daniel M. Van Auken, Henry A. Reeves, S. S. Cox, Martin Brimmer, J. Winthrop Chandler, Chas. H. Voorhis, David M. DeWitt, Sydenham B. Alexander, William Lounsbery. Governors Ludlow, of New Jersey; Davis, of Minnesota; Gaston, of Massachusetts; John G. Evans, of South Carolina, and C. M. Wright, of the Choctaw Nation. Presidents Kendrick, of Vassar; Wilson, of Cincinnati; Totten, of Trinity; Powers, of Griswold; Durgin, of Hillsdale, and Rankin, of Hobart. Gen. George H. Sharpe, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew and Edgar Fawcett, of New York City; Dr. Howard Osgood, of Rochester; Dr. Joseph H. Thayer, of Cambridge; Gen. A. B. Underwood, of Boston. Sanford R. Gifford, the artist; Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman and Dr. R. Ogden Doremus; Bishops Wm. E. Armitage, William Wilson and Henry Y. Satterlee. William H. Hurlburt, of London; Charles Scribner and John W. and Joseph A. Harper, the publishers; Capt. Charles King, the well-known novelist; Maurice Minton, Judge Miles Beach, Joseph Laroque, Judge Emile H. Lacombe, of the U. S. Circuit Court at New York; Albert Gallatin, J. S. Auerbach, Charles Burrall Hoffman, Frederick W. Rhine-

lander, T. J. Oakley Rhineland, A. Newbold Morris, Menzo Diefendorf, John Jacob Astor, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Jr., Gen. Hezekiah Shailer, W. Bayard Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting, Eckley B. Coxe, John Cadwalader, Geo. Meade, Geo. A. Armour, Dr. Jas. M. McCaw, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Rev. Thos. S. Drowne, Wm. Starling, Ross Winans Whistler and L. K. Wilmerding.

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. The chapter roll is as follows:

1847. A, Columbia University	} 536
1847. B, New York University (1853).....	
1848. Γ, Rutgers College (1850).....	6
1849. Δ, Burlington College (1854).....	36
1850. E, Trinity College (Conn.).....	291
1850. H, South Carolina University (1861).....	55
1851. Θ, Princeton University (1853).....	6
1851. I, University of Rochester (1895).....	231

1852. K,	Brown University (1853).....	2
1853. A,	Williams College	298
1853. Z,	Randolph-Macon College (1861).....	92
1854. Δ,	University of Pennsylvania.....	415
1854. Ξ,	University of North Carolina (1862).....	87
1855. Φ,	University of Mississippi.....	407
1858. Ψ,	Cumberland University (1861).....	50
1860. Υ,	University of Virginia.....	253
1868. Σ,	Sheffield Scientific School.....	399
1869. Β,	Washington and Lee University (1888)....	95
1889. T,	Massachusetts Institute of Technology....	162

Active chapters, 8; inactive, 11; membership, 2,989.

The Southern chapters were killed by the war, and only those at the Universities of Mississippi and Virginia were revived at its close. 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, who thereupon established a chapter of Θ Δ X. 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.

All of the living chapters own chapter-houses.

Down to 1860 the fraternity extended quickly into different sections of the country, but since then it has made little or no effort to establish new chapters.

The alumni have formed graduate clubs, centering at New York, Philadelphia and Boston. They are

called "St. Anthony" clubs, and either own or use their club-houses jointly with the chapters located in those cities.

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, edited by Robert Thorne, and in January, 1898, a new edition was brought out by Mr. Thorne. It is a cloth-bound book of 344 pages. 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, Bishop W. C. Doane, of Albany, 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, and Gen. Luke E. Wright, Governor of the Philippines; William H. Pipes, of Louisiana, T. M. Miller and Joel P. Walker, of Mississippi; Thomas Nelson Page, the

*Also a member of Δ K E.

author and poet, of Virginia; Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad; H. Walter Webb, of the New York Central Railroad; Dr. W. Seward Webb, 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; James Steptoe Johnston, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Western Texas; 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.

Delta Sigma Phi.

THIS fraternity was founded at the College of the City of New York in 1901, upon a non-sectarian basis, that is providing for the admission of Christians and Jews. Its chapter roll is as follows:

1901. <i>Insular</i> , College of the City of New York.....	43
1903. <i>Morningside</i> , Columbia University.....	18
1904. <i>Ithaca</i> , Cornell University.....	20
1904. <i>University</i> , New York University.....	15
1905. <i>Technology</i> , Mass. Institute of Technology.....	12

Active chapters, 5; membership, 108.

The present system of government is the grand chapter system. This will be broadened as soon as a convention is held. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Δ Σ Φ" in gold on a background of black enamel. The color is white and the flower is the white rose.

Delta Tau Delta.



THIS fraternity was founded at Bethany College, West Virginia, by William R. Cunningham, with the active assistance of Richard H. Alfred, Henry K. Bell, Alexander C. Earle, John L. N. Hunt, John C. Johnson, Jacob S. Lowe and Eugene Tarr. The date is uncertain, but it was probably close to 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 number of initiates at each chapter:

1859.	⊙, Bethany College (1895).....	250
1859.	Γ, West Liberty College (1862).....	18
1861.	Γ, Washington and Jefferson College.....	237
1861.	Δ, Morgantown (W.Va.) Academy* (1864)	24

*This institution was the predecessor of the present University of West Virginia, located at Morgantown.

1862.	B,	Ohio University	237
1863.	A,	Allegheny College	300
1864.	B H,	Western University of Penn'a (1879)...	57
1865.	K,	Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute (1867)	27
1865.	Λ,	Monmouth College (1872).....	52
1865.	M,	Waynesburgh College (1866).....	10
1866.	M,	Ohio Wesleyan University.....	214
1867.	K,	Hillsdale College	236
1868.	I,	Jamestown Collegiate Institute (1871)..	22
1869.	Λ,	Lombard University (1885).....	106
1870.	B A,	Indiana University	119
1871.	Δ,	University of Michigan.....	216
1871.	B B,	DePauw University	158
1871.	P,	Lake Shore Seminary (1875).....	26
1872.	B Y,	University of Illinois.....	184
1872.	Φ,	Hanover College (1895).....	118
1872.	T,	Pennsylvania State College (1873)...	10
1872.	X,	Franklin College (Ind.) (1877).....	28
1872.	I,	Michigan Agricultural College (1897)..	212
1872.	B Ψ,	Wabash College	76
1873.	H,	Buchtel College (1895).....	128
1873.	Ξ,	Simpson College, (1894).....	114
1874.	P,	Stevens Institute of Technology.....	160
1874.	T,	Franklin and Marshall College (1896)...	81
1874.	B Λ,	Lehigh University	83
1874.	N,	Lafayette College (1893).....	67
1874.	X,	Iowa Wesleyan University (1880).....	18
1875.	Σ,	Mt. Union College (1884).....	120
1875.	Ω,	Iowa Agricultural College (1894).....	134
1875.	A B,	Abingdon College (1876).....	15

1875.	B Z,	Butler College	153
1876.	E,	Albion College	203
1877.	B E,	Illinois Wesleyan University (1880)....	16
1878.	B I,	Adrian College (1884).....	22
1879.	Ψ,	Wooster University (1895).....	87
1879.	Y,	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	121
1880.	O,	University of Iowa.....	188
1881.	X,	Kenyon College	86
1882.	Γ E,	Columbia University	20
1882.	B Δ,	University of Georgia (1899).....	95
1882.	B E,	Emory College	130
1882.	Z,	Western Reserve University.....	92
1883.	B ⊙,	University of the South.....	160
1883.	B H,	University of Minnesota.....	122
1883.	B K,	University of Colorado.....	106
1886.	Π,	University of Mississippi.....	284
1886.	Λ,	Vanderbilt University	132
		1858, <i>La Grange College</i> (1861).....	15
		1871, <i>Furman University</i> (1874).....	22
		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.	B I,	University of Virginia.....	91
1888.	B Γ,	University of Wisconsin	138
1889.	B Σ,	Boston University (1892).....	31

1889. B M, Tufts College	112
1889. B N, Massachusetts Institute of Technology..	99
1889. B Ξ, Tulane University	79
1890. B O, Cornell University	125
1891. Σ, Williams College (1896).....	28
1893. B Π, Northwestern University	93
1893. B P, Stanford University	71
1894. B T, University of Nebraska.....	90
1894. B Φ, Ohio State University.....	86
1896. B X, Brown University	78
1896. Φ, Washington and Lee University.....	54
1897. Ω, University of Pennsylvania.....	68
1898. B Ω, University of California.....	58
1898. Γ A, University of Chicago.....	58
1901. Γ B, Armour Institute of Technology.....	55
1901. Γ Γ, Dartmouth College	65
1901. Γ Δ, University of West Virginia.....	37
1902. Γ Z, Wesleyan University	91
1903. Γ H, George Washington University.....	39
1903. Γ Θ, Baker University	54
1904. Γ I, University of Texas.....	14

Active chapters, 47; inactive, 28; membership, 7,486.

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 Morgantown Academy were withdrawn by the Jefferson chapter. The Western University of Pennsylvania chapter died in 1871, was revived in 1877, and died from indifference two years later. The Monmouth chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws, and the same fate befell the chapters at the Pennsylvania State and Iowa State Colleges. The Franklin College chapter returned its charter at the request of the college faculty, in order to become an open literary society.

The Poughkeepsie, Waynesburg, Jamestown and Lake Shore Seminary chapters were in institutions of academic grade, and their decease is not now to be regretted.

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 ΣN again, retaining its local title as a chapter designation. The charters of the chapters at Mt. Union and Adrian were withdrawn, and these chapters subsequently became chapters of $\Sigma A E$.

The Wabash chapter, after its dismissal in 1875, became a chapter of $\Theta \Delta \Sigma$, but did not long survive. The Mt. Union chapter had been built up under very adverse circumstances. Several of the chapters have been inactive for short periods.

The Hanover chapter was formed from a chapter of the fraternity of $\Sigma \Lambda \Theta$, the Mt. Union chapter from a chapter of $\mathbf{K} \Phi \Lambda$; the Franklin and Marshall, and Lehigh chapters, from chapters of $\Upsilon \mathbf{B}$; and the Washington and Lee chapter from a chapter of $\Phi \Theta \Psi$. All of these fraternities are now extinct. The Simpson chapter was formerly a local society called the $\mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I}$, and the Boston chapter from a local called $\Sigma \mathbf{B}$. The Lehigh chapter withdrew in 1885, became a local under the name of $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{B}$ and afterwards accepted a charter from $\Sigma \Phi$. It has since been revived.

The chapter at Wesleyan was formed from a local society called $\Phi \mathbf{P}$, which had existed a number of years. The chapter at Baker University was formed from a local society called $\mathbf{A} \Omega$, which had been organized ten years before for the purpose of becoming a chapter of $\Delta \mathbf{T} \Delta$, and whose alumni had in many cases joined $\Delta \mathbf{T} \Delta$ at other institutions.

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

The chapters at Iowa, Kenyon, Pennsylvania, Univer-

sity of the South, Cornell, California, West Virginia and Baker own houses, and 28 chapters rent them.

There are alumni chapters at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Boston, Toledo, Evansville, Omaha, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Atlanta, Jackson, Mich., Richmond, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

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., and in 1897 to Boston. In 1899 it was published from New York, and since then has been printed there, although since 1902 the editor has been in New Mexico. Several of the chapters have published small periodicals for the use of their own alumni.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been issued six 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 the founder 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. It was an improvement in the direction of simplicity, and from its condensed form involved the outlay of an immense amount of labor. A supplement was published in 1902.

In 1879 W. C. Buchanan published a list of attorneys who were members of the fraternity. A waltz, polka, and perhaps other pieces of instrumental music have been dedicated to the fraternity. A song book, with 44 pieces of music, was issued in 1886.

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 again 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. Since the union with the Rainbow, the executive council has been called the "Arch Chapter."

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 then the colors have been changed to purple, gold and white, the latter out of compliment to the Rainbow fraternity. The fraternity flower is the pansy.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Meadville, Pa., 1869, 1875; Cleveland, 1870, 1882, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1895, 1903; Columbus, Ohio, 1871, 1887; Bloomington, Ind., 1872; Akron, Ohio, 1873, 1878; Pittsburg, Pa., 1874, 1881; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1876; Bethlehem, Pa., 1877; Put-in-Bay, Ohio, 1879; Chicago, 1880, 1897, 1899; Indianapolis, 1883, 1893; Watkins Glen, N. Y., 1884; Detroit, 1885; Louisville, 1886; Milwaukee, 1901.

Of the prominent alumni the following may be mentioned: In political life, U. S. Senators James L. Wilson, of Washington; Hopkins, of Illinois, and White, of South Dakota; Governors Atkinson, of West Virginia, and Lowndes (also a member of $\Phi K \Psi$), of Maryland; Congressmen Hopkins, of Illinois; Sanford, of New York; Hainer, of Nebraska; Muldrow, of Mississippi; Mann, of Illinois; Miller, of West Virginia; McDowell and Badger, of Ohio; Gardner, of Michigan; Padgett, of Tennessee, and Blue, of Missouri; Secretary of State Gardner, of Michigan; Secretary of State Townsend, of Ohio; State Treasurer Beacom, of Pennsylvania; Chairman Dickie, of the National Prohibition Committee. Prominent in educational circles, A. A. Kincannon, State Superintendent of Education in Mississippi; Presidents Warner, of Baldwin; Mauck, of North Dakota; Holmes, of Simpson; Humphrey, of Stevens; Hughes, of DePauw, and Babcock, of Arizona; Professors Carpenter, of Cornell; McBride, of Iowa State; Lipscomb, of University of Mississippi; Haynes, of University of Minnesota; Thorpe, of Pennsylvania; Ashbridge, of Iowa Uni-

versity; Denton, of Stevens Institute; Grove, Austin and Hornell, of Ohio Wesleyan; Evans, of Ohio University; DeLong, of University of Colorado; Edwards, of Trinity; Vice-Chancellor Bailer, of the American University. In the legal profession, J. S. Sexton, of Mississippi; W. W. Cook, of New York; Judges Adkinson, of Chicago; Pugh, of Columbus, Ohio; McMaster, of Indianapolis; City Attorney West, of Chicago; City Attorney Curtis, of Indianapolis. In the ministry, the Rev. Drs. L. A. Crandall, of Chicago; Edward M. Taylor, of Boston; C. W. Drees, of South America; C. B. Mitchell, of Minneapolis; C. E. Locke, of Brooklyn; Charles E. Jefferson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York. In literature, Alfred Hix Welsh, Dr. James Newton Matthews, George Horton and Will Carleton; and among physicians, Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York.

Delta Upsilon.



(NON-SECRET.)

THIS society, which for many years has occupied a unique position among college organizations, 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 the "Erosophian," "Philalthean," "Philomathean," etc., and in whose halls many prominent American statesmen first trained their oratorical powers, showed signs of disintegration at the inauguration of the second quarter of the present 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 great opposition, and this was made the more intense from the fact that, having the vantage ground of compact union, they entered these literary society cliques 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 college 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, and 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 good, open (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, and to-day we find many prominent members of the secret orders advocating the abandonment of the secret element, and as many of the non-secret order proclaiming the disadvantages of such an "open" society. The work of both classes is now identical.

The conservative element in Delta Upsilon triumphed, and as the change in its attitude 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 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.

The oldest of the anti-secret societies above named was the one at Williams College, called sometimes the "Social Fraternity" and sometimes 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 written to, and a lively correspondence

sprung up between these scattered societies. 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*	672
1838. Union University.....	643
1847. Hamilton College	403
1847. Amherst College.....	607
1847. Western Reserve University.....	249
1850. Wesleyan University (1852).....	29
1852. Colby College.....	376
1852. University of Rochester.....	407
1856. Middlebury College	289
1857. Bowdoin College	148
1858. Rutgers College	319
1858. Washington and Jefferson College (1870).....	80

*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, and the Western Reserve University, which is called the Adelbert chapter, after Adelbert College, the separate title of the undergraduate department. The dates given in the case of the older chapters 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.

1860. Brown University	406
1865. Colgate University	360
1865. New York University.....	256
1868. Miami University (1873).....	43
1869. Cornell University	285
1869. Trinity College, Connecticut (1876).....	18
1870. Marietta College	211
1873. Syracuse University	284
1874. College of the City of New York (1879).....	18
1876. University of Michigan.....	229
1880. Northwestern University	172
1880. Harvard University	448
1885. University of Wisconsin.....	170
1885. Lafayette College	184
1885. Columbia University	182
1885. Lehigh University	119
1886. Tufts College	179
1887. DePauw University	145
1888. University of Pennsylvania.....	139
1890. University of Minnesota.....	141
1891. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	140
1893. Swarthmore College	118
1896. Stanford University	97
1896. University of California.....	105
1898. McGill University	77
1898. University of Nebraska.....	72
1899. University of Toronto.....	118
1901. University of Chicago.....	61
1904. Ohio State University.....	45
Active chapters, 36; inactive, 5; membership, 9,169.	

The Williams chapter assumed the name of the Social or Equitable Fraternity, which it kept until 1847. It withdrew from the fraternity in May, 1862, and formally disbanded in 1863. It was revived in 1883, and has since been prosperous. The Union chapter was called the "A. O." Society. In reality, for a long time, it comprised the whole body of students who were not members of the secret fraternities. It was inactive from 1865 to 1869. The Amherst chapter had the sub-title of $\Delta \Sigma$, and the Middlebury chapter that of $Z \Phi$, under the confederation. The Amherst chapter has never been radically anti-secret, and is one of the best chapters in the fraternity. It was inactive from 1862 to 1869. The Hamilton chapter has always been a good one. It 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, so that it can scarcely be counted as a chapter of Delta Upsilon.

The Wesleyan and Colby chapters existed but a few years after their establishment, but the latter was revived in 1878. The Rochester chapter grew out of a struggle in the literary societies between the society men and the neutrals. It has always been a good chapter, and when excluded from the college annual by the fraternity men it 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 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 Western Reserve chapter was the legitimate successor of an anti-secret fraternity called the " $\Delta \Psi$," which had joined the confederation in 1840, but which died in 1857. It was revived in 1865. The Brown chapter was founded in 1860 at the ΓN society. The Trinity chapter was short-lived, and died from lack of room. The Syracuse chapter was formerly a local society called the Atticæum, founded in 1872. The Harvard chapter has been successful, considering its environment and the difficulties that were to be overcome. It has found a place in the Harvard system of social organizations. It takes in too many members each year to be very fraternal in character, but in that respect is in harmony with other Harvard societies. The Western chapters have been wisely placed and have done well. The DePauw and Ohio State chapters were formed from local organizations. In recent years, applicants for charters as chapters have been required, in order to secure favorable consideration, to maintain an existence as a local society for at least one year.

The chapters at Williams, Amherst, Rochester, Syracuse, Cornell, Colgate, Hamilton, Rutgers, Michigan, Hamilton, Bowdoin, Wisconsin, California and Stanford own houses, and sixteen chapters rent them.

There are alumni chapters in New York City, Providence, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston (called the New England Club), Rochester, Springfield, Mass. (called the Garfield Club), Syracuse, St. Paul (called the Minnesota Club), Buffalo, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Omaha, Columbus, O., Baltimore, Denver, San Francisco and Ann Arbor (called the Peninsular Club). There are also alumni clubs of a number of the chapters. Alumni reunions are frequently held in various other cities where permanent organizations have not been established. The alumni chapters have all the privileges of under-graduate chapters except the initiation of members.

The government of Delta Upsilon is vested in its annual conventions, which are held with the various chapters in turn. In the interval between conventions, an executive council, consisting of six graduates and three undergraduates, and having its headquarters in New York, administers the affairs of the fraternity. This was established in 1879. Formerly the executive power was held by the three oldest chapters, who had the privilege of granting charters; but this is now denied them, and the charters issued from the conventions after receiving the favorable vote of all the chapters.

Prior to 1852 the records are spare. It is known that conventions were held at Troy, N. Y., 1847; at Albany, N. Y., 1849; at Williamstown, Mass., 1850; and at Schenectady, N. Y., 1851. Beginning with 1852, the records are complete, and conventions have been held as follows: Burlington, Vt., 1853; Williamstown, Mass., 1854; Amherst, Mass., 1857, 1873, 1880, 1897; Clinton,

N. Y., 1858, 1865; Springfield, Mass., 1859; Waterville, Me., 1861, 1892; Schenectady, N. Y., 1862, 1879, 1894; Rochester, N. Y., 1863, 1866, 1876, 1885; Middlebury, Vt., 1864, 1878; New Brunswick, N. J., 1867, 1868, 1875, 1887; Hamilton, N. Y., 1869, 1877, 1886; Providence, R. I., 1870, 1881, 1901; Hudson, Ohio, 1871, 1872; Marietta, Ohio, 1874, 1883; Ithaca, N. Y., 1876; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1882, 1899; New York, 1884, 1902, 1903; Cleveland, Ohio, 1888; Syracuse, N. Y., 1889, 1900; Chicago, 1890; Boston, 1891, 1896; Madison, Wis., 1893; Greencastle, Ind., 1895; Philadelphia, Pa., 1898; Chicago, Ills., 1904. Prior to 1876 the conventions were usually held in the spring; since then they have been held in October.

A catalogue of the Williams chapter, under the name of the "Social Fraternity," was published in 1842 (Troy, N. Y.); one of the "Anti-secret Confederation" in 1847 (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 and 1903 at New York. It is the present practice of the fraternity to issue full catalogues decennially, with supplements the fifth year following the publication of the full catalogues. The catalogues contain histories of the chapters, convention rolls, fraternity biography, names of editors of publications, lists of alumni organizations, tables of relationship, residence directories, alphabetical indexes, and much val-

uable historical and statistical material. Three editions of the "Delta Upsilon Song Book" have been published, in 1866, 1877 and 1884; the first and last at Rochester, and the other in New York. A new edition is in course of preparation. There are several pieces of music dedicated to the fraternity. "The Delta Upsilon Annual" is a report of the proceedings of the conventions, and is published by the executive council. A pamphlet is issued annually setting forth a number of fraternity items of statistical interest, and is known as the "Delta Upsilon Record."

The convention of 1867 authorized the publication of a semi-annual called *Our Record*. The 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. 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. Under that management it maintained a good position. Its news and opinions were usually accurate, and it ranked high in the fraternity press. In December, 1892, it was transferred to Philadelphia, and remained there until December, 1896, when it was brought back to New York, where it has since

been issued. Under the Philadelphia management it was irregular in the times of its publication.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters, the "Δ" being placed under the "Υ." The lower bar of the "Δ" usually displays the name of the owner's chapter. This badge was adopted in 1858. The badge of the anti-secret confederation was a square 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 square 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.

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; United States Senator Morrill, of Vermont; ex-Attorney General W. H. Miller; Governors Blair, of Michigan; Stearns, of Florida; Powers, of Maine; Voorhees, of New Jersey, and Knapp, of Alaska. Among Congressmen: Payne, Smith, Bassett and Willis, of New York; Sperry, of Connecticut; Stone, of Pennsylvania; Rockwell, of Massachusetts; Blair, of Michigan; Powers, of Maine; Dorman, of Iowa, and others. Lieutenant Governors Bruce, of New York, and Bross, of Illinois. Among Judges: Smith, of New York; Taylor, of Wisconsin; Rice, of Pennsylvania;

Brayton, of Iowa; U. S. Circuit Court, L. S. B. Sawyer; U. S. Court of Claims, C. C. Nott; U. S. Supreme Court, Justice Stephen J. Field; also E. B. Sherman, of Chicago; Hamlin, of Minnesota; Barden, of Texas; Boise, of Oregon; and Tripp, of Dakota.

Hon. Hans S. Beattie, late Surveyor of the Port of New York; Bartlett Tripp, Minister to Austria; Hon. J. C. Caldwell, Minister to Uruguay; Hon. David A. Wells; Wm. Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York City.

Among college presidents: Andrews, of Nebraska; Jordan, of Stanford; Faunce, of Brown; Luther, of Trinity; Smith, of Colgate; Snow, of Kansas; Atherton, of Pennsylvania State; Crane, of Nebraska Central; Yatabe, of the University of Japan; White, of Lombard; Tupper, of Shaw; Washburn, of Robert College, Constantinople; and Bliss, of the Syrian College, Beirut, Syria. Among ex-presidents: Robinson, of Brown; Haydn, of Western Reserve; Andrews, of Dickinson; Russell, of Cornell; Landon, of Union; Ferris, of New York; and Morse, of California.

Among theologians: Dr. Weston, of Crozer Seminary; Dr. Buttz, president of Drew Seminary; Bishop Spellmeyer, of Cleveland, and Logan Roots, of Hankow; Dr. Northrup, president of Chicago Theological Seminary; the late Dr. Welch, of Auburn Theological Seminary; Dr. Josiah Strong, secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States; Dr. Alexander McLean, secretary of American Bible Society; Dr. Arthur T. Pier-son, B. Fay Mills, Rev. Drs. Armitage, Faunce and

McEwen, of New York; Rev. Dr. Snowden, of Brooklyn; Dr. Hiram C. Hayden, of Cleveland; Dr. Myron Adams, of Rochester; Dr. Samuel Greene, of Washington; Dr. Justin E. Twitchell, of New Haven; Dr. Cortlandt Myers, of Brooklyn; Dr. Orrin P. Gifford, of Buffalo; Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, of Detroit; and among authors, William Swinton, author of many well-known text books; E. A. Bowser, LL. D., author of *Bowser's Calculus*; J. P. Taylor, LL. D., author of *Taylor's Calculus*, etc.; Stephen Crane, author of "The Red Badge of Courage," etc.; Wm. Elliott Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire;" Rossiter Johnson, editor of *Appleton's Encyclopedia*; Professor Borden P. Bowne, psychologist; James Ford Rhodes, the historian; Leland O. Howard, the entomologist; R. C. Dawes, ex-controller of the currency; Edward C. Potter, the sculptor, and George W. Hough, director of the Dearborn Observatory.

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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."

*At the request of the Executive Council the illustration of the badge which has appeared in prior editions is omitted.

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 in eighty years 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 in 1834. Here even sharper opposition was encountered than at Union, the "Social Fraternity" or "Equitable Fraternity" being founded, in 1834, with

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

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 reestablished 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. Of the forty-seven members, thirty-seven joined the Confederate army, and one the Union army; while, of the former, seven fell in battle. The Cornell chapter was founded at the opening of the university in 1868.

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

1825. A of New York, Union College.....	480
1833. A of Massachusetts, Williams College.....	462
1844. B of New York, Hobart College.....	203
1852. A of New Jersey, Princeton University (1856).	40
1857. A of Virginia, University of Virginia (1861)..	47
1868. Γ of New York, Cornell University.....	248
1892. A of Ontario, Toronto University.....	82
1894. A of Pennsylvania, Lehigh University.....	52
1899. A of Quebec, McGill University.....	62

Active chapters, 7; inactive, 2; membership, 1,666.

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. There are also frequent informal meetings of the members in New York City.

The government of the society is vested in an executive council, composed of representatives from the alumni and of the active chapters, and whose meetings are semi-annual.

Catalogues of Kappa Alpha have been published in 1835, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1850, 1853, 1859, 1874, 1892 and 1902. In the earlier editions much of the information was printed in Latin and in cipher. The "Record" of 1902, a quarto volume of 400 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, and the Annual Reports, which go to every member.

The chapters at Williams, Union, Toronto, Hobart and Cornell own their homes, the other chapters rent houses.

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. From the many well-known names upon its roll the following may be mentioned: 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. Peckham (the elder), James C. Smith, and George F. Danforth, of the New York Supreme Court; 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.; 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. 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. 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 and journalism, 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*.

Kappa Alpha.



(SOUTHERN ORDER.)

THIS fraternity was founded at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Va., December 21, 1865, by Rev. William Nelson Scott, Robert Sharp Thompson, James Ward Wood, William A. Walsh, and Stanhope McC. Scott. 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 name, 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 has heretofore confined itself to the South, but at the present time (1905) an animated discussion is taking place within its ranks as to the advisability of extending beyond that section.

The chapter roll, with number of initiates, is as follows :

*The pearls shown surrounding the riband displaying the name K A form no part of the design.

1865.	A, Washington and Lee University.....	134
1868.	B, Virginia Military Institute (1888).....	350
1868.	Γ, University of Georgia.....	320
1869.	Δ, Wofford College	208
1869.	E, Emory College	304
1869.	Z, Randolph-Macon College	166
1870.	H, Richmond College	194
1871.	Θ, Oglethorpe University (1873).....	9
1872.	I, Furman University	140
1873.	K, Mercer University	222
1873.	Λ, University of Virginia.....	114
1873.	M, Newberry College (1874).....	10
1878.	O, Bethel Academy, Va. (1879).....	12
1879.	Π, Gordon Institute (1883).....	27
1880.	P, University of South Carolina (1897)...	73
1880.	Σ, Davidson College	161
1881.	T, Wake Forest College (1894).....	72
1881.	Υ, University of North Carolina.....	85
1882.	Φ, Southern University	215
1882.	Ψ, Tulane University	120
1883.	X, Vanderbilt University	203
1883.	Ω, Central University	149
1883.	Θ, South Carolina Military Academy (1890)	43
1883.	O, University of Texas.....	104
1883.	M, Erskine College (1893).....	54
1883.	N, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	202
1883.	Ξ, Southwestern University	130
1883.	Π, University of Tennessee.....	121
1883.	A A, University of the South.....	151
1885.	A B, University of Alabama.....	150

1885. A Γ, Louisiana State University.....	152
1887. A Δ, William Jewell College.....	120
1887. A E, Southwestern Presbyterian University... 80	
1890. A Z, William and Mary College.....	104
1890. A H, Westminster College	103
1891. A Θ, Kentucky University	101
1891. A I, Centenary College (1904).....	65
1891. A K, Missouri State University.....	120
1891. A Λ, Johns Hopkins University.....	71
1893. Θ, State College of Kentucky.....	112
1893. A Μ, Millsaps College	142
1893. Μ, Emory and Henry College (1895).....	15
1894. A Ν, George Washington University.....	109
1895. A Ξ, University of California.....	84
1895. A Ο, University of Arkansas.....	85
1895. A Π, Stanford University	49
1897. A Ρ, West Virginia University.....	64
1899. A Σ, Georgia School of Technology.....	49
1899. A Τ, Hampden-Sidney College	19
1900. A Υ, University of Mississippi.....	39
1901. A Φ, Trinity College, N. C.....	30
1902. A Χ, Kentucky Wesleyan College.....	38
1903. A Ψ, Florida State College.....	22
1903. A Ω, N. C. Agricultural and Mech'l College..	27
1903. B Α, Missouri School of Mines.....	24
1903. B Β, Bethany College	27
1904. B Γ, College of Charleston.....	15
1904. B Δ, Georgetown College	17
1904. B Ε, Delaware College	23
1904. B Ζ, University of Florida.....	18

Active chapters, 49; inactive, 11; total membership, 6,146.

The parent chapter was inactive from June, 1870, to March, 1875, and again in 1878. It went down in the general crash of fraternities at Washington and Lee. It was revived in October, 1885. The V. M. I. chapter was suppressed by anti-fraternity laws in 1888. The first Theta at Oglethorpe died with the university. The second, at South Carolina Military Academy, was established *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 the chapter at Stanford from 1899 to 1903. The University of Virginia chapter has always been largely composed of transfers from other chapters.

The first Mu died with the removal of Newberry College. 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.

In 1877 and 1878 charters were granted for chapters at some inferior colleges. Two of these chapters, to be called Nu and Xi, were never established on a firm basis, and died at once. The first Omicron at Bethel Academy was almost immediately withdrawn also. The second Omicron, at the University of Texas, was suspended from 1887 to 1891 on account of internal dissensions. Xi, at

Southwestern University, was established *sub rosa*, but was recognized by the faculty in September, 1887.

The first Pi at the Gordon Institute surrendered its charter on account of lack of desirable material. 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 (during which period the standing of the school was lowered), 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. 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 in some sense a continuation of the older institution.

Alpha Eta, at Westminster, was organized from the X B Δ, a local society established in 1887. Alpha Theta, at Kentucky University, was *sub rosa* until the anti-fraternity laws were repealed in April, 1896. Alpha Iota, at the Centenary College, was established by absorbing the local organization of Δ Σ Φ. It became inactive in 1904 owing to a decline in the standard of the college. The existing chapters are generally in good condition.

The chapters at the Southwestern University, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of North Carolina, Louisiana State

University and Millsaps College own chapter houses and sixteen other chapters rent them.

Alumni chapters have been organized at Macon, Ga.; Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; New York, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Washington, D. C.; Mobile, Ala.; Dallas, Texas; Athens, Ga.; Lexington, Ky.; Franklin, La.; Petersburg, Va.; Talladega, Ala.; St. Louis, Mo.; Alexandria, La.; Jackson, Miss.; Newport News, Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Montgomery, Ala.; Augusta, Ga.; Staunton, Va.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Shreveport, La.; Centreville, Miss.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Kansas City, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Anniston, Ala.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Nashville, Tenn.; Selma, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Houston, Tex.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Griffin, Ga.; San Francisco, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Asheville, N. C. The alumnus chapter formerly at Augusta, Ga., is now inactive. State associations, composed of chapters in their respective States, have been formed in South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri. Their meetings are chiefly for social purposes.

Until 1870 the fraternity was governed by the Alpha chapter. The first convention, which met that year, made some material changes in this system, but left quite a number of powers still to be exercised by the senior living chapter. The convention of 1873, however, vested in the convention nearly all powers. The conventions are composed of the general officers of the

fraternity, four in number, and of delegates from the several chapters, active and alumni. During the interregnum, the affairs of the fraternity are administered by the senior general officer, in whom is vested the power to charter chapters and to manage all matters pertaining to the welfare of the order.

Conventions have been held as follows: Richmond, Va., 1870, 1876, 1883, 1893, 1901; Macon, Ga., 1871, 1878; Spartanburg, S. C., 1872, 1879; Athens, Ga., 1873, 1877, 1881; Ashland, Va., 1874; Oxford, Ga., 1875; Nashville, Tenn., 1885, 1897; Columbia, S. C., 1887; Augusta, Ga., 1889; Birmingham, Ala., 1891; Atlanta, Ga., 1895, 1903; Nashville, Tenn., 1891; Washington, D. C. (special), 1898, and Lexington, Ky., 1899. The conventions were held annually from 1870 to 1879. Since then they have met biennially.

Five 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 1901 at Charlotte, N. C., by Paul I. Murrill. In addition to the

above, the fraternity, beginning with 1891-92, has published annual catalogues, showing the active membership of the chapters, and giving reports from the general officers. Several of the chapters publish annual catalogues, or "Year-books." There have been four editions of the ritual and constitution: in 1870, 1874, 1886, 1893, and 1904.

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. Vols. III to VIII, inclusive, were published from Nashville, Tenn., under the management of Chi chapter. They appeared monthly, with the exception of Vols. V and VI, which were issued bi-monthly. Vols. IX to XIV have been published from Nashville, under the direction of an editor-in-chief, and are all bi-monthly. Vols. XV, XVI and XVII were published at Lexington, Ky. Vols. XVIII, XIX and XX at Chattanooga, and subsequent volumes at Richmond, Va. The fraternity also publishes a secret journal.

The fraternity had for a time what was known as a Council of Honor, to which are elected a limited number of those members who have done most signal service for the Order. It was abolished in 1904. The fraternity does not allow the election or initiation of "honorary" members, and "lifting" is not permitted.

The original badge consisted of a gold shield, surmounted by a smaller shield, in the center of which is a circle of black enamel enclosing a Greek cross, and above which are the Greek letters "K A." The present badge has a Latin cross, and a slightly raised center. The badge is usually jeweled, the chapter-letter pins are frequently worn. In addition the fraternity has a button. This displays a crimson cross pattee, gold bordered, on a white background, with letters "K A," the whole enclosed in a rectangular rim of gold. The colors of the fraternity are crimson and gold. The flowers are the magnolia and 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 the eight-pointed crimson cross. Several pieces of music have been dedicated to the fraternity.

Prominent members are: Presidents Craighead, of Tulane University; Blackwell, of Randolph-Macon, and Kilgo, of Trinity College; Profs. Robert Sharp, of University of Louisiana; J. W. Gore, of the University of North Carolina; J. W. Redd, of Central College; Bonnell, Harris and Stone, of Emory College; J. R. Ficklen, of Tulane University; W. A. Candler, of Emory College;

Tucker and Nichols, of the Virginia Military Institute; P. H. Mell, of Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College; Charles Morris, of the University of Georgia; Rev. J. E. L. Holmes, of Georgia; Rev. A. Coke Smith, of Virginia; Rev. J. A. Duncan, of Missouri; Rev. W. N. Scott, of Texas; Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York; Rev. W. A. Rogers, of South Carolina; Rev. Howard W. Key, of Tennessee; Clarke Howell, of the *Atlanta Constitution*; John Temple Graves, of Georgia; Hon. John S. Candler, Hon. J. L. Hardeman, Hon. A. J. Cobb, and Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, of Georgia; Hon. H. H. Newton, of South Carolina; Judge Lawrason, of Louisiana; Major E. A. Garlington, Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Army.

Congressmen E. Y. Webb, from North Carolina; Morris Sheppard, from Texas; R. L. Henry, from Texas; W. B. Lamar, from Florida; Charles C. Reid, from Arkansas. Governor Folk, of Missouri, and Richmond Pearson Hobson, of the U. S. Navy.

Kappa Sigma.

THE Kappa Sigma Fraternity was founded at the University of Virginia, in 1867, by William Grigsby McCormick, George Miles Arnold, Edmund Law Rogers, Jr., Frank Courtney Nicodemus and John Covert Boyd. These men had come into possession of knowledge, both traditional and historical, concerning an ancient European secret order, for many years almost extinct, which was founded at the University of Bologna between 1395 and 1400, and spreading later to the Universities of Florence, Montpellier, Paris and Orleans, where it flourished many years, practically becoming extinct. This order was said to have been founded by a Greek scholar at the University of Bologna, primarily for the protection of the students against the exactions of an infamous governor of the city. The ritual of Kappa Sigma, while reminiscent of both the lower and the higher degrees of Masonry, contains also elements drawn from the traditions concerning the ancient European order. The Fraternity professes to be, in a spiritual sense, the successor of the ancient order.

In the same year that the parent chapter, Zeta, was founded, George Wyatt Hollingsworth was commissioned to found Beta chapter at the University of Alabama, but it ceased to exist in a short time through anti-fraternity legislation. This determined the parent chapter to remain local in character for over five years, and it was not till 1873 that further extension was regarded with favor. From that time, with the exception of the four years from 1876 to 1880, its extension has been vigorous, and it now has a larger number of active chapters than any other fraternity.

The chapter roll is as follows :

1867.	Z,	University of Virginia.....	158
1867.	B,	University of Alabama.....	70
1873.	H,	Trinity College (N. C.).....	112
1873,	O,	Emory and Henry College (1895).....	138
1873.	M,	Washington and Lee University.....	78
1874.	Ξ,	Virginia Military Institute (1883).....	23
1874.	N,	Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1889)...	90
1874.	A A,	University of Maryland.....	89
1875.	A B,	Mercer University	87
1876	K,	Vanderbilt University.....	149
1880.	Ψ,	Bethel Academy (1882).....	8
1880.	Λ,	University of Tennessee.....	190
1880.	Γ,	Cumberland College (1884).....	14
1880.	Σ,	Episcopal High School of Virginia (1884)	8
1880.	A X,	Lake Forest University.....	60
1882.	A I,	U. S. Grant University (1898).....	43
1882.	Φ,	Southwestern Presbyterian University...	111
1882.	Ω,	University of the South.....	159

1883.	Π,	University of West Virginia (1887).....	17
1883.	Υ,	Hampden-Sidney College	90
1884.	Τ,	University of Texas.....	190
1885.	Ρ,	N. Georgia Agric'l College (1891).....	32
1885.	Χ,	Purdue University.....	157
1885.	Δ,	Md. Military and Naval Academy (1887)	31
1885.	Ε,	Centenary College (1904).....	84
1886.	Ψ,	University of Maine.....	170
1886.	Σ,	Ohio Normal University (1888).....	23
1886	Ι,	South-Western University.....	136
1887.	Γ,	Louisiana State University.....	133
1887.	Α,	Emory College (1891).....	24
1887.	Β Θ,	Indiana University	62
1887.	Θ,	Cumberland University	120
1888.	Β,	Thatcher Institute, La. (1891).....	17
1888.	Π,	Swarthmore College	86
1888.	Η,	Randolph-Macon College	58
1889.	Σ,	Tulane University	98
1890.	Ν,	William and Mary College.....	108
1890.	Ω,	South Carolina University (1897).....	28
1890.	Ξ,	University of Arkansas.....	142
1890.	Δ,	Davidson College	87
1891.	Β,	Butler University (1893).....	11
1891.	Α Γ,	University of Illinois.....	147
1892.	Α Δ,	Pennsylvania State College.....	113
1892.	Α Ε,	University of Pennsylvania.....	99
1892.	Α Ζ,	University of Michigan.....	132
1892.	Α Η,	George Washington University.....	113
1892.	Α Θ,	South-Western Baptist University.....	103
1892.	Α Κ,	Cornell University.....	132

1893. A Λ, University of Vermont.....	119
1893. A M, University of North Carolina.....	26
1894. A N, Wofford College	55
1894. A Ξ, Bethel College (1902).....	45
1894. A Θ, Kentucky University (1901).....	50
1895. A Π, Wabash College	64
1895. A P, Bowdoin College	90
1895. A Σ, Ohio State University.....	91
1895. A T, Georgia School of Technology.....	75
1895. A Υ, Millsaps College	95
1896. A Φ, Bucknell University	57
1897. A Ψ, University of Nebraska.....	87
1897. A Ω, William Jewell College.....	56
1898. B A, Brown University.....	78
1898. B B, Richmond College	38
1898. B Γ, Missouri State University.....	68
1898. B Δ, Washington and Jefferson College.....	47
1898. B E, University of Wisconsin.....	75
1899. B Z, Stanford University	52
1900. B H, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	48
1900. B I, Lehigh University	45
1901. B K, New Hampshire College.....	77
1901. B Λ, University of Georgia.....	30
1901. B M, University of Minnesota.....	53
1901. B N, Kentucky State College.....	36
1901. B Ξ, University of California.....	40
1902. B O, Denver University	27
1902. B Π, Dickinson College	42
1902. B P, University of Iowa.....	49
1902. B Σ, Washington University, Mo.....	28

1903. B T, Baker University	36
1903. B Y, North Carolina A. and M. College.....	33
1903. B Φ, Case School of Applied Science.....	32
1903. B X, Missouri School of Mines.....	21
1903. B Ψ, University of Washington.....	19
1904. B Ω, Colorado College.....	18
1904. Γ A, University of Oregon.....	23
1904. Γ B, University of Chicago.....	18
1904. Γ Γ, Colorado School of Mines.....	17
1904. Γ Δ, Massachusetts Agricultural College.....	68

Active chapters, 70; inactive, 18; membership, 6,357.

A number of the chapters have become victims of anti-fraternity legislation. The chapters at the Virginia Military Institute, Emory and Henry and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute were forced out through this cause. The chapter at the University of Alabama was killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1869, but was revived in 1899; similarly the chapter at Trinity College was killed in 1879, but revived in 1892. The chapter at Vanderbilt was inactive on account of hostile legislation from 1880 to 1883; likewise, the chapter at Lake Forest, from 1882 to 1896, from similar causes. The chapter at the University of Arkansas has had a more or less *sub rosa* existence since the anti-fraternity legislation of the Arkansas Legislature in 1901. The chapter at the University of South Carolina became inactive in 1897 when anti-fraternity laws were passed by the State Legislature.

The Fraternity has revoked some charters. Exclusiveness caused the Washington and Lee chapter to become inactive in 1877. It again came into existence in 1888,

but on account of the overcrowded condition of the institution was withdrawn in 1900. The chapter was again installed in 1904, by the absorption of a chapter of the disbanded society of *M II A*. 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 the membership from both Maryland and Johns Hopkins Universities, but was again withdrawn because of the laxity of organization from which city chapters suffer. It was revived in 1898. Since that date it has been very successful. The chapters at Cumberland College, Thatcher Institute, The Episcopal High School of Virginia, the Ohio Normal University and Bethel Academy were withdrawn on account of the low scholastic grade of the institutions at which they were located. The chapter at U. S. Grant University was inactive from 1883 to 1892, on account of the depressed condition of the institution, and was finally withdrawn in 1898. Some of the members of the chapter at West Virginia became members of another local society, there being no general fraternity at the University at the time, thus causing the discontinuance of the chapter. Internal dissensions within the chapter caused the withdrawal of the Butler chapter. The chapter at Emory was discontinued on account of failure of members to return to college. Similarly, the members of the Indiana chapter failed to return to college in 1888, causing the death of the chapter. It was re-established in 1900. The chapter at Centenary was the first established there after the Civil War, but was withdrawn in 1904 on account of the decline

of the college. The chapters at the North Georgia Agricultural College and the Maryland Military and Naval Academy surrendered their charters on account of the decline of the institutions in which they were located. The chapter at Bethel College surrendered its charter on account of lack of suitable material. The chapter at the Kentucky State College is regarded as a continuation of the chapter at the Kentucky University, the latter having been withdrawn on account of the desire of the fraternity not to have two chapters in the same town. The Mercer chapter became inactive in 1879 on account of the collapse of the institution and was revived in 1891.

A number of the chapters have been formed from existing organizations. The Emory and Henry chapter was formerly a chapter of Φ M O. The New Hampshire chapter was the "Granite" chapter of Q. T. V. The Massachusetts Agricultural College chapter was formerly the D. G. K. Society, founded in 1868. The Lake Forest chapter was formed from a local society called Λ Φ . The Case School of Applied Science chapter was formed from the local society of Φ A X; the William Jewell chapter from one called Π A Θ ; the University of Iowa chapter from the Φ Y society; the Baker chapter from the "S. & B." society; the Bucknell chapter from the Φ E society; and the University of Maine chapter from the K. K. F. society. A constitutional provision allowing the admission of the alumni of these societies to Kappa Sigma was passed by the St. Louis convention of 1904. The chapters at the Universities of Oregon and California were formed from local societies bearing Greek names, but

these were in existence only a short time before receiving charters. In 1889 the ritual of Kappa Sigma fell into the hands of certain parties at the University of the South. They proceeded to establish a fraternity called $\Gamma \Delta \Sigma$, which spread into a number of the Tennessee colleges, but which, by vigorous efforts, was stamped out.

The first chapter house occupied by a Kappa Sigma chapter was at the University of Virginia during the session of 1870-71. It was rented by several members who roomed in it, and all the meetings of the chapter were held there during that year. This was probably the first fraternity house in the South. In 1882, within four months after its establishment, the chapter at the University of the South acquired a chapter house. This was the first fraternity house owned in the South. The chapters at Louisiana State University, Vanderbilt, Texas, Maine, University of the South, University of Maryland, Cornell, Stanford, Baker, California, New Hampshire, Colorado School of Mines, Massachusetts Agricultural College have acquired homes. Houses are rented by 23 other chapters.

The first convention of the fraternity was held in Baltimore in 1876, since which time they have been held biennially, as follows: At Richmond, Virginia, 1878 and 1894; Abingdon, Virginia, 1880; Knoxville, Tennessee, 1883; Lynchburg, Virginia, 1885; Nashville, Tennessee, 1887; Atlanta, Georgia, 1888; Baltimore, Maryland, 1890; Washington, District of Columbia, 1892; Indianapolis, Indiana, 1896; Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1898; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1900; New Orleans, Louis-

iana, 1902; St. Louis, Missouri, 1904. The regular conventions are called "grand conclaves." The fraternity, which is divided into nine districts, has upon the alternate years with the grand conclave, what are called district conclaves, but these are in reality reunions for they have no power of legislation. Prior to 1876, the executive power was vested in the University of Virginia chapter, which was then the Grand Chapter, but at the conclave of that year the government of the fraternity was delegated to a committee of five, called the supreme executive committee, by whom all legislation is enacted between the sessions of the grand conclave. The fraternity has also a catalogue editor, a song book editor and a historian. At the head of each district is an officer known as District Grand Master.

By act of the Lynchburg conclave, in 1885, the fraternity began the publication of a magazine, *The Quarterly*. It was successfully conducted as a quarterly until the Baltimore conclave in 1890, when it was changed from a quarterly to a bi-monthly, and was rechristened *The Caduceus*. It was issued from Clarksville, Tennessee, during 1891, and in 1892 was transferred to Philadelphia, where it was published until February, 1905. The magazine on that date began its publication from Nashville, Tennessee, under Professor Finis K. Farr. It has been well conducted and edited. Kappa Sigma also maintains a secret publication, *The Star and Crescent*, which is regarded within the fraternity as very creditable. A catalogue was published in 1881, a second edition in 1886, a name list and directory in 1897, and a pocket address

book in 1904. All the data for a catalogue, complete in every detail, had been collected by George Vaughan, but was destroyed by fire at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1902. A song-book was published in 1902. In 1896 the Bowdoin chapter issued a small song-book. The Cumberland, North Georgia Agricultural, Maryland Military and Naval, and Massachusetts chapters have issued annuals. The chapters at Centenary, University of the South and Vermont have written histories. That of the latter is profusely illustrated. The chapters at Purdue, Illinois and Massachusetts have issued catalogues. A number of pieces of sheet music have been dedicated to the fraternity. Three editions of the ritual, five editions of the constitution, and reports of conclaves, have been published. A "Manual," containing statistics and other historical matter for the instruction of initiates is about to go to press. The Denver Alumni chapter has issued a directory of members living in Colorado. A catalogue and history of the Pacific Coast chapters and alumni is ready for publication.

By a regulation enacted by the Washington conclave in 1892, the badge was made uniform in size. In 1902 this was so amended as to prohibit the badge being made larger than a stipulated size, but no restriction was placed upon its being made in various smaller sizes. 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 on one side are crossed swords, and on the other crossed keys. The colors of the fraternity were maroon, old gold and peacock blue, but were changed by the New Orleans conclave to scarlet, white and emerald green. The flower is the lily-of-the-valley. The New Orleans conclave voted that a complete heraldic system, including a coat-of-arms for each chapter, be prepared and adopted.

State associations were maintained by the chapters and alumni of Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas and Virginia, but these were abandoned when the district system was adopted. Alumni chapters exist in Boston, Massachusetts; Danville, Virginia; Waco, Texas; Washington, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Virginia; Atlanta, Georgia; Yazoo City, Mississippi; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; New York City; New Orleans, Louisiana; Chicago, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Ruston, Louisiana; Memphis, Tennessee; Buffalo, New York; San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; Louisville, Kentucky; Concord, North Carolina; Ithaca, New York; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Los Angeles, California; Little Rock, Arkansas; Lynchburg, Virginia; Seattle, Washington, and Richmond, Virginia. "Lunch Clubs" exist at New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle. A club-house, at Washington, D. C., was supported by the alumni of that city during 1902 and 1903. It was successful, but has been temporarily given up in order that a club building

more centrally located in the club district may be obtained, an almost impossible task. The Columbian (now George Washington) chapter also used this building for meetings. The University of Maryland House is used jointly with the alumni of Baltimore as a club house for the latter. This building is owned.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, is the fraternity's only honorary member. Very few of the members are over thirty-five, and still less, over forty years of age. Among the prominent alumni are William Grigsby McCormick, the financier; Robert H. Watkins, *Editor of the Press Bureau* of the *Democratic National Committee*; Gen. W. S. Featherstone, member of Congress from Mississippi; Gen. Auburn L. Pridemore, member of Congress from Virginia; F. I. Osborne, Attorney-General of North Carolina; Daniel E. Storms, Secretary of State, Indiana; Thomas S. Smith, Speaker of House of Representatives, Texas; T. H. Humphrey, Speaker of House of Representatives, Arkansas; Hon. John D. Pope, Hon. John Breckenridge Goode, and Hon. Seaborn Wright, late candidates for governor of Nebraska, Idaho and Georgia, respectively; Judge Windham R. Trigg, of Mississippi; Hon. Bernard Daly, of Oregon; Judge S. C. Graham, President of the Virginia Bar Association; Judge W. C. Bowen, of Denver; W. J. Horton, U. S. District Attorney, Indian Territory; W. T. Jenkins, Health Officer of New York; Iverson L. Harris, the Theosophist and writer; H. H. McClure, of *McClure's Magazine*; Rev. Samuel Macon Smith, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Nancy McGee Waters,

D. D., the Congregationalist Pulpit Orator; Rev. Richard Joseph Cooke, D. D., of the M. E. Church; George A. Huff, the Authority on College Sports; Rev. T. N. Ivey, D. D., Editor of the *North Carolina Christian Advocate*; Dr. John C. Boyd, of the U. S. Naval Medical College and ex-Assistant Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy.

In education, President Lyon G. Tyler, of William and Mary; William Minor Lile, Dean of the University of Virginia Law School; President W. D. Gibbs, of New Hampshire Agricultural College; and many of the younger college professors.

Omega Pi Alpha.

THIS fraternity was founded at the College of the City of New York, January 1, 1901. It was founded with the idea of admitting students to membership without distinction of race or creed. The roll of chapters is as follows:

1901. A, College of the City of New York.....	32
1902. B, Columbia University	16
1903. Γ, University of Pennsylvania.....	15
1904. Δ, Lehigh University	17
1904. E, Rutgers College	12
1905. Z, Cornell University	7

Active chapters, 6; membership, 99.

The government is vested in a Central Board (convention), which meets biennially.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "Ω Π Α."

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; Andrew Watte Rogers, '51. Morrison first proposed the organization to Wilson, and they were joint authors of "The Bond of the Phi Delta Theta," which is the fundamental law of the fraternity. 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, the scroll feature being 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. At the beginning of the war the fraternity had laid the foundation for substantial development, but a check was

then placed on its growth. The war caused the suspension of the chapters at Wisconsin, Northwestern, Ohio Wesleyan and Franklin.

