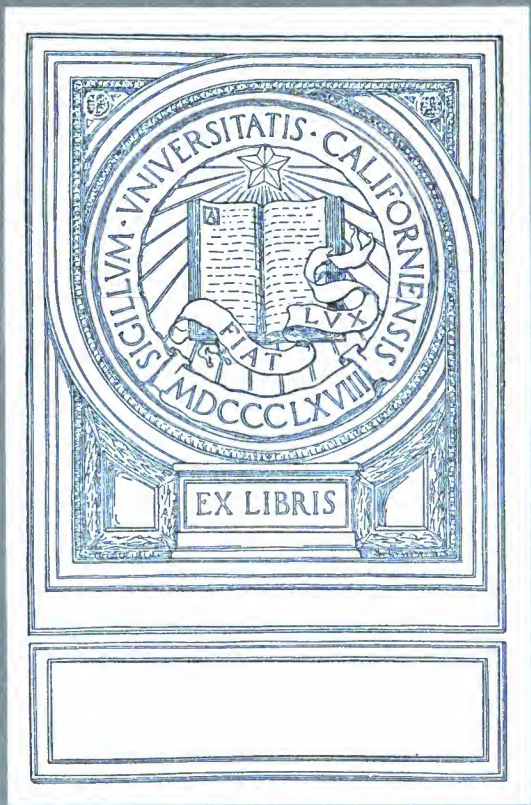


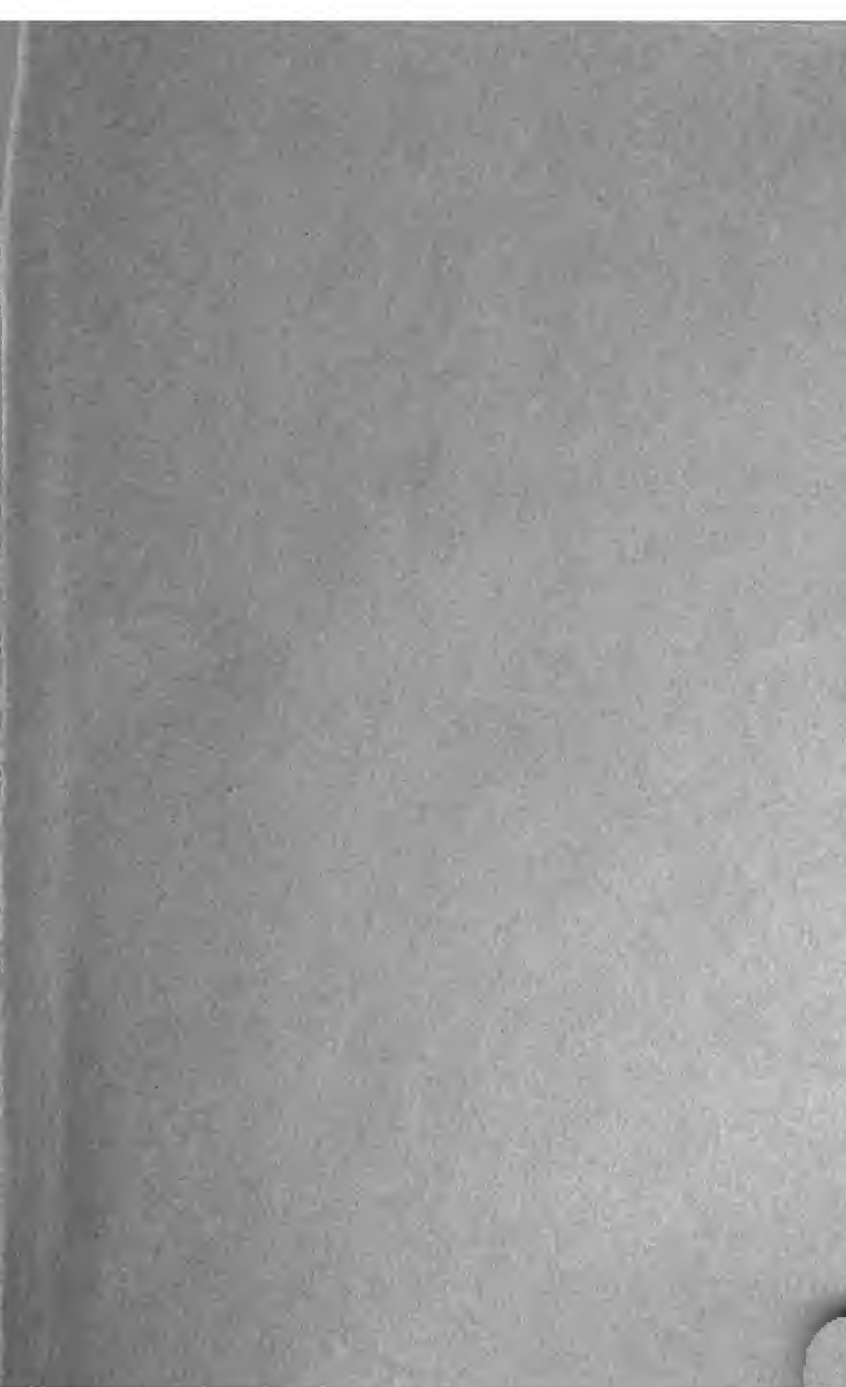
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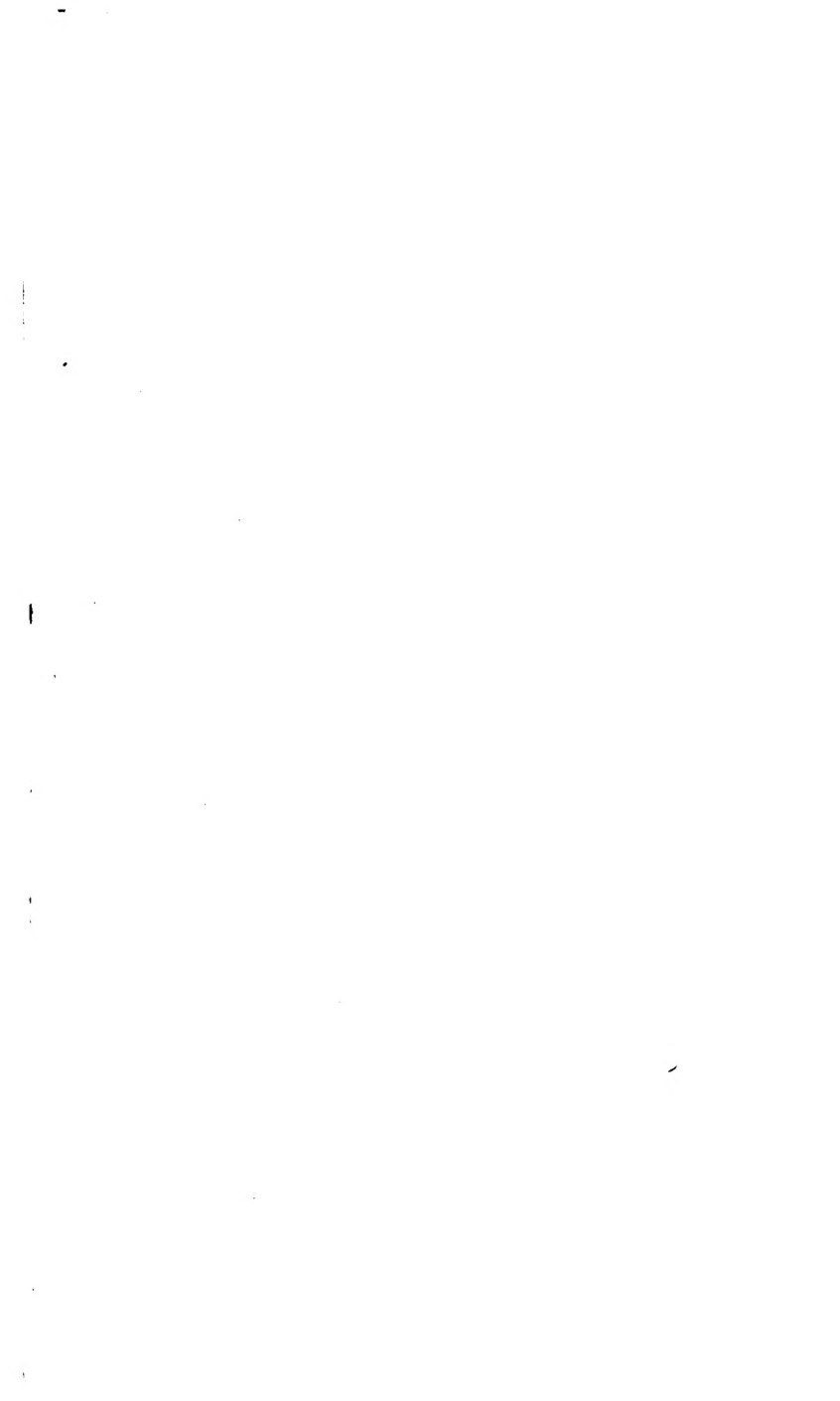
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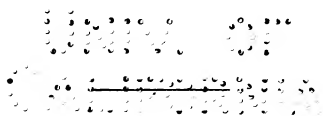




AMERICAN
COLLEGE FRATERNITIES:

A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS
OF THE
SOCIETY SYSTEM
IN THE
COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH A
DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EACH FRATERNITY.

BY
WM. RAIMOND BAIRD.



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ABSTRACT

PREFACE.

THE author of this book is a member of one of the college fraternities. Having occasion to make inquiries in regard to one of these organizations, he was surprised to learn that there was no general repository of facts in regard to them, that few of their members knew more than the names of those with which they had come into contact, and that the majority were ignorant alike of the origin, principles, history, and customs of any of the fraternities, oftentimes their own included. This lack of knowledge has arisen not from the desire to know nothing of other organizations, nor from indifference to the affairs of their neighbors, but from the fact that information of this kind had never been brought together in a convenient shape. An endeavor has been made to make this book a vehicle of such information.

In seeking material the author has in general met with the hearty co-operation of the fraternities themselves, and with few exceptions all facilities have been placed at his disposal. Nothing is here given to the public that an intelligent observer could not ascertain, and no attempt has been made to lay bare any of the so-called secrets of the college societies.

Those facts have been given in regard to the fraternities which it was deemed would be of interest; the historical notes in connection with the chapters have chiefly been derived from the fraternities themselves, as has the larger number of statements in the book. It must be borne in mind, however, that

the condition of a chapter often changes rapidly from causes beyond its control, and many reported facts will necessarily be inaccurate a year hence. The fraternities are requested, therefore, to report any changes that may occur.

Matters of opinion have usually been excluded, and in the last chapter the argument for and against the fraternities has been presented as it appears to the average fraternity member and college student. The Directory of Chapters may be found useful, and some few changes have been noted in it not mentioned in the detailed account of the fraternities.

In the preparation of this volume use has been made of a work entitled "Four Years at Yale" (New Haven, 1871), and treating of life at that college, "A Harvard Book," the various reports of the commissioner of education, the college periodicals, the fraternity catalogues, their song-books, and other publications of a less permanent nature. In addition, the author would acknowledge his indebtedness to the following ladies and gentlemen, without whose kind assistance he would often have been at a serious loss:

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AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES.

THEIR ORIGIN, PROGRESS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS,
ETC.

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 rapidly grew 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.

The name of each fraternity is composed of two or three Greek letters, as Kappa Alpha, Chi Phi, Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi. These letters commonly represent a motto, unknown to all but the fraternity's

members, which indicates the purposes, aims, or actions of the organization. The lodges situated in 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 Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, etc.; sometimes without any apparent order, as Theta, Delta, Beta, Gamma, in which case the chapter letter is generally the initial of some word peculiar to the college. Sometimes they are named from the colleges, as Union Chapter, Hamilton Chapter, or from the college towns, as Water-ville Chapter, Middletown Chapter. In one case, at least, all these systems are departed from, and the chapter is named after some prominent member. When chapters have become so numerous that the letters of the alphabet are exhausted, they are combined, either by chance, as Theta Zeta, Beta Chi, or by design, in the addition of supplementary letters, as Alpha Alpha, Alpha Beta, Alpha Gamma, etc., or Alpha Beta, Beta Beta, Gamma Beta. In other cases a regular system is employed, and some word or 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 supplementary words being generally denoted by their initial letters, Delta and Tau respectively.

The distinctive badges or pins 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 kind of badge is worn as a pin, as a pendant from the watch-chain, or as a watch-key. Secondly, a monogram of the letters com-

posing the name; these pins are by far the handsomest of all, and are almost always jewelled. Thirdly, some symbol representing the name of the society or some of its degrees, as a skull, a harp, or a key.

In addition to the badges, which are worn as pins and attached to the vest or necktie, many of the fraternities have chosen distinctive colors. As the fraternity chapters are generally known by letters, the members of each chapter frequently wear their chapter letter or letters as a guard-pin, and attach it to the badge proper by a tiny chain. When the college colors are worn in connection with the badge, and no fraternity colors are used, the college, chapter, and fraternity of an individual can thus be told at a glance.

Many of the colleges publish what are known as "Annuals" or "Year-Books," being undergraduate catalogues, containing lists of the students, class histories, college organizations of various kinds, such as the fraternities, musical, dramatic, athletic, and social clubs, and a few caricatures. The catalogues are always in reality, if not nominally, under the control of the fraternities, and considerable space is devoted to their interests, giving rise to a peculiar class of "posters" or "cuts." These appear opposite the names of the society's members, and consist of a representation of the fraternity name or badge, together with a collection of symbols, the date of founding the fraternity, establishing the chapter, mottoes, etc. This class of pictures is of recent origin, and the style and kind of poster differs with every fraternity and nearly every chapter, ranging from a meaningless landscape to a coat of arms, having, it is true, little heraldic significance, but generally in good taste.

The systems of government in vogue among the fraternities are almost as numerous as the societies themselves. With some, the authority is given entirely into the hands of the parent chapter or some chapter appointed in its stead; with others, the government is carried on by an executive council, chosen by election or in some other way; and with others still, the government is conducted by a grand lodge or by a system of State lodges. In general, however, whenever the fraternities hold conventions, authority of all kinds is vested in that body during its sessions, and with many of the fraternities charters for new chapters can only be granted by these conventions.

These reunions or conventions are made up of delegates from the various chapters. As presiding officer, some old and well-known member is usually chosen, and in addition to the transaction of business, public exercises are held, during which the assembly is addressed, poems are read, etc. The session usually concludes with a more or less expensive banquet. Such meetings make acquainted the students of various colleges, and promote educational interests in many ways.

Within the past ten or fifteen years, it has been the practice of the members of the fraternities not in college residence, when they have been sufficiently numerous, to form alumni chapters, and these graduate chapters of the best known fraternities are now in nearly all the large cities of the country. In some cases, the alumni chapters act in every way like the collegiate chapters, transact business, send delegates to conventions, and hold regular meetings. In others, the chapter is only one in name, an occasional supper or assessment being the only re-

minder which the members will have of its existence. Few, if any, of these non-collegiate chapters admit members to the fraternity.

The oldest and best of the Greek-Letter fraternities publish neat and tasteful catalogues of their members at stated intervals. These catalogues are at times expensive, and are illustrated by one or two steel engravings, and a plate of symbols or coat of arms for each chapter. The members' names are usually arranged alphabetically by classes, or by the years in which they were initiated, and foot-notes indicate the military, political, civil, or collegiate titles of individuals when distinguished. Some of the fraternities also print a series of private symbols, composed of Greek letters, numbers, astronomical and mathematical signs, etc., which denote rank held in the fraternity, the college honors or prizes gained, age, etc., of the person to whose name they are attached. Death is universally denoted by an asterisk (*). The cost of printing such symbols has deterred all but the most wealthy from incurring such an expense, and a catalogue is considered sufficiently complete if it gives the name, residence, occupation, official titles, and class of each member. Song-books are also published, both by fraternities and individual chapters, and the minutes of conventions, reports of officers, historical sketches, supper programmes, poems, and mortuary notices are usually printed.

Many of the fraternities have printed their constitutions and initiation services, but in the case of a secret organization it is a rather hazardous experiment.

The laborious correspondence which a large number of widely-scattered chapters necessitates has of late years

caused a curious class of journals to make their appearance. These journals are published either monthly or quarterly, and are devoted to the interests of the fraternity under whose badge they are issued. Published at first by private enterprise, they have generally received in a short time the official sanction of the fraternity, and are given in charge of an official board of editors. They awaken new interest in the minds of graduates, by giving them news of their former chapters, and serve an important purpose by providing means for free expressions of opinion in regard to matters of interest. These papers have generally taken their name from some peculiarity in the badge of the fraternity which they represent, as the Theta Delta Chi "Star," the Delta Tau Delta "Crescent," the Psi Upsilon "Diamond," the Phi Delta Theta "Scroll," the "*Βήτα θήτα Ιλι*," the "*Ψι Γαμμα Δελτα*," etc.

Musical talent has not been wanting among the members of the fraternities and their friends, and, in addition to original melodies for fraternity songs, there has issued from the musical press a whole series of marches, waltzes, galops, *et id omne genus*. Of these, the best known are the Delta Kappa Epsilon March and the Chi Phi Galop.

Since the fraternities have begun to feel that they are firmly established, undergraduate and graduate members have united in contributing towards chapter building funds, and lodges and chapter houses have been built sometimes at a cost of \$30,000, or even in one case of \$40,000. These buildings usually contain sufficient sleeping-rooms for the higher classmen, and serve as chapter homes.

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. It was secret in its nature, and tradition has brought down several accounts of its origin. One states that it came from Europe, another that it was founded by Thomas Jefferson, a third that it sprang from a Freemasons' lodge. Whatever may have been the manner of its beginning, the cause was undoubtedly the common friendship and inter-dependence of its founders. It was purely literary in its character, its meetings were held monthly or semi-monthly, and only seniors were eligible to membership.

The chapter or lodge was termed the "Alpha," and the first exoteric branch was established at Yale College; from there it spread to other colleges in the manner which is hereinafter related. It will be seen that the causes for its foundation were friendship and the promotion of a common object. These causes, and a spirit of opposition or imitation, will satisfactorily account for the foundation of every fraternity now existing. Phi Beta Kappa remained alone 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 Hermesian, Philalethean, Erosophian, Linonian, Adelphi, Philotechnian, etc. Some of them were secret and some were not. Their exercises consisted in debates, the reading and discussion of papers on literary subjects, and the like. Encouraged as they were by the faculty, the students joined them as a matter of course, but there was little actual interest taken in

their proceedings, except at the time of a literary contest, or when elections were about to take place. These societies, though excellent in affording forensic training and practice in oratory, did not satisfy the want which resulted in the formation of the secret fraternities shortly after. Such were the societies existing in the colleges when, in 1824, a secret and select literary society was organized at Princeton, and bore the name of Chi Phi. It was promptly abolished by the faculty on account of its secret nature, and disappeared for a time. One year later, at Union, four years of constant intercourse among a few congenial spirits promoted the formation of a club which was called the "K. A." or "Kappa Alpha Society." This was, in reality and spirit, the first Greek-Letter fraternity, being the first to put into practice the principles which have since guided these societies. The new society met with much opposition, but was secretly popular with the students, for two years later, in 1827, two similar organizations were founded in the same college, Delta Phi and Sigma Phi. In these three societies we see the germs of the present fraternity system, and, curiously enough, their badges and system of naming chapters are now, with one or two exceptions, the only methods in use. Kappa Alpha's badge was a watch-key, and its chapters were named after the colleges in which they were situated; Sigma Phi's pin was a monogram, and its chapters were named alphabetically by States; and Delta Phi's pin was a cross, and its chapters were named in alphabetical order. Sigma Phi was the first of the trio to establish a branch organization, and in 1831, calling itself the Alpha Chapter of New York, the Beta Chapter of New York was placed at

Hamilton College. This move resulted one year later in the foundation of Alpha Delta Phi at that college. In 1833, Psi Upsilon was founded at Union, and the year after, Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi, having placed chapters at Williams, found themselves confronted by a new rival, in the shape of an *anti-secret* society, the Delta Upsilon. Alpha Delta Phi's second chapter was organized at Miami University in 1833, and in 1839 the first Western fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, was founded there in consequence. Union College gave birth to Chi Psi in 1841, and Theta Delta Chi in 1847; Alpha Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon entering Yale College as junior societies, soon after their establishment, in 1844. Delta Kappa Epsilon was founded there, its rapid progress soon giving it as great influence and greater numerical strength than its older rivals. By this time, the fraternities had established chapters in New York City colleges, and in 1847 Delta Psi originated at Columbia, and Zeta Psi at the University. In 1848, Phi Gamma Delta started from Jefferson College and Phi Delta Theta from Miami, and these two fraternities, together with Beta Theta Pi, were to be to the West what the "Union" fraternities had been to the East. The first Southern fraternity, the "Rainbow," or "W. W. W.," was founded during this year at Mississippi University. In 1850, Phi Kappa Sigma was founded at Pennsylvania University, and immediately spread West and South. In 1852, another fraternity, the Phi Kappa Psi, issued from Jefferson, and in 1855, Sigma Chi from Miami. The next year, 1856, saw the birth of the second Southern fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, at Alabama University. In 1857, Phi Sigma, now a local fraternity,

had its origin at Lombard University, and in 1858 Sigma Delta Pi, of the same class, was organized at Dartmouth. 1859 was prolific in secret organizations. Delta Tau Delta, at Bethany, Southern Chi Phi, at North Carolina University, Northern Chi Phi, at Hobart, and Sigma Alpha, at Roanoke, were all organized in this year. The civil war then put an end to college enterprise everywhere; many of the Southern colleges were destroyed and their faculties disbanded, and in the North some closed their doors for want of professors and students. When peace was declared, fresh activity was observed among the ranks of college men. In 1864, Theta Xi was founded at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. In 1865, Southern Kappa Alpha was established at Washington-Lee and Alpha Tau Omega at the Virginia Military Institute. As the work of reorganization went on, Alpha Gamma was founded at Cumberland University, and Kappa Sigma Kappa at the Virginia Military Institute in 1867; Pi Kappa Alpha being one year later at Virginia University, and Sigma Nu at the Virginia Military Institute. In 1869, two special fraternities were founded, the Phi Delta Phi at Michigan University, in the Law Department, and D. G. K. at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Kappa Sigma was also founded this year at Virginia University. In 1870, Zeta Phi, a distinctly Western society, was founded at Missouri University, and a second agricultural society, the Q. T. V., at Massachusetts Agricultural College. In 1872, Phi Kappa Alpha at Brown; in 1874, Alpha Sigma Chi at Rutgers and Phi Delta Kappa at Washington and Jefferson; and in 1878 Delta Beta Phi at Cornell, bring the roll down to the present time.

The first of the Ladies' Greek-Letter Societies was Kappa Alpha Theta, founded at Indiana Asbury University, in 1870. The same year Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded at Monmouth, Illinois. The third society, Delta Gamma, originated in Oxford, Mississippi, in 1872.

Almost unconsciously, the fraternities, as well as the colleges, have come to be classified on a sectional basis, and we have, in consequence, Eastern, Western, and Southern fraternities, although the division cannot be made with exactness, owing to the fact that some belong as much to one section as another. Having its origin in New York State, the fraternity system could progress but in three directions: on the one hand were the New England colleges; on the other, the old but poorly supported denominational colleges of the West; and in front the State universities of the South. In speaking of Eastern colleges we will mean the colleges and universities of New England, New York, and New Jersey, Kenyon College, Western Reserve College, in Ohio, Lafayette College, in Pennsylvania, and the University of California. The latter university, though separated so far from the East in a geographical sense, is entirely Eastern in its customs. The Western colleges include those of Pennsylvania and Ohio, together with those of the remaining Western States, except Michigan University. The Southern colleges are sufficiently well defined geographically, but exceptions must be made in the cases of the State universities of Mississippi and Virginia. As far as fraternity life is concerned, Michigan University possesses the features of both the Eastern and Western colleges, and the same remark will apply with equal truth to the two Southern universities above named.

Alpha Delta Phi, Alpha Sigma Chi, Delta Beta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon, Zeta Psi, Theta Delta Chi, Kappa Alpha, Theta Xi, Sigma Phi, Phi Kappa Alpha, and Psi Upsilon may with justness be styled Eastern fraternities, though one or two of them have chapters in the West and South. Beta Theta Pi, Delta Tau Delta, Zeta Phi, Phi Gamma Delta, and Phi Kappa Psi are types of the fraternities of the West. Alpha Gamma, Alpha Kappa Phi, Alpha Tau Omega, Kappa Sigma, Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma Kappa, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Nu, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon are strictly Southern societies. Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Chi are Southern and Western. Chi Phi, Delta Psi, Phi Delta Kappa, and Phi Kappa Sigma are Southern and Eastern, Phi Delta Phi is Eastern and Western, and Chi Psi all three.

Until 1860 the Eastern fraternities had placed chapters in many of the colleges of the South, and some few in those of the West. The Western societies also had placed chapters in the Southern States, so that frequently the Eastern and Western fraternities would come in contact for the first time in some Southern college. The war, however, seriously crippled the fraternity system in the South, and at its close, when the colleges reopened their doors, many of the faculties denied the fraternities admission. The Eastern fraternities had hesitated about placing chapters in the South again, and the local fraternities and those from the West have undisputed possession of the collegiate field in that section. So we see that there are three different classes of the fraternities, the Eastern, the Western, and the Southern. Some fraternities belong more or less to all sections, but we have

yet to see a national fraternity in the best colleges and universities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the lakes to the Gulf. Beta Theta Pi is the nearest approach to such a fraternity as yet, and its Eastern section is comparatively small.

The colleges and universities of New England and the Middle States have been superior to those of the South and West, in that their endowments have been larger, and being in more settled communities they have afforded better facilities to students. In the same way the Eastern societies have considered themselves superior to those of the remainder of the country. This distinction has been somewhat intensified by the fact that two or three desertions have occurred from Western to Eastern fraternities, and Western students coming East have failed to place chapters in Eastern colleges. These failures have been due to a variety of causes, but in no case to inferior ability on the part of their promoters. In the East the chapters have, on an average, been established from ten to fifteen years longer than in the West, and from twenty to thirty years longer than in the South, and Southern and Western students fail to recognize the fact that it takes time to properly establish a chapter. Being older, the Eastern chapters have built houses and lodges before the Western ones have thought of it, and being as a rule wealthier, their badges and other appointments have been costlier. These things, however, are rapidly becoming equalized; the State universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Georgia are fast becoming of equal grade with the best New England colleges, and the students are of a higher social grade than were formerly accustomed to frequent these insti-

tutions. The South is recovering from the effects of the war, and the West from a period of depression consequent upon that struggle. The course of educational as well as political empire is toward the Mississippi Valley, and in a few years the fraternities of both sections will be alike in standing, membership, wealth, and scholarship.

In the East the iron hand of custom has now regulated all that pertains to the life of chapters and their peculiar practices. As we have said, the fraternity chapters are now fixed in the New England colleges, and some extraordinary event alone could cause their removal. Being crowded, a great rivalry springs up between the members of the various chapters, and extraordinary efforts are put forth to obtain members. Many of them are now between thirty and forty years old, and a freshman going to college has his mind already made up that he will join some fraternity to which a brother, cousin, or other relation belonged during college life. Chapters also will often draw members from some particular town or school; friends from either place will be a great inducement to a freshman. Curious results sometimes grow out of this practice; for instance, in some New England colleges the men from Boston will all join Psi U, all from Providence, Zeta Psi, and so on. In the face of such difficulties it will be seen to be quite an undertaking to organize a new chapter. In the West, such customs have not as yet attained much force, but are rapidly doing so, while in the South the fraternity system may be said to be in its infancy, as everything is now dated from the days of reconstruction.

A practice more or less in vogue among the fraternities has of late been somewhat prevalent, and cannot be too

severely condemned. It is that of members leaving one chapter and joining another in the same college. It is euphoniously termed "lifting," perhaps with the idea that a man always joins a better fraternity than he leaves.

In the early days of the fraternities, only seniors were admitted to membership; other classmen were then taken in, until now, with the exception of Yale and Dartmouth, the members are from all classes. At Yale the chapters are only junior societies, and at Dartmouth, though members are pledged, they are not admitted until the sophomore year. In some of the larger Western and Southern colleges, such as Indiana Asbury, Emory College, Ohio Wesleyan, etc., the preparatory schools being intimately connected with the colleges, "preps" are not only pledged, but initiated, before they enter the college proper. As the colleges usually open about the middle of September, the campaign for freshman members is then commenced, and lasts until Christmas, when each chapter has secured its most desirable candidates; where there is great rivalry, however, initiations take place all the year round, and the chapters continually surprise each other with new members.

In the South the chapters are often termed "clubs," a name derived from the University of Virginia, where the fraternities usually board in clubs; one or two fraternities call their chapters "colleges" and "charges." The badges worn are usually more expensive in the East than in the West. The D. K. E.'s and Psi U.'s pins admit of more or less ornamentation according to taste. Some are heavily jewelled, and some are as plain as possible. We should say that the average price of a badge in the East was twelve dollars, and in the West, seven dollars.

All these college fraternities are secret in their char-

acter with the exception of Delta Upsilon, which is *anti-secret*, and Phi Kappa Alpha, which is *non-secret*. To one, however, who has given any consideration to the subject, the secrecy is such only in name, and carefully-worded inquiries will elicit all that is wished to be known. The societies have stolen each other's constitutions with more or less frequency, and these documents are not so difficult to obtain as might be supposed. There is a remarkable family resemblance among the constitutions, and their arrangement into articles is generally as follows:

1. Preamble and definition of the society's object.
2. Definition of name and motto.
3. Conditions and degrees of membership.
4. Outline of government.
5. Duties of officers.
6. Relations of chapters and appointment of special officials.
7. Oath of membership.

This order is not always rigidly adhered to, but it is usually so done. By-laws are added which contain the rules for badges, colors, seals, conventions, trials, and other minor matters.

The initiation services are also very much alike, although there has been much scope for originality in their composition. A perfect initiatory service should consist of two parts, so that, after having undergone one trial, the initiate could retreat if necessary. It should, in addition, teach the candidate, in a thorough and impressive way, all the passwords, mottoes, grips, and recognition signs of the fraternity.

Certificates of membership, like diplomas, are given by a few societies, but the practice is not common.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.

IN 1830 the literary societies of Hamilton College were engaged in a bitter fight for the supremacy; methods were employed to obtain adherents, and practices sanctioned to gain the ends of the organizations, until the better portion of the students looked on in disgust at the conflict. At the same time but three of the Greek-Letter fraternities were then in existence,—Sigma Phi, Kappa Alpha, and Delta Phi. During the height of the contest above mentioned, propositions were made to several of the leading students at Hamilton to form a K. A. lodge. Samuel Eels, then a student at Hamilton, was one of those who were disgusted both with the partisan practices of the literary societies and the badly-concealed selfish intentions of Kappa Alpha's agents. A close student himself, he believed that the aim of the college student should be the attainment of a higher and broader culture than the college curriculum afforded; at the same time he perceived that it was the repression of the social traits of the scholars that was leading to the foundation of the social clubs of which K. A. was a type. Accordingly he conceived the idea of founding a fraternity whose aim should be to supplement the college curriculum by literary work outside of and beyond that

prescribed by the college course, and also to develop the social nature and affections of kindred spirits by the cultivation of a fraternal bond of friendship. The attempt of Kappa Alpha failing, mainly through his efforts, he broached the subject to his nearest intimates and friends, and met with a cordial response. In 1832, having associated with himself John C. Underwood, Lorenzo Latham, Oliver A. Morse, and Henry L. Storrs, he organized the Hamilton Chapter of the fraternity, which he called Alpha Delta Phi. The fraternity was rapidly and judiciously extended until it was the pioneer in a large number of colleges, and so wise was the foresight of its founders that to-day the best fraternities are those which practise the principles Eels sought to promulgate.

The chapters are as follows :

1. Hamilton, Hamilton College, 1832.
2. Miami, Miami University, 1834 (died 1873).
3. Urban, New York University, 1835 (died 1839).
4. Columbia, Columbia College, 1836 (died 1840).
5. Amherst, Amherst College, 1837.
6. Brunonian, Brown University, 1837.
7. Harvard, Harvard University, 1837.
8. Yale, Yale College, 1837 (died 1872).
9. Geneva, Hobart College, 1838 (died 1878).
10. Bowdoin, Bowdoin College, 1839.
11. Hudson, Western Reserve College, 1840.
12. Peninsular, Michigan University, 1845.
13. Dartmouth, Dartmouth College, 1845.
14. Rochester, Rochester University, 1851.
15. Alabama, Alabama University, 1851 (died 1857).
16. Williams, Williams College, 1851.
17. Manhattan, New York City College, 1854.

18. Middletown, Wesleyan University, 1855.
19. Kenyon, Kenyon College, 1858.
20. Union, Union College, 1858.
21. Cumberland, Cumberland University, 1858 (died 1861).
22. Cornell, Cornell University, 1870.
23. Phi Kappa, Trinity College, 1877.

Alumni chapters have also been established at Cincinnati, 1846; Cleveland, 1866; Chicago, 1867; New York, 1868; Albany, 1875; New England (Boston), 1876; Buffalo, 1876; Grand Rapids, 1878. The Hamilton Chapter has had a very successful career. Mainly through the efforts of this chapter there has been erected at Hamilton the "Samuel Eels Memorial Hall," the property of the fraternity. The Miami Chapter, established through the efforts of the founder, was at first situated at the Cincinnati Law School, but was subsequently removed to Miami, where it remained until the closing of the university. The Urban Chapter, founded by Daniel Huntington, of New York, and the Columbia Chapter, founded by John Jay, now the president of the fraternity, were both short-lived, but they did good service in the establishment of the Harvard and Yale Chapters. When an attempt was made to place a chapter at the former college, the faculty opposed it on account of its secret nature. In order to retain their hold on the college, the members were made honorary members of the three other chapters. In 1838 the chapter became active, and in 1846 its presence was sanctioned by the faculty. In 1857 it was abolished, but was secretly kept up until 1865, when the charter was withdrawn. The A. D. Club was founded on its ruins. It has been re-

established this year with bright prospects. The Yale Chapter was the only one ever existing there as a general fraternity drawing members from all classes; it finally became a junior society, lost its place and prestige after the erection of D. K. E.'s chapter house, and was withdrawn in 1872. The Amherst Chapter has a fine scholarship record. It built a hall a short time since, and a lodge, the latter being destroyed by fire in 1879. The Brunonian Chapter was suspended from 1841 to 1851 by the passage of anti-fraternity resolutions. The Geneva Chapter was withdrawn on account of the decadence of the college. The Bowdoin Chapter, for many years eminent, has been of late closely pressed in a college crowded with fraternities. The Hudson Chapter, together with the Middletown, Manhattan, Williams, and Rochester Chapters, excel in college honors. The Dartmouth Chapter is flourishing, and owns a commodious chapter house. The Alabama Chapter was killed by the enactment of anti-fraternity laws. In 1858 the members met at Shelby Springs, Alabama, and founded a graduate association, which was probably dispersed by the war. The Rochester Chapter was at first termed the "Empire," but the name was changed for obvious reasons. The Manhattan Chapter, established in what was then known as the "Free Academy," has proven the wisdom of its establishment. Its members, though of a less average age, have been worthy rivals of the other chapters. It owns fine rooms, brightened by fraternity "memorabilia," and supports the annual summer camp at Lake George, denominated "Camp Manhattan." At Williams the chapter was formed by members of the Brunonian Chapter, who, together with those of Beta Theta Pi, had moved

to a soil more congenial to the fraternities. Discouraged by their distance from the other chapters, the Betas received a reluctant release from their obligations, and assisted in the foundation of the present Williams Chapter. The Middletown Chapter was formerly a local literary society called the "Boetrean," and it has retained its literary character. The Union Chapter was likewise derived from another organization, the "Fraternal;" and the chapter at Trinity was the old local society of Phi Kappa, whose name it still bears. The Cumberland Chapter was established without the sanction of the rest of the fraternity, and was cut short by the war, in 1861. The Cornell Chapter, though small, has already built a well-appointed chapter house; and the Kenyon Chapter has its own lodge. A chapter was established at Princeton, in 1865, but was withdrawn in a few months.

The catalogues were formerly issued by the Yale Chapter. The last one published, in 1876, contains 4500 names. The whole number is now about 4950. The fraternity also publishes a song-book, which has reached its ninth edition, and also a memorial of its founder, by his brother. Several pieces of music bear the fraternity's name, and a numerous family of fugitive pieces. The fraternity is governed by conventions. The exercises at these gatherings are often varied and interesting, and to those who participated the one of '79 will long be memorable.

Alpha Delta Phi is addicted to the practice of electing honorary members, but its rolls contain the names of many eminent men, such as Amos K. Hadley, of New York; Theo. B. Dwight, Hon. Geo. W. Curtis, Prof.

Edward North, Alfred B. Street, ex-Governor Denison, of Ohio; Bishop Coxe and John Jay, of New York; Horace Maynard, Bishop Huntingdon, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Jas. Russell Lowell, E. E. Hale, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Manton Marble, President Eliot, of Harvard; Provost Stillé, of Pennsylvania University; Donald G. Mitchell, the late President Raymond, of Vassar; and General "Dick" Taylor; E. F. Noyes, ex-Minister to France; ex-Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, and many others.

The original badge was an oblong slab, with rounded corners, displaying a crescent bearing the letters "ΑΔΦ." on a field of black enamel; above the crescent a green star, below "1832," in gold. The new badge, which resembles more closely an ornamental breastpin than a college badge, is the star and crescent, with the latter displaying the three letters. The colors are green and white.

ALPHA DIGAMMA.

ALPHA DIGAMMA was founded at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, in February, 1859. Some trouble arising among the literary societies rendered the formation of such a fraternity possible, and accordingly it was established.

The founders were Messrs. R. B. Brownell, Wm. H. Fleek, J. C. Garrison, A. J. McKennir, J. H. Jenkins, and others. The number of members is limited, and the fraternity has accordingly been prosperous, especially during the last eight or ten years.

Projects for new chapters were frequently discussed,

but without result until 1864, when a chapter, the "Beta," was established at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Its charter was revoked four years later, however, on account of the disgraceful conduct of some of the members. Among the prominent alumni of Alpha Digamma we will mention Major E. C. Dawes, of Cincinnati; General R. R. Dawes, of Marietta; General B. D. Fearing, of Cincinnati; and Oakley Johnson, Judge of the Supreme Court of West Virginia.

The badge of the fraternity is a crescent-shaped disk, in the broadest part of which is a shield-shaped space 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.

No catalogue of the fraternity has as yet been issued, but the total number of members to date is 168.

Their colors are black and gold.

ALPHA GAMMA.

THIS fraternity was founded at Cumberland University, Tennessee, in March, 1867, by Messrs. W. T. Nixon, A. B. Goodbar, M. S. Matheny, L. Black, C. N. Campbell, and W. G. Campbell. The organization established chapters rapidly in different colleges, and unfortunately has lost them with nearly the same rapidity. Of a total of 21 chapters, 9 are now left, as follows:

1. Alpha, Washington and Jefferson College.
2. Zeta, Mercersburg College.
3. Eta, Trinity University.

4. Theta, Southwestern Presbyterian University.
5. Iota, Cumberland University.
6. Kappa, East Tennessee University.
7. Pi, West Virginia University.
8. Nu, *Savannah, Alabama.*
9. Xi, *Decatur, Alabama.*

In many of the colleges where the fraternity had established chapters anti-fraternity laws were passed, and the chapters thus killed. In one or two instances the chapters have become branches of other fraternities. The Nu and Xi are alumni chapters. The government is in the hands of the Alpha.

The badge of the fraternity is a shield of gold, displaying a globe encircled by a pennant bearing the letters "AI" and surmounted by six stars, clearly indicating the founders. The number of members is about 350.

ALPHA KAPPA PHI.

THIS fraternity was instituted in the South previous to 1861. The exact date is unknown, as all the records were lost or destroyed during the Rebellion. After 1864 several chapters were revived, the Psi Chapter, at Mississippi University, being re-established in 1867. The fraternity still has some four or five chapters. It has claimed to have had chapters in the Northern States, but the claim cannot be substantiated. The badge of the society is a shield with concavely-curved sides, displaying at the top a pair of clasped hands, in the centre the letters "AKΦ," and, below, a chain of three links encircling the letters "ααπ."

The Psi Chapter became the Beta Beta of Beta Theta Pi in 1879.

ALPHA SIGMA CHI.

THIS, the youngest of the college fraternities of any importance, was founded at Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1874, by Elbridge Vansyckel, Jr., '73, Chas. L. D. Washburn, '75, and Wm. P. Watson, M.D., '75. Closely associated with these three gentlemen was Ellis Dunn Thompson, C. E., '76, of Cornell University. The Rutgers Chapter, which was termed the Alpha, was formally announced in 1874, although the movement which resulted in its formation was begun nearly three years before. The Cornell Chapter soon followed, and the roll of chapters is at present as follows :

1. Alpha, Rutgers College, 1874.
2. Beta, Cornell University, 1874.
3. Gamma, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1875.
4. Delta, Princeton College, 1876 (died 1878).
5. Epsilon, St. Lawrence University, 1876.
6. Zeta, Columbia College, 1877 (died 1878).
7. Eta, Maine State College, 1878.

At the time of its formation the Alpha was the best fraternity chapter at Rutgers, and had a large membership. The chapter, though now small, is prosperous. The members of the Beta have always been foremost in athletic sports, and have been among the chief supporters of Cornell's navy. The Gamma has won its way to the foremost place at the Stevens Institute, and is now the largest chapter. The Delta, established at a time when it was deemed a heinous crime to be a member of a secret

organization at Princeton, prospered until 1878, when the charter was withdrawn by order of the convention. The Epsilon was formed from a literary society which long held a prominent place at St. Lawrence University. The chapter possesses a fine hall in the university buildings. The Zeta had hardly been started on what bid fair to be a smooth and successful career when some discontented spirits brought discord and disunion into its ranks. Its charter is suspended. The Eta, like the Epsilon, was formerly a local society. Annual conventions of the fraternity are held with the chapters in turn, the last one having met under the auspices of the Gamma, in December, 1878. The fraternity, as yet, has issued no catalogues, its sole publications being a collection of songs, privately printed, and the "Alpha Sigma Chi Waltz," dedicated to Epsilon.

The badge of the fraternity is a jewelled monogram of the letters "ΑΣΧ," and is one of the handsomest of all the Greek-Letter badges. The colors are purple and gold. The total number of members is 223.

ALPHA SIGMA PIH

WAS the second sophomore society founded at Yale College in the class of 1848, and drew its members from Delta Kap in the freshman year. The Yale Chapter being denominated the "Alpha," others were established and named as follows :

1. Alpha, Yale College, 1846 (died 1864).
2. Beta, Harvard College, 1850 (died 1857).
3. Gamma, Amherst College, 1847 (died 1862).

4. Delta, Marietta College, 1860.

5. Epsilon, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1865 (died 1865).

The Alpha was broken up by an election row at the time stated. The Beta was killed by the faculty. The remaining chapters did not confine their membership to the sophomore class, but ranked as a general fraternity. The Epsilon was but six weeks old at the time of its decease. The Delta is now the only survivor, and is flourishing.

The society badge is a rectangular slab about an inch in length, with a projecting trefoil at each corner. On this is displayed a shield bearing an open book engraved with hieroglyphics and crossed with a quill. Below the book are the letters "ΑΣΦ." The motto of the society is represented by the letters "C. L. V. E. N.," which at Yale was facetiously interpreted to mean "*College Laws Violated Every Night.*" The significance of both the name and motto has been changed by the chapter at Marietta.

A chapter is said to have been established at Princeton, but the rumor cannot be authenticated.

The chapter at Marietta owns a fine chapter house, and is in a flourishing condition. The society's colors are stone-color and cardinal. The total number of the Delta's members is about 200; the records of the remaining chapters have been either lost or destroyed.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA.

THIS fraternity was founded in Richmond, Virginia, September 11, 1865, by Messrs. Otis A. Glazebrook,

Alfred Marshall, and Erskine M. Ross, all residents of the city above named, and all now graduates of the Virginia Military Institute. It was incorporated last year in the State of Maryland. It is strictly a Southern society, and many of its first members had been in the Confederate service; their studies, having been interrupted in 1861, were resumed in 1865 and 1866. On account of this fact, the average age of the undergraduate members was high at the outset, and many of them gained honors and distinctions soon after the close of their collegiate career.

The chapter roll of the fraternity is as follows,—in practice, the name of the State being prefixed to each letter :

1. Alpha, Virginia Military Institute, 1865.
2. Beta, Washington-Lee University, 1865.
3. Gamma, *Columbia, Tennessee*, 1866.
4. Iota, Union University, 1867 (died 1873).
5. Lambda, Cumberland University, 1868 (died 1873).
6. Delta, University of Virginia, 1868.
7. Epsilon, Roanoke College, 1869 (died 1878).
8. Mu, Kentucky Military Institute, 1870 (died 1873).
9. Nu, Nashville University, 1871 (died 1874).
10. Xi, Trinity College, North Carolina, 1872.
11. Omicron, Bethel College, 1872 (died 1872).
12. Pi, East Tennessee University, 1872 (died 1873).
13. Rho, Bethel Academy, Virginia, 1873 (died 1874).
14. Upsilon, Columbian University, 1874 (died 1874).
15. Phi, *Alexandria, Virginia*, 1874.
16. Chi, *Chicago, Illinois*, 1875.
17. Psi, Johns Hopkins University, 1877.

18. Omega, University of the South, 1877.
19. Alpha Alpha, Richmond College, 1878.
20. Alpha Beta, Georgia University, 1878.
21. Alpha Gamma, Louisiana University, 1879.
22. Alpha Delta, ——— ———, 1879.
23. Alpha Epsilon, California University, 1879.
24. Alpha Zeta, Mercer University, 1879.

Alpha Chapter is small, but flourishing; the superintendent of the institute and one or two professors are members of the chapter. Beta is also small, but ranks high at the university. Gamma, Phi, and Chi are alumni chapters, but possess all the rights and privileges of the collegiate lodges. Iota and Nu became extinct with their respective colleges. Lambda, Epsilon, and Mu voluntarily surrendered their charters. Delta is both a large and prosperous chapter. Omicron and Upsilon were disbanded by order of the college authorities. Rho's charter was withdrawn by the fraternity.

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, the delegates listen to the address of some chosen orator.

The badge of the Alpha Tau Omega is a Maltese cross consisting of a centre field of black enamel, upon 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 centre, and two hands clasped at the bottom of the field. On the arms of the cross are inscribed the Greek letters "A" and "Ω" respectively. The colors of the fraternity are gold, white, green, and blue.

Every five years is issued a catalogue of members and a brief history of the several chapters. The catalogue is termed the "Register," and is printed officially. The total number of members to date is about 700, among whom, as being prominent, we may mention the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, Richard N. Brooks, late United States Consul at Rochelle; Rt. Rev. Chas. T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee; Jno. G. James, Supt. Texas Military Institute; Hon. Jno. W. Childres, of Tennessee; Rev. Thos. T. Eaton; W. H. Cheatham, of the University of Louisville; Major Thos. G. Hayes, formerly of the Kentucky Military Institute; Prof. Chas. B. Percy, of Washington-Lee University; Judge Peter F. Smith; and Hon. John Paul, of the Virginia Senate.

BETA THETA PI.

THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University in 1839 by John R. Knox, S. T. Marshall, David Linton, J. G. Smith, Chas. H. Hardin, John H. Duncan, M. C. Ryan, and Thos. B. Gordon. Alpha Delta Phi was then the only fraternity in the university, and no doubt

much of the similarity which exists between the two fraternities is due to the fact that some of its founders were connected with the older society. The first branch of Beta Theta Pi was, like that of Alpha Delta Phi, established at Cincinnati, and, like it, was transferred to another college. The one fraternity spread East, however, and the other West. The chapter roll is as follows:

1. Alpha, Miami University, 1839 (died 1876).
2. Beta, Cincinnati Law School, 1840 (died 1841).
3. Beta, Western Reserve College, 1842 (died 1866).
4. Gamma, Washington-Jefferson College, 1842.
5. Delta, Indiana Asbury University, 1845.
6. Epsilon, Transylvania College, 1842 (died 1847).
7. Epsilon, Centre College, 1848.
8. Zeta, Hampden-Sidney College, 1850.
9. Zeta, Harvard University, 1843 (died 1843).
10. Eta, North Carolina University, 1852 (died 1861).
11. Theta, Princeton College, 1843 (died 1845).
12. Theta, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1853.
13. Iota, Williams College, 1847 (died 1847).
14. Iota, Hanover College, 1853.
15. Kappa, Brown University, 1841 (died 1848).
16. Kappa, Ohio University, 1848.
17. Lambda, Michigan University, 1845.
18. Mu, Cumberland University, 1854 (died 1861).
19. Nu, Washington College (consolidated with Gamma).
20. Xi, Knox College, 1855 (died 1873).
21. Omicron, Virginia University, 1855.
22. Pi, Indiana University, 1845.
23. Rho, Washington-Lee University, 1856.

24. Sigma, Illinois College, 1856 (died 1863).
25. Tau, Wabash College, 1845.
26. Upsilon, South Carolina University, 1858 (died 1861).
27. Phi, Davidson College, 1858 (died 1861).
28. Chi, Beloit College, 1860.
29. Psi, Bethany College, 1861.
30. Omega, United States Naval Academy, 1863 (died 1865).
31. Alpha Alpha, Monmouth College, 1865 (died 1878).
32. Alpha Beta, Iowa University, 1866 (died 1874).
33. Alpha Gamma, Wittenberg University, 1867.
34. Alpha Delta, Westminster College (Mo.), 1868.
35. Alpha Epsilon, Iowa Wesleyan University, 1868.
36. Alpha Zeta, Chicago University, 1869 (died 1872).
37. Alpha Eta, Denison University, 1868.
38. Alpha Theta, Virginia Military Institute, 1868.
39. Alpha Iota, Washington University, 1869.
40. Alpha Kappa, Richmond College, 1871.
41. Alpha Lambda, Wooster University, 1872.
42. Alpha Mu, Howard College, 1872.
43. Alpha Nu, Kansas University, 1872.
44. Alpha Xi, Randolph Macon College, 1873.
45. Alpha Omicron, Trinity University, 1873.
46. Alpha Pi, Wisconsin University, 1873.
47. Alpha Rho, Northwestern University, 1873.
48. Alpha Sigma, Dickinson College, 1874.
49. Alpha Tau, William and Mary College, 1874 (died 1878).
50. Alpha Upsilon, Boston University, 1876.
51. Alpha Phi, Virginia Agricultural College, 1877.

52. Alpha Chi, Johns Hopkins University, 1878.

53. Alpha Psi, Butler University, 1878.

54. Alpha Omega, California University, 1879.

55. Beta Alpha, Kenyon College, 1879.

56. Beta Beta, Mississippi University, 1879.

The Alpha ceased to exist with the college. The Beta, in Cincinnati, had but thirteen members, of whom the Hon. Stanley Matthews is the most prominent. In 1843 proposals were made by Psi U. to unite the two fraternities. The project arose at Yale, and was favored by the Harvard Chapter; it fell through with, however, from Psi U.'s want of liberality as to terms. The idea was revived by the Lambda of Beta Theta Pi in 1863, but was defeated in convention, only the Lambda and Beta Chapters voting in its favor. The two chapters were expelled from the fraternity, the Lambda splitting, some of the members assisted in establishing Phi of Psi U., while the Beta went over to D. K. E. The Epsilon was transferred from its past to its present position at the request of its graduates. The Gamma and Nu were consolidated, under the name of the former, when the colleges were united. The Harvard Chapter was mainly composed of graduates, and soon became defunct. The Eta, Mu, Upsilon, and Phi Chapters were killed by the war. The Princeton Chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Theta is one of the very best chapters in the fraternity, and is where the fraternity journal is edited. The chapters at Williams and Brown were in reality the only strong chapters the society had in the East. Fraternities being suddenly put under a ban at Brown, Alpha Delta Phi and Beta Theta Pi made common cause, and moved to Williams. There being but

one Beta Theta Pi Chapter then left east of Pennsylvania, the members reluctantly sought a release from their obligations, and united in establishing the Williams Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi. The Lambda has recently been established, and will no doubt regain its old position. The Xi ceased to initiate members for lack of suitable material, and the same was the case with the Sigma and Alpha Zeta. Omicron, Pi, Rho, and Tau are among the best of the fraternity's chapters, and are all prosperous. The Chi is *sub rosa*. The Omega was killed by the Navy regulation prohibiting secret societies in government institutions. The Alpha Alpha and Alpha Beta were in anti-fraternity colleges, and were consequently withdrawn. Alpha Tau was inadvisedly established, and soon died for want of energy. The remaining chapters are in an excellent condition, and doing credit to the fraternity. The Beta Theta Pi, being the oldest of the Western fraternities, has had a great advantage over its rivals, and is undoubtedly the best in those sections of the country in which its chapters are situated. In addition to the collegiate chapters there are alumni chapters at Chicago, Nashville, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Richmond, Evansville, Wheeling, etc., which are organized like the active chapters, and act with them. For convenience in government and correspondence, the fraternity is divided into territorial districts, with headquarters at various cities in the several districts. The supreme authority in all matters rests with the conventions when in session, but a chapter, called the presiding chapter, is chosen to act as an executive during the recess of the convention. The conventions are usually held annually in cities in which alumni chapters are situated.

Catalogues have been published at intervals of about ten years, and one is now in press. It will contain the names of about 5000 members. Among prominent alumni of Beta Theta Pi are Presidents Wallace, of Monmouth College; Beatty, of Centre College; Sinex, of Pacific University; Martin, of Pekin University (China); Profs. Newberry, geology, of Columbia College; Young, astronomy, of Princeton; Watson, astronomy, of Ann Arbor; Wood, mathematics, of the Stevens Institute; the late Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana; Senators Macdonald, Voorhees, Booth, and Harlan; Hon. Schuyler Colfax; Hon. George Hoadley, Wm. M. Springer, of Illinois; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky; Charles Beckwith, of Buffalo; and many others distinguished in various walks of life. In addition to the catalogue, the fraternity publishes song-books, several pieces of instrumental music, and fugitive pieces.

The organ of the society is a monthly journal called the "*Βήτα Θήτα Ηλι*," issued at the Theta, and ably managed.

There are two badges, the first an oblong, eight-sided shield, displaying a diamond between two palm-branches, below which are the letters "*BΘII*;" above are three stars, and below the letters "*αωλθ*;" the other is a wreath encircling a diamond, and displaying the letters "*BΘII*." In the knot of the wreath are shown the other symbols and the chapter-letter. The colors are pink and blue.

CHI PHI.

As stated elsewhere, this fraternity was founded at Princeton, in 1824, as a secret literary society, John

McLean, D.D., afterwards president of the college, being one of the founders. In 1830, when the first movement took place against college secret societies, the lodge became extinct. In 1854, John McLean, Jr., a nephew of Dr. McLean, discovered the records of the fraternity among his uncle's papers, and determined to re-establish it, and associating with himself G. W. Mayer and Charles Degraw, he again instituted the order. The chapter thus refounded existed in secret until 1860, when it again became defunct. A "Beta" Chapter, however, had been placed at Franklin and Marshall College in 1855, and this latter established a "Theta" at Pennsylvania College some years later. These three chapters make up what is known as the Princeton order. Another Chi Phi fraternity was founded at Hobart College in 1860 by twelve young men. Calling their chapter the Upsilon, they established a Psi, at Kenyon, in 1861; Sigma, at Princeton, in 1862; Delta, at Rutgers, in 1867; and a graduate chapter termed the Alpha, in New York City, in 1865.

Negotiations having been entered upon by the Hobart and Princeton orders, a union was effected at a meeting which took place at the Astor House in 1867. The united fraternities, since termed the Northern order, together established a number of chapters up to the year 1873, when a further change took place.

At the University of North Carolina, in 1858, a fraternity had been founded bearing this same name of Chi Phi. Before the Rebellion some five or six chapters were established, and after the revival of the college, in 1865, a few more were chartered. The existence of the two orders having become known to members of both,

an effort was made to unite them, and after a correspondence of some years delegates from each met at Washington, May 1, 1873, and drew up articles of union, which went into effect the next year. Since then the fraternity has established but few chapters, the entire roll being as follows:

PRINCETON ORDER.

1. Alpha, Princeton College, 1824 (died 1860).
2. Zeta (formerly Beta), Franklin and Marshall College, 1855.
3. Theta, Pennsylvania College, 1867 (died 1872).

HOBART ORDER.

4. Upsilon, Hobart College, 1860.
5. Psi, Kenyon College, 1861 (died 1866).
6. Sigma, Princeton College, 1862 (died 1870).
7. Delta, Rutgers College, 1867.

NORTHERN ORDER.

8. Beta, Muhlenberg College, 1868.
9. Xi, Cornell University, 1868.
10. Omega, Dickinson College, 1869.
11. Sigma, Wofford College, 1871.
12. Nu, Washington-Lee University, 1872 (died 1877).
13. Psi, Lehigh University, 1872.
14. Kappa, Brown University, 1872.
15. Tau, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1873 (died 1876).
16. Chi, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1873.

SOUTHERN ORDER.

17. Alpha, North Carolina University, 1858 (died 1867).
18. Beta, Louisiana Centenary College, 1858 (died 1860).
19. Gamma, Davidson College, 1859 (died 1870).
20. Alpha (formerly Delta), Virginia University, 1859.
21. Epsilon, Tennessee Military College, 1861 (died 1861).
22. Epsilon, Hampden-Sidney College, 1867.
23. Zeta, Cumberland University, 1860 (died 1861).
24. Eta, Georgia University, 1867.
25. Theta, Edinburgh University (Scotland), 1867.
26. Iota, Mercer University, 1869.
27. Gamma (formerly Kappa), Emory College, 1869.
28. Lambda, Oglethorpe University, 1870 (died ?).
29. Mu, Trinity College (North Carolina), 1871.
30. Pi (formerly Mu), Kentucky Military Institute, 1872.

UNITED ORDER.

31. Eta (deuteron), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1878.
32. Lambda, California University, 1875.
33. Omicron, Sheffield Scientific School, 1877.
34. Rho, Lafayette College, 1874.
35. Phi, Amherst College, 1873.

There was also a graduate chapter in Philadelphia from 1870 to 1873, and three more chapters—Xi, at Virginia Agricultural College; Omicron, at St. John's College of Arkansas; and Pi, at Randolph-Macon—are

sometimes classed with those of the Southern order. The Kenyon Chapter became extinct principally from reverses caused by the Rebellion. The Tau allowed its membership to fall below the requisite number, and the charter was withdrawn. The Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, and Zeta—the entire Southern order—were compelled to suspend by the Rebellion. The Alpha, Gamma, and Delta were re-established. The Beta had been incorporated by the State. The Chi was formerly the Beta Chapter of Alpha Digamma. Eta was killed by the faculty in 1875, but has recently been revived. The Rho was established by members of the Delta of the now defunct fraternity of Iota Alpha Kappa.

The existing chapters are nearly all in an excellent condition, although, by the recent passage of anti-fraternity laws, the future of Mu is uncertain.

The fraternity has issued no regular catalogue, but in 1878 a preliminary pamphlet was published. The present membership is about two thousand. Chi Phi has no honorary members. Among its eminent graduates are the Hon. Wm. S. Stenger; Hon. Emory Speer; Dr. Shadrack Simpson, President of Yadkin College; Hon. Calvin M. Duncan, of Pennsylvania; Ralph H. Graves, Professor of Engineering, University of North Carolina; Prof. H. C. White, of the University of Georgia; Dr. King Wylly, of Savannah; Hon. Walter B. Hill, of Georgia; Col. Delancey Kane, of New York; and Brigadier-General Lucius H. Warren, of Philadelphia. The official organ of the society is a journal called the "Chi-Phi Quarterly," begun in 1874. Previous to that time the Pennsylvania chapters had published a paper called the "Chi-Phi Chackett." A large number of pieces

of instrumental music have appeared under the fraternity's name, and a history of the order is now in preparation. The government of the fraternity is vested in the conventions. During their recesses the executive consists of three officers, members of the Grand Lodge or Chi Phi Chapter, whose headquarters are in New York City. The constitution of the fraternity is printed, and it is not kept secret.

The badge is a monogram consisting of the "X" placed directly over the "Φ." It is always jewelled, and a pearl or diamond is set in the centre. The colors are scarlet and blue.

CHI PSI.

THE Chi Psi fraternity was founded at Union College in 1841, and immediately extending itself soon won a place and name among the Greek-Letter societies. The founders were John Brush, Jr., Maj.-Gen. Jas. C. Duane, Jacob H. Farrell, Patrick U. Major, Col. Alex. A. Berthond, Robert H. McFaddin, Philip Spencer, and Jas. L. Witherspoon. Unlike many of the other fraternities, its chapters seem to have been established by an organized plan, with the following result: Each chapter, in fraternity parlance, is termed an "Alpha," and that letter is in each case prefixed to the chapter-letter proper.

1. Pi, Union College, 1841 (died 1877).
2. Theta, Williams College, 1842.
3. Mu, Middlebury College, 1843.
4. Eta, Bowdoin College, 1844 (died 1869).
5. Alpha, Wesleyan University, 1844.
6. Phi, Hamilton College, 1845.

7. Epsilon, Michigan University, 1845.
8. Zeta, Columbia College, 1846 (died 1858).
9. Delta, Princeton College, 1851 (died 1857).
10. Sigma, North Carolina University, 1855 (died 1861).
11. Kappa, New York City College, 1857 (died 1872).
12. Beta, South Carolina College, 1858 (died 1861).
13. Gamma, Mississippi University, 1858.
14. Upsilon, Furman University, 1858.
15. Lambda, Brown University, 1860 (died 1871).
16. Chi, Amherst College, 1864.
17. Omicron, Virginia University, 1868 (died 1870).
18. Tau, Wofford College, 1869.
19. Psi, Cornell University, 1869 (died 1875).
20. Nu, Minnesota University, 1874.
21. Iota, Wisconsin University, 1878.
22. Rho, Rutgers College, 1879.

The Pi died when it was no longer possible to select members in the face of small numbers and powerful rivals. The Theta was extinct from 1872 to 1874; it is again prosperous, and is remarkable for the high record of its members in scholarship. It possesses a lodge in the college town. The Mu is prosperous, and has secured a full delegation from every class since its establishment. Epsilon is one of the best Alphas, and has charge of the general records and the catalogue. The Zeta voluntarily relinquished its charter. The Delta fell a victim to adverse legislation. Eta was crowded out of the ranks. Alpha became dormant in 1863, but was revived in 1876, and is now in a healthy condition. Sigma, Beta, Gamma, and Upsilon were killed by the war, but the latter two have since been re-established. Omicron was composed

almost entirely of graduates, and soon ceased to live. Nu and Iota, the two Western chapters, are prospering, and their establishment seems to have been a wise step. Rho was formerly a local society of rather low grade called "Alpha Theta."

For the first decade of its existence Chi Psi experienced no reverses, but afterwards placing chapters in Southern colleges of lower rank than those of the North, it lost seriously by the war, and was sadly crippled at its close. During the period from 1869 to 1873 it also lost several chapters, seemingly from mere inactivity. Since then the fraternity's prospects have been much brighter, and, with the exception of Alpha-Rho, its extension has been marked by a wise care and foresight. There are properly no alumni chapters, but annual reunions are held in New York and a few of the larger cities.

The last catalogue, printed in 1871 under the auspices of Alpha-Epsilon, was beautifully gotten up and bound in the fraternity colors. A supplement was issued in 1878. The total membership is now about 1900. Among the prominent alumni are Maj.-Gen. Jas. C. Duane, one of the founders; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Hon. Robert Earl, David H. Cochran, Gen. Albert L. Lee, William Astor, Hon. John W. Stewart, ex-Governor of Vermont; Hon. Thomas B. Cummings, ex-Governor of Nebraska, Elbridge T. Gerry, Profs. D. G. Eaton and C. A. Seelye.

In the West the Chi Psis are usually termed "Sykes," while in the East they were for a long time denominated "Pirates," from the fact that Spencer, one of their founders, was hung at the yard-arm for alleged mutiny.

The badge is a monogram composed of a "X" laid upon a Ψ , the latter displaying a circle divided by a

cross, and the skull and bones. The whole is generally jewelled, and is very pretty. The fraternity colors are purple and gold.

DELTA BETA PHI.

THIS fraternity, which may with justice be considered to be the youngest member of the great family of Greek-Letter organizations, was founded at Cornell University, January, 1878, by four students, chiefly lower classmen, viz.: J. D. Hamrick, I. W. Kelly, J. S. Monroe, and Willard Olney.

A movement was soon put on foot to establish other chapters, and has resulted as follows:

1. Alpha, Cornell University, 1878.
2. Phi, Lehigh University, 1878.
3. Sigma, Pennsylvania University, 1878.
4. Psi, Lafayette College, 1878.
5. Delta, New York City College, 1878.

The Alpha Chapter is an excellent one. The Phi, chiefly formed by members of the class of 1881, is poor, and is not flourishing. The Psi was formed from a local organization called "*NΦM*" established the previous year, and the Delta was built on the ruins of the *ΔΩ* of the same age as the society just mentioned.

The society badge is a rhomb like that of D. K. E. and Psi U., and has engraved on it the letters "*ΔBΦ*," under which is placed a pair of crossed keys. There is also a star in each corner of the diamond. The colors are garnet and black.

D. G. K.

THIS fraternity was established at Massachusetts Agricultural College, in 1868, by the following members of the class of 1871: G. H. Allen, W. P. Birnie, J. F. Fisher, F. S. Herrick, Geo. Leonard, L. A. Nichols, and A. D. Norcross. It grew out of the wishes of the founders to establish a society similar to the Greek-Letter organizations, and at the same time to avoid having a Greek fraternity in a college in which the study of that language formed no part of the course. Accordingly, it was made a German-Letter society under the name "Dah-Gay-Kah," or, more familiarly, D. G. K. The chapter was termed the "Aleph," after the old Gothic alphabet, and a second chapter has been organized this year at Boston University. It is proposed to hereafter establish chapters in the scientific colleges.

Since its foundation the society has been very prosperous, and now holds the first position in the college. The first reunion was held in June, 1879, at which time an address was delivered by J. H. Webb, '73. It seems to have been an enjoyable occasion to all concerned. At the same time was issued a neat little pamphlet catalogue containing ninety names, and the first number of a fraternity journal, to be published quarterly, called the "Cycle." The badge is a monogram of the three letters "D G K," the "D" in black, the "K" in gold, and the "G" in black studded with pearls. It is a very pretty pin. The chapter letter "*I*" is worn as a guard-pin. The colors are magenta and gold.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

THIS fraternity, whose name is universally shortened to D. K. E., is the largest of the Eastern fraternities, both with regard to the number of chapters and members. The first chapter was organized in the class of 1846 at Yale as a society there confined to the junior class, but it rapidly spread to other colleges, where it is always a "general" fraternity.

Until of late its extension has been very rapid, and not always characterized by wisdom in a choice of localities. Some ten years ago current rumor at Yale had it that the parent chapter used to grant charters in consideration of fifty dollars each, but it was probably a calumny.

The chapter roll is as follows :

1. Phi, Yale College, 1844.
2. Zeta, Princeton College, 1845 (died 1857).
3. Theta, Bowdoin College, 1845.
4. Xi, Colby University, 1845.
5. Sigma, Amherst College, 1846.
6. Gamma, Nashville University, 1847 (died 1861).
7. Psi, Alabama University, 1847 (died 1857).
8. Upsilon, Brown University, 1850.
9. Beta, North Carolina University, 1850 (died 1861).
10. Chi, Mississippi University, 1850.
11. Delta, South Carolina College, 1852 (died 1861).
12. Kappa, Miami University, 1852 (died 1876).
13. Eta, Virginia University, 1852.
14. Alpha, Harvard College, 1852.
15. Omega, Oakland College, 1852 (died 1861).
16. Lambda, Kenyon College, 1852.
17. Pi, Dartmouth College, 1853.

18. Iota, Kentucky Military Institute, 1854 (died 1860).
19. Alpha, Middlebury College, 1855.
20. Omicron, Michigan University, 1855.
21. Epsilon, Williams College, 1855.
22. Nu, New York City College, 1856.
23. Tau, Hamilton College, 1856.
24. Mu, Madison University, 1856.
25. Rho, Lafayette College, 1856.
26. Beta Phi, Rochester University, 1856.
27. Theta Chi, Union College, 1857 (died 1869).
28. Kappa-Psi, Cumberland University, 1857 (died 1870).
29. Zeta', Louisiana Centenary College, 1857 (died 1862).
30. Alpha Delta, Jefferson College, 1858 (died 1865).
31. Tau Delta, Union University (Tennessee), 1861 (died 1862).
32. Kappa Phi, Troy University, 1861 (died 1862).
33. Phi Chi, Rutgers College, 1861.
34. Psi Phi, Asbury University, 1866.
35. Gamma Phi, Wesleyan University, 1867.
36. Psi Omega, Rensselaer Institute, 1868.
37. Beta Chi, Western Reserve College, 1868.
38. Eta Alpha, Washington-Lee University, 1868.
39. Delta Chi, Cornell University, 1869.
40. Delta', Chicago University, 1870.
41. Beta, Columbia College, 1874.
42. Phi Gamma, Syracuse University, 1875.
43. Theta Zeta, California University, 1876.
44. Alpha Chi, Trinity College, 1879.

The Phi Chapter is by far the best one in the fraternity. It is large and prosperous. For a long time after its foundation it held the third place among the junior societies at Yale. However, after building a chapter hall it prospered, and since the withdrawal of Alpha Delta Phi has been a formidable rival of Psi U. It elects about 45 members annually. The Zeta Chapter was killed by the decree of the faculty at the time mentioned. Theta and Xi hold prominent positions at their respective colleges and in the State. Gamma, Beta, Delta, Omega, Eta, Iota, Kappa-Psi, Zeta', and Tau Delta were killed by the Rebellion, and only Eta was re established at its close. The Psi became defunct by the voluntary resignation of its charter. The Kappa ceased to exist when the university suspended. The Alpha was nominally killed by the faculty in 1857; for more than ten years it flourished in secret, but since that time it has been a mere sophomore club, its popular name, D. K. E., having been transformed into "Dickey." Since the recent re-establishment of Alpha Delta Phi, it seems probable that D. K. E. will re-enter Harvard as a full chapter. Omicron is building a chapter house, now nearly completed, and the chapter is one of the best at Ann Arbor. The Epsilon has a chapter lodge, as has also the Lambda.

The Theta Chi Chapter withdrew when the college became debilitated. Kappa Psi ceased to exist for the same reason. Alpha Delta was withdrawn by order of the convention. The Beta of Beta Theta Pi, having become disaffected, was expelled, and its former members obtained a charter as Beta Chi of D. K. E. The current rumor that the Beta Chapter was "lifted" is untrue. The Delta was formed from members of the Phi Delta Theta and

Phi Kappi Psi fraternities. The Beta was formerly a local society known as the Psi Phi.