At the close of the war the only active chapters were those at Indiana, Centre, Wabash, Indianapolis and Michigan. The latter, chartered in 1864, and the chapter at Chicago, 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, 1878-89, it established chapters in several Eastern institutions, making it national in extent. The chapter list follows:

1848. <i>Ohio A</i> , Miami University.....	243
1849. <i>Ind. A</i> , Indiana University.....	362
1850. <i>Ky. A Δ</i> , Central University.....	345
1850. <i>Ind. B</i> , Wabash College.....	293
1852. <i>Ohio B</i> , Miami University (1852).....	
1852. <i>Ohio Γ</i> , Wittenberg College (1854).....	8
1853. <i>Texas A</i> , Austin College (1858).....	8
1854. <i>Ky. B</i> , Kentucky Military Institute (1856)....	42
1855. <i>Ky. Γ</i> , Centre College (1855).....	
1857. <i>Ky. Γ</i> , Georgetown College (1876).....	16
1857. <i>Wis. A</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	254
1859. <i>Wis. B</i> , Lawrence University (1860).....	11
1859. <i>Ill. A</i> , Northwestern University.....	124
1859. <i>Ind. Γ</i> , University of Indianapolis.....	240
1860. <i>Ohio B</i> , Ohio Wesleyan University.....	240
1860. <i>Ind. Δ</i> , Franklin College.....	256
1860. <i>Ind. E</i> , Hanover College.....	171

1864. <i>Mich. A</i> , University of Michigan.....	173
1865. <i>Ill. B</i> , University of Chicago.....	92
1868. <i>Ind. Z</i> , DePauw University.....	241
1868. <i>Ohio Γ</i> , Ohio University.....	186
1869. <i>Ind. H</i> , Indiana State Normal School (1872)..	13
1869. <i>Va. A</i> , Roanoke College (1896).....	138
1870. <i>Mo. A</i> , University of Missouri.....	279
1871. <i>Ill. Γ</i> , Monmouth College (1884).....	59
1871. <i>Ill. Δ</i> , Knox College.....	203
1871. <i>Ga. A</i> , Oglethorpe University (1872).....	13
1871. <i>Ga. A</i> , University of Georgia.....	302
1871. <i>Ga. B</i> , Emory College.....	297
1871. <i>Iowa A</i> , Iowa Wesleyan University.....	197
1872. <i>Ga. Γ</i> , Mercer University.....	249
1872. <i>Ohio Δ</i> , University of Wooster (1897).....	153
1872. <i>N. Y. A</i> , Cornell University.....	221
1873. <i>Pa. A</i> , Lafayette College.....	219
1873. <i>Cal. A</i> , University of California.....	162
1873. <i>Mich. B</i> , Michigan State College (1898).....	164
1873. <i>Va. B</i> , University of Virginia.....	193
1874. <i>Va. Γ</i> , Randolph-Macon College.....	95
1875. <i>Ohio E</i> , Buchtel College (1896).....	94
1875. <i>Neb. A</i> , University of Nebraska.....	141
1875. <i>Va. Δ</i> , Richmond College (1895).....	76
1875. <i>Pa. B</i> , Pennsylvania College.....	133
1875. <i>Pa. Γ</i> , Washington and Jefferson College.....	172
1876. <i>Tenn. A</i> , Vanderbilt University.....	302
1876. <i>Pa. H</i> , Lehigh University.....	100
1876. <i>Mo. B</i> , Central College (1878).....	10
1877. <i>Miss. A</i> , University of Mississippi.....	215

1877. <i>Ala. A</i> , University of Alabama.....	248
1878. <i>Va. E</i> , Virginia Military Institute (1889).....	35
1878. <i>Ill. E</i> , Illinois Wesleyan University (1897).....	103
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.....	245
1879. <i>Ala. B</i> , Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	271
1879. <i>S. C. A</i> , Wofford College (1884).....	25
1879. <i>Pa. Δ</i> , Allegheny College.....	176
1879. <i>Vt. A</i> , University of Vermont.....	212
1880. <i>Pa. E</i> , Dickinson College.....	163
1880. <i>Mo. B</i> , Westminster College.....	142
1881. <i>Minn. A</i> , University of Minnesota.....	126
1882. <i>Iowa B</i> , University of Iowa.....	189
1882. <i>S. C. B</i> , South Carolina College (1893).....	38
1882. <i>Kan. A</i> , University of Kansas.....	174
1882. <i>Mich. Γ</i> , Hillsdale College (1898).....	102
1883. <i>Tenn. B</i> , University of the South.....	150
1883. <i>Texas B</i> , University of Texas.....	147
1883. <i>Ohio Z</i> , Ohio State University.....	140
1883. <i>Pa. Z</i> , University of Pennsylvania.....	200
1883. <i>N. Y. B</i> , Union University.....	109
1884. <i>N. Y. Γ</i> , College of the City of New York (1891)	54
1884. <i>Maine A</i> , Colby College.....	172
1884. <i>N. Y. Δ</i> , Columbia University.....	121
1884. <i>N. H. A</i> , Dartmouth College.....	240
1885. <i>N. C. B</i> , University of North Carolina.....	89
1885. <i>Ky. Δ</i> , Central University (1901).....	100
1886. <i>Mass. A</i> , Williams College.....	128
1886. <i>Texas Γ</i> , Southwestern University.....	112

1887. N. Y. E, Syracuse University.....	187
1887. Va. Z, Washington and Lee University.....	65
1887. Ala. Γ, Southern University (1896).....	122
1888. Mass. B, Amherst College.....	183
1889. R. I. A, Brown University.....	146
1889. La. A, Tulane University.....	82
1891. Mo. Γ, Washington University.....	101
1891. Cal. B, Leland Stanford Junior University....	83
1893. Ind. Θ, Purdue University.....	96
1893. Ill. H, University of Illinois.....	127
1896. Ohio H, Case School of Applied Science.....	93
1898. Ohio Θ, University of Cincinnati.....	55
1900. Wash. A, University of Washington.....	56
1901. Ky. E, Kentucky State College.....	46
1902. Quebec A, McGill University.....	43
1902. Colo. A, University of Colorado.....	35
1902. Ga. Δ, Georgia School of Technology.....	33
1904. Pa. Θ, Pennsylvania State College.....	27

Active chapters, 69; inactive, 26; membership, 13,161.

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 twelve, all could not assemble in any available room without attracting attention. Some of them, therefore,

petitioned for a charter for 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, the reason for a separation no longer existing.

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 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.

The isolated chapter established at Austin College in 1853 suspended in a year or two. It was reorganized in 1857, but remained active only a few months. The Ohio Wesleyan chapter, organized in 1860, suspended the next year, was revived in 1871, suspended again in 1877, and was revived again two years later. The Hanover chapter existed probably only a few months after its organization in 1860; it was again chartered in

1868. The Lehigh chapter, chartered late in 1876, suspended early in 1877; it was again chartered in 1887. The Chicago chapter suspended in 1870, and was re-established in the new University of Chicago in 1897. The DePauw chapter returned its charter in 1872, was revived for a few months only in 1875, and was reorganized again in 1880. The Oglethorpe chapter died on account of the closing of the institution. The Wofford chapter died in 1884, and the South Carolina College chapter in 1893. The Wooster chapter was inactive 1880-81, and surrendered its charter in 1897. The charters of the chapters at Richmond, Buchtel 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 Agricultural, College of the City of New York, and Southern University were withdrawn because the fraternity did not desire to continue at those institutions.

During the first thirty-five years of the fraternity, anti-fraternity laws were encountered by a number of chapters, causing some 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. The charter of the chapter at Georgetown, in Kentucky, granted in 1857, was withdrawn the same year because of the faculty's hostility. The chapter was re-chartered in 1875, but suspended the next year for the same reason. In 1874 anti-fraternity laws were enacted at Ohio Wesle-

yan, 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 legislation to suspend; it was revived in 1883, and the anti-fraternity laws were repealed two years later. Because of faculty opposition, the chapter at the University of Georgia was *sub rosa* from 1875 to 1878, the chapter at the University of Missouri from 1881 to 1884, and the chapter at Alabama Polytechnic Institute from 1881 to 1883. The Knox chapter suspended in 1878, on account of anti-fraternity laws; these having been repealed, the chapter was revived in 1880; it suspended again in 1881, and was revived again in 1884. The chapters at Wittenberg, K. M. I., Lawrence, Monmouth, Central (Missouri), V. M. I., Trinity (Texas), and Trinity (North Carolina), were killed by anti-fraternity regulations.

For various reasons the Wisconsin chapter was inactive from 1861 to 1880, the Northwestern chapter from 1861 to 1887, the Franklin chapter from 1861 to 1869, the Michigan chapter from 1869 to 1887, the Cornell chapter from 1876 to 1886, the California chapter from 1877 to 1886, and the Columbia chapter from 1890 to 1893. 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 '79, but the chapter was continued by the absorption, in the fall, of the Centre chapter of one of the last chapters of $\Delta \kappa$. 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 $\Delta T \Delta$. During 1886-7 the chapters of $\kappa \Sigma \kappa$ in Virginia joined $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, establishing it at Washington and Lee, and adding to the membership of its chapters at Richmond, Randolph-Macon and V. M. I.

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 at any Southern institution owned by any fraternity.

The chapters now owning houses are Dartmouth, Vermont, Williams, Amherst, Cornell, Gettysburg, Allegheny, Dickinson, Pennsylvania, Ohio Wesleyan, Case, Michigan, Wabash, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Vanderbilt, Sewanee, Texas, Nebraska, California, Stanford, Washington State. Houses are rented by 26 other chapters.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: At Cincinnati, 1851, 1856; Danville, Ky., 1860, 1864, 1872, 1875; Bloomington, Ind., 1858, 1864; Indian-

apolis, 1868, 1871, 1880, 1894, 1904; Chicago, 1869; Oxford, Ohio, 1870; Athens, Ohio, 1873; Crawfordsville, Ind., 1874; Philadelphia, 1876, 1896; Wooster, Ohio, 1878; Richmond, Va., 1882; Nashville, Tenn., 1884; New York, N. Y., 1886, 1902; Bloomington, Ill., 1889; Atlanta, Ga., 1891; Columbus, Ohio, 1898; Louisville, Ky., 1900.

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 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 Hephah Chapter from 1868 to 1874, the National Grand Chapter from 1874 to 1880. The presiding chapter was the Miami chapter until 1858, the Indiana University chapter from 1858 to 1860, the Centre chapter from 1860 to 1868, the Chicago chapter from 1868 to 1869, the Miami chapter again from 1869 to 1873, the Wooster chapter from 1873 to 1878, the Lafayette chapter from 1878 to 1880.

The first chapter established in each State was called the State Grand Chapter, and was the presiding chapter in that State. In 1876 the powers of the State Grand Chapters were revoked, and the authority to grant charters was vested in the National Grand Chapter and an Executive Committee, which was composed of a President, Secretary, Grand Banker, and one member chosen by the National Grand. In 1880 the National Grand was abol-

ished and the Executive Committee was changed to a General Council, composed of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Historian. At the same time the fraternity was divided into provinces, each to have a president chosen by the General Council. 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. In 1902 a chapter house commission and an alumni commission, each with two members, were created. In 1881 the fraternity was incorporated under the laws of Ohio. The five councilors and four commissioners constitute the board of trustees. The office of Fraternity Librarian was created in 1896. In the election of general officers alumni are usually selected.

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. In 1878 the Indiana Phi Delta Theta Association was formed; it is the oldest State association of any fraternity. Since then the Phis in other States have formed associations,

and since 1880 province associations have been organized. These associations meet, some annually and some biennially.

In 1876 an alumni chapter was organized at Franklin, Ind. Charters have been granted to alumni at the following places: Harvard University; Boston, Mass.; Burlington, Vt.; Providence, R. I.; New York, Schenectady and Syracuse, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Warren, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Va.; Louisville and Lexington, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; Atlanta, Macon and Columbus, Ga.; Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile and Selma, Ala.; Meridian, Miss.; New Orleans, La.; Austin, Tex.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Hamilton, Athens and Akron, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Franklin and Crawfordsville, Ind.; Chicago, Galesburg, Peoria and Bloomington, Ill.; Milwaukee, La Crosse and Menasha, Wis.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Sioux City, Iowa; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Hutchinson, Kan.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Col.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.; Portland, Ore., Seattle and Spokane, Wash. In 1898 alumni organizations were designated alumni clubs, instead of alumni chapters. These clubs have the privilege of representation in conventions, but not of making initiations. The New York alumni rent a centrally located house, which is used for club purposes, and in which a dozen of the members live. In a number of cities the alumni meet weekly for luncheon.

The convention of 1889 established Alumni Day, which is celebrated on the fifteenth day of March, the birthday of Robert Morrison, one of the founders. On that day 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 establish a day for an annual celebration and for universal observance within the fraternity.

Six 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. The first three editions bear the words "*sub rosa*." The last two editions contain full biographical data and other features of the best of such publications. A new edition is nearly ready for the printers.

Catalogues of the members residing in New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Washington and other cities have been published by the alumni of those cities.

A preliminary edition of the fraternity song-book was issued in 1874. Five editions of the song-book have since been published in 1876, 1882, 1886, 1895 and 1902. Eight

or ten pieces of sheet music inscribed to the fraternity have been published.

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 history of the fraternity is now in press. It will contain over 900 pages, octavo, and will be much the most elaborate history of any college fraternity ever 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 removed to Gettysburg, Pa. In 1880 it was changed to magazine form again. In 1882 it was removed 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. *The Palladium*, a bi-monthly bulletin, devoted to the private affairs of the fraternity, was established in 1894.

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, consisting of a sword attached to the shield by a chain.

Argent and azure were selected as fraternity colors in 1871.

A fraternity flag was adopted in 1891; it 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.

Following are the names of some of the members whom Phi Delta Theta has enrolled, with 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, Secretary of the Interior; G. M. Lambertson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. C. McReynolds, Assistant Attorney-General; J. C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions; T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A. C. Harris, minister to Austria-Hungary; E. H. Conger, minister to Mexico; J. S. Ewing, minister to Belgium; C. H. Lewis, minister to Portugal. United States Senators J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and J. B. Allen, of Washington. Congressmen C. L. Moses, W. M. Howard, J. G. Lee, J. M. Griggs, W. G. Brantley and T. W. Hardwick, of Georgia; A. H. Hamilton, T. B. Ward and F. M. Griffith, of Indiana; J. C. Sherwin, J. V. Graff and G. W. Prince, of Illinois; J. W. Lewis and S. J. Pugh, of Kentucky; T. M. Paschal and J. G. Russell, of Texas; L. J. Fenton and Emmett Tompkins, of Ohio; M. R. Patterson, of Tennessee; W. S. Hill, of Mississippi; J. A. Anderson,

of Kansas; Willis Sweet, of Idaho. Justices W. A. Wood, of the United States Circuit Court; C. C. Kohlsaatt and J. F. Philips, of the United States District Court.

Governors A. C. Mellette and S. H. Elrod, of South Dakota; W. H. Ellerbe, of South Carolina; J. T. Morrison, of Idaho. H. T. Miller, Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana; W. M. McFarland, Secretary of State of Iowa; R. N. Ramsay, Treasurer of Illinois; J. C. Smith, Treasurer of Alabama. Chief Justices B. K. Elliott and J. V. Hadley, of Indiana. Justices Norman Buck, of Idaho Supreme Court, and W. B. Fleming, of New Mexico Supreme Court. Attorney-Generals J. M. Mayer, of New York; W. S. Bryan, of Maryland; Monroe McClurg, of Mississippi; H. H. Boone, of Texas; W. J. Donahower, of Minnesota; J. R. Webster, of Nebraska. Superintendents of Public Instruction, M. B. Stephens, of Maryland; F. A. Cotton, of Indiana; J. F. Riggs of Iowa.

Among college presidents: G. P. Benton, of Miami University; Alston Ellis, of Ohio University; F. W. Hinit, of Central University; P. D. Pollock, of Mercer University; Andrew Sledd, of the University of Florida; H. L. Smith, of Davidson College; C. E. Nash, of Lombard College; J. T. McFarland, of Iowa Wesleyan University; L. H. Bailey, Director of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University.

Among clergymen: C. M. Beckwith, Bishop of Alabama; M. E. Fawcett, Bishop of Quincy; W. L. Gravatt, Assistant Bishop of West Virginia; H. C. Mabie, Secretary Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; M. F. Troxell,

Secretary Lutheran Board of Education; H. H. Weber. Secretary Lutheran Board of Church Extension; David Swing, founder of Central Church, Chicago; F. S. Brockman, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Among literary men: Eugene Field, John R. Spears, William Allen White, J. S. Phillips, Ray Stannard Baker, Edwin Emerson, Jr., Post Wheeler, Frank S. Pixley.

G. B. Swift, Mayor of Chicago; J. L. Mitchell, Mayor of Indianapolis; James Gray, Mayor of Minneapolis. Brigadier-general H. V. N. Boynton; Brigadier-general Frederick Funston.

Phi Gamma Delta.



THIS fraternity was founded at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., May, 1848, by John T. McCarty, '48; James Elliott, '48; Daniel Webster Crofts, '48; Samuel B. Wilson, '48; Ellis B. Gregg, '48, and Naamen Fletcher, '49. As many of the students were from the Southern States, the first efforts to extend the fraternity were naturally in that direction, and of the first sixteen chapters organized prior to the war, eleven were in the South. The chapter roll is as follows:

1848.	{ A, } B, }	Washington and Jefferson College....	416
1848.	Γ,	University at Nashville (1850).....	10
1851.	Δ,	Union University, Tenn. (1873).....	85
1851.	E,	University of North Carolina (1898)....	80
1852.	Z,	Washington College, Tenn. (1852).....	7
1855.	H,	Marietta College (1897).....	87
1855.	Θ,	University of Alabama.....	76
1856.	I,	Centre College (1856).....	8

1856.	K,	Baylor University (1888).....	56
1856.	Λ,	DePauw University	413
1856.	M,	Howard College (1861).....	26
1856.	N,	Bethel College	212
1858.	Ξ,	Pennsylvania College	252
1859.	O,	University of Virginia.....	178
1860.	Π,	Allegheny College	316
1860.	P,	Kentucky University (1862).....	11
1863.	Σ,	Western University of Pa. (1870).....	25
1864.	T,	Hanover College	193
1865.	Υ,	College of the City of New York.....	255
1865.	Φ,	Baker University (1868).....	20
1866.	X,	Monmouth College (1871).....	25
1866.	Ψ,	Wabash College	249
1866.	Ω,	Columbia University	278
1866.	A Δ,*	Illinois Wesleyan University.....	282
1866.	B Δ,	Roanoke College	203
1867.	Γ Δ,	Knox College	152
1867.	E Δ,	Muhlenberg College (1894).....	187
1868.	Z Δ,	Washington & Lee University.....	94
1868.	H Δ,	University of Mississippi (1879).....	53
1869.	Φ,	Northwestern University (1872).....	20
1869.	Θ Δ,	Ohio Wesleyan University.....	270
1869.	I Δ,	Cumberland University (1878).....	75
1870.	Δ Δ,	Hampden-Sidney College (1904).....	138
1871.	K Δ,	University of Georgia (1891).....	74
1871.	Z,	Indiana University	252

*After the alphabet was exhausted, it was repeated with the addition of the word "deuteron." In this list, instead of repeating the word each time, the letter "delta" is employed, as it is generally so used by the society.

1872.	Λ Δ,	Thiel College (1873).....	18
1873.	Μ Δ,	University of Iowa (1873).....	15
1875.	Ν Δ,	Yale University	238
1876.	Ξ Δ,	Western Reserve University.....	72
1878.	Ο Δ,	Ohio State University.....	197
1879.	Φ,	University of Maryland (1883).....	40
1880.	Χ,	Racine College (1887).....	39
1880.	Ι,	Williams College (1881).....	11
1881.	Δ Ξ,	University of California.....	113
1881.	Β,	University of Pennsylvania.....	221
1882.	Π Δ,	University of Kansas.....	187
1882.	Δ,	Bucknell University	161
1882.	Ρ Δ,	Wooster University	153
1883.	Σ Δ,	Lafayette College	153
1883.	Τ Δ,	University of Texas.....	85
1884.	Σ,	Wittenberg College	126
1885.	Α Φ,	University of Michigan.....	133
1885.	Λ Δ,	Denison University	155
1886.	Ζ Φ,	William Jewell College.....	130
1887.	Β Χ,	Lehigh University	118
1887.	Θ Ψ,	Colgate University	127
1888.	Γ Φ,	Pennsylvania State College.....	104
1888.	Κ Ν,	Cornell University	200
1889.	Ι Μ,	Mass. Inst. of Technology.....	109
1889.	Μ Σ,	University of Minnesota.....	118
1889.	Π Ι,	Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	150
1890.	Ρ Χ,	Richmond College	90
1890.	Κ Τ,	University of Tennessee.....	95
1891.	Β Μ,	Johns Hopkins University.....	117
1892.	Ν Ε,	New York University.....	165

1893. A X, Amherst College	100
1893. T A, Trinity College	74
1893. X, Union University (N. Y.).....	90
1893. M, University of Wisconsin.....	143
1893. Λ Σ, Stanford University	60
1897. X I, University of Illinois.....	103
1898. Λ N, University of Nebraska.....	65
1899. Ω M, University of Maine.....	151
1899. X M, University of Missouri.....	62
1900. Σ T, Washington State University.....	75
1901. Δ N, Dartmouth College	77
1901. Σ N, University of Syracuse.....	72
1902. Λ I, Purdue University	52
1902. Π P, Brown University	44
1902. X Y, University of Chicago.....	39

Active chapters, 57; inactive, 24; membership, 9,979.

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 Φ Δ Κ. 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 was killed by the war, but being revived in 1870, continued to flourish until 1873, when the university was abandoned and the faculty removed to Jackson, Tenn.

Epsilon, at North Carolina University, was killed by the war. It was revived in 1887 after the repeal of the anti-fraternity laws. Eta chapter was originally established at the University of Mississippi in 1853, but all record of this chapter, as well as of a chapter established at 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 at the time indicated. Iota was established by the founder of the Theta, and it lived but one year. This letter was given in 1880 to a chapter established at Williams College. This chapter, though strong in numbers and of high rank as to scholarship, became dissatisfied, and finally deserted to another fraternity ($Z \Psi$). Kappa, at Baylor University, was 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. This chapter has always been one of the strongest in the fraternity, and has occupied a good position among the fraternities at DePauw. Mu, at Howard College, Alabama, was killed by the war, and anti-fraternity laws have prevented its revival. 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, and the first Sigma by general indifference. 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. It was moved, with the members who composed it, to Northwestern University, and the charter was withdrawn for disloyalty in 1872, as the members petitioned ΨY for a charter. The name was then given to the chapter at the University of Maryland, but it met with misfortune, and the chapter is inactive. Monmouth, University of Georgia and Thiel College chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Georgia chapter was revived, but was not prosperous, and soon 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 has since been revived as a university society. The second Chi chapter, at Racine College, died with the college; the second Beta, at the University of Pennsylvania, from accidental causes, but has since been revived. 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 Knox, Wabash, Hanover, Allegheny and Columbia chapters have maintained successful careers. 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 Ohio Wesleyan chapter has maintained a uniformly high record for scholarship, and with the other Ohio chapters, has manifested a strong local *esprit de corps* in the maintenance of a State organization. The charters of the Hampden-Sidney and Huhlenberg chapters were withdrawn. The Stanford chapter resigned from the fraternity and became a local society. It was revived in 1903. The Syracuse chapter was formed from a local called $\Lambda \Gamma \Delta$, the Brown chapter from one called $\Pi \Phi$, the Maine chapter from a chapter of $Q. T. V.$, and the Washington State chapter from one called $\Gamma \Sigma$.

The Columbia, Maine, Worcester, Amherst, Yale, Trinity, Colgate, Cornell, Pennsylvania State, Gettysburg, Allegheny, Denison, Wabash, Indiana, Illinois, Washington State, Kansas and Syracuse chapters own houses, and twenty-five other chapters rent them.

Graduate associations exist at New York City, Columbus (Ohio), Kansas City, Spokane, Washington, Chicago, Chattanooga, Williamsport (Pa.), Dayton (Ohio), Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland (Ohio), Pittsburg, Richmond, Roanoke (Va.), Indianapolis, Lafayette, Louisville, Seattle, Denver, Brooklyn, New Haven, Albany, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

The convention meets annually in the summer, and State organizations in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana hold district meetings for social rather than business purposes, in the spring.

Since 1878 conventions have been held as follows: Indianapolis, 1878, 1883, 1890; Cleveland, 1879; Baltimore, 1880; Chautauqua, 1881; Columbus, Ohio, 1882, 1888, 1894; Pittsburg, 1884, 1891, 1898; Easton, Pa., 1885, 1895; Springfield, Ohio, 1886; Bloomington, Ills., 1887; Lewisburg, Pa., 1889; Philadelphia, 1892; Minneapolis, 1893; Chicago, 1896; Nashville, 1897; Dayton, 1899; Niagara Falls, 1900, 1901; Put-in-Bay, 1902, 1903, 1904.

Until 1868 Alpha at Jefferson College was the grand chapter, and was the center of government during the recess of the conventions. The Alpha becoming weak through the gradual decadence of the college, and the existence of a strong sentiment against secret societies, the executive head was transferred to New York. The grand chapter was composed of graduates of the order residing in or about New York City. For convenience of administration, the fraternity was divided into districts in 1880, over each of which is placed a section chief. In 1898 a revision of the constitution was made at the Pittsburg convention and the system of government was entirely changed. The fraternity is now governed by the three general officers, president, secretary and treasurer, and two others, the five constituting a body called the *archons*.

The latest catalogue of the fraternity was published at New York in 1898. It was beautifully printed, but rather meagre in detail. Previous to this edition, catalogues were issued in 1864, 1865, 1870 and 1878. The song book was first issued in 1886 (Easton, Pa.), by Walter C.

Stier. A second song book was published in 1898, compiled by the same author.

The journal of the fraternity was first issued as a monthly in 1879, under the auspices of the Ohio Wesleyan chapter, and was called *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 the chapter at Meadville, Pa., and in 1890 in the hands of graduates. Since 1901 it has been published in Indianapolis. Its name was changed back to its original form in 1899. It is published eight times a year.

The badge of the fraternity is a lozenge of about an inch in length displaying the letters "Φ Γ Δ," above which is a single star in white enamel, and below the letters "αωμη." 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.

Among the prominent alumni of Phi Gamma Delta are the following: Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks; U. S. Senators Zebulon Vance, George G. Wright, Thomas M. Patterson and Albert S. Burleson; Thomas C. Dawson, Secretary of Brazilian Legation; Alfred D. Jones, Consul at Shanghai; H. L. Lane, of the Federal Court in Indiana; Charles W. Dabney, Assistant Secre-

tary of Agriculture; Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury; Albert G. Jenkins and J. Q. S. Chenoweth, Confederate Generals; Congressmen, John V. Pennington, E. M. Wilson, Thomas R. Stockdale, E. E. Robbins, J. T. Moffett, James H. Hopkins, C. J. Erdman, John F. Follett, John M. Martin, B. A. Enloe, Robert J. Tracewell, J. J. Searley, H. J. Riddle, J. P. Shanks, M. C. Hunter, J. D. Botkin, Stanyarne Wilson, H. B. Ferguson, George J. Benner, Sain Welty; Governor Job A. Cooper, of Colorado, Van Sant, of Minnesota; W. D. Barnes, Attorney General of Florida; Samuel M. Taylor, Secretary of the State of Ohio; John W. Thomas, president of the N. C. and St. L. R. R., and of the Tennessee Centennial; James W. Wilson, president of the W. N. C. R. R., and Gabriel Morton, vice-president of the Mexican R. R.; Judges, William Mitchell, of Minnesota; James H. McLeary, of Montana; Thomas N. McClennan, of Alabama; W. D. Tisdale, of Iowa; Cyrus L. Pershing, of Pennsylvania; Matthew M. Neil, of Tennessee; W. S. Bonnifield, L. D. Birm, of Nevada; and Rodney J. Hudson, of California; among the college presidents, Moffat, Washington and Jefferson; Waggoner and Prather, University of Texas; Dabney, University of Cincinnati; Coulter, Lake Forest; Williams, Allegheny College; Dreher, Roanoke; Bovard, University of Southern California; Wilder, Illinois Wesleyan; Woodrow, University of Southern California; Reuben Andrus, of DePauw; W. A. Beates and Roth, of Thiel; James Black, of Iowa; Coulter, of Lake Forest and Indiana; McDowell, of Denver; Johnson, of Wyoming; Shields, of Bethel; Sepp, of Nashville; Tigt,

of New Mexico; Hully, of Stetson; Bishops McLaren, of Illinois; Joseph C. Hartzell, W. F. McDowell, M. C. Harris and W. F. Oldham, of the Methodist Church, and Dr. John H. Shedd, Arthur Judson Brown, J. Ross Stevenson and Wilbur Chapman, in the Presbyterian; John Clark Ridpath, David D. Lloyd, Maurice Thompson, Frank Norris, Meredith Nicholson, Arthur Colton, Orlando J. Smith, S. S. McClure, M. A. Mikelson, of "The Century;" George H. Welshouse, Stephen Quinor, Major John B. Hayes and Thomas M. Patterson, among authors and journalists.

Phi Kappa Psi.

THE Phi Kappa Psi fraternity was founded at Jefferson College, February, 1852, by Charles P. T. Moore and W. 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. The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters being named on the State system :

1852. <i>Pa. A</i> , Jefferson College.....	397
1853. <i>Va. A</i> , University of Virginia.....	367
1855. <i>Va. B</i> , Washington and Lee University.....	193
1855. <i>Pa. B</i> , Allegheny College.....	406
1855. <i>Pa. F</i> , Bucknell University.....	296
1855. <i>Pa. Δ</i> , Washington College (united with Jeff.).	78
1855. <i>Pa. E</i> , Pennsylvania College.....	251
1855. <i>Va. Γ</i> , Hampden-Sidney College (1900).....	173
1857. <i>S. C. A</i> , South Carolina University (1892)....	114
1857. <i>Miss. A</i> , University of Mississippi.....	170
1859. <i>Va. Δ</i> , Bethany College (1882).....	162
1859. <i>Tenn. A</i> , La Grange College (1860).....	28
1859. <i>Pa. Z</i> , Dickinson College.....	324
1860. <i>Pa. H</i> , Franklin and Marshall College.....	220
1860. <i>Tenn. B</i> , Cumberland University (1879).....	75
1860. <i>Miss. B</i> , Mississippi College (1861).....	15
1861. <i>Ohio A</i> , Ohio Wesleyan University.....	387
1864. <i>Ills. A</i> , Northwestern University.....	226
1865. <i>Ind. A</i> , DePauw University.....	377
1865. <i>Ky. A</i> , Kentucky University (1866).....	13
1865. <i>Ills. B</i> , University of Chicago.....	187
1866. <i>Ohio B</i> , Wittenberg College.....	255
1867. <i>Iowa A</i> , University of Iowa (1885).....	183
1868. <i>D. C. A</i> , George Washington University (1899).	188
1868. <i>Iowa Γ</i> , Cornell College (1871).....	42
1869. <i>N. Y. A</i> , Cornell University.....	250
1869. <i>Pa. Θ</i> , Lafayette College.....	235
1869. <i>Ind. B</i> , Indiana University.....	352
1869. <i>Missouri A</i> , University of Missouri (1874)....	72
1870. <i>Va. E</i> , Randolph-Macon College (1882).....	37

1870. <i>Tenn. Γ</i> , University of Nashville (1875).....	18
1870. <i>Ind. Γ</i> , Wabash College (1901).....	174
1871. <i>Ohio Γ</i> , Wooster University (1892).....	137
1871. <i>Ills. Γ</i> , Monmouth College (1884).....	77
1872. <i>N. Y. Γ</i> , Columbia University.....	159
1875. <i>Wis. A</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	238
1876. <i>Kans. A</i> , University of Kansas.....	226
1876. <i>Mich. A</i> , University of Michigan.....	223
1876. <i>Wis. B</i> , Racine College (1877).....	11
1876. <i>Md. A</i> , Johns Hopkins University.....	127
1877. <i>Pa. I</i> , University of Pennsylvania.....	260
1880. <i>Ohio Δ</i> , Ohio State University.....	170
1881. <i>Cal. A</i> , University of the Pacific (1892).....	75
1881. <i>N. Y. Δ</i> , Hobart College (1892).....	48
1881. <i>Wis. Γ</i> , Beloit College.....	156
1882. <i>Iowa Δ</i> , Simpson College (1889).....	63
1883. <i>N. Y. B</i> , University of Syracuse.....	215
1883. <i>Minn. A</i> , Carleton College (1888).....	45
1887. <i>N. Y. E</i> , Colgate University.....	183
1888. <i>Minn. B</i> , University of Minnesota.....	131
1889. <i>Penn. K</i> , Swarthmore College.....	109
1890. <i>W. Va. A</i> , University of West Virginia.....	104
1891. <i>Cal. B</i> , Stanford University.....	104
1893. <i>N. Y. Z</i> , Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.....	81
1895. <i>Neb. A</i> , University of Nebraska.....	118
1895. <i>Mass. A</i> , Amherst College.....	124
1896. <i>N. H. A</i> , Dartmouth College.....	118
1899. <i>Cal. Γ</i> , University of California.....	55
1901. <i>Ind. Δ</i> , Purdue University.....	69
1901. <i>Tenn. Δ</i> , Vanderbilt University.....	26

1902. R. I. A, Brown University.....	40
1904. Tex. A, University of Texas.....	28
1904. Ills. Δ, University of Illinois.....	21

Active chapters, 42; inactive, 21; membership, 9,806.

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 opposition 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 has had a prosperous career, and was the first chapter in the fraternity to own its own house, a very pretty granite structure worth about \$3,500. The Franklin and Marshall chapter was formed from a local society called the Φ B Θ. The Cornell chapter was broken up in 1877 by internal dissensions and the traitorous conduct of the majority of its members, who united in forming a chapter of Ψ Υ. It was revived in 1885. The Columbia chapter was inactive for some

twenty years. The Missouri chapters died from anti-fraternity action by the faculty. 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 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 Chicago chapter died in 1884 with the university, but was revived shortly after the new University of Chicago was opened. The chapters at Kentucky University, Racine, and Cornell Colleges, were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the chapters at Wooster and Hobart College 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, George Washington University and Wabash were withdrawn.

The chapters at Allegheny, West Virginia, DePauw, Purdue, Chicago, Beloit, Dickinson, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Colgate, Michigan, Wisconsin, Syracuse, Cornell and Amherst, own houses, and twenty chapters rent them.

Alumni associations are located at Pittsburg, Meadville, Pa., New York, Washington, Cleveland, Newark, Ohio, Springfield, Ohio, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, Portland, Ore., Bucyrus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Anderson, Ind., San Francisco, Easton, Pa., Johnstown, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., Boston, Cincinnati, Toledo, Omaha and Seattle.

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 chapters, 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; a re-

arrangement 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. The secretary is the chief executive officer, and with the treasurer practically has the control of matters under general instructions given at the annual meetings of the council.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Canonsburg, Pa., 1856; Washington, 1858, 1860, 1880, 1888; Cincinnati, 1862, 1868, 1892; Pittsburgh, 1865, 1883, 1902; Wheeling, 1871; Columbus, 1874, 1885, 1900; Philadelphia, 1876, 1898; Indianapolis, 1878, 1886, 1904; Chicago, 1890; New York, 1894; Cleveland, 1896.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first published at Philadelphia, in 1860; the second edition was issued in 1870, and 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 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 1902 under the editorship of C. L. VanCleve, who for many years edited the *Shield*. In 1892 a song book, containing 150 purely fraternity songs, was published by the Rev. Robert Lowry; a second song book was published in 1904. A number of chapters have published small journals for circulation 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 subscription to it made compulsory. It has since been published at Lawrence, Kan., Dayton, Ohio, Chicago, Lewisburg, Pa., and elsewhere. It has become a source of profit to the fraternity.

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,

and beneath is an antique lamp. The border is usually jeweled. The colors of the fraternity are pink and lavender. The flower is the sweet pea.

Among the prominent members of the fraternity are U. S. Senators Joseph B. Foraker and John S. Mitchell; Congressmen Gen. H. H. Bingham, Ernest F. Acheson, Arthur L. Bates, Thomas H. Dale, David E. Finley, George S. Legare, Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer, Martin L. Smyser, Henry T. Bannon, James E. Watson, Newton W. Gilbert, James C. Needham and Herschel M. Hogg; Ex-Congressmen Addison S. McClure, George A. Jenks, Welty McCullough, Lloyd Lowndes, Simon P. Wolverton, William S. Shellenberger, John I. Mitchell, Frank E. Beltzhoover, Seth H. Yocum, Philip H. Dugro, James A. Walker, Boyd Winchester, Edward L. Martin, Dudley G. Wooten, William H. Perry, Hamilton G. Ewart, John S. Jones, Samuel R. Peters, John Beatty, Charles L. Henry, George W. Faris, William H. Calkins, John R. Williams, Allan C. Durborrow, Charles S. Hartman, John A. Pickler, James Corney, Hugh H. Price, Laird H. Barber, Charles M. Busbee, Daniel B. Heiner, Thomas J. Henderson, Henry Page, D. O. Smart and Joseph M. Belford.

John G. Wooley, nominee of the Prohibition party for the presidency in 1900; U. S. Ministers E. P. C. Lewis to Portugal, Boyd Winchester to Switzerland, Bayless W. Hanna to the Argentine; Federal Judges Frank E. Baker and Albert A. Anderson of Indiana; Alfred S. Moore of Alaska, John H. Burford of Oklahoma, Edward Meek of Texas; George A. Jenks,

Asst. Secretary of the Interior and Solicitor General; W. S. Schallenberger, Asst. Postmaster General; Edward O. Leech, Director of the Mint; John A. Picker, U. S. Land Commissioner.

Governors Foraker of Ohio, Lowndes of Maryland, and Chamberlain of Oregon, and Lieut-Governors Walker of Virginia, Penn of Louisiana, and Gilbert of Indiana.

Among college presidents, Woodrow Wilson, Princeton; Edmund J. James, University of Illinois; William H. Crawford, Allegheny; William P. Kane, Wabash; George F. Bovard, University of Southern California; Joseph E. Stubbs, Nevada State University; Franklin B. Gault, University of Idaho; John McL. McBryde, University of Tennessee; William M. Thornton, University of Virginia; W. H. H. Adams, Illinois Wesleyan University; William C. Spanger, Chancellor of the University of Kansas; William G. Williams, Ohio Wesleyan University.

Among other well known people are Prof. Dolbear, of Tufts; William P. Trent, the historian, Henry C. Derville, author and dramatist; James Whitcomb Riley, Dr. Robert Lowry, song writer; S. C. T. Dodd, until recently the general counsel of the Standard Oil Company; George M. Laughlin, of Jones & McLaughlin, of Pittsburg; Col. Dudley Evans, president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Phi Kappa Sigma.



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Pennsylvania on the 19th day of October, 1850, by Samuel Brown Wylie Mitchell, James Bayard Hodge, Alfred Victor DuPont, 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.....	362
1853.	B, Princeton University (1876).....	116
1853.	Γ, Lafayette College (1883).....	151
1854.	Δ, Washington and Jefferson College.....	253
1854.	E, Dickinson College	203
1854.	Z, Franklin and Marshall College.....	161
1855.	H, University of Virginia.....	184
1855.	Θ, Centenary College of Louisiana (1861).	40
1855.	I, Columbia University	74
1856.	K, Emory and Henry College (1861).....	46
1856.	Λ, University of North Carolina (1895)...	123
1858.	M, University of Louisiana (1861).....	17
1859.	N, Cumberland University (1861).....	33
1859.	Ξ, University of Mississippi (1861).....	17

1860.	O,*Centre College (1862).....	16
1865.	Π, Harvard University (1865).....	9
1865.	P, Austin College (1865).....	4
1870.	Σ, Lehigh University (1887).....	51
1872.	T, Randolph-Macon College	140
1872.	Υ, Northwestern University	176
1873.	Φ, Richmond College	107
1873.	X, Racine College (1875).....	18
1876.	Ψ, Long Island Medical College (1878)...	7
1884.	Ω, Haverford College (1890).....	36
1890.	Ψ, Pennsylvania State College.....	120
1892.	P, University of Illinois.....	48
1893.	K, Lake Forest University (1894).....	9
1893.	M, Tulane University	66
1893.	A A, Washington and Lee University.....	50
1895.	A B, University of Toronto (1898).....	11
1896.	A Γ, University of West Virginia.....	68
1898.	A Δ, University of Maine.....	85
1898.	A E, Armour Institute of Technology.....	83
1899.	A Z, University of Maryland.....	59
1901.	A H, College of Charleston.....	14
1901.	A Θ, University of Wisconsin.....	46
1902.	A I, Vanderbilt University	38
1903.	A K, University of Alabama.....	15
1903.	A Λ, University of California.....	33
1903.	A M, Mass. Institute of Technology.....	16
1904.	A N, Georgia School of Technology.....	16

Active chapters, 24 ; inactive, 17 ; membership, 3,122.

*Now Central University.

The chapters at the University of Pennsylvania, Maine, and Pennsylvania State College own houses, and eleven other chapters rent them.

The fraternity was unfortunate in the early part of its career. The Civil War closed all of the Southern colleges where the fraternity had chapters, and at its close only the chapters at the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina were revived. In the early seventies the Richmond and Randolph-Macon chapters were established, and later other Southern chapters were founded. The anti-fraternity laws at Princeton threatened the life of the Beta chapter from the outset, but it existed for many years *sub rosa*. The Alpha, at the University of Pennsylvania, has always been a strong chapter, and held a high position socially in Philadelphia. In 1888 it established in the university a prize of the interest on \$400, in honor of its founder, to be given to that member of the sophomore class who has attained the highest term average and presented the best original composition in English literature. The Dickinson chapter was dormant from 1879 to 1895, and was then revived by absorbing a local society called A Z Φ , which had existed for several years. The Columbia chapter was inactive from 1870 to 1904. The Pi was really composed of graduates of other chapters in attendance at the Harvard Law School. The Rho chapter, at Austin College, was killed by a visitation of yellow fever. The Sigma, at Lehigh, surrendered its charter in 1877; it was revived in 1883, but its charter was subsequently withdrawn. The Chi, at Racine, and the Omega, at Haverford, were killed by anti-fraternity

laws. The charter of the first Psi chapter was withdrawn. The Phi, at Richmond College, was suspended from 1877 to 1889. The second Psi chapter at the Pennsylvania State College was formerly a chapter of the now extinct society of Q. T. V. The Washington and Lee chapter was a local society called Gamma Digamma Kappa.

The government of the fraternity has remained unchanged since its foundation. It consists of a convention of delegates from the different chapters, held annually, and generally during Christmas week, at some one of the large cities of the East or Middle West. During the recess of the convention the work of administration is in the hands of an executive board, generally so chosen that a quorum resides at one locality.

There are no honorary members. There are alumni chapters in New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Baltimore, Pittsburg, New Orleans and Chicago.

The first catalogue of the fraternity was issued in 1872, an octavo of 136 pages; the second was issued in 1882 of the same form, and consisted of 193 pages; a third was issued in 1894, and contained 256 pages; a fourth was published in 1900, and contained 378 pages. It contained in addition to the chapter rolls a list of the conventions, a bibliography, half-tone portrait groups of the chapters, various tables and general information. All of these editions were published under the auspices of the Grand Chapter. Every two years there is published a geographical directory of all the living members.

In February, 1891, the publication of the *Phi Kappa*

Sigma Quarterly was begun by George Gordon Battle. The first number was published in New York, but all subsequent numbers were published in Philadelphia, until 1901, when it was discontinued and succeeded by the *Phi Kappa Sigma News Letter*, which is issued four times a year for members only. Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: At Philadelphia, Pa., 1856, 1856, 1864, 1869, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1879, 1882, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1897 and 1900; at Washington, D. C., 1858, 1894; New York, 1860, 1865; Harrisburg, Pa., 1867; Baltimore, 1878, 1898, 1904; Richmond, Va., 1887, 1893, 1903; Norfolk, Va., 1890; Bellefonte, Pa., 1896; Washington, Pa., 1898; Chicago, 1899; Lancaster, Pa., 1901, and Pittsburg, Pa., 1902.

The badge is a 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 "Φ Κ Σ." The fraternity colors are black and gold. The flag has a black ground displaying at the left of the field the skull and bones, and in the center the letters "Φ Κ Σ" in gold.

Among the prominent alumni of this fraternity are: United States Senators Louis E. McComas and Samuel D. McEnery, Congressmen Charles E. Haight, J. Horace Buckner, Charles C. Kibber, Charles P. Redmond, E. John Ellis, Alfred J. Lewis, J. Herbert Potts, H. T. Toulmin, Charles S. O. Rice, James L. Clark, F. W. Mahood, Claude A. Swanson, Charles R. Schinn and Joseph C. Bellamy; Governor McEnery, of Louisiana;

Gen. Horatio C. King, of New York; Thomas McCamant, Auditor General of Pennsylvania; Norborne T. N. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury; Andrew C. Bradley, formerly of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, and Bishop Strange, of East Carolina; Hon. Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania; Samuel Dickson, Gerard I. Whitehead and Charles E. Morgan, of the Philadelphia bar; George C. Crocker, chairman of the Boston Subway Commission; George W. Litchfield, president of the Virginia and Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.; Professor Charles F. Himes, of Dickinson College; Chief-Justice Wm. H. Beatty, of California. Among federal judges, Olin Wellborn, Berryman Green, Taylor Beattie, and Harry T. Toulmin. Horace H. Lee, President of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; Randal Morgan and Samuel T. Bodine, of the United Gas Improvement Co.; Col. Henry A. Du Pont, of Delaware, and Gen. Duncan S. Walker, of the U. S. Army

Phi Sigma Kappa.



THIS fraternity was founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, March 15, 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.....	243
1888. B, Union University	176
1889. Γ, Cornell University	151
1891. Δ, West Virginia University.....	135
1893. E, Yale University	79
1896. Z, College of the City of New York.....	56
1897. H, University of Maryland.....	102
1897. Θ, Columbia University	100
1899. I, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	36
1899. K, Pennsylvania State College.....	72
1899. Λ, George Washington University.....	108
1900. M, University of Pennsylvania.....	78
1901. N, Lehigh University	35
1902. Ξ, Saint Lawrence University.....	32

1902. O, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	25
1903. II, Franklin and Marshall College.....	38
1903. P, Queens University (Ontario).....	35
1903. Σ, Saint John's College (Maryland).....	35
1905. T, Dartmouth College	15
Active chapters, 19; inactive, 0; membership, 1,551.	

The Alpha chapter was known as the Pi chapter from 1878 to 1891. Beta chapter 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 until 1891, when the chapter was styled the Beta chapter, 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. The Pennsylvania State chapter was a local society called $\Phi \Delta E$.

The Cornell chapter has built its house, a model of which was exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Pennsylvania State chapter also owns its own house. Twelve other chapters rent houses. The parent chapter owns land on which it will build when the dormitories overflow.

Conventions have been held at Amherst, 1888 and 1893; New York, 1889, 1896 and 1898; Albany, 1891; Ithaca, 1892; New Haven, 1894; Morgantown, 1900; Washington, 1902, and Washington, 1904.

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 the month of June, 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; 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; this also applies to honorary members; few of either class have been initiated. 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; such were established at New York, 1889; Boston, 1897; Albany, 1900; New Haven, 1902; Washington, 1902; Morgantown, West Va., 1902; Philadelphia, 1904.

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 $\Phi \Sigma K$. The colors are silver and magenta red.

'*The Signet* is the name of a journal issued privately to the members by the council. General catalogues were published in 1891 and 1902.

Among the members we find Charles S. Howe, President Case School of Applied Science; Professors William P. Brooks, (formerly acting president Imperial College of Agriculture, Japan), George E. Stone, Ralph E. Smith, S. Francis Howard, Clement R. Jones, Russell I. Morris; Rev. Henry Hague, Dean of the Central Convocation of Massachusetts; Charles P. Lounsbury, Government Entomologist, Cape Town, South Africa, etc.

Pi Kappa Alpha.



THIS fraternity was founded March 1, 1868, at the University of Virginia by Frederick Southgate Taylor and L. W. Tazewell, both of Norfolk, Va., assisted by James B. Sclater, Julien E. Wood and Robertson Howard.

The fraternity was intended to be and has been confined to colleges in the Southern States, and it does not establish *sub rosa* chapters.

Its roll is as follows:

1868.	A, University of Virginia.....	325
1869.	B, Davidson College, N. C.....	101
1871.	Γ, William and Mary College.....	125
1871.	Δ, Southern University (1878).....	20
1873.	E, Va. Agri. and Mech. College (1880)....	70
1874.	Z, University of Tennessee.....	125
1878.	H, Tulane University.....	40
1878.	Θ, Southwestern Presbyterian University...	220
1885.	I, Hampden-Sidney College	168
1887.	K, Kentucky University	60
1889.	Λ, South Carolina Military Academy (1890)	15

1890.	M, Presbyterian College of South Carolina..	90
1891.	N, Wofford College	153
1891.	Ξ, South Carolina College (1897).....	27
1891.	O, Richmond College	35
1892.	Π, Washington and Lee University.....	60
1892.	P, Cumberland University	156
1894.	Σ, Vanderbilt University	71
1895.	T, University of North Carolina.....	60
1895.	Υ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	147
1896.	Φ, Roanoke College	79
1898.	X, University of the South.....	81
1900.	Ψ, N. Georgia Agricultural College.....	53
1901.	Ω, Kentucky State College.....	41
1901.	A A, Trinity College (N. C.).....	27
1902.	A B, Centenary College	17
1903.	A Γ, Louisiana State University.....	10
1904.	A Δ, Georgia School of Technology.....	7
1904.	A E, N. C. Ag'l & Mechanical College.....	6
1904.	A Z, University of Arkansas.....	9
1904.	A H, University of Florida.....	13
1904.	A Θ, University of West Virginia.:	11
1905.	A I, Millsaps College	8

Active chapters, 29; inactive, 4; membership, 2,427.

There are alumni chapters at Richmond, Memphis, Charleston, Norfolk, New Orleans, Knoxville, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Dillon, S. C., Charlottesville, Va. and Opelika, Ala.

The University of Virginia chapter was inactive from 1868 to 1890, the Davidson chapter from 1869 to 1894, the William and Mary chapter from 1878 to 1894, and

from 1895 to 1897, the Tennessee chapter from 1874 to 1886 and from 1887 to 1892, the Louisiana chapter from 1881 to 1903, the Kentucky chapter from 1888 to 1900, the Richmond chapter from 1891 to 1901, the Washington and Lee chapter from 1898 to 1901, and the Vanderbilt chapter from 1894 to 1897. The chapters at the South Carolina Military Academy and South Carolina College were killed by anti-fraternity-laws.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Supreme Council of five officers. There is an executive committee of three.

Conventions have been held as follows: Hampden Sidney, Va., 1899; Danville, Va., 1891; Knoxville, Tenn., 1892, 1899; Richmond, Va., 1893, 1896; Nashville, Tenn., 1894, 1897, 1903; Atlanta, Ga., 1898, 1904; Spartanburg, S. C., 1900; Charlotte, N. C., 1901, and Norfolk, Va., 1902.

A journal entitled *The Index* was attempted in 1886, but failed. In 1889, Alpha chapter attempted the publication of the *Pi Kappa Alpha Bulletin*. It was of a secret nature, and only one issue ever appeared. In 1890, the *Pi Kappa Alpha Journal*, a bi-monthly, published in Charleston, S. C., made its first appearance. Volume I being successfully completed, it took the more distinctive title of the *Shield and Diamond*, and, first as a monthly and then as a bi-monthly, it has been regularly published since then. In 1891, Robert A. Smythe, editor of the *Shield and Diamond*, compiled a catalogue of the fraternity. The constitution of the fraternity, which is not secret, and the by-laws of the grand

council, have also been published from the general office of the fraternity, which is located at Charleston, S. C.

In 1898 the publication of a secret journal called the "Dagger and Key," containing the minutes of the conventions and the reports of the officers, was begun and has been maintained without interruption.

The design of the badge is a shield surmounted by a diamond. Upon the diamond of black enamel are the three Greek capitals "II K A." In the four corners of the shield of white enamel are the small Greek letters "ψψκα." The colors of the fraternity are garnet and old gold, and the flower the lily-of-the-valley.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York City; Hon. B. B. Munford, of Richmond, Va., and the following officials of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, viz.: Robert A. Smythe, commander-in-chief; J. Gray McAllistor, quartermaster-general, and Rev. Theron H. Rice, Jr., chaplain-general. The fraternity is, of course, too young to have any very prominent alumni, but there are many who are rapidly making a name for themselves.

Psi 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 Υ" were first chosen, and a suitable motto was subsequently framed for them. The fraternity has confined itself exclusively to the Northern and until recently to the Eastern States.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1833.	Θ, Union University	520
1837.	Δ, New York University.....	501
1839.	B, Yale University	2,195
1840.	Σ, Brown University	418
1841.	Γ, Amherst College	722
1842.	Z, Dartmouth College	792
1842.	Λ, Columbia University	603
1843.	K, Bowdoin College	560

1843.	Ψ, Hamilton College	322
1843.	Ξ, Wesleyan University	684
1850.	A, Harvard University (1872).....	184
1858.	Υ, University of Rochester.....	357
1860.	I, Kenyon College	185
1865.	Φ, University of Michigan.....	455
1869.	Ω, University of Chicago.....	173
1875.	Π, Syracuse University	295
1876.	X, Cornell University	312
1880.	B B, Trinity College.....	371
1884.	H, Lehigh University	213
1891.	T, University of Pennsylvania.....	146
1891.	M, University of Minnesota.....	172
1896.	P, University of Wisconsin.....	182
1902.	E, University of California.....	66

Active chapters, 22; inactive, 1; membership, 10,428.

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. As the society was established only in the upper classes at Yale, 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 Κ Δ Φ, a local society which had originated in 1840, and accepted a charter from the Κ 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 University 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 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. The Minnesota chapter was formerly a local society called "Θ Φ," and the Wisconsin chapter was organized from a local society called "P K Y."

The chapters at Union, Yale, Hamilton, Michigan, New York University, Lehigh, Columbia, Bowdoin, Kenyon, Syracuse, Cornell, Trinity, University of Pennsylvania, Amherst, Brown, Wesleyan, Wisconsin and Rochester own houses, and three other chapters rent them.

Associations of alumni have been formed at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Detroit, San Francisco, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, Portland (Maine), Washington, St. Paul and Cincinnati. There is also a club in New York City, incorporated in 1886.

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 chapters seem to retain more of their independence than is usual with other fraternities.

Conventions have been held as follows: New Haven, 1840, 1845, 1855, 1861, 1870, 1879, 1902; New York, 1841, 1849, 1854, 1858, 1859, 1874, 1887, 1892; Schenectady, N. Y., 1843, 1852, 1869, 1903; Amherst, Mass., 1844, 1857, 1872, 1891; Hanover, N. H., 1846, 1860, 1873, 1893; Providence, R. I., 1847, 1856, 1871, 1890; Middletown, Conn., 1848, 1865, 1877, 1897; Brunswick, Me., 1850, 1862, 1875, 1894; Clinton, N. Y., 1851, 1864, 1876, 1895; Cambridge, Mass., 1853; Albany,

N. Y., 1863, 1883; Rochester, N. Y., 1866, 1878, 1889; Cincinnati, Ohio, 1867; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1868, 1880, 1896; Chicago, 1881; Syracuse, N. Y., 1882, 1900; Ithaca, N. Y., 1884, 1899; Hartford, Conn., 1885; Bethlehem, Pa., 1886; Columbus, Ohio, 1888; Minneapolis, 1898; Philadelphia, 1901, and Madison, Wis., 1904.

Editions of the catalogue of the fraternity were issued in 1842, 1844, 1847, 1849, 1852, 1855, 1864, 1870, 1879, 1888 and 1902. 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 and 1891. 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. 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. In former years some of the individual chapters had colors of their own, but their use has been discontinued.

Among the prominent members of this fraternity are the following: The late President Arthur; 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, Sydney Dean, 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. Pat-

terson, John U. Pettit, William Walter Phelps, James Pyke, Clarkson N. Potter, Alexander H. Rice, William W. Rice, William E. Robinson, Julius H. Seelye and Eli Thayer; George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture; Edgar M. Marble, Commissioner of Patents; Amos T. Akerman, U. S. 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; Governors Charles B. Andrews and Henry Roberts, Connecticut; Charles H. Bell, New 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, Chief Justice of New Hampshire; Walbridge A. Field, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and Simeon E. Baldwin, 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 and Henry C. McDowell; Francis N. Bangs, Isaac Dayton, George Bliss, Austin Abbott, Frederic R. Coudert and Daniel G.