As a general fraternity, D. K. E. does not hold the place it would seem to be entitled to from the colleges in which it has chapters and from the number of its members. The laxity of its administration for a long time is largely to blame for its lack of reputation. The prevalent practice of delegating electioneering powers to committees also operates against securing chapters harmonious and united in their sentiments. A conservative spirit that has lately shown itself in refusals to look favorably upon applications for charters argues well for its future prosperity.

The fraternity has issued a number of catalogues, but none of them have been remarkable for special excellence in any way. In the last editions the chapter rolls of the defunct chapters have been omitted, although the names have been retained in the alphabetical index. The fraternity has published a song-book with music, and also an instrumental piece, the "Delta Kappa Epsilon March," which is widely known and appreciated. The whole number of members is now about 6300, eminent among whom are Stewart L. Woodford, of New York; Brig.-Gen. John T. Croxton; Cyrus Northrup; Bishop Robertson, of Missouri; Dr. D. G. Brinton; Lafayette Grover, United States Senator; Hon. Josiah H. Drummond; Gen. Francis A. Walker, of the United States Census; John Quincy Adams, Jr.; Whitelaw Reid, of the "New York Tribune;" Ed. A. Rand, Jr.; and Howard M. Ticknor. D. K. E.'s best-known members, such as the late Bayard Taylor, Admiral Foote, Gen. Burnside, etc., are merely honorary members; many of them never were initiated.

The members of Delta Kappa Epsilon have acquired and adopted the name of "Dekes." The government of the fraternity is vested in the annual conventions, over which a Yale man always presides; the Phi exercises parental authority over the other chapters.

The badge is a diamond, displaying a white scroll on a groundwork of black enamel, and bearing the letters "ΔKE." A star appears in each corner of the diamond. The colors are blue, gold, and crimson.

Alumni chapters have been established at New York, Troy, and Rochester, and the New England Alumni Association with headquarters at Boston.

DELTA PHI.

THE foundation of this fraternity took place immediately after that of Sigma Phi at Union College, in 1827. Its membership has been largely drawn from the old Knickerbocker families of New York and New Jersey, and consequently its chief strongholds have been Columbia and Rutgers, at which places to-day its best chapters are situated.

The charter members of the Alpha Chapter, and presumably the founders, were Benj. Bourroughs, Wm. H. Foudey, S. L. Lamberson, S. C. Lawrison, Hon. David H. Little, Thomas C. McClangey, John Mason, Hon. Jos. J. Masters, and Wm. Wilson. All are now deceased except Mr. Lawrison. For eleven years no effort was made to extend the fraternity, until, in 1838, the Beta Chapter was established at Brown. In 1854 overtures were made to Phi Kappa Psi with a view to uniting the

two fraternities, but the negotiations were without result. The roll of chapters is :

1. Alpha, Union College, 1827.
2. Beta, Brown University, 1838 (died 1878).
3. Gamma, New York University, 1841.
4. Delta, Columbia College, 1842.
5. Epsilon, Rutgers College, 1845.
6. Zeta, Harvard University, 1845 (died 1848).
7. Eta, Pennsylvania University, 1849 (died 1871).
8. Theta, Princeton College, 1854 (died 1876).
9. Iota, Michigan University, 1855 (died 1875).
10. Kappa, North Carolina University, 1855 (died 1861).
11. Lambda, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1864.
12. Mu, Madison University, 1874 (died 1876).

The Alpha has long been in a waning condition, though heroic efforts have been made to infuse new life into it. Its membership has averaged from two to five for the last four years. The Beta declined like the Alpha, and its two senior members graduated in 1878. It will probably be soon revived. The Gamma is also in a poor condition. The Delta is one of the best in the fraternity, and usually has a large number of members. The Epsilon is flourishing, and the last catalogue was issued under its supervision. The Zeta shared the general fate of the Harvard societies, and died with only twenty members. The Eta was withdrawn during a period of depression. Theta existed in secret for more than twenty years, but finally succumbed. It will probably be revived *sub rosa*. The Kappa was killed by the war, and the Mu never fairly started.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been twice issued.

The total number of members is now about 1700, among whom are Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Hon. Samuel S. Cox (Sunset Cox), Gen. A. B. Underwood, of Massachusetts; Dr. Howard Crosby, of the New York University; Dr. R. O. Doremus, the chemist; Bishop Wm. E. Armitage, of Wisconsin; Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew; Prof. Nason, of Troy; and John Wand and Jos. A. Harper, the publishers.

The badge is a Maltese cross, in the centre of which is a circular disk displaying the letters " $\Delta\Phi$." In the arms of the cross are seen respectively a scroll and quill, a lighted antique lamp, two clasped hands, and in the lower arm a constellation of stars. The colors are blue and white.

DELTA PSI.

THE Delta Psi fraternity has the reputation of being the most secret of all the college societies. It was founded at Columbia College, in 1847, by Chas. A. Budd, Wm. M. Van Wagener, John H. Anthon, and Sam. F. Barger. The fraternity soon established chapters both North and South, and has the following chapter list:

1. Alpha, Columbia College, 1847.
2. Beta, New York University, 1847 (died 1853).
3. Gamma, Rutgers College, 1848 (died 1850).
4. Delta, Burlington College, 1849; transferred to
5. Delta, Pennsylvania University, 1854.
6. Epsilon, Trinity College (Connecticut), 1850.
7. Eta, South Carolina College, 1850 (died 1861).
8. Theta, Princeton College, 1851 (died 1853).

- 9. Iota, Rochester University, 1851.
- 10. Kappa, Brown University, 1852 (died 1853).
- 11. Lambda, Williams College, 1853.
- 12. Sigma, Randolph-Macon College, 1853 (died 1861).
- 13. Xi, North Carolina University, 1854 (died 1863).
- 14. Psi, Cumberland University, 1858 (died 1861).
- 15. Phi, Mississippi University, 1855.
- 16. Upsilon, University of Virginia, 1860.
- 17. Sigma, Sheffield Scientific School, 1868.
- 18. Beta, Washington-Lee University, 1869.

The Beta Chapter was declared extinct in 1853, and its members affiliated with the Alpha. The Gamma and Theta disbanded. The Alpha has a fine chapter house in East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. The Epsilon has one of the most expensive chapter houses in the country, forty thousand dollars having been given for that purpose by one of the members. The Kappa Chapter is generally repudiated by the fraternity, but its official existence was recognized in the catalogue draft of 1876. The Southern chapters were killed by the war, and only the Phi and Upsilon were revived at its close. The Lambda owns a chapter house, and the Iota and one or two others have building funds. The fraternity is in an excellent condition everywhere, and its chapters are prosperous. The fraternity has never issued a catalogue, but published a rough draft of all the members whose names were known in 1876, and issued it with the request that corrections be sent to the Alpha. The catalogue is now in press.

The badge of the Delta Psi is a Saint Anthony's cross, with curved sides. The cross bears a shield in blue en-

amel displaying the letters "ΔΨ." On the bar of the cross are engraved four Hebrew letters, and beneath the shield the skull and bones. The color is light blue.

The total number of members is about 2500. Prominent among them are Dr. Chas. A. Budd and John H. Anthon, of New York City; Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Henry S. Olcott, Gen. William G. Ward; Bishops McKip, of California, and Doane, of Northern New York; Frederick Prime, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Nicholas Fish, Minister to Switzerland; Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, and others.

DELTA TAU DELTA.

THIS fraternity was founded January 1, 1859, at Bethany College, West Virginia, by R. H. Alfred, A. C. Earle, J. C. Johnson, and Eugene Tarr. The number of founders given in the fraternity's catalogue is much greater, but the other gentlemen were scarcely more than intimate associates of those mentioned above.

At that time Bethany College bid fair to be one of the foremost in the country; the educational institution of a rising religious denomination, under the direct control of its founder, it seemed prosperous and flourishing. The civil war all but destroyed its prospects, and closed its doors for a long period.

The fraternity did not long confine itself to Bethany College, and now has a chapter roll as follows:

1. Alpha, Alleghany College, 1863.
2. Beta, Ohio University, 1862.
3. Gamma, West Liberty College, 1861 (died 1862).

4. Gamma, Washington and Jefferson College, 1861.
5. Delta, Morgantown Academy, 1861 (died 1862).
6. Delta, Michigan University, 1875 (died 1877).
7. Epsilon, Albion College, 1876.
8. Zeta, Monmouth College, 1865 (died 1870).
9. Eta, Buchtel College, 1873.
10. Theta, Bethany College, 1859.
11. Iota, ———, 1865 (died 1867).
12. Iota, Michigan Agricultural College, 1872.
13. Kappa, ———, 1865 (died 1867).
14. Kappa, Hillsdale College, 1867.
15. Lambda, Lombard University, 1867.
16. Mu, Waynesburg College, 1861 (died 1862).
17. Mu, ———, 1871 (died 1875).
18. Mu, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1866.
19. Nu, Indiana University, 1870 (died 1875).
20. Nu, Lafayette College, 1874.
21. Xi, Simpson Centenary College, 1873.
22. Omicron, Asbury University, 1871.
23. Pi, Lehigh University, 1874.
24. Rho, Stevens Institute, 1874.
25. Sigma, Mount Union College, 1874.
26. Tau, Franklin and Marshall College, 1874.
27. Upsilon, Illinois Industrial Institute, 1871 (died 1879).
28. Phi, Hanover College, 1872.
29. Chi, Iowa Wesleyan University, 1875.
30. Psi, Wabash College, 1872.
31. Omega, Iowa Agricultural College, 1875.
32. Alpha Beta, Abingdon College, 1875 (died 1876).
33. Gamma Beta, Indiana Normal School, 1875 (died 1876).

34. Epsilon Beta, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1878.

35. Zeta Beta, Butler University, 1875.

36. Eta Beta, Western University, 1874.

37. Iota Beta, Adrian College, 1878.

Before giving any account of the chapters in detail, it will be well to give a short statement of the fraternity's mode of government. The Alpha Chapter is the executive department, and has control of the general correspondence, finances, catalogue printing, and the establishment and withdrawal of chapters.

At the general conventions of the fraternity, however, the policy of the organization is determined and changes made which do not come within the scope of the "Alpha" administration. For convenience the fraternity is divided into geographical divisions, as follows:

DIVISION I.—Grand chapter, TAU; subordinate chapters, *Gamma, Nu, Pi, Rho, and Eta Beta.*

DIVISION II.—Grand chapter, THETA; subordinate chapters, *Beta, Eta, Sigma, and Mu.*

DIVISION III.—Grand chapter, PHI; subordinate chapters, *Epsilon, Iota, Kappa, Omicron, Psi, and Zeta Beta.*

DIVISION IV.—Grand chapter, LAMBDA; subordinate chapters, *Xi, Chi, Omega, and Epsilon Beta.*

The grand chapters exercise a certain amount of authority over the chapters in their division, and the Alpha Chapter is above them all. The founding chapter at Bethany was termed the Alpha, and retained its title and powers until 1863, when both were transferred to a chapter which had been established at Canonsburg, Pa., in 1861. Shortly after, in 1866, the seat of authority was transferred to the Wesleyan University, at Delaware,

Ohio, and there it remained until 1874, when the chapter ceased to exist. One cannot characterize in too strong terms the way in which this chapter was dissolved. Certain of the members united together, sold out the property of the fraternity in their possession, appropriated the proceeds, and a number of them joined another fraternity. Such an act has never happened before or since in the annals of the college fraternities; desertions have been common enough, but have never, except in this case, been accompanied by embezzlement and theft. Delta Tau Delta was well rid of such members. At the next convention the authority of the governing chapter was transferred to Meadville, Pa., where it now rests. The chapter was re-established as Mu, in 1879.

The Gamma, Delta, Theta, and Mu Chapters were rendered inoperative by the Rebellion; the Theta only was revived. The present Gamma Chapter was formed by uniting the two chapters at the separate colleges. The Delta has died and been re-established several times, and is about to be again instituted. The Zeta Chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Iota and Kappa Chapters had their charters withdrawn after a brief existence. The second chapter, named Mu, was a flourishing one, but the institution was of no standing, and has ceased to exist. The Nu Chapter, in Indiana, died for want of encouragement, and during the lax administration of the old Alpha. The Sigma Chapter is *sub rosa* on account of the hostility of the faculty. The Gamma Beta and Delta Beta Chapters were illegally instituted, and their charters were withdrawn. Owing to a lack of care, chapters have been established at several places without the sanction of the fraternity, such as at Franklin Col-

lege, Ohio, Franklin College, Ind., Missouri State University, Iowa State University, Oskaloosa College, Iowa, University of Virginia, Kentucky University, and Westminster College, Pa. Also one at Andover Institute, which was speedily suppressed. All these chapters are now non-existent. The living chapters are nearly all in a good condition; the Theta owns a hall of her own, as does the Eta. The Iota and Alpha Chapters are especially prosperous. A spirit of conservatism has of late been developed in the fraternity, and probably changes for the better will be made before long.

The publications of the "Deltas," as they are generally called, are the catalogue, which has been issued four times, several songs, a grand march, and the "Crescent,"—this latter being a monthly journal of sixteen pages, filled with matter of interest to the members.

The most prominent names on Delta Tau Delta's roll are Hon. Ed. D. Graff, ex-M.C. from Pennsylvania; Hon. John B. Glass, of Iowa; Wm. W. Gist, President of Willoughby College; Hon. J. R. Buchtel, of Ohio; Rev. S. H. McCollester, ex-President of Buchtel College; Professors Butler, of Hillsdale, Grow, of Ohio Wesleyan, and Hooper, of Shaw University; Will Carleton, author of "Farm Ballads"; Gen. Thos. M. Browne, M.C. from Indiana; and Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of Lafayette, Ind.; Rev. R. G. Baird, of Iowa; Brig.-Gen. Thompson, C.S.A., and others. The total number of members is about 1850. The badge is a nearly square slab, with concave sides, displaying the gold letters "ΔΤΔ" on black enamel; above is an eye, below a crescent, and a star in each corner. A six-pointed star, bearing the same symbols, with the addition of the clasped hands

and anchor, is also worn. The colors are royal purple and silver gray.

DELTA UPSILON.

THIS society, calling itself an "Anti-Secret Literary Fraternity," was the child of opposition. The old literary societies in the American colleges, bearing such names as the "Erosophian," "Philothean," "Philomathian," etc., and in whose halls many prominent American statesmen first trained their powers by party support and the candid criticism of friends and foes, showed signs of disintegration at the inauguration of the second quarter of the present century. As is natural in associations so large and unwieldy as these societies, "cliques" were formed for the purposes of influencing elections, for gaining advantages by mutual support and dependence, and for using organization as a means of advancement.

In 1824 a small number of students at Princeton formed themselves into a society having for its aim the promotion of literary culture, but making its meetings secret and exclusive, and using the black ball in its elections. This society was called the Chi Phi, a Greek name, assumed doubtless in imitation of that of the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. The organization was promptly killed by the faculty. A little later, at Union College, a similar movement resulted in the foundation of Kappa Alpha, in which the social element was more prominent. The new system of small numbers, secrecy, and exclusiveness, uniting the advantages of having a decided choice in one's associates and literary enterprise, rapidly gained in college favor, and the

fraternities bearing Greek names spread from that time to all colleges and in all directions.

A conservative spirit in a large body of college-men, regret for the "good old times" of the flourishing days of the literary societies, handed down by college tradition, and a crusade directed against the new secret societies, led to the formation of another and opposing class of associations, professing to be the legitimate successors of the old polysyllabic societies, which were fast losing their influence. Naturally these antagonistic elements began to play an important part in college politics.

This second class of societies accepted the name "anti-secret," and sprang up spontaneously as local organizations in most of the colleges into which the fraternities had already found their way. Union was deemed advantageous, however, and in 1847 the "Social Fraternity" at Williams united with the "Equitable" Fraternities of Union, Amherst, and Hamilton to form what was then named the "Anti-Secret Confederation." In 1858, however, at a convention held by the confederation, the name was changed to that of Delta Upsilon, which it has since retained. The old motto, which will be mentioned in connection with the Williams Chapter, was retained until 1876, when it was formerly discarded, and "*Διχατα Υποθηκη*" adopted.

As any observing person would soon discover, in colleges where Delta U. has existed side by side with the secret fraternities for a number of years, the distinction between them has nearly worn off, and, aside from the want of unanimity in Delta U.'s elections, its methods, practices, and life are identical with those of the other fraternities. In colleges, however, where D. U. is a new-

comer, it meets sturdy opposition and excites half-contemptuous pity. Indeed, in such cases its members must generally be drawn from the rejected candidates of the secret societies and from that class of students whose means, or lack of it, precludes their entrance into those societies. Age, however, brings respectability, and the love of fair play finally allows the two systems to live together.

Without entering into an argument for or against the secret society system, a large class of persons continually and habitually think and speak of the "evil tendencies" of the secret societies in a calm, exasperating way, as though the fact were established beyond dispute; and from these people D. U. gains a nominal support, and its members are regarded as a new sort of crusaders against an established principle of evil, when, in the large majority of cases, the "crusaders" would have been both willing and eager to be on the other side had an opportunity been afforded them.

The chapters of D. U. are named after the colleges in which they are situated, consequently they make use of no chapter letters. The roll is as follows:

1. Williams College, 1834 (died 1863).
2. Union College, 1838.
3. Amherst College, 1847.
4. Hamilton College, 1847.
5. Vermont University, 1847 (withdrew 1850).
6. Wesleyan University, 1848 (disbanded 1854).
7. Colby University, 1850.
8. Rochester University, 1852.
9. Middlebury College, 1856.
10. Bowdoin College, 1858 (died 1862).
11. Rutgers College, 1858.

12. Jefferson College, 1858 (died 1865).
13. New York University, 1865.
14. Western Reserve College, 1865.
15. Madison University, 1866.
16. Washington College (Pa.), 1866 (died 1872).
17. Miami University, 1868 (died 1873).
18. Brown University, 1868.
19. Cornell University, 1869.
20. Trinity College, 1869 (died 1876).
21. Marietta College, 1869.
22. Syracuse University, 1873.
23. New York City College, 1874 (died 1879).
24. Michigan University, 1876.

The Williams Chapter was called the "A. O." society until 1834, and had for its motto "*Ουδεν Αδύλον.*" At that time it assumed the name "Social Fraternity," which it held until 1847. The Union Chapter is remarkable for having had 103 members in one class, the largest number, it is believed, that ever belonged to any one chapter. The Vermont Chapter joined the confederation soon after its foundation, but retained the name and badge of Delta Psi; it withdrew in 1850, and again assumed its secret character. It is now a flourishing local society. The Wesleyan Chapter and the one at Colby, known by the name of Waterville, from the former name of the university, both ceased to exist soon after their foundation. The latter was revived in 1877. The Rochester Chapter had borne the name of "Equitable Fraternity" until its union with the remaining chapters. It is large and prosperous. The Bowdoin Chapter lasted but four years, and initiated but 20 members. The Rutgers Chapter grew out of an open literary

society, which was founded in 1854. The New York Chapter has been many times near extinction, and is now small and weak. The Western Reserve Chapter joined the confederation, under the name of Delta Psi, in 1847, but withdrew in 1854. The old society having died, a new chapter was instituted in 1865. The Madison Chapter has built a fine hall. It is probably the best chapter in the fraternity. The Miami Chapter ceased to exist with the university. The Brown Chapter was founded in 1860, as the Gamma Nu Society, and after making an unsuccessful attempt to unite with the Yale Society bearing the same name, joined D. U. at the time indicated. The Trinity Chapter died from lack of room and energy. The Syracuse Chapter was formerly a local literary society termed the "Atticæum." The chapter at the New York City College was termed the "Manhattan" Chapter, and was never prosperous.

The government of Delta U. is vested in a board of officers elected annually at the conventions. The meetings of the chapters are not open to the public, in spite of the fraternity's avowed war against secrecy. The catalogue is issued triennially; the constitution is issued with the catalogue, and the names of its officials are public property. The later editions of the catalogue are very incomplete. In the one of 1877 no mention is made of the early chapters at Vermont University, Wesleyan University, Bowdoin College, or the first chapter at Western Reserve College. There are doubtless other weak and defunct chapters suppressed.

The fraternity now numbers about 3200, and among its members are Judge Field, of the Supreme Court; Hon. William Bross, of the "Chicago Tribune;" Profes-

sors Phillips and Pratt, of Williams; Hon. David A. Wells, U. S. Revenue Commissioner; the late Prof. Orton, of Vassar; Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, M.C.; Rev. Alex. McLean, of the American Bible Society; Hon. Ed. C. Hamlin, of Minnesota; Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Minister to Uruguay; Prof. Rossiter Johnson, and others. An unusually large percentage of clergymen are among Delta U.'s alumni. The badge is a monogram, made by placing the "Δ" over the "Υ." The lower bar of the "Δ" generally bears the college name. The colors are blue and gold.

KAPPA ALPHA.

(NORTHERN ORDER.)

KAPPA ALPHA is the oldest undergraduate fraternity, which has had a continuous existence since its foundation. Chi Phi, though founded one year earlier, was dormant for nearly twenty years, while Kappa Alpha was flourishing. The society was founded at Union College, in 1825, by the Rev. John Hunter, D.D., I. W. Jackson, late Professor in Union College, Thomas Hun, Ph.D., and Orlando Meads, LL.D. The new organization met with much opposition at the outset, and before it had lived two years two powerful rivals started up to dispute the field with it. Its chapters have been established as follows:

1. Union College, 1825.
2. Williams College, 1833.
3. Hobart College, 1844 (re-established 1879).
4. Princeton College, 1852 (died 1855).
5. Virginia University, 1857 (died 1861).
6. Cornell University, 1868.

It will be seen from the above list that, until this year, Kappa Alpha has never possessed more than three chapters at one time.

The Union Chapter has always been a good one, and many of its alumni have made famous names for themselves. The Williams Chapter was the pioneer at that college, and has a fine chapter house. The Hobart Chapter lived but six years. Its charter was withdrawn, and the field left to younger rivals. It was, however, re-established in June, 1879. The Princeton Chapter fell a victim to anti-fraternity laws, and the Virginia Chapter was killed by the war. The Cornell Chapter was placed at Ithaca soon after the university opened, and is at present flourishing; the sad death of Mr. Mortimer M. Leggett,* which took place previous to an intended initiation into the society, no doubt injured its reputation for a time, although the members of the chapter were exonerated from all blame by the public and by Mr. Leggett's family.

Among Kappa Alpha's eminent members are Hon. Ward Hunt, of the U. S. Supreme Court; Gen. Albert J. Myers ("Old Probabilities"), Rev. E. N. Potter, President of Union College; President Chadbourne, of Williams, and Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia; Hon. John K. Porter, Rev. Henry L. Storrs, Hon. Francis H. Dewey, and Gen. Ed. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin.

The Kappa Alpha badge is a watch-key of gold, on one side of which are displayed the signs of the zodiac,

* Mr. Leggett, previous to an initiation, was led blindfolded outside the town. He fell over the banks of a ravine, was picked up stunned, and died soon afterwards. The event happened in October, 1873.

encircling the letters "K A." On the reverse is a rising sun, with other symbols and hieroglyphics. The society's color is scarlet. The total membership is about 870.

KAPPA ALPHA.

(SOUTHERN ORDER.)

THE fraternity of this name was founded at Lexington, Va., in 1865. Current rumor has it that there is some connection between this fraternity and the Northern one bearing the same name, but the rumor is denied by the authorities of both organizations. The present chapter list is as follows:

1. Alpha, Washington-Lee University, 1865.
2. Beta, Virginia Military Institute, 1868.
3. Gamma, Georgia University, 1868.
4. Delta, Wofferd College, 1869.
5. Epsilon, Emory College, 1869.
6. Zeta, Randolph-Macon College, 1869.
7. Eta, Richmond College, 1870.
8. Theta, Oglethorpe University, 1870 (died 1874).
9. Theta, Atlanta Medical College, 1879.
10. Iota, Furman University, 1872.
11. Kappa, Mercer University, 1873.
12. Eta, Richmond College, 1870.
13. Lambda, Virginia University, 1873.
14. Mu, Newberry College, 1873.
15. Nu, Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, 1877.
16. Xi, Virginia Agricultural College, 1878.
17. Pi, Gordon Institute, 1879.

The Alpha was suspended for a short time in 1878,

but is now in full operation. The Theta became extinct when the college was closed, but has since been revived and transferred to Atlanta. There is also an alumni chapter at Richmond, Va.

The catalogue has been once published. Several songs have been issued, and an instrumental piece called the "K. A. March." The "K. A. Fraternity Journal" is also published quarterly. The total number of members is about 1500. Prominent members are Hon. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator; Hon. M. A. Candler, ex-M.C.; Professors Bonnell, of Emory College, J. W. Morris, of Georgia University, P. H. Mill, Alabama State College; J. L. Stern, of Richmond, Va.; and Hon. Samuel McLaurason, of Supreme Court of Louisiana.

The badge is a gold shield, on which is displayed a cross on a circle. Above the circle are the letters "K A." This badge is sometimes mounted on a second shield, which is generally handsomely jewelled.

KAPPA SIGMA.

THE date of the foundation of this fraternity is now unknown to the members. It took place, however, at Baltimore, a short time previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion. During that conflict the records were all lost or destroyed. In 1869 the fraternity was reorganized at the University of Virginia, and has since grown and prospered. The chapter roll is as follows:

1. Zeta, Virginia University, 1869.
2. Eta, Trinity College (North Carolina), 1870.
3. Beta, Mercer College, 1871.
4. Alpha, *Baltimore Graduate Chapter*, 1872.

5. Epsilon, Baltimore Medical College, 1873 (died 1875).
6. Delta, — — —, 1873.
7. Mu, Washington-Lee University, 1873.
8. Gamma, — — —, 1874.
9. Nu, Virginia Agricultural College, 1874.
10. Lambda, — — —, 1874.
11. Omicron, Emory and Henry College, 1874.
12. Xi, Virginia Military Institute, 1873.
13. Theta, — — —, 1875.

All the chapters are alive and prosperous except the Epsilon, which, from the nature of the institution and the transient character of the students, had its charter withdrawn. Chapters Phi, Pi, and Kappa are chartered, but not yet in organization.

The badge of the fraternity is a five-pointed star surmounted by a crescent. The crescent is of chased gold, and on it are wrought the skull and bones, crossed keys, and crossed daggers. The star is enamelled black and white, and in the centre displays the letters "KΣ" in burnished gold. The badge is sometimes jewelled with the fraternity colors and sometimes plain.

Among the prominent alumni of Kappa Sigma are Dr. G. M. Arnold, of New York City; Surgeon A. C. Heffinger, of the U. S. Navy; Lyon G. Tyler, a son of the ex-President, of Memphis; Prof. E. M. Goolsby, of Weaverville, N. C.; G. D. Williams, of Baltimore; and James H. Durham, of Wilmington, N. C.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the biennial convention, but during its recess the Zeta Chapter is the grand chapter, and governs the order.

Catalogues, songs, etc., have been issued by the society,

and efforts are now being made to establish a fraternity magazine.

No honorary members are admitted to the order, and the total membership to date is about 600. The colors are white, green, and purple.

KAPPA SIGMA KAPPA.

THE above fraternity was founded at the Virginia Military Institute, in September, 1867, by Messrs. Worrall, Hurst, Tuwiler, and McDonald, together with one or two others. The chapter roll is as follows :

1. Gamma, Virginia Military Institute.
2. Epsilon, Washington-Lee University.
3. Zeta, Virginia Agricultural College.
4. Delta, Virginia University.
5. Omicron, *New Orleans, Louisiana.*
6. Alpha, *Savannah, Georgia.*
7. Theta, *Alexandria, Virginia.*
8. Lambda, *Lynchburg, Virginia.*

Alpha, Theta, Omicron, and Lambda are graduate chapters ; the remaining four are all active, and are in a flourishing condition. The total number of members is probably near 250. The fraternity's color is light blue. The badge is a Greek cross, in the centre of which is placed a circular disk displaying the letters "KΣK." The arms of the cross are chased, and the disk is either jewelled or plain.

MYSTIC SEVEN.

THIS fraternity was founded after the war in the South. It had a chapter at the Mississippi University, which died

in 1878, and still possesses one at the Virginia University. Nothing further is known of it.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

THIS society, which has outlived its activity and almost its usefulness, was originally a secret literary society, and was founded at the College of William and Mary, in 1776. Tradition relates that Thomas Jefferson was the founder, but like all such stories it cannot be proven. Another story says that it was of Masonic origin and had its beginning in a lodge in Williamsburg; this is equally without proof. In a work published in London, 1876, professing to treat of "secret societies," but in which no mention is made of the college fraternities, it says, "*Phi Beta Kappa*, a branch of the Bavarian Illuminati, is supposed to have been established in America about the close of the last century, endowed with the above grotesque title." (!)

Whatever be its origin, it is known to have been a society admitting seniors to membership, and which held weekly meetings for the purpose of promoting literary culture. The lodge was termed the "Alpha of Virginia." In 1779, Mr. Elisha Parmele, who had studied at both Yale and Harvard, visited Virginia, and becoming a member of the new society, conceived the idea of establishing branches at the two Northern colleges above named. Accordingly charters were granted, and in December, 1779, were established the "Alpha of Connecticut," at Yale, and the "Alpha of Massachusetts Bay," at Harvard.

The meetings of the parent Alpha were held in the

Raleigh tavern, at Williamsburg, until, in 1781, the war put an end to the college exercises. The original charter and minute-book of the Alpha are now in the possession of the State Historical Society of Virginia. In establishing other "Alphas" the right to do so had been reserved by the original chapter. In 1787 Yale and Harvard united in founding the Alpha of New Hampshire, at Dartmouth, as the old Alpha being dead could no longer exercise its functions.

The Alphas had power to grant charters each within its own State.

The proceedings of the society were always stiff and formal, and lacked vitality, although elections were eagerly sought by the college students, as it was in a measure a confirmation of their rank. In 1826 the secrecy which surrounded the order was abandoned, and its existence since has been merely nominal; the honor men and first third of each class receiving elections to Phi Beta Kappa as a matter of course. The badge of the fraternity is now simply a "reward of merit," and indicates that the wearer ranked high on the faculty's books.

The chapters which have been chartered so far as known are as follows:

1. Virginia Alpha, William and Mary College.
2. Connecticut Alpha, Yale College.
3. Connecticut Beta, Trinity College.
4. Connecticut Gamma, Wesleyan University.
5. Massachusetts Alpha, Harvard College.
6. Massachusetts Beta, Amherst College.
7. Rhode Island Alpha, Brown University.
8. Vermont Alpha, Vermont University.
9. Vermont Beta, Middlebury College.

10. New York Alpha, Union College.
11. New York Beta, New York University.
12. New York Gamma, New York City College.
13. New York Delta, Columbia College.
14. New York Epsilon, Hamilton College.
15. New York Zeta, Hobart College.
16. Ohio Alpha, Western Reserve College.
17. Ohio Beta, Kenyon College.
18. Ohio Gamma, Marietta College.
19. Maine Alpha, Bowdoin College.
20. New Jersey Alpha, Rutgers College.
21. New Hampshire Alpha, Dartmouth College.
22. Alabama Alpha, Alabama University.

Meetings of the members are still held about commencement time, and every winter banquets are partaken of in the larger cities. At these latter gatherings papers upon education and kindred topics are presented, and usually these are the only signs of life the old fraternity exhibits.

The badge is a rectangular watch-key of gold, on one side of which are engraved the letters " ΦBK " and a hand pointing to several stars. On the reverse is the owner's name and "S. P. 1776." The total membership must now be between 6000 and 7000.

PHI DELTA KAPPA.

IN 1873, Messrs. John D. Owens, Wm. T. Cline, J. V. Milligen, Chas. M. Kurtz, John A. Keys, Jas. T. C. Wiley, and Jas. D. Spriggs, students at Washington and Jefferson College, Pa., applied for and obtained a charter as the Psi Chapter of the Iota Alpha Kappa fraternity.

The next year the fraternity was disbanded. The newly-created chapter, however, resolved to continue their organization, and changed the name of the new order to Phi Delta Kappa.

The fraternity's chapter roll is now as follows :

1. Alpha Psi, Washington and Jefferson College, 1874.
2. Beta, Western University, 1876 (died 1878).
3. Gamma, Thiel College, 1876 (died 1878).
4. Delta, Lafayette College, 1876.
5. Epsilon, Louisiana University, 1878.

Many former members of Iota Alpha Kappa, who were opposed to the breaking up of the order, have become members of the new society. All the ritual and internal machinery was at first unchanged ; it has since been gradually altered, until it is now totally different to what it was before the rupture.

The Alpha Psi is in a good condition ; the Beta, which was started by three members, became inoperative last year ; the Gamma, owing to anti-fraternity laws, is now defunct, although the charter is still held by resident members. The Epsilon is not completely in organization yet.

The badge is a gold cross with curved arms. In the centre is a circular disk displaying the skull and crossed bones. On the lower arm is a five-pointed star. A letter is on each of the other arms,—to the left “ ϕ ,” to the right “ k ,” and on top “ Δ .” The colors are crimson and blue. The whole number of members is about 90.

PHI DELTA PHI.

THE Phi Delta Phi is a fraternity of lawyers. Previous to its foundation but one fraternity, the Theta Xi,

had attempted to confine its chapters to a special class of institutions. In 1869 several members of the class of 1870, at Michigan University,—W. S. Beebe, A. E. Hawes, J. E. Howell, J. M. Howard, A. M. Monteith, J. D. Ronan, and J. B. Cleland,—determined to found a society whose object should be “the promotion of a higher standard of professional ethics and culture in the law-schools of the country.”

The movement was encouraged by the professors, and several of them have since become members. Until 1875 no effort was made to establish chapters elsewhere, but at that time a charter was granted to the Law-School of Philadelphia. Chapters have been established as follows :

1. Kent, Michigan University, 1869.
2. Sharswood, Pennsylvania University, 1875.
3. Benjamin, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1878.

The chapters have each been named after some distinguished lawyer. In order to be eligible to membership a person must be in actual attendance at some law-school, but membership in the other fraternities does not debar him from entering this.

The badge of the society is a shield-shaped piece, ending in a sharp point at the top. In the centre of the badge is a field, upon which are displayed five crosses ; above this space are the letters “ $\Phi\Delta\Phi$,” while a star is in each corner. A badge composed of the monogram is also in use. The fraternity colors are wine color and pearl blue. The total number of members to date is about 200.

Field - N. Y. University

PHI DELTA THETA.

THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1848, by Robert Morrison, '49; J. McM. Wilson, '49; Rev. R. T. Drake, '50; Col. Andrew W. Rogers, '51; Andriwan Rodgers, '51; and Prof. Joseph Lindley, '52. The first outside chapter was established at Indiana University in 1849, although the fact of the fraternity's existence was kept secret until 1852. The first convention was held at Cincinnati in 1851. At that time a higher degree was instituted among the alumni, but has since fallen into disuse. The fraternity was termed the "Society," and the chapters "Colleges." Conventions have been held at intervals of one or two years ever since 1851, and a large number of charters have been granted. The war crippled the fraternity seriously, but since 1865 it has been generally prosperous.

The chapters are named in two ways,—by States and in alphabetical order, with the repeating words deuteron and triteron. The first method is generally used. The chapters are :

1. Ohio Alpha, Miami University, 1848 (died 1873).
2. Indiana Alpha, Indiana University, 1849.
3. Kentucky Alpha, Centre College, 1850.
4. Ohio Beta, Miami University, 1852 (died 1856).
5. Ohio Gamma, Wittenberg University, 1852 (died 1861).
6. Indiana Beta, Wabash College, 1852.
7. Tennessee Alpha, Cumberland University, 1852 (died 1861).
8. Texas Alpha, Austin College, 1852 (died 1861).