*Also a member of Σ Φ. †Also a member of Β Θ Η.

Rollins, of New York; Bishops Beckwith, Littlejohn, Whitaker, Niles, J. A. Paddock, B. H. Paddock, Spalding, Scarborough, Brown, Perry, Seymour, Knickerbacker, Leonard, Nichols, Talbot, Nicholson, Mott-Williams, Davies, Lines, Mackay-Smith, Brewster, Olmsted, Van Buren, Partridge and Darlington, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Men eminent in other walks of life are: Charles Dudley Warner, William Allen Butler, Edmund C. Stedman, Horatio 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; Presidents White, of Cornell; Seelye, of Amherst; Angell, of Michigan; Aiken, of Union; Reed, of Dickinson; Bugbee, of Allegheny, and Butler, of Columbia.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon.



THIS fraternity was founded March 9, 1856, at the University of Alabama. The founders were Noble Leslie De Votie, '56; Nathan Elams Cockrell, '56; Samuel Marion Dennis, '56; Wade Foster, '56; John Webb Kerr, '56; John Barrett Rudolph, '56; Adner 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. Eleven of them either died on the field of battle or from wounds received in service. 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. *Ala. M*, University of Alabama.....144
 1857. *Tenn. N*, University of Nashville (1876)..... 37

1857. N. C. Ξ, University of North Carolina.....	196
1857. Va. O, University of Virginia.....	210
1857. Ga. Π, Georgia Military Institute (1865)....	40
1857. Tenn. Λ, Union University [united with Tenn. Η]	32
1858. Va. K, William and Mary College (1861)....	16
1858. Ky. Ι, Bethel College.....	140
1858. Tex. Θ, Baylor University (1861).....	17
1858. Ky. X, Kentucky Military Institute (1887)..	159
1858. D. C. P, George Washington University.....	70
1859. Ga. Η, Ogelthorpe University (1863).....	13
1860. Tenn. Α, Cumberland University.....	260
1860. Va. Υ, Hampden-Sidney College (1861).....	11
1866. Ga. Β, University of Georgia.....	356
1866. Miss. Γ, University of Mississippi.....	136
1867. La. Ε, Louisiana State University.....	100
1867. Tenn. Η, Southwestern Baptist University....	229
1867. Va. Σ, Washington and Lee University.	128
1868. S. C. Φ, Furman University (1898).....	120
1869. Miss. Ζ, Mississippi College (1876).....	18
1870. Ga. Ψ, Mercer University.....	236
1870. Ala. Β Β, Howard College (1876).....	26
1874. Va. Θ, Virginia Military Institute.....	52
1876. N. C. P P, Carolina Military Institute (1877).	12
1877. Ky. Α, Forest Academy (1878).....	9
1878. Ala. Α Μ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	186
1878. Tenn. Ν, Vanderbilt University.....	244
1878. Ala. Ι, Southern University.....	220
1879. Tenn. Κ, University of Tennessee.....	122
1879. Ga. Δ, N. Georgia Agricultural College (1888)	74

1881. S. C. Y, College of Charleston (1882).....	8
1881. Tenn. Ω, University of the South.....	182
1881. Ga. E, Emory College.....	149
1881. Tex. P, Marvin College (1884).....	21
1882. S. C. Δ, South Carolina University (1897)....	94
1882. Tenn. Z, Southwestern Presbyterian University.	160
1882. Ky. K, Central University.....	156
1883. N. C. Θ, Davidson College.....	140
1883. Pa. Δ, Pennsylvania College.....	70
1883. S. C. Λ, S. C. Military Academy (1895).....	37
1884. Fla. Y, University of Florida (1885).....	10
1884. Va. Π, Emory and Henry College (1895)....	57
1884. Mo. A, University of Missouri.....	180
1884. Va. T, Richmond College (1887).....	10
1884. S. C. M, Erskine College (1894).....	54
1884. Tex. P, University of Texas.....	83
1885. Ky. E, South Kentucky College (1887).....	9
1885. Ohio Σ, Mt. Union College.....	274
1885. S. C. Γ, Wofford College.....	101
1886. La. Z, Thatcher Institute (1888).....	19
1887. Mich. A, Adrian College.....	110
1887. Pa. Ω, Allegheny College.....	134
1887. Miss. Θ, Miss. Agricultural College (1892)...	54
1887. Tex. Ψ, Southwestern University (1888).....	9
1888. Tex. B, Buffalo Gap College (1888).....	6
1889. Ohio Δ, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	136
1889. Mich. I B, University of Michigan.....	156
1889. Ohio E, University of Cincinnati.....	134
1889. Ia. Σ, Simpson College (1898).....	151
1890. Ga. Φ, Georgia State School of Technology...	166

1890. <i>Pa.</i> Σ Φ, Dickinson College.....	109
1891. <i>Col.</i> X, University of Colorado.....	109
1891. <i>N. Y.</i> A, Cornell University.....	120
1891. <i>Col.</i> Z, University of Denver.....	80
1892. <i>Ind.</i> A, Franklin College.....	93
1892. <i>Cal.</i> A, Stanford University.....	111
1892. <i>Pa.</i> A Z, Pennsylvania State College.....	108
1892. <i>Mo.</i> B, Washington University, Mo.....	106
1892. <i>Mass.</i> B Y, Boston University.....	148
1892. <i>Ohio</i> Θ, Ohio State University.....	106
1892. <i>Conn.</i> A, Trinity College (Connecticut) (1899)	33
1892. <i>Mass.</i> I T, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology..	133
1893. <i>Mass.</i> Γ, Harvard University.....	186
1893. <i>Ind.</i> B, Purdue University.....	108
1893. <i>Neb.</i> A II, University of Nebraska.....	143
1893. <i>Pa.</i> Z, Bucknell University.....	69
1894. <i>Mass.</i> Δ, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	143
1894. <i>Ark.</i> A Y, Arkansas University.....	119
1894. <i>Ill.</i> Ψ Ω, Northwestern University.....	100
1894. <i>Cal.</i> B, University of California.....	80
1895. <i>N. Y.</i> Σ Φ, St. Stephen's College.....	104
1895. <i>N. Y.</i> M, Columbia University.....	82
1897. <i>La.</i> T Y, Tulane University.....	74
1899. <i>Ill.</i> B, University of Illinois.....	96
1900. <i>Ky.</i> E, Kentucky State College.....	79
1901. <i>Pa.</i> Θ, University of Pennsylvania.....	68
1901. <i>Me.</i> A, University of Maine.....	69
1902. <i>Minn.</i> A, University of Minnesota.....	60
1903. <i>Col.</i> A, Colorado School of Mines.....	45
1903. <i>Wis.</i> A, University of Wisconsin.....	59

1903. <i>Kans.</i> A, University of Kansas.....	44
1903. <i>Ill.</i> Θ, University of Chicago.....	42
1905. <i>Iowa</i> B, University of Iowa.....	33
1905. <i>Ohio</i> P, Case School of Applied Science.....	31

Active chapters, 66; inactive, 28; membership, 9,383.

The chapters at Michigan, North Carolina, Cornell, Leland Stanford, Louisiana State, Maine, Worcester Polytechnic, Ohio Wesleyan and University of the South own their houses. Thirty-one chapters rent houses. The parent chapter is about to erect a memorial in honor of the founders of the fraternity. At a recent convention \$3,000 was voted as a contribution for this purpose.

The chapter at the University of Mississippi was suspended from 1868 to 1872, and from 1873 to 1882; that at the University of Virginia from 1861 to 1865, and from 1879 to 1885; that at Furman University from 1876 to 1880, and from 1885 to 1889; that at the Kentucky Military Institute from 1861 to 1869; at Bethel College from 1861 to 1886; at Emory from 1888 to 1892; at Cumberland from 1861 to 1865, from 1871 to 1874, from 1875 to 1878, and from 1879 to 1885; at Union University from 1861 to 1865; at Pennsylvania College from 1884 to 1893; at Columbian (now George Washington) from 1869 to 1905; at Alabama Agricultural College from 1880 to 1886; at University of Texas from 1888 to 1893; at University of Tennessee from 1880 to 1890; at University of Missouri from 1884 to 1886; at Vanderbilt from 1884 to 1886; at the University of Alabama from 1858 to 1886, and from 1890 to 1891; at the University of North Carolina from 1862 to 1885; at Baylor University from

1861 to 1888; at Southern University from 1882 to 1884; at Erskine College from 1885 to 1886, and from 1888 to 1892; at Wofford from 1886 to 1891; at the South Carolina Military Academy from 1884 to 1889; at Pennsylvania College from 1884 to 1893, and from 1895 to 1905; and at Cornell from 1895 to 1898.

Alabama M was caused to suspend by anti-fraternity laws. 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 East Louisiana State Seminary.

The charters of the chapters at the university of

Florida, University of Texas, 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 South Carolina University were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The chapters were not known by the names of the States until after the war. The chapter at Mount Union College was 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 . 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 St. Stephens chapter was formed from a local society called $\Sigma \Phi$, Pennsylvania chapter from one called $\Upsilon \Pi$, Maine chapter from $I \Phi$, Minnesota from $A K \Pi$, Wisconsin from $\Phi \Phi \Phi$, Kansas from $Z T$, and Chicago from ΓP .

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 conventions have been held at Murfreesboro,

Tenn., 1858; Columbia, S. C., 1859, 1887; Columbus, Ga., 1860; Nashville, 1867, 1871, 1875, 1885, 1888 and 1898; Oxford, Miss., 1868; Athens, Ga., 1869, 1876, 1884; Memphis, 1870, 1904; Atlanta, 1872, 1881, 1886, 1892; Louisville, 1873, 1883; Augusta, Ga., 1874, 1878, 1882; Richmond, 1877; Charlotte, N. C., 1899; Cincinnati, 1891; Chattanooga, 1893; Washington, 1894, 1902; St. Louis, 1896; Boston 1900. 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 Atlanta, Augusta, Boston, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Knoxville, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Memphis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Savannah, St. Louis, Washington, Adrian, Mich.; Alliance, O.; Americus, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Florence, Ala.; Jackson, Miss.; Macon, Ga.; Madison, Wis.; Talladega, Ala.; Washington, Ga.; Wilmington, N. C.; Worcester, Mass., and Evanston, Ills.

The catalogue has been published six 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, Dickinson, '94; and sixth, in 1904, compiled by William C. Levere, Northwestern.

The journal of the fraternity is called the *Record*. It was first published in March, 1880, by Maj. R. H. Wildberger, K M I, '71. 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. A *Manual* of information concerning the fraternity was published at Los Angeles in 1904. It contains much valuable information, but is badly arranged and poorly printed and bound.

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 Ε" 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.

*Among the alumni are Wm. L. Wilson, Postmaster General; Charles B. Howry and Jacob M. Dickenson, Assistant Attorneys General of the United States; U. S. Senator William A. Harris; Congressmen Newton N. Clements, William L. Wilson, Nathan H. Fleming, Augustus O. Stanley, Patrick Henry, John W. Lawson, John C. Hutcheson, Thomas H. B. Brown, James W. Stokes, and Gilbert B. Patterson; Judge C. B. Howry, of the U.

*The late President McKinley is not included in this list because he is an honorary member.

S. Court of Claims; Governors Vaughan, of Alabama, Atkinson, of Georgia, and Beckham, of Kentucky; Wilmot H. Gibson, Secretary of State of Idaho; William H. Washington, Attorney General of Tennessee; Edgar W. Sutherlin, 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, etc.

Sigma Chi.



SIGMA CHI is one of the "Miami Triad," as the three societies originating at Miami are frequently called, the other members being $\text{B } \Theta \text{ II}$ and $\Phi \Delta \Theta$. 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 $\Delta \text{ K E}$. 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 $\Sigma \Phi$. 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 $\Sigma \Phi$ which then existed at Union. Of the founders the three last mentioned are deceased.

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 by 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 system of government, based in a general way on that of $\Delta K E$, was 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 on February 8, 1858, Iota was established at Jefferson College. 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 fraternity has been widely extended. Its chapter roll is as follows:

1855.	A, Miami University	84
1855.	Γ , Ohio Wesleyan University.....	322
1857.	H, University of Mississippi.....	323
1858.	I, Jefferson College (1869).....	71
1858.	Λ , Indiana University	366
1859.	N, Washington College (1863).....	29
1859.	Ξ , DePauw University	342
1859.	O, Dickinson College	207
1860.	Π , Erskine College (1861).....	38
1860.	Σ , LaGrange College (1861).....	11

1860.	Ψ, University of Virginia.....	263
1863.	Θ, Pennsylvania College	166
1864.	K, Bucknell University	235
1864.	E, George Washington University.....	133
1865.	P, Butler College	204
1865.	Υ, Polytechnic College of Penn'a (1876)...	92
1866.	Z, Washington and Lee University.....	157
1867.	Φ, Lafayette College	144
1868.	M, Denison University	156
1869.	Ω, Northwestern University	215
1869.	Σ, Princeton University (1882).....	49
1871.	X, Hanover College	158
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 (1875).....	15
1872.	N, Cumberland University (1880).....	54
1873.	B, Wooster University	128
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	183
1875.	Φ Φ, University of Pennsylvania.....	107
1876.	I I, University of Alabama (1877).....	8
1876.	Z Z, Central University	165
1877.	Θ Θ, University of Michigan.....	308
1879.	X X, Southern University (1882).....	23
1880.	Δ X, Wabash College (1894).....	74
1880.	A B, Richmond College (1881).....	1
1881.	K K, University of Illinois.....	187

1882.	Z Ψ,	University of Cincinnati.....	145
1882.	A H,	University of Iowa.....	53
1882.	A Θ,	Massachusetts Institute of Technology...	198
1882.	A Γ,	Ohio State University.....	138
1882.	A Z,	Beloit College	136
1883.	A E,	University of Nebraska.....	130
1883.	A Δ,	Stevens Institute of Technology (1891).	24
1883.	A I,	Illinois Wesleyan University.....	134
1883.	A K,	Hillsdale College (1886).....	25
1884.	A Λ,	University of Wisconsin.....	137
1884.	A Ξ,	University of Kansas.....	166
1884.	A N,	University of Texas.....	107
1884.	A M,	Virginia Military Institute (1885).....	19
1886.	A O,	Tulane University	94
1886.	A Π,	Albion College	121
1886.	A B,	University of California.....	71
1887.	A P,	Lehigh University	100
1888.	A Σ,	University of Minnesota.....	113
1889.	A T,	University of North Carolina (1900)....	45
1889.	A Υ,	University of Southern California.....	55
1890.	A Φ,	Cornell University	157
1891.	A X,	Pennsylvania State College.....	103
1891.	A Ψ,	Vanderbilt University	109
1891.	A Ω,	Stanford University	60
1892.	A A,	Hobart College	79
1893.	H H,	Dartmouth College	203
1893.	A Λ,	Kentucky State College.....	64
1894.	N N,	Columbia University	123
1895.	M M,	University of West Virginia.....	90
1896.	Ξ Ξ,	University of Missouri.....	91

1897. O O, University of Chicago.....	68
1902. P P, University of Maine.....	67
1903. T T, Washington University	20
1903. Y Y, University of Washington.....	24
1904. Ψ Ψ, Syracuse University	32

Active chapters, 53; inactive chapters, 23; membership, 8,358.

All of the Southern chapters were killed by the war, and only those at the Universities of Virginia and Mississippi were revived. 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. and Illinois State University were killed by anti-fraternity laws, the last named chapter being revived in 1892. 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 members of the Richmond chapter with one exception are counted in the enumeration of some of the other chapters to which they belonged. The Theta chapter in 1874 absorbed the 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 $K \Lambda \Phi$, 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 and the Syracuse chapter from $X A \Sigma$, local societies.

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. In 1856 a charter was granted to form an "E" chapter at the University of Nashville, but it was not established. The Miami, Illinois and Lehigh chapters have all been inactive for a period.

The chapters at Hanover, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, the Mass. Institute, Stanford, Denison, Lafayette, Maine, Albion, Vanderbilt, California, Dartmouth and Dickinson own houses; twenty-six chapters rent them.

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 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 Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Columbus and Springfield, Ohio; Montgomery, Ala.; Lafayette, Ind.; Washington, D. C.; New York City, Louisville, New Orleans; Lincoln, Neb.; Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Nashville, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Denver, Detroit, Pittsburg; Peoria, Ills.; St. Louis, San Francisco, St. Paul, Minneapolis; Springfield, Ills.; Toledo and Cleveland. An alumni club at Harvard is called the "Harvard Group."

Previous to 1882, the executive government of the fraternity was vested in one 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. At the time indicated 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. Several of the fraternity's officials are paid salaries. The officials are named by designations peculiar to ΣΧ.

The fraternity was incorporated in 1899 under the laws of Illinois as "The Grand Council of the Sigma Chi Fraternity."

An endowment fund for the building of chapter houses was established in 1897. At the present time (1905) it amounts to \$12,000.

Conventions have usually been held biennially as follows: Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857, 1865, 1884, 1895;

Columbus, Ohio, 1872, 1886; Philadelphia, 1870, 1876, 1899; Delaware, Ohio, 1859; Pittsburg, 1864, 1865; Washington, 1866, 1880, 1890; Chicago, 1882, 1888, 1893; Wheeling, 1861; Louisville, 1868; Richmond, 1874; Indianapolis, 1878, 1892; New York, 1893; Nashville, 1897; Buffalo, 1901; Detroit, 1903.

A preliminary catalogue was published in 1872, followed by the first regular edition in 1876. It was handsomely bound and illustrated, but contained little more than the mere list of 1750 names, and was full of inaccuracies and omissions. The next edition, after having been in preparation for several years, was issued in 1890, and contained 3879 names. It contained the best features of modern catalogues, and was handsomely illustrated with photographs of the buildings of the institutions in which the chapters are located.

In 1902 a residence directory was published containing chapter rolls, geographical and alphabetical indices and the history brought down to date. It contained 7202 names. 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. In 1898 another edition was issued containing some seventy songs.

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 this 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 to be 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 St. George's cross of gold and white enamel. In the center is an elliptical plate of black enamel displaying the letters "Σ X" 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.

*Among the prominent members of the fraternity are: Governors J. M. Hamilton, of Illinois, and A. H. Longino, of Mississippi; Lieutenant Governors, H. L. Gordon, of Ohio, T. A. Hanna, of Indiana, and James T. Harrison, of Mississippi; George D. Meiklejohn, Secre-

*Ex-President Cleveland is not included in this list because he is an honorary member.

tary of War; Congressmen John B. Storm, Lincoln Dixon, D. K. Watson, Geo. L. Yapple, Arch. Lybrand, James S. Smart, Wm. G. Stahlnecker, E. C. Venable, John H. O'Neill, George W. Cooper, I. M. Jordan, La Fayette Pence, John C. Kyle, Frank A. McLain, Thomas Spight, Frank L. Coombs, James E. Thropp, David H. Mercer, Henry A. Cooper, F. H. Lassiter and James F. Burke.

Robert S. McCormick, Ambassador to France, Luther Short, Minister to Turkey; President R. H. Jesse, of the University of Missouri; John M. Harris, of Bucknell; Geo. H. Denny, of Washington and Lee; John L. Goucher, of the Woman's College of Baltimore; Scot Butler, of Butler College, and Robt. G. Ferguson, of Westminster College.

George Ade, the author and playwright; Booth Tarkington, of Indiana; Edgar L. Wakeman, the journalist; D. D. Thompson, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*; Harry S. New, of Indiana; John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist; James Deering, of the International Harvester Co.; T. C., A. J. & Maurice DuPont, the powder manufacturers; Charles W. Merrill, the publisher, and John E. Watkins, superintendent of the U. S. National Museum.

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 this institution 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 $\text{A T } \Omega$, which was founded in 1865, and held undisputed sway. This was resented by the Western boys, and steps were successfully taken to break down the power of the "Blackfeet," as the Alpha Taus were familiarly known. The leader of the new order, called "Whitefeet" in contradistinction to their rivals, was Cadet James Frank Hopkins, of Mablevale, Ark. He was assisted in the enterprise by Cadets J. W. Hopson, of Memphis, Tenn.; Greenfield Quarles, of Helena, Ark.;

J. M. Riley, of St. Louis, a native of Kentucky, and R. E. Semple, of Mississippi. It was not dreamed that the society would ever go beyond the walls of the Virginia Military Institute, but the contention resulted in a signal victory for the young order, forty men being initiated before the next commencement, and all of the principal offices in the cadet corps being secured. Emboldened by success, together with the fact that the members represented twelve States, it was argued that extension would be an easy matter. The organization was perfected, and a constitution, badge, signs and symbols were adopted, and vigorous measures for establishing new chapters were undertaken. They did not succeed very well, however; the chapters first established were *sub rosa* or otherwise weak. In 1883 but three survived. The fraternity then seemed to take a new lease of life, and since that time its extension has been steady and rapid. The roll of chapters is as follows:

1869.	A, Virginia Military Institute (1888).....	132
1870.	B, University of Virginia (1900).....	70
1871.	Γ, Bailey Law School, Asheville, N.C. (1871)	1
1871.	Δ, <i>Tarboro, N. C.</i> (1872).....	8
1873.	M, University of Georgia.....	193
1874.	Θ, University of Alabama.....	272
1879.	I, Howard College	155
1881.	K, North Georgia Agricultural College....	224
1882.	Λ, Washington and Lee University.....	98
1883.	Z, Central University (1901).....	101
1883.	E, Bethany College	47
1884.	H, Mercer University	170

1884.	N, University of Kansas.....	163
1884.	Ξ, Emory College	191
1884.	O, Bethel College (1904).....	133
1885.	Π, Lehigh University	97
1886.	Δ, South Carolina University (1897).....	57
1886.	P, University of Missouri.....	163
1886.	Σ, Vanderbilt University	115
1886.	Υ, University of Texas.....	106
1886.	T, South Carolina Military Academy (1891)	36
1887.	Φ, Louisiana State University.....	109
1888.	X, Cornell College, Iowa.....	103
1888.	Ψ, University of North Carolina.....	90
1888.	B Φ, Tulane University	65
1889.	B A, Yale University (1890).....	43
1889.	B O, University of the South (1893).....	25
1890.	B B, DePauw University	124
1890.	B O, Alabama Polytechnic College.....	94
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	120
1891.	B N, Ohio State University.....	96
1891.	B X, Stanford University	110
1891.	Δ Θ, Lombard University	92
1892.	B H, Indiana University	118
1892.	B I, Mt. Union College.....	135
1892.	B K, Southwest Kansas College (1897).....	32
1892.	B Λ, Central College, Missouri (1902).....	57
1892.	B Ψ, University of California.....	111
1893.	B M, University of Iowa.....	106

1894.	B Ξ,	William-Jewell College	80
1894.	B P,	University of Pennsylvania	35
1895.	Γ P,	University of Chicago	24
1895.	B T,	N. C. Coll. of Agr. and Mech. Arts	72
1895.	B Y,	Rose Polytechnic Institute	55
1895.	Γ Γ,	Albion College	67
1896.	Γ A,	Georgia School of Technology	78
1896.	Γ X,	University of Washington	72
1898.	Γ B,	Northwestern University	57
1898.	B Σ,	University of Vermont	75
1900.	Γ Δ,	Stevens Institute of Technology	37
1900.	Γ E,	Lafayette College	46
1900.	Γ Z,	University of Oregon	37
1901.	Γ H,	Colorado School of Mines	41
1901.	Γ Θ,	Cornell University	48
1902.	Γ I,	State College of Kentucky	21
1902.	Γ K,	University of Colorado	36
1902.	Γ Λ,	University of Wisconsin	47
1902.	Γ M,	University of Illinois	31
1902.	Γ N,	University of Michigan	59
1903.	Γ Ξ,	Missouri School of Mines	28
1903.	Γ O,	Washington University, Mo.	25
1904.	Γ Π,	West Virginia University	26
1904.	Γ Σ,	Iowa State College	20
1904.	Γ T,	University of Minnesota	16
1904.	Γ Y,	University of Arkansas	15
1905.	Γ Φ,	University of Montana	7

Active chapters, 54; inactive, 15; membership, 5,357.

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 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. Such chapters soon ceased to exist. In fact, Delta should be regarded as an alumnus chapter, as it had no connection with any educational institution. In 1879, the parent chapter alone survived. After the establishment of Kappa chapter, the fraternity exhibited remarkable energy in improving its condition, and in April, 1883, with but three chapters in existence, Alpha, Kappa and Lambda, it began the publication of a journal called the *Sigma Nu Delta*, the triangular name being suggested by the trio of existing chapters.

Alpha, at the Virginia Military Institute; Mu, at the University of Georgia; Theta, at the University of Alabama; Iota, at Howard College, and Chi, at Cornell College, were killed by anti-fraternity laws; and Epsilon, at Bethany, and Sigma, at Vanderbilt, from indifference. All have been revived and are thriving, except the parent chapter.

Tau, at the South Carolina Military Academy, was at first formed as a branch of the chapter at the University of South Carolina and subsequently chartered as a separate organization. It was killed by a hostile faculty. Phi, at the Louisiana State University, was formerly the Alpha chapter of the now defunct order of $\mathbf{K \Sigma K}$, which was established in 1885; Beta Alpha, at Yale, was

founded mainly by professional students, and did not long survive.

The Louisiana State, Purdue, California, Stanford, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Washington State, and Mt. Union chapters own houses, and twenty-six others rent them.

There are alumni associations in St. Louis, Kansas City, New York, San Francisco, Montgomery, Ala., Pueblo, Denver, Atlanta, Chicago, Indianapolis, Davenport, Des Moines, Louisville, Shelbyville, Ky., Boston, Salisbury, N. C., Cleveland, Dallas, Seattle, Milwaukee, Columbus, Ohio, and Charlotte, N. C.

There are division associations, embracing the chapters in Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Tennessee and Kentucky; West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana; Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois; Georgia and Alabama, California, and Oregon and Washington.

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 twelve division chiefs, these latter being subordinate administrative officers having jurisdiction over the chapters within eight districts, into which the territory covered by the fraternity is divided. A charter is granted only when

the petition is endorsed by the division chief and by each chapter in the division in which the institution from which the petition comes is located, and by the entire high council, and if no objection is filed thereto within sixty days by at least one-fourth of all the active chapters.

The first convention was held at Nashville in 1884, and since then conventions have been held as follows: Lexington, Ky., 1886; Birmingham, Ala., 1887; Asheville, N. C., 1888; Chattanooga, 1889; St. Louis, 1892, 1896; Indianapolis, 1894, 1902; Nashville, 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1898; Chicago, 1900, and New Orleans, 1904.

The principal publication of the fraternity has been a periodical journal called the *Delta*. This was founded by John Alexander Howard, at Dahlonga, Ga. In 1884 it was transferred to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1890 to Hiawatha, Kansas, and in 1894 to Richmond, Ky., whence it is now issued.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been three times published, by Grant W. Harrington, of Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1890, and in 1894, and by F. H. Heywood, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1902. A song book has also been published.

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 contains a pair of crossed swords and a letter, forming the sequence "Σ N E T T."

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 distinct-

ive emblem the white rose. There is a pledge button of black displaying bars of white and gold, with a circular field of black on which a golden serpent is inlaid.

The fraternity has no honorary members. Among its more prominent alumni are the following: Among Congressmen, H. D. Clayton and J. P. Stallings, of Alabama; Bertram F. Clayton, of New York; Tazewell Ellett, of Virginia, and Samuel Barney, of Wisconsin; State Senators, Trammell Starr, O. N. Starr, Seaton Grantland, M. G. Boyd, of Georgia; R. E. Steiner and W. W. Haralson, of Alabama; John W. A. Sanford, of Tennessee; James L. Keitt, of South Carolina; State Legislators, Edward M. Robinson, W. W. Lavendar, C. C. Shorter, H. D. Clayton, R. E. Steiner, John McQueen, of Alabama; W. R. Charters, C. C. Thomas, Hope Polhill, Samuel Rutherford, Walter Cureton, Thomas Hutchinson, M. L. Mauney, of Georgia; Greenfield Quarles, of Arkansas; H. S. Dumbauld, of Pennsylvania.

A. H. Alford, of Idaho, Speaker of the House; James L. Keitt, of South Carolina; Harvey Helm, Kentucky; W. S. Bales, Colorado; James A. Graham and John D. Roberts, Texas; Walter Murphy and George Butler, North Carolina; Ed. T. Hackney, Kansas, and O. M. Barnett, Missouri; J. W. Noel, Indiana; Thomas Hutcherson, Solicitor General of Georgia; Henry B. Foster, elector-at-large, and Martin D. Sibert, elector for Alabama; F. A. Lyon, Jr, elector for Kentucky; M. L. Smith, Speaker of the House, South Carolina; Wade H. Ellis, Attorney General of Ohio, and Harvey H. Hanna, Attorney General of Tennessee.

Sigma Phi.



SIGMA PHI was founded at Union College, March 4, 1827, by Thomas F. Bowie, John T. Bowie, Thomas S. Witherspoon and Charles T. Cromwell, all seniors at the time. 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.....	447
1831. N. Y. B, Hamilton College.....	408
1834. Mass. A, Williams College.....	381
1835. N. Y. Γ, New York University (1848).....	77
1840. N. Y. Δ, Hobart College.....	329
1845. Vt. A, University of Vermont.....	299
1853. N. J. A, Princeton University (1858).....	45
1858. Mich. A, University of Michigan.....	241
1886. Pa. A, Lehigh University.....	95
1890. N. Y. E, Cornell University.....	85

Active chapters, 8; inactive, 2; membership, 2,685.

Each active chapter owns its own house. 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 most costly structure of the kind yet built. It is said to have cost over \$60,000. 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," and the Lehigh chapter from a similar organization called the "B B," which had been formed by members of a chapter of Δ T Δ, who had resigned from that fraternity.

The government of the fraternity 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. Prior to 1875 annual conventions were held at Schenectady, N. Y., on the 4th of March, but they now take place in January. Reunions of the alumni are frequently held in New York, Detroit, Boston, Rochester 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 under-

graduate 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 and 1892. 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 1897, and with music as well as words, and an occasional reunion address, have been printed for private circulation. The fraternity likewise issues an annual report.

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.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are U. S. Senators Theodore Otis and J. J. Ingalls; Charles J. Folger, late Secretary of the Treasury; Elihu Root, late Secretary of War; John J. Knox, late Comptroller of the Currency; A. D. White, U. S. Minister to Germany; John Bigelow, to England; H. C. Christiancy, to Peru; the late John N. Pomeroy, of California; Congressman Thomas T. Bowie, John Cochrane, C. B. Cochrane, C. P. Shaw, T. T. Davis, Charles B. Sedgwick, Andrew Oliver, G. C. Walker, A. B. Olin, A. N. Laffin, O. Cole, Samuel I. Knox, J. Mullen, John W. Wadsworth, W. W. Campbell, E. Einstein, T. A. Merriman and James S. Sherman; Andrew D. White, President of Cornell; M. H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont; W. E. Church, of the University of Ten-

nessee, and G. W. Eaton, of Colgate University; Governors Beall, of Wisconsin; Hoffman, of New York; Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and Walker of Virginia; Monsignor Thomas S. Preston, Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska; Col. Emmons Clark, A. Oakley Hall, Joel B. Erhardt and John E. Parsons, of New York City; Professors Whitney, of Yale; Oren Root, of Hamilton; Brainerd C. Smith and George P. Bristol, of Cornell; Sterling, of Kenyon, and Matthew Hale, of the Albany Law School.

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 fraternity was at first intended to be local, but circumstances induced its extension, and at first toward medical schools. This has now been changed and it is a regular undergraduate fraternity. The chapter roll is as follows:

1901.	A,	Richmond College	29
1902.	B,	Univ. College of Medicine (1904)	5
1902.	Δ A,	Washington and Jefferson College	24
1903.	Γ A,	Bethany College	10
1903.	Γ,	Roanoke College	15
1903.	Γ B,	University of West Virginia	22
1903.	Δ B,	Jefferson Medical College	40
1903.	Δ Γ,	Western University of Pennsylvania	11
1903.	B A,	University of Illinois	28
1904.	E A,	University of Colorado	27

1904. Δ Δ, University of Pennsylvania.....	11
1904. Δ, William and Mary College.....	9
1905. © A, Ohio Northern University.....	12
1905. © I, North Car. and M. College.....	5

Active chapters, 13; inactive, 1; membership, 248.

There is also a *sub rosa* chapter, the Z A, the location of which is not disclosed and which is not counted in the foregoing enumeration. The Beta chapter was a local called Φ I Σ. Its charter was withdrawn. Three of the chapters rent houses.

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 consists of one delegate from each chapter. The matter of granting charters is in the hands of a committee. The fraternity was incorporated in 1902.

The fraternity issues a quarterly periodical called the *Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal*. It is published at Richmond, Va.

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.

Theta Chi.

ORGANIZED at Norwich University in 1856 by Arthur Chase and Frank Norton Freeman. It was incorporated in 1888. It remained a local society for 47 years and then established a second chapter.

The chapter roll is as follows :

1856. A, Norwich University	322
1903. B, Mass. Institute of Technology.....	9
Active chapters, 2; Membership, 341.	

The badge is a coiled serpent with its tail crossed to form a "⊙," and two crossed swords to form a "X."

Among the prominent alumni are Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, Admiral George A. Converse, Hon. B. F. Spaulding, member of Congress, and President C. H. Spooner, of Norwich University.

Theta Delta Chi.



THIS fraternity was founded at Union College in the year 1848 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 B K. The first recorded meeting was held June 5, 1848, although the six founders had met as early as May, 1847, and formed a pact. Andrew H. Green, the only living founder, was the chief compiler of the constitution and ritual. 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 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:

1848.	A, Union College (1867).....	101
1848.*B	P, Ballston Law School (1849).....	14
1852.	Γ, University of Vermont (1857).....	24

*The "P" stands for "Proteron."

1853.	Δ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1896) .	163
1853.	E, William and Mary College.....	81
1853.	Z, Brown University	253
1854.	H, Bowdoin College	349
1854.	Θ, Kenyon College (1896).....	120
1856.	I, Harvard University	270
1856.	K, Tufts College	332
1857.	M, University of North Carolina (1862)....	30
1857.	N, University of Virginia (1877).....	21
1857.	Ξ, Hobart College	194
1857.	O, Wesleyan University (1863).....	30
1858.	Π, Washington and Jefferson College(1872)	91
1859.	P P, University of South Carolina (1861)....	19
1861.	Σ, Dickinson College (1896).....	119
1863.	T, Princeton University (1867).....	12
1865.	Υ, Bucknell University (1873).....	37
1867.	Φ, Lafayette College	192
1867.	X, University of Rochester.....	147
1868.	Ψ, Hamilton College	186
1869.*	O Δ, Dartmouth College	396
1869.	P, Washington and Lee University (1874).	19
1870.	B, Cornell University	249
1877.	Λ, Boston University.....	296
1879.	Υ Δ, Wabash College (1882).....	12
1881.	Π Δ, College of the City of New York.....	151
1883.	P Δ, Columbia University.....	145
1884.	N Δ, Lehigh University	121
1885.	M Δ, Amherst College	212

*The "Δ" stands for "Deuteron," and is written like an exponent in algebra.

1887. E Δ, Sheffield Scientific School (1900).....	99
1889. Γ Δ, University of Michigan.....	103
1890. Θ Δ, Massachusetts Inst. Technology (1892).	23
1891. I Δ, Williams College.....	123
1892. T Δ, University of Minnesota.....	108
1895. Σ Δ, University of Wisconsin.....	116
1896. X Δ, George Washington University.....	73
1900. Δ Δ, University of California.....	43
1901. Z Δ, McGill University	41
1903. H Δ, Stanford University	26

Active charges, 24; inactive, 17; membership, 5,141.

The charter of 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, owing to the decline of the college, 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 M Π Λ, which disbanded. The Zeta, at Brown, was inactive between 1878 and 1887. It was originally formed by ex-members of Δ Ψ, 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. 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, and the Rho, at South Carolina, were killed by the war, and the records of the two latter were lost. The Nu was revived in 1872, but lived only five years. 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 chapter, there being fewer students at Wabash in 1879-80 than at any time in its history. The Wisconsin charge was founded on 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. There was a New York Graduate charge, called the Λ , in existence from 1856 to 1858. It

was not entirely composed of collegians, and John Brougham, the actor, and Fitz James O'Brien, the author, were among its members.

Chapter-houses are owned by the charges at Cornell, Michigan, Bowdoin, Harvard, Tufts, Minnesota, Lafayette, Amherst and Hamilton. Rented houses are occupied by eleven other charges.

There are no alumni chapters, but several alumni associations exist, covering different sections, with headquarters at New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Columbus, Haverhill, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Providence, Los Angeles, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco. Each of these associations holds an annual reunion and banquet, as does the Central New York Association, composed of the chapters at Cornell, Hobart, Hamilton and Rochester.

The government of the fraternity was in the hands of the Alpha charge until the convention of 1867, when the Alpha surrendered its charter, and a grand lodge was created composed of one graduate and two undergraduate members, the graduate member being president thereof. 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.

Conventions are held once each year, and usually in New York or Boston. In recent years they have been held as follows: New York, 1898, 1902, 1904; Boston, 1899, 1903; Washington, 1900; Buffalo, 1901; Chicago,

1905. The conventions of 1903 and 1904 were very largely attended and attracted about 500 members each.

There has been incorporated under the laws of New York, in 1900, "The Association of Theta Delta Chi," the purposes of the same being "to advance the interests of the $\Theta \Delta \chi$ Fraternity," chiefly by the accumulation of money through gifts, bequests, etc. This made it unnecessary to incorporate the fraternity itself.

Five catalogues of the fraternity have been issued. The first 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 catalogue 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 catalogue was compiled and issued by Clay W. Holmes. In 1901 a new catalogue was compiled by Frederic Carter, which, in addition to the material of the catalogue of 1895, contained a table of relationships and other interesting information. 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 published at Cambridge, Mass., and since that time it has been published in New York City; except a few months when it was issued from Rochester, N. Y.

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 a photographic 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 or diamonds, as desired. 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 colors of the fraternity are black, white and blue. The ruby is the emblematic gem, and carnation pink the flower of the fraternity. The fraternity flag is composed 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 "Χ" 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 John Hay, Secretary of State; Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to the U. S.; Carlos C. Arosemena, Chargé d' Affaires of Panama at Washington; W. W. Thomas, Minister to Norway and Sweden; H. L. Wilson, Minister to Belgium; 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 formerly Governor of New Jersey; W. D. Bloxham, Governor of Florida; the late U. S. Senator Nathan F. Dixon; D. N. Lockwood, H. J. Spooner, Henry R. Gibson, J. D. Bellamy, T. B. Kyle, F. C. Stevens, J. C. Nicholls, C. H. Sinnickson, J. C. Coit, and James McLachlan, members of Congress; S. F. Nixon, Speaker of the New York Legislature; Geo. R. Jones, of Massachusetts; Hosea M. Knowlton, late Attorney-General of Massachusetts; Allen C. Beach, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and Lieutenant-Governor Henry C. Brock-

meyer, of Missouri. Among federal judges, C. F. Templeton and J. B. McPherson.

Rev. Elmer H. Capen, President 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 Nankin University; Geo. Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College; Merrit C. Fernald, President of the University of Maine; Lawrence T. Cole, President Imperial Tientsin College; Wm. L. Stone, the historian; the late Alexander L. Holley; 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 Smith, Chief Justice of New Mexico; Col. William Lamb, of Virginia.

Charles Macdonald, President Union Bridge Co.; C. F. Nason, President Rhode Island Locomotive Works; Elbert S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*; O. S. Marden, editor of *Success*; 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.

Zeta Psi.



THE Zeta Psi fraternity was founded at the University of the City of New York, in 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. The 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:

1846.	Φ, New York University.....	394
1848.	Z, Williams College	204
1848.	Δ, Rutgers College	294
1850.	O, College of New Jersey (1884).....	139
1850.	Σ, University of Pennsylvania.....	321
1850.	X, Colby College	379
1852.	E, Brown University	282
1852.	P, Harvard University (1892).....	306

1853.	A, Dickinson College (1855).....	32
1855.	Ψ, Dartmouth College (1874).....	94
1855.	K, Tufts College	315
1857.	⊙, Union University (1873).....	47
1857.	T, Lafayette College	253
1858.	Υ, University of North Carolina.....	214
1858.	Ξ, University of Michigan.....	287
1858.	Π, Amherst College (1859).....	10
1861.	H, Pennsylvania College (1870).....	37
1864.	Ω, University of Chicago (1887).....	50
1865.	Π, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1893).....	130
1868.	Λ, Bowdoin College	242
1868.	B, University of Virginia	157
1869.	Ψ, Cornell University	281
1870.	I, University of California.....	230
1874.	Γ, U. S. Naval Academy (1874).....	8
1875.	Γ, Syracuse University	80
1879.	⊙ Ξ, University of Toronto.....	199
1879.	A, Columbia University	152
1883.	A Ψ, McGill University	212
1885.	N, Case School of Applied Science.....	101
1889.	H, Yale University	333
1892.	• M, Stanford University	92
1899.	A B, University of Minnesota.....	62

Active chapters, 22; inactive, 10; membership, 5,924.

The Williams chapter died in 1852, but was revived in 1881 by the absorption of a chapter of Φ Γ Δ, which had given up its charter. The Omicron 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 1884. 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. 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.

The Amherst chapter surrendered its charter after a brief existence. The chapter at Troy, 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. The chapters not especially mentioned have had continuous and prosperous careers.

The chapters at Williams, Rutgers, Pennsylvania, Bowdoin, Tufts, North Carolina, Toronto, Minnesota, Cornell, California, Michigan, and Yale own houses, and five other chapters rent them.

The fraternity is slightly more secret than the majority of college fraternities. It aims to make good fellowship its chief characteristic. It has no honorary members. The alumni have organized associations at New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, San Francisco, St. Louis, Toronto, Montreal and Washington.

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.

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 and 1893. 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, and has not been revived. There are several pieces of instrumental music dedicated to the fraternity. Song books were published in 1872, 1890, 1897 and 1903. The latter is of large size and beautifully bound, with the badge of the fraternity embossed on the cover. 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."

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.

Among the prominent alumni are: Nelson Dingley, member of Congress from Maine; P. E. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska; Gov. Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island; Gov. J. H. Budd, of California; Gov. George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts; Gov. J. E. Pillsbury, of Illinois; Gov. Selden Connor, of Maine; Gov. D. H. Goodell, of New Hampshire; Gov. William T. Cobb, of Maine; Con-

gressmen Charles A. Sumner, S. G. Hillborn, Horatio Bisbee and B. T. Cable; J. E. Cramer, U. S. Minister to Denmark; Chas. S. Francis, Minister to Greece; Lawrence Townsend, Minister to Belgium; E. O. Achorn, Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburg; Barnes Compton, President of the Maryland Senate; George M. Rose, Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives; Charles J. Noyes, Speaker of Massachusetts House of Representatives; J. M. Harris, President of Maine Senate; Henry T. Thurber, Secretary to President Cleveland; Joseph Nimmo, Chief of U. S. Bureau of Statistics; Gen. Francis Reeder, ex-Secretary of State of Pennsylvania; Gen. William Ames, of Providence; Gen. A. D. Hazen, of Washington; Gen. R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey; Major J. E. Eastman, U. S. A.; Commodore A. C. Rhoades, U. S. N.; Commodore David Banks, of New York; Isaac Newton, U. S. N.; A. C. Niles, Chief Justice Supreme Court of California; Alex. T. McGill, Chancellor of State of New Jersey; Andrew Kirkpatrick, Judge of U. S. Circuit Court, New Jersey; H. H. Swan, Judge of U. S. District Court, Michigan; Richard A. Ballinger, Supreme Court Judge, Washington State; Augustus Van Wyck and H. W. Bookstaver, Justices of Supreme Court of New York; Judges Larramore and Van Hoesen, of New York; William Pepper, M. D., ex-Provost of University of Pennsylvania; Charles C. Harrison, Provost of University of Pennsylvania; Alfred Owen, President of Denison University; H. E. Webster, President of Union College; Almon Gunnison, President of St. Lawrence University; Paul B. Barringer, President

of the University of Virginia; J. M. Van Vleck, Acting President of Wesleyan University; Prof J. B. Greenough and Prof. R. F. Leighton, of Harvard; Prof. J. M. Stillman, of California; Prof. T. H. Safford, of Williams; Prof. G. A. Wentworth, of Exeter; Rodney Welch, of the *Chicago Times*; William H. McElroy, of the *New York Tribune*, and *Rochester Post-Express*; Bishop D. S. Goodshell, D. D.; Arch Deacon William H. Carter, D. D., of Florida; Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Rev. C. DeWitt Bridgeman, D. D.; Dr. Albert H. Gallatin, of New York; Robert Garret, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago; Joseph P. Earle, of New York; Hon. Ethan Allen, of New York, and Cadwalader Biddle, of Philadelphia.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES— WOMEN.

Alpha Chi Omega.



THIS fraternity was founded at DePauw University, October 15, 1885, the movement being fostered by James L. Howe, the dean of the school of music, because at that time the DePauw fraternities did not consider students in the musical department eligible to membership, and he was desirous of affording such students the benefits to be derived from such organizations.

The charter members were: Estella Leonard, Anna Allen, Amy R. Du Bois, Bessie Grooms, Olive Burnett, Bertha Deniston and Nellie Gamble.

The intention of the fraternity for the first few years was to establish chapters in musical schools. However, not being pleased with the idea of being considered pro-

fessional and feeling that such designation did not accurately express the aim of the society, in 1900 literary qualifications, toward which there had been an increasing tendency through several years, were made a constitutional requirement, musical ability still being retained as an additional requisite.

The roll is as follows :

1885. A, DePauw University	273
1887. B, Albion College	138
1890. Γ, Northwestern University	113
1891. Δ, Allegheny College	110
1895. E, University of Southern California.....	45
1895. Z, New England Conservatory.....	89
1898. H, Bucknell University (1899).....	15
1898. Θ, University of Michigan.....	61
1899. I, University of Illinois.....	53
1903. K, University of Wisconsin.....	15

Active chapters, 9; inactive, 1; membership, 912.

The chapter at Bucknell University died through local dissensions.

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 present constitutional form was adopted whereby the convention became the Grand Chapter. It is composed of a delegate from each collegiate chapter, each *alumnæ* chapter and the Grand Council. This latter body, which is the supreme power during the interim, is composed of seven members and also meets

biennially, in the years alternating with the Grand Chapter sessions. The Grand Inspector is the fraternity's representative at the Inter-Sorority Conference and makes an annual visit of inspection to each chapter.

The Albion chapter, in 1895, erected and owns unencumbered a substantial fraternity house, while three other chapters rent houses.

In the last four years alumnæ chapters have been formed at Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, and in New England, with headquarters in Boston. The alumnæ chapters have all the privileges of the active chapters excepting that of making initiations.

By virtue of office two members of the council form a standing committee to conduct examinations on fraternity and all matters of importance and interest to fraternity women.

The first convention was held at Albion, Mich., in 1891; the second at Greencastle, Ind., in 1892; annually until 1894, and biennially since, at Greencastle. 1897; Albion, 1893, 1898; Boston, 1900; Evanston, Ill., 1894, 1902; Meadville, Pa., 1896, 1904.

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. This continued to be the place of publication until 1900, when it was changed to Providence, R. I. The numbers are printed in November, January, March and June, and it is now in its eighth volume. The catalogue issues of the magazine, giving the fraternity membership, have

been published in March, 1898; March, 1899, and January, 1902. An historical sketch of each chapter has also appeared in the journal.

A song book, containing thirty-one songs, was published in 1903, under the supervision of the Northwestern chapter. A history is now in preparation.

The badge of the fraternity is a Greek lyre, jeweled and displaying the letters "A X Ω" on a scroll placed diagonally across the strings. The official pledge pin is diamond shaped, enameled half in red and half in green, bearing an inlaid gold lyre.

The colors are scarlet and olive. The flower is the scarlet carnation with smilax.

Alpha Omicron Pi.



THIS fraternity was founded at Barnard College, of Columbia University, January 2, 1897, by Jessie Wallace Hugham, Helen St. Clair, Stella George Stern and Elizabeth Heywood Wyman, all of the class of '98.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1897. A, Barnard College	51
1898. II, Tulane University	33

1900. N, New York University.....	25
1902. O, University of Tennessee.....	20
1903. K, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	17
1903. Z, University of Nebraska.....	28

Active chapters, 6; membership, 174.

There is an *alumnæ* chapter in New York City.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a grand council consisting of the founders and representatives from each undergraduate and *alumnæ* chapter. This is in effect the usual fraternity convention. During the recess between its sessions the affairs of the fraternity are administered by an executive committee of five.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called "*To Dragma.*"

The badge is a jeweled monogram of the letters "A O II," a ruby or a garnet always appearing in the apex of the "A." The fraternity color is red and the flower is the jacqueminot rose.

Alpha Phi.



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Syracuse, October 20, 1872, by Clara Bradley, Florence H. Chidester, Martha Elizabeth Foote, Ida A. Gilbert, Jane S. Higham, Kate E. Hogoboom, Grace E. Hubbell, Rena A. Michaels, Louise Shepard and Clara Sittser. It called itself the Alpha chapter, but did not establish a second chapter until nine years afterwards. The chapter roll is as follows:

1872. A, University of Syracuse.....	339
1881. B, Northwestern University	158
1883. H, Boston University	178
1888. Γ, DePauw University	116
1889. Δ, Cornell University	123
1890. E, University of Minnesota.....	110
1891. Z, Woman's College of Baltimore.....	109
1892. Θ, University of Michigan.....	117
1896. I, University of Wisconsin.....	75
1899. K, Stanford University	51
1901. Λ, University of California.....	34
1903. M, Barnard College.....	33

Active chapters, 12; membership, 1,443.

There are *alumnæ* associations at Boston, Syracuse (Central New York), Chicago, Minneapolis (Minn.), Baltimore, Buffalo (Western New York) and New York City. The *alumnæ* associations are entitled to a delegate and a vote at the conventions, which are held biennially. The general board of the fraternity is selected from the *alumnæ* and it conducts the official organ of the society. It is at present located in New York.

The Central New York association sustains a scholarship in Syracuse University, the Leroy Monroe Vernon, founded in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fraternity. The Chicago association supports a department for manual training in the Northwestern University settlement in Chicago. The Boston association supports a loan fund for the benefit of members of the senior and junior classes in Eta chapter. The Minneapolis association devotes its energies chiefly to the active chapter, of which it is an outgrowth. The New York City organization aids the chapter at Barnard. The Baltimore association aids in furnishing a scholarship at the Woman's College, and the Western New York Association assists the chapter at Cornell.

The extension policy of the fraternity has been conservative. The Alpha erected, in 1889, a chapter-house worth about \$10,000, the first structure of the kind owned or occupied by a women's society. The Stanford chapter also owns a house. Five other chapters rent houses.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Syracuse, N. Y., 1882, 1883, 1885, 1888, 1892, 1904;

Evanston, Ill., 1884, 1887, 1893, 1900; Boston, 1886, 1889, 1898; Greencastle, Ind., 1890; Ithaca, N. Y., 1891; Baltimore, 1894; Minneapolis, 1896; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1902.

The society began the publication of the *Alpha Phi Quarterly* in July, 1888, and placed its management in the hands of the Beta chapter at Evanston, Ill., which published it until August, 1890. From then until August, 1892, it was issued by the Syracuse chapter, and since then it was published at Boston, under the direction of the Boston University chapter until November, 1897, when it was again placed under the direction of the Syracuse chapter. It is now published at Syracuse, under the direction of the general board, by an editor in chief and six advisory editors. A directory of the members is published as a supplement to the February number of the *Quarterly*. A song book of 96 pages was published in 1892, from Syracuse, N. Y. In 1904 a second edition was issued.

The badge is a jeweled monogram of the letters "A" and "Φ." The colors are silver-gray and red (Bordeaux). The flowers are lilies-of-the-valley and forget-me-nots.

Alpha Xi Delta.



THIS fraternity was founded at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ills., April 17, 1902, by Edna Epperson, Edith Gunder, Maude Andrews, Ella B. Boston, Marion Wrigley, Alice H. Bartlett, Edith Miller, Florence Kober, Mabel Sammons, Ruth McAchran, Maude Oldfield, Anna Gillis and Sarah Cook.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1902. A, Lombard University	60
1902. B, Iowa Wesleyan University.....	29
1902. Γ, Mt. Union College.....	56
1903. Δ, Bethany College	16
1903. E, University of South Dakota.....	11
1904. Z, Wittenberg College	12
1904. H, University of Syracuse.....	18
1904. Θ, University of Wisconsin.....	15

Active chapters, 8; membership, 217.

The Mount Union, Syracuse and Wisconsin chapters rent houses.

Conventions have been held at Galesburg, Ills., 1903; Alliance, Ohio, 1904, and Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1905. The convention of 1903 authorized the publication of a quarterly journal called *The Alpha Xi Delta*. The first

number was issued at Galesburg, Ills., in February, 1904. It has since been transferred to Alliance, Ohio.

The badge is a golden quill about an inch in length. On the stem are the letters "Α Ξ Δ" in gold. The colors are light and dark blue and gold. The flower is the pink rosebud.

Beta Sigma Omicron.



BETA SIGMA OMICRON was founded at Missouri State University, Columbia, Mo., December 12, 1888, by Eulalie Hockaday, Martha Watson and Maude Haines. The chapter roll is as follows:

1888. A, University of Missouri (1894).....	40
1891. B, Synodical Female College, Fulton, Mo.....	63
1892. Γ, Missouri Valley College (1893).....	15
1898. Δ, Sedalia, Mo., High School.....	32
1902. E, Hardin College (Mexico, Mo.).....	36
1902. Z, Pueblo (Colo) High School.....	25
1902. H, Stephens College (Columbia, Mo.).....	22
1903. Θ, Belmont College (Nashville, Tenn.).....	30

1903. I, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va. 9
1904. K, Fairmount Seminary, Washington, D. C. 17
Active chapters, 8; inactive, 2; membership, 289.

Several years after its founding Beta was established in Synodical Female College at Fulton, Mo., where II chapter of Delta Gamma had previously existed. Gamma was established about this time in Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Mo., but within a few years Alpha and Gamma both became extinct, leaving Beta the only chapter until 1898. Since then five chapters have been chartered in women's colleges of first rank and two others in High Schools. It is no longer the policy of the fraternity, however, to permit the establishment of chapters in High Schools.

Two biennial conventions have been held, the first at Sedalia, Mo., in 1902, the second at Fulton in 1904.

Until 1902 the government had been administered by Alpha and Beta chapters respectively. The first convention then vested it in a grand council of officers—president, secretary, treasurer and historian—elected by the convention.

The badge is a monogram of the three letters. The colors are ruby and pink. The flower is the carnation. Founder's day is observed with appropriate ceremonies.