9. Kentucky Beta, Kentucky Military Institute, 1854 (died 1857).

10. Wisconsin Alpha, Wisconsin University, 1857 (died 1862).

11. Wisconsin Beta, Lawrence University, 1859 (died 1867).

12. Indiana Gamma, Butler University, 1859.

13. Illinois Alpha, Northwestern University, 1859 (died 1862).

14. Ohio Delta, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1860 (died 1877).

15. Indiana Delta, Franklin College, 1860.

16. Michigan Alpha, Michigan University, 1864.

17. Illinois Beta, Chicago University, 1865 (died 1872).

18. Indiana Epsilon, Hanover College, 1865.

19. Indiana Zeta, Indiana Normal School, 1868 (died 1872).

20. Indiana Eta, Asbury University, 1868.

21. Ohio Epsilon, Ohio University, 1869.

22. Virginia Alpha, Roanoke College, 1869.

23. Missouri Alpha, Missouri University, 1870.

24. Illinois Gamma, Monmouth College, 1871 (died 1878).

25. Illinois Delta, Knox College, 1871 (died 1879).

26. Iowa Alpha, Iowa Wesleyan University, 1871.

27. Georgia Alpha, Oglethorpe University, 1871 (died 1873).

28. Georgia Beta, Georgia University, 1871.

29. Georgia Gamma, Emory College, 1871.

30. Georgia Delta, Mercer University, 1871.

31. New York Alpha, Cornell University, 1872 (died 1876).

32. Ohio Zeta, Wooster University, 1872.
33. California Alpha, California University, 1873 (died 1877).
34. Pennsylvania Alpha, Lafayette College, 1873.
35. Michigan Beta, Michigan Agricultural College, 1873.
36. Virginia Beta, Virginia University, 1873.
37. Virginia Gamma, Randolph Macon College, 1874.
38. Ohio Eta, Buchtel College, 1875.
39. Kentucky Gamma, Georgetown College, 1875 (died 1876).
40. Nebraska Alpha, Nebraska University, 1875 (suspended 1877).
41. Pennsylvania Beta, Pennsylvania College, 1875.
42. Virginia Delta, Richmond College, 1875.
43. Tennessee Beta, Vanderbilt University, 1876.
44. Pennsylvania Gamma, Washington-Jefferson College, 1876.
45. Missouri Beta, Central College, 1876.
46. Pennsylvania Delta, Lehigh University, 1876 (died 1877).
47. Mississippi Alpha, Mississippi University, 1877.
48. Alabama Alpha, ———, 1877.
49. Virginia Epsilon, Virginia Military Institute, 1878.
50. Texas Beta, Trinity University, 1878.
51. North Carolina Alpha, Trinity College, 1878.
52. Illinois Epsilon, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1878.
53. Alabama Beta, Alabama Agricultural College, 1878.
54. South Carolina Alpha, Wofford College, 1879.
55. Pennsylvania Epsilon, Allegheny College, 1879.

The chapter at Miami was the Grand Chapter until the outbreak of the war. The Grand Chapter was successively at Indiana Alpha, Kentucky Alpha, Ohio Alpha, and finally Pennsylvania Alpha. The Ohio Alpha became so large that, in 1852, a second chapter was instituted in the same college. It was affiliated with the Alpha four years later. Ohio Gamma lasted for a very short time. Indiana Beta was *sub rosa* for a number of years. The Tennessee Alpha was never well organized, and its records were lost during the war. The civil war seriously affected colleges in the West, as it drew away many professors and students, and a large majority of the existing chapters became extinct in 1861. Texas Alpha, Wisconsin Alpha, Illinois Alpha, and Ohio Delta were among the number. Wisconsin Beta and Kentucky Beta were killed by the faculties of their respective colleges. Ohio Delta died, and was revived in 1871, but returned the charter in 1877. Indiana Delta suspended in 1861, and was revived in 1869, and is now prosperous. Michigan Alpha was established in 1864, but died from a lack of energy. It was revived in 1878. Illinois Beta prospered until 1871, when some of its members having joined the D.K.E.'s, the rest became discouraged and let the chapter die. Indiana Zeta surrendered its charter in 1872. Indiana Eta has met with serious reverses, but is now in a good condition. Virginia Alpha is the mother of all the Virginia Chapters, and is doing well. Missouri Alpha is prosperous, and has built a chapter house. Illinois Gamma and Delta have both met the opposition of the college faculties, and are nearly extinct. In 1871 chapters were placed in the four principal colleges of Georgia, and are now prosper-

ous, except the Alpha, which died with the university. The New York Alpha was organized at Cornell in 1872, but a lack of harmony caused its death in 1876. Ohio Zeta, at the time when Alpha suspended, in 1873, was made the Grand Chapter, which position it held until 1878. California Alpha was killed in 1877 by a series of reverses, and a number of its members have joined the other fraternities represented at the university. Kentucky Gamma was killed by the faculty. Nebraska Alpha having no opposition has died from lack of interest. Tennessee Beta, Missouri Beta, and Alabama Alpha are *sub rosa*. Pennsylvania Delta died soon after its foundation from internal dissensions. The last five or six chapters have been established by correspondence. Until 1876 the government of the fraternity was similar to that of the United States. A Grand Chapter in each State had control of the order in that State, and all were subject to the National Grand Chapter. At the time mentioned the authority of the State Grand Chapters was revoked, and an effort at centralization made by placing all the power in the hands of the National Grand Chapter and an executive committee of three. The fraternity holds biennial conventions, during the session of which the executive authority is delegated to it. All general expenses for correspondence, printing, travelling, etc., are met by *pro rata* assessments levied on the active members.

Among the many eminent names upon Phi Delta Theta's roll we might mention Hon. George A. Bickwell, M.C.; Hon. J. S. C. Blackburn, M.C.; Hon. S. E. Perkins, of the Supreme Court of Indiana; Hon. Wm. Vilas, Supreme Court of Wisconsin; ex-President Read, of Missouri University; Dr. A. P. Stuart, President of

Mississippi University; J. W. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico; John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and John T. Crittenden, ex-United States Attorney-General.

The fraternity publish a monthly paper, called "The Scroll," in which matters of interest to the chapters and the fraternity at large are presented.

The badge is a shield-shaped plate of gold, on which is inlaid a scroll bearing the letters " $\Phi\Delta\theta$." Above the scroll is an eye, while the edges of the shield are ornamented with jewels or chased. As a guard-pin a dagger is used, bearing three stones in the hilt.

The colors of Phi Delta Theta are blue and white. The total membership to date is about 2600.

Alumni chapters have been established at Franklin, Indiana, Indianapolis, and Richmond, Virginia, and others are being organized. A State association was formed in Indiana in 1879.

A catalogue was issued in 1878, but is very imperfect, and a second and more complete edition is being prepared. Song-books and several pieces of instrumental music have been published. During the early days of the society the fraternity was in a measure a confederation, and the chapters had separate constitutions, but, as stated above, the government is now strongly centralized.

PHI GAMMA DELTA.

THIS fraternity was founded at Jefferson College in 1848, and before that institution was united with Washington College. It was the first fraternity established

there, and remained without a rival until the foundation of Phi Kappa Psi, three years later. The founders were Samuel B. Wilson, James Elliot, John T. McCarty, D. Webster Crofts, Ellis B. Gregg, and N. Fletcher. Situated as Jefferson College was on the border of the North and South, the fraternity extended itself naturally in both directions, and has always had a large Southern element. The war, therefore, had a marked effect upon the society's prosperity. It has been the policy of Phi Gamma Delta never to absorb any local organizations, and it has extended itself as follows:

1. Alpha, Washington-Jefferson College, 1848 (died 1878).
2. *Gamma, — — —, 1850 (died 1861).
3. Delta, Union University, 1851 (died 1875).
4. Epsilon, University of North Carolina, 1851 (died 1861).
5. *Zeta, — — —, 1852 (died 1852).
6. Zeta, Indiana State University, 1870.
7. Eta, Marietta College, 1855 (died 1866).
8. Theta, Alabama University, 1856 (died 1877).
9. *Iota, — — —, 1855 (died 1858).
10. Kappa, Baylor University, 1856 (died 1868).
11. Lambda, Indiana Asbury University, 1856.
12. Mu, Howard College, 1857 (died 1861).
13. Nu, Bethel College, 1857.
14. Xi, Pennsylvania College, 1858.
15. Omicron, Virginia University, 1859.
16. Pi, Allegheny College, 1858.
17. Rho, Kentucky University, 1859 (died 1861).

* The name omitted at the request of the fraternity.—W. R. B.

18. Sigma, Western University of Pennsylvania, 1863 (died 1871).
 19. Tau, Hanover College, 1864.
 20. Upsilon, New York City College, 1865.
 21. Phi, Maryland University, 1878.
 22. Chi, Monmouth College, 1866 (died 1871).
 23. Psi, Wabash College, 1866.
 24. Omega, Columbia College, 1866 (died 1873).
 25. Delta Alpha, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1867.
 26. Delta Beta, Roanoke College, 1867.
 27. Delta Gamma, Knox College, 1867 (died 1878).
 28. Delta Delta, Hampden Sidney College, 1870.
 29. Delta Epsilon, Muhlenberg College, 1868.
 30. Delta Zeta, Washington-Lee University, 1868.
 31. Delta Eta, Mississippi University, 1870 (died 1879).
 32. Delta Theta, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1870.
 33. Delta Iota, Cumberland University, 1870.
 34. Delta Kappa, Georgia University, 1872 (died 1874).
 35. Delta Lambda, Thiel College, 1872 (died 1874).
 36. Delta Mu, Iowa State University, 1873 (died 1874).
 37. Delta Nu, Sheffield Scientific School, 1875 (died 1876).
 38. Delta Xi, Western Reserve College, 1876.
 39. Delta Omicron, Ohio State University, 1878.
- The Beta was at Washington College, Pennsylvania, having been established in 1848. The two colleges were united in 1869, and as a consequence the Alpha and Beta Chapters were consolidated under the name of Alpha. The united chapter was killed by the faculty soon after

the union, but was revived in 1875, only, however, to become again inactive in 1878. The Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Theta, Kappa, Mu, and Rho Chapters were forced to disband by the Rebellion; Delta was revived in 1871, but died soon after. Theta also was revived in 1876, but was killed by the trustees the next year. Kappa was reorganized in 1866, but soon became defunct. The Rho has not been revived, though several applications have been received from the university. The Zeta as at first established had an extremely small membership. The Eta became weak from the sudden withdrawal of the Southern men from college, and did not long survive the Rebellion. The Iota had but five members, three of whom belonged to other chapters. The Lambda is probably the best chapter in the fraternity, and several of the professors of the university are members. The Nu Chapter has a predominating literary element, and the college president is a member. The Omicron and Delta Zeta Chapters are very small, but the *personnel* of the members is of a high character. The charters of the Sigma, Chi, Delta Gamma, Delta Mu, and Delta Nu were withdrawn by the authorities of the fraternity. The Sigma will soon be re-established. Upsilon became defunct from lack of members in 1877, but has since been revived. The Phi Chapter was originally in Kansas, all the members being relatives; from private causes it was moved to Illinois, where family exclusiveness caused its death in 1871. It is now the youngest chapter. Delta Eta has now but one member, and will soon cease to exist. Delta Kappa and Delta Lambda were both killed by a vote of the trustees forbidding secret societies in their respective colleges. An effort was made by mem-

bers of the Delta Nu Chapter to establish it as a "Junior" society at Yale, and consequently its charter was withdrawn, as before mentioned. The progress of the fraternity has been rapid, although the propriety of its method of extension might be questioned. The badge of the fraternity is a diamond about an inch in length; in the line of one of the diagonals are placed the letters " $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$," above the letters is a single star in white enamel, and below is inscribed "*αὐμῆ*."

Among the names of Phi Gamma Delta's eminent graduates are those of Rt. Rev. Wm. McLauren, of Illinois; Hon. H. Y. Riddle, of Tennessee; Governor Vance, of North Carolina; Hon. M. C. Hunter, Ed. Eggleston, the author; Hon. W. G. Goodloe, late Minister to Brussels; Gen. Lew Wallace, and Rev. G. De La Matyr, of Indiana; J. M. Thompson, the bowman; and Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan, with many others in professional life.

The fraternity catalogue is issued once in eight years, and is ably edited and handsomely printed. The total membership of the society is now about 2750.

The members of the fraternity are generally called "Phi Gammas," except at the New York City College, where they are called "Fijis," and have accepted the name. The color of the society is royal purple.

PHI KAPPA ALPHA.

IN 1870 a movement took place at Brown University to found a society which, while partaking of the nature of both the open and secret societies, should side with

neither. The organization which resulted was termed the "Wayland Literary Society," its founders being Messrs. H. S. Babcock, H. W. Parker, Thomas Seymour, Charles Sterne, V. F. Horton, Charles A. Caldwell, A. Scott, William G. Brown, and others of the classes of '72, '73, '74.

Soon after its organization it was thought best to change the name to one which would be more in accordance with the chartered fraternities. Accordingly, when a union was effected with the "Literary Union" of Rochester University, the name was changed to Sigma Phi, with its Alpha Chapter at Brown. When it was discovered, however, that another fraternity bore the name of Sigma Phi, the designation was changed to Phi Kappa Alpha, in 1874, which is still retained.

The Beta became extinct in 1879. The badge of the fraternity consists of a three-sided shield, displaying the letters " $\Phi K A$," and below an open book. The shield is bounded by circular arcs, the upper one of which bears the name of the college.

The total number of members to date is about 200.

PHI KAPPA PSI.

THE fraternity of Phi Kappa Psi was founded at Jefferson College, February, 1852, by Wm. H. Letterman and Charles P. T. Moore. The former graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and in 1862 was appointed United States Surgeon-General. The latter entered the senior class at Union for the purpose of founding a chapter there. Finding it impossible, he

subsequently entered the Law Department in Virginia University, where he was instrumental in establishing the first branch chapter of the fraternity, the Virginia Alpha. It has been largely due to his efforts that the fraternity has been so widely extended. He is now a judge of the Supreme Court of West Virginia. In 1855 a large number of chapters were established, and since then the fraternity has grown rapidly. The roll is as follows:

1. Pennsylvania Alpha, Washington-Jefferson College, 1852.

2. Virginia Alpha, Virginia University, 1853.

3. Virginia Beta, Washington-Lee University, 1855.

4. Pennsylvania Beta, Allegheny College, 1855.

5. Pennsylvania Gamma, Lewisburg University, 1855.

6. Pennsylvania Delta, Washington College (consolidated with Alpha).

7. Pennsylvania Epsilon, Pennsylvania College, 1855.

8. Virginia Gamma, Hampden Sidney College, 1856.

9. South Carolina Alpha, South Carolina University, 1857 (died 1873).

10. Mississippi Alpha, Mississippi University, 1857 (died 1861).

11. Virginia Delta, Bethany College, 1859.

12. Pennsylvania Zeta, Dickinson College, 1859.

13. Tennessee Alpha, La Grange College, 1859 (died 1861).

14. Pennsylvania Eta, Franklin and Marshall College, 1860.

15. Tennessee Beta, Cumberland University, 1860 (died 1879).

16. Mississippi Beta, Mississippi College, 1860 (died 1861).
17. Ohio Alpha, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1861.
18. Illinois Alpha, Northwestern University, 1864.
19. Kentucky Alpha, Kentucky University, 1865 (died 1866).
20. Indiana Alpha, Asbury University, 1865.
21. Illinois Beta, Chicago University, 1865 (died 1869).
22. Ohio Beta, Wittenberg College, 1866.
23. Iowa Alpha, Iowa University, 1867.
24. District of Columbia Alpha, Columbian University, 1868.
25. Iowa Gamma, Cornell College, 1868 (died 1872).
26. Pennsylvania Theta, Lafayette College, 1869.
27. Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1869.
28. New York Alpha, Cornell University, 1869 (died 1877).
29. Missouri Alpha, Missouri University, 1869.
30. Indiana Gamma, Wabash College, 1870.
31. Ohio Gamma, Wooster University, 1871.
32. Virginia Epsilon, Randolph Macon College, 1871.
33. Illinois Gamma, Monmouth College, 1871 (died 1877).
34. Tennessee Gamma, Nashville University, 1871 (died 1875).
35. New York Gamma, Columbia College, 1872 (died 1877).
36. Wisconsin Alpha, Wisconsin University, 1875.
37. Kansas Alpha, Kansas University, 1876.
38. Michigan Alpha, Michigan University, 1876.

39. Wisconsin Beta, Racine College, 1876 (died 1878).

40. Pennsylvania Iota, Pennsylvania University, 1877.

There have been eight or ten students who were Phi Kappa Psi's at Princeton for a number of years, nominally belonging to Pennsylvania Iota and Theta; they form the New Jersey Alpha. There is a graduate chapter at Johns Hopkins University, which would be in the same way the Maryland Alpha.

There are graduate chapters at Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.

The first meeting of the Grand Arch Council, as the general convention of the fraternity is called, was held in Washington in 1856, and since that time it has met regularly every three years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, eight of the chapters in Virginia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee became extinct, five of which were subsequently reorganized. In 1853 propositions were made by Delta Phi that the two fraternities unite, but, without result. The council which met in Pittsburg in 1865 formulated the policy which has since governed the fraternity, and its extension from that date has been rapid.

The Pennsylvania Delta was consolidated with the Alpha when the colleges were united. South Carolina Alpha died a natural death from the decadence of the college. Mississippi Alpha and Beta, and Tennessee Alpha were not reorganized in 1865. Tennessee Beta has become defunct from lack of members. Kentucky Alpha, Illinois Gamma, and Wisconsin Beta have been killed by anti-fraternity laws. Illinois Beta, New York Alpha, and New York Gamma were killed by internal

dissensions. Iowa Gamma was withdrawn. Tennessee Gamma became extinct with the university. New York Beta was to have been established at Syracuse University, but no active steps were taken in the matter. Iowa Beta was likewise never established. The living chapters are generally in a good condition, except those in Indiana.

The government is carried on by means of the Grand Arch Council, composed of three delegates from each chapter, one of whom must be a graduate. A Grand Chapter is appointed to act as the executive during the recess of the G. A. C., and the Alpha Chapter of each State has jurisdiction in its own territory. Pennsylvania Theta is now the Grand Chapter. The fraternity claims to exercise the usual functions of the Greek-Letter fraternities, but insists on a large literary element in its exercises. The catalogue has been issued several times, and an edition is now in press. In 1875 the fraternity began the publication of a monthly journal called the "Phi Kappa Psi Monthly"; in 1877 it was changed to a quarterly. It contains the usual matter in such periodicals. A song-book is now in press, and the "Phi Kappa Psi Grand March" was published some years since.

Honorary members are admitted by some of the chapters, and among them are the late Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, Burdette, of the "Burlington Hawkeye," etc. Among the eminent graduate members are Hon. C. P. T. Moore, Judge, West Virginia; Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, ex-M.C.; Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Bingham, U.S.V.; Rev. S. J. Nicholls, of St. Louis; Hon. Jas. A. Walker, Maj.-Gen. C.S.A.; Hon. Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky; Hon. Jas. W. Phillips, Judge Missouri Supreme

Court; Rev. Robert Lowry, musical composer; Hon. Geo. P. Wilson, of Minnesota; Wm. S. Shallenbarger, M.C.; Brig.-Gen. John P. Jones, U.S.V., and Rev. F. F. Hoyt, editor "Western Christian Advocate."

The original badge was a monogram of the letters " $\Phi\Psi$ "; this was discarded in 1854, and the present one adopted. This latter is a shield of gold, displaying at the top an eye, on each side of which is a star; about the middle are the letters " $\Phi\Kappa\Psi$," and beneath is an antique lamp. The recognized fraternity color is blue.

The whole number of members is now 3200.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA.

FOUNDED at the University of Pennsylvania, October, 1850, by S. B. W. Mitchell, J. B. Hodge, A. V. Du Pont, C. H. Hutchinson, J. T. Stone, Duane Williams, and A. A. Ripka. Delta Phi was at that time the only chapter in the university, and probably opposition to this chapter was a large factor in the origin of the new order. It soon spread West and South, and has had the following chapters:

1. Alpha, Pennsylvania University, 1850.
2. Beta, Princeton College, 1853 (died 1876).
3. Gamma, Lafayette College, 1853.
4. Delta, Washington-Jefferson College, 1854.
5. Epsilon, Dickinson College, 1854.
6. Zeta, Franklin and Marshall College, 1855.
7. Eta, Virginia University, 1855.
8. Theta, Louisiana Centenary College, 1855 (died 1861).

9. Iota, Columbia College, 1855 (died 1868).
10. Kappa, Emory and Henry College, 1856 (died 1861).
11. Lambda, North Carolina University, 1856 (died 1861).
12. Mu, Louisiana University, 1858 (died 1861).
13. Nu, Cumberland University, 1859 (died 1861).
14. Xi, Mississippi University, 1859 (died 1861).
15. Omicron, Centre College, 1860 (died 1862).
16. Pi, Harvard University, 1865 (died 1865).
17. Rho, Austin College, 1865 (died 1865).
18. Sigma, Lehigh University, 1870 (died 1877).
19. Tau, Randolph Macon College, 1872.
20. Upsilon, Northwestern University, 1872.
21. Phi, Richmond College, 1873 (died 1877).
22. Chi, Racine College, 1873 (died 1875).
23. Psi, Long Island College Hospital, 1876.

The fraternity has been peculiarly unfortunate. The civil war closed abruptly the career of all the Southern Chapters then existing, viz.: Eta, Theta, Kappa, Lambda, Mu, Nu, Xi, and Omicron. The Eta alone was revived, and is now one of the best chapters in Virginia. The Iota was rendered inactive by the indirect effect of the war upon Columbia's prosperity. The Beta had hardly been organized when anti-fraternity laws were passed by the faculty. The chapter continued an active existence in secret, however, for many years, when at the time indicated it ceased to initiate new members. The Pi was mainly composed of graduate members from other colleges, and without discipline soon became inoperative. The Rho was killed by a visitation of yellow fever. The Sigma returned its charter upon finding the quality

of the students falling off. The Chi was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Phi was for five years one of the best chapters in Richmond. From a variety of causes it became reduced to two men in 1877, and these having connected themselves with another fraternity (*BØII*), the chapter expired.

Phi Kappa Sigma has met with reverses which were sufficient to kill almost any organization. Losing ten out of sixteen chapters at once in 1861, it was enough to bring despondency to the whole order. Obstacles have been surmounted, however, and in Southern Pennsylvania the fraternity is very strong, and bids fair to have as bright a future as any of its numerous rivals.

The government consists essentially of a Grand Lodge and an Executive Board; the former meets annually, and a grand convocation takes place once in three years. The conventions usually assemble in Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore. There are no honorary members, and undergraduate students only are eligible to membership. Among the alumni are Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, Bishop of Montana; Prof. Dr. Erskine Mason, of New York University; Samuel Dickson, of the Philadelphia Bar; Rev. Wm. S. Boardman, of Camden, N. J.; Biedermann du Pont, of Louisville; Hon. Charles Haight, of New Jersey; Prof. Chas. F. Hines, of Dickinson College; Col. Henry K. Douglas, of Maryland; Hon. E. J. Ellis, of New Orleans; and Judge Taylor Beatty, of Louisiana. The catalogue of the fraternity has been frequently issued, a handsome edition appearing in 1872. Besides the catalogue annual statements of the fraternity's membership have been published, and other documents of a more private nature. Several pieces of music bear

the fraternity's name. The total number of members is about 1400.

The badge is a Maltese cross, with skull and cross bones in the centre. In the upper arm of the cross is a six-pointed star, in the other arms are the letters "ϕ" "κ" "Σ." The colors are black and gold.

PHI SIGMA.

THE secret Phi Sigma League was founded at Lombard University, Illinois, by a number of students in the class of 1857. It was simply a local society for a while, but its ranks were afterwards extended to include other colleges.

There are three degrees in the society, the first two of which are for undergraduates and are known as the "Anchor" and "Harp"; the third degree is for graduates. The two emblems are worn as badges, and admission to each degree implies membership in the preceding.

Chapters have been instituted as follows:

1. Lombard University, 1857.
2. Knox College.
3. Abingdon College.
4. Hedding College.
5. Eureka College.
6. Monmouth College.
7. Northwestern University.

They are now all defunct but the parent chapter, and that is in a prosperous condition.

The society proclaims its object to be social and literary culture and the exalting of the Western standard of

literary excellence. Annual conventions, called "Pantheonias," are held at Galesburg, and a general reunion and business meeting takes place.

The league owns a hall in the university building, and has furnished it handsomely.

Its total membership to date is 600.

PI KAPPA ALPHA.

THE Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity was founded at the University of Virginia, in 1868, by Fred. S. Taylor, L. W. T. Bradford, Robertson Howard, Julian E. Wood, and Jas. B. Selater; all but Mr. Howard being Virginians.

Chapters have been established as follows :

1. Alpha, Virginia University, 1868.
2. Beta, Davidson College, 1869 (died 1869).
3. Gamma, William and Mary College, 1871.
4. Delta, Southern University (Alabama), 1871 (died 1873).
5. Epsilon, Virginia Agricultural College, 1872.
6. Zeta, East Tennessee University, 1874 (died 1875).
7. Eta, Louisiana University, 1878.
8. Theta, Southwestern Presbyterian University, 1878.

The Beta Chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws soon after its establishment. The Delta and Zeta died because no member returned at the beginning of the collegiate years indicated.

The badge is a shield surmounted by a diamond. The four corners of the shield thus left exposed are white, and bear the letters " φ , φ , α ," while the diamond is of

black or blue enamel, displaying the letters "HKA" in gold.

The total number of members to date is 275.

PSI Upsilon.

THE Psi Upsilon fraternity is pre-eminent among the Greek-Letter societies for the high standing of its members, active and graduate, and its conservative spirit. The society grew out of an association formed for electioneering purposes and almost accidentally. The founders were Samuel Goodale, '36, who graduated at Union, and afterwards became an Episcopal clergyman; Sterling G. Hadley, '36, who has since become a judge, and who now resides in Central New York; Edward Martindale, '36, an eminent lawyer; George W. Tuttle, '36, a successful merchant; Robert Barnard, a lawyer of the class of '37, since deceased; Chas. W. Harvey, '37, who afterwards graduated at Lafayette College, and is now practising medicine in Buffalo; and Merwin H. Stewart, '37, a teacher by profession, who died in 1840. Five of the founders are now living.

The pledge of the founders was signed in November, 1833, and the badge was designed and first exhibited in 1834. The letters *ΨΥ* were first chosen, and a suitable motto was subsequently framed for them. The young organization had many rivals and had to overcome many obstacles, but it grew and prospered, and is now one of the best of all the college fraternities. A "Delta" Chapter was established in 1836, and since then the following roll has been built up:

1. Theta, Union College, 1833.
2. Delta, New York University, 1836.
3. Beta, Yale College, 1839.
4. Sigma, Brown University, 1840.
5. Gamma, Amherst College, 1841.
6. Zeta, Dartmouth College, 1842.
7. Lambda, Columbia College, 1842.
8. Kappa, Bowdoin College, 1842.
9. Psi, Hamilton College, 1843.
10. Xi, Wesleyan University, 1843.
11. Alpha, Harvard University, 1850.
12. Upsilon, Rochester University, 1858.
13. Iota, Kenyon College, 1860.
14. Phi, Michigan University, 1865.
15. Omega, Chicago University, 1869.
16. Pi, Syracuse University, 1875.
17. Chi, Cornell University, 1876.

The Theta Chapter shared the fortunes of Union College, and visibly declined until 1864, when it finally became extinct. It was revived, however, in the class of '66. Now it is as prosperous as its sister chapters and proposes building a chapter house, a large fund having been collected for the purpose. The Delta has also at times experienced serious reverses, but now has a full membership, and its rooms are large and commodious. The Beta was founded at Yale as a "junior" society, and, unlike $\Lambda\Delta\Phi$, has never admitted members of other classes. As there was then no rivalry between them, some of Psi Upsilon's first members were also members of Alpha Delta Phi, a state of things which did not last. In 1872 the chapter built a hall at a cost of about \$15,000, and it is permanently established in New Haven. The Sigma

early gained the favor of the college government, and it readily escaped the persecutions which many of the fraternity chapters at Brown underwent. The Gamma Chapter grew out of the wishes of its original members to form a society for literary culture. It at first met with determined opposition from the faculty, but was finally allowed to continue its work. Its records were unfortunately destroyed in the fire at Amherst, July, 1879. The Lambda was established at Columbia at a time when no other fraternity disputed the ground, and it has since continued as one of the most prosperous of the chapters. The Psi was formed by certain members of the I. T. Society, which had taken an intermediate position between the secret and anti-secret societies at Hamilton. The Xi was formerly a chapter of Sigma Theta, a now defunct Sophomore society. It has built a fine chapter house, which was dedicated in June, 1878. The Alpha, at Harvard, was killed by the faculty in 1857. It was secretly revived in the class of '71, but soon became inoperative. It will probably soon be re-chartered. The Iota, at Kenyon, is the smallest chapter, and has met with serious difficulties in a college crowded with active rivals. In 1860 a movement was placed on foot, mainly through the instrumentality of the Lambda of Beta Theta Pi, at Michigan University, to form a union between that fraternity and Psi Upsilon. Overtures were made by the latter, but the terms being unsatisfactory they were rejected. The Lambda Chapter, however, above mentioned, split, and a portion became chartered as the Phi Chapter of Psi Upsilon, thus expelling themselves from their former fraternity. Under the new allegiance the chapter has not been so prosper-

ous as under the old, though many eminent names are on its roll. The Omega Chapter was formed from members of the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Theta fraternities at the university. The Pi is also derived from another source. Its members belonged to Upsilon Kappa, a local society, which had an existence in Genesee College for many years before its transformation into Syracuse University. The Chi only obtained a charter after severe efforts on the part of its adherents, and though nominally chartered in 1876 it existed from 1872, its members having been received into the fraternity at other colleges.

In addition to the above-mentioned chapters, graduate associations have been formed at several cities. These are, however, merely informal annual reunions, and have no active connection with the fraternity at large. Such associations are at Detroit, 1877; Washington, 1878; Philadelphia, 1878; Chicago, 1878; Portland, 1878; Ithaca, New York, 1878; Cincinnati, 1879, and San Francisco, 1879. With one exception, Psi Upsilon is the only large fraternity with only one inactive chapter. The object of the fraternity is avowedly the promotion of social and literary culture, and it seeks to supplement the college curriculum. It has displayed a commendable conservatism in granting charters and confining itself to the Northern and Eastern States; it has refused numerous petitions from the South and the Pacific coast.

The catalogues of the fraternity have been issued at varied intervals, the last one bearing the date 1879. It was mainly the work of Chas. W. Smiley (Xi, '74), and is the most complete catalogue in all its appointments ever issued by a similar organization. It contains a little less than 5000 names, among which are those of Clark-

son N. Potter, of New York ; Alex. H. Rice, ex-Governor of Massachusetts ; Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island ; Dr. Henry M. Scudder, of Brooklyn ; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, of New York ; Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of the "Congregationalist" ; Edmund C. Stedman, the author ; Andrew D. White, now Minister to Germany (also Sigma Phi) ; Prof. Lewis R. Packard, of Yale ; Eugene Schuyler, Consul-General at St. Petersburg and Constantinople ; Prof. O. C. March, of Yale ; Prof. Albert Harkness, of Brown ; Jas. De Mille, the novelist ; Prest. J. H. Seelye, of Amherst ; Rev. Morgan Dix, of New York ; Bishop Geo. F. Seymour, of Springfield ; ex-Governor Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut ; Charles Dudley Warner ; Profs. Wm. W. Goodwin and James M. Pierce, of Harvard ; Bishop Wm. S. Perry, of Iowa ; Prof. Alex. E. Agassiz, of Harvard, and many others eminent in science, religion, or politics. In addition to the catalogue the fraternity has issued various song-books, orations, and other fugitive pamphlets, and has now in course of preparation a complete history of the order.

The government is in the hands of an executive council and of the annual conventions, which are held with the chapters in turn.

The badge is a diamond-shaped pin about an inch in length, displaying upon a background of black enamel the emblem of two clasped hands, with "Ψ" above and "Υ" below. Sometimes, though seldom, a monogram pin is worn.

The colors are garnet and gold. An unofficial monthly journal called the "Diamond" was issued from the Chi in 1878, and contained many articles of interest, but it has since been discontinued.

Q. T. V.

THIS society, confined to agricultural colleges, was founded at Massachusetts Agricultural College, in 1869, by Messrs. Ed. R. Fisk, R. W. Livermore, Wm. R. Peabody, Henry Wells, L. L. Holmes, and others. This chapter is called the "Amherst" Chapter. In 1874 another chapter was established at Maine State College, and is called the "Orono" Chapter, from the town in which the college is situated.

The total number of members is now 141.

The badge of the society is a slab, on which are engraved the letters "Q. T. V." in a monogram. The colors are brown and white.

RAINBOW FRATERNITY.

THIS fraternity was founded at Mississippi University, in 1848, by John B. Herring, Esq. Several chapters have been organized before and since the war, but have generally been forced to disband by the action of the college authorities prohibiting secret societies in the various colleges. The chapters so far as known are as follows:

1. S. A., Mississippi University, 1848.
2. A., La Grange College, 1848 (died 1861).
3. L. K. S., Furman College (died?).
4. D. of V., Neophogen College (died?).
5. L. T., Erskine College (died?).
6. L. S., Wofford College (died?).

The records of the fraternity were many of them lost or destroyed during the war, and are now inaccessible.

The S. A. Chapter was forced to disband in 1861, but was reorganized in 1865. It has ever been prosperous, and takes a high rank among the fraternities at Oxford.

The badge of the "Rainbow" is an arc of colored enamels, surmounting a "W." In the semicircle enclosed by the arc are inscribed the chapter letters, in this case "S. A." The badge is of gold, and is sometimes handsomely jewelled.

The total membership is probably about 400.

SIGMA ALPHA.

(Black Badge.)

THE Sigma Alpha fraternity was organized at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., in 1859, by Messrs. B. C. Hartsook, R. M. Lawson, R. M. Jobe, B. S. Rice, J. H. Irvine, J. K. Hardwicke, R. R. Lawson, C. R. Haden, J. R. Meek, A. H. Turner, Thomas Carpenter, R. H. Irvine, G. A. Piper, and P. B. Gibson. Soon after its organization all college activity was stopped by the outbreak of the Rebellion. The second chapter was therefore not established until 1869. The following is the present chapter list:

1. Alpha, Roanoke College, 1859.
2. Beta, Hampden Sidney College, 1869 (died?).
3. Gamma, Virginia University, 1871 (died 1877).
4. Delta, *Bristol, Tennessee*, 1872.
5. Epsilon, Virginia Agricultural College, 1873.
6. Zeta, Salado College, 1873.
7. Eta, Baltimore Medical College, 1873.
8. Theta, Washington-Lee University, 1873.

9. Iota, King's College, 1873.
10. Kappa, *Lynchburg, Va.*, 1873.
11. Lambda, *Galveston, Tex.*, 1874.
12. Mu, *Wytheville, Va.*, 1874.
13. Nu, *Marion, Va.*, 1874.
14. Xi, Somerville Institute (Miss.), 1875.
15. Omicron, *Lynchburg, Va.*, 1875.
16. Pi, *New Orleans, La.*, 1875.