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, 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.....	80
1898.	X, Jessamine Female Institute, Ky. (1902) ..	20
1899.	Φ, Hellmuth Woman's College, London, Canada (1900)	9
1899.	Υ, Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn. (1903) ..	56
1899.	T, University of Mississippi.....	52
1900.	Σ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	50
1900.	P, Tulane University	47
1900.	Π, University of Tennessee.....	26
1900.	O, University of Illinois.....	45
1901.	Z, Northwestern University	25
1902.	N, University of Wisconsin.....	40
1902.	M, University of California.....	23
1902.	Λ, University of Kansas.....	36
1903.	K, University of Nebraska.....	29

1903.	Φ A, George Washington University.....	22
1903.	X, Kentucky University	15
1903.	Υ, Southwestern Baptist University.....	20
1904.	I, University of Texas.....	17

Active chapters, 15; inactive chapters, 3; membership, 612.

The Mississippi chapter was formed from a local society called Σ T, the chapter at Tulane from one called Σ Δ. The chapter at Randolph-Macon was *sub rosa* for the first two years of its existence. The Jessamine and Belmont chapters were discontinued on account of faculty opposition, and the charter of the Hellmuth chapter was withdrawn because of a change in the college standard and management. Six of the chapters rent houses.

There are alumnæ chapters at Fayetteville, Ark., Washington, Atlanta, and Lexington, Ky.

Conventions have been held at Memphis, 1900; Little Rock, 1901, and St. Louis, 1904. During the recess of the convention the administration of the fraternity's affairs is in the hands of a "Supreme Governing Council" of six members.

The fraternity journal, called the *Eleusis*, is issued quarterly. Its publication was begun in 1899 at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1904 it was transferred to Lynchburg, Va. A song book was issued in 1905.

The badge is a gold monogram of the "X" over the "Ω," which letter displays on its arch the letters "P B Υ H Σ," skull and cross-bones and owl, in black enamel. The colors are cardinal and straw. The flower is the white carnation.

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.....	138
1889. Δ, Simpson College.....	122
1889. E, Knox College.....	112
1890. Γ, Adrian College.....	79
1891. B, St. Lawrence University.....	63
1892. Z, University of Cincinnati.....	90
1893. H, University of Vermont.....	53
1894. Θ, University of Minnesota.....	62
1894. I, University of Michigan (1900).....	42
1894. K, University of Nebraska.....	86
1895. Λ, Baker University.....	77
1895. Σ, Wesleyan University.....	45
1895. Υ, Northwestern University.....	76
1896. N, Ohio State University.....	53
1896. O, Syracuse University.....	89

1899. M, University of Wisconsin.....	58
1899. E, Woman's College of Baltimore.....	43
1900. II, University of California.....	39
1903. P, Columbia University, (Barnard College)..	22
1903. T, Bucknell University.....	12
1904. Φ, University of Iowa.....	13
1904. X, University of Mississippi.....	14
1904. Ψ, University of Pennsylvania.....	12

Active chapters, 22; inactive, 1; membership, 1,360.

The Knox chapter was formed from a local called **K B Θ**; the Simpson from one called **L. F. V.**; the Baker from one called **Z I X**, and the Syracuse from one called **X A**. Seven of the chapters rent houses.

There are alumnae chapters at Boston, Mass.; Burlington, Vt.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Adrian, Mich.; Galesburg, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Canton, N. Y.; Middletown, Conn.; Chicago, Ills., and New York, N. Y.

The fraternity has as yet published no catalogue. It issues a creditable quarterly journal called the *Trident*. This was begun in November, 1891, and was published at Boston until recently when it was removed to Baltimore. A directory is issued annually. A history and song book are in preparation.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a grand council, consisting of eight general officers and the editor of the journal, who are elected triennially at the national conventions. The fraternity is divided into three provinces, for purposes of administration, and province conventions were held in the early days of the

organization during the years when the national conventions did not meet. Conventions have been held at Galesburg, Ill., 1893, 1904; Canton, N. Y., 1894, and Minneapolis, Minn., 1897; Cincinnati, 1900; Boston, 1902.

The badge is a crescent, bearing three Deltas in enamel, and enclosing within the horns three stars. Attached to this, as a guard-pin, is a tiny trident bearing the chapter letter.

The colors are silver, gold and blue (light); the flower, the pansy; the tree, the pine; the patron god, Posideon.

There are three degrees: (1) The Trident degree, given to "pledges;" (2) the Stars and Crescent degree, given to college students, and (3) the Graduate degree, given to *alumnæ* of the society.

Delta Gamma.



DELTA GAMMA was founded at the University of Mississippi, in 1872, by Anna Boyd, Eva Webb and Mary Comfort. It was an outgrowth from a social club formed at the Warren Female Institute, Oxford, Miss., a few years previous. Branch societies of this organization were formed, and the founders of Delta Gamma being members of it, founded the new and independent organization. The chapter roll is as follows:

1872. Ψ , University of Mississippi (1889).....	74
1877. X, Water Valley Institute (1880).....	30
1877. Θ , Fairmount College (1880).....	19
1878. Y, Bolivar College (1881).....	
1878. Φ , Franklin College, Ind. (1883).....	16
1879. H, Buchtel College	140
1881. Δ , Hanover College (1881).....	12
1881. Ω , University of Wisconsin.....	215
1882. II, Fulton Female College, Missouri (1885)..	15
1882. Λ , University of Minnesota.....	125

1882. A, Mt. Union College.....	120
1882. Σ, Northwestern University	132
1883. Z, Albion College	151
1883. Θ, Western Reserve University (1888).....	12
1884. Υ, St. Lawrence University (1887).....	9
1885. X, Cornell University	120
1885. Ξ, University of Michigan.....	127
1885. Φ, University of Colorado.....	102
1887. T, University of Iowa.....	96
1887. Δ, University of Southern California (1897)..	34
1888. K, University of Nebraska.....	110
1892. Ψ, Woman's College of Baltimore.....	57
1897. Υ, Stanford University	80
1898. Θ, University of Indiana.....	45
1901. P, Syracuse University	47
1903. B, Washington State University.....	27

Active chapters, 16; inactive, 10; membership, 1,715.

In addition to the chapters named above, there were chapters at Tehuacana, Texas; Greenville, Miss.; Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., and Chambersburg, Pa., but nothing more is known of them; they were short lived. The charters of the chapters at Water Valley Institute and Fairmount College were withdrawn in 1880, that of Franklin College in 1883, and those of Fulton Female College and Hanover in 1885. The first Upsilon lost its charter in 1887, the parent chapter in 1889, and the second Delta in 1897.

The chapters at Albion and Stanford own houses and three others rent them.

There are alumnæ chapters at Lincoln, Neb., New York, Chicago and Minneapolis; and alumnæ associations at Baltimore, Omaha and Madison, Wis.

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 generally 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, of the members of the council, of the secretary of the convention, and of the editor of *Anchora*. The council consists of five members, the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the fraternity *ex officio*, and the editor of the *Anchora*. The council, when the convention is not in session, has the same powers as the latter, subject to its ultimate control.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held at Oxford, Miss.; 1881; Akron, Ohio, 1883, 1893; Madison, Wis., 1885, 1889, 1903; Cleveland, Ohio, 1887; Evanston, Ill., 1888; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1891; Minneapolis, Minn., 1895; Ithaca, N. Y., 1897; Albion, Mich., 1899; Lincoln, Neb., 1901.

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.

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. A song book was published in 1895, and a second edition, compiled by the Cornell chapter, was published in 1904.

The badge of the fraternity is a gold anchor, the cross-bar 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.

Delta Sigma.

THIS fraternity is the outcome of the union of $\text{A } \Delta \Sigma$, a local society originating at Tufts College, and $\Delta \Sigma$, a similar local at Brown University.

Its chapters are as follows :

1895. A, Tufts College	77
1896. B, Brown University	68
1902. Γ , University of Maine.....	19

Active chapters, 3; membership, 164.

There are alumnae chapters at the three places where the active chapters are located.

The fraternity publishes an annual.

The badge is a square of black enamel, with concave sides outlined in gold, and displaying the letters " $\Delta \Sigma$ " in gold. This square is encircled by a jeweled golden circle. The colors are pale green and white.

Gamma Phi Beta.



THIS fraternity 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.....	300
1882. B, University of Michigan.....	144
1885. Γ, University of Wisconsin.....	150
1887. Δ, Boston University	148
1888. E, Northwestern University	107
1893. Z, Woman's College of Baltimore.....	76
1896. H, University of California.....	84
1897. Θ, University of Denver.....	66
1901. I, Barnard College	34
1902. K, University of Minnesota.....	32
1903. Λ, Washington State University.....	46
1905. M, Stanford University	14

Active chapters 12; membership, 1,221.

The Denver and Wisconsin chapters own their houses, and five other chapters rent them. The Denver chapter was formed from a local society called "A I." There are no honorary members. There are alumnae chapters in Chicago, Syracuse, New York, Milwaukee, San Fran-

cisco and Boston. The fraternity has twice published its song book and catalogue. It issues a quarterly journal called the *Crescent*.

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 government of the fraternity is vested in the convention held annually, in November, with the chapters in rotation. During its recess an executive board of five members administers its affairs.

Kappa Alpha Theta.



THIS fraternity was organized at Indiana Asbury University (now DePauw University), Greencastle, Ind., January 27, 1870. The moving spirit was Mrs. Bettie Locke Hamilton, '71, and associated with her were Mrs. Alice Allen Brant, '71; Mrs. Bettie Tipton Lindsley, '71, and Mrs. Hanna Fitch Shaw, '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 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 the conditions necessary for its success did not seem to exist. The following is the roll of the chapters:

1870.	A, DePauw University.....	339
1870.	B, Indiana University	288
1871.	Γ, Moore's Hill College (1874).....	18
1874.	Γ, Butler University (1886).....	68
1875.	Δ, Illinois Wesleyan University (1895)....	92
1875.	E, Wooster University	159
1876.	Z, Ohio University (1886).....	35
1879.	H, University of Michigan.....	111
1879.	Θ, Simpson College (1891).....	82
1881.	Γ, Ohio Wesleyan University (1881).....	20
1881.	I, Cornell University	150
1881.	K, University of Kansas.....	169
1881.	Λ, University of Vermont.....	141
1881.	M, Allegheny College	129
1882.	N, Hanover College (1899).....	47

1883.	Ξ, Wesleyan University (1887).....	19
1887.	Ο, University of Southern California (1895)	38
1887.	Π, Albion College	110
1887.	Ρ, University of Nebraska.....	77
1887.	Σ, University of Toronto (1888).....	11
1887.	Τ, Northwestern University	103
1889.	Υ, University of Minnesota.....	120
1889.	Φ, University of the Pacific (1890).....	16
1889.	Χ, University of Syracuse.....	151
1890.	Ψ, University of Wisconsin.....	109
1890.	Ω, University of California.....	96
1890.	Φ, Stanford University	79
1891.	A Β, Swarthmore College	75
1892.	A Γ, Ohio State University.....	65
1895.	Δ, University of Illinois.....	110
1896.	A Δ, Woman's College of Baltimore.....	59
1897.	A Ε, Brown University	64
1898.	A Ζ, Barnard College	43
1904.	A Η, Vanderbilt University	19
1904.	A Θ, University of Texas.....	13

Active chapters, 24; inactive, 11; membership 3,225.

There are alumnae chapters at Greencastle, Ind., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Burlington, Vt., Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Athens, O., Cleveland, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York and Chicago.

The chapters were named upon the State system until 1881, when the present method was adopted. In the fall 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 second Gamma was fairly prosperous down to 1886, when the college declined somewhat, and the charter was withdrawn. Delta, at Illinois Wesleyan, was the first chapter established outside of Indiana, and its career was therefore watched with no little anxiety. It succeeded for awhile, but died in 1895. The charter was given to the University of Illinois. Ohio was the next State in which chapters were placed. One at Wooster was successful, but another at Athens was not. Its charter was surrendered in 1886. Eta, at Ann Arbor, after a career of seven years surrendered its charter, and became a branch of the New York Sorosis. It was re-established in 1893. Theta, at Simpson, was formerly a thriving local society called $\Theta \Gamma X$. The chapter at Ohio Wesleyan was 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 $A P$, and Pi, at Albion, from one called $\Sigma \Theta$. 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, and 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 Leland Stanford, Jr., 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 because of the deterioration of the university. The Albion and Stanford chapters own houses and twelve other chapters rent them.

The first convention was held at Greencastle, Ind., in 1876, and the second at Bloomington, Ind., in 1879. Since then sessions have been biennial, and were held at Wooster, Ohio, in 1881; at Greencastle, in 1883; Ann Arbor, 1885; Hanover, 1887; Bloomington, Ind., 1889; Burlington, Vt., 1891; Chicago, 1893; Syracuse, N. Y., 1895; Madison, Wis., 1897; Indianapolis, 1899; New York, 1901; Minneapolis, 1903. A special convention was held at Wooster, Ohio, in 1886.

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. The Grand Council, composed of the officers of the convention, administer the affairs of the fraternity until the next one assembles.

In 1893 another change was made, certain powers of district legislation were granted to the district conven-

tion. At the same time the fraternity was divided into districts for purposes of administration.

The fraternity has five times published a catalogue, under the editorship of the Alpha chapter in 1888, of Tau chapter in 1890, of Iota chapter in 1895, of Alpha Gamma in 1902, and Alpha Beta in 1904. It is intended in the future to issue it annually, as the last number of the magazine in each year. 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 University of 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., and in August, 1903, to Swarthmore, Pa. It has been well supported. A song book has been published, in 1884, 1890 and 1902.

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 ο." The colors are black and gold. The flower is a black-and-gold pansy.

Among well-known members of K A Θ are: Helen Watterson Moody, Katheryn B. Staley, Jessie M. Bingham, all story writers, and Mrs. E. C. Marten, editor of Demorest's Magazine. Prof. Anna B. Comstock, of Cornell, Dr. Julia Snow, of Ann Arbor, and Julia Morgan, the only woman graduate in architecture from

the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. There are 92 members of $\Phi B K$ in the fraternity, and 620 following professions.

Kappa Delta.



THIS fraternity was founded October 2, 1897, at the Virginia State Female Normal School, Farmville, Va., by Kathleen Riley, Julia Tyler, Lenora Ashmore, May Sparks, Eunice Spires and Sara Turner.

Chapters have been established as follows:

1897.	A, Virginia State Female Normal School...	52
1902.	B, Chatham Institute (Chatham, Va.).....	28
1902.	Γ, Hollins Institute (Hollins, Va.).....	18
1903.	⊙, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	19
1903.	Σ, Gunston Institute (Washington, D. C.)..	15
1903.	$\Phi \Psi$, Fairmount Seminary (Washington, D.C.)..	18
1904.	Z, University of Alabama.....	20
1904.	$\Phi \Delta$, St Mary's School (Raleigh, N. C.).....	10
1904.	K A, Florida State College (Tallahassee, Fla.).	8
1904.	P Ω Ψ , Judson College (Marion, Ala.).....	27
1905.	Δ , College for Women (Columbia, S. C.)..	15

Active chapters, 11; inactive, 1; membership, 239.

There was a *sub rosa* "Z" 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 called R. O. F. The Judson chapter maintains a scholarship.

Conventions were held at Richmond, Va., in 1903 and 1904.

The usual convention of delegates from the chapters is the governing body of the fraternity. Between its sessions its affairs are administered by a "Grand Chapter" of five *alumnæ*.

A journal is published called the *Angelos*. 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.

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	283
1874.	E, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	202
1874.	Z, Rockford Seminary, Ills. (1876).....	13
1875.	H, University of Wisconsin.....	192
1875.	Θ, University of Missouri.....	162
1875.	I, DePauw University	299
1876.	B Γ, University of Wooster.....	177
1877.	Λ, Buchtel College	150
1878.	M , Butler College	140
1879.	N, Franklin College (1884).....	42
1879.	B B, St. Lawrence University (1898).....	135
1879.	P, Ohio Wesleyan University (1884).....	28

188c.	II, University of California.....	90
1880.	X, University of Minnesota.....	183
1880.	K, Hillsdale College	141
1880.	T, Lassell Seminary, Mass. (1882).....	6
1881.	O, Simpson College (1890).....	64
1882.	Φ, Boston University	189
1882.	B Z, University of Iowa.....	124
1882.	Y, Northwestern University	131
1882.	Ξ, Adrian College	124
1883.	B T, University of Syracuse.....	197
1883.	Ψ, Cornell University	125
1883.	Ω, University of Kansas.....	163
1884.	Σ, University of Nebraska.....	136
1885.	B P, University of Cincinnati (1885).....	4
1888.	Γ P, Allegheny College	99
1888.	B N, Ohio State University.....	97
1890.	B A, University of Pennsylvania.....	65
1890.	B Δ, University of Michigan.....	100
1891.	B E, Barnard College	85
1892.	B H, Stanford University	88
1983.	B I, Swarthmore College	76
1901.	B M, University of Colorado.....	51
1904.	B O, Tulane University	30
1905.	B II, Washington State University.....	16

Active chapters, 29; inactive, 10; membership, 4,234.

Thirteen chapters rent houses.

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, Franklin College, 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 that cause. The California chapter was inactive from 1885 to 1897. The St. Lawrence chapter was formed from a local society called the "Browning Society," the *alumnæ* of which also became members. In 1898 an attempt was made to withdraw the charter of this chapter without adequate notice or reasonable grounds. 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 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.

There are *alumnæ* associations at New York, Boston, Chicago, Swarthmore, Pa., Cleveland, Adrian, Mich., Syracuse, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbus, Akron, Wooster, Detroit, Bloomington, Ind., Indianapolis, Greencastle, Madison, Wis., Iowa City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Berkeley, Cal., Seattle, and Bloomington, Ills.

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. In 1902 the offices of historian and catalogue director were created and filled by appointment for ten years. In 1902 the office of alumnæ officer was created. The fraternity is divided geographically into provinces, each of which has a representative in the council.

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 every two years.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Monmouth, Ills., 1871; Greencastle, Ind., 1875; Bloomington, Ills., 1878, 1890; Bloomington, Ind., 1881; Madison, Wis., 1882; Canton, N. Y., 1884; Akron, Ohio, 1886; Minneapolis, Minn., 1888; Indianapolis, Ind., 1892; Ithaca, N. Y., 1894; Evanston, Ills., 1896; Lincoln, Neb., 1898; Columbus, O., 1904; Ann Arbor, 1902; Columbia, Mo., 1904.

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. A unique publication has been the Kappa Kappa Gamma calendar in chart form, and containing appropriate daily quotations. It has been published in 1888, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1903, 1904.

The catalogue was compiled in 1888, and a supplement in 1890. A second edition was published in 1898. 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 "Κ Κ 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.

Pi Beta Phi.



THIS society was founded at Monmouth College in April, 1867, by Libbie Brook, Clara Brownlee, Emma Brownlee, Ada Bruen, Nannie Black, Jennie Horne, Ina Smith, Maggie Campbell, Fannie Whitenack, Rosetta Moore, Jennie Nicol and Fannie Thompson. The society was called the I. C. Sorosis, and the badge was a tiny golden arrow with the letters "I. C." engraved on the feather. The chapter roll is as follows:

1867. <i>Ills. A</i> , Monmouth College (1884).....	84
1868. <i>Ia. A</i> , Iowa Wesleyan University.....	320
1868. <i>Ind. A</i> , DePauw University (1868).....	3
1872. <i>Ills. B</i> , Lombard University.....	196
1873. <i>Kans. A</i> , University of Kansas.....	236
1874. <i>Ia. B</i> , Simpson College.....	185
1877. <i>Ia. Γ</i> , Iowa State College (1891).....	103
1881. <i>Ia. E</i> , South Iowa Normal School (1887).....	79
1882. <i>Ills. Γ</i> , Carthage College (1888).....	26
1882. <i>Ia. Z</i> , University of Iowa.....	127
1884. <i>Ills. Δ</i> , Knox College.....	159
1884. <i>Neb. A</i> , York College (1888).....	50
1884. <i>Col. A</i> , University of Colorado.....	103
1885. <i>Ia. Λ</i> , Callanan College (1889).....	12

1885. <i>Neb. B</i> , Hastings College (1887).....	8
1885. <i>Col. B</i> , University of Denver.....	103
1887. <i>Mich. A</i> , Hillsdale College.....	110
1888. <i>Ind. A</i> , Franklin College.....	123
1888. <i>Mich. B</i> , University of Michigan.....	118
1889. <i>D. C. A</i> , George Washington University.....	76
1889. <i>Ohio A</i> , Ohio University.....	80
1890. <i>Minn. A</i> , University of Minnesota (1896)....	35
1891. <i>La. A</i> , Tulane University.....	88
1892. <i>Pa. A</i> , Swarthmore College.....	64
1893. <i>Vt. A</i> , Middlebury College.....	66
1893. <i>Ind. B</i> , Indiana University.....	136
1893. <i>Cal. A</i> , Stanford University.....	37
1894. <i>Pa. B</i> , Bucknell University.....	74
1894. <i>Ohio B</i> , Ohio State University.....	36
1894. <i>Ills. E</i> , Northwestern University.....	64
1894. <i>Wis. A</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	86
1895. <i>Neb. A</i> , University of Nebraska.....	88
1896. <i>N. Y. A</i> , Syracuse University.....	107
1896. <i>Mass. A</i> , Boston University.....	116
1896. <i>Ills. Z</i> , University of Illinois.....	90
1897. <i>Maryland A</i> , Woman's College of Baltimore...	66
1897. <i>Ind. F</i> , Butler College.....	65
1898. <i>Vt. B</i> , University of Vermont.....	38
1899. <i>Mo. A</i> , University of Missouri.....	51
1900. <i>Cal. B</i> , University of California.....	35
1902. <i>Texas A</i> , University of Texas.....	42
1903. <i>Penn. G</i> , Dickinson College.....	27
1904. <i>N. Y. B</i> , Barnard College.....	20

Active chapters, 34; inactive, 9; membership, 3,788.

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 and Iowa State Callanan Colleges 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 at 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 chapter at Butler College was formed from a local society called A Φ Ψ, that at Dickinson from

A Φ II, and at Barnard from T B. The Kansas chapter maintains a scholarship. The Denver chapter owns a house and fourteen chapters rent them.

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 $\Pi B \Phi$, 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 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, secretary 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 consists in keeping the chapters informed concerning matters of

general interest in the fraternity world, to prepare a yearly course of instruction on such subjects, to suggest courses of reading upon matters of interest to fraternity women, and once a year to prepare an examination on these subjects. In 1901 the bureau was abolished and its work turned over to the province presidents.

For convenience of administration, the fraternity is divided geographically into four provinces, each having its president, who is consulted in all matters affecting the fraternity within her province.

Conventions have been held as follows: Greencastle, Ind., 1872; Indianola, Iowa, 1878, 1886; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1880; Burlington, Iowa, 1882; Iowa City, Iowa, 1884; Lawrence, Kans., 1885, 1892; Galesburg, Ills., 1890; Chicago, 1893; Boston, 1895; Madison, Wis., 1897; Boulder, Colo., 1899; Syracuse, 1901; St. Louis, 1904.

April 28 in each year is known as Founder's Day, and is appropriately celebrated.

In 1892 an *alumnæ* association was formed under a permanent constitution. There are *alumnæ* chapters at Washington, D. C.; Des Moines, Ia.; Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago; Columbus, O.; Athens, O.; Franklin, Ind.; Indianola, Iowa; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Kansas City; Lincoln, Neb.; Lawrence, Kans.; Boulder, Colo., and Galesburg, Ills., and State organizations with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind.; Denver, Col., and Columbus, Ohio.

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. 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. This contained also some dance music. An historical sketch of the fraternity was published in 1893.

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., and has since been published by the Wisconsin chapter.

The badge of the fraternity is a tiny gold arrow bearing the letters "Π Β Φ" transversely on the feathers, with a loop chain pendant from the shaft. The colors are wine red and silver blue. The fraternity flower is the carnation.

Among well-known alumnæ are: Mrs. Carrie Chap-

man Catt, formerly president of the Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor, the song writer; Mrs. Florence Finch Kelley and Julia E. Rogers, among writers. Prof. Louise Smith, of Bryn Mawr; Anne R. Pugh and May L. Kellar, of Wells; Gertrude C. Beggs, of Earlham College; Elizabeth P. Sawyer, of DePauw; Elmira T. Wilson, Maria M. Roberts and Lolo A. Placeway of Iowa State.

Sigma Kappa.



A FRATERNITY founded in 1874 at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, by May Lowe (Carver), Louise Helen Coburn, Elizabeth G. Hoag, Fannie Mann (Hall), and Mabel Fuller. It has two chapters.

1874. A, Colby College237

1904. Δ, Boston University 36

Active chapters, 2; membership, 273.

The badge is a gold triangle, enclosing an inner triangle of maroon displaying the letters "Σ K." The colors are lavender and maroon.

Sigma Sigma Sigma.



THIS society was founded at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, Va., April 20, 1898, by Elizabeth E. Watkins, Margaret Batten, Isabel N. Merrick, Maria L. Davis, Lucy E. Wright, Martha T. Featherston, Lelia A. Scott, and Sallie J. Mechie. Its chapter roll is as follows:

1898. A, Virginia State Normal School.....	46
1903. B, Lewisburg Female Institute (W. Va.).....	22
1904. Γ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	12
1904. Δ, University of Tennessee.....	6
1905. E, Hollins Institute	9

Active chapters, 5; membership, 95.

The Delta chapter was formed from a local club and the Epsilon from a local called Π H. The society has issued one number of a journal called the "*Triangle*," which is intended to be issued semi-annually for the present.

The convention, assembling biennially, is of the usual fraternity type. Four general officers, with the editor of the journal, constitute a governing board in the interim.

The badge is a triangle, displaying the letters Σ Σ Σ and skull and cross-bones. The colors are purple and white. The flower is the violet. The society is colloquially called "Tri-Sigma."

Zeta Tau Alpha.



THIS society was founded October 25, 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 chapters are:

1898. A, Virginia State Normal School.....	15
1900. B, ————— (1903).....	12
1900. Γ, Hannah Moore Academy, Reisterstown, Md. (1904)	10
1902. Δ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	21
1903. E, University of Arkansas.....	16
1904. Z, University of Tennessee.....	10
1904. H, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va....	9
1905. I, Richmond College	11

Active chapters, 6; inactive, 2; membership, 104.

The Beta chapter was *sub rosa*. The charters of the Beta and Gamma chapters were withdrawn. The Epsilon chapter was organized from a local society called Δ Φ, and the Eta from a similar society called Κ Α Η. The fraternity is incorporated by an act of the Legislature

of Virginia. A journal called the *Themis* is now in its second volume.

The badge is a gold shield upon which is mounted a black shield displaying the letters "Z T A" above a golden crown. Beneath is the word "Themis" in Greek. The colors are blue and gray. The flower is the white violet.

LOCAL FRATERNITIES—MEN.

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 about 300.

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 IOTA PHI.—A society founded at Simpson College in the fall of 1902 by Dudley Griffith and associates. It has 28 members and rents a house. The badge is a five-pointed star displaying a monogram of the letters "A I Φ."

ALPHA MU.—A society organized at the North Dakota Agricultural College in the fall of 1903. Membership, 17.

ALPHA PI.—A society at the University of Utah.

ALPHA SIGMA PHI.—Now a society at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio. It was founded at Yale as a sophomore society in 1846 and drew its members from Delta Kappa in the freshman year. The chapters were as follows:

1846. A, Yale College (1864).

1850. B, Harvard College (1857).

1857. Γ, Amherst College (1862).

1860. Δ, Marietta College.

1865. E, Ohio Wesleyan University (1865).

The Alpha was broken up by an election row. The Beta and Gamma were killed by the faculty. The charter of the Epsilon was withdrawn.

The badge is a rectangular slab, displaying a shield, bearing an open book engraved with hieroglyphics and "A Σ Φ." The motto of the society is represented by the letters "C. L. V. E. N." This was said at Yale to stand for "college laws violated every night." The significance of both the name and motto has been changed by the chapter at Marietta. The colors are stone-color and cardinal. The society has published a song book. The membership is about 320.

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 347. 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 THETA XI.—A fraternity founded at the University of Nebraska May 9, 1895. The badge is a crescent and scimeter, the former displaying the letters "A ⊙ Σ." It confines itself to the College of Literature, Science and Arts. Its membership to date is 96.

ALPHA ZETA ALPHA.—A society founded at Williams College in 1902. The membership is about 75 and it rents a house. The badge is a monogram of the letters "A Z A."

BERZELIUS.—A society established at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1863. 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 389. Among the prominent alumni are: Prof. W. H. Brewer, Henry D. Manning, Prof. George J. Brush, Prof. Charles S. Hastings, and Prof. Kakichi Mitsukuri (of the Imperial University of Japan).

BETA ALPHA DELTA.—A society founded at Denison University in 1903. The badge is triangular in form and displays a pyramid and scimeter and the letters "B A Δ." The colors are black and blue. Membership, 23.

BETA EPSILON.—A society at the University of Oregon.

BETA GAMMA PHI.—This is a society organized at the Ohio State University in 1900. The membership is 28. It rents a house. The badge is a skull borne upon a pair of crossed swords, and with stars connecting the points of the swords, the eyes of the skull being jeweled. The colors are cream and cardinal.

CHI DELTA PSI.—A fraternity at the University of Toronto.

CHI PHI.—This is a society at Brown University, organized as the Kappa chapter of X Φ in 1872. In 1895 it separated from the fraternity and became a local organization. Its badge is the same as that of X Φ, with the addition of the small letters "s. o.," signifying "secret order."

CHI TAU KAPPA.—A society organized at Dartmouth College June 18, 1904. Its membership is 45. The badge consists of a star and crescent, the latter displaying the letters "X T K," and the star being made up of two triangles.

DELTA PHI.—A society at the University of Arizona.

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 1905. The total number of members is 400. 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 H. 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, Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company. The fraternity owns a chapter-house. The badge is a monogram, made by placing the "Δ" over the "Ψ." The colors are old gold and dregs of wine.

DELTA RHO.—A fraternity organized at Miami University, Oct. 20, 1903. Membership, 34. The badge is a "Δ" enclosing a "P." The colors are white and purple.

DELTA SIGMA.—A society at the University of Arizona.

DELTA SIGMA.—A society at the University of Utah.

DELTA SIGMA.—A fraternity organized at the University of Vermont in 1900. The total membership is 50. The badge consists of a monogram of the letters "Δ Σ." The colors are orange and royal purple.

DELTA THETA.—A society at Muhlenberg College.

DELTA THETA UPSILON.—A society founded in 1902 at Bucknell University. It has a membership of about 50. The badge is kite shaped, displaying the letters "Δ Θ Υ" surrounded by a serpent. The colors are pale blue and silver.

DELTA XI.—A society at the New Hampshire Agricultural College, established in 1903. Membership to date, 25. The badge is a four-side slab with concave sides displaying a small "Ξ" inside of a large "Δ," with some small emblems surrounding the same.

ETA PHI MU.—A society organized January 25, 1904, at the University of Montana. Membership, 33. It rents a house. The badge is a monogram of the letters "H Π M."

EPSILON PHI.—A society organized at McGill University, Nov. 14, 1904. Membership, 15. The badge is a monogram of the letters "E Φ."

GAMMA ALPHA.—A society at Iowa State College.

GAMMA PHI ETA.—A society at the University of Montana.

KAPPA DELTA.—A society organized at the Georgia School of Technology, in November, 1902, by J. H. Anderson, C. R. Goodhart, J. S. Bristow, J. H. McConnell, C. A. Sweet, R. F. Tidwell, G. M. Boyd and J. H. Vaughan. Its membership is 26. The badge is a shield of gold bearing a white scroll displaying the letters "K Δ."

KAPPA GAMMA CHI.—This is a society at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., organized in 1868. It grew out of an older open organization of a literary nature. Its membership to date is about 208. Its color is corn-yellow, and its flower is the lily-of-the-valley.

KAPPA DELTA PIH.—A society at Tulane University.

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 ΨΥ. 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. The catalogue of the society was published in 1869, 1876, 1882, 1893 and 1903, 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 about 775. Among the eminent alumni are: Hon. John D. Philbrick, Hon. S. G. Nash, of Boston; Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, Hon. Charles H. Bell, H. P. Rolfe, Hon. Benjamin F. Ayer, Rev. Arthur Little, of Chicago; Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale; Hon. John Barrett, Samuel W. McCall and Hon. Henry E. Burnham.

KAPPA PHI ALPHA.—A society founded at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

KAPPA THETA PSI.—A society organized at Simpson College, Nov. 12, 1902, by sixteen undergraduates. Its membership is 31. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "K Θ Ψ."

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 440. 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.

LAMBDA PHI.—A society at Adrian College.

I. K. A.—Shortly after the foundation of Trinity, then called Washington College, a secret organization was founded, called the "Corax Club." 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. It is the oldest of the local societies, and for a few years was obliged to meet in secret. The fraternity has been closely connected with Trinity College, and possesses a fine collection of college memorabilia. The semi-centennial was celebrated in 1879, at which time the fraternity was incorporated. The catalogue is decennial, the first edition

appearing in 1839. A complete special edition was issued in 1905. The membership is 318. The badge is a St. Andrew's cross. Three of the arms bear the letters "I. K. A.," the fourth being engraved with the date "1776." Upon the reverse are the letters "ω ©," with a single Roman letter. The color is royal purple.

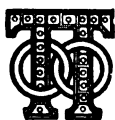
Among the prominent alumni are: John S. Phelps, ex-Governor of Missouri; Hon. Robert W. Nichols, of Louisiana; Most Rev. Jas. R. Bayley, of Baltimore; Hon. John T. Wait, of Connecticut, and Dwight W. Pardee, of the Connecticut Supreme Court; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Church, New York; Gen G. 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.

The fraternity owns a stone lodge.

OMEGA LAMBDA UPSILON.—A society founded at the University of Maine in February, 1904. It has 23 members and rents a chapter house. The badge is a triangle, in the centre of which is a skull and cross bones and crossed swords, surrounded by crescents displaying the letters "Ω Λ Υ."

OMEGA PSI.—A society at Lake Forest University, organized in the fall of 1902. Its membership is 29. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "Ω Ψ." Its colors are green, black and gold.

OMEGA PSI.—A society organized in 1885 at the Case School of Applied Science by W. E. Saunders, C. L. Saunders, M. S. Towson, H. R. Palmer, A. L. Smith, F. C. Goodwin and R. H. Reid. Membership, 117. The badge is a monogram of the letters “ $\Omega \Psi$,” and the colors are pink and black. It rents a house.



OMICRON PI OMICRON.—A society organized Nov. 7, 1903, at the Thomas S. Clarkson School of Technology. The membership is 38. It rents a house. The badge is a monogram of the letters “O II O.”

PHI ALPHA PHI.—A society organized at the Case School of Applied Science in 1904.

PHI BETA EPSILON.—A society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, established originally with the purpose of becoming a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$.

PHI EPSILON.—A society at the University of Rochester.

PHI KAPPA.—A society organized among the Roman Catholic students at Brown University in 1892, under the name of $\Phi \Kappa \Sigma$. It changed its name in 1899, finding that another fraternity of the same name existed. Its membership to date is about 150. Among its alumni are: E. D. McGuinness, former Mayor of Providence, R. I.; John J. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Pawtucket and member of the Legislature, and James H. Higgins, Mayor of Pawtucket.

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. Its membership is 43. The badge is a triangle displaying the letters "Φ Κ Τ."

PHI NU THETA (ELECTIC).—This society, located at Wesleyan University, was founded in 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 "Ἐχλεχτο΄ς," which appears on the badge was intended to indicate a purpose of choice. The society has now but one chapter, though a "Beta" chapter was situated 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 500. The society has a handsome clubhouse in Queen Anne style, costing about \$15,000. The society has purchased a lot and purposes erecting a large house comprising a dormitory.

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 "Ἐχλεχτο΄ς" near the top, and "Α" enclosed in a star of rays 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 and 1890; a song book has also been published.

Among the eminent members are: the late Joseph Cummings, Bishop Foss and the late Bishop Haven; Rev. Dr. Winchell, formerly of Syracuse University; Governor Pitkin, of Colorado; G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution; Albert S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society; Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; Professors W. O. Atwater and William N. Rice; Hon. Daniel Dorchester and Hon. Geo. G. Reynolds; Stephen H. Olin, Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

PHI PI EPSILON.—A society at Lake Forest University.

PHI SIGMA DELTA.—A society at the University of California.

PHI THETA CHI.—A society organized at Colgate University in 1904. Its membership is about 20. It rents a house. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "Φ Θ Χ." The colors are garnet and gold.

PI KAPPA EPSILON (LONE STAR).—A society at Buchtel College, organized in 1882 by W. V. N. Yates (Φ Γ Δ). It is incorporated and has a membership of about 100. The badge is a shield of the same shape as

that of $B \odot II$ and it displays a single star above two Hebrew letters.

PSI SIGMA.—A society at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

SIGMA ALPHA.—A society at the University of Nevada, organized in 1895. Total membership, 65. It rents a house and is accumulating a building fund. The badge is a diamond displaying a monogram of the letters " ΣA " in gold on a background of black.

SIGMA DELTA.—A society formed in 1904 at the Clarkson School of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y. It has 39 members and rents a house. The badge is a gold rhombus displaying a scroll bearing the letters " ΣA ."

SIGMA DELTA ALPHA.—A society founded at the University of Idaho in 1903. It rents a house.

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 chapters. Its badge is an open book, across which are displayed the letters " $\Sigma \Delta X$," surrounded by a coiled serpent. The society owns a house said to have cost \$30,000. The membership is about 335.

TAU ETA RHO OMICRON.—A society founded at the University of Nevada in 1891. Its membership is 151.

It rents a house. Its badge is a gold wreath enclosing a skull and bones and surrounded by the letters "T H P O." Its colors are black and white.

TAU KAPPA DELTA.—A society at the University of Wyoming.

TAU KAPPA EPSILON.—A society at Illinois Wesleyan University.

TAU PI.—A society organized at Washington University in 1902.

THETA CHI.—A society at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

THETA PHI.—A society organized at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., in 1897. The badge is a monogram formed of the letters "Θ" and "Φ." The membership is 61. It owns a house.

THETA PSI.—Organized at the University of Southern California, Nov. 11, 1897, by Fred Brown, H. L. Leland, E. H. Miller, J. D. Van Den Bergh, C. A. Williams and Will A. Wood. The colors are pink and green. Membership, 31.

TRIDENTIA.—A society organized at the University of South Dakota in 1900. It owns a chapter-house.

ZETA ALPHA.—A society at Kenyon College.

ZETA ALPHA EPSILON.—A society at Buchtel College, organized in October, 1897, by members of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ for the purpose of securing, if possible, the return of its charter to the $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ chapter, at Buchtel College. Membership, 46. Colors, green and lavender. The badge is a bone surmounted by a crescent with depressed horns displaying the letters "Z A E."



ZETA EPSILON ZETA.—A society founded at the New Hampshire Agricultural College, in 1894, by Messrs. Hancock, '98; Shaw, '97; Edgerly, '97; Smith, '97; Eastman, '97, and Kittredge, '96. The membership to date is 79. The society rents a house. The badge is a Greek cross with a "Z" in each arm and an "E" in the centre field. The colors are navy blue and old gold.

ZETA RHO.—A society at Syracuse University.

ZETA SIGMA NU.—A society at the University of Toronto.

LOCAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN.

ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA.—This society (called "Tri-Alpha") was organized at Ohio University, in November, 1901, by Pearl Hartford, Jennie Sprague, Ethel Riley, Margaret Cooper, Mae Taylor, Marie Hunter and Helen Reinheer. The badge is a shield displaying the letters "A A A." The colors are three shades of blue. The membership is 20.

ALPHA BETA SIGMA.—A society at the University of California.

ALPHA CHI.—A ladies' society 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, 114.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA.—Organized at Tufts College in October, 1895, by Mary G. Ficket, Georgia L. Hodgdon, Frances C. Gefford, Martha L. Root, Carrie L. Worthen and Kate E. Cousens. The total membership is about

(356)

77. The badge is a square pin of blue enamel displaying the letters "Α Δ Σ." The colors are blue and gold.

ALPHA GAMMA ALPHA.—A society of ladies organized at Franklin College, Indiana, January 31, 1896. Its badge is a circular disc displaying the Greek letters of the name. The colors are old rose and olive. Its membership is about 54.

ALPHA KAPPA GAMMA.—A society of ladies established at Tufts College, in 1895, by Mabel P. Bailey, Edith L. Hodge, Isabella G. Knight, Harriet A. Turner, Clara Ransom, Marion L. Flint, Harriet J. Merrill and Ellen E. Shaw. Membership to date, 59. Colors, white and silver. The badge is a shield displaying the letters "Α Κ Γ."

ALPHA PHI PSI.—A society founded May 18, 1904, by eight young ladies at the University of Cincinnati. Membership, 22. The badge is a shield displaying the letters "Α Φ Ψ." The colors are crimson and white.

ALPHA PI.—A sorority at Miami University.

ALPHA TAU DELTA.—A sorority at the Washington State University.

ALPHA TAU.—A sorority at the University of Denver.

BETA DELTA PI.—A society at Bucknell University, which also has one or more chapters in schools of secondary instruction.

BETA LAMBDA BETA.—A sorority at George Washington University.

CHI PSI DELTA.—A society organized at Denison University, Oct. 30, 1900, by Lee Holcombe, Ray Gilpatrick, Sarah E. Stranathan, Louise Jones and Corinne Metz. The membership is 29. The badge is a shield displaying two stars above the letters "X Ψ Δ." The colors are maroon and lemon-yellow.

DELTA PHI.—A society at Bucknell University, which also has some chapters in schools of secondary instruction.

DELTA PHI UPSILON.—A society at Western Reserve University.

DELTA RHO.—A society of ladies organized March 12, 1900, at the University of Nevada. Membership, 36. The badge is a "Δ" enclosing a "P." The colors are lavender and gold.

DELTA ZETA.—A society of ladies established at Miami University, October, 1902, by six young ladies. Membership, 21. The badge is a Roman lamp surmounting the capital of an Ionic column. At the sides of the lamp are sprays of laurel and the bowl of the lamp displays the letters "Δ Z." The colors are old rose and Nile green. The society aims to be national.

ETA EPSILON TAU.—A society at Washington University, Mo.

GAMMA DELTA TAU.—A society at Western Reserve University.

GAMMA PHI.—A society at the University of Utah.

IOTA LAMBDA DELTA.—A society at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.



KAPPA DELTA.—A society of women founded at the West Virginia University, November 21, 1899, by Willa Hart Butcher, Blanche Corbin, Grace Brahm Satterfield, Elizabeth Mattingly Stalnaker, Bertha Cleland Browning, and Frances Belle Waugh. The membership to date is 36. The badge is a seven-pointed star with a center field of black enamel displaying the letters "K Δ" surrounded by a wreath of wheat and seven stars. The colors are dark blue and crimson. The flower is the red carnation.

KAPPA PHI.—A society organized Sept. 28, 1897, at Denison University. The membership is 41. 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 cherry and blue. The flower is the carnation.

KAPPA PHI EPSILON.—A sorority organized at Hanover College, May 20, 1904. Membership, 22.

NU ALPHA.—A society founded at Baker University, in 1889, by Lulu Burtis, Pearl Murray, Maud Cunningham, Laura Ewing, Bessie Boughton, Nannie Powell, Nellie Buckner, Emma Bessell and Elsie Neezman. The membership is 102. It rents a house. The badge is a gold annulus enclosing in archaic outline the letters "N A." The colors are Nile green and white.

OMEGA ALPHA.—A society founded at the George Washington University in 1902. Membership, 23. The badge is of black enamel displaying the letters "Ω A." The colors are red and black.



OMEGA GAMMA SIGMA.—A society organized at St. Lawrence University, Nov. 4, 1904, by Mary R. Per Lee, Jean Briggs, Edith D. Terhune, Helen V. Iffla and Ora B. Craig. The badge is a circular bronze shield displaying on an inner field a second shield bearing the letters "Ω Γ Σ." On the border of the outer shield is a Greek motto.

OMEGA PSI.—A society organized at Dickinson College, October 4, 1899. Membership, 41. The badge is a crescent and triangle displaying the letters "Ω Ψ." The colors are crimson and light blue.

·**PHI EPSILON.**—A society founded at the University of Colorado, in 1901, by Clara Richey, Effie Seeley, Frances Walker, Addie McCall and Mary Border. The membership is 36. It rents a house. The badge is a disc of black enamel with a band of gold displaying the letters “Φ E.”

PHI KAPPA ZETA.—A fraternity organized in the women’s department of Western Reserve University, January 11, 1896, by Mary A. Arter, Clara B. Myers, Katharine Croxton, Maude G. Orton, Bertha M. Hulett and Sarah A. Adams. The membership to date is 63. The colors are black and gold. The badge is a five-pointed star displaying the letters “Φ K Z” on a background of black enamel.

PHI PI ALPHA.—A society of ladies organized at West Virginia University, Nov. 29, 1899. The founders were Marie Harvey, Beulah Hubbard, Gus Wilson, Julia McGrew, Virginia Wilson, Florence Woods, Lucie Brown and Janet Hayes. The badge is a shield of black enamel on which are the Greek letters “Φ Π A.” Colors are lavender and purple. Flower, the violet. Total membership, 31.

PI ALPHA PHI.—A society at the University of Nebraska.

PI KAPPA KAPPA.—A society organized at the University of Alabama, Feb. 6, 1904, by six women students.

The membership is 21. The badge is a gold hexagon enclosing a monogram of the letters "Π Κ Κ."

PI PHI.—A society at Bucknell University.

SIGMA ALPHA DELTA.—A sorority at the University of Minnesota.

SIGMA PSI.—A society at Western Reserve University.

SIGMA THETA.—A society at Butler College.



TAU KAPPA PI.—A ladies' society organized at the Woman's College of Baltimore, in 1892, by Grace Griffing, Caroline Wilson, Katharine Hilliard, Stella McCarty, Jeannette Van Meter, and Anna Heubeck. The membership to date is 113. Its colors are old rose and white. The badge is the facade of an Egyptian tomb, displaying the letters "Τ Κ Π" over the portal and a sphinx head in the entrance. The society celebrates Founders' Day every year in May. The fraternity has published several numbers of the *Tau Kappa Pi Quarterly*.

TAU DELTA THETA.—A society at Wittenberg University.

TAU KAPPA SIGMA.—A society organized at the University of Cincinnati in 1903.

THETA EPSILON.—A society of ladies organized at the University of Nevada, 1899. Membership, 44. The badge is a black scroll displaying the letters “Θ E” in gold.

THETA SIGMA.—A society at Washington University.

THETA SIGMA.—A sorority at the Sophie Newcombe College of Tulane University.

THETA SIGMA.—A society at Allegheny College.

THETA SIGMA.—A society at Wittenberg University.

THETA UPSILON.—A society at the University of Utah.

ZETA EPSILON.—A ladies' society founded at Wesleyan University in March, 1895. The membership to date is about 40. The badge is a diamond-shaped shield, displaying the letters “Z E.” The colors are white, green and pink.

ZETA PHI.—This fraternity, under its present name, was organized at St. Lawrence University in 1903. It was originally founded in 1876 as the Browning Society. In 1879 it became a chapter of **K K Γ** and continued in that relation until 1898, when the effort to withdraw its charter gave rise to its well-known litigation with the fraternity. The fraternity was enjoined from withdrawing the charter. The chapter, however, having won its



point, severed its relations with the fraternity and changed its name. It owns a chapter-house. During its controversy with K K Γ it published a creditable periodical called the *Latch-String*. There is an *alumnæ* association in Canton, N. Y., and one in New York City. The badge is a symbolical one displaying the letters "Z Φ." The colors are orange and gold.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Chi Gamma.

(WOMEN—MUSICAL.)

A SOCIETY said to have been founded at Ottawa, Ohio, in 1899. There are chapters at the conservatories of music in Boston and Cincinnati. The badge is a quatrefoil displaying a skull and one bone and the letters "A X Γ."

Alpha Delta.

(LADIES'—MEDICAL.)

A SOCIETY founded at Tufts College Medical School, Boston, Mass., April 21, 1894, by Laura A. C. Hughes, Eleanor D. Pond, Cora E. Brown, Annie M. Smith, J. Louise Dennis, Mary F. Butterworth, Jane H. Bowker, Anna S. K. Patch and Sara E. Stevens. The badge is a small golden laurel leaf displaying two entwined serpents and the letters "A Δ." The membership is 113.

Alpha Epsilon Iota.

(WOMEN—MEDICAL.)

THIS fraternity was organized at the University of Michigan, February 3, 1890, by Lotta Ruth Arwine, May
(365)

Belle Stuckey and Lily MacGowan. The chapter roll is as follows:

1890. A, University of Michigan.....	86
1898. B, Rush Medical College.....	47
1899. Γ, Laura Memorial Medical School, Cincinnati.	33
1899. Δ, Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons.	52
1901. E, University of Minnesota.....	17
1902. Z, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.....	20
1903. H, Cornell Medical College, Ithaca, N. Y.....	20
1904. Θ, Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.....	33

Active chapters, 8; membership, 305.

The Beta chapter was formerly at the Northwestern University and was transferred to its present location in 1903. Two of the chapters rent houses.

The badge is a five-pointed star, displaying a serpent's head and the letters "A E I." The colors are black, white and green. The flower is the white carnation.

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.	179
1893. Γ, Tufts Medical School.....	134

1894.	Δ, University of Vermont.....	161
1896.	Z, Long Island College Hospital Medical School	134
1897.	⊕, Maine Medical School (Bowdoin).....	91
1898.	Ψ, University of Minnesota.....	77
1899.	B, College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, Cal	86
1899.	Σ, University of California.....	41
1899.	H, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago	91
1899.	I, University of Syracuse.....	70
1900.	E, Jefferson Medical College.....	137
1900.	K, Milwaukee Medical College.....	49
1901.	Λ, Medical Department Cornell Univ., N. Y.	39
1901.	M, University of Pennsylvania.....	38
1901.	N, Rush Medical College.....	52
1901.	Ξ, Northwestern University.....	58
1901.	O, Miami Medical College.....	53
1902.	Π, Ohio Medical University, Columbus....	30
1903.	P, Denver and Gross Medical College....	18
1903.	Υ, University of Oregon.....	20
1903.	Φ, University of Nashville.....	58
1903.	X, Vanderbilt University	12
1903.	Ω, University of Tennessee (Nashville)....	18
1903.	T, University of the South.....	28
1903.	A B, Tulane University	21
1904.	A Γ, University of Georgia.....	12
1904.	A Δ, McGill University	27

Active chapters, 27; membership, 1,734.

Eight of the chapters rent houses.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a board of officers known as the Council. An annual convention is held, at which each chapter is entitled to be represented by two delegates. Conventions have been held as follows: Hanover, N. H., 1895, 1899; Burlington, Vt., 1896; Boston, 1897, 1900; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1898; Philadelphia, 1902; Chicago, 1903; St. Paul, 1904; Cincinnati, 1904.

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.

In the fall of 1903 the publication of a quarterly, called *The Centaur*, was begun. Its first volume was numbered "X" and consisted of two numbers.

Alpha Kappa Phi.

(LAW.)



ORGANIZED at the Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1902. There is a Beta chapter at the Illinois College of Law. The badge is a shield displaying the letters "A K Φ ," and certain legal insignia.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

THIS fraternity was organized at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1891, by S. Potts Eagleton, Henry H. Doan, Joseph C. Bloodgood, Fred Willson, Arthur J. Patek, Aaron M. Billstein, G. T. Lamon, W. E. Robertson and G. H. Richardson. The chapters are as follows:

1891. University of Pennsylvania.....	294
1897. Columbia University (1900).....	32
1899. University of Texas.....	80
1900. Ohio Medical University.....	III

Active chapters, 3; inactive, 1; membership, 517.

There is an alumni chapter in Milwaukee, and a similar one in Denver, which includes practicing physicians among its membership and has no undergraduate connection. The Milwaukee chapter has 63 members and the Denver chapter 40.

The Texas chapter owns a house, the other two chapters rent.

The government is vested in a grand chapter, composed of sundry officials of the chapters.

The badge is a shield displaying a skull, two stars, the letters A M P I O , and rays of lightning emanating from the back of the skull, the whole encircled by a snake with its tail in its mouth. The colors are blue and gold. The parent chapter has published the constitution and laws of the fraternity and a catalogue of its members. Conventions were held in 1894, 1897 and 1900 at Philadelphia, and in 1903 at Milwaukee.

Alpha Omega Delta.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

THIS society was founded in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, in September, 1879, by Dr. Frank of Chicago, and Dr. Kibbs, of Oregon. It remained a local organization until 1902, when it began to become a chartered fraternity. The chapter roll is as follows:

1879. A, University of Buffalo.....	964
1902. B, Baltimore Medical College.....	53
1903. Γ, Syracuse University	48
1903. Δ, Detroit College of Medicine.....	41
1904. E, University of Maryland.....	18
1904. Z, Georgetown University	42
1905. H, George Washington University.....	35

Active chapters, 7; membership, 1201.

The Alpha chapter owns a house. The badge is a monogram of the letters "A Ω Δ," surmounting the skull and cross-bones. The entire body of alumni is called the "Graduate Chapter."

Among the eminent alumni are: Dr. Winfield S. Hall, of Chicago; Dr. William Frank, of Chicago, and the following of Buffalo, viz., Dr. Roswell Park, Dr. Conrad Diehl, Dr. Walter Greene, Dr. Mathew D. Mann, Dr. Charles Stockton, Dr. Floyd S. Crego, and Dr. Edward Kiefe.

Alpha Zeta.



(AGRICULTURAL—TECHNICAL.)

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 professional 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 agricultural thought, investigation or legislation:

1897. <i>Townshend</i> , Ohio State University.....	67
1898. <i>Morrill</i> , Pennsylvania State College.....	29
1900. <i>Morrow</i> , University of Illinois.....	70
1901. <i>Ezra Cornell</i> , Cornell University.....	47
1903. <i>Kedzie</i> , Michigan Agricultural College.....	36
1903. <i>Granite</i> , New Hampshire Agricultural College..	15
1904. <i>Nebraska</i> , University of Nebraska.....	22
1904. <i>Massie</i> , North Carolina A. and M. College.....	18

Active chapters, 8; membership, 304.

The Morrill chapter was inactive from 1900 to 1903.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a "High Council" consisting of the five officers of the conventions. The conventions are biennial. They have been

held at Columbus, O., in 1902, and Des Moines, Iowa, in 1903.

The fraternity publishes a journal called the *Alpha Zeta Quarterly*.

The badge is a monogram of the "A" over the "Z." The colors are mauve and blue.

Beta Mu Delta.

(BIOLOGY.)

A SOCIETY founded at Syracuse University, Dec. 15, 1903, by Frank Edwin Brundage, James Arthur Diston, Willis Morton Gardner, Harry Myron, Seth Henry Rice, and Charles Joseph Wells. The badge is a gold skeleton hand displaying the letters "B M Δ." The colors are black and gold.

Beta Phi Sigma.

(PHARMACY.)

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. Two chapters have been established.

1889. A, Department of Pharmacy, Univ of Buffalo. 350

1900. B, Department of Pharmacy, West. University
of Pennsylvania 136

Active chapters, 2; membership, 486.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "B Φ Σ."

Chi Zeta Chi.