The Gamma Chapter became inoperative in 1877, and has not been revived. The Beta has lately been withdrawn. The local chapters (in italics) were found to be unsatisfactory, and, with the exception of the Omicron, were withdrawn in 1876. The fraternity numbers about 800. Its badge is a cross-shaped plate, bearing a rectangular slab of black enamel; on this slab, in a white diamond, is displayed the legend "*Εστω Αφαίρεσις.*" The vertical arm bears the letter "S" and the skull-bones; the horizontal arm, a pair of crossed swords. The color of the badge gave the fraternity its best-known name. The fraternity's colors are scarlet, blue, and purple.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON.

THIS fraternity, founded in the Southern States three or four years before the civil war, had most of its records and papers destroyed during that conflict, and to-day it is a question not only as to who were its founders, but in what college it was first established. It is pre-eminently a Southern fraternity, and it has not one chapter in any college either in the Northern States, or in one frequented by Northern students. Its total mem-

bership is now about 950, and its living chapters are in a comparatively flourishing condition. As a large number of the Southern colleges prohibit secret societies, the letters of the chapters in such colleges are given, and the name of the college is omitted. The chapter roll is as follows :

1. Kentucky Alpha, Forest Academy, 1877 (died 1877).
2. Beta, Georgia University, 1866.
3. Beta Beta, Howard College, 1870 (died 1872).
4. Gamma, Mississippi University, 1865 (died 1879).
5. Epsilon, East Louisiana State Seminary, 1867 (died 1879).
6. Zeta, Mississippi College, 1871 (died 1871).
7. Eta, Oglethorpe University, 1860 (died 1861).
8. Tennessee Eta, Southwestern Baptist University, 1867.
9. Theta, Baylor University, 1859 (died 1861).
10. Virginia Theta, Virginia Military Institute, 1873 (died 1876).
11. Iota, Bethel College, 1858 (died 1861).
12. Alabama Iota, — — —, 1877.
13. Kappa, William and Mary College, 1858 (died 1861).
14. Lambda, Cumberland University, 1859 (died 1879).
15. Mu, Alabama University, 1856 (died 1860).
16. Alpha Mu, — — —, 1878.
17. Nu, Vanderbilt University, 1857 (died 1873).
18. Xi, North Carolina University, 1857 (died 1862).
19. Omicron, Virginia University, 1858.
20. Pi, Georgia Military Institute, 1858 (died 1863).

21. Rho, Columbia College, 1859 (died 1867).
22. Rho Rho, Carolina Military Institute, 1877 (died 1879).
23. Sigma, Washington-Lee University, 1867.
24. Phi, Furman University, 1869 (died 1879).
25. Chi, Kentucky Military Institute, 1857.
26. Psi, Mercer University, 1870.
27. Omega, Union University (Tennessee), 1869 (died 1870).
28. Kappa, East Tennessee University, 1879.

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29. Georgia Alpha, Atlanta, Ga., 1872.
30. Georgia Omega, Augusta, Ga.
31. Alabama Alpha, Mobile, Ala., 1878.
32. Tau, Little Rock, Ark.
33. Nu, Nashville, Tenn., 1874.
34. Delta, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The fraternity is supposed to have been founded at the University of Alabama, but it is doubtful whether it was there or at the University of North Carolina. The organization was founded at a most unfavorable time, and has experienced many vicissitudes. The Eta, Theta, Iota, Kappa, Mu, Lambda, Omicron, Nu, Xi, Pi, and Chi Chapters were forced to disband by the Rebellion before they were fairly in organization. The Lambda, Omicron, and Nu were revived, but the latter exists now only as an alumni chapter at Nashville. The Chi is flourishing, but the remainder are dead. The Kentucky Alpha, the Beta Beta, the Zeta, the Nu, the Rho Rho, and the Omega have been killed by the anti-fraternity laws which exist in so many Southern colleges. The Gamma

disbanded; the Virginia Theta lost the support of the students, and became defunct; the remaining chapters are prosperous. The Chi Chapter is the Grand Chapter, and publishes the fraternity catalogue. The last one was issued in 1877, and one is expected in 1880.

The standard of the fraternity is a high one, and it is one of the best in the South. At the biennial conventions, medals have usually been awarded for excellence in oratory, and the exercises are mainly of a serious nature.

The badge of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon is a diamond, a little less than an inch in diameter, having the device of a lion and the goddess of liberty, above which are the letters " ΣAE " in gold. Below are the letters " ϕA " in a wreath. The edge of the badge is chased. The fraternity color is royal purple. The total membership is 950.

SIGMA CHI.

THE fraternity of Sigma Chi was founded at Miami University, June 28, 1855. Although there were already four strong fraternities in that institution, there seemed to be plenty of room for more, and Sigma Chi was the third fraternity to start from Oxford and spread through the South and West. The founders were Thomas C. Bell, James P. Caldwell, Daniel W. Cooper, Wm. L. Lockwood, Benjamin P. Runkle, Frank H. Scobey, and Isaac M. Jordan. Scobey and Lockwood were freshmen at the time, and the rest were sophomores. On the day before Christmas, 1855, a charter was granted to ten young men at the university at Delaware, Ohio, and the second chapter was termed the "Gamma," the one at Miami being called "Alpha." This was the first effort

at extension, and has resulted in the following chapter list :

1. Alpha, Miami University, 1855 (died 1861).
2. Beta, Wooster University, 1873.
3. Gamma (now Alpha), Ohio Wesleyan University, 1855.
4. Delta, Georgia University, 1872 (died 1874).
5. Epsilon, Columbian College, 1864.
6. Zeta, Washington-Lee University, 1866.
7. Eta, Mississippi University, 1857.
8. Theta, Pennsylvania College, 1863.
9. Iota, Jefferson College, 1858 (died 1871).
10. Kappa, Lewisburg University, 1864.
11. Lambda, Indiana University, 1858.
12. Mu, Denison University, 1868 (died 1878).
13. Nu, Cumberland University, 1872 (died 1878).
14. Xi, Indiana Asbury University, 1859.
15. Omicron, Dickinson College, 1859.
16. Pi, Howard College, 1872.
17. Rho, Butler University, 1866.
18. Sigma, College of New Jersey, 1875 (died 1879).
19. Tau, Roanoke College, 1872.
20. Upsilon, Philadelphia Polytechnic College, 1865 (died 1877).
21. Phi, Lafayette College, 1867.
22. Chi, Hanover College, 1871.
23. Psi, Virginia University, 1860.
24. Omega, Northwestern University, 1869.
25. Beta Beta, Mississippi College, 1874 (died 1877).
26. Gamma Gamma, Randolph Macon College, 1874 (died 1877).
27. Delta Delta, Purdue University, 1874.

28. Epsilon Epsilon, Monmouth College, 1874 (died?).
29. Zeta Zeta, Centre College, 1876.
30. Theta Theta, Michigan University, 1877.
31. Iota Iota, Alabama University, 1876.
32. Sigma Sigma, Hampden Sidney College, 1872.
33. Phi Phi, Pennsylvania University, 1875 (died 1878).

The Alpha died a natural death in the class of '61. The war had weakened both the college and the chapter. At the time of its decease it had initiated but sixteen members. The Beta is the last fraternity chapter established at Wooster, and is now flourishing.

The Gamma, now called the Alpha, is the governing chapter of the fraternity at large. For some years past its standard has lowered, but it has now regained its former position. The Delta became extinct when the faculty abolished the fraternities at the university, and it has not been revived. The Zeta, established at Lexington, Va., at the close of the war, has been very prosperous. Professors Grans and Taylor are members of the chapter. The Eta was killed by the war, but was revived in 1867. The Iota became defunct during a period of general depression at Canonsburg. The Theta was formerly a chapter of Upsilon Beta. The Kappa is existing, unknown to the college faculty. The Mu became defunct in 1878, owing to anti-fraternity laws, and as the Nu had but ten members in the spring of 1878, it may be considered defunct also. The Xi is the best chapter, presumably, in the whole fraternity. Little is known of the Pi by the fraternity officers, and it is supposed to have succumbed to the faculty's opposition. The Rho was moved to Irvington, Ind., with

the university, and did not suffer from the change. The Sigma, for three years *sub rosa*, is now defunct, as is also the Upsilon. The Psi was suspended during the Rebellion, but was reorganized in November, 1866. Beta Beta was last heard from in 1877, and is considered dead. The president of the college was unaware of its existence. The Gamma Gamma remained in organization but a year, and then disbanded. Epsilon Epsilon and Iota Iota are *sub rosa*, and the former is not now supposed to be alive. The Phi Phi died in 1878, being in a weak condition. Sigma Chi's chief strength is in the South, but it is best known in Ohio and Indiana. In addition to the chapters above given, there are two alumni chapters, the "A," at Springfield, Ohio, and the "B," at Chicago. Ex-Presidents Lathrop, of Iowa University, and E. B. Fairchild, of Hillsdale College, President L. Moss, of Indiana University, together with Hon. Wm. Allen, of Ohio, Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, and Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, as honorary members, may be mentioned as among Sigma Chi's prominent sons.

The organization of the fraternity is very simple, being a government by the Alpha Chapter. Each chapter reports its condition once a month to the general secretary, and he in turn sends out a report compiled from those of the several chapters.

The last catalogue of the fraternity was edited by a committee from the Phi Chapter, and is beautifully printed and bound in the fraternity's colors, blue and gold. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains 1760 names. The total membership of the fraternity is now not far from 2200.

The "Sigma Chi" waltz is published in Boston, and

that, together with the catalogue and an occasional collection of songs, comprise the publications of the society. The badge of Sigma Chi is a St. George's cross of gold, about an inch in length. In the centre is an elliptical plate, bearing the letters "ΣΧ." In the upper vertical bar are two crossed keys, to the right a scroll, to the left an eagle's head, while in the lower bar is a pair of clasped hands, beneath which is a group of seven stars, obviously referring to the seven founders. All the figures are in gold, on a background of white enamel. Sometimes two small chains depend from the vertical to the horizontal bars.

SIGMA DELTA PI.

THIS society, called also the "Vitruvian," was founded at Dartmouth College, in 1858, by members of the class of 1862, in the scientific department. The founders were Augustus Livingstone, Wm. H. Fessenden, Henry L. Bartholomew, W. U. Potter, John A. Staples, and Charles W. Thompson. The chapter was called the "Alpha," and was established mainly by the efforts of Prof. I. S. Woodman.

It rapidly grew in favor and number, and soon rivalled the other fraternities in the college as regards membership. For a long time it possessed no hall, and meetings were held in the rooms of the members, but now it is in a flourishing condition.

Charters have been granted to two other colleges, so that its roll is now as follows :

1. Alpha, Dartmouth College, 1858.
2. Beta, Cornell University, 1871 (died 1874).
3. Gamma, Wooster University, 1873 (died 1877).

The two outside chapters, however, having now ceased to exist, it remains at Dartmouth as a local society.

John R. Eastman, of the United States Naval Observatory, Frank A. Sherman, Professor at Dartmouth, L. E. Cropsey, ex-United States Consul at Chemnitz, and Robert L. Read, of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," are among the names of its prominent alumni.

The badge is a gold shield, on which is an enclosed shield-shaped space, displaying a sextant; above the sextant are the letters "S. D. P." and, below, "S" and "D" on either side of a clinched hand. Above the shield is a scroll, upon which is the date "1858," and, below, a similar scroll bears the name "Dartmouth."

The total membership to date is about 290.

SIGMA NU.

SIGMA NU was founded at the Virginia Military Institute, in 1868. The chapters, of which there have been four, are numbered instead of being lettered.

1. Virginia Military Institute, 1868.
2. Alabama University, 1873 (died 1876).

And two chapters in North Carolina, which are presumably alumni organizations.

The badge is of gold, and consists of five bars, meeting in a common centre. In the centre is a circular disk displaying a coiled serpent. In each of the bars are a pair of crossed sabres and the letters "ΣNETT." The whole number of members is about 150.

SIGMA PHI.

THE fraternity of Sigma Phi was founded at Union College, in 1827, by the Hon. T. F. Bowie, George N. Porter, Hon. Charles N. Rowley, Governor S. W. Beall, of Wisconsin, Rev. R. H. Chapman, and Hon. Charles T. Cromwell. The last-named gentleman is the only one of the founders now living.

Four years after its foundation a chapter was chartered at Hamilton College, and its chapter roll is now as follows :

1. Alpha, of New York, Union College, 1827.
2. Beta, of New York, Hamilton College, 1831.
3. Alpha, of Massachusetts, Williams College, 1834.
4. Gamma, of New York, New York University, 1835 (died 1848).
5. Delta, of New York, Hobart College, 1840.
6. Alpha, of Vermont, Vermont University, 1845.
7. Alpha, of New Jersey, Princeton College, 1853 (died 1855).
8. Alpha, of Michigan, Michigan University, 1858.

The Alpha Chapter since its foundation has held a prominent position, both in the college and the college town. Annual conventions of the fraternity are always held with the Alpha on the 4th of March of each year, and usually are attended by all the members within reach. The average active membership has been thirteen, three or four from each class. It is a custom for all members to write their lives and a history of the society during their connection with it, and its history is thus constantly renewed. The Beta Chapter was the first fraternity at

Hamilton, and numbers many prominent professional men among its members. Visits are frequently made among the New York Chapters, and also those which are farther away in Vermont and Massachusetts. The distance of the remainder from Ann Arbor prevents frequently recurring visits from these, however.

The Gamma of New York being in a city college, the members could not meet as they wished, and the charter was withdrawn at the wish of its graduates. The Vermont Chapter has always been large and prosperous.

The New Jersey Chapter was killed by the anti-fraternity laws passed by the faculty. The chapter at Michigan University is prosperous. For a long while it was the only chapter not possessing a house of its own. It is now building one at a cost of \$8000. The members of the fraternity are closely united, and their small number makes them well acquainted; but two men have ever resigned from the fraternity, and nine only have been expelled. There are no honorary members, and no graduate chapters, but dinners are given annually in New York and Chicago.

President White, of Cornell, ex-Governors Hoffman, of New York, Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and Beall, of Wisconsin; Hon. John Cochrane, Gilbert M. Spicer, Daniel Pratt, George F. Comstock, John Bigelow, and Oakey Hall; Whitney, of Yale; Tracy Walworth, Professor Kendricks, Anson J. Upson, David A. Holbrook, Thomas S. Hastings, and General Daniel A. Butterfield are some of the prominent names on Sigma Phi's roll.

The total membership of the fraternity is now about 1800, of whom 330 are deceased.

The badge is a monogram made by placing the "Σ"

directly over the “ Φ .” The first letter is generally jewelled, and the second is either plain or chased. Its color is royal purple.

THETA DELTA CHI.

THIS fraternity was founded at Union College, in 1847, having been preceded by Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi, Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, and Chi Psi. The time was favorable, fraternities were starting into being everywhere, and the opposition to the societies of this character had died out at the best colleges. Union College was then at the height of its prosperity, and the reputation of President Nott and the faculty had drawn students from all quarters of the country. The class in which Theta Delta Chi originated, that of 1849, graduated 140 men, and was the largest which had yet left the college. The fraternity originated from the mutual association and common literary tastes of its seven founders, and having once received an impetus it spread and grew as naturally as its rivals. Theodore B. Young, '49, who entered into business in Schenectady; Wm. G. Aiken, a New York farmer's son, who fell a victim to the cholera in Chicago; Wm. Hyslop, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., a New York physician who died while at the post of duty; Sam. F. Wile, who died after braving many hardships as a New Zealand missionary; Abel Beach, an eminent resident of Iowa City; and Andrew H. Green, of Syracuse, were the original members. The last-named gentleman was the author of the constitution which, with a few slight changes, is now in use. The different branches of the fraternity have been termed “charges,” a term

synonymous with the word " chapters" used by the other fraternities. As established they have generally been named in alphabetical order, and are as follows :

1. Alpha, Union College, 1847 (died 1869).
2. Beta, Ballston Law School, 1849 (died 1850).
3. Beta, Cornell University, 1870.
4. Gamma, Vermont University, 1852 (died 1857).
5. Delta, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1853 (died 1877).
6. Epsilon, William and Mary College, 1853 (died 1872).
7. Zeta, Brown University, 1853 (died 1877).
8. Eta, Bowdoin College, 1854.
9. Theta, Kenyon College, 1854.
10. Iota, Harvard College, 1855 (died 1860).
11. Kappa, Tufts College, 1856.
12. Lambda, New York Graduate Charge, 1856 (died 1857).
13. Lambda, Boston University, 1876.
14. Mu, North Carolina University, 1857 (died 1862).
15. Nu, Virginia University, 1857 (died 1877).
16. Xi, Hobart College, 1857.
17. Omicron, Wesleyan University, 1857 (died 1863).
18. Omicron (deuteron), Dartmouth College, 1869.
19. Pi, Washington-Jefferson College, 1858 (died 1872).
20. Rho, Washington-Lee University, 1869 (died 1874).
21. Sigma, Dickinson College, 1861 (died 1876).
22. Tau, Princeton College, 1863 (died 1867).
23. Upsilon, Lewisburg University, 1866 (died 1873).
24. Phi, Lafayette College, 1866.

25. Chi, Rochester University, 1866 (died 1879).
26. Psi, Hamilton College, 1867.
27. —, Wabash College, 1879.

The Alpha Charge, after a long and successful career, died in the class of '69 from lack of suitable material from which to draw members. The charter of the Beta was withdrawn in 1850, and the members were affiliated to the Alpha. The Delta was broken up by disagreements in regard to the mode of club life adopted by its members. The Epsilon seemed assured of a prosperous career, but the establishment of powerful rivals and the decadence of the college caused its death. The Zeta was established upon the ruins of the Kappa Chapter of Delta Psi, and had a long and prosperous lease of life. The Theta died in 1864, but was re-established in 1870. Curiously enough, the Psi of Chi Phi exactly filled up the interval, and died on its re-establishment. The first Lambda was the governing charge of the fraternity during its existence. At its withdrawal its members were affiliated to the Delta. The Mu and Nu Charges were both killed by the war, but the latter was revived when the university reopened. The charter of the Pi was withdrawn; the charge was a weak one, and the majority of the members in the classes of '71 and '72 were from Bethany College, in West Virginia. A charter was granted to the College of South Carolina in 1859, under the name of Rho, but the charge was never organized. The Sigma died from lack of good material, while the Tau, though flourishing for a time, shared the general fate of the Princeton Chapters. The Cornell Charge was first named Alpha Delta, but its name was changed to Beta in 1871. The last charge was formed from the Psi Chap-

ter of Delta Tau Delta. The fraternity is now prosperous as a whole. The government of the fraternity is conducted through a Grand Lodge composed of one graduate and two undergraduate members, and is remarkably efficient and successful. Various systems have been adopted, but all previous ones have been found wanting. For many years the Alpha, or parent chapter, held the reins of authority; then the Graduate Charge took them up until the present system was inaugurated.

Annual conventions of the fraternity are held, generally under the auspices of some one chapter. At these conventions an oration is delivered, a poem is read, and generally some essay on the society's history or progress is presented. The catalogue of members is issued at regular intervals, and the last one, published in New York in 1876, is ably edited and beautifully printed. A series of chapter cuts designed by Mr. Franklin Burdge, of New York, is a noticeable feature, and one which will no doubt be imitated by other publishing committees.

In addition to the catalogue, song-books and reprints of the convention's orations and poems have been published with more or less irregularity. The total number of members to date is near 1800, among which are Allen C. Beach, late Lieutenant-Governor of New York; Professor J. R. French, of Syracuse University; Brigadier-General Wm. K. Logie; Alex. L. Holly, the steel expert; Bishop J. H. Wingfield, of North Carolina; John Goforth, of Philadelphia; Wm. W. Thomas, the Maine politician; and President Capen, of Tufts College.

The badge is a shield of gold, displaying the letters "ΘΔΧ," surmounted by two embossed five-pointed stars; below are two arrows crossed. The badge is worn either

jewelled or plain. A monogram badge, though sometimes used, is unauthorized. The fraternity's colors are black, white, and blue.

THETA XI.

THIS fraternity was founded at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, and confining itself to schools of engineering and science has but three chapters:

1. Alpha, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1864.
2. Beta, Sheffield Scientific School, 1867.
3. Gamma, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1874.

All the chapters are in a good condition. The fraternity holds annual conventions with the chapters in turn, the last one being held at Hoboken, N. J., 1878.

The badge consists of a "θ," placed diagonally over a "ε;" both letters are jewelled. It is a pretty pin, but not at all distinctive.

ZETA PHI.

THE secret society of the above name was founded at the State University of Missouri, Nov. 7, 1870, and it is, we believe, the only fraternity which has originated west of the Mississippi. Messrs. Frank M. Houts, J. J. Ladd, Nelson W. Allen, E. P. McDonald, G. B. Rollins, R. F. Walker, L. A. Marvin, and Scott Hayes were the original members, and declared their object in the foundation of the society to be "literary and social culture, and the perpetuation of brotherly love."

The chapters of the fraternity are:

1. Alpha, Missouri University, 1870.

2. Sigma, William Jewell College, 1871.
3. Omicron, Washington University, 1872 (died 1874).

The Alpha is in a flourishing condition, and has witnessed the decline and decease of three rival chapters. The Sigma, established with six charter members, is encouraged by the faculty, and is in an excellent condition. The Omicron, likewise established with six charter members, declined on their withdrawal from the college and soon became defunct, making another illustration of the difficulty of leading a successful fraternity life in a city college.

The society is still very young, and so has few graduates of eminence as yet. Its membership is now about 200. It aims to be a strictly "Western" society, and it has made an excellent beginning in view of that fact. Its badge is a monogram composed by placing the "Z" over the " ϕ ," the former letter being jewelled. It very much resembles the pin of Z ψ . Its color is white. Its members now number about 200.

ZETA PSI.

ZETA PSI was founded at New York University, in 1846, by Judge Wm. Henry Dayton, of Boston; John B. Yates Sommers, of New York; and John M. Skillman, U.S.A., of Brooklyn. The fraternity extended itself rapidly until 1860, since which time constitutional restrictions have caused it to add chapters more slowly. The present list of chapters is as follows:

1. Phi, New York University, 1847.
2. Zeta, Williams College, 1848 (died 1855).

re-established at New York University, 1855.

3. Delta, Rutgers College, 1848.
4. Omicron, Princeton College, 1850.
5. Sigma, Pennsylvania University, 1850.
6. Chi, Colby University, 1850.
7. Epsilon, Brown University, 1852 (died 1878).
8. Rho, Harvard University, 1852 (died 1857).
9. Alpha, Dickinson College, 1852 (died 1857).
10. Psi, Dartmouth College, 1853 (died 1873).
11. Kappa, Tufts College, 1855.
12. Theta, Union College, 1856 (died 1864).
13. Tau, Lafayette College, 1857.
14. Upsilon, North Carolina University, 1858 (died 1862).
15. Xi, Michigan University, 1858.
16. Pi, Amherst, 1858, transferred to
17. Pi, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1865.
18. Eta, Pennsylvania College, 1861 (died 1864).
19. Omega, Chicago University, 1864.
20. Lambda, Bowdoin College, 1868.
21. Psi, Cornell University, 1869.
22. Beta, Virginia University, 1868.
23. Iota, California University, 1870.
24. Mu, United States Naval Academy, 1872 (died 1877).
25. Gamma, Syracuse University, 1874.

The Phi has for a long time been in a very weak condition, and was said to have been transferred to Columbia College in 1878. It still lives, however. The Zeta was killed by some college troubles. The Delta was established at Rutgers College the same year, and its members have always stood well in every way.

The Omicron has continued its organization in spite of

the incessant warfare waged against the fraternities by the faculty. The Sigma was temporarily suspended from 1874 to 1876, but it is now doing well. Following the foundation of this chapter the Chi was established at Colby University, where it still exists. The Epsilon was established at Brown in 1852; at the breaking out of the Rebellion the entire chapter enlisted and the charter was withdrawn. In 1865 it was re-established, but became inactive in 1878 by the graduation of the last member. The Rho was killed by the decree of the faculty abolishing secret societies. It was subsequently re-established in 1865, but the charter was revoked in 1870. At Dartmouth the Psi existed until 1863, when the limitation of the membership and opposition to the society system there prevalent caused the charter to be revoked. It was again established in 1869, but only lived four years. Kappa, at Tufts, published the college annual alone for a number of years, until recently the other fraternity has united in its support. The Theta was withdrawn on account of the perceptible decadence of the college. The Tau has had a career of uninterrupted success, and owns a fine club house. The Upsilon, at first established at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, was transferred to Virginia University by the closing of the former institution. Its name is now Beta. The Pi, also transferred from one college to another, was first situated at Amherst, but was placed at Troy in 1865. The Eta was established at a most unfavorable time, and was, consequently, short lived. The Omega had built a fine chapter house, which was destroyed by the Chicago fire. It was suspended in 1872, and was reinstated in 1878. The Psi, organized at Cornell in 1868, was the first of

the many fraternities now existing there. During the disagreement among the fraternities in 1878, the chapter published alone its edition of the college annual. The book was beautiful, but the advisability of the step may be questioned. The Iota, at California University, had the finest chapter house in the country, and is deservedly popular.

The fraternity has an excellent reputation and is widely known. Having been founded by members of the Masonic brotherhood, its internal machinery is a modified form of the Masonic. The badge is formed of the two Greek letters, "Z," and "Ψ," the "Z" above the "Ψ;" on the "Ψ" are a star, a Roman fasces, and a small "A;" on the "Z" is a small "O." The fraternity color is white, each chapter having its distinctive color.

The total membership is about 2700.

Among the prominent alumni of Zeta Psi are Right Rev. E. Seymour, Isaac Newton, U.S.N.; Chief-Justice Niles, of California; Robert Bonner, of New York; Speaker Randall, General E. C. Stedman, Governor S. Conner, of Maine; ex-Governor Nelson Dingley, Hon. W. G. Frye, and others.

The fraternity has metropolitan chapters in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, Troy, and San Francisco.

DEFUNCT FRATERNITIES.

SIGMA ALPHA THETA.

A FRATERNITY originally organized in Ohio. It had an Epsilon Chapter at Hanover College, Indiana, which afterwards became the Phi Chapter of Delta Tau Delta. Nothing further is known of it.

KAPPA PHI LAMBDA.

A FRATERNITY formerly in Ohio and Michigan. It established a Gamma Chapter at Ann Arbor, which lived four years, and one at Mount Union College, Ohio, which lived longer. The former died in 1868, and the latter in 1874. The badge was a shield displaying at the top a balance, immediately below a sunburst and mountain, and beneath a pennant bearing the letters "KΦΛ." The whereabouts of other chapters is unknown.

THETA EPSILON MU.

A FRATERNITY at Lenth College, since destroyed by fire; one other chapter existed but is now dead. The badge was a capital "E" in gold, encircled by a green wreath.

IOTA ALPHA KAPPA.

THIS fraternity is supposed to have been founded at Union College, in 1858 or 1859. It possessed some twenty chapters during its active life, and did not confine its membership to college students. Some trouble arising among the chapters, the fraternity was disbanded at a convention held at Easton, Pa., in 1874. The "Delta," at Lafayette, became a chapter of Chi Phi, the Psi the Alpha of Phi Delta Kappa. Other chapters existed at Columbia, N. Y., etc.

UPSILON BETA.

A FRATERNITY which once possessed chapters at Wabash College, Pennsylvania College, Franklin and Marshall, and several other institutions. The defection of the Grand Chapter, at Gettysburg, Pa., resulted in the disorganization of the fraternity, and the chapters joining other fraternities it soon passed from sight.

LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

BETA BETA.

THE "order of Beta Beta" is a local fraternity, founded at Trinity College, Connecticut, in 1842, by the Rev. William U. Colt, Oliver D. Cooke, Rev. Thomas S. Preston, Hon. Henry E. Welles, and others of the classes of '42 and '43. The object of the order is supposed to be the promotion of scholarship and friendly intercourse as shown by its results. At first only upper classmen were eligible to membership, but now freshmen are admitted and initiated in their second term. Several graduate members were chartered in 1872 as the "Colt Trust Association," so named in honor of their founder, and under that title Beta Beta is about to erect a fine hall. Among the many eminent graduates of the fraternity are the Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, D.D., of New York; Right Rev. J. N. Beckwith, D.D., of Georgia; Right Rev. William W. Niles, of New Hampshire; Right Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, of Massachusetts; Right Rev. John Scarborough, of Southern New Jersey; Dr. Charles A. Lindsley, Dean of the Yale Medical School; Hon. Ed. M. Gallaudet, of Washington, D. C.; Major-General Strong Vincent, killed at Gettysburg; Rev. William Rudder, of St. Stephen's, Philadelphia; Profs. Ed. C. Johnson and Samuel Hart, of Trinity; and Rev. John C. DuBois, British Consul at Fredrichstadt,

W. I., the hero of the St. Croix Insurrection, October, 1878.

The fraternity published a catalogue in 1874, and has also issued its song-books at various intervals. The badge is of gold, oval in shape, and consists of the letters "BB" in archaic form, encircled by a serpent, and placed in a setting of ivy-leaves. The color is a reddish purple or dahlia.

The total membership is 224.

BERZELIUS.

A FRATERNITY established at the Sheffield Scientific School, in 1863. It is distinctly local, and very prosperous, numbering among its alumni several of Yale's eminent graduates. Its badge is a combination of potash bulbs surmounted by the letter "B."

I. K. A.

SHORTLY after the foundation of Trinity, then called Washington College, a secret organization was founded, called the "Corax Club." In 1829 the nucleus thus formed was developed into the fraternity now under consideration. It is the oldest of the college local societies, and for a few years was obliged to hold its meetings in secret. The names most prominently connected with its foundation are Samuel Starr, '29; W. Van Zandt, '29; John B. Ashe, '30; Robert T. Paine, '32; John S. Phelps, '32; Joseph M. Warren, '32; and Robert W. Nichols, '32.

The badge is a St. Andrew's cross, worn saltire; three of the arms bear the letters "IKA," the fourth being engraved with the date "1776." Upon the reverse are the letters "ωθ," together with a single Roman letter. The graduates' pin is the same but smaller. The color is royal purple, and is worn annually on St. Andrew's day and other college holidays.

The fraternity issued its first catalogue in 1839, and has issued them regularly since. The total membership is 214, 59 being deceased. Its prominent alumni include the Hon. John S. Phelps, ex-Governor of Missouri; the late Hon. Robert W. Nichols, of Louisiana Supreme Court; the late Most Rev. James R. Bayley, of Baltimore, Primate of the United States; Hon. John T. Wait, of Connecticut; Hon. Dwight W. Pardee, of the Connecticut Supreme Court; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Church, New York; the late Brigadier-General G. E. B. Singletary; Hon. Charles C. Van Zandt, Governor of Rhode Island; Rev. George Mallory, of the "Churchman," and many others. The semi-centennial of the fraternity was celebrated in 1879, and among the events of the year was the society's incorporation by a number of prominent alumni.

The fraternity has been closely connected with Trinity College in every way, and its graduates are prominent in the government of the college. It possesses an exceptionally fine collection of historical memorabilia in regard to the college.

SIGMA DELTA CHI.

A LOCAL fraternity which has long existed at the Sheffield Scientific School. It has been generally prosperous, and a successful rival of the fraternity chapters established after its advent.

Its badge is an open book, across which are displayed the letters "ΣΔΧ," surrounded by a coiled serpent.

PHI ZETA MU.

THIS society, which appertains to Dartmouth College, was founded in the Chandler Scientific School, Oct. 21, 1857. Messrs. Vose, Weston, and Chase, '58, and Butler, Little, and Hamilton, '59, were the original members. The society has been generally prosperous, and has now a fine hall in Hanover.

The badge is a monogram of the letters which form its name.

PHI THETA PI.

A LOCAL fraternity founded at Marietta College, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1877, by R. H. Walker, H. S. Hollister, and others. As it has no other chapters, and is so young, it is necessarily very small in numbers.

The society badge is a rectangular slab with concavely curved corners; in the centre is a scroll on which are engraved the letters "ΦΘΠ;" above is a crossed quill and key and three stars, and below is the inscription "αὐθις."

PHI GAMMA PI.

A LOCAL society at Hillsdale College, founded in 1878.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA.

A LOCAL society established at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1873. It now terms itself the "Pi" Chapter, and has assumed the above Greek name. At the time of its foundation, however, its name was represented by the characters "ΤΦΙ." Its membership is comparatively small.

PHI NU THETA.

(ECLECTIC.)

THIS fraternity was founded at Wesleyan University, in the class of 1837, with the idea of establishing a society which should bring together a few members of each class for mutual helpfulness and support. The word "*Ἐλεχτός*," which appears on the badge, is an indication of how a spirit of selection was to be carried out. The fraternity has prospered, and has had a very large percentage of Wesleyan's eminent graduates, among whom are Rev. Joseph Cummings and Rev. C. D. Foss, both presidents of the university; Rev. E. O. Hann, ex-President of Michigan University; President Winchell, of Syracuse University, besides many eminent preachers and scholars, and seven members of the Wesleyan faculty. The badge of the fraternity is a watch-key in the form of a scroll, on one side of which are displayed the letters "*ΦΝΘ*" near the bottom, the word "*Ἐλεχτός*" near the middle, and "A," inclosed in a star of rays, at the upper right hand corner. On the reverse side is the name of the university and that of the owner. The colors are crimson and gold. The society has a catalogue and song-book.

The fraternity has but one chapter, and, as regards the number and character of its members, long stood equal to if not superior to any of the fraternity chapters at Wesleyan. The total membership to date is about 300.

PHI CHI.

A SOCIETY organized in the School of Pharmacy at Michigan University. It has never attained a position of importance.

LAMBDA IOTA.

(THE OWL.)

THIS society was founded April 21, 1836, at the University of Vermont, by Messrs. John S. Adams, Daniel Burk, Ed. A. Cahoon, John F. Deane, Charles G. Eastman, Orange Ferris, James Forsyth, William Higby, George H. Peck, G. W. Reed, John G. Smith, Benjamin J. Tenny, and George H. Wood. For nine years it remained without a rival, when, in 1845, Sigma Phi entered the university. It has been generally prosperous, however, and has a total membership of about 350.

Among its prominent alumni are President Forsyth, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Charles E. Follett, of St. Louis; W. B. W. Howe, D.D., Bishop of South Carolina; James O'Halloran, of Quebec; Ed. H. Bennett, of Harvard and Boston Universities, with many prominent lawyers and clergymen.

The badge of the society is of gold, and represents an owl perched on a pillar between the letters "A" and "I." It possesses a charter derived from the State.

DELTA PSI.*

THE local fraternity of the above name was founded at Vermont University, in 1850, by John E. Goodrich, now professor in the university; Otis D. Smith, of Alabama; A. E. Leavenworth, of Vermont; George G. Gilbert, of Nebraska; H. M. Wallace, of California; O. D. Barrett, of Washington, D. C.; and H. B. Buckingham, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The object of the fraternity is to promote literary culture and a spirit of earnest friendship among its members. Students in the classical department only are eligible to membership.

The badge of the Delta Psi is composed of a gold monogram of the letters, the "Δ" being placed directly on the "Ψ." The total membership to date is 226.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation was celebrated at Burlington, in 1875, and proved a very enjoyable occasion for all who participated.

KAPPA KAPPA KAPPA.

(TRI-KAP'.)

THIS fraternity was founded at Dartmouth College, in 1842, through the efforts of C. B. Haddock, then a professor in the college. The founders were six in number, but like all the fraternity chapters at Dartmouth the membership has always been large. At the time of its foundation the Zeta Chapter of Psi Upsilon had just been established, and the remaining societies were literary and anti-secret.

* See under Delta Upsilon.