(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

THIS fraternity was founded at the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, in 1903, by J. Ansley Griffin, '05, and W. W. Battey, Jr., '04.

The chapters are named after distinguished physicians, who have been in past relationship with the institution at which the chapter is located. The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. <i>Antony</i> , Med. Department University of Georgia.	65
1904. <i>Westmoreland</i> , Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons	32
1904. <i>Tiffany</i> , Med. Department University of Maryland	16
1904. <i>Sims</i> , New York Polyclinic Medical School....	38
1904. <i>Delafield</i> , New York College of Physicians and Surgeons	14
1905. <i>Dibrell</i> , Med. Department University of Arkansas	20

Active chapters, 6; membership, 185.

The chapters at the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons and at the Med. Department University of Georgia, rent houses.

The badge is a double triangle, one superimposed on the other; on the rear triangle are the letters **X Z X**, and on the front, which is jeweled, skull and cross bones, and the word *Physician* in Greek. The colors are purple and gold. The fraternity is arranging to enter upon the publication of a journal, to be known as the *Chi Zeta Chi Record*, and has the constitution and laws of the fraternity now in press. The government of the fraternity is through four general officers, president, treasurer, historian and editor of *Record*, elected by the general biennial convention. The first general convention was held at Atlanta, Ga., 1905.

Delta Chi.



(LAW.)

THIS fraternity was organized at the Cornell University Law School, Oct. 13, 1890. It is a legal fraternity, but is privileged to extend its membership to students in Arts intending to study law. Like $\Phi \Delta \Phi$ it admits distinguished lawyers and others as honorary members. Its chapter roll is as follows:

1890. Cornell University Law School.....	213
1891. New York University.....	202
1892. Albany Law School.....	92

1892. University of Minnesota.....	140
1892. DePauw University (1896).....	37
1892. University of Michigan.....	180
1893. Dickinson College	151
1893. Northwestern University Law School.....	80
1894. Chicago-Kent Law School.....	77
1897. University of Buffalo.....	98
1897. Law School of Upper Canada.....	51
1899. Syracuse University	57
1902. University of West Virginia.....	48
1902. Ohio State University.....	36
1902. New York Law School.....	43
1903. University of Chicago.....	20
1903. Georgetown University	42
1904. University of Pennsylvania.....	12

Active chapters, 17; inactive, 1; membership, 1579.

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

The Cornell and Michigan chapters own houses, and seven other chapters rent them. The charter of the DePauw chapter was withdrawn in 1896 on account of the small attendance at that law school. The chapter at the Albany Law School, now a department of Union University, was inactive from 1893 to 1901, and the Northwestern chapter from 1894 to 1897.

The fraternity publishes the *Delta Chi Quarterly* at Ithaca, N. Y. The first volume consisted of but two numbers. It is now in its third volume. It published a provisional catalogue in 1895, and a directory in 1904.

The government of the fraternity during the recess

between the conventions is vested in a board of managers consisting of the general officers and twelve other members.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1894; Ithaca, N. Y., 1897, 1904; Chicago, 1898, 1900 and 1902; Carlisle, Pa., 1899; Buffalo, 1901; New York, 1903; and Toronto, 1905.

The badge is a jeweled "Δ" superimposed upon a gold "X." The colors are buff and red. The flower is the white carnation.

Among the alumni are William S. Bennett, member of Congress; Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, and Judges Clark H. Hammond of New York and John S. Park of Missouri.

Delta Epsilon Iota.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

A SOCIETY founded at the Yale Medical School in 1889. Membership, 133.

Delta Phi Delta.

(LAW.)

A SOCIETY of this name has been reported from the law departments of the Universities of Chicago, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Nothing further is known of it.

Delta Mu.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

A SOCIETY organized at the University of Vermont in the fall of 1880. The membership is 502. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Δ M."

Delta Sigma Delta.

(DENTAL.)

THIS is a fraternity founded in the dental department of 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, being the first in this field. One of its chief objects is to elevate the morale and tone of the practice of dentistry among its members.

The chapter roll is as follows, the chapter being in each case in the dental department of the institution referred to:

1882. A, University of Michigan.....	277
1885. B, Chicago College of Dental Surgery.....	524
1891. Γ, Harvard University	169
1891. E, University of Pennsylvania.....	229
1891. Z, University of California.....	134
1893. H, Northwestern University	288
1894. Θ, University of Minnesota.....	106

1895. I, Detroit College of Medicine.....	82
1897. K, Vanderbilt University	79
1897. A, Western Reserve University.....	87
1897. M, Boston Dental College.....	85
1898. N, Kansas City Dental College.....	63
1900. E, Indiana Dental College.....	61
1901. O, Marion-Sims Dental College.....	62
1901. II, University of Buffalo.....	62
1901. P, University of Illinois.....	51
1903. S, Pittsburg Dental College.....	31
1904. T, University of Cincinnati.....	24
1904. Y, Washington University, Mo.....	10

Active chapters, 19; membership, 2,424.

In addition to the above there are alumni chapters (called in the nomenclature of the fraternity "auxiliaries") in Detroit, Chicago, Boston, St. Paul, Cleveland, San Francisco, Indianapolis and Kansas City. 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 "subordinate" chapters and have their own organization. The convention of delegates from the subordinate chapters constitute a "grand subordinate chapter," which meets at the same time and place as the supreme chapter, and presents the results of its deliberation to the supreme chapter.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called the *Desmos*, which was commenced in October, 1894, and is now in its fourth 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., and since 1900 it has been published at Indianapolis.

This fraternity holds semi-annual as well as annual conventions, the former in winter and the latter in summer. The annual conventions have been held as follows: Ann Arbor, Mich., 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888; Chicago, 1887, 1889, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1900; Lake Geneva, Wis., 1890, 1891; Detroit, 1895, 1897; Put-in-Bay, O., 1898; Niagara Falls, 1899, 1902; Indianapolis, 1901; Asheville, N. C., 1903. The semi-annuals, at Chicago, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897; Philadelphia, 1898, 1899; Cincinnati, 1898; Nashville, 1901; Pittsburg, 1901. The semi-annual meetings were discontinued in 1901.

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.

Epsilon Tau.

(WOMEN MEDICAL—HOMEOPATHIC.)

THIS society was founded among the women students at the Boston University School of Medicine in 1896. This

chapter, called the "A," has admitted 38 members. Other chapters are said to exist in New York and Chicago, but connected with what institutions is not known. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "E T" in gold on a field of green enamel.

Eta Pi Alpha.

(THEOLOGICAL.)

THIS fraternity was founded December 4, 1891, among the students of the Theological School of St. Lawrence University. Its object is to promote a closer bond of friendship among the students of theology. The ritual is in two degrees. The membership to date is 77. The badge is a white cross on a black shield with gold edges with the letter "S" in German script at the juncture of the bars. It also displays the letters "H II A." The colors are black, white and gold. The St. Lawrence chapter rents a house. It is intended to establish other chapters.

Gamma Eta Alpha.

(LAW.)

FOUNDED at the University of Maine in 1901, by C. Vey Holman. The chapter roll is as follows:—

1901. A, University of Maine.....	51
1902 B, Boston University.....	62
1904. Γ, Albany Law School.....	33

Active chapters, 3; membership, 146.

There are alumni organizations at Bangor and Boston. It has the usual government by a convention, called a "Witan," and during the interim between its sessions by an Executive Council, called a "Curia." An annual journal is issued called the *Rescript*.

Kappa Delta Epsilon.

(WOMEN—MUSICAL.)

A MUSICAL sorority organized at Allegheny College in 1899. A second chapter was established at Mt. Union College. The parent chapter is reported as inactive. Nothing further is known of it.

Mu Sigma Alpha.

(MEDICAL—HOMEOPATHIC.)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan in September, 1888, by R. S. Copeland, C. A. McCrum, J. A. MacLachlan and W. N. Fowler. The number of members to date is 101. The badge is a Greek cross, in the middle field of which are displayed the letters "M Σ A." Above these is a five-pointed star and below them a tripod. At each corner of the cross is a garnet. The colors are garnet and silver. The chapter rents a house.

Nu Sigma Nu.



(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

THIS is a fraternity composed of medical students and doctors. It was organized at the University of Michigan, in the regular old school medical department, March 2, 1882, by B. G. Strong, F. C. Bailey, R. D. Stephens, W. J. Mayo, and C. M. Frye. John L. Gish was admitted by initiation on April 10, but is considered one of the charter members. The first public announcement of the existence of the fraternity was made April 20, 1882. The roll of chapters is as follows:

1882.	A, University of Michigan.....	238
1889.	B, Detroit College of Medicine.....	160
1890.	Γ, Medico-Chirurgical College, Phila.(1893) 1	
1891.	Δ, West. University of Pennsylvania.....	144
1891.	E, University of Minnesota.....	178
1891.	Z, Northwestern University	159
1892.	H, University of Illinois, Chicago.....	177
1892.	Θ, University of Cincinnati.....	140
1893.	I, Columbia University	53
1893.	K, University of Chicago.....	157
1896.	Λ, University of Pennsylvania.....	105
1896.	M, University of Syracuse.....	114

1896.	N, University of Southern California.....	73
1897.	Ξ, New York University.....	93
1898.	O, Union University, N. Y.....	74
1900.	Α Κ Φ, Washington University, Mo.....	91
1900.	P, Jefferson Medical College.....	53
1900.	T, Cornell University, N. Y.....	78
1900.	Σ, Western Reserve University.....	62
1900.	Υ, Cooper Medical College.....	89
1900.	Φ, University of California.....	57
1902.	X, University of Toronto.....	48
1904.	Π Μ, University of Virginia.....	49
1904.	B A, University of Maryland.....	24
1905.	B B, Johns Hopkins University.....	17

Active chapters, 24; inactive, 1; membership, 2,453.

The grand council of 1893 expelled all of the members of the Gamma chapter but one. The Washington chapter was formed from a local society called Α Κ Φ. The University of Virginia chapter was the parent chapter of the medical fraternity Π Μ.

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 at Pittsburg, 1891; Chicago, 1893; Minneapolis, 1895; Philadelphia, 1897; Ann Arbor, 1900; Cincinnati, 1902; St. Louis, 1904.

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 of 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. This was the first of a biennial series. In the intervening years geographical lists are issued. The fraternity published for a short time in lieu of the ordinary fraternity journal, a professional bi-monthly called *The Intercollegiate Medical Journal*.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters, the two "N's" being superimposed, with the "Σ" between them.

Omega Psi.

(LADIES'—MEDICAL.)

A SOCIETY founded in 1894 at the medical department of Northwestern University. Two chapters have been established to date.

1894. A, Northwestern University..... 41

1896. B, Michigan University..... 23

Active chapters, 2; membership, 64. Nothing more is known of it.

Omega Tau.

(LAW.)

A SOCIETY at the University of North Carolina.

Omega Upsilon Phi.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)



THIS fraternity was organized November 15, 1895, at the University of Buffalo. The chapter roll is as follows:

1895.	A, University of Buffalo.....	167
1896.	B, Niagara University (united with A)....	65
1897.	Γ, Union University, Albany, N. Y.....	31
1898.	Δ, University of Denver.....	57
1899.	E, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College	81
1899.	Z, University of Toronto.....	53
1900.	H, University of Colorado.....	41
1900.	B, University of Cincinnati.....	57
1901.	⊕, Cornell University Medical College (N. Y. City)	40
1901.	I, Cooper Medical College.....	33
1902.	⊕ Δ,*Cornell University (Ithaca, N. Y.)....	31
1902.	K, Columbia University	44
1903.	Λ, Miami Medical College.....	29
1904.	M, Northwestern University	28
1905.	N, Medical College of Virginia.....	25

Active chapters, 14; membership, 782.

The chapter at Niagara University was united with the parent chapter when the medical schools were united. The Union chapter was inactive from 1897 to 1903. The

*Called Theta Deuteron.

Zeta chapter was originally located at the Trinity Medical College, which was subsequently merged into the medical department of the University of Toronto. The chapter at Cincinnati was formed from a local society called $\Theta N E$, and the one at Richmond from a local called $\Pi \Gamma E$. A majority of the chapters rent houses.

Conventions have been held at Buffalo, N. Y., 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900 and 1904; Niagara Falls, 1899, and New York, 1902.

The government is through the usual system of conventions, held biennially.

Graduate chapters, named after prominent medical men, were established at Buffalo, N. Y., and New York City, but were discontinued in 1902. There are alumni associations in these same cities, and in Denver and San Francisco.

An *Omega Upsilon Phi Quarterly* was started in 1901.

There are three degrees in the ritualistic work of the fraternity, two secret undergraduate degrees and one open graduate degree.

The badge is a shield displaying a monogram of the letters " $\Omega Y \Phi$ " below an eye.

Phi Alpha Delta.

(LAW.)

THIS society was organized at the Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill., in 1897. It was founded upon the basis of

an older organization called ΛE . The chapter roll is as follows:

1897. <i>Blackstone</i> , Chicago-Kent College of Law.....	101
1897. <i>Story</i> , Illinois College of Law.....	93
1900. <i>Fuller</i> , Northwestern Univ. School of Law...	61
1901. <i>Webster</i> , Chicago Law School.....	66
1902. <i>Marshall</i> , Law Department Univ. of Chicago..	52
1903. <i>Ryan</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	37
1903. <i>Magruder</i> , University of Illinois.....	44
1905. <i>Campbell</i> , University of Michigan.....	18

Active chapters, 8; membership, 472.

The usual form of government through a convention is employed, the grand officers forming a governing body in the interim between the conventions.

The badge is an oblong, six-sided shield, with concave sides converging to a point in a vertical medial line. It displays a balance and the letters " $\Phi A \Delta$." The colors are purple and gold.

Phi Alpha Gamma.



(MEDICAL—HOMEOPATHIC.)

THIS fraternity was founded at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, March 25, 1894, by seven members of the class of '96. 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 $\Delta K T$, which had been established a month previous at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and the two societies were united under the name of $\Phi A \Gamma$. The Minnesota and Iowa chapters were formed from the two chapters of a fraternity called $\Pi K T$, 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..	138
1896. B, Boston University School of Medicine.....	81
1896. G, Hahnemann Medical College of Phila.....	128
1897. Δ , University of Minnesota.....	57
1897. E, Iowa State University (1900).....	13
1897. Z, Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College...	88
1897. H, Chicago Homeopathic Medical College...	123
1899. Θ , Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati (1900).	18
1899. I, Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri..	30
1900. K, University of Michigan.....	37
1900. Λ , Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago...	40

Active chapters, 9; inactive chapters, 2; membership, 753.

Five of the chapters occupy rented houses.

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,

the ninth convention being held in Cleveland, O., in November, 1904.

The catalogue was issued by the authority of the grand chapter in 1899. A second catalogue and directory of the fraternity is in the hands of the printer at the present writing.

The *Phi Alpha Gamma Quarterly* is also published under the authority of the grand chapter. It was founded in 1902.

The badge of the fraternity is the middle phalanx of the little finger of a human hand, mounted in gold, with the letters "Φ Α Γ" in gold upon a field of black enamel. The color of the fraternity is violet, and its flower is the violet.

Phi Alpha Sigma.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)



THIS fraternity was founded at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1886, by H. A. Hanbold, Austin Flint, Jr., N. B. Van Etten, and Frank Hollister. The chapters are as follows:

1886. A, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College	183
1893. B, University of Pennsylvania.....	212
1899. Γ, Cornell University Medical College.....	102
1899. Δ Jefferson Medical College.....	101
1903. E, University of Texas.....	46

Active chapters, 5; membership, 644.

The general government is in the hands of an Executive Council of three alumni. Four of the chapters rent houses.

The badge is a winged caduceus displaying the letters "Φ Α Σ" on the rod between the serpents.

Phi Beta Pi.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

THIS fraternity was organized at the West Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1891, by James Enoch Vogan, George M. Scott, Willis N. Smith, Cameron M. Stewart, Albert M. Buzzard, James E. Magee and ten others. Down to 1900 it was called "Π Β Φ."

Its chapter roll is as follows:

1891. A, West Pennsylvania Medical College.....	225
1898. B, University of Michigan.....	101
1900. Γ, Starling Medical College.....	73
1901. Δ, Rush Medical College.....	83
1901. E, McGill University	43
1901. Z, Baltimore College of Physicians and Sur- geons	124
1902. H, Jefferson Medical College.....	71
1902. Θ, Northwestern University Medical College..	89
1902. I, Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons	86
1902. K, Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery..	64
1903. Λ, University of St. Louis.....	79
1903. M, Washington University, Mo.....	58

1903. N, University Medical College of Kansas City. 41
 1904. Ξ, University of Minnesota..... 38

Active chapters, 14; total membership, 1,076.

The Alpha, Beta and Zeta chapters own their own houses, and four others rent them.

The badge is diamond shape displaying the skull and pelvis and the letters "Φ Β Π" in gold on a back-ground of black enamel.

Phi Chi.

(PHARMACY.)



THIS fraternity was founded in the department of pharmacy at the University of Michigan, Nov. 2, 1883, by A. G. Hoffer, F. H. Frazee, Charles F. Huber, L. H. Gardner, Charles E. Bond, George P.

Leamon, Azor Thurston, A. T. Waggoner, A. S. Rogers and Charles P. Godfrey. The roll is as follows:

1883. A, University of Michigan.....212
 1896. B, Northwestern University.....129
 1898. Γ, New York College of Pharmacy.....108
 1900. Δ, University of Wisconsin..... 54
 1901. E, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy..... 85
 1902. Z, University of California..... 52
 1902. H, Mass. College of Pharmacy..... 51
 1904. Θ, University of Minnesota..... 21

Active chapters, 8; membership, 712.

The Michigan, Northwestern California and Minnesota chapters rent houses. The fraternity publishes an

annual journal called the *Communicator*. The colors are wine and old gold. The badge is a triangle of enameled gold, displaying a monogram of the letters "Φ Χ."

Phi Chi.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

THIS fraternity, 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 1889, and built up the following chapter roll:

1886.	A, University of Vermont.....	225
1893.	B B, Baltimore Medical College.....	141
1900.	Γ Γ, Medical School at Bowdoin College....	56
1902.	Δ Δ, Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons	43
1903.	Θ Θ, Maryland Medical College.....	31

The Southern society was organized at the Louisville Medical College in 1894, and established the following chapters:

1894.	A A, Louisville Medical College.....	103
1896.	B, Kentucky School of Medicine.....	92
1896.	Γ, University of Louisville.....	83
1897.	Δ, Hospital College of Medicine (Ky.)....	69
1899.	Θ, Univ. College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.	39
1900.	E, Kentucky University	46
1902.	K, Georgetown University Medical School.	43

1903.	H, Medical College of Virginia.....	29
1903.	O, Tulane University	24
1903.	M, Medical College of Indiana.....	33
1903.	N, Birmingham, Ala., Medical College....	21
1903.	Z, University of Texas.....	22
1903.	X, Jefferson Medical College.....	28
1904.	Φ, George Washington University.....	16
1904.	I, University of Alabama.....	18
1905.	Λ, Western University of Pennsylvania....	10
1905.	Σ, Atlanta College of Physicians and Sur- geons	16
1905.	Π, Vanderbilt University	12

Active chapters, 23; membership, 1,190.

The two societies united in February, 1905.

There are two alumni chapters, one at Louisville, Ky., and the other at Richmond, Va.

The government of the fraternity is the usual one of a convention, called the "Grand Chapter," the sessions being held annually. 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 is a gold skull and cross-bones, with a bow of enamel ribbon beneath the bones. The initials of the college are displayed between the bones and the letters "Φ X" on the skull. The colors are olive green and white. The flower is the lily-of-the-valley with leaves.

Phi Delta.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

THIS fraternity was organized at the Long Island Hospital Medical College in 1901. The chapters are called "Alphas." The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. A A, Long Island Hospital Medical College....	56
1902. A B, Ohio Medical University.....	33
1902. A Γ, Union University (Albany, N. Y.).....	28
1903. A Δ, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons	25
1903. A E, University Medical College of Kansas City.	33
1903. A Z, Washington University, Mo.....	24
1903. A H, Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery	19
1904. A Θ, Sioux City Medical College.....	22
1904. A I, Toronto Medical College.....	18
1904. A K, Columbia University	16
1904. A Λ, Dearborn Medical College (Chicago, Ills.).	12
1904. A M, University of Minnesota.....	23
1905. A N, Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky	16
1905. A Ξ, Marion Sims Beaumont College of Med- icine	11
1905. A O, Drake University	19
1905. A Π, Medico-Chirurgical College of Phila....	8

Active chapters, 16; membership, 365.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called the "*Black and Gold.*" The badge is a monogram of the letters, the "Φ" being superimposed over the "Δ."

Phi Delta Phi.



(LAW.)

THE fraternity of $\Phi \Delta \Phi$ was founded at the law department of Michigan University in 1860, 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 this fraternity 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 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, and a committee was appointed to correspond with officers of the Eastern law schools to ascertain whether such an organization already existed, and if possible to secure a charter from one, if this was found to be the fact. On December 13, finding that this was not the case, a constitution and ritual were adopted for

the society, and the chapter was placed in working order. The new fraternity was called the Phi Delta Phi. It was intended to establish chapters only in law schools of high standing, and to admit only undergraduate students as regular members. 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 were to be named after distinguished lawyers. Extension into other law schools was provided for, but no attempt to establish a second chapter was made until 1875, when the "Sharswood Club," a local law club of good standing in the University of Pennsylvania, was made a chapter under the name of the Sharswood chapter. The members, however, returned their charter shortly afterward, for the alleged reason that the prescribed initiation ceremony was puerile and unworthy of the dignity of men seriously engaged in professional study.

In 1878 a second chapter was established in the law department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, and called the *Benjamin* chapter. In 1880 a third chapter, called the *Booth* chapter, was placed in the Union College of Law at Chicago. In 1881 the *Story* chapter was established at the Columbia Law School. At this time it was felt that several changes were needed in the government of the

organization, and a convention was called, which met at Ann Arbor in March, 1882. At this convention the parent chapter surrendered its authority. The use of the ritual was made permissive, and not mandatory. The authority of the fraternity was vested in a council of three members. The badge was changed, and the organic law was remodeled upon purely constitutional principles. From that time the prosperity of the fraternity has been unabated, and chapters have been established at the principal law schools, as follows:

1869. <i>Kent</i> , Law Department Univ. of Michigan.....	565
1878. <i>Benjamin</i> , Law School, Bloomington, Ill. (1888)	81
1880. <i>Booth</i> , Union College of Law, Chicago.....	374
1881. <i>Story</i> , Columbia Law School.....	450
1882. <i>Cooley</i> , St. Louis Law School.....	289
1884. <i>Pomeroy</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of California..	196
1884. <i>Marshall</i> , George Washington University Law School	290
1884. <i>Jay</i> , Albany Law School.....	176
1885. <i>Webster</i> , Boston Law School.....	374
1886. <i>Hamilton</i> , Cincinnati Law School.....	303
1886. <i>Gibson</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of Penna.....	121
1887. <i>Waite</i> , Yale Law School.....	298
1887. <i>Choate</i> , Harvard Law School.....	320
1888. <i>Field</i> , New York University Law School.....	346
1888. <i>Conkling</i> , Cornell Law School.....	256
1890. <i>Tiedemann</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of Missouri.	280
1890. <i>Minor</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of Virginia....	248
1891. <i>Dillon</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of Minnesota....	211
1891. <i>Daniels</i> , Buffalo Law School.....	130

1891. <i>Chase</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of Oregon.....	134
1891. <i>Harlan</i> , College of Law, Univ. of Wisconsin..	262
1893. <i>Swan</i> , School of Law, Ohio State Univ.....	206
1893. <i>McClain</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of Iowa.....	246
1895. <i>Lincoln</i> , College of Law, Univ. of Nebraska...	173
1896. <i>Osgoode</i> , Law School of Upper Canada.....	41
1896. <i>Fuller</i> , Chicago College of Law.....	121
1897. <i>Miller</i> , Law Dep'tment Stanford University...	152
1897. <i>Green</i> , School of Law, Univ. of Kansas.....	174
1899. <i>Comstock</i> , Syracuse College of Law.....	92
1899. <i>Dwight</i> , New York Law School.....	96
1900. <i>Foster</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of Indiana.....	96
1901. <i>Ranney</i> , Western Reserve Law School.....	51
1901. <i>Langdell</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of Illinois....	78
1902. <i>Brewer</i> , Law Dep'tment Univ. of Denver.....	42
1903. <i>Douglas</i> , University of Chicago.....	31

Active chapters, 33; inactive, 2; membership, 7,303.

The above enumeration is exclusive of honorary members.

It is the settled policy of the fraternity not to antagonize the existing social or literary societies in the law schools in which it enters. It takes members of all of the college fraternities, and the majority of its chapters have been formed by their aid. It never attempts to rival any existing law club or society, but draws members from them all. For a time, the Booth chapter had a local rival, and the Michigan chapter of ΣX , confining its membership for a time to the law school, acted in some sense as a rival of the Kent chapter, but elsewhere members of ΣX freely joined the fraternity. The charter of the

Benjamin chapter was withdrawn by the council because of the small number of members in the law school. The Jay chapter was inactive from 1894 to 1900.

The character of the membership is very high, and its members are fast taking prominent places in public life.

The government of the fraternity is through the conventions, and a council acting during the time between its sessions. Conventions have been held at Ann Arbor, 1882, 1899; New York, 1889; Chicago, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1903; Washington, 1898.

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 at Chicago, New York, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Washington, D. C., and Portland, Oregon.

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 six editions have been published, viz., in 1881, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1892 and 1897. The last edition was complete and accurate, and will compare favorably with the best catalogue work of the undergraduate fraternities. 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, published at New York, and has been very successful, containing many legal

articles of merit, as well as the usual fraternity news. A small song book was published in 1896.

The fraternity is only nominally secret. The motto, the grip, and the passwords are not communicated to outsiders; otherwise the entire organization is open.

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 jacquiminot 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 Greece, *Field*; Irving B. Dudley, Minister to Peru, *Marshall*; Frank H. Hitchcock, Department of Agriculture, *Marshall*; Arthur P. Greeley, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, *Marshall*; William B. Gilbert, U. S. Circuit Judge, *Kent*; 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 of Colorado, *Kent*; Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, *Kent*.

Phi Mu Epsilon.*

(WOMEN—MUSICAL.)



THIS sorority was established at DePauw University, Oct. 1, 1892, by Dean J. Howe, to promote friendship among the students of music. There are two chapters:

- 1892. A, DePauw University..... 192
- 1902. B, Syracuse University..... 33

Active chapters, 2; membership, 225.

Each chapter rents a house.

The badge is an Italian harp bearing across the strings a scroll displaying the letters "Φ Μ Ε."

Phi Rho Sigma.



(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

IN the Fall of 1890, the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity was founded at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ills. To Milbank Johnson, '93, belongs the credit of its inception. He first took into his con-

*Chapters of this society or of a musical society of the same name have been reported from the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and the University of Michigan, but no definite information has been secured concerning either.

fidence T. J. Robeson, '93, as they were returning from the celebration of "University Day," in Evanston, on October 31st, 1890.

Until November 24, 1894, $\Phi P \Sigma$ remained a local. On that date Beta chapter was established at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, (now the Medical Department of the University of Illinois), Chicago. From that time on chapters have been added, until at present the roll is as follows:

1890. A,	Northwestern University Medical School..	183
1894. B,	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago (University of Illinois).....	153
1895. F,	Rush Medical College (Univ. of Chicago).	148
1896. A,	Medical Dept. of University of Southern California	79
1897. E,	Detroit Medical College.....	98
1897. Z,	Medical Dept. of University of Michigan..	98
1900. H,	Creighton Medical College, Neb.....	99
1900. O,	Hamline University Medical Dept.....	85
1901. I,	Omaha Medical College (Univ. of Neb.)..	68
1901. K,	Medical Dept. of Western Reserve Univ...	30
1901. A,	Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.	84
1902. M,	Medical Dept. of University of Iowa.....	53
1902. N,	Harvard University Medical School.....	17
1902. E,	Johns Hopkins University Medical School (1904)	13
1903. O,	Wisconsin College of Physicians and Sur- geons	59
1903. II,	The Medical College of Indiana (University of Indianapolis)	51

1904. P, Jefferson Medical College..... 31
 1904. Σ, Medical Dept. of University of Virginia.... 39
 Active chapters, 17; inactive, 1; membership, 1,398.

The Alpha chapter granted charters to Beta and Gamma 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 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1899. From this meeting dates in reality the national scope of the fraternity. Since then two other conventions have been held in Chicago, one in 1901, and the other in 1903. The next convention also will convene in Chicago on February 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1905. 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.

Many of the chapters have been formed from local societies. Notable among these are the following; Gamma chapter had existed for several years at Rush as the "Ancient Order of Annanias"; Eta was formed

from a local called $\Gamma \Sigma$; Iota from the local society $\Lambda \Pi$; Lambda from $\Lambda \Pi \Psi$; Omicron from $\Phi \Lambda \Phi$, and Rho from $\Gamma \text{B} \Lambda$.

The chapters at Northwestern, University of Illinois, University of Chicago, Detroit Medical College, University of Michigan, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Jefferson Medical College, rent houses. As yet no chapter owns its house.

Only one chapter is inactive, that at Johns Hopkins University. Certain local conditions did not seem to warrant the continuation of this chapter for the time being, so the charter was temporarily withdrawn by action of the grand council in March, 1904. With this one exception all the chapters have enjoyed a more or less uniform prosperity, even though a medical fraternity has many things to contend with which are unknown to its prototype the literary fraternity. Hence, also, the scope and aim of the medical fraternity is essentially different, as its field is more limited.

Alumni chapters have been organized in Chicago and Milwaukee.

At the 1899 convention it was decided to publish an official fraternity journal to be called "*The Phi Rho Sigma Journal*." The first number appeared in January, 1900, and since then it has been published semi-annually. Articles of a semi-professional nature occupy the space not filled by chapter letters and other strictly fraternity news. No scientific or medical papers are published. A catalogue of the fraternity, containing 351 names, was

appended to the first issue. At present (1905), a new catalogue is being prepared.

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.

Phi Sigma Psi.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

A SOCIETY founded October 23, 1895, at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, by R. L. Heller, H. H. Hatcher, G. R. Love, D. V. Courtright, W. H. Ogier, B. McCombs, H. Farrar, F. C. Jackson and L. L. Syman. It rents a chapter-house. It will probably ultimately unite with some chaptered fraternity. Membership, 97.

Phi Theta Chi.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

A SOCIETY organized at the Tufts College Medical School, in 1902, by L. G. Dearborne, Jr., F. A. Tower and A. P. Janes. The membership to date is 97. Honorary members are admitted and the society expects to establish branch chapters.

Pi Lambda Sigma.

(WOMEN—LIBRARY ECONOMY.)

A SOCIETY founded among the women students pursuing the course in library economy at Syracuse University, March 24, 1903. The membership is 33. The badge is a broad-bladed dagger with an oblique guard and displaying the letters "Π Λ Σ" in blue on the blade.

Pi Mu.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

THIS society was founded at the University of Virginia in 1892 by Hugh I. Cumming, Powell C. Fautleroy, James S. Irvine, Charles E. Marrow, Bernard W. Moore and E. L. Whittlemore. The chapter roll is as follows:

1892. A, University of Virginia (1904).....	145
1893 B, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.....	96

1896. Γ, Medical College of Virginia.....	83
1904. Δ, Louisville Medical College.....	38
1904. Ε, University of Louisville.....	17
1905. Ζ, Kentucky University	9

Active chapters, 5; inactive, 1; membership, 388.

The badge is a red enameled Greek cross with the skull and crossed bones at the centre. The arms of the cross display the letters "Π Μ."

Psi Omega.



(DENTAL.)

THIS fraternity was organized at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1892. The chapter roll is as follows:

1892. A, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery....	282
1893. B, New York College of Dentistry.....	231
1894. Γ, Penn'a College of Dental Surgery.....	380
1895. Δ, Tufts Dental College.....	165
1896. Ε, Western Reserve University.....	75
1896. Ζ, University of Pennsylvania.....	116
1896. Η, Philadelphia Dental College.....	201
1896. Ι, Northwestern University	208
1896. Κ, Chicago College of Dental Surgery....	236
1896. Λ, University of Minnesota (1903).....	56

1897.	M,	University of Denver.....	57
1897.	N,	Pittsburg Dental College.....	206
1897.	Ξ,	Milwaukee Medical College.....	91
1897.	O,	Louisville College of Dental Surgery...	130
1897.	M Δ,	Harvard University Dental School (1899)	31
1898.	Π,	Baltimore Medical College.....	128
1898.	B Σ,	San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons	126
1899.	P,	Ohio College of Dental Surgery.....	121
1899.	Σ,	Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadel- phia	83
1900.	T,	Atlanta Dental College.....	91
1900.	Υ,	University of Southern California.....	31
1900.	Φ,	University of Maryland.....	85
1900.	X,	North Pacific Dental College.....	65
1901.	Θ,	University of Buffalo.....	57
1901.	Ψ,	Ohio Medical University.....	51
1903.	Ω,	Indiana Dental College.....	27
1903.	B A,	University of Illinois (Chicago).....	34
1903.	B Γ,	George Washington University.....	21
1903.	B Δ,	University of California.....	28
1903.	B E,	New Orleans College of Dentistry.....	27
1903.	B Z,	Marion Sims Dental College (St. Louis).	40
1904.	B H,	Keokuk Dental College.....	35
1904.	B Θ,	Georgetown University	6
1904.	Γ I,	Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga...	23

Active chapters, 34; inactive, 1; membership, 3,544.

There are alumni chapters at New York, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Seattle and Cleveland. Eighteen

of the chapters rent houses. The fraternity aims to elevate the standard of the profession and to encourage scientific investigation and literary culture.

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 white and blue.

Q. T. V.

(AGRICULTURAL—SCIENTIFIC.)



THIS society was founded May 12, 1869, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It established the following chapters:

1869. *Amherst*, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

1874. *Orono*, University of Maine (1899).

1881. *Granite*, New Hampshire State College (1901).

1885. *Keystone*, Pennsylvania State College (1890).

1886. *Worcester*, Worcester (Mass.) Poly. Inst. (1889).

1888. *Cornell*, Cornell University (1889).

The chapters gradually became inactive.

The Keystone chapter resigned its charter and became a chapter of Φ Κ Σ. 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 $K \Sigma$, leaving the parent chapter only surviving.

The fraternity published a handsome 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-shaped slab, upon which is engraved a monogram of the letters "Q. T. V." The color of the fraternity is white.

The membership is about 350.

Sigma Alpha Iota.

(WOMEN—MUSICAL.)

THIS society was founded at the University of Michigan in 1903. This was called the "A" chapter. In 1904 a "B" chapter was placed at Northwestern University. The membership is about 50. The badge is a hoop of gold displaying the letters " $\Sigma A I$ " and seven Pan pipes.

Sigma Nu Phi.

(LAW.)

A SOCIETY of this name has been reported from the National Law School, Washington, D. C., from Nashville, Tennessee, and from the Law Department of the University of Texas, located at Galveston. Nothing further is known of it.

Sigma Rho Alpha.

(ARCHITECTURE.)

THIS society was founded March 20, 1902, at the University of Syracuse by Major Fred Reed, Harry L. Gardner, Frank E. Clifford, Charles E. Park, Eugene H. Sackett and Ralph R. Wells. The membership is 32. The badge is an equilateral triangle, with the letters "Σ P A" on the sides of a black triangular pyramid.

Sigma Tau Theta.

(WOMEN—MUSICAL.)

A SOCIETY founded at the New England Conservatory of Music in 1902. It has a membership of 25. The badge is a scroll displaying the letters "Σ T Θ" in gold on a background of black enamel.

Theta Lambda Phi.

(LAW.)

THIS fraternity was founded in February, 1903, at the Dickinson School of Law by Thomas S. Lanard and Walter P. Bishop. The chapters are named, like those of Φ Δ Φ, after distinguished lawyers. The roll is as follows:

1903. *Holmes*, Dickinson School of Law.....24
1903. *Cooley*, Detroit College of Law.....21

1903. *Berkley*, University of Georgia Law School. . . . 18
 1904. *Finch*, Cornell University College of Law. 14
 1904. *Freeman*, University of Tenn. Law Department. 16

Active chapters, 5; membership, 93.

The Dickinson and Cornell chapters rent houses. The fraternity publishes "*The Paper Book*," intended to be a quarterly, and of which volume I, containing two numbers, was issued from Carlisle, Pa. Volume II is being published at Tacony, Pa.

The conventions are biennial. The governing body in the interim between its sessions is called the "supreme senate."

The badge is a monogram of the letters "Θ Λ Φ." The colors are green and pink. The flower is the violet.

Theta Xi.



(ENGINEERING—SCIENTIFIC.)

THIS fraternity was the first professional fraternity established. It was founded at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, and has confined its members to students of engineering and science. It is a strong rival of other fraternity chapters at the different institutions where it is located, and does not admit members

of other fraternities to its ranks; in fine, it has the same status as the general fraternities, with the one restriction that it is confined to technical schools. The fraternity was an offspring from a local society at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, with the following founders: 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.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1864. A, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	219
1865. B, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University (1899)	234
1874. F, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	169
1885. Δ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	140
1899. E, Columbia University	38
1903. Z, Cornell University	34
1904. H, Lehigh University	17
1905. Θ, Purdue University	15
1905. I, Washington University, Mo.....	15

Active chapters, 8; inactive, 1; membership, 881.

The chapters all rent houses. The chapter at the Massachusetts Institute withdrew from the fraternity in 1897, but was revived the next year.

There is also the Theta Xi Graduate Club of New York City, and the western branch of Theta Xi of Chicago, Illinois.

The catalogue of the society has been issued four times. The Beta chapter issued a triennial catalogue of its own members. The song book has been issued three times.

The fraternity began the publication of the *Theta Xi Quarterly* in 1892, at New York. It was a small quarto in size. In May, 1893, its place of publication was transferred to New Haven, Conn. In December, 1896, it was reduced to about one-fourth of its former size, and was the most diminutive of fraternity journals. In 1902 it was moved to Troy, N. Y., where it has since been published. The name has been changed to the *Theta Xi Fraternity Quarterly* and it has been enlarged in size.

The badge consists of a monogram made by placing the "Θ" diagonally over the "Ξ." The "Θ" is set with pearls, while the bar has in its center a ruby.

Among prominent alumni are Congressmen William H. Wiley of New Jersey, William A. Thomas of Ohio, and Butler Ames of Massachusetts; Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, U. S. N.; President P. C. Ricketts, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Dr. Francis D. Buck, of New York City; Alfred Walker, former president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the late James Hall, State Geologist of New York.

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.....	222
1893. B, New York College of Dentistry.....	243
1893. F, Philadelphia Dental College.....	262
1893. Δ, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.....	289
1893. E, University of Iowa.....	110
1893. Z, Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery....	100
1893. H, University of Maryland.....	271
1893. Θ, Indiana Dental College.....	193
1894. I, University of California.....	147
1896. Λ, Chicago College of Dental Surgery.....	231
1897. K, Ohio Medical University.....	146
1898. M, University of Buffalo.....	138
1899. N, Harvard University Dental School.....	124
1899. O, Royal College of Dental Surgery, Toronto.	146
1899. Π, University of Pennsylvania.....	110
1900. P, Northwestern University Dental School....	153
1901. T, Washington University, Mo.....	75
1902. Σ, University of Illinois.....	60
1904. Ξ, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va	35
1905. Y, Ohio College of Dental Surgery.....	12

Active chapters, 20; membership, 3,067.

There are alumni associations in Chicago, Indianapolis, Columbus, O., Toronto and New York City. Eleven of the active chapters rent houses.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention, called the "supreme chapter," which meets annually in February in each year.. During its recess the

administration of affairs is conducted by a board of nine directors, consisting of alumni residing in Chicago. Each chapter is incorporated under the law of its own State.

The journal of the fraternity is the *Xi Psi Phi Quarterly*, which has been issued irregularly for about four years.

The badge is a four-sided shield, with concave sides, displaying the letters "Ξ Ψ Φ," 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.

Zeta Beta Tau.

(MEDICAL—REGULAR.)

A FRATERNITY organized at the Long Island Hospital Medical College in 1901. Membership, 41.

Zeta Phi.

(WOMEN—MEDICAL.)

A SOCIETY founded among the women of the Medical Department of Syracuse University, May 29, 1900. The chapter roll is as follows:

1900. A, Syracuse University.....	44
1902. B, Woman's Medical College of Pa.....	29
1904. Γ, Johns Hopkins University.....	18

Active chapters, 3; membership, 91.

The badge is in the form of a quatrefoil displaying a winged caduceus and the letters "Z Φ."

HONORARY SOCIETIES.

Alpha Omega Alpha.

AN honorary medical senior society, organized 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, who organized the first chapter at the Rush Medical College, August 25, 1902. The chapters are:

1902. A, *of Ills.*, Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons.

1902. B, *of Ills.*, Rush Medical College.

1902. F, *of Ills.*, Northwestern Univ. Medical School.

1903. A, *of Ohio*, Western Reserve Univ. Medical School.

1903. A, *of Penna.*, Jefferson Medical College.

1903. B, *of Penna.*, University of Pennsylvania.

Mu Phi Alpha.

A LOCAL honorary society at the University of Pennsylvania, organized June 12, 1895, in the department of mechanical and electrical engineering. It is professional

(417)

in scope but honorary in character. Membership, 54. The badge is a square displaying a star, a gold ribbon and the letters "M Φ A."

Phi Eta.

AN honorary society of high grade, organized at the University of Pennsylvania, February 13, 1904, by certain fellows and scholars in the graduate school. Certain elements of culture and social qualities are indispensable for membership, which in each chapter is limited to 12. The badge is a monogram, a jeweled "Φ" being superimposed upon a plain "H." The colors are dark blue and gold. It is intended to be national in scope.

Phi Kappa Phi.

AN honorary society based upon scholarship and founded at the University of Maine in 1898. The chapters are located as follows:

- 1898. University of Maine.
- 1899. Pennsylvania State College.
- 1900. University of Tennessee.
- 1901. Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- 1904. Delaware College.

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 Mu.



THIS fraternity 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 good fellowship, and high scholarship in chemistry. Its members are elected from the graduate students, the senior and the juniors in their second semester. It does not conflict with the undergraduate fraternities. Its membership to date is about 50. The badge is a hexagon of white enamel, 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." Above is written the formula of an organic compound. The colors are blue and red.

Sigma Xi.

THIS society 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. Moss crop, Charles B. Wing, John Knickerbacker, John J. Berger and Edwin N. Sanderson, with the intention of establishing in the good

scientific and technical schools of the country a society, the badge of which should have the same significance of scholarly merit as that of Φ β κ among the classical students. It is not secret. Its aims, as expressed in its original constitution, were as follows:

"The object of this association shall be to grant its privileges of membership to distinguished students in science and engineering, to undergraduates as a reward for eminent scientific attainments, and to those without college halls, as a confirmation of successes already achieved in science. To meet for the discussion of scientific subjects. To supplement the regular course of instruction in science by original investigation. To conduct meetings or exercises, open to the public, where shall be treated some of the great problems before science and before the country. To undertake the publication of such scientific matter as deemed desirable, and to influence a fraternal feeling between these brother workers in science."

The number of undergraduates selected at any chapter during any one year is not to exceed one-fifth of the senior class. It is customary to hold at least three chapter meetings per annum.

Chapters can be established in any collegiate institution offering the usual courses in science and engineering. Chapters are established upon a petition receiving a vote of three-fourths of the council and of the existing chapters. The roll is as follows:

1886. Cornell University.

1887. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

- 1887. Union College.
- 1890. University of Kansas.
- 1895. Sheffield Scientific School.
- 1896. University of Minnesota.
- 1897. University of Nebraska.
- 1898. Ohio State University.
- 1899. University of Pennsylvania.
- 1900. Brown University.
- 1900. University of Iowa.
- 1901. Stanford University.
- 1902. University of California.
- 1903. Columbia University.
- 1903. University of Chicago.
- 1903. University of Michigan.
- 1904. University of Illinois.
- 1904. Case School of Applied Science.
- 1904. University of Indiana.

The catalogue of 1888 contained rolls of members at the Stevens Institute and Rutgers College, but these chapters seem to have died.

The conventions are held biennially. There is an ad interim council of five general officers and one member from each chapter.

The constitution (1887 and 1893), the catalogue (1888), and a number of addresses have been printed. The badge is a watch chain pendant, formed of a monogram of the letters "Σ" and "Ξ."

Tau Beta Pi.



AN honorary society founded at Lehigh University in June, 1885, under the auspices of Prof. E. H. Williams, Jr. It aims to secure, among students in the technical and scientific schools, the same class of members which is secured by Φ Β Κ in the classical schools. Its chapter roll is as follows:

- 1885. *Pa.* A, Lehigh University.
- 1892. *Mich.* A, Michigan Agricultural College.
- 1893. *Ind.* A, Purdue University.
- 1896. *N. J.* A, Stevens Institute.
- 1897. *Ills.* A, University of Illinois.
- 1898. *Wis.* A, University of Wisconsin.
- 1900. *Ohio* A, Case School of Applied Science.
- 1901. *Ky.* A, Kentucky State College.
- 1902. *N. Y.* A, Columbia University.
- 1904. *Mo.* A, University of Missouri.
- 1904. *Mich.* B, University of Michigan.

The members are elected as follows: The first one-eighth of the class after completing the first term of the junior year, and the second one-eighth at the beginning

of their senior year. Any alumnus who would have been eligible, had the chapter been instituted during his college course, may be elected to membership. Honorary membership may be extended to any distinguished man eligible by reason of his scientific or technical attainments.

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 at Cleveland, 1885, and Buffalo, N. Y., 1896 and 1897. A catalogue was published by the executive council in 1898, from South Bethlehem, Pa. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS FRATERNITIES

THE following have been reported from sundry sources, but the societies have not been directly heard from, and nothing further is known concerning them more than that they are said to be in existence:

SIGMA TAU SIGMA (Σ T Σ). Tulane University.

ZETA OMICRON (Z O). Medical Department, University of California.

PHI KAPPA RHO (Φ K P). Medical Department, Tulane University.

DELTA SIGMA (Δ Σ). The Teachers' College, Columbia University.

SIGMA (Σ). Medical Department, University of Texas.

PHI (Φ). Hobart College.

ALPHA SIGMA (Λ Σ). Boston University School of Medicine.

EPSILON TAU (E T). Women's Department, Boston University School of Medicine.

DELTA TAU (Δ T). Georgetown University.

ALPHA DELTA (A Δ). Women's Department, Tufts Medical School.

ALPHA GAMMA CHI (A Γ Χ). New England Conservatory of Music.

KAPPA MU SIGMA (K M Σ). New England Conservatory of Music.

PI PHI (Π Φ). New England Conservatory of Music.

SIGMA BETA PI (Σ Β Π). Law Department, University of Maine.

NU SIGMA PHI (N Σ Φ). Rush Medical College.

ALPHA SIGMA MU (A Σ Μ). Musical Department, Syracuse University.

ZETA PHI ETA (Z Φ Η). School of Oratory, Northwestern University.

PHI GAMMA (Φ Γ). School of Pharmacy, Northwestern University.

KAPPA DELTA PHI (K Δ Φ). Medical Department, Hamline University.

ALPHA CHI SIGMA (A Χ Σ). Department of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin.

PHI ALPHA TAU (Φ Α Τ). Department of Elocution, University of Wisconsin.

CLASS SOCIETIES.

IN addition to the regular fraternities, there are in the Eastern colleges many societies which draw members from only one of the undergraduate classes, and which have only a few features of the general fraternity system. For full information in regard to the complicated system of societies formerly existing at Yale, we would refer the reader to the work entitled "Four Years at Yale." There are many ephemeral class organizations, and any description of these societies is properly outside of the scope of this work; the mere mention of the societies made here is simply for the sake of convenience and completeness.

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 fine 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 fine hall in New Haven, and is fast gaining upon its older rivals.

There are a number of societies somewhat similar to the above in some outward aspects, in a number of colleges, but they have attained no permanent position, and we know of no college where class societies as such have been successful, except at Yale. The system there is peculiar, and has obtained a foothold nowhere else.

SOPHOMORE SOCIETY.

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 usually concealed when worn around the college. It 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 has taken a very active part in college politics in some of the colleges where it is established, and has been severely commented upon in consequence. The fraternities quite generally forbid their members to join this organization, which has degenerated and now has no sensible object or useful purpose.



AT Yale Δ K E, A Δ Φ, Z Ψ and Ψ Y are junior societies, their effective membership being entirely limited to these classes, although within the past five years they have usually admitted sophomores toward the end of their second year. Φ Θ Ψ, Δ B Ξ, K Σ Θ, and Δ Σ Φ are the names of some of the sophomore societies that have

flourished there, while the two freshman societies of ΔK and $K \Sigma E$ were abolished by the faculty in 1880. ΔK established chapters at Amherst, the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia and Mississippi, Dartmouth College and Centre College, Ky. Some of these chapters did not remain class societies. $K \Sigma E$ had chapters at Amherst, Troy Polytechnic and Dartmouth. All of these branches are now dead.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

(INACTIVE.)

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 $\text{A T } \Omega$, 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 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 Β Θ ΙΙ 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 "Α Κ Φ" and below a chain of three links encircling the letters "ααπ."

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

B Θ II, 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. II, 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 $\mathbf{B} \odot \mathbf{II}$ at Hampden-Sidney in 1868.

Iota Alpha Kappa.

THIS was a society supposed to have been founded at Union College in 1858. It possessed some twenty 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, Washington and Jefferson College, Columbia College and Norwich University, Vt.

Kappa Alpha.

A FRATERNITY founded at the University of North Carolina in 1859. It had chapters at South Carolina College, Furman University, Louisiana Centenary College and Emory and Henry College. Its secrets were revealed in 1866, and the society soon afterwards disbanded, its members joining the now defunct order of $\Phi \mathbf{M} \mathbf{O}$.

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 ΨY , the Mt. Union chapter $\Delta T \Delta$, the Northwestern chapter ΣX , and the Denison chapter $B \odot II$. 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 (E), Virginia Agricultural College (Z), University of Virginia (Δ), Randolph-Macon College (H), State University of Louisiana (A), 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 disc, displaying the letters "K Σ K." The fraternity's color was light blue. The membership was about 380.

The 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 chapter was killed by the war, but was promptly 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 temples 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 $B \odot II$. This union was peculiarly appropriate; the Mystic chapters at the University of North Carolina and Davidson served to revive chapters of $B \odot II$, 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 $B \odot II$.

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."

A lodge of the Royal Arcanum has been called the "Mystical Seven," and a fraternity order called the "Ancient Order of Heptosophs" has evidently copied its ritual, forms and emblems.

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 Φ Δ Θ. In 1904 the fraternity disbanded. The Washington and Lee chapter joined K Σ and the William and Mary chapter Θ Δ X.

Phi Alpha.

A FRATERNITY of this name which existed in the University of Michigan in 1882 and 1883 claimed to have been founded in 1878 at the College of the City of New York, and to possess chapters at Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada. Its badge was a monogram of the letters "Φ A." Nothing further is known of it.

Phi Alpha Chi.

THIS fraternity is known to have existed at a number of Virginia colleges between 1883 and 1895. Chapters have been reported at Randolph-Macon, University of Virginia and Richmond College. Nothing more is known of it.

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 Φ K A. The Beta became extinct in 1879, and in 1880 the Alpha entered Β ⊙ Π, reviving the Kappa chapter of that fraternity. The badge was a three-sided

shield, displaying the letters "Φ Κ Α" above an open book. The shield was bounded by circular arcs, the upper one bearing the name of the college.

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 charter of the chapter at Southwestern University was withdrawn.

The chapter at the University of Texas joined Φ Κ 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." The colors were black, white and blue.

Pi 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 $\Phi A \Gamma$.

Phi Delta Kappa.

THIS fraternity was founded at Washington and Jefferson College in 1874. The founders were members of a chapter of Iota Alpha Kappa, which had been placed at Washington, Pa., during the previous year. When the Iota Alpha Kappa disbanded, this chapter resolved to continue their organization, and did so. The chapters established were, Alpha, Washington and Jefferson College, 1874; Beta, Western University, 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 extinct Alpha chapter of that fraternity.

Phi Mu Omicron.

THIS was founded at the South Carolina College in 1858, and established chapters at Wofford, Emory and Henry, Charleston, Emory and Newberry Colleges. It united with K Σ in 1879.

Phi Sigma.

THE 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.

Psi Theta Psi.

THIS was a fraternity founded about the year 1885 at Washington and Lee University. It has 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 $\Delta T \Delta$. Nothing is known of the fate of the other chapters. Its badge was a Maltese cross with a circular center enclosing a crown. The arms of the cross displayed the letters " $\Phi \Theta \Psi$." During 1893, 1894 and 1895, it published from the University of Virginia a very creditable little journal called *The Crown*. Its total membership is estimated at 213.

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. F, University of Virginia (1877).
- 1873. E, Virginia State College (1880).
- 1873. Z, Salado College (1882).
- 1873. H, University of Maryland (1882).
- 1873. O, Washington and Lee University (1882).
- 1873. I, Kings College (1882).
- 1875. N, 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 emblems of 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 DePauw and Indiana Universities, which entered $B \odot II$.

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 $B \odot II$, 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.

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, 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. Her-ring, 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 them-

*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 1892.

selves, 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).
- 1874. D. V., Neophogen College (1874).
- 1873. L. S., Wofford College (1875).
- 1880. A., Chamberlain-Hunt Academy (1886).
- 1881. I. P., Vanderbilt University.
- 1882. L. S., Southwestern University (1886).
- 1884. A., Emory and Henry College (1886).
- 1883. D. V., University of Texas (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 Phi.

THIS society was founded at the University of Missouri, Nov. 7, 1870. 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 $B \Theta \Pi$. The badge was a monogram of the letters of the society name, and much resembled the badge of $\Sigma \Phi$, by a member of which the fraternity was originally founded. The color of the fraternity was white.

LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

(INACTIVE.)

[*Mem.*—In this list no attempt is made to distinguish between men's and women's societies, or between undergraduate and professional organizations. It is intended more as a list of once existing organizations, useful for the purpose of identifying reference to such in fraternity literature. It is probably inaccurate in many respects, and is by no means complete. Corrections and additions will be gladly received and incorporated in future editions.]

ALPHA ALPHA OMEGA (A A Ω). A society at Dartmouth College, which became a chapter of X Φ.

ALPHA BETA TAU (A B T). A ladies' society at the University of Mississippi from 1883 to 1892.

ALPHA DELTA CHI (A Δ X). A society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, organized in 1888, and which became a chapter of Φ Γ Δ the following year.

ALPHA GAMMA PHI (A Γ Φ). A society at Lehigh University, which became a chapter of Δ Φ in 1884.

ALPHA OMEGA (A Ω). A society at Cornell University from 1868 to 1870. The badge was a Maltese cross displaying the skull and bones and the society letters.

ALPHA PHI (A Φ). A local society at the University of Vermont, which became a chapter of Σ N in 1898.

ALPHA PHI (A Φ). A society in the law department of the University of Michigan from 1866 to 1868.

ALPHA PHI PSI (A Φ Ψ). A ladies' society at Butler College from 1895 to 1897.