Among Tri-Kappa's eminent members are Hon. John D. Philbrick, Hon. S. G. Nash, of Boston; Hon. Charles H. Bell, H. P. Rolfe, Hon. Benjamin F. Ayer, Rev. Arthur Little, of Chicago; Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale, and many others.

The society has had a very prosperous life, and like the other local fraternities of New England has been a successful competitor of the chartered fraternities. It built a hall in 1860, the first in Hanover, and measures are now being taken for the erection of another and more pretentious building. The society has published its catalogue, a very neat little book, and a collection of songs. Its total membership to date is about 600.

The badge of the society is a gold Corinthian column, surmounted by a capital; at the base are the letters "K K K," from which the society is named. The whole badge is a little over an inch in length.

Among the honorary members were Prof. Haddock, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Joseph Bell, Levi Woodbury, Lewis Cass, George P. Marsh, Daniel Clark, and Ira Perley, all lawyers of national reputations.

LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

(DEFUNCT.)

ALPHA OMEGA.

A SOCIETY, founded at Colly University in 1874, whose chief purpose was to unite with some stronger fraternity and establish a chapter at Waterville. After applying in vain to several fraternities the organization disbanded in 1878.

A society established at the New York City College in 1877. At one time it had quite a large membership, but becoming disintegrated late in 1878, many of its members joined Delta Beta Phi.

A society established at the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1877. Fearing opposition, its members kept their organization secret. It died with the graduation of the class of '78.

A fraternity founded at Cornell University in 1868. It existed for two years, and then seems to have quietly disbanded.

The badge was a Maltese cross, displaying on its centre field the skull and cross bones; above was the letter "A," and below "Ω." The chapter was termed the Alpha.

ALPHA PSI.

A FRATERNITY founded in the New Jersey Agricultural College (Rutgers College Scientific Department) in 1866. It existed for about two years.

ALPHA THETA.

A FRATERNITY founded at Rutgers College in 1876. It numbered about 15, and its standard of membership was low. Its badge was a cross, with four arms separated by segments of circles. In the centre were the letters "Aθ," on either side of which was a star. Above was the letter "A," and below the emblem of two clasped hands. Its colors were light pink and blue. It became the Alpha Rho of Chi Psi in May, 1879.

BETA PHI.

A LOCAL society at Hobart about 1870.

DELTA THETA.

THIS fraternity grew out of the opposition to Phi Sigma at Lombard University. It was founded Feb. 9, 1869, by E. K. Walbridge, W. H. Woods, J. L. McCormick, and James O'Donnell. After having attained a total membership of 31, it became the Xi Chapter of Delta Tau Delta that same year.

THETA SIGMA.

A LOCAL society at Hamilton bore this name from 1857 to 1861. Nothing further is known of it.

NU PHI MU.

A LOCAL society established at Lafayette College, in 1877, by W. L. Parsons. In November, 1878, it became a chapter of Delta Beta Phi.

PHI KAPPA.

THIS fraternity was founded at Trinity College, in 1835, by John H. Barnes, '37; H. G. Brander, '38; James E. Burhaus, '38; H. H. Concklin, '38; Pliny A. Jewett, '37; and William W. Fownes, '38. Among its prominent alumni have been Hon. David M. Armstrong, Rev. John F. Huntington, late Professor at Trinity; Rev. Thomas R. Pynchon, President of Trinity; Rev. George M. Hills, D.D., and others.

Its badge is a plain gold shield, bearing crossed swords in black enamel, the words "Di Chado" and the letters "ΦΚ." The society color is black. The total membership to date is 190.

In December, 1877, the fraternity became the Phi Kappa Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi.

PSI PHI.

A LOCAL fraternity founded at Columbia College in 1865. It was called the Alpha Chapter, and lived until

1874, when it was merged into Beta of Delta Kappa Epsilon. The society made every effort to establish chapters elsewhere, but it was remarkably unsuccessful.

SIGMA THETA PI.

A LOCAL society founded at the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1874. It was styled the "Alpha" Chapter, but never made any progress, and within two years after its foundation its members had joined the other fraternities.

SIGMA TAU.

A FRATERNITY having but a brief existence, which lived and died within the year 1873, at Union College.

THETA PHI.

A FRATERNITY founded at the New York City College in 1867. It was called the "Nu" Chapter, and claimed to have another chapter at Madison University, but nothing can be ascertained in regard to it at that college. It became extinct in 1871.

UPSILON KAPPA.

A PROSPEROUS local fraternity founded at Genesee College in 1863. It was transferred to Syracuse University on the opening of that institution, and became the Pi of Psi U. in 1875.

LADIES' SOCIETIES.

ALPHA PHI.

THE first ladies' society in Syracuse University, founded in 1872, mostly by members of the class of '76. The charter members were Misses Mary F. Cary, J. Louise Gage, E. Grace Hubbell, Alice M. Lee, and Lizzie Peebles. The society soon took a prominent position in the university, and remained without a rival until 1874, when Gamma Phi Beta was founded. Both organizations are now in a flourishing condition. The chapter calls itself the "Alpha;" its badge is a monogram of the "A" placed over the " ϕ ," and is very pretty. The total number of members to date is 54, and its active membership is between 20 and 25.

The society's colors are silver gray and bordeaux.

DELTA GAMMA.

THE society of the above name was founded at the Oxford Institute, Oxford, Miss., in 1872, by Misses Mary Comfort, Audra Boyd, Ella Boyd, and Eva Webb. No effort was made to establish chapters elsewhere until 1877, when in April a chapter was chartered at Peabody High School, Water Valley, Miss. The roll is as follows:

1. Psi, Oxford Institute, 1872.
2. Chi, Peabody High School, 1877.

3. Theta, Fairmount College, 1877.
4. Upsilon, Bolivar College, 1878.
5. Phi, Franklin College (Indiana), 1878.

The chapters so far are in the select boarding-schools for girls, and there is every reason to believe the organization a prosperous one. It has no dead chapters, and, in addition to those mentioned above, chapters are now in organization at Greenville, Miss., Trinity University, Tex., Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., and at Chambersburg, Pa. The rapid extension of this society may make it a formidable rival of Kappa Alpha Theta, and Kappa Kappa Gamma, and the other ladies' societies in the West which do not have Greek names. The total number of members is now about 150. The badge is an anchor of white enamel, from the ring of which depends a cord of black. Above the flukes is a shield of white enamel having the letters "JI" in gold. The cross-bar of the anchor displays the letters "TII," also in gold. No general convention has as yet been held; the first one will probably take place in January, 1880. The authority is now entirely in the hands of the Psi Chapter.

DELTA SIGMA RHO.*

A SOCIETY of ladies at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

DELTA CHI ALPHA.

A FRATERNITY founded at Ohio Wesleyan University, in May, 1878, by Misses M. Conklin, L. Milward, A. H. Lewis, M. L. Perkins, E. F. Fowler, M. E. Gray,

* A mere mention is made of this society by request of its officers.

M. T. Beery, N. Geary, and S. Greenway. The badge is of silver, and consists of a monogram of the letters "ΔΧΑ," encircled by a frosted wreath. Colors, cardinal and ecru. Total number of members, 25.

GAMMA PHI BETA.

THE Alpha Chapter of Gamma Phi Beta was founded at Syracuse University, Nov. 11, 1874, by Misses Frances E. Haven (Mrs. C. M. Mors), '77; E. Addie Curtis (Mrs. F. L. Curtis), '78; Helen M. Dodge, '76; and Minnie A. Bingham, '78. The avowed object of the society is the promotion of literary culture among its members, with the secondary object of social improvement. Some of its graduates were among the first in the university to receive the lady's degree.

The total membership of the society is 32. Its badge is a gold monogram of the letters "ΓΦΒ" surrounded by a crescent in black enamel, on which is inscribed the Hebrew numeral "4." A small "S" is used as a guard. Its colors are light and dark brown. The open motto of the society is "θεμελιωμένοι Πέτρα."

KAPPA ALPHA THETA.

THE society of Kappa Alpha Theta was the first of the ladies' societies organized with principles and methods akin to those of the Greek-Letter fraternities. It was founded at Indiana Asbury University, Indiana, Jan. 27, 1870, the charter members being Mrs. B. M. Hamilton, *née* Locke, Mrs. Alice O. Brant, *née* Allen, Miss

Bettie Tipton, and Mrs. Jennie Shaw, *née* Fitch. The chapter was founded with a national charter, and has established branches elsewhere, as follows:

1. Indiana Alpha, Indiana Asbury University, 1870.
2. Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1870.
3. Indiana Gamma, Moore's Hill College, 1871.
4. Indiana Delta, Butler University, 1874.
5. Illinois Alpha, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1875.
6. Ohio Alpha, Wooster University, 1875.
7. Ohio Beta, Ohio University, 1876.
8. Pennsylvania Alpha, Allegheny College, 1876 (not in organization).

The chapters are all of them prosperous, and the same care and discrimination in selecting members, and the same electioneering methods are adopted as those used by the fraternities in the same colleges. The society is too young to have many eminent alumni as yet, though many have distinguished themselves while active members.

The badge of the society is a gold plate about an inch in length, having four curved sides which are equal in length two and two, one pair being much longer than the other. In the irregular space so enclosed is a chevron on which are inscribed the letters "KAΘ," above are two stars, and below the letters "αωω." The society's colors are black and gold. The total number of members is about 275.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA.

THIS society, composed of ladies, was founded at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., by Miss Anna Wil-

lits, Mrs. Minnie Nelson, *née* Stewart, Miss Jennie Boyd, and Mrs. Louise Boyd, *née* Bennett. A proposition to establish a chapter of another society resulted in the foundation of this new one, which was formally organized Oct. 13, 1870. The chapter roll is as follows :

1. Alpha, Monmouth College, 1870.
2. Beta, Knox College, 1871 (died 1874).
3. Gamma, Smithson College, 1872 (died 1875).
4. Gamma, Wooster University, 1876.
5. Delta, Indiana University, 1873.
6. Epsilon, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1874.
7. Zeta, Rockford Seminary, 1874 (died 1876).
8. Eta, Wisconsin University, 1875.
9. Theta, Missouri University, 1875.
10. Iota, Indiana Asbury University, 1875.
11. Lambda, Bechtel College, 1876.
12. Mu, Butler University, 1878.
13. Nu, Franklin College (Indiana), 1879.

Although anti-fraternity laws have been passed by the faculty of Monmouth College, they do not seem to have affected the ladies, and the Alpha Chapter is yet flourishing. Knox College has declined in number and reputation for some time past, and this fact was undoubtedly the reason for the decease of the Beta. The charters of the Gamma and Zeta have both been withdrawn. The average membership of the chapters has been small, and the total membership to date is 250. The society admits of honorary members.

The badge is a gold key a little over an inch in length ; the key is jewelled, and on it are the letters "KKI" and "AQO" in black enamel. It is unique in design and very pretty. The colors are pale blue and bronze.

CLASS FRATERNITIES.

IN addition to the regular fraternities, there are in the Eastern colleges certain societies which are the especial property of one class. Thus we have senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman societies. Many of them have Greek names and badges, and some few have several chapters. They interfere in no way with the fraternities, and usually serve to bring the leading spirits of each class together.

In the following account of the class societies, I am indebted to a work entitled "Four Years at Yale," published anonymously in 1871, for information in regard to the Yale societies. The first class society was probably Phi Beta Kappa, which at first only admitted seniors. It was followed by Chi Delta Theta and others at Yale, and the idea has been extensively copied.

By an "open" society is meant one which admits members whether they belong to other fraternities or not.

SENIOR SOCIETIES.

SKULL AND BONES.

THIS society originated in 1832, 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, and, unlike the other societies at Yale, there is no electioneering or

“pledging” connected with its management. The society endeavors to select the most prominent men in the class in every way, and is generally successful. Its elections are offered equally to Psi U., or D. K. E. men, but neutrals very frequently have been elected also.

The society owns a fine hall, and is said to possess a very complete collection of “memorabilia” appertaining to the college. Its badge is of solid gold, and consists of a skull supported by the crossed bones, and having the figures “322” in place of the lower jaw. Its mode of offering elections, wearing badges, its catalogues, commencement invitations, and general usages are peculiar, though somewhat silly, and are described at length in the work on Yale referred to above.

SCROLL AND KEY.

Scroll and Key was founded in 1841 by members of the class of '42. It was probably the result of antagonism to Skull and Bones. Its usages and customs have been copied very closely after its older rival, and it is in most respects similar. Its badge is a plain scroll, across which a key is lying, and is of solid gold. It owns a fine hall. For many years it was somewhat looked down upon, but it now stands upon equal terms with the other senior society.

Other senior societies have been established at Yale, but they have been short-lived and of little importance, such as “Spade and Grave,” “Star and Dart,” “Crown and Sceptre,” etc.

CHI DELTA THETA.

This society, which perhaps ought to have been mentioned before the other two, was founded 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 board of editors of the "Literary Magazine," and its membership has since been confined to that board, and it is now assured of a continued active existence. Its badge is a gold triangle, upon the lower side of which is inscribed "X4θ, 1821;" on the reverse is the owner's name and class, and "Yale Lit., 1836."

ELEPHANT AND COFFIN.

A senior society which originated in the College of the City of New York, and is one of a host of imitators of the external forms of the Yale societies, such as the "Owl and Serpent," at Wesleyan; the "Trident and Shell," at Michigan, etc.

KAPPA KAPPA.

A recent society at Bowdoin, local and open.

DELTA KAPPA DELTA.

A class society at Marietta. It has an annual membership of from three to eight.

PHI CHI.

A senior society at Bowdoin.

BETA OMEGA.

A society founded at Kenyon in 1841. It is local, and possesses a large membership.

C. C. C.

An apparently select society, founded at the University of California in 1876. The badge is a crescent inscribed with the above letters.

JUNIOR SOCIETIES.

AT Yale College, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Psi Upsilon, and Alpha Delta Phi, are junior societies. The latter, however, died in 1872, leaving only two rivals in the field.

THETA OMEGA CHI.

A local junior society at the University of California, founded in 1874.

ALPHA EPSILON.

A local society at Rochester University.

KAPPA MU.

A local and open society at Bowdoin.

SIGMA UPSILON PI.

A junior society at Dartmouth.

SOPHOMORE SOCIETIES.

THE most important of the sophomore societies was, probably, Alpha Sigma Phi, mentioned elsewhere under the head of the chaptered fraternities. At the time of its decease at Yale it gave rise to two others, viz.:

PHI THETA PSI.

Organized in 1864 on the death of Alpha Sigma Phi. It was largely literary in its character, and the majority of its members became members of Psi U. in the junior year. Its badge was a rectangle of gold. On it was

engraved a book, upon which was perched a golden raven, and below the letters " $\Phi\theta\Psi$." It was abolished by the faculty in 1875.

DELTA BETA XI.

The second sophomore society founded on the ruins of Alpha Sigma Phi, and claiming to be its legitimate successor. It was supported by D. K. E., and was abolished at the same time as its rival. Its badge was the same as that of its predecessor, with the substitution of the letters " $\Delta B \Xi$ " for " $A \Sigma \Phi$."

KAPPA SIGMA THETA.

The first Yale sophomore society, organized in 1838. It existed prosperously for nearly twenty years, when a class difficulty put an end to its career at the time mentioned. It established a chapter at Amherst, and absorbed the Kappa Delta Phi, a local society at Wesleyan; the latter became a chapter of Psi Upsilon, and the former is now defunct. The society badge was a rectangle, upon which were engraved a head of Minerva and the letters " $K \Sigma \theta$."

KAPPA DELTA PHI.

A sophomore-freshman society, founded at Wesleyan in 1838. It became a chapter of Kappa Sigma Theta in 1841, and afterwards was merged into Psi U., as above stated.

EPSILON GAMMA SIGMA.

A sophomore society at the University of California, styling itself the Alpha Chapter of the State. It was founded in 1876.

SIGMA GAMMA DELTA.

A small sophomore society at the New York City College.

THETA NU EPSILON.

A sophomore society founded at Wesleyan University in 1870. The organization at Wesleyan called itself the "Alpha," and has established chapters as follows:

1. Alpha, Wesleyan University, 1870.
2. Beta, Syracuse University, 1872.
3. Gamma, Union College, 1874.
4. Delta, Cornell University, 1877.
5. Epsilon, Rochester University, 1878.

The aim of the society is social enjoyment and the promotion of class allegiance. Active membership is confined to the sophomore year. It is equipped with all the paraphernalia of a secret order, and no doubt serves an important purpose in college life.

Its badge is of gold, a grinning skull supported by two crossed keys, and having on its forehead the letters "ΘNE."

FRESHMAN SOCIETIES.

ALPHA CHI.

A FRESHMAN society at the Sheffield Scientific School. It has a large membership and is well sustained. Its badge is a series of four triangles interlaced. The centre one has the letters "AX" on its lower side.

ALPHA GAMMA EPSILON.

A freshman society at Brown University. Open to all members of the class.

ALPHA SIGMA.

A local and open society at Rochester University.

ALPHA TAU ETA.

A freshman society at Dartmouth announced in the "Ægis" for 1878-79.

DELTA KAPPA.

The second freshman society at Yale, established in 1845. Its form of organization was copied after that of "Sigma Ep.," and it is in all respects like it. It did not confine itself to Yale College, but established chapters as follows:

1. Alpha, Yale College, 1845.
2. Beta, Amherst College, 1848 (died 1870).
3. Gamma, North Carolina University, 1850 (died 1861).
4. Delta, Virginia University, 1851 (died 1861).
5. Epsilon, Mississippi University, 1853 (died 1862).
6. Zeta, Dartmouth College, 1860.
7. Eta, Centre College, 1867 (died 1879).

The Southern chapters were broken up by the Rebellion. The Beta was suppressed by the Amherst faculty. The Eta became a chapter of Phi Delta Theta at the time indicated; and the Zeta waged war against its old rival, "Sigma Ep."

Its badge is a crescent about three-quarters of an inch in diameter; in its broadest part is a white shield, on which lie a crossed key and dagger, there being a star on each horn of the crescent. Below are the letters "Δ" and "Κ." The total membership is now about 3000.

DELTA PHI.

A small freshman society at Dartmouth College.

GAMMA NU.

A non-secret freshman society at Brown University, established about 1865. It has since become a chapter of Delta Upsilon.

GAMMA NU.

A non-secret society established at Yale in the class of 1859. It has acted continually against the secret societies in the same class, and during the lifetime of Alpha Delta Phi most of its members were elected to that society. Its members are generally looked down upon. Its badge is a five-pointed star, in the centre of which are the letters "ΓΝ." The star is surrounded by a band having a scroll with "YALE" inscribed on it above and a wreath below.

GAMMA KAPPA EPSILON.

A local society founded at Michigan University in 1876.

KAPPA GAMMA.

A local society founded at Wesleyan in 1872.

KAPPA SIGMA EPSILON.

Was founded at Yale in July, 1840. At the time of its organization it was the only freshman society in the college, and was able to choose its members, but since the advent of its rivals there has been an indiscriminate scramble for freshmen irrespective of fitness. Other chapters have been established, but all are now defunct with the exception of the one at Dartmouth.

1. Kappa, Yale College, 1840.
2. Alpha, Amherst College, 1849 (died 1853).
3. Delta, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1864 (died 1866).
4. Sigma, Dartmouth College, 1854.

The society is literary in its character, and its weekly exercises consist of readings, debates, etc. Their badge resembles a Greek cross, except that there are five bars instead of four, between each of which comes the point of a star, the centre consisting of a shield of black enamel bearing the letters "KΣE." Various emblems are engraved on the bars. The society has about 2500 members, although the number is only approximate.

Catalogues and song-books are issued at irregular intervals.

LAMBDA RHO.

A society founded at Wesleyan University at the beginning of the winter term of 1877-78.

PHI DELTA SIGMA.

A society founded at Kenyon in 1878 (local).

PI KAPPA.

A local society at Brown University.

SIGMA DELTA.

A society founded at Yale in 1859. It died in 1860. It established chapters at Amherst and New York University, all of which are now defunct. Its badge was diamond-shaped, and displayed a book labelled "YALE" surmounted by a coronet.

SIGMA DELTA PHI.

A freshman society at California University. It has a large membership.

SIGMA DELTA NU.

A local society in Syracuse University.

SIGMA SIGMA.

A local society in Syracuse University.

GREEK-LETTER LITERARY SOCIETIES.

THE societies of this class, though possessing many of the externals of the fraternities, are as a general thing not secret. Some of them use pins as a badge of membership; the majority of them, however, do not.

ALPHA KAPPA.—The first society of the kind established at Marietta College, Ohio. It was founded in 1840, and possesses a library of some 5000 volumes. Its active membership in 1878 was 35.

ALPHA NU.—A well-supported society at Michigan University, founded in 1848.

ALPHA PHI SIGMA.—An association organized at the University of the Pacific in 1876.

ALPHA ZETA.—A literary society founded at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1869.

ALPHA ZETA.—A society at Shurtleff College, Illinois.

GAMMA TAU SIGMA.—A literary society at the College of the City of New York.

DELTA PHI.—A literary society at the State College of Delaware.

NU PI KAPPA.—Founded at Kenyon College in 1832. It is prosperous.

PHI DELTA.—A literary society at Western Reserve College.

PHI DELTA.—Founded at Oberlin in 1839.

PHI ALPHA.—A local society at Illinois College. It holds weekly meetings.

PHI DELTA.—A debating society at Mercer University.

PHI KAPPA.—A similar society at the University of Georgia.

PHI KAPPA PI.—A rival of Phi Delta at Oberlin.

PHI PHI ALPHA.—A literary society founded at Ann Arbor, in 1842.

PHI PHI PHI.—A local society at Kenyon.

PHI SIGMA.—A society at Wellesley College, nominally secret.

PHI SIGMA.—The first literary society at Mississippi University. Founded in 1848.

PI SIGMA PHI.—A society at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, now defunct.

PSI GAMMA.—The rival of Alpha Kappa. Founded at the same time and place.

SIGMA PI.—A society at Illinois College, similar in all respects to Phi Alpha.

SIGMA PHI.—A society at Shurtleff College, Illinois.

THETA ALPHA.—A flourishing society at the University at Lewisburg, Pa.

TAU THETA KAPPA.—A literary and debating society founded at Georgetown College, Kentucky, in 1838.

ZETA ALPHA.—A society at Wellesley College.

Societies known to exist or to have existed, but about which nothing could be ascertained.

ALPHA CHI PSI.

ALPHA LAMBDA MU.

BETA KAPPA CHI.

BETA PHI PI.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

FRATERNITY.	When Founded.	Where Founded.	Living Chapters.	Defunct Chapters.	Chapter Houses.	Present Membership.	Colors.	Alumni Chapters.
Α Δ Φ	1832	Hamilton.....	16	7	5	4950	Green and white.....	7
Α Φ	1859	Marietta.....	1	1	...	168	Black and gold.....	.....
Α Γ	1867	Cumberland...	9	12	...	350	.....	2
Α Κ Φ	.....	Centre.....	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Α Σ Χ	1874	Butgers.....	5	2	1	223	Purple and gold.....	2
Α Σ Φ	1848	Yale.....	1	4	1	200	Stone and cardinal.....	.....
Α Τ Ω	1865	V. M. I.....	15	9	...	700	Gold, white, green, and blue.....	3
Β Θ Ι	1839	Miami.....	36	20	...	5000	Pink and blue.....	8
Χ Φ	1824	Princeton.....	23	14	4	2000	Scarlet and blue.....	.....
Χ Ψ	1841	Union.....	12	10	3	1900	Purple and gold.....	.....
Δ Β Φ	1878	Cornell.....	5	...	...	60	Garnet and black....	.....
D. G. K.	1868	M. A. C.....	2	...	...	90	Magenta and gold....	.....
Δ Κ Ε	1844	Yale.....	30	14	2	6300	Blue, gold, and crim- son.....	6
Δ Φ	1827	Union.....	5	7	...	1700	Blue and white.....	.....
Δ Ψ	1847	Columbia.....	9	9	3	2500	Blue.....	.....
Δ Τ Δ	1859	Bethany.....	25	12	1	1850	Purple and gray.....	3
Δ Υ	1834	Williams.....	15	9	...	3200	Blue and gold.....	.....
Κ Α	1825	Union.....	4	2	1	870	Scarlet.....	.....
Κ Α	1865	Washington- Lee.....	16	1	...	.....	.....	1
Κ Σ	1869	Virginia.....	11	1	...	600	White, green, and purple.....	1
Κ Σ Κ	1867	V. M. I.....	4	...	...	250	Blue.....	4
" 7"	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Φ Δ Κ	1874	Washington- Jefferson....	3	2	...	90	Crimson and blue....	.....
Φ Δ Φ	1869	Michigan.....	3	...	...	200	Wine and blue.....	.....
Φ Δ Θ	1848	Miami.....	35	20	2	2600	Blue and white.....	3
Φ Γ Δ	1848	Jefferson.....	20	19	...	2750	Purple.....	.....
Φ Κ Α	1872	Brown.....	1	1	...	200	.....	.....
Φ Κ Ψ	1852	Jefferson.....	26	14	...	3200	Blue.....	4
Φ Κ Σ	1850	Pennsylvania	9	14	...	1400	Black and gold.....	1
Φ Σ	1857	Lombard.....	1	6	...	600	.....	.....
Π Κ Α	1868	Virginia.....	4	4	...	275	.....	.....
Ψ Υ	1833	Union.....	16	1	3	5000	Garnet and gold.....	8
Q. T. V.	1869	M. A. C.....	2	...	...	150	Brown and white....	.....
Rainbow.	1848	Mississippi....	1	5	...	400	Prismatic. [purple	.....
Σ Α	1859	Roanoke.....	8	7	...	800	Scarlet, blue, and	1
35	.....	Forward.....	378	227	26	50,395	.....	54

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.—Continued.

FRATERNITY.	When Founded.	Where Founded.	Living Chapters.	Defunct Chapters.	Chapter Houses.	Present Membership.	Colors.	Alumni Chapters.
35	.....	Forward.....	378	227	26	50,395	.....	54
MAE	1856	Alabama.....	9	19	...	950	Purple.....	5
Σ X	1855	Miami.....	23	11	...	2200	Blue and gold.....	2
Μ Δ Π	1858	Dartmouth....	1	2	...	290	.....	.....
Σ N	1868	V. M. I.....	1	1	...	150	.....	2
Σ Φ	1827	Union.....	6	2	3	1800	Purple.....	.....
Θ Δ X	1847	Union.....	10	17	...	1800	Blue, white, and black.....	.....
Θ Ξ	1864	R. P. I.....	3	...	...	.....	Violet.....	.....
Z Φ	1870	Missouri.....	2	1	...	200	White.....	.....
Z Ψ	1847	N. Y. U.....	15	10	3	2700	White.....	7
BB	1842	Trinity.....	Local.	...	...	224	Dahlia.....	.....
Berzelius.	1863	S. S. S.....	"	...	...	250	.....	.....
I. K. A.	1829	Trinity.....	"	...	...	214	Purple.....	.....
Σ Δ X	1864	S. S. S.....	"	...	...	250	.....	.....
Φ Z M	1857	Dartmouth....	"	1	300	.....	.....	.....
Φ Θ Π	1877	Marietta.....	"	...	20	.....	.....	.....
Φ Σ K	1873	M. A. C.....	"	...	50	.....	.....	.....
Φ N Θ	1837	Wesleyan....	"	1	300	.....	Crimson and gold.....	.....
Δ I	1836	Vermont.....	"	...	350	.....	.....	.....
Φ X	.....	Michigan.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Δ Ψ	1850	Vermont.....	"	...	226	.....	.....	.....
KKK	1842	Dartmouth....	"	1	600	.....	.....	.....
Φ Γ Π	1878	Hillsdale....	"	...	20	.....	.....	.....
Δ Φ	1872	Syracuse.....	1	...	...	54	Bordeaux and gray...	.....
Δ Γ	1872	Oxford.....	5	...	...	150	.....	.....
Δ Σ P	1877	N. W. U.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Δ X A	1878	O. W. U.....	1	...	...	25	Cardinal and ecrcf.....	.....
Γ Φ B	1874	Syracuse.....	1	...	...	32	Seal and brown.....	.....
K A Θ	1870	Asbury.....	7	1	...	275	Black and gold.....	.....
KKΓ	1870	Monmouth....	10	3	...	250	Blue and bronze.....	.....
64	.....	Total.....	487	293	35	65,256	.....	70

DIRECTORY OF CHAPTERS.

Abingdon College, Abingdon, Ill., 1855.—Delta Tau Delta, Alpha Beta Chapter, 1875–76; Phi Sigma (dead).

Adrian College, Adrian, Mich., 1859.—Delta Tau Delta, Iota Beta Chapter, 1878.

Alabama Agricultural College, Auburn, Ala., 1872. (Secret societies prohibited, though several are existing there *sub rosa*.)

Alabama University, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1820.—Phi Beta Kappa; D. K. E., Psi Chapter, 1847–57; Alpha Delta Phi, Alabama Chapter, 1851–60; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Mu Chapter, 1856–60; Phi Gamma Delta, Theta Chapter, 1856–76; Alpha Gamma, Omicron Chapter, 1874–76; Sigma Nu, 1873–74; Phi Delta Theta, Alabama Alpha, 1877; Sigma Chi, Iota Iota Chapter, 1878. (Secret societies prohibited.)

Albion College, Albion, Mich., 1861.—Delta Tau Delta, Epsilon Chapter, 1876.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., 1817.—Phi Kappa Psi, Pennsylvania Beta Chapter, 1855; Phi Gamma Delta, Pi Chapter, 1858; Delta Tau Delta, Alpha Chapter, 1863; Kappa Alpha Theta, Pennsylvania Alpha Chapter, 1876 (not in organization); Phi Delta Theta, Pennsylvania Epsilon Chapter, 1879.

Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., 1825. White and Purple.—Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Delta Phi, Amherst

Chapter, 1836; Kappa Sigma Theta (Sophomore), 1840-54; Psi Upsilon, Gamma Chapter, 1841; Alpha Sigma Phi, Gamma Chapter, 1847-62 (Beta Chapter, 1847-48?); D. K. E., Sigma Chapter, 1848; Delta Kappa (Freshman), Gamma Chapter, 1848-70; Kappa Sigma Epsilon (Freshman), Alpha Chapter, 1853-57; Zeta Psi, Pi Chapter, 1858-65; Sigma Delta (Freshman), 1860-69; Chi Psi, Alpha Chi, 1864; Chi Phi, Phi Chapter, 1873; Delta Upsilon, 1847.

Atlanta Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., 1855.—Kappa Alpha, Theta Chapter, 1879.

Austin College, Austin, Tex., 1849.—Phi Delta Theta, Texas Alpha Chapter, 1852-61; Phi Kappa Sigma, Rho Chapter, 1865-65.

Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan., 1857.—Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Chapter, 1865-65.

Ballston Law School, Ballston Spa, N. Y.—Theta Delta Chi, Beta Chapter, 1849-50.

Baylor University, Independence, Tex., 1845.—Phi Gamma Delta, Kappa Chapter, 1856-68; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Theta Chapter, 1859-61.

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., 1846.—Beta Theta Pi, Chi Chapter, 1860. (Secret societies prohibited.)

Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., 1840.—Phi Kappa Psi, Virginia Delta Chapter, 1859; Delta Tau Delta, Theta Chapter, 1859; Beta Theta Pi, Psi Chapter, 1861.

Bethel Academy, Va.—Alpha Tau Omega, Rho Chapter, 1873-74.

Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., 1856.—Phi Gamma Delta, Nu Chapter, 1857; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Iota Chapter, 1858-61; Alpha Tau Omega, Omicron Chapter, 1872-72.

Bolivar College, Bolivar, Tenn.—Delta Gamma, Upsilon Chapter, 1877.

Boston University, Boston, Mass., 1865. White and Scarlet.—Theta Delta Chi, Lambda Chapter, 1876; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Upsilon Chapter, 1876; D. G. K., 1879.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., 1794. White.—Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Delta Phi, Bowdoin Chapter, 1839; Psi Upsilon, Kappa Chapter, 1843; Chi Psi, Alpha Eta, 1844–69; D. K. E., Theta Chapter, 1844; Zeta Psi, Lambda Chapter, 1868; Theta Delta Chi, Eta Chapter, 1854; Sigma Delta (Freshman); Kappa Kappa (Senior); Kappa Mu (Junior); Phi Chi (Sophomore); Delta Upsilon, 1858–62.

Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1764. Brown.—Phi Beta Kappa; Delta Phi, Beta Chapter, 1838–78; Alpha Delta Phi, Brunonian Chapter, 1836; Psi Upsilon, Sigma Chapter, 1840; Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Chapter, 1841–48; D. K. E., Upsilon Chapter, 1849; Delta Psi, Kappa Chapter, 1852–53; Zeta Psi, Epsilon Chapter, 1852–78; Theta Delta Chi, Zeta Chapter, 1853–77; Chi Psi, Alpha Lambda, 1860–71; Chi Phi, Kappa Chapter, 1873; Phi Kappa Alpha, Alpha Chapter, 1872; Gamma Nu (Freshman), 1863–71; Pi Kappa (Freshman); Alpha Gamma Epsilon (Freshman); Delta Upsilon, 1868.

Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, 1871.—Delta Tau Delta, Eta Chapter, 1873; Phi Delta Theta, Ohio Eta Chapter, 1875; Kappa Kappa Gamma, Lambda Chapter, 1877.

Burlington College, Burlington, N. J.—Delta Psi, Delta Chapter, 1849–54.

Butler University, Irvington, Ind., 1854.—Phi Delta

Theta, Indiana Gamma Chapter, 1859; Sigma Chi, Rho Chapter, 1866; Delta Tau Delta, Zeta Beta Chapter, 1875; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Psi Chapter, 1878; Kappa Alpha Theta, Indiana Delta Chapter, 1874; Kappa Kappa Gamma, Mu Chapter, 1878.

California University, Berkeley, Cal., 1868. Blue and Gold.—Zeta Psi, Iota Chapter, 1868; Phi Delta Theta, California Alpha Chapter, 1873–77; Chi Phi, Lambda Chapter, 1875; D. K. E., Theta Zeta Chapter, 1876; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Omega Chapter, 1879; Epsilon Gamma Sigma, California Alpha Chapter (Sophomore), 1876; Theta Omega Chi (Junior), 1874; C. C. C., 1876; Sigma Delta Phi (Freshman).

Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Rho Rho Chapter, 1876–79.

Centenary College, Jackson, La., 1839.—Phi Kappa Sigma, Theta Chapter, 1855–61; D. K. E., Zeta Chapter, 1857–62; Chi Phi, Beta Chapter, 1858–74.

Central College, Fayette, Mo., 1855.—Phi Delta Theta, Missouri Beta Chapter, 1876.

Centre College, Danville, Ky., 1819.—Beta Theta Pi, Epsilon Chapter, 1846; Phi Delta Theta, Kentucky Alpha Chapter, 1850; Phi Gamma Delta, Iota Chapter, 1856–68; Phi Kappa Sigma, Omicron Chapter, 1860–62; Delta Kappa, Eta Chapter, 1867–79; Sigma Chi, Zeta Zeta Chapter, 1876.

Chicago University, Chicago, Ill., 1857. Pink.—Phi Kappa Psi, Illinois Alpha Chapter, 1865–69; Zeta Psi, Omega Chapter, 1864; Phi Delta Theta, Illinois Beta Chapter, 1865–72; Psi Upsilon, Omega Chapter, 1868; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Zeta Chapter, 1869–72; D. K. E., Delta Chapter, 1870.

Cincinnati College (Law School), Cincinnati, Ohio, 1833.—Beta Theta Pi, Beta Chapter, 1840–41.

Colby University, Waterville, Me., 1820. Gray.—D. K. E., Xi Chapter, 1845; Zeta Psi, Chi Chapter, 1850; Alpha Omega, 1874–78; Delta Upsilon, 1850.

College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J., 1746. Orange and Black.—Chi Phi (Princeton Order), 1824–57; Chi Phi (Hobart Order), 1869–70; D. K. E., Zeta Chapter, 1845–57; Beta Theta Pi, Theta Chapter, 1843–45; (Alpha Sigma Phi, Gamma Chapter, 1847–54?); Zeta Psi, Omicron Chapter, 1850; Delta Psi, Theta Chapter, 1851–63; Chi Psi, Alpha Delta, 1851–57; Phi Kappa Sigma, Beta Chapter, 1853; Kappa Alpha, 1852–56; Sigma Phi, New Jersey Alpha Chapter, 1853–55; Delta Phi, Theta Chapter, 1854–78; Theta Delta Chi, Tau Chapter, 1863–67; Sigma Chi, Sigma Chapter, 1875–78; Alpha Sigma Chi, Delta Chapter, 1876–78. (Secret societies prohibited.)

College of the City of New York, New York, 1866.—Alpha Delta Phi, Manhattan Chapter, 1855; D. K. E., Nu Chapter, 1856; Chi Psi, Alpha Kappa, 1857–75; Phi Gamma Delta, Upsilon Chapter, 1865; Theta Phi, Nu Chapter, 1867–71; Delta Sigma, 1867–72; Alpha Omega, 1877–78; Delta Beta Phi, Delta Chapter, 1878; Gamma Tau Sigma (Literary); Sigma Tau Delta (Sophomore); Delta Upsilon, 1874–79.

Columbia College, New York, 1754. Blue and White.—Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Delta Phi, Columbia Chapter, 1836–40; Psi Upsilon, Lambda Chapter, 1842; Delta Phi, Delta Chapter, 1842; Chi Psi, Alpha Zeta, 1846–58; Delta Psi, Alpha Chapter, 1847; Phi Kappa Sigma, Iota Chapter, 1855–68; Phi Gamma

Delta, Omega Chapter, 1865-73; Psi Phi, Alpha Chapter, 1866-74; Phi Kappa Psi, New York Gamma Chapter, 1872-77; D. K. E., Beta Chapter, 1874; Beta Sigma, New York Gamma Chapter, 1877-78; Alpha Sigma Chi, Zeta Chapter, 1877-78.

Columbian University, Washington, D. C., 1821.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Rho Chapter, 1859-67; Sigma Chi, Epsilon Chapter, 1864; Phi Kappa Psi, District of Columbia Alpha Chapter, 1868; Alpha Tau Omega, Upsilon Chapter, 1874-74.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, 1857.—Phi Kappa Psi, Iowa Gamma Chapter, 1868-72.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 1865. Red and White.—Zeta Psi, Psi Chapter, 1868; Chi Phi, Xi Chapter, 1868; Alpha Delta Phi, Cornell Chapter, 1870; Kappa Alpha, 1868; Chi Psi, Alpha Psi, 1869-75; Phi Kappa Psi, New York Alpha Chapter, 1869-77; D. K. E., Delta Chi Chapter, 1870; Theta Delta Chi, Beta Charge, 1870; Sigma Delta Pi, Beta Chapter, 1871-74; Phi Delta Theta, New York Alpha Chapter, 1872-76; Alpha Sigma Chi, Beta Chapter, 1875; Psi Upsilon, Chi Chapter, 1876; Delta Beta Phi, Alpha Chapter, 1878; Theta Nu Epsilon (Sophomore), Delta Chapter, 1876; Delta Upsilon, 1869.

Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1842.—Beta Theta Pi, Mu Chapter, 1854-61; Phi Kappa Sigma, Nu Chapter, 1859-61; Phi Delta Theta, Tennessee Alpha Chapter, 1852-61; D. K. E., Kappa Psi Chapter, 1857-61; Delta Psi, Psi Chapter, 1858-61; Chi Phi, Zeta Chapter, 1861-74; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Iota Chapter, 1870-78; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Lambda Chapter, 1859-79; Phi Kappa Psi, Tennessee Beta Chapter,

1860-78; Sigma Chi, Nu Chapter, 1872-78; Alpha Tau Omega, Lambda Chapter, 1867-73.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., 1769. Green.—Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Delta Phi, 1846; Tri-Kappa, 1842; Psi Upsilon, Zeta Chapter, 1842; Theta Delta Chi, Omicron Charge, 1849; D. K. E., Pi Chapter, 1853; Zeta Psi, Psi Chapter, 1853-73; Sigma Delta Pi, Alpha Chapter, 1857; Phi Zeta Mu, 1857; Delta Kappa (Freshman), Zeta Chapter, 1860; Kappa Sigma Epsilon (Freshman), Sigma Chapter, 1854; Sigma Upsilon Pi (Junior); Delta Phi (Freshman); Alpha Tau Eta (Freshman).

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., 1839.—Beta Theta Pi, Phi Chapter, 1858-62; Chi Phi, Gamma Chapter, 1859-61; Pi Kappa Alpha, Beta Chapter, 1869-69.

Delaware College, Newark, Del., 1870.—Delta Phi (Literary), 1871.

Denison University, Granville, Ohio, 1832.—Sigma Chi, Mu Chapter, 1868-78; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Eta Chapter, 1869. (Secret societies prohibited.)

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., 1783. Red and White.—Zeta Psi, Alpha Chapter, 1852-57; Phi Kappa Sigma, Epsilon Chapter, 1854; Phi Kappa Psi, Pennsylvania Zeta Chapter, 1859; Sigma Chi, Omicron Chapter, 1859; Theta Delta Chi, Sigma Charge, 1861-76; Chi Phi, Omega Chapter, 1869; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Sigma Chapter, 1874.

East Louisiana State Seminary, Baton Rouge, La.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Epsilon Chapter, 1867-69.

East Tennessee University, Knoxville, Tenn., 1807.—Pi Kappa Alpha, Zeta Chapter, 1870-74; Alpha Tau Omega, Pi Chapter, 1872-73; Sigma Alpha Epsilon,

Kappa Chapter, 1879; Phi Delta Theta, Tennessee Gamma Chapter, 1879.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., 1836.—Kappa Alpha, Epsilon Chapter, 1868; Chi Phi, Gamma Chapter, 1870; Phi Delta Theta, Georgia Gamma Chapter, 1871.

Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., 1837.—Phi Kappa Sigma, Kappa Chapter, 1855-61; Kappa Sigma, Omicron Chapter, 1874.

Erskine College, Due West, S. C., 1841.—Rainbow Fraternity, L. T. Chapter (dead).

Eureka College, Eureka, Ill., 1855.—Phi Sigma League (dead).

Fairmount College, Moffat, Tenn.—Delta Gamma, Theta Chapter, 1877.

Forest Academy, Anchorage, Ky.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Kentucky Alpha Chapter, 1877-77.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., 1853: Blue and White.—Phi Kappa Sigma, Zeta Chapter, 1855; Chi Phi, Zeta Chapter, 1856; Phi Kappa Psi, Pennsylvania Eta Chapter, 1860; Sigma Chi, Alpha Alpha Chapter, 1870-74; Delta Tau Delta, Tau Chapter, 1874.

Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., 1872.—Phi Delta Theta, Indiana Delta Chapter, 1860; Delta Tau Delta, Chi Chapter, 1872-75; Delta Gamma, Phi Chapter, 1878; Kappa Kappa Gamma, Nu Chapter, 1879.

Furman University, Greenville, S. C., 1850.—Chi Psi, Alpha Upsilon, 1858; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Chapter, 1869-77; Kappa Alpha, Iota Chapter, 1872; Rainbow Fraternity, L. K. S. Chapter.

Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., 1829. Blue

and Gray.—Phi Delta Theta, Kentucky Gamma Chapter, 1875–75; Tau Theta Kappa (Literary).

Georgia Military Institute, Marietta, Ga.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Pi Chapter, 1858–63.

Georgia University, Athens, Ga., 1785.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Beta Chapter, 1866; Chi Phi, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, Georgia Beta Chapter, 1871; Sigma Chi, Delta Chapter, 1872; Kappa Alpha, Gamma Chapter, 1872; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Kappa Chapter, 1872–74; Phi Kappa (Literary); Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Beta Chapter, 1878.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., 1812. Pink.—Sigma Phi, New York Beta Chapter, 1832; Alpha Delta Phi, Hamilton Chapter, 1832; Psi Upsilon, Psi Chapter, 1843; Chi Psi, Alpha Phi, 1845; D. K. E., Tau Chapter, 1856; Theta Delta Chi, Psi Charge, 1867; Delta Upsilon, 1847.

Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, 1783.—Beta Theta Pi, Zeta Chapter, 1850; Phi Kappa Psi, Virginia Gamma Chapter, 1856; Chi Phi, Epsilon Chapter, 1867; Sigma Alpha, Beta Chapter, 1869–78; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Delta Chapter, 1870; Sigma Chi, Sigma Sigma Chapter, 1872.

Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., 1833.—Beta Theta Pi, Iota Chapter, 1853; Phi Gamma Delta, Tau Chapter, 1864; Phi Delta Theta, Indiana Epsilon Chapter, 1868; Sigma Chi, Chi Chapter, 1871; Sigma Alpha Theta, 1871–72; Delta Tau Delta, Phi Chapter, 1872.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1642. Crimson.—Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Delta Phi, Harvard Chapter, 1836; Beta Theta Pi, Zeta Chapter, 1843–43; Delta Phi, Zeta Chapter, 1845–51; Psi Upsilon, Alpha

Chapter, 1851-76; Zeta Psi, Rho Chapter, 1852-71; D. K. E., Alpha Chapter, 1854; Phi Kappa Sigma, Pi Chapter, 1865-65; Alpha Sigma Phi (Sophomore), Beta Chapter, 1850-57. (Secret societies prohibited.)

Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.—Phi Sigma League (dead).

Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., 1855.—Delta Tau Delta, Kappa Chapter, 1867; Phi Gamma Pi, 1879.

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., 1822.—Alpha Delta Phi, Geneva Chapter, 1838-78; Phi Beta Kappa, New York Zeta Chapter; Sigma Phi, New York Delta Chapter, 1840; Kappa Alpha, 1840; Theta Delta Chi, Xi Charge, 1857; Chi Phi, Upsilon Chapter, 1860; Gamma Upsilon (Freshman), 1858.

Howard College, Marion, Ala., 1843.—Phi Gamma Delta, Mu Chapter, 1857-62; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Beta Beta Chapter, 1870-72; Sigma Chi, Pi Chapter, 1872; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Mu Chapter, 1872. (Secret societies prohibited.)

Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., 1835.—Beta Theta Pi, Sigma Chapter, 1857-62; Sigma Pi (Literary); Phi Alpha (Literary).

Illinois Industrial Institute, Champaign, Ill., 1867.—Delta Tau Delta, Upsilon Chapter, 1872-79.

Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., 1850.—Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Alpha Chapter, 1867; Delta Tau Delta, Epsilon Beta Chapter, 1876; Phi Delta Theta, Illinois Epsilon Chapter, 1878; Phi Delta Phi, Benjamin Chapter, 1878; Kappa Kappa Gamma, Epsilon Chapter, 1873; Kappa Alpha Theta, Illinois Alpha Chapter, 1875.

Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., 1837.—

Beta Theta Pi, Delta Chapter, 1845; Phi Gamma Delta, Lambda Chapter, 1856; Sigma Chi, Xi Chapter, 1859; Phi Kappa Psi, Indiana Alpha Chapter, 1865; D. K. E., Psi Phi Chapter, 1866; Phi Delta Theta, Indiana Eta Chapter, 1868; Delta Tau Delta, Omicron Chapter, 1871; Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Chapter, 1870; Kappa Kappa Gamma, Iota Chapter, 1875.

Indiana Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.—Phi Delta Theta, Indiana Zeta Chapter, 1868–70; Delta Tau Delta, Gamma Beta Chapter, 1875–76.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.—Phi Delta Theta, Indiana Alpha Chapter, 1849; Beta Theta Pi, Pi Chapter, 1845; Sigma Chi, Lambda Chapter, 1858; Phi Kappa Psi, Indiana Beta Chapter, 1869; Phi Gamma Delta, Zeta Chapter, 1870; Delta Tau Delta, Nu Chapter, 1870–75; Kappa Alpha Theta, Indiana Beta Chapter, 1870; Kappa Kappa Gamma, Delta Chapter, 1873.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, 1857.—Delta Tau Delta, Omega Chapter, 1875.

Iowa University, Iowa City, Iowa, 1857.—Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Beta Chapter, 1866–74; Phi Kappa Psi, Iowa Alpha Chapter, 1867; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Mu Chapter, 1873–74; Delta Tau Delta, Delta Beta Chapter, 1876–77. (Secret societies forbidden.)

Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, 1855.—Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Epsilon Chapter, 1868; Phi Delta Theta, Iowa Alpha Chapter, 1871; Delta Tau Delta, Chi Chapter, 1875.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., 1867.—Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Chi Chapter, 1878; Alpha Tau Omega, Psi Chapter, 1877; Phi Kappa Psi, Maryland Alpha Chapter, 1879 (not in organization).

Kansas University, Lawrence, Kan., 1864.—Phi Kappa Psi, Kansas Alpha Chapter, 1876; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Nu Chapter, 1872.

Kentucky Military Institute, Farmdale, Ky., 1846.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, Iota Chapter, 1854–60; Phi Delta Theta, Kentucky Beta Chapter, 1854–57; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Chi Chapter, 1857; Chi Phi, Pi Chapter, 1872; Alpha Tau Omega, Mu Chapter, 1870–73.

Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., 1857.—Phi Gamma Delta, Rho Chapter, 1859–61; Phi Kappa Psi, Kentucky Alpha Chapter, 1865–66.

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, 1824. Mauve.—Phi Beta Kappa; D. K. E., Lambda Chapter, 1852; Theta Delta Chi, Theta Charge, 1854; Alpha Delta Phi, 1858; Psi Upsilon, Iota Chapter, 1860; Chi Phi, Psi Chapter, 1861–67; Beta Theta Pi, Beta Alpha Chapter; Beta Omega (Senior), 1844; Nu Pi Kappa (Literary), 1832; Phi Delta Sigma (Freshman), 1878; Phi Phi Phi; Phi Lambda Psi.

King's College, Bristol, Tenn., 1868.—Sigma Alpha, Iota Chapter, 1873.

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., 1837.—Beta Theta Pi, Xi Chapter, 1855–73; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Gamma Chapter, 1867–78; Phi Delta Theta, Illinois Delta Chapter, 1871–79; Phi Sigma (dead); Kappa Kappa Gamma, Beta Chapter.

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., 1826. Maroon and White.—Phi Kappa Sigma, Gamma Chapter, 1853; D. K. E., Rho Chapter, 1855; Zeta Psi, Tau Chapter, 1857; Theta Delta Chi, Phi Charge, 1866; Sigma Chi, Phi Chapter, 1867; Phi Kappa Psi, Pennsylvania Theta

Chapter, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, Pennsylvania Alpha Chapter, 1873; Delta Tau Delta, Nu Chapter, 1875; Chi Phi, Rho Chapter, 1874; Phi Delta Kappa, Delta Chapter, 1876; Mu Phi Nu, 1877-78; Delta Beta Phi, Psi Chapter, 1878.

La Grange College, Tenn.—Phi Kappa Psi, Tennessee Alpha Chapter, 1859-61; Rainbow Fraternity, A Chapter, 1848-61 (dead).

Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., 1847.—Phi Delta Theta, Wisconsin Beta Chapter, 1859-61.

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., 1866.—Chi Phi, Psi Chapter, 1873; Delta Tau Delta, Pi Chapter, 1874; Phi Kappa Sigma, Sigma Chapter, 1870-77; Phi Delta Theta, Pennsylvania Delta Chapter, 1876-77; Delta Beta Phi, Phi Chapter, 1878.

Lewisburg University, Lewisburg, Pa., 1846.—Phi Kappa Psi, Pennsylvania Gamma Chapter, 1855; Sigma Chi, Kappa Chapter, 1864; Theta Delta Chi, Upsilon Charge, 1866-73; Theta Alpha (Literary).

Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., 1869.—Delta Theta, 1867-67; Phi Sigma League, 1857; Delta Tau Delta, Lambda Chapter, 1867.

Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1860.—Phi Kappa Sigma, Psi Chapter, 1876.

Louisiana University, New Orleans, La., 1853.—Phi Kappa Sigma, Mu Chapter, 1858-61; Phi Delta Kappa, Epsilon Chapter, 1878; Pi Kappa Alpha, Eta Chapter, 1878; Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Gamma Chapter, 1879.

Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., 1846.—D. K. E., Mu Chapter, 1856; Delta Phi, Mu Chapter, 1874-76; Delta Upsilon, 1866.

Maine State College, Orono, Me., 1863. Blue and Brown.—Q. T. V., 1874; Alpha Sigma Chi, Eta Chapter, 1878.

Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, 1835.—Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Gamma Delta, Eta Chapter, 1855–66; Alpha Sigma Phi, Delta Chapter, 1860; Alpha Digamma, 1859; Phi Theta Pi, 1877; Delta Kappa Delta (Senior); Alpha Kappa (Literary), 1840; Psi Gamma (Literary), 1840; Delta Upsilon, 1869.

Maryland University, Baltimore, Md., 1812.—Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Chapter, 1878. (*Medical Department*.) Sigma Alpha, Eta Chapter, 1873; Kappa Sigma, Epsilon Chapter, 1873–75.

Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., 1863. Maroon and White.—D. G. K., Aleph Chapter, 1868; Q. T. V., 1869; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1873.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., 1861.—Chi Phi, Tau Chapter, 1873–76.

Mercersburg College, Mercersburg, Pa., 1865.—Alpha Gamma, Zeta Chapter.

Mercer University, Macon, Ga., 1857.—Chi Phi, Iota Chapter, 1870; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Psi Chapter, 1870; Phi Delta Theta, Georgia Delta Chapter, 1871; Kappa Alpha, Kappa Chapter, 1873; Kappa Sigma, Beta Chapter, 1871; Phi Delta (Literary); Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Zeta Chapter, 1879.

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio (suspended).—Alpha Delta Phi, 1833–76; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Chapter, 1839–76; Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Chapter, 1848–76; D. K. E., Kappa Chapter, 1852–76; Sigma Chi, Alpha Chapter, 1855–61; Delta Upsilon, 1868–76.

Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., 1855.

—Delta Tau Delta, Iota Chapter, 1872; Phi Delta Theta, Michigan Beta Chapter, 1873.

Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1836. Blue and Maize.—Chi Psi, Alpha Epsilon, 1845; Sigma Phi, Michigan Alpha Chapter, 1845; Beta Theta Pi, Lambda Chapter, 1845; Alpha Delta Phi, Peninsular Chapter, 1845; D. K. E., Omicron Chapter, 1855; Delta Phi, Iota Chapter, 1855–78; Zeta Psi, Xi Chapter, 1858; Psi Upsilon, Phi Chapter, 1864; Kappa Phi Lambda, 1864–69; Phi Delta Theta, Michigan Alpha Chapter, 1865; Phi Delta Phi, Kentucky Chapter, 1869; Delta Tau Delta, Delta Chapter, 1875; Phi Kappa Psi, Michigan Alpha Chapter, 1876; Sigma Chi, Theta Theta Chapter, 1877; Gamma Kappa Epsilon (Freshman), 1876; Alpha Nu (Literary); Delta Upsilon, 1876.

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., 1800.—Phi Beta Kappa; Chi Psi, Alpha Mu, 1843; D. K. E., Alpha Chapter, 1854; Delta Upsilon, 1856.

Minnesota University, Minneapolis, Minn., 1868.—Chi Psi, Alpha Mu, 1874.

Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss., 1850.—Phi Kappa Psi, Mississippi Beta Chapter, 1860–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Zeta Chapter, 1871–71; Sigma Chi, Beta Beta Chapter, 1874. (Secret societies prohibited.)

Mississippi University, Oxford, Miss., 1844.—D. K. E., Chi Chapter, 1851; Delta Psi, Psi Chapter, 1855; Sigma Chi, Eta Chapter, 1857; Rainbow Fraternity, S. A. Chapter, 1848; Phi Kappa Psi, Mississippi Alpha Chapter, 1857–61; Chi Psi, Alpha Gamma, 1858; Phi Kappa Sigma, Xi Chapter, 1859–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Gamma Chapter, 1865–69; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Eta Chapter, 1870–79; Phi Delta Theta, Miss-

issippi Alpha Chapter, 1877; Alpha Kappa Phi, 1867-79; Delta Kappa, Epsilon Chapter, 1853-61; Phi Sigma (Literary), 1848; Beta Theta Pi, Beta Beta Chapter, 1879.

Missouri University, Columbia, Mo., 1839.—Phi Kappa Psi, Missouri Alpha Chapter, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, Missouri Alpha Chapter, 1871; Zeta Phi, Alpha Chapter, 1870; Kappa Kappa Gamma, Theta Chapter, 1875.

Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., 1857. White and Red.—Delta Tau Delta, Zeta Chapter, 1865-76; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Alpha Chapter, 1865-78; Phi Gamma Delta, Chi Chapter, 1866-71; Phi Kappa Psi, Illinois Gamma Chapter, 1871-77; Phi Delta Theta, Illinois Gamma Chapter, 1871-78; Sigma Chi, Epsilon Epsilon Chapter, 1874-77; Phi Sigma League (dead); Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Chapter, 1870.

Moore's Hill College, Moore's Hill, Ind., 1854.—Kappa Alpha Theta, Indiana Gamma Chapter, 1871.

Morgantown Academy, Morgantown, W. Va.—Delta Tau Delta, Delta Chapter, 1861-62.

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., 1867.—Chi Phi, Beta Chapter, 1868; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Epsilon Chapter, 1868.

Nashville University, Nashville, Tenn. (closed 1875). D. K. E., Gamma Chapter, 1847-61; Phi Gamma Delta, Gamma Chapter, 1850-61; Alpha Tau Omega, Nu Chapter, 1871-74; Phi Kappa Psi, Tennessee Gamma Chapter, 1871-75.

Nebraska University, Lincoln, 1869.—Phi Delta Theta, Nebraska Alpha Chapter, 1875-78.

Neophogen College, Gallatin, Tenn., 1873.—Rainbow Fraternity, D. of V. Chapter, 1873–73.

Newberry College, Newberry, S. C., 1858.—Kappa Alpha, Mu Chapter, 1873.

New York City College.—See *College of the City of New York*.

New York University, New York, 1830. Violet.—Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Phi, New York Gamma Chapter, 1835–48; Psi Upsilon, Delta Chapter, 1836; Delta Phi, Gamma Chapter, 1841; Zeta Psi, Phi Chapter, 1847; Delta Psi, Beta Chapter, 1847–53; Alpha Delta Phi, Urban Chapter, 1835–39; Sigma Delta (Freshman), 1839; Delta Upsilon, 1865.

North Carolina University, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1789.—Pi Sigma Phi (Literary); Delta Kappa, Beta Chapter, 1850–61; D. K. E., Beta Chapter, 1851–62; Beta Theta Pi, Eta Chapter, 1852–62; Delta Psi, Xi Chapter, 1854–62; Delta Phi, Kappa Chapter, 1855–61; Chi Psi, Alpha Sigma Chapter, 1855–63; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Xi Chapter, 1852–62; Theta Delta Chi, Nu Chapter, 1857–62; Phi Gamma Delta, Epsilon Chapter, 1851–62; Phi Kappa Sigma, Lambda Chapter, 1856–61; Zeta Psi, Upsilon Chapter, 1858–63; Chi Phi, Alpha Chapter, 1859–74. (Secret societies prohibited.)

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 1851.—Phi Delta Theta, Illinois Alpha Chapter, 1859–62; Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Chapter, 1865–66; Phi Kappa Sigma, Upsilon Chapter, 1872; Phi Kappa Psi, Illinois Alpha Chapter, 1864; Sigma Chi, Omega Chapter, 1869; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Rho Chapter, 1873; Phi Sigma League (dead); Delta Sigma Rho.

Oakland College, Oakland, Miss. (closed).—Delta Kappa Epsilon, Omega Chapter, 1852–61.

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, 1834.—Alpha Zeta (Literary), 1869; Phi Delta (Literary), 1839; Phi Kappa Pi.

Oglethorpe University, Midway, Ga. (closed).—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Eta Chapter, 1860–60; Chi Phi, Lambda Chapter, 1870–74; Phi Delta Theta, Georgia Alpha Chapter, 1871–75; Kappa Alpha, Theta Chapter, 1870–74.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.—Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Omicron Chapter, 1878; Phi Kappa Psi, Ohio Delta Chapter, 1878.

Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 1804.—Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Chapter, 1841; Delta Tau Delta, Beta Chapter, 1862; Phi Delta Theta, Ohio Epsilon Chapter, 1869; Kappa Alpha Theta, Ohio Beta Chapter, 1876.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, 1842.—Beta Theta Pi, Theta Chapter, 1853; Sigma Chi, Alpha Chapter, 1855; Phi Delta Theta, Ohio Delta Chapter, 1860–77; Phi Kappa Psi, Ohio Alpha Chapter, 1861; Alpha Digamma, Beta Chapter, 1864–73; Alpha Sigma Phi, Epsilon Chapter, 1865–65; Delta Tau Delta, Mu Chapter, 1868; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Theta Chapter, 1870; Chi Phi, Chi Chapter, 1873; Delta Chi Alpha, 1878.

Oxford Female Seminary, Oxford, Miss.—Delta Gamma, Psi Chapter, 1872.

Peabody High School, Water Valley, Miss.—Delta Gamma, Chi Chapter, 1877.

Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., 1832.—Phi Kappa Psi, Pennsylvania Epsilon Chapter, 1855; Phi

Gamma Delta, Xi Chapter, 1858; Zeta Psi, Eta Chapter, 1861-64; Sigma Chi, Theta Chapter, 1863; Chi Phi, Theta Chapter, 1860-71; Phi Delta Theta, Pennsylvania Beta Chapter, 1875.

Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, Pa., 1819. Blue and Red.—Zeta Psi, Sigma Chapter, 1850; Phi Kappa Sigma, Alpha Chapter, 1850; Delta Phi, Eta Chapter, 1850-74; Delta Psi, Delta Chapter, 1854; Sigma Chi, Phi Phi Chapter, 1875-78; Phi Delta Phi, Sharswood Chapter, 1875; Phi Kappa Psi, Pennsylvania Iota Chapter, 1877; Delta Beta Phi, Sigma Chapter, 1878.

Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, 1856.—Kappa Alpha, Nu Chapter, 1877.

Philadelphia Polytechnic College.—Sigma Chi, Upsilon Chapter, 1865-77.

Princeton College.—See *College of New Jersey*.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., 1869.—Sigma Chi, Delta Delta Chapter, 1874.

Racine College, Racine, Wis., 1852.—Phi Kappa Sigma, Chi Chapter, 1873-75; Phi Kappa Psi, Wisconsin Beta Chapter, 1874-77.

Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va., 1832.—Chi Phi, Pi Chapter, 1873-73; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Chi Chapter, 1873; Delta Psi, Sigma Chapter, 1853-61; Phi Delta Theta, Virginia Gamma Chapter, 1874; Phi Kappa Sigma, Tau Chapter, 1872; Phi Kappa Psi, Virginia Epsilon Chapter, 1871; Sigma Chi, Gamma Gamma Chapter, 1874-75; Kappa Alpha, Zeta Chapter, 1869.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., 1826.—Theta Delta Chi, Delta Charge, 1853-77; Kappa Sigma Epsilon (Freshman), 1864-65; Theta Xi, Alpha Chap-

ter, 1864; Delta Phi, Lambda Chapter, 1864; Zeta Psi, Pi Chapter, 1865; D. K. E., Psi Omega Chapter, 1868; Chi Phi, Eta Chapter, 1878.

Richmond College, Richmond, Va., 1844.—Kappa Alpha, Eta Chapter, 1870; Phi Delta Theta, Virginia Delta Chapter, 1875; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Kappa Chapter, 1871; Phi Kappa Sigma, Phi Chapter, 1873-77; Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Alpha Chapter, 1878.

Roanoke College, Salem, Va., 1853.—Sigma Alpha, Alpha Chapter, 1859; Phi Delta Theta, Virginia Alpha Chapter, 1869; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Beta Chapter, 1867; Sigma Chi, Tau Chapter, 1872; Alpha Tau Omega, Epsilon Chapter, 1869-78.

Rochester University, Rochester, N. Y., 1850. Blue and Gray.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1851; Delta Psi, Iota Chapter, 1851; D. K. E., Beta Phi Chapter, 1856; Psi Upsilon, Upsilon Chapter, 1858; Theta Delta Chi, Chi Charge, 1866-79; Phi Kappa Alpha, Beta Chapter, 1874-79; Theta Nu Epsilon, Epsilon Chapter, 1875; Alpha Epsilon, Alpha Sigma, Delta Upsilon, 1872.

Rockford Seminary, Rockford, Ill.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, Zeta Chapter, 1874-76.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770. Scarlet.—Phi Beta Kappa; Delta Phi, Epsilon Chapter, 1845; Delta Psi, Gamma Chapter, 1848-52; Zeta Psi, Delta Chapter, 1848; D. K. E., Phi Chi Chapter, 1861; Chi Phi, Delta Chapter, 1867; Alpha Sigma Chi, Alpha Chapter, 1871; Alpha Theta, 1876-79; Chi Psi, Alpha Rho, 1879.

St. John's College, Little Rock, Ark, 1850.—Chi Phi, Omicron Chapter, 1873-76.

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., 1856.—Alpha Sigma Chi, Epsilon Chapter, 1875.

Salado College, Salado, Tex., 1860.—Sigma Alpha, Zeta Chapter, 1873.

Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., 1835.—Alpha Zeta (Literary); Sigma Phi (Literary).

Simpson Centenary College, Indianola, Iowa, 1867.—Delta Tau Delta, Xi Chapter, 1873.

Smithson College, Logansport, Ind., 1871.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, Gamma Chapter, 1872–75.

Somerville Institute, Mississippi.—Sigma Alpha, Xi Chapter, 1874.

South Carolina University, Columbia, S. C., 1801.—Delta Psi, Eta Chapter, 1850–61; D. K. E., Delta Chapter, 1852–61; Chi Psi, Alpha Beta, 1858–61; Phi Kappa Psi, South Carolina Alpha Chapter, 1857–73; Beta Theta Pi, Upsilon Chapter, 1858–61.

Southern College, Georgia.—Phi Gamma (Literary).

Southern College, Greensboro', Ala., 1856.—Pi Kappa Alpha, Delta Chapter, 1871–73. (Secret societies prohibited, but several existing.)

Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn., 1874.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Tennessee Eta Chapter, 1867.

Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., 1875.—Alpha Gamma, Theta Chapter; Pi Kappa Alpha, Theta Chapter, 1878.

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., 1871. Cardinal and Gray.—Theta Xi, Gamma Chapter, 1874; Delta Tau Delta, Rho Chapter, 1874; Alpha Sigma Chi, Gamma Chapter, 1875; Sigma Theta Pi, Alpha Chapter, 1874–75; Alpha Omega, 1877–78.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., 1870. Blue and

Pink.—D. K. E., Phi Gamma Chapter, 1871 ; Zeta Psi, Gamma Chapter, 1874 ; Psi Upsilon, Pi Chapter, 1875 ; Alpha Phi, Alpha Chapter, 1872 ; Gamma Phi Beta, Alpha Chapter, 1874 ; Theta Nu Epsilon, Beta Chapter, 1871 ; Sigma Delta Nu (Freshman) ; Sigma Sigma (Freshman) ; Delta Upsilon, 1873.

Tennessee Military College.—Chi Phi, Epsilon Chapter, 1861–61.

Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., 1870.—Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Lambda Chapter, 1872–74 ; Phi Delta Kappa, Gamma Chapter, 1876–78.

Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky. (closed).—Beta Theta Pi, Epsilon Chapter, 1842–47.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1823. Green and White.—Phi Beta Kappa ; Phi Kappa, 1837–77 ; Delta Psi, Epsilon Chapter, 1850 ; Beta Beta, 1842 ; I. K. A., 1829 ; Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Chapter, 1877 ; Delta Upsilon, 1869–76 ; D. K. E., Alpha Chi Chapter, 1879.

Trinity College, Trinity, N. C., 1853.—Chi Phi, Mu Chapter, 1871 ; Kappa Sigma, Eta Chapter, 1870 ; Phi Delta Theta, North Carolina Alpha Chapter, 1878 ; Alpha Tau Omega, Xi Chapter, 1872.

Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex., 1869.—Alpha Gamma, Eta Chapter, 1872 ; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Omicron Chapter, 1873 ; Phi Delta Theta, Texas Beta Chapter, 1878.

Troy University, Troy, N. Y. (closed).—Delta Kappa Epsilon, Kappa Phi Chapter, 1861–62.

Tufts College, College Hill, Mass., 1852. Blue and Brown.—Zeta Psi, Kappa Chapter, 1855 ; Theta Delta Chi, Kappa Charge, 1858.

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., 1795. Garnet.—Kappa Alpha, 1825; Sigma Phi, New York Alpha Chapter, 1827; Delta Phi, Alpha Chapter, 1827; Psi Upsilon, Theta Chapter, 1833; Chi Psi, Alpha Pi, 1841-74; Theta Delta Chi, Alpha Charge, 1847-69; Alpha Delta Phi, 1859; Zeta Psi, Theta Chapter, 1856-64; D. K. E., Theta Chi Chapter, 1857-69; Theta Nu Epsilon, Gamma Chapter, 1873; Delta Upsilon, 1838.

Union University, Tennessee (closed).—Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Chapter, 1851-62; D. K. E., Tau Delta Chapter, 1860-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Omega Chapter, 1869-70; Alpha Tau Omega, Iota Chapter, 1865-73.

University at Lewisburg.—See *Lewisburg University.*

University of Alabama.—See *Alabama University.*

University of California.—See *California University.*

University of Chicago.—See *Chicago University.*

University of Georgia.—See *Georgia University.*

University of Iowa.—See *Iowa University.*

University of Kansas.—See *Kansas University.*

University of Kentucky.—See *Kentucky University.*

University of Indiana.—See *Indiana University.*

University of Louisiana.—See *Louisiana University.*

University of Maryland.—See *Maryland University.*

University of Michigan.—See *Michigan University.*

University of Minnesota.—See *Minnesota University.*

University of Mississippi.—See *Mississippi University.*

University of Missouri.—See *Missouri University.*

University of Nashville.—See *Nashville University.*

University of Nebraska.—See *Nebraska University.*

University of New York.—See *New York University.*

University of North Carolina.—See *North Carolina University.*

University of Ohio.—See *Ohio University*.

University of Pennsylvania.—See *Pennsylvania University*.

University of Rochester.—See *Rochester University*.

University of South Carolina.—See *South Carolina University*.

University of Syracuse.—See *Syracuse University*.

University of the Pacific, Santa Clara, Cal., 1853.—Alpha Phi Sigma, 1876.

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., 1868.—Alpha Tau Omega, Omega Chapter, 1877.

University of Troy.—See *Troy University*.

University of Virginia.—See *Virginia University*.

University of West Virginia.—See *West Virginia University*.

University of Wisconsin.—See *Wisconsin University*.

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—Beta Theta Pi, Omega Chapter, 1863–65; Zeta Psi, Mu Chapter, 1872–77.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., 1873. (Several societies existing *sub rosa*.)