ALPHA KAPPA GAMMA (A Κ Γ). A sorority at Washington State University, which became a chapter of Κ Κ Γ.

ALPHA RHO (A Ρ). A society of ladies at the University of Vermont, which became a chapter of Κ Α Θ in 1881.

ALPHA SIGMA ALPHIA (A Σ Α). A society of ladies at Ohio University, which united with a local rival, Ω Γ Χ, to become a chapter of Π Β Φ in 1889.

ALPHA THETA (A Θ). A society at Rutgers from 1878 to 1879, when it entered Χ Ψ. Its badge was a cross.

ALPHA ZETA THETA (A Ζ Θ). A ladies' society at Franklin College, Ind., which became a chapter of Π Β Φ in 1888.

BETA BETA (Β Β). A society founded at Trinity College in 1842. It published its catalogue in 1874, and also printed a book of songs. The badge was an oval

shield displaying the letters of the society encircled by a serpent. The color was dahlia. It became a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$ in 1879.

BETA BETA (B B). A society at Lehigh University, founded by the members of a chapter of $\Delta \text{T} \Delta$ who had resigned from that fraternity. It became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi$ in 1886.

BETA BETA KAPPA (B B K). A society at Purdue University from 1898 to 1901, which became a chapter of $\Phi \text{K} \Psi$.

BETA KAPPA DELTA (B K Δ). A local society at the University of California, which became a chapter of $\text{K} \Sigma$.

BETA PSI (B Ψ). A society at the University of West Virginia, which became a chapter of $\text{B} \odot \text{II}$.

CHI ZETA SIGMA (X Z Σ). A society called also the "Hour Glass," founded at the University of Cincinnati in 1887, and which became a chapter of $\text{B} \odot \text{II}$ in 1890.

CRESCENT. A society at Emory College from 1844 to 1858.

DELTA CHI ALPHA ($\Delta \text{X} \text{A}$). A ladies' society at Ohio Wesleyan University, which was founded in 1878. and afterwards became a chapter of $\text{K} \text{A} \odot$.

DELTA KAPPA THETA ($\Delta \text{K} \Theta$). A society at Emory and Henry College about 1890.

DELTA PHI ($\Delta \Phi$). A sorority at the University of Arkansas, which became a chapter of Z T A.

DELTA PSI ($\Delta \Psi$). A local society at Oakland College, Miss., from 1852 to 1861.

DELTA PSI ($\Delta \Psi$). A society at Western Reserve University, which became a chapter of $\Delta \Upsilon$.

DELTA RHO (ΔP). A local society at the University of Maine from 1896 to 1900.

DELTA THETA ($\Delta \Theta$). A local society at Lombard University, which became a chapter of $\Delta \text{T} \Delta$ in 1869.

DELTA SIGMA ($\Delta \Sigma$). A non-secret society founded at Amherst in 1846, which became a chapter of $\Delta \Upsilon$.

D. G. K. A society at the Massachusetts Agricultural College from 1868 to 1904, when it entered $\text{K} \Sigma$. In 1879 it published a catalogue and for a number of years issued annually a journal called the *Cycle*.

EPSILON (E). A society at Ogelthorpe University previous to the war, which became a chapter of $\text{B} \Theta \text{II}$.

GAMMA DELTA SIGMA ($\Gamma \Delta \Sigma$). A society at Northwestern University in 1897.

GAMMA NU (ΓN). A local society at Brown University in 1860.

GAMMA PSI ($\Gamma \Psi$). A society at the University of Oregon, which became a chapter of ΣN .

IOTA (I). A society at Bucknell University from 1860 to 1864, which became a chapter of ΣX .

IOTA BETA (I B). A society at Central University, Kentucky, from 1882 to 1885, which became a chapter of $\Delta K E$.

IOTA IOTA IOTA (I I I). A society at Simpson College, which became a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$.

IOTA PI KAPPA (I Π K). A society at Amherst College from 1834 to 1837, which became a chapter of $A \Delta \Phi$.

KAPPA DELTA (K Δ). A society at the University of Alabama from 1847 to 1852.

KAPPA BETA THETA (K B Θ). A ladies' society at Knox College, which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$ in 1889.

KAPPA DELTA PI Π (K $\Delta \Phi$). A ladies' society at Syracuse University in 1888-89, which became a chapter of $K A \Theta$.

KAPPA KAPPA DIGAMMA (K K F). A society at the University of Maine, which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.



LAMBDA KAPPA (Λ K). A society at the Case School of Applied Science from 1892 to 1905, when it became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$.

L. F. V. A ladies' society at Simpson College, which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$ in 1889.

OMEGA GAMMA CHI ($\Omega \Gamma \chi$). A ladies' society at Ohio University, which united with its rival, $A \Sigma \Delta$, to become a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$ in 1889.

OMEGA PHI ($\Omega \Phi$). A society at Dartmouth, which became a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$ in 1841.

OMEGA PSI ($\Omega \Psi$). A society at the University of California from 1887 to 1889.

OMEGA SIGMA THETA ($\Omega \Sigma \Theta$). A society at Beloit College from 1881 to 1882, which became a chapter of $\Sigma \chi$.

OMEGA ETA PI ($\Omega \text{H} \Pi$). A society at Knox College, which entered $B \Theta \Pi$ in 1889.

OMICRON EPSILON ETA PI ($O \text{E} \text{H} \Pi$). A society at the University of Maine from 1894 to 1898, when it became a chapter of $\Phi K \Sigma$.

PHI ALPHA (ΦA). A society at Williams College from 1832 to 1834, which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi$.

PHI ALPHA (Φ A). A society at Ohio State University, which became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$.

PHI ALPHA EPSILON (Φ A E). A society at Washington and Lee University from 1884 to 1886.

PHI ALPHA PSI (Φ A Ψ). A ladies' society at Allegheny College from 1885 to 1886.

PHI BETA DELTA (Φ B Δ). A society at Westminster College, Missouri, which became a chapter of $K A$ (s. o.) in 1889.

PHI BETA THETA (Φ B Θ). A society at Lafayette College, which became a chapter of $\Phi K \Psi$ in 1869.

PHI IOTA CHI (Φ I X). A society at Randolph-Macon College, which became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$.

PHI KAPPA (Φ K). A society founded at Trinity College, Conn., in 1835. Its badge was a plain gold shield, bearing crossed swords in black enamel, the words "Di Chado" and the letters " Φ K." It became a chapter of $A \Delta \Phi$ in 1877.

PHI KAPPA NU (Φ K N). A society at Southwestern University, Texas, from 1890 to 1893.

PHI ALPHA CHI (Φ A X). A society at the Case School of Applied Science, which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$ in 1903.

PHI KAPPA UPSILON ($\Phi \text{ K } \Upsilon$). A sorority at Vanderbilt University, which became a chapter of $\text{K A } \Theta$.

PHI EPSILON ($\Phi \text{ E}$). A society at Bucknell University, which became a chapter of $\text{K } \Sigma$ in 1896.

PHI DELTA EPSILON ($\Phi \Delta \text{ E}$). A society at Pennsylvania State College, which became a chapter of $\Phi \Sigma \text{ K}$.

PHI GAMMA ($\Phi \Gamma$). A sorority at the University of Maine, which became a chapter of $\Delta \Sigma$.

PHI LAMBDA MU ($\Phi \Lambda \text{ M}$). A society at Simpson College, which became a chapter of $\Sigma \text{ A E}$ in 1888.

PHI OMEGA TAU ($\Phi \Omega \text{ T}$). A society founded at Knox College in 1887, which entered the Knox chapter of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ in 1889.

PHI THETA PI ($\Phi \Theta \text{ I}$). A society established at Marietta College in 1877, which became a chapter of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ in 1879.

PHI THETA PSI ($\Phi \Theta \Psi$). A society established at Lehigh University in 1882, which became a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$ in 1884.

PHI ZETA MU ($\Phi \text{ Z } \text{ M}$). A society founded at the Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth College, Oct. 21, 1857. It enjoyed a prosperous existence for many years, and finally accepted a charter from $\Sigma \text{ X}$.

PHI SIGMA ($\Phi \Sigma$). A ladies' society at Wesleyan University from 1893 to 1902.

PHI RHO BETA ($\Phi \rho \beta$). A society at the University of Wisconsin from 1896 to 1900, when it became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Phi$.

PHI RHO ($\Phi \rho$). A society at Wesleyan University, which became a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$.

PHI UPSILON ($\Phi \Upsilon$). A society at the University of Iowa, which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$ in 1902.

PI ALPHA THETA ($\Pi \alpha \Theta$). A society at William Jewell College from 1895 to 1897. It became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

PSI PHI ($\Psi \Phi$). A society founded at Columbia College in 1865, and which became a chapter of $\Delta K E$ in 1874.

SIGMA BETA (ΣB). A society founded at Boston University in 1887, which became the Beta Sigma chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$ in 1889.

SIGMA DELTA SIGMA ($\Sigma \Delta \Sigma$). A society at the University of Wisconsin, which became a chapter of $\Theta \Delta X$.

SIGMA PI ($\Sigma \Pi$). A sorority at Wittenberg University, which became a chapter of $A \cong \Delta$.

SIGMA RHO (ΣP). A society at the Case School of Applied Science, which became a chapter of $\Sigma A E$.

SIGMA RHO ETA ($\Sigma P H$). A society at Stanford University, formed by men who resigned from $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ in 1896. It became a chapter of $\Delta K E$ some years later.

SIGMA TAU (ΣT). A society of ladies at the University of Mississippi from 1896 to 1903. The badge was a diamond displaying a four-leaved clover and the society's letters.

SIGMA TAU (ΣT). A society at Washington State University, which became a chapter of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$.

SIGMA THETA ($\Sigma \Theta$). A ladies' society at Albion College, which became a chapter of $K A \Theta$ in 1887.

TAU DELTA OMICRON ($T \Delta O$). A society at the University of Nebraska from 1897 to 1902.

TAU DELTA THETA ($T \Delta \Theta$). A society at Dartmouth, which became a chapter of $A \Delta \Phi$ in 1842.

THETA GAMMA CHI ($\Theta \Gamma X$). A ladies' society at Simpson College, which became a chapter of $K A \Theta$ in 1880.

THETA PHI ($\Theta \Phi$). A society at the University of Minnesota, which became a chapter of ΨY .

TORCH AND CROWN. A society established at Amherst College in 1879. The badge was an open book of gold, crossed by two inverted torches, surmounted by a crown. It became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$ in 1883.

UPSILON KAPPA (Y K). A society established at Genesee College in 1853; it was transferred to Syracuse University with the college, and became a chapter of ΨY .

UPSILON KAPPA (Y K). A society at the University of Pennsylvania, which became a chapter of ΨY .

ZETA PHI (Z Φ). A society at Middlebury College from 1852 to 1856, which became a chapter of ΔY .

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE FRATERNITIES.*

THE college fraternities occupy a peculiar position. They are organizations among college students, and have no position elsewhere, and, at the same time, they form no part of the recognized machinery by which either social or intellectual intercourse is carried on between the students and the college authorities.

A college, in the sense in which we shall hereafter refer to it, is a corporation designed to promote and secure the education of youth in the higher branches of learning. And in the word "college" is included so-called universities of all classes.

All colleges in the United States are practically organized upon the same plan.

The corporation, that is, the legal body recognized by the law, consists of a number of trustees, who may, or may not, be educational experts, who seldom meet oftener than twice a year, and who, not infrequently, have members whose real interests are inimical to those of the institution they are supposed to represent.

Colleges are of two kinds: those deriving their support from public funds, and those endowed by private grant. In almost every State of the Union there are one or more colleges established by public authority, or deriving the money by which they are maintained from public sources, usually from the proceeds of a tax levied upon the property within the State, or from a fund arising from the sale of public lands, or acquired originally in some similar manner. In the case of such a public institution, the

*This article was read before the College Fraternity Congress held at Chicago in July, 1893, and is reprinted from the *Beta Theta Pi* for October, 1893. It should be borne in mind that the legislature of a State can prohibit the fraternities at a State institution, as has been done in South Carolina, but the above was written without regard to such abuse of legislative authority, and states the law as it is where no such interference has taken place.

act of the legislature by which it is chartered usually provides in what manner the trustees shall be selected. Not infrequently they are chosen to represent geographical districts within the State, with a number of trustees representing special interests, and usually have certain ex-officio members, such as the governor or secretary of the State. It is alleged that experience has demonstrated that Boards of Trustees so constituted are unwieldy and hard to manage. It is always difficult to secure a quorum of such a body, and the natural conservatism of many of its members, united with their ignorance or prejudices, produce an inertia almost always detrimental to the progress of the institution.

Colleges resting upon private endowment have usually been established either by a religious body for the purpose of securing the training of its youth in its peculiar doctrine, or by the munificence of individuals desiring to perpetuate their names and memories. The instrument by which an institution of this class is created usually prescribes the manner in which the Board of its Trustees shall be chosen, and this has resulted in the selection, as trustees of many private colleges, of an inordinate number of clergymen inexperienced in business or professional affairs, and also in the not infrequent selection of relatives of the grantor of the institution, who are either not competent to understand its needs or are indifferent to supplying them.

The trustees of a college in general have power to select its professors and instructors, to make rules and regulations by which their conduct and that of the students shall be governed, to modify its courses of instruction, and in all respects to control the disposition of the funds of the institution when not restricted by conditions in the instrument by which it has been created.

The students of a college seldom come in contact with this Board of Trustees. The persons with whom they are more intimately associated are the professors and instructors, by whom they are taught, and to their minds this teaching body, usually called the faculty, is the representative of the power and authority of the college corporation. And, in fact, during the interim

between the sessions of the trustees, the faculty are usually the agents of the trustees, with power to act for them.

The students are usually organized into classes according to the time at which they should regularly complete the course of study which they have undertaken, or according to the courses of study themselves. The former method commonly prevails in the North, and the latter in the South.

Organization among college students seems to be as natural as flying to birds, and as far back as any records have been kept, in America, at least, societies of various kinds have arisen among them. If the annuals or other student publications of the colleges are examined, it will be seen that in every college societies have sprung up spontaneously, having for their aim the accomplishment of a great variety of objects—social, literary, athletic, scientific or professional. Usually they have not been interfered with either by the faculty or trustees, and, except in the case of the literary societies and of the college fraternities, such organizations have been short-lived. In almost every college having a classical course as a basis of its educational system, there exists two or more literary societies, which have been fostered and encouraged by the faculty, presumably with the notion that the training obtained by their members is more or less akin to that secured in the class-room.

In this little world, consisting of these three distinct bodies: viz., the students, the faculty and the trustees, the college fraternities arose in 1825. As we look back upon their origin, we see how simple and natural a thing it was that such small societies should be organized. They were, in effect, but a manifestation of the social spirit which, in the metropolitan life of to-day, has led to the multiplication of clubs. Their membership was small, their purpose mainly good, and, unopposed, they were harmless. This idea of small social clubs organized in the various colleges, but united under a common name and having common purposes, immediately became popular, and the college fraternities multiplied their chapters rapidly and continuously until the outbreak of the Civil War. Yet this natural movement created real

terror in the minds of the authorities of many of the institutions in which they were located. The fraternities professed to be secret, and this fact alone seemed to inspire college authorities with a dread of their power not warranted by the facts, and an indiscriminate antagonism to their organization which, at the present time, is amusing but scarcely instructive. However, it is difficult for us to account for the mental attitude of another generation. We can only record and wonder at it.

The college fraternities are made up of chapters, as the separate lodges in the various colleges are called. Each chapter consists of from five to forty members, selected from among the incoming students, and who leave the chapter as they graduate or leave the college. By the year 1870 the alumni of these chapters formed a considerable and influential body of college-bred men, which has since been gradually increasing, until they now number over eighty thousand living men and women. The former loose organization of the fraternities about that time began to give way to centralized forms of government. This has had an enormous effect upon their development, and to-day these fraternities each consist of a small body of undergraduates, organized into college chapters, but governed and controlled by a larger body of their alumni. They publish periodicals, have built houses and lodges, maintain summer resorts, and have manifested their importance in many other forms of activity. The expressed aims and purposes of the fraternities have been to promote social and intellectual intercourse among their members, and to aid in the development of fraternal sentiment and mutual helpfulness.

We thus see that there has been formed alongside of the three normal bodies of the college a fourth body, professing no allegiance to the trustees, the faculty or the general student body, but governed and controlled, it may be, by members from other and rival institutions. It is a curious and anomalous state of things, and one which has arisen so gradually that its peculiarity in this respect has not heretofore attracted much attention.

It goes without saying, that the faculty and trustees of the various colleges have been violently and bitterly opposed to this fourth organization. They could not control it, because they could not reach it. When the existence of the fraternities has been forbidden in the colleges, the chapters located therein have usually disappeared; but hardly had the faculty and trustees had time to congratulate themselves upon being rid of them, before it would be found that chapters of the same or other fraternities had been again quietly organized among the students, and were in a flourishing condition. No college can be successfully maintained without students, and it has been practically impossible to extirpate the fraternities without inflicting injury upon the college itself. The fraternities, as they have grown in power and influence, have gradually declined to establish or maintain chapters where the faculty or trustees of a college were hostile, and this attitude has of itself tended to harmonize the relations between them.

Having shown the curious relations existing, between the four organizations paramount in importance in college life, we shall now proceed to consider the precise legal status of the fraternities. In the first place, they are corporations in point of fact in every case, and in point of law in many cases. Many of the larger and older of the fraternities are incorporated as an entire body under the law of one of the States, and, whether this is the case or not, it is not uncommon for the individual chapters to secure incorporation in the State in which they exist. The building of chapter-houses and the ownership of property has made this a necessity, and the fact that the undergraduate members of the chapters are in most instances minors, has led to such incorporation having been secured by its alumni, or even by the alumni of other chapters of the same fraternity residing in the vicinity. Here, again, we have an extraneous foreign body controlling an organization of the college students and not amenable to the rules and regulations of its faculty and trustees, but governed simply by the law of its State, like any other social club.

As we have stated, ever since the organization of K. A. in 1825, the authorities of colleges, with some notable exceptions, had been inclined to look upon the fraternities with suspicion and hostility. Various reasons had been given for this attitude, the chief ones being that the fraternities tend to promote a spirit of exclusiveness among their members, that they tend to the development of a college aristocracy, that they promote the formation of cliques, that they teach the arts of the politician, that they form a nucleus around which opposition to college authority centers, that they are expensive and unnecessary, and that in all respects they are inimical to the true intellectual development of the student. We have, in another place, discussed these different accusations, and replied to many of them. We suspect that no matter what ostensible cause may be alleged for this hostility, that the real reason for its existence is the fact that the fraternities form an organized body completely outside of the sphere of influence of the authorities of the individual colleges, and hence are regarded with jealous distrust as usurpers in a sphere of influence in which the faculty think they should reign supreme.

This hostility has led to more or less effort on the part of the faculties either to keep the students from organizing chapters, or to prevent their continuance after organization. Such efforts have taken shape in two forms: The first one employed is the adoption by the faculty or trustees of the apparently wise regulation that no society shall be formed among the students without their consent. They then withhold their consent to the organization of any fraternity chapter, and thus permanently prevent it. The second one is the submission by the faculty to incoming students of a pledge that they will have no connection with a fraternity during their college career, and making the signing of this pledge a condition precedent to matriculation. Even where no such pledge or regulation has been required, it has not infrequently been the case that the faculty, upon the discovery that a chapter has been organized, acting under their power to regulate the conduct of the student in his social rela-

tions, have instantly required that the student should leave it, upon penalty of dismissal from the college.

In regard to the effect of such actions, we shall consider the situation in the two classes of colleges to which we have referred: viz., those publicly endowed; and those privately endowed.

In institutions publicly endowed and deriving their support from public funds, the powers of the faculty and trustees are usually the same as those conferred by law upon the directors of the common schools in the State of which such a public institution forms an integral part.

And there is no doubt whatever that if an applicant for admission into a public college is otherwise qualified, and there is room to receive him, he cannot be denied admission by reason of his membership in a college fraternity. This was decided in what is known as the Purdue case, by the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1881. In this case a student named Samuel P. Hawley, who was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, having complied with the other requirements for admission to Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, refused to sign a pledge that he would not have any connection with any college fraternity while he was a student at the university. His guardian accordingly applied to the court for a mandamus to compel the faculty to admit him. This was at first denied, but the decision was reversed upon appeal. The court held that the special pledge tendered to Hawley as a condition precedent to his admission to the university implied a discrimination against a class of the inhabitants of the State: viz., members of the college fraternities, who were as much entitled to admission to the university as any other class, and that, to that extent, the regulation requiring the tender of such a pledge was both unlawful and unreasonable.

It will thus be seen that members of the fraternities, by reason of such membership, cannot be denied *admission* to a public college. The question arises whether any active connection between the fraternities and the students can be prohibited or regulated while the students are in attendance at such an institution.

In this same case, although the precise point was not involved in the decision of the case itself, the court laid down the following rule: "It is clearly within the power of the trustees and of the faculty, when acting presumably or otherwise in their behalf, to absolutely prohibit any connection between the Greek fraternities and the university. The trustees have also the undoubted authority to prohibit the attendance of students upon the meetings of such Greek fraternities, or from having any other active connection with such organizations so long as such students remain under the immediate control of the university, *whenever it can be made to appear that such attendance upon a meeting of, or other active connection with, such fraternities, tends, in any material degree, to interfere with the proper relation of students to the university.* As to the propriety of such and similar inhibitions and restrictions the trustees, aided by the experience of the faculty, ought to be the better judge, and as to all such matters, within reasonable limits, the power of the trustees is plenary and complete."

In support of this statement, the court cites a large number of authorities, principally from the decision of the courts in the Eastern States, as to the power of the trustees to regulate matters of attendance and conduct in public schools. It will be observed that the court lays down two limitations upon the power of the trustees, and states that such prohibitions are only valid "so long as such students remain under the immediate control of the university," and also "whenever it can be made to appear that connection with such fraternities tends in any material degree to interfere with the proper relation of students to the university."

These limitations are of considerable importance, and from them we should draw the conclusion that the trustees of a State institution, or the faculty to whom their power is delegated, might, in the exercise of their authority in this respect, absolutely prohibit any active connection between the students and the fraternities while such students were in actual attendance upon the school; and, in such institutions where the dormitory

system prevails, we should say that such regulations might absolutely prohibit attendance upon meetings of the fraternities, or any gatherings not especially authorized by the trustees or faculty.

In institutions, however, where there is no dormitory system, and the students lodge without the college grounds, and consequently outside of the jurisdiction of the college authorities, we should say that they did not, while out of such territory, thus remain "under the immediate control of the university," and that, such being the case, no prohibition of attendance upon meetings of the fraternities, or active connection therewith, outside of school hours, would be valid or of any legal effect. And we should draw the further deduction from the second of the limitations mentioned by the Indiana court that, in cases where there was a dormitory system, and an anti-fraternity rule were promulgated, that the courts would interfere by injunction to prevent its enforcement, unless the college authorities could affirmatively show that the connection between the students and their fraternities tended in some material degree to interfere with the proper relation of the students to the university.

It is true that the Purdue case holds in general that the propriety of such regulations is within the power of the trustees to decide, but we think that their discretion in that respect is a legal one, and can only be exercised within legal limits, and not as the result of mere prejudice or caprice, and without any hearing from the students, or without permitting them to make a statement of the facts in support of their position.

Thus far no decision has come to our knowledge involving the point as to whether a student who has become connected with a college fraternity during his attendance at college can be dismissed from the college for that cause alone, in the absence of other misconduct sufficient to warrant his expulsion. Applying the principles laid down in the Purdue case, it would follow logically that such dismissal could be successfully resisted, unless it were affirmatively shown by the college authorities that his

connection with such a fraternity tended to injure his proper relations with the university authorities. We understand that in a case now pending, in regard to several students at the Iowa Agricultural College, this point is a material one, and will have to be decided by the court, and this decision we await with interest, in the confident expectation that it will be decided in the interests of the liberty of the students to organize for social purposes as they please.*

There is another phase of this question that has not received any attention from the courts. The control of school authorities over students must be exercised with a view to the attainment of the objects for which a school is established, viz., for the education of the student, and it must also be remembered that such authority is merely a delegation of the authority which parents have to regulate and control the conduct and education of their children, and the courts have quite uniformly sustained the rights of parents to modify the authority of school trustees in respect to the studies which the children may undertake.

A leading case in this respect is that of the Trustees, &c., vs. Van Allen, 87 Illinois, 303. It was there held that "The object of the law allowing the establishment of high schools is to afford increased facilities for acquiring a good education in free schools, and such schools must be open to all alike who are sufficiently advanced in their instruction.

"The trustees of a township are invested with power to decide what branches of study shall be taught in the high school, what text books shall be used, and to prescribe necessary rules and regulations for the management and government of the school, but not to decide what particular branches of study of those decided to be taught shall be pursued by each pupil.

"Under the power to prescribe necessary rules and regulations for the management and government of the schools, they may require classification of the pupils with respect to the branches

*This case was decided adversely to the students, but upon what grounds we do not know.

of study they are respectively pursuing, and with respect to their proficiency or degree of advancement in the same branches; that there are to be promoted attendance, diligence in study, and proper deportment.

"No parent can insist that his child shall be placed or kept in particular classes, when by so doing others would be retarded in their studies, or that his child shall be taught studies not in the prescribed course of the school, or be allowed to use text books different from those adopted, or that he shall be allowed to adopt methods of study that interfere with others in their study.

"The laws of this State do not deny the parent all control over the education of his child. They only withdraw from him the right to select the branches to be studied by the child to the extent that the exercise of that right will not interfere with the system prescribed for the schools.

"Where the relator's son passed a satisfactory examination in all the studies taught in the high school except that of grammar, which the father did not desire him to study, and was refused admission to pursue other branches simply for his deficiency in grammar, *held* that as the father did not wish his son to study grammar, the son had a right to admission as to other studies, and that any rule or regulation excluding a pupil on that ground was unreasonable, and could not be enforced."

Applying the principle of this case to the matter in hand, it would seem that in cases where the parents of students at public colleges desired that their children should be permitted to become connected with the college fraternities, then to such an extent the authority of the trustees might be curtailed.

When we come to consider the case of students attending private institutions, we are met with an entirely different situation. The trustees of institutions sustained by private endowment, and deriving no aid from the State, have full power to discriminate against any citizen or class of citizens in the matter of their admission to such an institution, and similarly they have full power to dismiss any student for the violation of any rule or regulation which they may see fit to impose.

It may be laid down as a principle, that any student receiving the aid afforded by the endowment supporting such a college is bound to obey its rules and regulations, no matter how unreasonable they may be, provided they are not in contravention of other principles of civil liberty. The precise case in point was considered in the case of the *People vs. Wheaton College*, decided in the Supreme Court of Illinois, and reported in the fortieth volume of the Illinois Reports.

We give the decision in the language of the court, so far as it is material to our subject :

E. Hartley Pratt, a student in Wheaton College, joined a secret society known as the "Good Templars," in violation of the college rules. For this the faculty "suspended him from the privileges of the institution until he should express a purpose to conform to its rules." His father thereupon applied for a mandamus to compel the college to reinstate him as a student. The court said :

"Wheaton College is an incorporated institution resting upon private endowment, and deriving no aid whatever from the State. Its charter gives to the trustees and faculty the power to adopt and enforce such rules as may be deemed expedient for the government of the institution, a power which they would have possessed without any express grant, because incident to the very object of their incorporation and indispensable to the successful management of the college. Among the rules they have deemed it expedient to adopt is one forbidding students to become members of secret societies.

"We perceive nothing unreasonable in the rule itself, since all persons familiar with college life know that the tendency of secret societies is to withdraw students from the control of the faculty and impair, to some extent, the discipline of the institution.

"Such may not always be their effect, but such is their general tendency, and, whether the rule be judicious or not, it violates neither good morals nor the law of the land, and is therefore clearly within the power of the college authorities to make and to enforce. A discretionary power has been given them to reg-

ulate the discipline of their college in such manner as they deem proper, and so long as their rules violate neither divine nor human law, we have no more authority to interfere than we have to control the domestic discipline of a father of his family. It is urged that the Good Templars are a society established for the promotion of temperance, and incorporated by the legislature, and that any citizen has a right to join it. We do not doubt the beneficent objects of the society, and admit that any citizen has a right to join it if the society consents, but this right is not of so high and solemn a character that it cannot be surrendered, and the son of the relator voluntarily surrendered it when he became a student of Wheaton College, for he knew, or must be taken to have known, that by the rules of the institution which he was voluntarily entering, he would be precluded from joining any secret society.

"When it is stated that a person has a legal *right* to certain things, all that phrase means is that the law does not forbid these things to be done. It does not mean that the law *guarantees* the right to do them at all times and under all circumstances. A person in his capacity as a citizen may have the right to do many things which the students of Wheaton College could not do without incurring the penalty of the college laws. A person, *as a citizen*, has a legal right to marry, or to walk the streets at midnight, or to board at a public hotel, and yet it would be absurd to say that a college cannot forbid its students to do these things. So, a citizen, as such, can attend church on Sunday or not, as he may see fit, but it can hardly be contended that a college would not have a right to make attendance upon religious services a condition of remaining within its walls. The son of the relator has an undoubted right to attend Wheaton College or to join the Good Templars, and they have an undoubted right to expel him if he refuses to abide by such regulations as they establish, not inconsistent with law or good morals."

So far as we have been able to learn, the Wheaton College case has never been overruled, criticised or distinguished in any other court, and it seems to state the law in regard to private

institutions with great exactness. Students who attend such institutions do so, therefore, with the full knowledge that their connection with college fraternities during such attendance may be restricted or prohibited, as the authorities of such college may require, and their only resource in such case is by argument and persuasion to endeavor to induce the college authorities to repeal or modify such restrictive regulations.

To sum up, therefore, in private institutions not deriving aid from the State, admission may be arbitrarily denied to members of the fraternities, and the students at such institutions can be legally prohibited from having any connection with such organizations. In public institutions, admission cannot be denied to members of the fraternities if they are otherwise qualified for entrance, and it *seems* that in public colleges, where the students are not under the immediate control of the authorities, except at the recitation hours or at other stated times, such students cannot be prohibited from belonging to the fraternities and attending their meetings outside of such hours; *but* that in cases where a dormitory system exists, and the students are therefore continually under the immediate control of the authorities, students may be prohibited from belonging to the fraternities. It is true that the court has laid down the rule that such prohibition is only valid when it is made to appear that connection with the fraternities interferes with the proper relations of the students to the college, but as the law makes the college authorities the judges of the propriety of the matter, practically their authority is absolute, though it would also seem that the expressed wish of the parents or guardians of the students might curtail or modify the power.

THE KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA LITIGATION.

IN 1898 a suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New York by the alumni and some of the active members of the Beta Beta chapter of **K K Γ** at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., to restrain the Grand Council of the fraternity from withdrawing its charter.

The facts are somewhat fully set forth in the following opinion of the Trial Court. The counsel for the chapter was a member of **B Θ II**, and the counsel for the grand chapter a member of **Δ Φ**.

OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL, NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY. LUCIA E. HEATON AND OTHERS AGAINST MARY JOSEPHINE HULL AND OTHERS. TRIED AT ST. LAWRENCE SPECIAL TERM, MARCH 3, 1899. DECIDED JUNE 23, 1899. MR. LEDYARD P. HALE for plaintiffs. MR. ELMER A. DENTON for defendant, Hull.

RUSSELL, J.

The plaintiffs seek to enjoin the defendants, only one of whom is brought within the jurisdiction of this court, from consummating the wrongful withdrawal of Beta Beta chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, and from the publication in the official organ of the fraternity, "The Key," managed by the defendant, Hull, in this State, the misleading statement of such withdrawal, alleged to have never been effectively accomplished. These plaintiffs are resident and non-resident members of the local chapter at a college town in New York, of this collegiate

fraternity, which is composed of chapters in various States of the Union, and governed by the rules established by its national convention, under a written constitution framed by the convention.

In 1881 a Browning society existed at this college town, which was that year, at the request of the Kappa fraternity, transformed into the local Beta chapter of the fraternity. As the years passed by many young women became members of the chapter, and upon graduation from college passed into *alumnæ* membership, most of them leaving for other parts of the country, but some remaining residents within the chapter jurisdiction.

The current of association with other chapters of the fraternity seems to have run smoothly for seventeen years, until April, 1898, when the grand president of the fraternity made a short visit to the chapter. No intimation of hostile action, or examination of the merits of the chapter, was then had, but at once, after the grand president had returned to her home, she instituted proceedings through which, without notice to the Beta Beta chapter or its members, in May 1898, the grand council of the fraternity, an executive committee of the order, voted to withdraw the charter of the chapter, upon charges against the standing of the college and the lack of culture and refinement among the women of the college and the town. This vote was taken by correspondence, and evidently upon information furnished by the grand president.

Injunction proceedings having been taken by members of the chapter in the courts at Boston, where the grand president was reached by process, and an injunction served, without repudiation of former charges, a notice signed by the grand president was mailed to the chapter that the question of the withdrawal of the chapter would be brought before the grand council at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 29th of August, 1898, upon allegations of lack of proper material for the maintenance of the chapter and the failure to comply with the rules of the fraternity, the latter charge being aimed at the handing of the printed constitution by one member to counsel, so that he could advise upon the legal questions for the protection of the members.

This notice was received by the secretary of the chapter on the 10th of August, 1898, at her home, over two hundred miles from the location of the chapter, during vacation of the college, while the members were scattered in various States, so that no official action could be taken by the chapter. Volunteers, however, appeared for the chapter and made a vigorous protest against the proceedings, but the grand council went on, without passing upon the protest, so far as they could do so, to withdraw the charter on the ground of lack of proper material. They also obtained the assent of two-thirds of the chapters to such action, by information which the chapter had no practical means to meet, as the list of members of the fraternity was denied to the members of the chapter. The grand council was composed of five defendants, three of whom had already decided against the chapter.

The original charter gave full rights to the chapter so long as it conformed to the rules and usages of the fraternity. No proof was offered before the grand council or the chapter that any rule was broken or usage violated.

The defendant, Hull, was alone served with process, and alone appears to defend.

The fraternity has valuable property interests, and the Beta Beta chapter had paid its dues for the current year.

Upon the trial of this action, no proof was offered of any breach by the chapter except the exhibition of the constitution to counsel by a member, and that ground for action is now expressly disclaimed by defendant's counsel.

Nor was it claimed upon the trial that the charges on which the original prosecution of the chapter was founded were ever sustained, nor was proof here offered of the truthfulness of those accusations. On the contrary, so far as the masculine judgment of feminine culture and refinement, limited as it is in the finer lines, can judge of such delicate subjects from the appearance of the ladies who were witnesses upon the trial, the members of other chapters would need to be of a rare order to justify holding themselves so superior in acquired and natural qualities as to render

uncongenial to them the active and alumnae members of Beta Beta chapter.

But it is argued by defendant's counsel that the injury is so light, the sphere of action of this society so removed from material considerations, which alone can set in action the movement of the courts for the prevention and redress of injuries, and the implied powers of the grand council, an inferior body to the national convention, with the assent of two-thirds of the chapters, so great, that no court can inquire or intervene.

The grand council is created by the national convention, and is evidently designed for executive functions, to be performed during the interregnum between conventions. It has a negative vote against the withdrawal of chapters, whether such withdrawal is applied for by a chapter, or is to be forced. No affirmative power to act in such a matter is given the grand council. Nor has it been assumed, except in one other instance, where the chapter surrendered its papers without protest. In all other withdrawals the national convention has exercised the judicial power to withdraw charters. No causes for expulsion are provided for by the constitution, and the national convention, prior to the prosecution against the Beta Beta chapter, had initiated proceedings for rules to regulate and justify proper action against chapters, which rules had not been formulated when the complaint was made against the Beta Beta chapter.

The presumption therefore arises, if we may venture to apply inferences of legal construction to the proceedings of this fraternity, that its organized rules have not been observed in obliterating this chapter and depriving its active and alumnae members of their share in the valuable property of the fraternity, and the benefits of the dues paid for the current year, even were no considerations involved.

But the deeper injuries appear. The virus of the original accusation permeated the action from May to August, from the Alpha to the Omega of the offensive procedure. That procedure was initiated, persisted in and concluded, with only that shifting of form of action which some prudence dictated.

It will not answer to say that a prosecution which was instituted upon the basis of unfitness for refined feminine association, and culminated in a judgment of perpetual exclusion, is purified and made the proper foundation for such a judgment because, while it did not in any way pass against the truth of the more precise charge of want of culture and refinement, it ostensibly placed such judgment on the general ground which might cover any unfitness, "because of lack of proper material for the maintenance of the chapter." The material referred to is animate and not inanimate. Translated in the light of the charges, the finding means the want of proper young women to keep the chapter fit for the association of their members, by reason of the lack of culture and refinement.

Those charges affected all the members of the chapter, resident or non-resident, active or alumnae. They tainted the membership of all. No claim was made of any deterioration of membership in determining the propriety of retaining the chapter, and all of the members were classified together. Their title to membership came from a disgraced chapter, and the benefits of association with the fraternity were destroyed by the judgment condemning the source of their membership. The resident members could no longer enjoy social participation in the chapter meetings, and their outside privileges, infrequent in use, were of little value to compensate for the deprivation and injury. They could not affiliate with other members of equal standing. So their membership was practically destroyed, and a defense against remedial action that the barren membership remains to plaintiff, is hardly worth the seriousness with which it is urged.

In the absence of defined regulations as to the cause for expulsion, the ordinary principles of justice govern. Offenses against the tenets of the order justify action. Caprice or malice do not. There is no evidence of any governmental rule which destroys the presumptions as to the tenets of the fraternity. We may safely assume, without fear of protest from any defendants, that those tenets aim to promote the tender feminine graces and refinements which harmonize so thoroughly with the just and even

altruistic principles. To wrong an outsider, and, a fortiori, a member, is conclusively against the basic ethics of a fraternity order. Hence the wrong here done is undoubtedly contrary to the governing principles of the fraternity, and so wrongs, not only the plaintiffs, but the fraternity itself.

I should, therefore, hold that, even if the outward forms of the society had been observed in degrading this chapter and its members, still such a blow was struck to the vital principles of the order and the rights of its members, that no formalities could justify such destructive action, and any one aggrieved could appeal to the only resource left—the benign yet powerful protection of the law.

And it is a mistake to rest upon the assertion that the law recognizes only material property injuries, and has no care for wounded emotions or character. Even in the cruder days of the common law it gave to lost service of a daughter or wife pence, where it gave to the wounded sensibilities of the father or husband hundreds of pounds. It atoned for injury to character and wounded feeling by exemplary damages. And courts of equity, such as the one now appealed to, grasp jurisdiction of other than property injuries, where equitable considerations require action to prevent hurt to standing or character which damages may not compensate.

In the present case the circulation to chapters, or members for their action for expulsion of Beta Beta chapter, of unfounded charges against the membership of that chapter, without notice to the persons affected; the continuance with the added statement of the grand president, promoter of the charges, that the chapter had published the constitution against the vows of the initiated members, now abandoned; refusal to give the sheets containing the names of members of the various chapters, so that the members of the chapter affected could not present their side to the persons who would cast the votes of the chapters; giving that notice of contemplated final action at a place fifteen hundred miles away, at vacation time, when no official chapter action could be taken in defense, and only volunteers could appear to protest;

refusing to pass upon such protest, and adjudging expulsion by a tribunal presided over by the accuser, and composed partly of already prejudiced judges, without withdrawal of the charges against character; and formulating a decision which could be construed as covering those charges, give to the courts the right to say that the rules of the society have been violated and personal rights injured, and thus interfere to enjoin further action to consummate the wrong.

Nor will it be an answer to say that, granting an injury was done these plaintiffs, no relief whatever can be given them because the defendants acted officially as a unit, and only one of them has been reached by the courts of this State. This action is brought to prevent a wrong being consummated, and, if official power has been exceeded or usurped, may go against one or all. The grand president, or any other grand councilor, cannot defeat justice by the exercise of a prudent discretion in not appearing within the jurisdiction, or defending her action so vigorously assailed. The defendant served can intensify the injury and practically destroy all the chapter rights by scattering broadcast among all the fraternity members in the official "Key" the tidings of expulsion, unfounded if that expulsion is illegal.

I understand from the brief of counsel for the defendant, submitted after the trial, that he concedes the law to be that notice must be served upon the member of a society before action in the nature of expulsion, the charges stated in the notice, and fair opportunity afforded him for a hearing in the defense; that the tribunal which has the power to expel must be free from personal hostility, bias or fraud; and that where there is an absence of constitutional rights or by-laws regulating the causes for expulsion and the manner in which proceedings should be taken, those proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

In the view of the facts as seen by this Court, it is, therefore, unnecessary to cite authorities in justification of the conclusion reached that a legal remedy here exists. However, I understand

this concession to be within the principle of the decisions, some of which may be briefly adverted to.

The General Term of the First Department held, in the case of *Loubat v. Leroy*, 40 Hun. 546, that a resolution of expulsion of a member could be declared null and void for want of proper notice and a fair hearing.

In the case of the *People ex rel. Mersheim vs. The Musical Union*, 47 Hun. 273, the Commission of Appeals decided that an appearance at the time of hearing and a denial of the right of the directors to proceed, and a refusal to answer the charge, did not deprive the member of his right to previous service of the charges, and the power to apply for reinstatement did not prevent mandamus proceedings in the courts. See also *People ex rel. Deverell vs. The Musical Union*, 118 N. Y. 101.

In the matter of *Miller vs. The Builders' League*, 28 App. Div. 630, the decision of one of the justices of this district was affirmed upon the opinion of that justice. It was there held that the order had no right to expel the member for resorting to legal privileges, and that to do so was unauthorized and arbitrary.

In the late case of the *People ex rel. Johnson vs. N. Y. Produce Exchange*, 149 N. Y. 401, it was held that the causes of suspension and expulsion must be stated with reasonable certainty in the notice to the member, and the cause for the action must be within the scope of the by-laws.

These cases are mainly as to membership in corporations, but no distinction is recognized between corporations and voluntary unincorporated associations. *Lewis vs. Wilson*, 121 N. Y. 284.

The case here is substantially the same, so far as the greater benefits of membership are concerned, as though the act of expulsion were directed against the plaintiffs individually.

For the reasons which have been stated in this opinion, the chief value of membership and association with members of other chapters lies in the initiation by a chapter of good standing, and the continuance of privileges as members of the local chapter. When that value has been destroyed by an expulsion of the chapter on the assumption that it is not, and never has been, worthy of

maintenance from the character of its material, the blow comes home directly to all of those who have become members under the authority of that chapter and so their individual rights have been invaded.

Let a judgment go for the relief demanded, in the nature of an injunction.

The formal order of the Court, made June 23, 1899, the title of the case being omitted, based upon the foregoing opinion, is as follows:

The parties having stipulated that the allegations of the complaint in action No. 1 be considered in issue the same as though an answer had been served denying all the allegations thereof, and that both actions be tried as though duly consolidated into one, and all the issues of fact coming on to be tried by the Court at a special term held in the courthouse at Canton by the undersigned without a jury, and having been tried on the 3rd of March, 1899:

Now, after hearing Mr. Ledyard P. Hale for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Elmer A. Denton for the defendant, Mary J. Hull, and after due deliberation, I decide that there is no fraternity law or rule of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity imposing the withdrawal of a charter as a penalty for any act of omission on the part of a chapter; that the defendants are without judicial power; that their powers can be exercised only in the interim between the biennial convention of the fraternity; that no adequate notice was given to the Beta Beta chapter, and no notice was given to any of the charter members of the chapter; that no hearing was awarded to the plaintiffs, Lucia E. Heaton and Catherine S. Stallman, and the other persons who appeared as volunteers for the chapter; that evidence was heard against the chapter in their absence; that a majority of the defendants were disqualified by prejudice and bias from acting judicially; that the acts and proceedings of the defendants were null and void; and that the Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action.

I accordingly direct judgment for the plaintiffs against the defendant, Mary J. Hull, for the relief demanded in the complaint, with costs, which are hereby awarded to the plaintiffs against said defendant, to be taxed.

And the plaintiffs may apply from time to time to the Court on the foot of the judgment for any further order or direction to which they may be entitled.

LESLIE W. RUSSELL, J. S. C.

The defendants appealed from this decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court but were again defeated, the following opinion having been handed down.

LUCIA E. HEATON and Others, Respondents, v. MARY J. HULL, Appellant, Impleaded with Others.

Fraternal society—action to prevent the revocation of the charter of a chapter thereof—when maintainable.

Members of a chapter of a college fraternity may maintain an action against the grand council thereof to restrain it from unlawfully withdrawing the charter of the chapter, although no member is thereby sought to be expelled from the fraternity and no property rights are appropriated.

Where there is no provision in the charter of the chapter or in the constitution or by-laws of the fraternity authorizing the revocation of the charter except for a violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity, the fact that the college at which the chapter is located has not proper material for the maintenance of the chapter, and that disclosures have been made of the constitution and of certain secrets of the fraternity, will not authorize the revocation of the charter, especially if it appears that the disclosures were rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted revocation.

Appealed by the defendant, Mary J. Hull, from a judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiffs, entered in the office of the clerk of the county of St. Lawrence on the 10th day of July, 1899, upon the decision of the Court rendered after a trial at the St. Lawrence Special Term, granting a permanent injunction against the defendants.

The plaintiffs are, some of them charter members, some active, and some alumnae members of the Beta Beta chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, a secret society, with twenty-seven chapters in different women's colleges in the United States. The defendants compose the grand council of that fraternity, with substantially plenary powers during the interim between the national conventions of the fraternity, which are held in alternate years. The judgment appealed from restrains the defendants from proceeding to withdraw the charter of the Beta Beta chapter existing in the St. Lawrence University in the State so long as the chapter conforms to the rules and usages of the fraternity.

SMITH, J.

E. A. DENTON, for the appellant.

LEDYARD P. HALE, for the respondents.

The charter which gave life to this chapter provides that the grand chapter of the fraternity has granted unto this plaintiff and others as a chapter of the fraternity "full power to perform all duties and ceremonies appertaining to the same whilst they conform to the rules and usages of the fraternity, otherwise this chapter may be declared null and void." The acceptance of this charter made the contract between the mother fraternity and the chapter, and would seem to give to the plaintiffs constituting the chapter the right to permanence so long as they shall conform to the rules and usages of the fraternity.

It is undoubtedly true that any charter granted to a chapter in one of these fraternities is subject to the constitution and by-laws of the fraternity which to that extent are deemed a part of the contract. But nowhere in the constitution or by-laws of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity is there any provision authorizing the withdrawal of a chapter, except for the violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity.

There are three grounds upon which the defendants have attempted to annul the plaintiffs' charter. First, that the college itself has not proper material for maintenance of a charter. If, however, the charter accepted constitutes the contract between the fraternity and the chapter, power of revocation is not given therein for any such reason. That is not a violation either of a rule or a usage of the fraternity for which alone, under the contract, a charter can be annulled. The second and third grounds are a disclosure of the constitution and a divulging of certain secrets of the fraternity relative to the attempt of the defendants to withdraw the plaintiffs' charter. Assume, for the argument, that these secrets were divulged and for it the chapter can be held responsible; nevertheless, there do not appear to have been any disclosures that have not been rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted illegal action of the fraternity officers. The violation of the plaintiffs' obligation will not authorize the fraternity to declare forfeited the charter when such violation is rendered necessary by the fault of the fraternity itself.

With this attempt of the defendants to withdraw this charter, unauthorized by the constitution or rules of the fraternity, and in violation of the charter, have the plaintiffs a standing in court to complain? No member is sought to be expelled from the fraternity. No property rights are appropriated. What is sought is to restrain the chapter from taking new members. This means an extinction of the chapter after the present members of the fraternity in the college have been graduated. The material loss of the plaintiffs is the loss by the alumnae of a home chapter of their fraternity. Is this loss substantial?

The friendships of college days are generally the strongest of one's life. More strongly still are those friendships cemented by fraternity life. In after life not only are they the source of social and intellectual enjoyment, but many times of material advantage. Moreover, this tie holds more strongly among the graduates of the same institution. Their interests are in common. Their chapter is to all its graduates a club home where friendly greeting is always assured and this fact operates to call back the graduates, especially at commencement times. The loss of this club home is not merely sentimental; it is a substantial loss which has always been markedly felt whenever a chapter of a fraternity has been withdrawn from a college. If there be aught of substance in the right of one to membership in a social club, apart from his property right, by a parity of reasoning there is equal substance in the right of a fraternity man to the maintenance of his club home. It is the same wrong to extinguish one's club as to expel him from his club. We are not unmindful of the fact that this reasoning applies with more force to the relations among men than those among women. But the difference is in degree and not in kind.

This action may be without actual precedent. No case is cited, however, where the Court has refused to interfere when an expulsion has been attempted unauthorized by the rules of a club. Until, therefore, this chapter has violated some rule of usage of the fraternity, it would seem to have the right to live, and an attempt by the fraternity to withdraw the charter in violation of its

contract should be and is a proper subject of judicial cognizance. For these reasons we think the judgment was right.

All concurred, except Parker, P. J., and Merwin, J., dissenting. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

[The chapter subsequently withdrew from Κ Κ Γ and reorganized as a local society under the name of Ζ Φ.—W. R. B.]

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

HAVE THEY A RIGHT TO LIVE ?*

†COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES. By H. L. Kellogg. Chicago: Ezra Cook, 1874. 12mo, paper.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881. By E. E. White. Indianapolis: Wm. Burford, State Printer. 8vo, paper.

THE SECRET SOCIETY SYSTEM. By E. E. Aiken. New Haven: G. H. Briggs. 1882. 16mo, paper.

Although the writer has assumed *a priori* that the answer to this question is an affirmative one, in that he has collected and classified what has been made public in their past records, yet he deems the subject of sufficient importance to inquire here, not into the causes of the fraternities' appearance, but into their right to a continued existence.

Since the beginning of the system, in 1825, there has been among college officers and others, who have come into contact with it as an organized force, influencing students during their college career, much opposition to its continuance and expansion. Arguments, more or less elaborate, have been made against the fraternities; and until the publication of the first edition of this volume, so far as the writer knows, no facts or theories had been

*This argument has been retained in this edition at the request of many of the fraternities, whose members say that they have at times found it useful. During a recent discussion by the legislature of Arkansas upon a bill designed to abolish fraternities at the State University, the subject was debated pro and con and this article freely used. Fraternity men also used it in argument before a committee of the legislature of Mississippi, when a similar bill was under consideration. The writer is inclined to believe that no argument in favor of the fraternities is now needed in view of their manifest power and stability. But it is reprinted for the reason stated. Where there is any decided opposition to the fraternities, such as led, in 1897, to their abolition at South Carolina University by act of the legislature of the State, it has its origin in causes for which the system as such is not responsible, and argument is without influence under such conditions.

†These books were in themselves of little importance and it is believed that they are all out of print.

publicly advanced in their support. In fact, however, their continued existence, steady growth and increasing prosperity are great and standing arguments against any opinions that may be brought to bear against them.

The opposition to the fraternities has had public expression chiefly in the three works above mentioned. This opposition includes people of three different classes: First, those who are not members of the college fraternities, and who know nothing about them except that they are called "secret societies," and who consequently condemn them, in common with all organizations of that class, as harmful and pernicious from a religious, political, or social point of view. Mr. Kellogg represents this element. Secondly, college officers, who have opposed the fraternity system from some real or imagined evil or defect in college government arising from its influences. Of this class, ex-President White, of Purdue, is an excellent example. Thirdly, students, who themselves may comprise three classes,—those who have not been at fraternity colleges, and oppose them through ignorance (on the principle of the first class above-named); those who have not been invited to join the societies, and consider that they are slighted and wronged; and those who have belonged to the fraternities or kindred organizations, and who no longer belong to them, having either resigned or been expelled. Mr. Aiken represents this last class.

In considering the arguments advanced by these three writers, it must be remembered that, in all probability, much of their opposition is to be attributed to ignorance pure and simple. Mr. Kellogg gathered most of his material from constitutions of the various fraternities which had been stolen and garbled, or were palpable forgeries, and devoted a large part of his book to a consideration of the expediency of secrecy in *any* organization. Ex-President White wrote with a view to showing that the fraternities were endeavoring to increase the scope of the literary and classical studies in his own university at the expense of those of a mechanical and scientific nature. And Mr. Aiken, arguing from a limited experience at Yale (where the society

system is peculiar, and entirely unlike that elsewhere), devoted the larger portion of his work to a consideration of the fraternities as disturbing elements in college politics.

All three take up a large part of their space in quoting expressed and unfavorable opinions entertained about the fraternities by several prominent educators, and about secrecy in general by several ancient American politicians. We should here bear in mind that *opinions* are not *evidence*. And many of the opinions themselves seem to have been written under a misunderstanding of the state of facts, or condition of things which they were asked to criticise, as several writers quoted by all three authors are active and ardent participators in fraternity work, and have been more or less publicly identified with the system since such expressions of opinion were made.

Having thus shown the nature of the opposition and the kind of evidence upon which it relies, we shall take up the various points thus advanced and show their real meaning (where possible), and at the same time present the claims which the fraternities may have to public recognition and support.

SECRECY.

The first and most prominent point advanced against the societies is their *secrecy*. Let us see in what the secrecy consists. As the members wear conspicuous badges, of which they seem to be proud, instead of ashamed, publish their names in illustrated and entertaining annuals, issue catalogues of their several orders, which are like biographical dictionaries in their fullness of detail, hold elegant and frequent banquets, at which honorable citizens take a prominent part, meet together at conventions, where they occupy the attention of the newspaper press for days, and listen to grave addresses by prominent college presidents, build themselves halls and houses which they are proud to point to as their own, and frequently call attention to their doings by the publication of journals and magazines, we can not see that they make any special attempt at concealment of their members

or actions. In fact, this secrecy, which seems to be so dreaded and feared by the opponents of the fraternities, consists in most cases of but two elements: They hold their meetings with closed doors, and they do not tell the meaning of the Greek letters by which they are known. The latter fact need cause but little anxiety. The general public can rest assured that if any secret of general importance was concealed under these mystic combinations of Greek letters it would not long remain unrevealed. The fact that the chapters actually have the audacity to meet together in private, without consulting their opponents, is the sole foundation for the superstructure of abuse with which the fraternities are constantly threatened. If five young men, honorable, studious and moral, choose to meet together occasionally for social or literary purposes, and do not choose to invite a sixth, what ground has the latter for complaining that the meetings of the former are secret? Has the sixth student the right to *force* his company on the other five, because the parties happen to be students at college instead of simple citizens? And yet this is the position in which the opponents of the fraternities place themselves. If this principle of privacy were abandoned, where would be the sanctity of home or other confidential relations?

If these chapters concealed their membership and their purposes, and secretly conspired against collegiate authority, or plotted against their fellow students, then they would deserve to be abolished and uprooted. But they do none of these things: they are secret only in name. The fact that in times past secret societies of other kinds have met with much just opposition on well chosen grounds enables the opponents of the fraternities to first assume that because they are *called* secret they are so in fact, and secondly, to throw upon them all the odium attaching to the name secret in the minds of many good but insufficiently informed people, who are not able to distinguish between the fraternities and other secret societies with which their opponents skillfully classify them.

Besides, if the secrecy itself were such a bad thing, why is it

that many of the literary societies, about which we shall have something to say hereafter, are avowedly secret, even in such strong anti-fraternity colleges as Princeton?

The majority of the fraternities, at the present time, from the publicity which they give to their doings, seem scarcely to recognize the fact that they are secret orders, and we wish, for our part, that a name which arouses opposition among so many good people could be laid aside.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

The second point of which we shall treat is the political relations of the fraternities. Our opponents claim, briefly, that the fraternities have caused the formation of cliques in order to exercise influence in college politics and to obtain the election of members to positions of honor and trust, simply because the candidates are members, and not because of their merit; that they have, by political intrigue, broken up the literary societies in many of the colleges, and that they are training their members in the arts of the politician. Such an arraignment is serious, and must be met by more than a mere denial of the accusation. The fraternities certainly have not caused the formation of cliques in colleges as such, for they existed years before the system was developed, and depend for their formation and continuance upon inherent conditions of human nature. The fraternities have, in fact, lessened their unpleasant features. The chapters consist, usually, of such a small number of men that it would be impossible for them to act as cliques, for such a contest would be as varied as one between individuals. The only way in which to exercise the great influence attributed to them would be for several chapters to combine for the attainment of a single purpose, and this has sometimes been done. Strange to say, these combinations are considered to be rather a benefit than otherwise by some opponents of the fraternities.

The societies themselves strongly disapprove of any such combinations; many of them have legislated against the practice, and the general sentiment prevalent among fraternity men is

that any interference in college politics by the fraternities, as such, is a mistake. The fraternities have introduced neither cliques nor politics into college life; they found them there, and have left them. It is true that fraternity men are usually elected to college offices, but this, we submit, is because they generally comprise the most prominent and deserving students. If political cliques and fraternity chapters are sometimes co-extensive, they are certainly not interchangeable terms. Many of the fraternities teach their members that their duties to each organization in college life must be judged by their relation to such organization alone, and not by their fraternity associations. They are enjoined to act uprightly, to choose wisely, and, if their chapter brother is the subject of their choice, to make his worth their criterion, rather than his relationship. We sometimes see chapters voting solidly, and this is apt to be the case with students so closely associated and similar in tastes and education. But we also sometimes see their opponents doing the same thing, avowedly to beat the fraternity men.

That the fraternities have broken up or lessened the influence of the literary societies in some colleges, we do not deny. However, this criticism is applicable only to the Eastern colleges. In the Western colleges, the literary societies are active and flourishing, and are stoutly upheld by the fraternity men. The three more prominent Eastern fraternities usually have comparatively large chapters, though their membership is still much smaller than that of the literary societies thus superseded. These chapters afford literary advantages which the societies could not. They are smaller, their membership is more select and congenial, and their exercises do not bear such a strong resemblance to those of the classroom, as did those of the literary societies. The difficulty has been that college faculties have frequently made the mistake of endeavoring to force the social as well as the intellectual life of the college into the lines marked out by the literary societies. These lines the students would not follow, and, finding social organizations at hand, their literary activity naturally went in that direction also. In the Western

colleges, where the two elements are distinct, the fraternities rarely take the form of literary societies, and this trouble has not arisen. Several attempts have been made in the East to revive these literary societies, but to no purpose.

The fraternities do not teach the arts of the politician. Politics existed in colleges before the fraternities, and the circumstances surrounding the foundation of many fraternities show plainly that they were frequently organized to combat political cliques. The *esprit du corps* engendered by membership in the fraternities, and which we deem a most valuable feature of their organization, may at times degenerate into political allegiance, but this is not the first or the only time that a good thing has been put to a bad purpose.

To conclude, we think there is no foundation for the accusation of political trickery brought against the fraternities. They sometimes furnish opportunities which would not otherwise have been offered for its exercise, but they are opposed to it in principle and practice.

MORAL RELATIONS.

The moral status of the fraternities is a third point which has been a favorite theme among our opponents, and a vehicle by which they have conveyed many false impressions and much undeserved abuse. They state, sometimes without any qualification, that the fraternities are "hotbeds of vice," that they form a strong rallying point for all sorts of opposition to the Church and its doctrines, that, at their secret meetings the members indulge in drinking, gambling, and other vices, and that in general the fraternities tend to degrade and demoralize other members. And, they say, "the fraternity men must do these things, or they would tell us what they actually do." Insatiable curiosity, when connected with a lively imagination, has been responsible for much that is bad, this slander among the rest. These monstrous statements have been repeated so frequently that we have no doubt many of their authors have actually come to believe them. That the whole statement is a tissue of false-

hood can be shown by the simple presentation of one fact, and that is, that over 15 per cent of the membership of the fraternities is composed of clergymen, including the bishops of the Methodist and Episcopal Churches, and the more prominent clergymen in other denominations. These gentlemen have, many of them, accepted positions that cause them to be identified with the societies; they have appeared before them as orators, and have served them as editors and chaplains. They advise their sons to join them, and take pleasure in contributing to their support. If the fraternities even *tended* to degrade or demoralize their members, would such a state of affairs exist?

But, our adversaries say, even if this is not so, the fraternities waste valuable time; they chain the conscience of members to false ideas of honor, and their oaths are immoral. The time which the fraternities take could not be better disposed of, to our mind, than in the social intercourse and intellectual activity which characterize the chapter meetings. The habits of business and of faithfulness which they inculcate, and the close union which they promote, are quite as valuable factors in the training of the student mind as the knowledge of books, so carefully cultivated and often so speedily forgotten. The fraternity oaths (and we speak of what we know) are not immoral; they are simple promises not to make public matters of private interest intrusted to the members.

The fraternity men are, on the average, a better class than those who are outside of the system among their associates; for they are selected from educated circles composed of picked men.

FRATERNITIES AND FACULTIES.

The relationship of the fraternities to the college faculties is another point which deserves attention. It is claimed that the fraternities are foreign bodies outside of the proper sphere of student life, centres of opposition to faculty authority, and ever ready to exaggerate their own importance and call attention to themselves by breaches of college laws and discipline. Aside from the fact that such a line of conduct would surely alienate

the support of the best class among the students, which the fraternities are ever anxious to conciliate, the position is absurd upon its face; and yet we have more than once heard it gravely advanced and persisted in by college officers, who should know better. The fraternities are foreign bodies simply because the faculties will not recognize that some sort of social organization is a necessary adjunct to any proper training of the student, and that permanent, wide-spread organizations like the fraternities, with reputations to uphold, and with branches in the best colleges stimulating each other to mutual efforts, are much better than any organizations purely temporary and local, which faculties usually devise, and students perfunctorily join and then avoid. Those who have in charge the arrangement of the college curriculum have rarely taken into account the fact that the social instincts of young men must have some expression, which, if it is not found in the support and maintenance of respectable societies like the college fraternities, will have its outlet in less respectable channels.

The wiser of the college faculties are using and not abusing the fraternities. They find that the chapters are only too glad to assist in maintaining order, in enlisting support for the college, in securing endowments, and, in fact, in doing anything to increase the prosperity of the institutions upon which their own existence depends. When such professors or officers have occasion to discipline a member of one of the fraternities, they speak to his chapter mates quietly and suggest that he is not doing himself credit, or is reflecting discredit upon the good name of the chapter. It is surprising how soon boys can influence each other, and how students can force reason into the mind of an angry boy where faculty admonition would only result in opposition and estrangement. The members of a good chapter all try to excel, many for the sake of their chapter where they would not for their own. Each member feels that upon him has fallen no little burden of responsibility to keep the chapter up to a standard set, perhaps, by men since grown famous. College

faculties sometimes see what a force they have here at hand, and what a salutary discipline the fraternities can exercise.

Then, again, if the fraternities are made to feel that they are welcome, and that, so long as they act uprightly, the faculty are their friends, much of the energy now expended in merely struggling for existence would be exerted for the benefit of the college itself. The fraternities relieve the faculty of the necessity of looking closely after the social life of the students; they provide a sure way to preserve college customs and traditions; by their aid men in the different classes are speedily bound together by such strong ties that class hostility is disarmed and hazing is unknown. In many cases, students would never complete their college course but for the influence of chapter mates, and the tie that binds together the fraternity men, graduates and non-graduates, and causes them to revisit their old home year after year, frequently results in substantial gifts and endowments to the college.

When the fraternities feel secure, they build beautiful chapter-houses, decrease living expenses, establish prizes, collect libraries, and provide the element of home life which is the one sadly missing element in the college course of so many students.

The fraternity journals invite the discussion of topics of vital interests to the college world, provide frequent means of communication and interchange of opinions, and by advertising the good points of the respective colleges where they have chapters, attract students to them.

The college fraternities feel that their welfare is identical with that of the college, and, to illustrate this, we will mention a fact within our own personal knowledge. One of our oldest and best colleges, which formerly contained good chapters of several of the foremost fraternities, was temporarily suspended for lack of funds at the time the second edition of this book was printed. When the college was re-opened the alumni of these chapters worked very hard to send it students, so that their own old chapters could be revived and supported. Is not this a spirit worth cultivating?

ANTI-FRATERNITY LAWS.

In this connection it would be pertinent to state that within the past twenty years such educational institutions as the Universities of California, Missouri, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Iowa, Harvard and Vanderbilt have either repealed their anti-fraternity laws or allowed them to drop into disuse.

We think that anti-fraternity laws are a great mistake. In many cases they produce the evil (so-called) they seek to counteract. They present to the incoming freshman a solemn promise not to join a class of organizations of which perhaps he has never heard. They thus excite in his mind a strong suspicion that he is not to be trusted, and an equally strong curiosity to know what these terrible fraternities really are. When he finds that the very best men with whom he associated in the preparatory schools have joined these societies at other institutions, and are loud in their praise; when he learns that perhaps one-half of his professors are members of some one of the orders, and that men, whom he has been taught to look up to and honor at home, support and uphold the fraternities, what can he think of the wisdom which pledged him not to join them? The chances are that a bright, active boy will feel that he has been imposed upon, and, since the best of the fraternities will not establish chapters at anti-fraternity institutions (though existing chapters may run *sub rosa*, if such laws are passed against them), he either organizes an imitation of the real article or connects himself with a society having no reputation to lose, and which the faculty can neither know of nor control. Such is the effect of anti-fraternity laws as we have seen them when enforced.

EXPENSIVENESS.

The least frequent charge which is brought against the fraternity system, and to our minds the only one with the slightest foundation in fact, is its expensiveness. Those who bring it point to glittering badges, showy colors, costly banquets, and elegant chapter-houses for the truth of their assertion. First,

let us say that badges very frequently are given as presents; colors cost but a trifle, and the banquets and chapter-houses are usually paid for by the alumni. The fraternities certainly do not cause a *waste* of money, though they do cause its expenditure. If, while in college, students are provided with more money than they need, they will waste it in individual cases, whether they belong to fraternities or not. Is it not better for the wealthy student to spend his superfluous income in a handsome badge, in beautifying his chapter home, in helping needy brothers, or in increasing the chapter library, than in other ways more usual to fashionable youth? He has here something tangible for his money. But, aside from the charge of expense in such cases, and which in reality is utterly independent of the existence of the fraternity system—as the fraternities simply afford opportunities for disposing of money among a class who would spend it anyhow—there is a charge of expense brought against the fraternities from the fact that they are organizations, the maintenance of which costs money, and this outlay our opponents say might be saved. This argument is equally valid against almost any form of expenditure for any purpose. We can say, from personal experience and after careful inquiry, that the fraternity expenses in any one chapter rarely exceed twenty dollars per annum in a city college with a comparatively small chapter, while any increase in the size of a chapter reduces the expense proportionally. In country colleges, where living is cheaper, the total expenses will rarely amount to more than one-half of that sum. In return for this outlay, the fraternity member receives lasting benefits in the way of business and social training. He has the help of upper class men, the use of a costly library, perhaps, and the privileges usually of a chapter-house. The fraternity system encourages the practice of living in clubs, and not only thus causes a saving of money, but where the chapters own houses or rent them, the lodge expenses are reduced to zero, and the benefits of the fraternity are either had for nothing, or are a positive gain to the members.

CONCLUSION.

We think that a careful consideration of the foregoing argument will lead to the conclusion that the fraternities *have* a right to live. The secrecy which is so dreaded is purely a thing of the imagination, and a convenient peg upon which to hang indiscriminate abuse. Instead of demoralizing and degrading their members, the Greek-letter fraternities put before them high aims and noble purposes, and teach them that their duties in relation to college enterprises are single as regards those enterprises, and not be influenced by their fraternity relations. Instead of being foreign organizations, hostile to the college spirit and culture, they are friendly allies, and only foes to dry-as-dust politics, seeking to reanimate literary societies that have long outlived their usefulness. Instead of fraternities causing a waste of money, they cultivate a spirit of economy and promote habits of business, and their existence actually tends to lessen the sum total of college expenses. They introduce the element of home into the student life, they form a strong bond between men of different classes and colleges and of all ranks of society, they help the weak, assist the poor and strengthen the unsteady, and form a strong link between the college and its former students, be they graduates or not. Their oaths are neither immoral nor profane, their discussions promote the formation of deliberate opinions, and their training is a valuable addition to the purely collegiate knowledge.

We claim for the fraternities that they fill a necessary and important place in college life, and supply a lacking element in the student's course, that they are a help to their members, and, when not antagonized, an efficient aid to good college government.

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THIS list of books and other printed matter relating to the fraternities has been compiled mainly by Mr. Walter B. Palmer, Φ Δ Θ, of the Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C. Mr. Palmer has been for more than twenty years a devoted worker in all fields of effort relating not only to his own fraternity, but to fraternities in general. He has occupied almost every position of honor and trust which Φ Δ Θ could induce him to accept, and if there were any general body representative of the entire Greek World he would be the most appropriate chairman of it. The amount of labor involved in securing the information in the following pages has been colossal. Much other literature exists in newspaper articles, but it consists mainly in hasty "write-ups," condensed or paraphrased from some edition of this book, and rejuvenated by the addition of an interview with some temporarily prominent fraternity or collegiate personage.

BOOKS RELATING TO FRATERNITIES IN GENERAL.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES: *Some Opinions Concerning Them.* Pp. 4, 6×9¼. No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An article approving college secret societies, reprinted, November 20, 1850, from an article headed "Narrative of Review of Religion 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, 6×9¼. 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 T and Δ Φ societies. Dated "Union College, November 21, 1850." *Reflector* print.

REVIEW OF THE "REVIEW." Pp. 6×9¼. 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 tract 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."

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This was the first of a series of similar books issued under the same management, using substantially the same front matter and illustrations, bound in the same style and containing lists of fraternity men in the following localities: St. Louis, 1898, pp. 140; Philadelphia, 1899, pp. 544; New York, 1899, pp. 758; Cleveland, 1900, pp. 304; Washington, D. C., 1900, pp. 396; Cincinnati, 1900, pp. 308; Baltimore, 1900, pp. 348; Boston, 1900, pp. 416; Buffalo, N. Y., 1900, pp. 304; Rhode Island, 1901, pp. 304; Rochester, N. Y., 1901, pp. 304; Syracuse, N. Y., 1901, pp. 302; Albany, N. Y., 1901, pp. 300; Utica, N. Y., 1901, pp. 300; Central New York, 1901, pp. 300; Pittsburg, Pa., 1901, pp. 310; Michigan, 1901, pp. 312; Wisconsin, 1901, pp. 312; Troy, N. Y., 1901, pp. 298; Schenectady, N. Y., 1901, pp. 300; Minnesota, 1902, pp. 340; The Pacific Coast, 1903, pp. 696, and Kansas City, 1904, pp. 366.

REPORTS OF CASES HEARD AND DETERMINED IN THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Official Edition. Volume LI. Albany: Banks & Company. 1900. Contains decision in case styled, Lucia E. Heaton and others, respondents, vs. Mary J. Hull, appellant, impleaded with

others, which involved the right of the grand council of the K K Γ sorority to withdraw the charter of its chapter at Saint Lawrence University. Held, that members of a chapter of a college fraternity may maintain an action against the grand council thereof to restrain it from unlawfully withdrawing the charter of the chapter, although no member is thereby sought to be expelled from the fraternity and no property rights are appropriated. Where there is no provision in the charter of the chapter, or in the constitution or by-laws of the fraternity, authorizing the revocation of the charter except for a violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity, the fact that the college at which the chapter is located has not proper material for the maintenance of the chapter, and that disclosures have been made of the constitution and of certain secrets of the fraternity, will not authorize the revocation of the charter, especially if it appears that the disclosures were rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted revocation.

'*TWIXT GREEK AND BARB: A Story of University Life.* By William C. Levere. Evanston, Ill.: William S. Lord. 1900. Cloth, pp. 187, 5¼ × 7¾. The author is Eminent Supreme Archon of Σ A E. Deals with fraternity conditions and customs at Northwestern University. The only novel in which fraternities are the leading theme.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS. Little Rock: The Democrat Company. 1901. Contains an act, approved May 23, 1901, entitled: "An Act to prohibit the organization of secret societies in the University of Arkansas and for other purposes."

STUDENT LIFE AND CUSTOMS. By Henry D. Sheldon. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1901. Cloth, pp XXII + 366, 5 × 7¾. Discusses among other subjects fraternities, class societies, literary societies, college religious societies, and athletics. A unique and very interesting work; valuable especially on account of its full bibliography.

UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA AND ATLAS. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1901. Volume III contains (pp. 63, 64) an article on "College Fraternities," by W. R. Baird.

THE WORLD ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR 1901. New York: The Press Publishing Company. Contains statistics of fraternities, reprinted from 1898 edition of "American College Fraternities."

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1901. New York: The Tribune Association. Contains information about fraternities, where and when founded, general officers, etc. Same also in editions for 1902 and 1903.

THE COLLEGE STUDENT AND HIS PROBLEMS. By James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. Cloth, pp. 197, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. Chapter V treats of fraternities.

A THESAURUS DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Prepared under the supervision of Francis Andrews March, LL.D. Philadelphia: Historical Publishing Company. 1902. Contains three colored plates showing the seals of 33 colleges and universities and one colored plate showing the badges of 45 fraternities and sororities.

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.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, YEAR-BOOK, CYCLOPEDIA AND ATLAS. New York: W. R. Hearst. 1903. Contains information about fraternities. Same also in edition for 1904.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITY. Paper, pp. 33, 6×9. No title page; above printed at top of first page; same words on cover. Contains 48 replies to circular letters addressed by W. A. Crawford, K Σ, to the Presidents of the leading collegiate institutions throughout the United States, asking for their opinions of fraternities, nearly all of such replies being favorable. Prefatory statement dated Arkadelphia, Ark., March 10, 1903. Press of Arkadelphia Herald-Siftings Printing Company. 1903.

SHALL FRATERNITIES LIVE? Paper, pp. 48, 5½×7¾. Contains articles favorable to fraternities, intended to influence the mem-

bers 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.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1903. Volume VII contains an article on "Fraternities," 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, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 8 $\frac{3}{4}$. 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.

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, $\Delta \Delta \Phi$; *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1879. An historical sketch of $\Phi \text{ B K}$.

A COLLEGE CAMP AT LAKE GEORGE. By R. R. Bowker, $\Delta \Delta \Phi$; *Scribner's Monthly*, March, 1879. An account of a summer camp maintained by Manhattan (C. C. N. Y.) chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Phi$.

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, $\Delta \text{ K E}$; *The New Englander*, May, 1884. Reprinted in pamphlet, pp. 19.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By A. D. White, $\Psi \text{ T}$, President of Cornell University; *The Forum*, May, 1887. A strong argument in favor of fraternities.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGE. By C. S. Robinson, $\text{X } \Psi$, $\text{B } \Theta \text{ II}$; *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, $\Psi \text{ T}$, President of Amherst College; C. K. Adams, $\Psi \text{ T}$, President of Cornell University; Prof. Oren Root, $\Sigma \Phi$, 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, $\Delta \text{ K E}$; *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 $\Delta \text{ K E}$; 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 Υ .

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY 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 .

HISTORIES OF FRATERNITIES.

THE PSI UPSILON EPITOME: *Studies addressed to the Society concerning its outward 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, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$. Illustrated.

A MANUAL OF PHI DELTA THETA. By Walter B. Palmer. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House. Printed for the author. 1886. Cloth; pp. 54, $4\ 1-5 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. 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, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. 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.

A MANUAL OF PHI DELTA THETA. Second Edition. By Walter Benjamin Palmer. Indianapolis: Carlon & Hollenbeck. 1897. Paper; pp. 47, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$. 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), '67, Editor and Publisher, Elmira, N. Y. 1898. Cloth; pp. 294, $6\frac{3}{8} \times 9$. Illustrated.

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, 6×9 . Illustrated.

KAPPA'S RECORD: *A Short History of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity.* By Minnie Royse Walker, Iota (De Pauw). New York: Edward V. Brokam & Bro. 1903. Paper; pp. 67, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON MANUAL. By George H. Kress. Los Angeles, Cal.: Baumgardt Publishing Company. 1904. Cloth; pp. X + 186, 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ × 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Contains an historical sketch of $\Sigma \text{ A E}$, also a paragraph about each other general college fraternity for men or women.

THE CATALOGUES of $\text{A } \Delta \Phi$, $\text{X } \Psi$, $\text{Z } \Psi$, $\Phi \text{ K } \Sigma$, $\Sigma \text{ A E}$, $\Sigma \Phi$, $\Sigma \text{ X}$, $\Sigma \text{ N}$, $\text{X } \Phi$, K A (Northern), K A (Southern) and $\Delta \text{ T}$ 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 $\Psi \text{ T}$, the Wabash and Ohio Wesleyan chapters of $\Phi \text{ K } \Psi$, the Denison chapter of $\text{B } \Theta \text{ II}$, Cornell chapter of $\Theta \Delta \text{ X}$, the Cornell chapter of $\Phi \Sigma \text{ K}$, the Williams chapter of K A , the Williams chapter of $\Sigma \Phi$, the Bowdoin chapter of $\Delta \text{ K E}$. The Amherst chapter of $\text{A } \Delta \Phi$ published an account of its semi-centennial exercises, 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 ($\Delta \text{ K E}$), Augusta, Me.; *HARVARD EPISODES*, C. M. Flandrau, (Small Maynard Co.); *PENNSYLVANIA STORIES*, Arthur H. Quinn ($\text{B } \Theta \text{ II}$), (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 and 1898, are reprints of the tables which appeared in the third, fourth and fifth editions of this book. They will afford some measure of comparison of certain obvious facts. The scope of the table was somewhat enlarged for the fifth edition, the number of houses owned and rented being stated, also the number of States in which each fraternity is actively represented. Where the figures 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.

In the tables for 1905, the local societies are not separately listed, on account of their great number and the relative unimportance of many of them.

STATISTICAL TABLE—1883.

GENERAL 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 Pa.....	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—1883.

(CONTINUED.)

LOCAL FRATERNITIES.	Member- ship.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	Chapter- houses.	Where Existing.	When Founded.
Alpha Digamma.....	200	—	1	—	Marietta	1859
Alpha Sigma Phi.....	205	—	4	—	Marietta	1846
Berzelius	225	—	—	—	Sheffield	1863
Delta Beta Phi	30	—	5	—	C. C. N. Y....	1878
D. G. K.....	110	—	—	—	Mass. State..	1868
Delta Psi.....	240	—	—	—	U. of Vt	1850
I. K. A.....	240	—	—	—	Trinity.....	1829
K. K. K.....	675	—	—	1	Dartmouth ..	1842
Lambda Iota	390	—	—	—	U. of Vt	1836
Phi Nu Theta.....	350	—	1	1	Wesleyan	1837
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	75	—	—	—	Mass. State ..	1873
Phi Theta Psi.....	40	—	—	—	Lehigh.....	1882
Phi Zeta Mu.....	355	—	—	1	Dartmouth ..	1857
Mystic Seven.....	360	—	4	—	Wesleyan	1837
Sigma Delta Chi.....	250	—	—	—	Sheffield	1867
Sigma Delta Pi.....	323	—	2	—	Dartmouth..	1858
Total.....	4,077	—	17	3	16	
LADIES' SOCIETIES.						
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	
LOCAL FRATERNITIES	4,077	16	17	3	16	
LADIES' SOCIETIES.....	1,033	46	11	—	7	
Total.....	73,051	566	283	33	55	

STATISTICAL TABLE—1890.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

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
ΔΤ	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
ΨΤ	7,124	17	2	5	Union	1833
ΣΛΕ	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		

† Estimated.

STATISTICAL TABLES—1890.

LADIES' SOCIETIES.

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
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	10	8	—	Monmouth	1867
ΣΚ	91	1	—	—	Colby	1874
ΡΕΟ	†1,500	5	—	—	Iowa	
	7,303	97	32	1		

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES.

ΑΧΩ	102	2	—	—	DePauw	1885
ΑΕΙ	10	1	—	—	Michigan	1890
AZ	†25	1	—	—	Cornell	1889
DGK	215	1	—	—	Mass. Agr.	1868
ΔΕΙ	†20	1	—	—	Yale	1889
ΔΜ	†70	1	—	—	Vermont	1880
ΙΣΩ	—	3	—	—	Simpson	
ΜΣΑ	36	1	—	—	Michigan	1888
ΝΣΝ	100	3	—	—	Michigan	1882
ΟΚΦ	†30	1	—	—	Chicago	1887
ΦΧ	†20	1	—	—	Vermont	1889
ΦΔΦ	*1,577	16	1	—	Michigan	1869
ΦΑΣ	†125	2	—	—	Bellevue	1887
ΦΣΚ	149	3	2	—	Mass. Agr.	1873
QTV	516	4	—	—	Mass. Agr.	1869
ΘΞ	369	4	—	—	R. P. I.	1864
	3 364	45	3			

* Probably 500 of these are members of the General Fraternities.

† Estimated.

STATISTICAL TABLES—1890.

LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

Name.	Member-ship.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	Houses or Halls Owned.	Where Founded.	When Founded.
ΑΣΦ	229	—	—	—	Marietta	1860
ΑΣΠ	240	—	—	—	Norwich	1857
Berz.	300	—	—	1	Sheffield	1863
ΔΚΘ	†22	—	—	—	Emory & H.	1889
ΔΨ	301	—	—	—	Vermont	1850
ΔΘ	65	—	—	—	Lombard	1859
IKA	303	—	—	1	Trinity	1829
KKK	753	—	—	—	Dartmouth	1842
ΛΙ	350	—	—	—	Vermont	1836
★	40	—	—	—	Buchtel	1882
ΦΚΝ	14	—	—	—	S. W. U.	1890
ΦΝΘ	400	—	—	1	Wesleyan	1837
ΦΖΜ	310	—	—	1	Dartmouth	1857
ΣΔΧ	215	—	—	1	Sheffield	1867
ΘΧ	225	—	—	—	Norwich	1858
ΘΦ	82	—	—	—	Minnesota	1874
TK	31	—	—	—	U. of Pa.	1869
	3,840	—	—	5		

†Estimated.

SUMMARY.

General	92,279	638	353	64		
Ladies'	7,303	97	32	1		
Prof.	3,364	45	3	—		
Local	3,876	17	—	5		
	106,822	797	388	70		

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN, 1898.

Founded.	Name.	Number.	Chapters.			Houses.			No of States represented.
			Active.	Dead.	Total.	Owued.	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	ΔΤ	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	ΜΠΛ	43	4	—	4	—	—	—	3
1848	ΦΔΘ	9,609	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	ΨΤ	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	19	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.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES—1898.

Founded.	Name.	Number.	Chapters.			Houses.			No. of States represented.
			Active.	Dead.	Total.	Owued.	Rented.	Total.	
1885	ΔΧΩ	436	6	—	6	—	—	6	
1890	ΔΕΙ	63	3	—	3	—	1	3	
1888	ΑΚΚ	364	5	—	5	—	4	5	
1891	ΑΜΠΩ	212	2	—	2	—	—	2	
1895	ΑΤΜ	69	1	—	1	—	1	1	
1889	ΒΦΣ	226	2	—	2	—	—	2	
1891	ΔΧ	738	8	2	10	—	2	7	
1889	ΔΕΙ	88	1	—	1	—	—	1	
1868	D.G.K.	275	1	—	1	1	—	1	
1882	ΔΣΔ	1,055	12	—	12	—	4	9	
1888	ΜΣΑ	52	1	—	1	—	1	1	
1882	ΝΣΝ	866	13	1	14	—	2	8	
1894	ΩΨ	64	2	—	2	—	—	2	
1894	ΩΤΦ	168	2	—	2	—	1	1	
1894	ΦΑΓ	177	7	—	7	—	—	7	
1883	ΦΧ	185	2	—	2	—	1	2	
1889	ΦΧ	254	2	—	2	—	—	2	
1869	ΦΔΦ	3,771	27	2	29	—	2	19	
1895	ΦΣΨ	30	1	—	1	—	1	1	
1892	ΠΜ	112	3	—	3	—	—	1	
1869	Q.T.V.	687	3	3	6	—	2	3	
1864	ΘΞ	623	4	1	5	—	4	4	
1889	ΞΨΦ	625	11	—	11	—	3	10	
Total	23	11,140	119	9	128	1	29	30	

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN, 1898.

Founded.	Name.	Number.	Chapters.			Houses.			No. of States represented.
			Active.	Dead.	Total.	Owued.	Rented.	Total.	
1872	ΑΦ	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	ΓΦΒ	633	8	—	8	—	4	4	8
1870	ΚΑΘ	2,339	23	10	33	1	7	8	14
1870	ΚΚΓ	2,937	27	9	36	—	7	7	14
1867	ΠΒΦ	3,119	27	10	37	—	4	4	16
Total	7	11,708	122	39	161	3	30	33	

SUMMARY.

	Number of Fraternities.	Number.	Chapters.			Houses.		
			Active.	Dead.	Total.	Owued.	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.....	28	4,829	28	—	28	4	9	13
Local Women's..	14	560	14	—	14	—	—	—
Grand Total....	101	159,217	1,064	417	1,481	142	282	424

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN, 1905.

Date When Founded.	Name.	Number.	Chapters.			Houses.		
			Active.	Dead.	Total.	Owued.	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
1834	ΔΨ	2,989	8	11	19	8	—	8
1901	ΔΣΦ	108	5	—	5	—	—	—
1860	ΔΤΔ	7,486	47	28	75	8	28	36
1834	ΔΤ	9,169	36	5	41	14	16	31
1825	ΚΑ	1,666	7	2	9	5	2	7
1865	ΚΑ (s)	6,145	49	11	60	7	16	23
1867	ΚΣ	6,357	70	18	88	13	23	36
1901	ΩΠΑ	99	6	—	5	—	—	—
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	ΨΤ	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	—	—	—
1848	ΘΔΧ	5,141	24	17	41	9	11	20
1846	ΖΨ	5,924	22	10	32	12	5	17
	31	179,351	970	379	1348	290	368	658

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN, 1905.

Date When Founded	Name.	Number.	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	ΒΞΟ	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

STATISTICAL TABLE.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES—1905.

Founded.	Name.	Number.	Chapters.			Houses.		
			Active.	Dead.	Total.	Owned.	Rented.	Total.
1899	ΑΧΓ	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
1894	ΑΔ	113	1	—	1	—	—	—
1890	ΑΕΙ	305	8	—	8	—	2	2
1888	ΑΚΚ	1734	27	—	27	—	8	8
1902	ΑΚΦ	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1891	ΑΜΠΩ	517	3	1	4	1	2	3
1899	ΑΩΔ	1201	7	—	7	1	—	1
1897	ΑΖ	304	8	—	8	—	—	—
1903	ΒΜΔ	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1889	ΒΦΣ	486	2	—	2	—	—	—
1903	ΧΖΧ	185	6	—	6	—	2	2
1890	ΔΧ	1579	17	1	18	2	7	9
1889	ΔΕΙ	133	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	ΔΦΔ	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
1880	ΔΜ	502	1	—	—	—	—	—
1882	ΔΣΔ	2424	19	—	19	—	—	—
1896	ΕΤ	38	1	—	1	—	—	—
1891	ΗΠΑ	77	1	—	1	—	1	1
1901	ΓΗΑ	146	3	—	3	—	—	—
1899	ΚΔΕ	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
1888	ΜΣΑ	101	1	—	1	—	1	1
1882	ΝΣΝ	2453	24	1	25	—	—	—
1894	ΩΨ	64	2	—	2	—	—	—
—	ΩΤ	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1895	ΩΤΦ	782	14	—	14	—	—	—
1894	ΦΑΔ	753	9	2	11	—	5	5
1897	ΦΑΓ	472	8	—	8	—	—	—
1886	ΦΑΣ	644	5	—	5	—	4	4
1891	ΦΒΠ	1076	14	—	14	3	4	7
1883	ΦΧ	712	8	—	8	—	4	4
1886	ΦΧ	1190	23	—	23	—	—	—
1901	ΦΔ	365	16	—	16	—	—	—

STATISTICAL TABLE.
PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES--1905.
Continued.

Founded.	Name.	Number.	Chapters.			Houses.		
			Active.	Dead.	Total.	Owned.	Rented.	Total.
1869	ΦΔΦ	7303	33	2	35	—	—	—
1892	ΦME	225	2	—	2	—	2	2
1890	ΦPΣ	1398	17	1	18	—	7	7
1895	ΦΣΨ	97	1	—	1	—	1	1
1902	ΦΘX	97	1	—	1	—	—	—
1903	ΠΛΣ	33	1	—	1	—	—	—
1892	ΠM	388	5	1	6	—	—	—
1892	ΨΩ	3544	34	1	35	—	18	18
1869	Q.T.V.	350	1	5	6	—	1	1
1903	ΣAI	50	2	—	2	—	—	—
	ΣNΦ		3	—	3	—	—	—
1902	ΣPA	32	1	—	1	—	—	—
1902	ΣTΘ	25	1	—	1	—	—	—
1903	ΘΔΦ	93	5	—	5	—	2	2
1864	ΘΞ	881	8	1	9	—	8	8
1889	ΞΨΦ	3667	20	—	20	—	11	11
1901	ZBT	41	1	—	1	—	—	—
1900	ZΦ	91	3	—	3	—	—	—
		*36,085	377	17	394	7	90	97

*Probably ten per cent. of these are also members of the undergraduate fraternities.

SUMMARY.

Men's . . .	31	179,351	970	379	1348	290	368	658
Women's . . .	17	20,065	222	50	272	10	71	81
Local, Men's	70	5,830	70	—	70	9	13	22
Local, Women's	47	1,170	47	—	47	1	11	12
Professional	50	36,085	377	17	394	7	90	97
Grand Total		242,501	1686	446	2131	317	553	870

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. On this point our authority is the Reports of the United States Commissioners of Education.

Then follows a list of fraternity chapters arranged in 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 societies.

The honorary societies, and societies not belonging to the fraternity system, but bearing Greek names, are omitted.

Abingdon College, Abingdon, Ill., 1853.—ΔΤΑ, 1875-76.

Adelbert College, see *Western Reserve University*.

Adrian College, Adrian, Mich., 1859, Meth. Prot.—ΔΤΔ, 1878-84; ΑΤΩ, 1881; ΣΑΕ, 1887; ΚΚΓ, 1882; ΔΔΔ, 1890.

*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;" "Columbia" means the University of Missouri in the West on account of its location at Columbia, Mo., and "Madison" means the University of Wisconsin.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala., 1872.—Σ A E, 1878; Φ Δ Θ, 1879; A T Ω, 1879; K A, 1883; Π K A, 1895; Σ N, 1890; K Σ, 1900.

Alabama, University of, University P. O., Ala.—Δ K E, 1874; A Δ Φ, 1851-58; Φ Γ Δ, 1855; Σ A E, 1856; K Σ, 1867-9; Σ N, 1874; Φ Δ Θ, 1877; Σ X, 1876-77; A T Ω, 1885; K A, 1885; Φ K Σ, 1903; Π K K, 1904; Φ X, 1904.

Albion College, Albion, Mich., 1861, M. E.—Δ T Δ, 1876; Σ X, 1886; A T Ω, 1889; Σ N, 1895; Δ Γ, 1883; K A Θ, 1883; A X Ω, 1887.

Alexandria High School, Alexandria, Va.—K Σ, 1880-84.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., 1817, M. E.—Φ K Ψ, 1855; Φ Γ Δ, 1860; Δ T Δ, 1863; Φ Δ Θ, 1879; Σ A E, 1887; K A Θ, 1882; K K Γ, 1888; K Δ E, 1899-03; A X Ω, 1891; Θ Σ.

Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., 1821, Cong.—A Δ Φ, 1836; Ψ Y, 1841; Δ K E, 1846; Δ Y, 1847; Z Ψ, 1858-59; X Ψ, 1864; X Φ, 1873; B Θ Π, 1883; Θ Δ X, 1885; Φ Δ Θ, 1888; Φ Γ Δ, 1893; Φ K Ψ, 1895.

Arizona, University of, Tucson, Arizona.—Δ Φ (local); Δ Σ (local).

Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark., 1872.—A T Ω, 1882-82; K Σ, 1890; Σ A E, 1894; K A, 1895; Σ N, 1904; Π K A, 1904; X Ω, 1895; Z T A, 1903; X Z X, 1905.

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.—Φ K Σ, 1898; Δ T Δ, 1901.

Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, Atlanta, Ga., 1854.—X Z X, 1904; Φ X, 1905.

Atlanta Dental College, Atlanta, Ga., 1893.—Ψ Ω, 1900.

Austin College, Sherman, Tex., 1849.—Φ Δ Θ, 1853-57; Φ K Σ, 1865-65; Φ Φ Φ, 1894; A T Ω, 1895-01.

Bailey Law School, Asheville, N. C.—Σ N, 1871-71.

Baker University, Baldwin, Kans., 1858, M. E.—Φ Γ Δ, 1865-68; Δ T Δ, 1903; K Σ, 1903; Δ Δ Δ, 1895; N A, 1899.

Ballston Law School, Ballston Spa, N. Y.—Θ Δ X, 1848-49.

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md., 1839.—Ψ Ω, 1892; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1893.

Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., 1872.—Φ B II, 1901; Φ X, 1902.

Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Md., 1881.—Θ X, 1893; Ψ Ω, 1898; A Ω Δ, 1902.

Baltimore University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md., 1884.—Φ X, 1893.

Barnard College. The Women's Department of *Columbia University*.

Baylor University, Independence, Tex., 1845.—Φ Γ Δ, 1856-88; Σ A E, 1858-61.

Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.—X Ω, 1899-03;
B Σ O, 1903.

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., 1846, Cong.—B ⊙ Π, 1862;
Φ K Ψ, 1881; Σ X, 1882.

Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., 1840, Christian.—
Φ K Ψ, 1858-82; Δ T Δ, 1859-95; B ⊙ Π, 1860; Σ N, 1883;
K A, 1903; Σ Φ E, 1903; A ≡ Δ, 1903.

Bethel Academy, Va.—A T Ω, 1873-74; K A, 1878-79;
K Σ, 1882-82.

Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., 1854, Pres.—Φ Γ Δ,
1856; Σ A E, 1858; A T Ω, 1872-72; Σ N, 1884-04; K Σ,
1894-02.

Bingham High School, N. C.—A T Ω, 1881-96.

Birmingham Medical College, Birmingham, Ala.,
1894.—Φ X, 1903.

Bolivar College, Bolivar, Tenn.—Δ Γ, 1878-81.

Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1880.—Φ Σ.

Boston Dental College, 1868.—Δ Σ Δ, 1897.

Boston University, Boston, Mass., 1865, M. E.—B ⊙ Π,
1876; ⊙ Δ X, 1876; Δ T Δ, 1889-92; Σ A E, 1892; K K Γ,
1882; A Φ, 1883; Γ Φ B, 1887; Δ Δ Δ, 1888; Π B Φ, 1896;
Φ Δ Φ, 1885; E T, 1896; Σ K, 1904; Φ A Γ, 1896; Γ H A,
1902.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., 1802, Cong.—A Δ Φ, 1841; Ψ Y, 1843; X Ψ, 1844-66; Δ K E, 1844; Θ Δ X, 1854; Δ Y, 1857; Z Ψ, 1868; K Σ, 1895; B Θ Π, 1900; A K K, 1897; Φ X, 1900.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Φ K Ψ, 1893; A X P, 1896.

Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1765, Bap.—A Δ Φ, 1836; Δ Φ, 1838; Ψ Y, 1840; B Θ Π, 1847; Δ K E, 1850; Δ Ψ, 1852-53; Z Ψ, 1852; Θ Δ X, 1853; X Ψ, 1860-71; Δ Y, 1860; X Φ, 1872-95; Φ Δ Θ, 1889; A T Ω, 1894; X Φ (local), 1895; Δ T Δ, 1896; Φ K, 1896; K Σ, 1898; Φ Γ Δ, 1902; Φ K Ψ, 1902; Δ Σ, 1896.

Buchtel College, Akron, O., 1872, Univ.—Δ T Δ, 1873-75; Φ Δ Θ, 1875-96; Π K E, 1882; Z A E, 1897; K K Γ, 1877; Δ Γ, 1879.

Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., 1848, Bap.—Φ K Ψ, 1855; Σ X, 1864; Θ Δ X, 1866-73; Φ Γ Δ, 1882; Σ A E, 1893; K Σ, 1896; Δ Θ Y, 1903; Π B Φ, 1894; A X Ω, 1898-99; Δ Δ Δ, 1903; B Δ Π; Π Φ, Δ Φ (local).

Buffalo Gap College, Buffalo, Tex.—Σ A E, 1888-88.

Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, N. Y., 1887.—A Ω Δ, 1879; B Φ Σ, 1889; Φ Δ Φ, 1891; Ω Y Φ, 1895; Δ X, 1897; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1898; Ψ Ω, 1901; Δ Σ Δ, 1901.

Burlington College, N. J., Epis.—Δ Ψ, 1849-54.

Butler College (formerly called *Northwestern Christian University*, then *Butler University*).—It is the academic department of the *University of Indianapolis*, which see.

California, University of, Berkeley, Cal., 1868.—Z Ψ, 1870; Φ Δ Θ, 1873; X Φ, 1875; Δ K E, 1876; Β Θ Π, 1879; Φ Γ Δ, 1881; Σ X, 1886; Σ N, 1892; X Ψ, 1894; Σ A E, 1894; K A, 1895; Δ Y, 1896; Θ Δ X, 1900; Φ K Ψ, 1900; A T Ω, 1900; K Σ, 1901; Ψ Y, 1902; Φ K Σ, 1903; K K Γ, 1880; K A Θ, 1890; Γ Φ B, 1896; Δ Δ Δ, 1900; Π B Φ, 1900; A Φ, 1901; X Ω, 1902; Φ Σ Δ, A B Σ; Φ Δ Φ, 1884; Δ Σ Δ, 1891; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1894; A K K, 1899; N Σ N, 1900; Φ X, 1902; Ψ Ω, 1903.

Callanan College, Des Moines, Iowa, 1879.—Π B Φ, 1885–89.

Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 1867, Cong.—Φ K Ψ, 1883–88.

Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C.—Σ A E, 1876–77.

Carthage College, Carthage, Ill., 1869, Luth.—Π B Φ, 1882–88.

Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.—Ω Ψ, 1885; Z Ψ, 1885; Φ Δ Θ, 1896; K Σ, 1903; Φ A Φ, 1904; Β Θ Π, 1905; Σ A E, 1905.

Centenary College, Jackson, La., 1893, M. E.—Φ K Σ, 1855–61; Δ K E, 1857–62; X Φ, 1858–61; K Σ, 1885–04; K A, 1891–04; Π K A, 1902.

Central College, Fayette, Mo., 1857, M. E.—Φ Δ Θ, 1876-78; Σ N, 1892.

**Central University, Richmond, Ky., 1874, Pres.*—Σ A E, 1882; Σ N, 1883-91; A T Ω, 1884-88; Φ Δ Θ, 1885; Δ K E, 1885.

**Centre College, Danville, Ky., 1819, Pres.*—B Θ Π, 1848; Φ Δ Θ, 1850; Φ Γ Δ, 1856-56; Φ K Σ, 1860-62; Σ X, 1876; K A, 1883.

Chatham Institute, Chatham, Va.—K Δ, 1902.

Chicago College of Dental Surgery, 1883.—Δ Σ Δ, 1885; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1896; Ψ Ω, 1896.

Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons.—See *University of Illinois.*

Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, 1876.—Φ A Γ, 1897.

Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill., 1896.—Φ A Δ, 1901.

Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill., Bap.—Z Ψ, 1864-87; Φ K Ψ, 1865; Φ Δ Θ, 1865; B Θ Π, 1868; Ψ Y, 1869; Δ K E, 1870; Σ N, 1895; A Δ Φ, 1896; Σ X, 1897; Δ T Δ, 1898; X Ψ, 1899; Δ Y, 1901; Φ Γ Δ, 1902; Σ A E, 1903; A T Ω, 1904; K Σ, 1904; N Σ N, 1893; Φ P Σ, 1895; A E I, 1898; A K K, 1901; Φ B Π, 1901; Φ A Δ, 1902; Φ Δ Φ, 1902; Δ X, 1903.

*These colleges were united in 1901 under the name of Central University, but located at Danville.

Cincinnati College Law School, 1813.—A Δ Φ, 1838-40; B ⊙ Π, 1841-43; Φ Δ Φ, 1886.

Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, O., 1873.—Σ X, 1882; B ⊙ Π, 1890; Σ A E, 1889; Φ Δ ⊙, 1898; K K Γ, 1885-85; Δ Δ Δ, 1892; T K Σ, 1903; A Φ Ψ, 1904; N Σ N, 1892; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1905; Ψ Ω, 1899; Ω Y Φ, 1900; Δ Σ Δ, 1904.

Clarkson School of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.—O Π O, 1904; Σ Δ, 1904.

Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, Cleveland, O., 1849.—Φ A Γ, 1897.

Colby College, Waterville, Me., 1820, Bap.—Δ K E, 1845; Z Ψ, 1850; Δ Y, 1852; Φ Δ ⊙, 1884; A T Ω, 1892; Σ K, 1874.

Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., 1846, Bap. (formerly called *Madison University*).—A Δ Φ, 1850-51; Δ K E, 1856; Δ Y, 1865; Δ Φ, 1874-76; B ⊙ Π, 1880; Φ Γ Δ, 1887; Φ K Ψ, 1887; Φ ⊙ X, 1904.

College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C., 1785.—Σ A E, 1881-82; A T Ω, 1889; Φ K Σ, 1901; K A, 1904.

College of the City of New York, New York, 1866 (formerly the *New York Free Academy*, and the name is now usually abbreviated to "C. C. N. Y.").—A Δ Φ, 1855; Δ K E, 1856; X Ψ, 1857-73; Φ Γ Δ, 1865; Δ Y, 1874-79; ⊙ Δ X, 1881; Φ Δ ⊙, 1884-91; Φ Σ K, 1896; Φ K T, 1898; Ω Π A, 1901; Δ Σ Φ, 1901.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo., 1874, Cong.—K Σ, 1904.

Colorado State School of Mines, Golden, Colo., 1874.—Σ N, 1901; Σ A E, 1903; K Σ, 1904.

Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo., 1877.—Δ T Δ, 1883; Σ A E, 1891; Β Θ Π, 1900; A T Ω, 1901; Σ N, 1902; Φ Δ Θ, 1902; Σ Φ E, 1904; Δ Γ, 1885; Π Β Φ, 1885; Φ E, 1901; K K Γ, 1901; Ω Y Φ, 1900.

Columbia University, New York City, 1754.—A Δ Φ, 1836; Ψ Y, 1842; Δ Φ, 1842; X Ψ, 1846-85; Δ Ψ, 1847; Φ K Σ, 1855; Φ Γ Δ, 1866; Φ K Ψ, 1872; Δ K E, 1874; Z Ψ, 1879; Β Θ Π, 1881; A T Ω, 1881; Δ T Δ, 1882; Θ Δ X, 1883; Φ Δ Θ, 1884; Δ Y, 1885; Σ X, 1894; Σ A E, 1895; Φ Σ K, 1897; A X P, 1900; Ω Π A, 1902; Δ Σ Φ, 1903; K K Γ, 1891; A O Π, 1897; K A Θ, 1898; Γ Φ B, 1901; A Φ, 1903; Δ Δ Δ, 1903; Π Β Φ, 1904; Φ Δ Φ, 1881; N Σ N, 1893; A M Π Ω, 1897-00; Θ Ξ, 1899; Ω Y Φ, 1902; X Z X, 1904; Φ Δ, 1904.

Columbian University.—See *George Washington University*.

Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal., 1858.—N Σ N, 1900; Ω Y Φ, 1901; A E I, 1902.

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., 1857, M. E.—Φ K Ψ, 1868-72; Σ N, 1888-93.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 1865.—Z Ψ, 1869; X Φ, 1868; K A, 1868; X Ψ, 1869; Φ K Ψ, 1869; Δ Y, 1869;

A Δ Φ, 1869; Δ K E, 1870; Θ Δ X, 1870; Φ Δ Θ, 1872; B Θ Π, 1874; Ψ Y, 1876; A T Ω, 1887; Φ Γ Δ, 1888; Φ Σ K, 1889; Δ T Δ, 1890; Σ X, 1890; Σ Φ, 1890; Δ Φ, 1891; K Σ, 1892; Σ A E, 1891; Σ N, 1901; Δ Σ Φ, 1904; K A Θ, 1881; K K Γ, 1883; Δ Γ, 1885; A Φ, 1889; Φ Δ Φ, 1888; Φ A Σ, 1899; Δ X, 1891; N Σ N, 1900; A K K, 1901; Ω Y Φ, 1901 (same New York City department, 1902); A Z, 1901; A E I, 1903; Θ Ξ, 1903; Θ Λ Φ, 1904; Ω Π A, 1905.

Creighton Medical College, Omaha, Neb., 1892.—Φ P Σ, 1900.

Cumberland College, Va.—K Σ, 1880-84.

Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1842, Cumb. Pres.—B Θ Π, 1854-99; Δ K E, 1857-73; Δ Ψ, 1858-61; A Δ Φ, 1857-61; Φ K Σ, 1859-61; Σ A E, 1860; Φ K Ψ, 1860-79; X Φ, 1861-61; A T Ω, 1868-02; Φ Γ Δ, 1869-78; Σ X, 1872-80; K Σ, 1887; Π K A, 1892-95.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., 1770, Cong.—Ψ Y, 1842; K K K, 1842; A Δ Φ, 1846; Z Ψ, 1855-74; Δ K E, 1853; Θ Δ X, 1869; Φ Δ Θ, 1884; B Θ Π, 1889; Σ X, 1893; Φ K Ψ, 1896; Φ Γ Δ, 1901; Δ T Δ, 1901; X Θ, 1902; X T K, 1903; A K K, 1888.

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., 1837, Pres.—B Θ Π, 1858; X Φ, 1859-69; Π K A, 1869; K A, 1880; Σ A E, 1883; K Σ, 1890.

Dearborn Medical College, Chicago, Ill., 1903.—Φ Δ, 1904.

Delaware College, Newark, Del., 1824.—K A, 1904.

Denison University, Granville, Ohio, 1832, Bap. (formerly called *Granville College*).—Σ X, 1868; B ⊙ Π, 1869; Φ Γ Δ, 1885; K Φ, 1897; X Ψ Δ, 1900; B A Δ, 1903.

Denver and Gross Medical College, Denver, Colo., 1881.—Ω Y Φ, 1898; A K K, 1903.

Denver, University of, Denver, Colo., 1880, M. E.—R ⊙ Π, 1888; Σ A E, 1891; K Σ, 1902; Π B Φ, 1885; Γ Φ B, 1897; A T; Ψ Ω, 1897; Φ Δ Φ, 1902.

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., 1837, M. E. (formerly called *Indiana Asbury University*).—B ⊙ Π, 1845; Φ Γ Δ, 1856; Σ X, 1859; Φ K Ψ, 1865; Δ K E, 1866; Φ Δ ⊙, 1868; Δ T Δ, 1871; Δ Y, 1887; Σ N, 1890; K A ⊙, 1870; Π B Φ, 1868-68; K K Γ, 1875; A Φ, 1888; A X Ω, 1885; Δ X, 1892-94; Φ M E, 1892.

Detroit College of Law, Detroit, Mich.—⊙ Λ Φ, 1903.

Detroit College of Medicine, Detroit, Mich., 1867.—N Σ N, 1889; Δ Σ Δ, 1895; Φ P Σ, 1897; Φ B Π, 1902; A Ω Δ, 1903.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., 1783, M. E.—Z Ψ, 1853-55; Φ K Σ, 1854; Φ K Ψ, 1859; Σ X, 1859; ⊙ Δ X, 1861-96; X Φ, 1869-92; B ⊙ Π, 1874; Φ Δ ⊙, 1880; Σ A E, 1890; K Σ, 1902; A X P, 1905; Π B Φ, 1903; Δ X, 1893; Ω Ψ, 1899; ⊙ Λ Φ, 1903.

Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., 1880, Christian.—Σ N, 1891-94; Φ Δ, 1905.

Edinburgh, University of, Edinburgh, Scotland.—X Φ, 1867-70.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., 1836, M. E.—K A, 1869; X Φ, 1869; Φ Δ Θ, 1871; A T Ω, 1881; Σ A E, 1881; Δ T Δ, 1882; K Σ, 1887-91; Σ N, 1884.

Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., 1837, M. E.—Φ K Σ, 1856-61; K Σ, 1873-95; Σ A E, 1884-95; K A, 1893-95.

Erskine College, Due West, S. C., 1841, Ref. Pr.—Σ X, 1860-61; K A, 1883-93; Σ A E, 1884-88; Σ A E, 1884-94.

Fairmont Seminary, Washington, D. C.—K Δ, 1903; B Σ O, 1904.

Fairmount College, Monteagle, Tenn.—Δ Γ, 1877-80.

Florida State Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla.—K A, 1904; Π K A, 1904.

Florida State College, Tallahassee, Fla., 1857.—A T Ω, 1884-90; Σ A E, 1884-85; K A, 1903.

Forest Academy, Anchorage, Ky.—Σ A E, 1877-78.

Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., 1837, Bap.—Φ Δ Θ, 1860; Δ T Δ, 1872-77; Σ A E, 1892; Δ Γ, 1878-83; K K Γ, 1879-84; Π B Φ, 1888; A Γ A, 1896.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., 1853, Ref.—Φ K Σ, 1854; X Φ, 1854; Φ K Ψ, 1860; Δ T Δ, 1874-96; Φ Σ K, 1903.

Fulton Female College, Fulton, Mo., Pres.—Δ Γ, 1882-85; Β Σ Ο, 1891.

Furman University, Greenville, S. C., 1850, Bap.—Χ Ψ, 1858-98; Κ Σ, 1868-69; Σ Α Ε, 1868-98; Κ Α, 1872.

Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., 1829, Chris.—Φ Δ Θ, 1856-76; Κ Α, 1904.

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., 1851, R. C.—Φ Χ, 1902; Δ Χ, 1903; Ψ Ω, 1904; Α Ω Δ, 1904.

George Washington University, Washington, D. C., 1821 (formerly and down to 1904 called *Columbian University*).—Σ Α Ε, 1858; Σ Χ, 1864; Φ Κ Ψ, 1868-99; Α Τ Ω, 1874-88; Κ Σ, 1892; Κ Α, 1894; Φ Δ Χ, 1896; Φ Σ Κ, 1899; Δ Τ Δ, 1903; Π Β Φ, 1899; Β Λ Β; Φ Δ Φ, 1884; Ω Α, 1902; Χ Ω, 1903; Ψ Ω, 1903; Φ Χ, 1904; Α Ω Δ, 1905.

Georgia Military Institute, Marietta, Ga.—Σ Α Ε, 1857-65.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., 1888.—Α Τ Ω, 1888; Σ Α Ε, 1890; Κ Σ, 1895; Σ Ν, 1896; Κ Α, 1899; Κ Δ, 1902; Φ Δ Θ, 1902; Χ Φ, 1904; Φ Κ Σ, 1904; Π Κ Α, 1904.

Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga., 1785.—Σ Α Ε, 1866; Χ Φ, 1867; Κ Α, 1868; Φ Δ Θ, 1871; Σ Χ, 1872-75; Φ Γ Δ, 1871-91; Σ Ν, 1873; Α Τ Ω, 1878; Δ Τ Δ, 1882-99; Χ Ψ, 1890; Κ Σ, 1901; Χ Ζ Χ, 1903; Θ Λ Φ, 1903; Α Κ Κ, 1904.

Gordon Institute, Ga.—K A, 1879-83.

Gunston Institute, Washington, D. C.—K Δ, 1903.

Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill., 1860.—
Φ A Γ, 1900.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., 1812, Pres.—Σ Φ,
1831; A Δ Φ, 1832; Ψ Y, 1843; X Ψ, 1845; Δ Y, 1847;
Δ K E, 1856; Θ Δ X, 1867.

Hamline University, Minneapolis, Minn., 1883.—Φ P Σ,
1900.

Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward Co., Va.,
1783, Pres.—B Θ Π, 1850; Φ K Ψ, 1855-00; Σ A E,
1860-61; X Φ, 1867; Φ Γ Δ, 1870-04; Σ X, 1872-02; K Σ,
1883; Π K A, 1885; A T Ω, 1890-96; K A, 1899.

Hannah Moore Academy, Reisterstown, Md.—Z T A,
1900-04.

Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., 1833, Pres.—B Θ Π,
1853; Φ Γ Δ, 1864; Φ Δ Θ, 1860; Σ X, 1871; Δ T Δ,
1872-95; Δ Γ, 1881-81; K A Θ, 1882-99; K Φ E, 1904.

Hardin College, Mexico, Mo.—B Σ O, 1902.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1638.—A Δ Φ,
1837; B Θ Π, 1843-01; Δ Φ, 1845-01; Ψ Y, 1850-72; Z Ψ,
1852-92; Δ K E, 1851-91; Θ Δ X, 1856; Φ K Σ, 1865-65;
Δ Y, 1880; X Φ, 1885-87; Σ A E, 1893; Φ Δ Φ, 1887; Δ Σ Δ,
1891; Ψ Ω, 1897; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1899; Φ P Σ, 1902.

Hastings College, Hastings, Neb.—Π Β Φ, 1885-88.

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.—Α Τ Ω, 1891-95;
Φ Κ Σ, 1884-90.

Hellmuth Women's College, London, Ont.—Χ Ω,
1899-00.

Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., 1855, Bap.—Δ Τ Δ,
1867; Φ Δ Θ, 1882; Σ Χ, 1883-86; Α Τ Ω, 1888; Κ Κ Γ,
1880; Π Β Φ, 1887.

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., 1822, Epis.—Α Δ Φ,
1840-76; Σ Φ, 1840; Κ Α, 1844; Θ Δ Χ, 1857; Χ Φ,
1860-80; Φ Κ Ψ, 1881-92; Σ Χ, 1892.

Hollins Institute, Hollins, Va.—Κ Δ, 1902; Σ Σ Σ, 1905.

Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis,
Mo., 1857.—Φ Α Γ, 1899.

Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., 1872.—
Φ Χ, 1897; Φ Δ, 1905.

Howard College, East Lake, Ala., 1842, Bap.—Φ Γ Δ,
1856-61; Σ Α Ε, 1870-76; Β Θ Π, 1872-79; Σ Χ, 1872-85;
Σ Ν, 1879-81.

Idaho University of, Moscow, Idaho, 1892.—Κ Φ Α,
1901; Σ Δ Α, 1903.

Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., 1835.—Β Θ Π,
1856-66.

Illinois College of Law, Chicago, Ill.—Φ Α Δ, 1897.

Illinois, University of, Urbana, Ill., 1868.—Δ Τ Δ, 1872; Σ Χ, 1881; Κ Σ, 1891; Φ Κ Σ, 1892; Φ Δ Θ, 1893; Α Τ Ω, 1895; Φ Γ Δ, 1897; Σ Α Ε, 1899; Β Θ Π, 1902; Σ Ν, 1902; Σ Φ Ε, 1903; Φ Κ Ψ, 1904; Δ Κ Ε, 1904; Κ Α Θ, 1895; Π Β Φ, 1896; Ν Σ Ν, 1892; Α Χ Ω, 1899; Α Κ Κ, 1899; Χ Ω, 1900; Α Ζ, 1900; Δ Σ Δ, 1901; Φ Δ Φ, 1901; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1902; Ψ Ω, 1903; Φ Α Δ, 1903.

Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., 1850, M. E.—Φ Γ Δ, 1866; Δ Τ Δ, 1877–80; Φ Δ Θ, 1878–97; Σ Χ, 1883; Τ Κ Ε; Κ Κ Γ, 1874; Κ Α Θ, 1875–95; Φ Δ Φ, 1878–88.

Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.—Φ Δ Θ, 1869–72.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., 1828.—Β Θ Π, 1845; Φ Δ Θ, 1849; Σ Χ, 1858; Φ Κ Ψ, 1869; Δ Τ Δ, 1870; Φ Γ Δ, 1871; Κ Σ, 1887; Σ Ν, 1892; Κ Α Θ, 1870; Κ Κ Γ, 1873; Π Β Φ, 1893; Δ Γ, 1898; Φ Δ Φ, 1900.

Indianapolis, University of, Indianapolis and Irvington, Ind., 1894.—Φ Δ Θ, 1859; Σ Χ, 1865; Δ Τ Δ, 1875; Β Θ Π, 1878–81; Κ Σ, 1891–93; Σ Θ; Κ Α Θ, 1874–86; Κ Κ Γ, 1878; Π Β Φ, 1897; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1893; Δ Σ Δ, 1900; Ψ Ω, 1903; Φ Χ, 1903; Φ Ρ Σ, 1903.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., 1857.—Δ Τ Δ, 1875–94; Π Β Φ, 1877–87; Δ Δ Δ, 1889.

Iowa, University of, Iowa City, Ia., 1857.—Β Θ Π, 1866; Φ Κ Ψ, 1867–85; Φ Γ Δ, 1873–73; Δ Τ Δ, 1880;

Φ Δ Θ, 1882; Σ X, 1882; Σ N, 1893; A X P, 1899-02; K Σ, 1902; Σ A E, 1904; K K Γ, 1882; Π Β Φ, 1882; Δ Γ, 1887; Δ Δ Δ, 1904; Φ Δ Φ, 1893; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1893; Φ A Γ, 1897-00; Φ P Σ, 1902.

Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1855, M. E.—B Θ Π, 1868; Φ Δ Θ, 1871; Δ T Δ, 1874-80; Π Β Φ, 1868.

Jamestown Collegiate Institute, Jamestown, N. Y.—Δ T Δ, 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.—Φ A Σ, 1899; A K K, 1900; N Σ N, 1900; Φ B Π, 1902; Φ X, 1903; Σ Φ E, 1903; Φ P Σ, 1904.

Jessamine Female Institute, Nicholasville, Ky., 1854.—X Ω, 1898-02.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., 1867.—B Θ Π, 1877; Φ K Ψ, 1879; Δ Φ, 1885; A Δ Φ, 1889; Φ Γ Δ, 1891; K A, 1891; Φ P E, 1902-04; Z Φ, 1904; N Σ N, 1905.

Kansas City Dental College, Kansas City, Mo., 1880.—Δ Σ Δ, 1898.

Kansas University of, Lawrence, Kan., 1864.—B Θ Π, 1872; Φ K Ψ, 1876; Φ Δ Θ, 1882; Φ Γ Δ, 1882; Σ N, 1884; Σ X, 1884; A T Ω, 1901; Σ A E, 1903; Π Β Φ, 1873; K A Θ, 1881; K K Γ, 1883; X Ω, 1902; Φ Δ Φ, 1897.

Kentucky, Agricultural and Mechanical College of, (usually called *Kentucky State College*), Lexington, Ky., 1866.—K A, 1893; Σ X, 1893; Σ A E, 1900; Π K A, 1901; Φ Δ Θ, 1901; K Σ, 1901; Σ N, 1902.

Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., 1846.—Φ Δ Θ, 1854-56; Δ K E, 1854-61; Σ A E, 1858-87; X Φ, 1872-83; A T Ω, 1870-87.

Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., 1850.—Φ X, 1896.

Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., 1836, Christ.—Φ Γ Δ, 1860-62; Φ K Ψ, 1865-66; Π K A, 1887; K A, 1891; K Σ, 1894; X Ω, 1903.

Kentucky University Medical Department, Louisville, Ky.—Φ X, 1900; Π M, 1904.

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky., 1866, M. E. So.—K A, 1902.

Kenyon College, Gambier, O., 1824, Epis.—Δ K E, 1852; Θ Δ X, 1854-96; A Δ Φ, 1856; Ψ Y, 1860; X Φ, 1861-66; B Θ Π, 1879; Δ T Δ, 1881; Z A.

Keokuk Dental College, Keokuk, Iowa, 1897.—Ψ Ω, 1904.

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., 1837.—B Θ Π, 1855; Φ Γ Δ, 1867; Φ Δ Θ, 1871; K K Γ, 1871-74; Π B Φ, 1884; Δ Δ Δ, 1889.

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., 1826, Pres.—Φ K Σ, 1853-83; Δ K E, 1855; Z Ψ, 1857; Θ Δ X, 1867; Σ X, 1867;

Φ Κ Ψ, 1869; Φ Δ Θ, 1873; Χ Φ, 1874; Δ Τ Δ, 1874-93;
Φ Γ Δ, 1883; Δ Υ, 1885; Ξ Ν, 1900; Α Χ Ρ, 1903.

LaGrange College, Tenn., Luth.—Φ Κ Ψ, 1859-60; Ξ Χ,
1860-61.

Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill., 1876, Pres.—
Κ Ξ, 1880; Φ Κ Ξ, 1893-94; Ω Ψ, 1902; Φ Π Ε. At the
Professional Schools in Chicago, Φ Δ Φ, 1896; Δ Χ, 1896;
Φ Α Δ, 1897.

Lake Shore Seminary, North East, Pa.—Δ Τ Δ,
1871-75.

Lassell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.—Κ Κ Γ, 1880-82.

Laura Memorial Medical College, Cincinnati, O.,
1890.—Α Ε Ι, 1898.

Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., 1847, M. E.—
Φ Δ Θ, 1859-60; Θ Φ, 1897.

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., 1866, Epis.—Φ Κ Ξ,
1870-87; Χ Φ, 1872; Δ Τ Δ, 1874; Φ Δ Θ, 1876; Α Τ Ω,
1882; Δ Φ, 1884; Ψ Υ, 1884; Θ Δ Χ, 1884; Δ Υ, 1885; Ξ Ν,
1885; Ξ Φ, 1886; Φ Γ Δ, 1887; Ξ Χ, 1887; Β Θ Π, 1890;
Χ Ψ, 1893; Κ Α, 1894; Κ Ξ, 1900; Φ Ξ Κ, 1901; Ω Π Α,
1904; Θ Ξ, 1904.

Leland Stanford, Jr., University, see *Stanford Uni-
versity*.

Lewisburg Female Institute, Lewisburg, W. Va.—
Ξ Ξ Ξ, 1903.

Lewisburgh University, now Bucknell University.

Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., 1852, Univ.—
 Δ T Δ, 1869–85; Φ Δ Θ, 1878; Σ N, 1891; Π B Φ, 1873;
 A Ξ Δ, 1902.

Long Island Hospital Medical College, Brooklyn, N.
*Y., 1860.—*Φ K Σ, 1876–78; A K K, 1896; Φ Δ, 1901;
 Z B T.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., 1858.—
 Σ A E, 1867; K A, 1885; K Σ, 1887; Σ N, 1887; Π K A,
 1903.

Louisiana University, merged into the Tulane Univer-
sity of Louisiana.

Louisville College of Dental Surgery, Louisville, Ky.,
 1887.—Ψ Ω, 1897.

*Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., 1869.—*Φ X,
 1894; Π M, 1904.

Louisville University, Medical Department, 1837.—
 Φ X, 1896; Π M, 1904.

Madison University, now Colgate University.

*Maine, University of, Orono, Me., 1863.—*B Θ Π, 1878;
 K Σ, 1886; A T Ω, 1891; Φ K Σ, 1898; Φ Γ Δ, 1899; Σ A E,
 1901; Σ X, 1902; Δ Σ, 1902; Γ H A, 1901; Ω Λ Y, 1904.

*Marietta College, Marietta, O., 1835.—*Φ Γ Δ, 1855–97;
 A F, 1859; A Σ Φ, 1860; Δ Y, 1870; A T Ω, 1890–98.

Marvin College, Waxahachie, Tex., 1872.—Σ A E, 1881-84.

Marion Sims Beaumont College of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.—Δ Σ Δ, 1903; Ψ Ω, 1903; Φ Δ, 1905.

Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va.—B Σ O, 1903; Z T A, 1904.

Maryland Medical College, Baltimore, Md., 1898.—Φ X, 1903.

Maryland Military and Naval Academy, Oxford, Md.—K Σ, 1885-87.

Maryland, University of, Baltimore, Md., 1812.—K Σ, 1873; Φ Γ Δ, 1879-83; Φ Σ K, 1897; Φ K Σ, 1899; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1893; Ψ Ω, 1900; N Σ N, 1904; X Z X, 1904; A Ω Δ, 1904.

Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., 1867.—Q.T.V., 1869; Φ Σ K, 1873; K Σ, 1904.

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass., 1823.—Φ X, 1902.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., 1861.—X Φ, 1873; Σ X, 1882; A T Ω, 1885-86; Φ Γ Δ, 1889; Δ Ψ, 1889; Θ Ξ, 1889; Δ T Δ, 1889; Θ Δ X, 1890-92; Δ Y, 1891; Σ A E, 1892; Φ B E, 1895; Φ Σ K, 1902; Φ K Σ, 1903; Θ X, 1903; Δ Σ Φ, 1905.

McGill University, Montreal, Canada.—Z Ψ, 1883; A Δ Φ, 1897; Δ Y, 1898; K A, 1899; Δ K E, 1900; Θ Δ X, 1901; Φ Δ Θ, 1902; E Φ, 1904; Φ B Π, 1901; A K K, 1904.

Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va., 1838.—
Π Μ, 1896; Φ Χ, 1903; Ω Υ Φ, 1905.

Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Philadel-
phia, Pa., 1881.—Ν Σ Ν, 1890; Ψ Ω, 1899; Φ Ρ Σ, 1901;
Φ Δ, 1905.

Mercer University, Macon, Ga., 1857, M. E.—Χ Φ,
1869-80; Σ Α Ε, 1870; Φ Δ Θ, 1872; Κ Α, 1873; Κ Σ, 1875;
Α Τ Ω, 1880; Σ Ν, 1884.

Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O., 1852.—Α Κ Κ,
1901; Ω Υ Φ, 1903.

Miami University, Oxford, O., 1819, Pres.—Α Δ Φ,
1835; Β Θ Π, 1839; Φ Δ Θ, 1848; Δ Κ Ε, 1852; Σ Χ, 1855;
Δ Υ, 1868-73; Δ Ρ, 1903; Α Π; Δ Ζ, 1902.

Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit,
Mich., 1888.—Φ Δ, 1903.

Michigan State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.,
1855.—Δ Τ Δ, 1872-97; Φ Δ Θ, 1873-98; Α Ζ, 1903.

Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1836.—
Β Θ Π, 1845; Χ Ψ, 1845; Α Δ Φ, 1846; Δ Κ Ε, 1855; Δ Φ,
1855-77; Ζ Ψ, 1858; Σ Φ, 1858; Φ Δ Θ, 1864; Ψ Υ, 1865;
Δ Τ Δ, 1871; Φ Κ Ψ, 1876; Δ Υ, 1876; Σ Χ, 1877; Χ Φ,
1882-85; Φ Γ Δ, 1885; Α Τ Ω, 1888-94; Σ Α Ε, 1889;
Θ Δ Χ, 1889; Κ Σ, 1892; Σ Ν, 1902.

Κ Α Θ, 1879; Γ Φ Β, 1882; Δ Γ, 1885; Π Β Φ, 1888;
Κ Κ Γ, 1890; Α Φ, 1892; Δ Δ Δ, 1894-00; Α Χ Ω, 1898.

Φ Δ Φ, 1869; Ν Σ Ν, 1882; Δ Σ Δ, 1882; Φ Χ, 1883; Μ Σ Α, 1888; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1889; Α Ε Ι, 1890; Δ Χ, 1893; Ω Ψ, 1896; Φ Ρ Σ, 1897; Φ Β Π, 1898; Φ Α Γ, 1900; Φ Α Δ, 1905

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., 1800.—Χ Ψ, 1843; Δ Κ Ε, 1854; Δ Υ, 1856; Π Β Φ, 1893; Α Χ, 1889.

Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, Milledgeville, Ga., 1880.—Α Τ Ω, 1888-90.

Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., 1892, M. E.—Κ Α, 1893; Κ Σ, 1895; Π Κ Α, 1905.

Milwaukee Medical College, Milwaukee, Wis., 1894.—Ψ Ω, 1897; Α Κ Κ, 1900.

Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn., 1868.—Χ Ψ, 1874; Φ Δ Θ, 1881; Δ Τ Δ, 1883; Σ Χ, 1888; Φ Κ Ψ, 1888; Φ Γ Δ, 1889; Β Θ Π, 1890; Δ Υ, 1890; Ψ Υ, 1891; Θ Δ Χ, 1892; Α Δ Φ, 1892; Ζ Ψ, 1899; Κ Σ, 1901; Α Τ Ω, 1902; Σ Α Ε, 1902; Σ Ν, 1904; Κ Κ Γ, 1880; Δ Γ, 1882; Κ Α Θ, 1889; Π Β Φ, 1890-96; Α Φ, 1890; Δ Δ Δ, 1894; Σ Α Δ, Γ Φ Β, 1902; Φ Δ Φ, 1891; Ν Σ Ν, 1891; Δ Χ, 1892; Δ Σ Δ, 1894; Φ Α Γ, 1897; Ψ Ω, 1896-03; Α Κ Κ, 1898; Α Ε Ι, 1901; Φ Χ, 1904; Φ Δ, 1904; Φ Β Π, 1904.

Mississippi Agricultural College, Miss.—Σ Α Ε, 1887-92.

Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss., 1850.—Φ Κ Ψ, 1860-61; Σ Α Ε, 1869-76; Σ Χ, 1873-74.

Mississippi, University of, Oxford, Miss., 1844.— Δ K E, 1851; Δ Ψ , 1855; Σ X, 1857; Φ K Ψ , 1857; X Ψ , 1858-95; Φ K Σ , 1859-61; Σ A E, 1866; Φ Γ Δ , 1868-79; Φ Δ Θ , 1877; B Θ Π , 1879-01; K A, 1883; Δ T Δ , 1886; Δ Γ , 1872-89; X Ω , 1899; Δ Δ Δ , 1904.

Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.—K A, 1903; Σ N, 1903; K Σ , 1903.

Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo., 1839.— Φ K Ψ , 1869-74; Φ Δ Θ , 1870; Σ A E, 1884; Σ N, 1886; B Θ Π , 1890; K A, 1891; Σ X, 1896; Φ Γ Δ , 1899; K K Γ , 1875; B Σ O, 1888-94; Π B Φ , 1899; Φ Δ Φ , 1890.

Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Mo., 1889, Cumb. Pres.— Σ N, 1891-96; B Σ O, 1892-93.

Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., 1857, Un. Pres.—B Θ Π , 1865-78; Δ T Δ , 1865-74; Φ Γ Δ , 1866-71; Π B Φ , 1867-84; Φ Δ Θ , 1871-84; Φ K Ψ , 1872-86; Σ X, 1874-78; K K Γ , 1870-78.

Montana, University of, Messoula, Mont.— Γ Φ H; H Π M, 1904; Σ N, 1905.

Moore's Hill College, Moore's Hill, Ind., 1854.—K A Θ , 1874-74.

Morgantown Academy, Morgantown, W. Va.— Δ T Δ , 1861-64.

Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, 1846, M. E.— Δ T Δ , 1875-84; A T Ω , 1882; Σ A E, 1885; Σ N, 1892; Δ Γ , 1882; A Ξ , 1902; K Δ E, 1900.

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., 1867, Luth.—
X Φ, 1868-85; Φ Γ Δ, 1867-94; Α Τ Ω, 1881.

Nashville University, Nashville, Tenn.—Δ Κ Ε,
1848-61; Φ Γ Δ, 1848-50; Σ Α Ε, 1857-76; X Φ, 1860-61;
Φ Κ Ψ, 1870-75; Α Τ Ω, 1871-72; Α Κ Κ, 1903.

Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Neb., 1869.—Φ Δ Θ,
1875; Σ X, 1883; Β Θ Π, 1888; Σ Α Ε, 1893; Δ Τ Δ, 1894;
Φ Κ Ψ, 1895; Α Τ Ω, 1897; Κ Σ, 1897; Α Θ Ξ, 1895; Δ Υ,
1898; Φ Γ Δ, 1898; Κ Κ Γ, 1884; Κ Α Θ, 1887; Δ Γ, 1888;
Δ Δ Δ, 1895; Π Β Φ, 1895; X Ω, 1903; Α Ο Π, 1903; Φ Δ Φ,
1895; Φ Ρ Σ, 1901; Π Α Φ; Α Ζ, 1904.

Nevada, University of, Reno, Nev.—Τ Η Ρ Ο, 1891;
Σ Α, 1895; Θ Ε, 1899; Δ Ρ, 1900.

Newberry College, Newberry, S. C., 1858, Luth.—Κ Α,
1873-74.

New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.—
Α X Ω, 1895; Σ Τ Θ, 1902.

New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Gorham, N.
H., 1868.—Ζ Ε Ζ, 1894; Κ Σ, 1901; Δ Ξ, 1903; Α Ζ, 1903.

New Orleans College of Dentistry, New Orleans, La.,
1899.—Ψ Ω, 1903.

New York College of Dentistry, New York, N. Y.,
1866.—Ξ Ψ Φ, 1893; Ψ Ω, 1893.

New York College of Pharmacy, New York, N. Y.,
1829.—Φ X, 1898.

New York Homeopathic Medical College, New York, N. Y., 1860.—Φ Α Γ, 1894.

New York Law School, New York, N. Y., 1891.—Φ Δ Φ, 1899; Δ X, 1902.

New York Polyclinic Medical School, New York, N. Y.—X Z X, 1904.

New York University (formerly called the *University of the City of New York*), New York, N. Y., 1830, Pres.—Σ Φ, 1835-48; Α Δ Φ, 1835-39; Ψ Υ, 1837; Δ Φ, 1841; Ζ Ψ, 1847; Δ Ψ, 1847-53; Δ Υ, 1865; Φ Γ Δ, 1892; Δ Σ Φ, 1904; Α Ο Π, 1900; Φ Δ Φ, 1888; Δ X, 1891; Ν Σ Ν, 1897.

Niagara University, Buffalo, N. Y., 1856, R. C.—Ω Υ Φ, 1897 (merged with the *University of Buffalo*).

North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Raleigh, N. C., Non. Sec.—Σ Ν, 1895; Κ Σ, 1903; Κ Α, 1903; Π Κ Α, 1904; Σ Φ Ε, 1905; Α Ζ, 1904.

North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1789.—Δ Κ Ε, 1851; Φ Γ Δ, 1851-98; Β Θ Π, 1851; Σ Α Ε, 1857; Δ Ψ, 1854-62; Δ Φ, 1855-61; Χ Ψ, 1855-61; Φ Κ Σ, 1856-95; Θ Δ X, 1857-62; Ζ Ψ, 1858; Χ Φ, 1858-68; Α Τ Ω, 1879; Κ Α, 1881; Φ Δ Θ, 1885; Σ Ν, 1888; Σ X, 1889-00; Κ Σ, 1893; Π Κ Α, 1895.

North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College, N. D.—Α Μ, 1903.

North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., 1872.—Σ A E, 1879–88; Σ N, 1881; K Σ, 1885–91; Π K A, 1900.

North Pacific Dental College, Portland, Or., 1893.—Ψ Ω, 1900.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 1851, M. E.—Φ Δ Θ, 1859; Φ K Ψ, 1864; Φ Γ Δ, 1869–72; Σ X, 1869; Φ K Σ, 1872; Β Θ Π, 1873; Δ Υ, 1880; Δ Τ Δ, 1893; Σ A E, 1894; Γ Δ Σ, 1897; A Φ, 1881; Δ Γ, 1882; K K Γ, 1882; K A Θ, 1888; Γ Φ Β, 1888; Π Β Φ, 1894; Δ Δ Δ, 1895; Φ Δ Φ, 1877; A X Ω, 1890; X Ω, 1901; N Σ N, 1891; Δ X, 1892; Δ Σ Δ, 1893; Ω Ψ, 1894; Φ X, 1896; A E I, 1898; Φ P Σ, 1900; Ψ Ω, 1896; Φ A Δ, 1900; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1900; A K K; 1901; A K Φ, 1902; Φ Β Π, 1902; Ω Υ Φ, 1904.

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., 1834.—A Σ Π, 1857; Θ X, 1858.

Oakland College, Miss.—Δ K E, 1852–61.

Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.—Β Θ Π, 1859–61; Σ A E, 1859–63; X Φ, 1871–73; K A, 1871–73; Φ Δ Θ, 1871–72.

Ohio College of Dental Surgery, see *University of Cincinnati*.

Ohio, Medical College of, Cincinnati, O., 1820.—Ξ Ψ Φ.

Ohio Medical University, Columbus, O.—Ξ Ψ Φ, 1897; A M Π O, 1900; Φ Δ, 1902; A K K, 1902.

Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio.—K Σ, 1886–88;
Σ Φ E, 1905.

Ohio State University, Columbus, O., 1868.—Φ Γ Δ,
1878; Φ Κ Ψ, 1880; Σ X, 1882; X Φ, 1883; Φ Δ Θ, 1883;
B Θ Π, 1885; Σ N, 1891; A T Ω, 1892; Σ A E, 1892; Δ T Δ,
1894; K Σ, 1895; Δ Y, 1904; K K Γ, 1888; K A Θ, 1892;
Π B Φ, 1894; Δ Δ Δ, 1896; Φ Δ Φ, 1893; B Φ Σ, 1896; A Z,
1897; B Γ Φ, 1900; Δ X, 1902.

Ohio University, Athens, O., 1804.—B Θ Π, 1841;
Δ T Δ, 1862; Φ Δ Θ, 1868; Σ N, 1897; K A Θ, 1876–86;
Π B Φ, 1889; A A A, 1901.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., 1842, M. E.—
B Θ Π, 1853; Σ X, 1855; Φ Δ Θ, 1860; Φ Κ Ψ, 1861; Δ T Δ,
1866; Φ Γ Δ, 1869; X Φ, 1873–95; A T Ω, 1887; Σ A E,
1889; K K Γ, 1870–84; K A Θ, 1881–81.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or., 1872.—
A T Ω, 1882–82.

Oregon, University of, Eugene, Or.—Σ N, 1900; K Σ,
1904; B E; Φ Δ Φ, 1891; A K K, 1903.

Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., 1832, Luth.—
Φ Κ Ψ, 1855; Φ Γ Δ, 1858; Z Ψ, 1861–70; Σ X, 1863; X Φ,
1867–72; Φ Δ Θ, 1875; A T Ω, 1882; Σ A E, 1893; I Λ Δ.

Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia,
Pa., 1856.—Ξ Ψ Φ, 1893; Ψ Ω, 1894.

Pennsylvania Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, Pa.—
Σ X, 1865–76.

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.—Δ Τ Δ, 1872-73; Β Θ Π, 1888; Φ Γ Δ, 1888; Φ Κ Σ, 1890; Σ Χ, 1891; Κ Σ, 1892; Σ Α Ε, 1892; Φ Σ Κ, 1899; Φ Δ Θ, 1904; Α Ζ, 1898.

Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa., 1748.—Δ Φ, 1849; Ζ Ψ, 1850; Φ Κ Σ, 1850; Δ Ψ, 1854; Σ Χ, 1875; Φ Κ Ψ, 1877; Β Θ Π, 1880; Α Τ Ω, 1881; Φ Γ Δ, 1881; Χ Φ, 1883-85; Φ Δ Θ, 1883; Δ Υ, 1888; Ψ Υ, 1891; Σ Ν, 1894; Α Χ Ρ, 1896; Δ Τ Δ, 1897; Δ Κ Ε, 1898; Φ Σ Κ, 1900; Σ Α Ε, 1901; Ω Π Α, 1903; Σ Φ Ε, 1904; Κ Κ Γ, 1890; Δ Δ Δ, 1904; Φ Δ Φ, 1886; Α Μ Π Ω, 1891; Δ Σ Δ, 1891; Ν Σ Ν, 1896; Φ Α Ε, 1893; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1899; Ψ Ω, 1899; Α Κ Κ, 1901; Δ Χ, 1904.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa., 1821.—Φ Χ, 1901.

Philadelphia Dental College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1863.—Ξ Ψ Φ, 1893; Ψ Ω, 1896.

Philadelphia Homoeopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1848.—Φ Α Γ, 1896.

Pittsburg Dental College, see Western University of Pennsylvania.

Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Δ Τ Δ, 1866-67.

Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinton, S. C., 1880, Pres.—Π Κ Α, 1890.

Princeton University (formerly called the *College of New Jersey*), 1746, Pres.—B ⊙ Π, 1843-46; Δ K E, 1845-57; Z Ψ, 1850-84; Δ Ψ, 1851-53; X Ψ, 1851-57; K A, 1852-56; Φ K Σ, 1853-76; Σ Φ, 1853-58; Δ Φ, 1854-77; X Φ, 1854-68; ⊙ Δ X, 1863-67; Σ X, 1869-82.

Pueblo High School, Pueblo, Colo.—B Σ O, 1902.

Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, O., 1872.—Φ A Γ, 1899.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., 1869.—Σ X, 1875; K Σ, 1885; Φ Δ ⊙, 1893; Σ N, 1891; Σ A E, 1893; Φ K Ψ, 1901; Φ Γ Δ, 1902; B ⊙ Π, 1903; A T Ω, 1904; ⊙ Ξ, 1904.

Queens University, Kingston, Ont.—Φ Σ K, 1903.

Racine College, Racine, Wis., 1852, Epis. (closed).—Φ K Σ, 1873-75; Φ K Φ, 1876-78; Φ Γ Δ, 1880-87.

Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., 1832, M. E.—Δ Ψ, 1853-61; K A, 1869; Φ K Ψ, 1870-82; Φ K Σ, 1872; B ⊙ Π, 1873-93; Σ X, 1874-01; Φ Δ ⊙, 1874; K Σ, 1888.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.—X Ω, 1900; Z T A, 1902; A O Π, 1903; K Δ, 1903; Σ Σ Σ, 1904.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., 1826.—⊙ Δ X, 1853-96; ⊙ Ξ, 1864; Δ Φ, 1864; Z Ψ, 1865-93; Δ K E, 1867; X Φ, 1878; Δ T Δ, 1879.

Richmond College, Richmond, Va., 1844, Bap.—B ⊙ Π, 1870-96; K A, 1870; Φ K Σ, 1873; Φ Δ ⊙, 1875-95; A T Ω, 1878-82; Σ X, 1880-81; Σ A E, 1884-87; Φ Γ Δ, 1890; Π K A, 1891-96; K Σ, 1898; Σ Φ E, 1901; Z T A, 1905.

Roanoke College, Salem, Va., 1853, Luth.—Φ Γ Δ, 1866; Φ Δ Θ, 1869-96; Α Τ Ω, 1869-92; Σ Χ, 1872-01; Η Κ Α, 1896; Σ Φ Ε, 1903.

Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y., 1850, Bap.—Α Δ Φ, 1851; Δ Ψ, 1851-95; Δ Υ, 1852; Δ Κ Ε, 1856; Ψ Υ, 1858; Θ Δ Χ, 1867; Χ Ψ, 1884-89; Φ Ε.

Rockford Seminary, Rockford, Ill.—Κ Κ Γ, 1874-76.

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.—Α Τ Ω, 1893; Σ Ν, 1895.

Royal College of Dental Surgery, Toronto, Ont.—Ξ Ψ Φ, 1899.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770, Ref.—Δ Φ, 1845; Δ Ψ, 1848-50; Ζ Ψ, 1848; Δ Υ, 1858; Δ Κ Ε, 1861; Χ Φ, 1867; Β Θ Η, 1871; Χ Ψ, 1879; Ω Π Α, 1904.

St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md., 1789, Non. Sect.—Φ Σ Κ, 1903.

St. Johns College, Little Rock, Ark.—Χ Φ, 1873-74.

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., 1856, Univ.—Β Θ Η, 1875; Α Τ Ω, 1882; Φ Σ Κ, 1902; Κ Κ Γ, 1879; Δ Γ, 1884-87; Δ Δ Δ, 1891; Η Π Α, 1891; Ζ Φ, 1898; Ω Γ Σ, 1904.

St. Louis University, Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.—Φ Β Η, 1903.

St. Stephens College, Annandale, N. Y., 1860, Epis.—Κ Γ Χ, 1868; Σ Α Ε, 1895.

San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, Cal., 1896.—Ψ Ω, 1898; A K K, 1899.

Sedalia High School, Sedalia, Mo.—B Σ O, 1898.

Sheffield Scientific School, see *Yale University*.

Sioux City College of Medicine, Sioux City, Iowa, 1889.—Φ Δ, 1904.

Simpson College, Indianola, Ia., 1867, M. E.—Δ T Δ, 1873-94; Φ K Ψ, 1882-89; A T Ω, 1885-89; Σ A E, 1889; K A ⊙, 1880-91; K K Γ, 1881-91; Π B Φ, 1874; Δ Δ Δ, 1889; A I Φ, 1902; K ⊙ Ψ, 1902.

Smithson College, Logansport, Ind.—K K Γ, 1872-75.

South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C., 1801 (formerly called the *South Carolina University*).—Δ Ψ, 1850-61; Δ K E, 1852-61; Φ K Ψ, 1857-93; X Ψ, 1858-97; B ⊙ Π, 1858-61; ⊙ Δ X, 1859-61; K A, 1880-97; Σ A E, 1882-97; Φ Δ ⊙, 1882-93; A T Ω, 1883-97; Σ N, 1886-97; X Φ, 1889-97; K Σ, 1890-97; Π K A, 1891-97.

South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C. (known as the "*Citadel*" *Academy*).—A T Ω, 1883-89; K A, 1883-90; Σ A E, 1883-95; Σ N, 1886-91; Π K A, 1889-90.

South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, S. D.—A ≡ Δ, 1903.

South Iowa Normal School, Bloomfield, Iowa.—Π B Φ, 1881-87.

South Kentucky College, Hopkinsville, Ky., 1881.— Σ A E, 1885-87.

Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, Cal., 1880, M. E.— Σ X, 1889; Θ Ψ , 1897; Δ Γ , 1887-97; K A Θ , 1887-95; A X Ω , 1895; N Σ N, 1896; Ψ Ω , 1900; Φ P Σ , 1896.

Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga., 1887.— Ψ Ω , 1904.

Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., 1856.— Π K A, 1871-71; Σ A E, 1878; Σ X, 1879-82; K A, 1882; A T Ω , 1885; Φ Δ Θ , 1887-96.

Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn., 1874.— Σ A E, 1878; A T Ω , 1894; K Σ , 1892; X Ω , 1903.

Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., 1875 (formerly called *Stewart College*).— Π K A, 1878; K Σ , 1882; A T Ω , 1882; Σ A E, 1882; K A, 1887.

Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex., 1873, M. E.—K A, 1883; K Σ , 1886; Φ Δ Θ , 1886; Σ A E, 1887-88.

Stanford University (the legal title is *The Leland Stanford, Junior, University*), Palo Alto, Cal., 1891.—Z Ψ , 1891; Φ Δ Θ , 1891; Φ K Ψ , 1891; Σ N, 1891; Σ X, 1891; A T Ω , 1891-97; Σ A E, 1892; Δ T Δ , 1893; Φ Γ Δ , 1893; B Θ Π , 1894; X Ψ , 1895; K A, 1895; Δ Y, 1896; K Σ , 1899; Δ K E, 1901; Θ Δ X, 1903; K A Θ , 1891; K K Γ , 1892; Π B Φ , 1893; Δ Γ , 1897; Φ Δ Φ , 1897; A Φ , 1899; Γ Φ B, 1905.

Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, 1847.—
 Φ Ξ Ψ, 1895; Φ Β Π, 1900.

Stevens College, Columbia, Mo.—Β Ξ Ο, 1902.

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.,
 1871.—Θ Ξ, 1874; Δ Τ Δ, 1874; Β Θ Π, 1875; Α Τ Ω,
 1881-94; Ξ Χ, 1883-91; Χ Ψ, 1883; Χ Φ, 1883; Φ Ξ Κ,
 1899; Ξ Ν, 1900.

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., 1869, Quaker.—
 Κ Ξ, 1888; Φ Κ Ψ, 1889; Δ Υ, 1893; Κ Α Θ, 1891; Π Β Φ,
 1892; Κ Κ Γ, 1893.

Syracuse University of, Syracuse, N. Y., 1870, M. E.—
 Δ Κ Ε, 1871; Δ Υ, 1873; Ζ Ψ, 1875; Ψ Υ, 1875; Φ Κ Ψ,
 1883; Φ Δ Θ, 1887; Β Θ Π, 1889; Φ Γ Δ, 1901; Ξ Χ, 1904;
 Ζ Ρ; Α Φ, 1872; Γ Φ Β, 1874; Κ Κ Γ, 1893; Κ Α Θ, 1889;
 Δ Δ Δ, 1896; Π Β Φ, 1896; Δ Γ, 1901; Α Ξ Δ, 1904; Ν Ξ Ν,
 1896; Α Κ Κ, 1899; Δ Χ, 1899; Φ Δ Φ, 1899; Ζ Φ, 1900;
 Σ Ρ Α, 1902; Β Μ Δ, 1903; Α Ω Δ, 1903.

Tennessee University of, Knoxville, Tenn., 1807.—
 Α Τ Ω, 1872; Π Κ Α, 1874; Ξ Α Ε, 1879; Κ Ξ, 1880; Κ Α,
 1883; Φ Γ Δ, 1890; Χ Ω, 1900; Α Π Ο, 1902; Α Κ Κ, 1903;
 Ζ Τ Α, 1904; Θ Λ Φ, 1904; Ξ Ξ Ξ, 1904.

Texas University of, Austin, Tex., 1883.—Κ Α, 1883;
 Φ Δ Θ, 1883; Φ Γ Δ, 1883; Κ Ξ, 1884; Ξ Α Ε, 1884; Ξ Χ,
 1885; Β Θ Π, 1886; Ξ Ν, 1886; Χ Φ, 1892; Α Τ Ω, 1897;
 Δ Τ Δ, 1904; Φ Κ Ψ, 1904; Π Β Φ, 1902; Κ Α Θ, 1904; Χ Ω,
 1904; Ξ Ν Φ; Α Μ Π Ο, 1899; Φ Χ, 1903; Φ Α Ξ, 1903.

Thatcher Institute, Shreveport, La.—Σ A E, 1886-88; K Σ, 1888-91.

Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., 1870, Luth.—Φ Γ Δ, 1872-73.

Toronto Medical College, Toronto, Ont.—Φ Δ, 1904.

Toronto, University of, Toronto, Ont.—Z Ψ, 1879; K A, 1892; A Δ Φ, 1893; Φ K Σ, 1895-97; Δ Y, 1899; Δ K E, 1899; K A Θ, 1887-88; X Δ Ψ; Z Σ N; Ω Y Φ, 1899; N Σ N, 1902.

Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., 1811 (merged into *Kentucky University*).—B Θ Π, 1842-47.

Trinity College, Durham, N. C., 1853, M. E.—X Φ, 1871-79; A T Ω, 1872; K Σ, 1873; Φ Δ Θ, 1878-79; Φ Γ Δ, 1893; K A, 1901; Π K A, 1901.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1823, Epis.—I K A, 1829; Δ Ψ, 1850; Δ Y, 1869-76; A Δ Φ, 1877; Ψ Y, 1880; Δ K E, 1879; Σ A E, 1892-99; A X P, 1895.

Trinity University, Waxahachie, Texas, 1869, Cumb. Pres.—B Θ Π, 1873-81; Φ Δ Θ, 1878-83.

Troy University, Troy, N. Y. (closed), M. E.—Δ K E, 1861-62.

Tuft's College, Medford, Mass., 1852, Univ.—Z Ψ, 1855; Θ Δ X, 1856; Δ Y, 1886; Δ T Δ, 1889; A T Ω, 1892; A Δ Σ, 1895; A K Γ, 1895; A K K, 1893; Δ Σ, 1895; Φ Θ X, 1902; A Δ, 1895; Ψ Ω, 1895.

Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.
 1853-86.—Φ Κ Σ, 1858-61; Π Κ Α, 1878; Κ Α, 1882; Σ Χ,
 1882-84; Α Τ Ω, 1887; Σ Ν, 1888; Δ Τ Δ, 1889; Φ Δ Θ,
 1889; Κ Σ, 1889; Σ Α Ε, 1897; Δ Κ Ε, 1899; Π Β Φ, 1891;
 Α Ο Π, 1898; Χ Ω, 1900; Κ Δ Φ; Θ Σ; Κ Κ Γ, 1904; Α Κ Κ,
 1903; Φ Χ, 1903.

Union University, Schenectady, N. Y., 1795.—Κ Α,
 1825; Σ Φ, 1827; Δ Φ, 1827; Ψ Υ, 1833; Δ Υ, 1838; Χ Ψ,
 1841; Θ Δ Χ, 1848-69; Ζ Ψ, 1857-73; Δ Κ Ε, 1857-69;
 Α Δ Φ, 1859; Β Θ Π, 1881; Φ Δ Θ, 1883; Φ Σ Κ, 1888;
 Φ Γ Δ, 1893; Φ Δ Φ, 1884; Δ Χ, 1891; Φ Δ, 1902; Ν Σ Ν,
 1898; Ω Υ Φ, 1897; Γ Η Α, 1904.

Union University, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (united with
Southwestern Baptist University, at Jackson, Tenn.).—
 Φ Γ Δ, 1851-73; Δ Κ Ε, 1860-62; Α Τ Ω, 1867-73; Σ Α Ε,
 1857-72.

*University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New
 York, N. Y.*—Φ Α Σ, 1886; Ω Υ Φ, 1899.

University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.,
 1893.—Π Μ, 1893; Φ Χ, 1899; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1904; Σ Φ Ε,
 1902-04.

University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo., 1881.—
 Φ Δ, 1903; Π Β Φ, 1903.

University of the Pacific, Napa, Cal., 1853, M. E.—
 Φ Κ Ψ, 1881-92; Κ Α Θ, 1889-91.

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., 1868, Epis.—
 Α Τ Ω, 1877; Σ Α Ε, 1881; Κ Σ, 1882; Φ Δ Θ, 1883; Δ Τ Δ,
 1883; Κ Α, 1883; Σ Ν, 1889-93; Π Κ Α, 1898; Α Κ Κ,
 1903.

Upper Canada Law School, Toronto, Canada.—Φ Δ Φ.
 1896; Δ Χ, 1897.

Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa, 1857, M. E.—
 Σ Ν, 1891-94.

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—Β Θ Π,
 1863-63; Ζ Ψ, 1874-74.

U. S. Grant University, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1867, M.
 E. (formerly *East Tennessee Wesleyan University*).—
 Κ Σ, 1882-98.

Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1850.—Α Π;
 Δ Σ; Γ Φ; Θ Υ.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., 1873, M. E.—
 Φ Δ Θ, 1876; Κ Σ, 1876; Σ Α Ε, 1878; Κ Α, 1883; Χ Φ,
 1883-99; Β Θ Π, 1884; Δ Τ Δ, 1886; Σ Ν, 1886; Α Τ Ω,
 1889; Δ Κ Ε, 1890; Σ Χ, 1891; Π Κ Α, 1894; Φ Κ Ψ, 1901;
 Φ Κ Σ, 1902; Δ Σ Δ, 1897; Κ Α Θ, 1904; Α Κ Κ, 1903; Φ Χ,
 1905.

Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt., 1791.—Α Ι,
 1836; Σ Φ, 1845; Δ Ψ, 1850; Θ Δ Χ, 1852-57; Φ Δ Θ, 1879;
 Α Τ Ω, 1887; Κ Σ, 1893; Κ Α Θ, 1881; Δ Δ Δ, 1893; Π Β Φ,
 1898; Δ Σ, 1900; Δ Μ, 1880; Φ Χ, 1886; Α Κ Κ, 1894.

Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., 1872.—K Σ, 1874-89; Π K A, 1873-80; B ⊙ Π, 1877-80.

Virginia Medical College, Richmond, Va., 1854.—Π M, 1896.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.—A T Ω, 1865-81; K A, 1868-88; B ⊙ Π, 1869-80; Σ N, 1869-88; K Σ, 1874-83; Σ A E, 1874; Φ Δ ⊙, 1878-89; Σ X, 1884-85.

Virginia State Female Normal School, Farmville, Va.—K Δ, 1897; Z T A, 1898; Σ Σ Σ, 1898.

Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va., 1819.—Δ K E, 1852; Φ K Ψ, 1853; Φ K Σ, 1855; B ⊙ Π, 1856; K A (Northern), 1857-61; Σ A E, 1857; Φ Γ Δ, 1859; X Φ, 1859; X Ψ, 1860-70; Σ X, 1860; Δ Ψ, 1860; K Σ, 1867; Z Ψ, 1868; Π K A, 1868; A T Ω, 1868; Σ N, 1870-00; ⊙ Δ X, 1875-77; K A (S. O.), 1873; Φ Δ ⊙, 1873; Δ T Δ, 1888; Φ Δ Φ, 1890; Π M., 1892-04; N Σ N, 1904; Φ P Σ, 1904.

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1833, Pres.—B ⊙ Π, 1846; Φ Δ ⊙, 1850; Φ Γ Δ, 1866; Φ K Ψ, 1870-00; Δ T Δ, 1872; ⊙ Δ X, 1879-82; Σ X, 1880-94; K Σ, 1895.

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., 1834.—K A, 1881-94.

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., 1802, Pres. (formed by the union of *Jefferson College* and *Washington College*).—B ⊙ Π, 1842; Φ Γ Δ, 1848;

Φ Κ Ψ, 1852; Φ Κ Σ, 1854; Σ Χ, 1858-69; Δ Κ Ε, 1858-65; Δ Υ, 1858-70; Δ Τ Δ, 1861; Θ Δ Χ, 1858-72; Φ Δ Θ, 1875; Α Τ Ω, 1882; Ζ Φ Ε, 1902.

Washington College, Tenn.—Φ Γ Δ, 1852-52.

Washington, University of, Seattle, Wash.—Σ Ν, 1896; Φ Γ Δ, 1900; Φ Δ Θ, 1900; Β Θ Π, 1901; Σ Χ, 1903; Κ Σ, 1903; Δ Γ, 1903; Γ Θ Β, 1903; Κ Κ Γ, 1905; Α Τ Δ.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., 1782, Pres.—Φ Κ Ψ, 1855; Β Θ Π, 1856-80; Α Τ Ω, 1865; Κ Α, 1865; Σ Χ, 1866; Σ Α Ε, 1867; Δ Κ Ε, 1867-78; Φ Γ Δ, 1868; Δ Ψ, 1869-88; Θ Δ Χ, 1869-74; Χ Φ, 1872-75; Κ Σ, 1873; Σ Ν, 1882; Φ Δ Θ, 1887; Π Κ Α, 1892; Φ Κ Σ, 1893; Δ Τ Δ, 1896.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1853.—Β Θ Π, 1869; Φ Δ Θ, 1891; Σ Α Ε, 1892; Κ Σ, 1902; Σ Χ, 1903; Σ Ν, 1903; Τ Π; Η Ε Τ; Θ Σ; Φ Δ Φ, 1882; Ν Σ Ν, 1900; Ξ Ψ Φ, 1901; Φ Δ, 1903; Π Β Φ, 1903; Δ Σ Δ, 1904; Θ Ξ, 1904.

Water Valley Institute, Miss.—Δ Γ, 1877-80.

Waynesburgh College, Waynesburgh, Pa.—Δ Τ Δ, 1865-66.

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn, 1831, M. E.—Φ Ν Θ, 1837; Ψ Υ, 1843; Χ Ψ, 1844; Δ Υ, 1850-52; Α Δ Φ, 1856; Θ Δ Χ, 1857-63; Δ Κ Ε, 1867; Β Θ Π, 1890; Δ Τ Δ, 1904; Κ Α Θ, 1883-87; Φ Σ, 1893; Ζ Ε, 1895; Δ Δ Δ, 1895.

Western Reserve University (Adelbert College), East Cleveland, Ohio, 1826, Pres. (formerly located at Hudson, Ohio).—A Δ Φ, 1841; B Θ Π, 1841; Δ Υ, 1847; Δ Κ Ε, 1868; Φ Γ Δ, 1876-90; Δ Τ Δ, 1882; Α Τ Ω, 1901; Δ Γ, 1883; Φ Κ Ζ, 1896; Δ Φ Υ,; Γ Δ Τ; Σ Ψ; Δ Σ Δ, 1897; Ψ Ω, 1896; Ν Σ Ν, 1900; Φ Ρ Σ, 1901; Φ Δ Φ, 1901.

Western University of Pennsylvania, Allegheny City, Pa., 1819.—Φ Γ Δ, 1863-70; Δ Τ Δ, 1864-79; Ν Σ Ν, 1891; Φ Β Π, 1891; Ψ Ω, 1897; Β Φ Σ, 1900; Δ Σ Δ, 1903; Σ Φ Ε, 1903; Φ Χ, 1905.

West Liberty College, West Virginia (closed).—Δ Τ Δ, 1859-62.

Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., 1853.—B Θ Π, 1868; Φ Δ Θ, 1880; Κ Α, 1890.

West Tennessee College, Jackson, Tenn.—Σ Α Ε, 1867-70.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., 1868.—Κ Σ, 1883-87; Φ Κ Ψ, 1890; Φ Σ Κ, 1891; Σ Χ, 1895; Φ Κ Σ, 1896; Κ Α, 1897; Β Θ Π, 1900; Δ Τ Δ, 1901; Σ Φ Ε, 1903; Σ Ν, 1904; Π Κ Α, 1904; Κ Δ, 1899; Π Φ Α, 1899; Δ Χ, 1902.

William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., 1830, Bap.—Φ Γ Δ, 1886; Κ Α, 1887; Σ Ν, 1894; Κ Σ, 1897.

William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., 1693, Epis.—Θ Δ Χ, 1853; Σ Α Ε, 1858-61; Π Κ Α, 1871; Β Θ Π, 1874-77; Κ Σ, 1890; Κ Α, 1890; Σ Φ Ε, 1904.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., 1793, Cong.—K A, 1833; Σ Φ, 1834; Δ Y, 1834; X Ψ, 1842; Β Θ Π, 1847-51; Z Ψ, 1848; A Δ Φ, 1851; Δ Ψ, 1853; Δ K E, 1855; Φ Γ Δ, 1880-81; Φ Δ Θ, 1886; Δ T Δ, 1891-96; Θ Δ X, 1891; A Z A, 1902.

Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, Wis., 1893.—Φ Δ, 1903; Φ P Σ, 1903.

Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis., 1848.—Φ Δ Θ, 1857; Β Θ Π, 1873; Φ K Ψ, 1875; X Ψ, 1878; Σ X, 1884; Δ Y, 1883; Δ T Δ, 1888; Φ Γ Δ, 1893; Θ Δ X, 1895; Ψ Y, 1896; Φ K Σ, 1901; Σ N, 1902; A Δ Φ, 1903; Σ A E, 1903; K K Γ, 1875; Δ Γ, 1881; Γ Φ B, 1885; K A Θ, 1890; Π B Φ, 1894; A Φ, 1896; Δ Δ Δ, 1899; X Ω, 1902; A X Ω, 1903; A Ξ Δ, 1904; Φ Δ Φ, 1891; Φ X, 1900; Φ A Δ, 1903.

Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, 1845, Luth.—Φ Δ Θ, 1852-54; Φ K Ψ, 1866; Β Θ Π, 1867; A T Ω, 1883; Φ Γ Δ, 1884; A Ξ Δ, 1904; T Δ Θ; Θ Σ.

Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., 1851, M. E.—K A, 1869; X Ψ, 1869; X Φ, 1871; Φ Δ Θ, 1879-84; Σ A E, 1885; Π K A, 1891; A T Ω, 1891-94; K Σ, 1894.

Woman's College, of Baltimore, Md., M. E.—A Φ, 1891; Δ Γ, 1892; T K Π, 1892; Γ Φ B, 1893; K A Θ, 1896; Π B Φ, 1897; Δ Δ Δ, 1899.

Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., 1850.—Z Φ, 1902; A E I, 1904.

Wooster, University of, Wooster, Ohio, 1860, Pres.—
 Φ Κ Ψ, 1871-92; Β Θ Π, 1872; Φ Δ Θ, 1872-97; Σ Χ, 1873;
 Δ Τ Δ, 1879-95; Α Τ Ω, 1888; Φ Γ Δ, 1882; Κ Α Θ, 1875;
 Κ Κ Γ, 1875.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.—
 Φ Γ Δ, 1889; Σ Α Ε, 1894; Θ Χ.

Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wy., 1887.—Τ Κ Δ.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., 1701, Cong.—
 *Α Δ Φ, 1837; *Ψ Υ, 1839; *Δ Κ Ε, 1844; *Ζ Ψ, 1889;
 **Β Θ Π, 1892; †Σ Δ Χ, 1867; †Θ Ξ, 1867-99; †Δ Ψ, 1868;
 ‡Φ Γ Δ, 1875; ‡Φ Σ Κ, 1894; †Χ Φ, 1877; †Berzelius, 1863;
 †Θ Δ Χ, 1887-00; ‡Σ Ν, 1888-93; §Φ Δ Φ, 1887; ||Δ Ε Ι,
 1880.

York College, York, Neb., M. E.—Π Β Φ, 1884-88.

* In the junior class academic department only; ** in all classes in the academic department; † in the Sheffield Scientific School only; ‡ in all departments, including the professional schools; § in the law school; || in the medical school.

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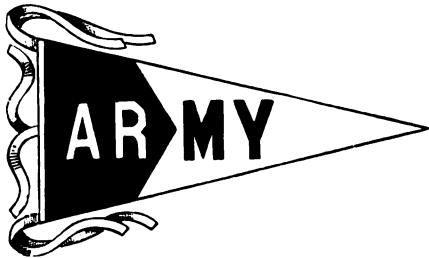
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