Vermont University, Burlington, Vt., 1791.—Sigma Phi, Vermont Alpha Chapter, 1845; Theta Delta Chi, Gamma Charge, 1852–57; Phi Beta Kappa; Lambda Iota, 1836; Delta Psi, 1850; Delta Upsilon, 1847–50.

Virginia Agricultural College, Blacksburg, Va., 1872.—Chi Phi, Xi Chapter, 1872–74; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Phi Chapter, 1877; Kappa Alpha, Xi Chapter, 1878; Sigma Alpha, Epsilon Chapter, 1873; Kappa Sigma, Nu Chapter, 1874; Pi Kappa Alpha, Epsilon Chapter, 1873; Kappa Sigma Kappa, Zeta Chapter.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.—Beta

Theta Pi, Alpha Theta Chapter, 1868; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Virginia Theta Chapter, 1873-76; Phi Delta Theta, Virginia Epsilon Chapter, 1878; Kappa Alpha, Beta Chapter, 1868; Kappa Sigma, Xi Chapter, 1873; Kappa Sigma Kappa, Gamma Chapter, 1867; Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Chapter, 1865; Sigma Nu, 1868.

Virginia University, Virginia, 1819. Cardinal and Gray.—Chi Phi, Alpha Chapter, 1859; Delta Psi, Upsilon Chapter, 1860; Kappa Alpha, 1857-61; Kappa Alpha (S. O.), Lambda Chapter, 1873; D. K. E., Eta Chapter, 1852; Zeta Psi, Beta Chapter, 1868; Chi Psi, Alpha Omicron, 1868-70; Phi Kappa Psi, Virginia Alpha Chapter, 1853; Phi Delta Theta, Virginia Beta Chapter, 1873; Sigma Chi, Psi Chapter, 1860; Phi Kappa Sigma, Eta Chapter, 1852; Pi Kappa Alpha, Alpha Chapter, 1868; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Omicron Chapter, 1858; Beta Theta Pi, Omicron Chapter, 1850; Theta Delta Chi, Nu Charge, 1857-77; Phi Gamma Delta, Omicron Chapter, 1859; Mystic Seven, 1868; Alpha Tau Omega, Virginia Delta Chapter, 1868; Kappa Sigma, Zeta Chapter, 1869; Kappa Sigma Kappa, Delta Chapter, 1878; Sigma Alpha, Gamma Chapter, 1871-76; Delta Kappa (Freshman), Delta Chapter, 1851-61.

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1833.—Beta Theta Pi, Tau Chapter, 1845; Phi Delta Theta, Indiana Beta Chapter, 1852; Phi Gamma Delta, Psi Chapter, 1866; Phi Kappa Psi, Indiana Gamma Chapter, 1870; Delta Tau Delta, Psi Chapter, 1872; Theta Delta Chi, 1879.

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., 1802.—Phi Gamma Delta, Alpha Chapter, 1848-78;

Phi Kappa Psi, Pennsylvania Alpha Chapter, 1852; Beta Theta Pi, Gamma Chapter, 1842; Phi Kappa Sigma, Delta Chapter, 1853; Sigma Chi, Iota Chapter, 1858-71; Delta Tau Delta, Gamma Chapter, 1861; Theta Delta Chi, Pi Charge, 1869-72; Phi Delta Theta, Pennsylvania Gamma Chapter, 1876; Alpha Gamma, Alpha Chapter; Phi Delta Kappa, Alpha Psi Chapter, 1874; D. K. E., Alpha Delta Chapter, 1858-65; Delta Upsilon, 1858-72.

Washington College, Tenn. (closed).—Phi Gamma Delta, Zeta Chapter, 1852-52.

Washington-Lee University, Lexington, Va., 1782.—Phi Kappa Psi, Virginia Beta Chapter, 1855; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chapter, 1867; Sigma Chi, Zeta Chapter, 1866; D. K. E., Eta Alpha Chapter, 1868; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Zeta Chapter, 1868; Delta Psi, Beta Chapter, 1869; Theta Delta Chi, Rho Charge, 1869-74; Beta Theta Pi, Rho Chapter, 1856; Chi Phi, Nu Chapter, 1873-77; Kappa Alpha, Alpha Chapter, 1865; Sigma Alpha, Theta Chapter, 1873; Kappa Sigma, Mu Chapter, 1873; Kappa Sigma Kappa, Epsilon Chapter; Alpha Tau Omega, Beta Chapter, 1865.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1853.—Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Iota Chapter, 1869; Zeta Phi, Omicron Chapter, 1872-74.

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa., 1850.—Delta Tau Delta, Mu Chapter, 1861-61.

Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., 1871.—Zeta Alpha (Literary); Phi Sigma (Literary).

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 1831. Lavender.—Phi Beta Kappa; Mystic Seven, 1839-68; Phi Nu Theta, 1837; Kappa Delta Phi, 1838, changed to

Kappa Sigma Theta, 1841, changed to Psi Upsilon, Xi Chapter, 1843; Chi Psi, Alpha Alpha, 1844; Alpha Delta Phi, 1836; Delta U., 1848-54; D. K. E., Gamma Phi Chapter, 1867; Theta Delta Chi, Omicron Charge, 1857-63; Theta Nu Epsilon, Alpha Chapter, 1870; Kappa Gamma (Freshman), 1872; Lambda Rho (Freshman), 1878.

West Liberty College, West Liberty, W. Va. (closed).—Delta Tau Delta, Gamma Chapter, 1861-61.

Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., 1853.—Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Delta Chapter, 1868.

Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, 1826. Purple and Bismark.—Alpha Delta Phi, Hudson Chapter, 1840; Phi Beta Kappa; Beta Theta Pi, Beta Chapter, 1842-66; D. K. E., Beta Chi Chapter, 1868; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Xi Chapter, 1876; Delta Upsilon, 1865.

Western University, Pittsburg, Pa., 1819.—Phi Gamma Delta, Sigma Chapter, 1864-71; Delta Tau Delta, Eta Beta Chapter, 1864; Phi Delta Kappa, Beta Chapter, 1876-78.

William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., 1693.—Phi Beta Kappa, Virginia Alpha Chapter, 1776-84; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Kappa Chapter, 1858-61; Theta Delta Chi, Epsilon Charge, 1853-72; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Tau Chapter, 1874-78; Pi Kappa Alpha, Gamma Chapter, 1871.

William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., 1849.—Zeta Phi, Sigma Chapter, 1871.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., 1793. Purple.—Sigma Phi, Massachusetts Alpha Chapter, 1834; Kappa Alpha, 1833; Alpha Delta Phi, 1851; Chi Psi,

Alpha Theta, 1842 ; D. K. E., Epsilon Chapter, 1855 ; Phi Beta Kappa ; Delta Psi, Lambda Chapter, 1853 ; Beta Theta Pi, Iota Chapter, 1847-47 ; Zeta Psi, Zeta Chapter, 1848-55 ; Delta Upsilon, 1834.

Wisconsin University, Madison, Wis., 1848.—Phi Delta Theta, Wisconsin Alpha Chapter, 1856-62 ; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Pi Chapter, 1872 ; Phi Kappa Psi, Wisconsin Alpha Chapter, 1874 ; Chi Psi, Alpha Iota, 1878 ; Kappa Gamma, Eta Chapter, 1875.

Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, 1845.—Phi Delta Theta, Ohio Gamma Chapter, 1852-61 ; Phi Kappa Psi, Ohio Beta Chapter, 1866 ; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Gamma Chapter, 1867.

Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., 1851.—Chi Psi, Alpha Tau, 1869 ; Kappa Alpha, Delta Chapter, 1869 ; Chi Phi, Sigma Chapter, 1871 ; Phi Delta Theta, South Carolina Alpha Chapter, 1879 ; Rainbow L. S. Chapter (dead).

Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, 1860.—Phi Kappa Psi, Ohio Gamma Chapter, 1871 ; Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Lambda Chapter, 1872 ; Phi Delta Theta, Ohio Zeta Chapter, 1872 ; Sigma Delta Pi, Gamma Chapter, 1873-77 ; Sigma Chi, Beta Chapter, 1873 ; Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Chapter, 1875 ; Kappa Kappa Gamma, Gamma Chapter, 1875.

Yale College, New Haven, Conn., 1701. Blue.—Phi Beta Kappa, 1781 ; Chi Delta Theta, 1821 ; Skull and Bones, 1832 ; Scroll and Key, 1841 ; Spade and Grave, 1869-70 ; Alpha Delta Phi, 1836-71 ; Psi Upsilon, Beta Chapter, 1839 ; D. K. E., Phi Chapter, 1844 ; Delta Beta Xi, Alpha Chapter, 1864-76 ; Phi Theta Psi, Phi Chapter, 1864-76 ; Alpha Sigma Phi, Alpha

Chapter, 1846-64; Kappa Sigma Theta, 1838-58; Sigma Delta, 1849-60; Gamma Nu, 1855; Delta Kappa, Alpha Chapter, 1845; Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Kappa Chapter, 1840.

Sheffield Scientific School.—Berzelius, 1863; Sigma Delta Chi, 1864; Theta Xi, Beta Chapter, 1865; Delta Psi, Sigma Chapter, 1868; Chi Phi, Omicron Chapter, 1878; Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Nu Chapter, 1875-76; Alpha Chi (Freshman).

LOCAL, GRADUATE, OR METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS.

Akron, Ohio.—Delta Tau Delta.

Albany, N. Y.—Alpha Delta Phi.

Alexandria, Va.—Kappa Sigma Kappa, Alpha Tau Omega.

Atlanta, Ga.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Baltimore, Md.—Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Sigma, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Kappa Sigma.

Boston, Mass.—Alpha Delta Phi, Psi U., D. K. E.

Bristol, Tenn.—Sigma Alpha.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Alpha Delta Phi.

Canton, N. Y.—Alpha Sigma Chi.

Chicago, Ill.—Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Psi U., Sigma Chi, Zeta Psi, Alpha Tau Omega.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, D. K. E.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Alpha Delta Phi, Zeta Psi.

Columbia, Tenn.—Alpha Tau Omega.

Decatur, Ala.—Alpha Gamma.

Detroit, Mich.—Psi U., D. K. E., Beta Theta Pi.

- Evansville, Ind.*—Beta Theta Pi.
Franklin, Ind.—Phi Delta Theta.
Galveston, Tex.—Sigma Alpha.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Alpha Delta Phi.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa Psi,
 Zeta Psi, Phi Delta Theta.
Ithaca, N. Y.—Psi U.
Little Rock, Ark.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
Louisville, Ky.—Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Sigma Kappa.
Lynchburg, Va.—Sigma Alpha, Kappa Sigma Kappa.
Marion, Va.—Sigma Alpha.
Mobile, Ala.—Sigma Alpha, Epsilon.
Nashville, Tenn.—Beta Theta Pi.
New Orleans, La.—Sigma Alpha, Kappa Sigma
 Kappa.
New York, N. Y.—Psi Upsilon, Zeta Psi, Alpha
 Sigma Chi, Alpha Delta Phi, Chi Phi, Chi Psi, Delta
 Kappa Epsilon, Phi Kappa Sigma, Theta Delta Chi.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Psi Upsilon, Zeta Psi, Phi Kappa
 Psi.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta, Phi Kappa Psi.
Portland, Me.—Psi Upsilon.
Richmond, Va.—Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Alpha, Phi
 Delta Theta.
Rochester, N. Y.—Delta Kappa Epsilon.
San Francisco, Cal.—Zeta Psi, Psi Upsilon.
Savannah, Ga.—Kappa Sigma Kappa, Alpha Gamma.
Springfield, Ohio.—Sigma Chi.
Troy, N. Y.—Zeta Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon.
Washington, D. C.—Psi Upsilon.
Wheeling, W. Va.—Beta Theta Pi.
Wytheville, Va.—Sigma Alpha.

FRATERNITY COLORS.

- Purple.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
 Purple.—Beta Beta.
 Purple.—Phi Gamma Delta.
 Purple.—Sigma Phi.
 Purple.—I. K. A.
 Blue.—Phi Beta Kappa.
 Blue.—Phi Kappa Psi.
 Blue.—Delta Psi.
 White.—Zeta Psi.
 White.—Zeta Phi.
 Violet.—Theta Xi.
 Scarlet.—Kappa Alpha.
 Purple and Gray.—Delta Tau Delta.
 Gold and Black.—Kappa Alpha Theta.
 Gold and Black.—Alpha Digamma.
 Gold and Blue.—Sigma Chi.
 Gold and Blue.—Delta Upsilon.
 Gold and Purple.—Alpha Sigma Chi.
 Gold and Purple.—Chi Psi.
 Gold and Garnet.—Psi Upsilon.
 Gold and Magenta.—D. G. K.
 Gold and Crimson.—Phi Nu Theta.
 Gold, Crimson, and Blue.—D. K. E.
 Gold, Blue, White, and Green.—Alpha Tau Omega.
 White and Blue.—Phi Delta Theta.
 White and Blue.—Delta Phi.
 White and Green.—Alpha Delta Phi.
 White and Brown.—Q. T. V.
 Blue and Crimson.—Phi Delta Kappa.
 Blue and Pink.—Beta Theta Pi.

Blue and Scarlet.—Chi Phi.
 Blue and Bronze.—Kappa Kappa Gamma.
 Blue and Wine.—Phi Delta Phi.
 Blue, Scarlet, and Purple.—Sigma Alpha.
 Cardinal and Stone.—Alpha Sigma Phi.
 Cardinal and Ecrú.—Delta Chi Alpha.
 Silver and Bordeaux.—Alpha Phi.
 Seal and Brown.—Gamma Phi Beta.
 Black and Garnet.—Delta Beta Phi.
 Black, White, and Blue.—Theta Delta Chi.
 Green, White, and Purple.—Kappa Sigma.

COLLEGE COLORS.

Violet.—New York University.
 Blue.—Yale.
 Green.—Dartmouth.
 Scarlet.—Rutgers.
 Crimson.—Harvard.
 Brown.—Brown.
 Purple.—Williams.
 White.—Bowdoin.
 Lavender.—Wesleyan.
 Pink.—Hamilton.
 Garnet.—Union.
 Pink.—Chicago University.
 Mauve.—Kenyon.
 Gray.—Colby.
 White and Blue.—Columbia.
 White and Blue.—Franklin and Marshall.
 White and Green.—Trinity.
 White and Purple.—Amherst.

White and Maroon.—Massachusetts Agricultural College.

White and Maroon.—Lafayette.

White and Red.—Cornell.

White and Scarlet.—Boston University.

White and Red (Rose).—Dickinson.

White and Red.—Monmouth.

Blue and Pink.—Syracuse University.

Blue and Gray.—Rochester University.

Blue and Maize.—Michigan University.

Blue and Gold.—California University.

Blue and Brown.—Tufts College.

Blue and Red.—Pennsylvania University.

Blue and Gray.—Georgetown College.

Purple and Bismark.—Western Reserve.

Purple and Gold.—Alfred University.

Cardinal and Gray.—Virginia University.

Cardinal and Gray.—Stevens Institute.

Garnet and Pearl.—Swarthmore College.

Orange and Black.—Princeton.

The remaining colleges either use no colors or they were not reported.

ILLUSTRATED COLLEGE ANNUALS.

Amherst.—Ohio.

Bates College.—Garnet.

Bowdoin.—Bugle.

Brown.—Liber Brunensis.

Butler University.—Palladium.

California University.—Blue and Gold.

Colby.—Oracle.

College of New York.—Microcosm.
 Columbia.—Columbiad.
 Columbia (School of Mines).—Miner.
 Cornell.—Cornelian.
 Cornell.—Cornelian.
 Dartmouth.—Ægis.
 Hamilton.—Hamiltonian.
 Harvard.—Index.
 Hobart.—Echo of the Seneca.
 Kenyon.—Reveillé.
 Lafayette.—Mélange.
 Lehigh.—Epitome.
 Marietta.—Mariettan.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College.—Index.
 Michigan.—Palladium.
 Middlebury.—Kaleidoscope.
 Ohio Wesleyan.—Bijou.
 Princeton.—Bric-à-Brac.
 Rochester.—Interpres.
 Rutgers.—Scarlet Letter.
 Stevens Institute.—Eccentric.
 Syracuse.—Syracusan.
 Trinity (Connecticut).—Ivy.
 Troy Polytechnic.—Transit.
 Tufts.—Brown and Blue.
 Union.—Garnet.
 University of Pennsylvania.—Record.
 Wesleyan.—Olla Podrida.
 Williams.—Gulielmian.
 Willistown Seminary.—Cauldron.
 Yale.—Banner.
 Yale.—Pot Pourri.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

HAVE THEY A RIGHT TO LIVE?

ALTHOUGH the writer of this chapter has assumed *à priori* that the answer to this question is an affirmative one, in that he collected their past records and classified them, yet he deems the subject of sufficient importance to inquire, not into the causes of the fraternities' existence, but into the right to their continuance. Since the beginning of the movement, in 1825, much opposition has been manifested to these organizations, and it is our purpose to review as briefly as may be the arguments brought against them, and, at the same time, show what claims they put forth to public recognition and support.

The first and most prominent point advanced against the societies is their *secrecy*. Let us see in what this secrecy consists. As we have seen in the preceding chapters, the members wear conspicuous badges and sometimes showy colors; they publish catalogues and issue journals; they associate together in the class-room, the lecture-room, the chapel, and the dormitory; they build halls which indicate their unity and association, and their meeting places are known to all. They are certainly not secret in the sense that "secret orders" are generally denounced, in that their adherents are unknown and cannot be recog-

nized by the uninitiated. If they are not secret as to membership, modes of thought, methods of living, studies, and amusements, in what does this bugbear of secrecy consist? In that they do not admit non-members to their meetings, and, in order to exclude such, they have invented a series of signs and words of recognition. Do they not in this exercise the right, every fair-minded person will grant, that individuals may demand and seek privacy if they so desire? Do not the anti-secret fraternities and the literary societies, of which the fraternities are denounced as invidious rivals, hold their meetings with closed doors, and do the college authorities object? The secrecy is limited then to what is done at these meetings, and let us see what that amounts to. Here is the proposition. Given a number of college students, whose tastes, habits, antecedents, and prospects are known, to determine what would be their actions when assembled together for their own purposes. The dullest college officer, the oldest trustee, could solve it immediately. We thus see this great bar of secrecy removed, and vanishing when approached like the ghost in Hamlet.

The opponents of the fraternities charge that they tend to demoralize and degrade their *members*. In order to accomplish this infamous purpose it is certain that there must be placed before the associations some object to be attained, and this low condition reached as an indirect result, for no society would avow such a purpose and expect to obtain a single recruit. Let us see what the objects and ends of the fraternities are proclaimed to be. A careful comparison of the constitutions of the widest and best known societies shows that in no case is this object of a lower grade than "the promotion of social

intercourse and fraternal association." We cannot better state this point than by quoting from the preamble of one of the most influential of the Greek-Letter orders:

"Whereas, we believe that the development of the intellect, the promotion of literary culture, the cultivation of confidence and fraternal feeling, the nourishment of social enjoyment, and the advancement of the cause of education can best be obtained and conserved by means of an organization among the students of educational institutions. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to endeavor to accomplish these ends by subscribing to the following outline of government."

Would not the opponents of the societies themselves cheerfully subscribe to such a doctrine? If they would not, they certainly do not come to the discussion in a fair spirit. If the college authorities dread the actions of the fraternities, as they seem to do, let them demand, when a fraternity seeks to extend its organization to their institution, that the promoters of the enterprise shall lay before them the object of the order as stated in their own constitution. If exception is then taken to the aim of the chosen fraternity, and reasons given for a refusal to permit its establishment, few students, and no reasonable ones, will persist in the attempt. But, if it is assumed that the societies are "hotbeds of vice" without investigation, and a lodge is peremptorily ordered to disband without reason being given or excuse listened to, and students are treated like children as regards their own peculiar rights, then the spirit which always opposes unjust oppression may break forth, and a convivial club be established and maintained through the very efforts made to break it up.

But for this charge there must be some foundation in fact, or even the opponents of the fraternities would not make such a defamatory assertion. We admit the fact that, at a few institutions, individual chapters within our own experience have departed from the practice of the principles enjoined upon them, and entered upon a career of open debauchery or secret vice. Can this result, however, be charged to the fraternities? The bad will creep in everywhere, and seek to use good associations for evil purposes. Are missionary societies to be condemned because occasionally the treasurers leave the country with all the available assets? Let us show college authorities the remedy. If a chapter or part of one shows a tendency to evil courses, call its members before you and show them the inevitable result of their conduct. The members must be unfit to rank either as students or gentlemen if there is not an immediate change. The fraternity men have a pride in their societies, and we know a quiet word to influential members will do more to restrain and reclaim an erring student than any amount of personal admonition could have done. If the arguments and persuasions of friends have no effect, rare indeed must be the case where, if a chapter does expel a brother, it does not immediately sober him, and maybe drive him from the college to begin a new career elsewhere with better resolutions. We say to the college faculties, *use* the fraternities instead of *abusing* them. The proclaimed objects of the societies cannot degrade, and we have shown that a tendency to depart to vicious practices may be checked by an appeal to the societies themselves. If all fails, expel the students, break up the chapter, and explain the circumstances to the fraternity authorities. We

are much mistaken if they do not thank you warmly for your very rigor. Pursue the usual course, and you raise a storm of indignation, from the smart of an unjust action, which sooner or later will burst upon the college to its decline and decay. At Princeton, where the mention of a Greek-Letter society would cause the president to start in suspicious horror, troubles are continually arising from the suppression of the students' rights. Admit a few of the best fraternities, the causes of trouble will disappear and the societies themselves will exercise a discipline more severe than Scottish divine ever dreamed of, and far more efficient. We never hear of midnight pistol practice at Union, Dartmouth, Rochester, Yale, or other colleges where the fraternities supplement the college government, and are wisely and judiciously encouraged. The facts speak for themselves. The charge against which we have defended the fraternities, however, will be seen to be groundless, when the lists of renowned divines, bishops, lawyers, and statesmen are examined who are members of the fraternities, and who would never countenance any evil practices.

It is further claimed that the fraternities are outside and foreign institutions, which tend to destroy the literary societies and introduce the politician's arts into the management of the other students' associations. That they are outside and foreign, we do not deny; and why is it so, let us ask? Because the founders of our colleges in their wisdom have provided for extensive courses of study, for supplemental studies presented by means of the literary societies, for scientific and other associations; but they have one and all neglected to recognize the fact that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy;"

that there is and should be a social side to every student's nature; that college life should consist of something more than a study of dead Greek roots, mathematical puzzles, or investigations into the structure of obscure polyps and long-named fossils. Study becomes wearisome if pursued unremittingly, and sooner or later reactions must set in, and if proper outlets are not provided for unexpected outbursts of feeling or action, hazing and all other disreputable forms of college enterprise are sure to flourish. No better outlet could be provided than the fraternity chapter, where in friendly meeting the senior, junior, "soph," or "fresh" forget class rivalries. Where college topics are discussed, college laws unfolded, and college politics debated over; where controversies on living issues take place, and the peculiar bent of each individual mind is allowed to follow its own path, because with chosen associates and friends. Has not a good man said, "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brothers to dwell together in unity"? The fraternities have become the exponents of the doctrine proclaimed in the Psalmist's sentence. The fraternities are outside and foreign in no sense but in that they are not under the control of the college authorities. How many are the homesick students weary with study whom brothers encourage with kindly words to persevere! How many are the victims of professors' partiality who here find support among their friends! How many are the weak students insufficiently prepared who have been assisted by helping hands and nothing said about it! How many are the benefactors of colleges whose interest in their alma-mater has been preserved by the friendships formed and the precepts taught in chapter-meetings!

Perhaps they do break up the literary societies. If the literary societies are but feebly animated bodies, whose proceedings are without interest and whose deliberations are too much akin to those of the class-room to afford relief and rest, and the fraternities do afford the necessary elements, we say let them break up the literary societies, and the true friends of education will rejoice. That the fraternities introduce politics into college affairs, we distinctly deny. Discriminating as they are, the chapters usually contain all those who are worthy candidates for office, and friends naturally support their friends' pretensions, and in this have distinct issues been made and fought for between chapters. But these things are not due to the fraternities' existence, but side issues of the literary or other societies' methods. If the politician's arts are introduced, we assert that they would be so introduced if the fraternities never existed, and point for proof to colleges where they do not exist, and where we sometimes hear of debates being broken up by pitching the constitution out of the window and causing the chairman to follow. Surely the fraternities are not responsible for such actions, and if they do occur a quiet appeal to the chapter's reputation will soon cause their immediate disappearance. One of our oldest and most experienced college presidents has said that he could govern the students better by means of the societies than without them, and we know its truth. The chapter furnishes a home for the student on his introduction to college life. It gives him friends who will guide him around all the pitfalls into which he might otherwise plunge, and that will show him college customs and practices. He will feel that he is not alone, and in return will labor to make

his chapter realize in some measure his ideal of what a chapter should be.

It is further advanced that membership in these fraternities entails useless expense, and almost necessitates a waste of money. Let us say this. 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 friends, or in assisting the chapter library, than to spend it in fast horses, drinking, or worse? He has at least something more tangible for his money than a weak stomach and a sick headache, which he would be apt to acquire in disposing of his money through the usual channels. The fraternities certainly offer greater advantages for the disposal of extra cash than wine shops or kindred institutions. If the money is to be spent, then this seems to us to be a good way. It may be said that false pride will cause a student to use funds in emulation of richer college mates which could be put to better advantage. We say that such pride would cause the same results were the fraternities not at hand to act as disbursing agencies. Then again we have seen poor students helped in many ways by fraternity mates, and we are sure that their aid would never have been offered or received if the bond of a common brotherhood had not drawn giver and receiver together. The fraternities are not selfish; they are not aristocratic clubs; no man was ever refused admission on account of his poverty; and it fosters kindly feeling and earnest appreciation between poor students and their richer classmates when they

belong to a common lodge, where without it they would inevitably separate into cliques divided by money lines. The expenses incurred by a fraternity man are comparatively light, and much depends upon the size and location of the chapter. In city colleges the expenses will average perhaps twenty dollars a year for each member when the chapter numbers fifteen, and proportionally less when the number is larger. In country colleges, where living is cheaper, the total expenses will not amount to more than one-half that sum.

The practice of living in clubs, which the fraternity system encourages, not only causes the students to save money, but really reduces the lodge-room rent to zero, and the running expenses of a chapter come to as near nothing as well could be. It doesn't look as though the fraternities cause a waste of money in view of the above facts. Lastly, it is claimed that the oaths which the initiates are required to take for admission into the societies are profane and immoral, and blind the conscience to a just perception of right and wrong. Not having seen the pledges of all the fraternities, we can only speak for the most extended and widely known of the societies. The strictness of the promise given is of all degrees. The pledge consists generally of a declaration that the candidate will not reveal the actions or intentions of the order, that he will conduct himself with kindness and courtesy to all, that he will aid his fellow-members in whatsoever ways he conscientiously can, and that he will obey the constitution. In some cases this pledge takes the form of an oath before witnesses, and in others it is simply a promise made on the honor of the candidate. There seems to us to be nothing profane and immoral

in this. Every association for any purpose whatever must have some guarantee from its members. Now contrast this type of pledge with that used by the anti-secret society and we see that their bond is one of hate, which tends to separate classmate from classmate and destroy all harmony in the students' organizations. Which would the conscientious choose?

We emphatically deny that in joining a fraternity an iota of freedom of conscience is lost. It is true that the sight of chapters voting solidly for their own candidates has given rise to this calumny; but this arises in any association, secret or not, and is simply due to the fact that discussions take place in regard to disputed questions, and results are arrived at and acquiesced in, while sympathy and friendship will naturally cause associated bodies of students to think in nearly the same grooves. We have seen fraternity men, however, going directly against their chapters, and never knew them to be thought the less of for it. We have also seen the "neutrals" in a class giving their votes without thought or reflection to the first clique that asks them and uses a little flattery in the process. If there are to be parties and sides, which have the better motives for taking partisan grounds? Of the anti-secret societies it is sufficient to state that they always vote solidly, right or wrong.

Have the fraternities a right to live? We answer "Yes." The dreadful secrecy we have shown to be but a convenient peg upon which to hang imaginative abuse; we have shown that instead of demoralizing and degrading their members, the Greek-Letter fraternities put before them high purposes and noble examples; that instead of being foreign bodies, hostile to the college spirit

and culture, they are friendly allies, and only foes to dry-as-dust policies seeking to reanimate literary societies which have outlived their usefulness. Instead of fraternities causing a waste of money, they cultivate a spirit of economy, and their existence actually tends to lessen the sum total of college expenses. Their oaths, far from being immoral and profane, are necessary safeguards, and their discussions promote the formation of deliberate opinions instead of blind allegiance.

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, and that they are a help to their members, and a valuable and efficient aid to good college government.

ADDENDA.

ΑΣΧ.—On October 22, 1879, the fraternity of Alpha Sigma Chi united with that of Beta Theta Pi; the new chapters of Beta Theta Pi will be named Alpha Sigma Chi Alpha of Beta Theta Pi, etc. The statements in regard to the number of members and chapters in Beta Theta Pi will be modified by this fact.

ΑΤΩ.—The Alpha Epsilon Chapter at the University of California, though chartered, was not in organization, and has been withdrawn on account of anti-fraternity laws recently passed by the trustees.

ΒΘΠ.—See note on Alpha Sigma Chi above.

ΧΦ.—Dr. Maclean has informed the author that he had no part in the foundation of Chi Phi, and has never been connected with the fraternity in any manner. This fact is made public at his request and that of the fraternity's historian. Chi Phi being thus left without a knowledge as to who its founders were, the authorities of the fraternity would be grateful for any information throwing light upon the subject.

ΦΔΘ.—Tennessee Gamma Chapter was established at Tennessee University (formerly East Tennessee University), in September, 1879.

Secret societies are prohibited at Racine, Monmouth, and Purdue, besides the colleges mentioned in the directory.

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ERRATA.

Page 44, McLean should be Maclean; p. 47, line six from bottom, *Col.* should be omitted; p. 73, line fifteen from bottom, Wofferd should be Wofford; p. 75, line fourteen from top, Pho should be Rho; p. 173, under Kenyon College, 1879 should be inserted after "Beta Theta Pi, Beta Alpha Chapter;" p. 176, Delta Tau Delta is not in organization at Michigan University; p. 180, line ten from bottom, last word should be Xi not Chi; p. 189, line nine from top, Kappa Gamma should be Kappa Kappa Gamma; p. 194, line seven from bottom, Ohio should be Olio; p. 195, line four from top, Cornelian should be Cornellian.

THE END.

The Legal Frat

HON. G. M. ROGERS, PRES.
1310, 100 WASHINGTON ST.
HARRY J. KENDIG,
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GEO. A. K
SECRETARY
48 RE

To all Graduate and Honorary M
Fraternity of Phi D

GREETING:

We tak
short history of our frater
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Following pages, recall the pl
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Character of the membership is very high: its honorary members include Justices of the United States, several associate justices, and many others, while its regular members are fast taking prominent places as lecturers, managers of great corporations, authors, and other positions of honor in the legal profession.

Exercises of the chapters vary in each instance. Each chapter is required to frame such a schedule of work that it will supplement the law course: for instance, in law schools where practice is not taught the chapters give attention to such studies; where political science is wanting, they make up that; in each case trying to round out and add to the regular course. Several of the chapters conclude each meeting with a dinner. The average attendance averages about ten in each class. After graduation the members engage in a broad exchange for the interchange of business and information. This is facilitated by the catalogue of the fraternity, the last editions of which are often complete and accurate, and will challenge comparison with the catalogues of the college fraternities in that direction.

In 1887-88, a periodical called the *Brief* was issued by the secretary of the fraternity, but it lasted through only one volume, and is now suspended.

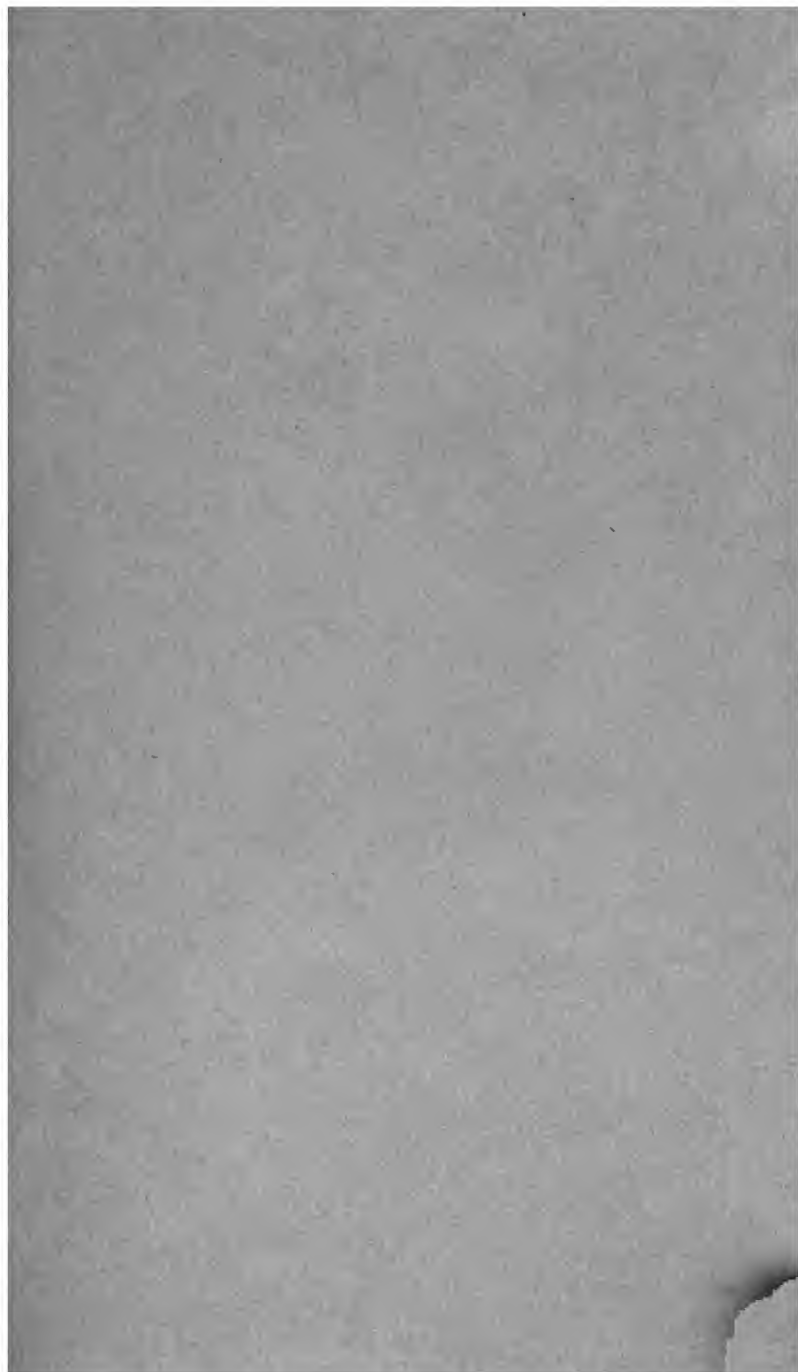
College fraternities have contributed about one-fifth of the members of the legal profession. The bond of union between the graduate members is stronger than that between the members of the regular undergraduate fraternity. This is natural where there is a continuous community of interests. Alumni chapters are gradually being formed and cementing the ties of the earlier days.

The Phi Kappa Phi fraternity, though properly ranked among the foremost of the Greek letter societies, does not assume the same air of secrecy. It is true that its motto and the passwords are not communicated to outsiders, but they are open to its constitution, policy or tendencies.

Phi Kappa Phi has a grand future before it. It is increasing at the rate of one member a year, and thus comprises ten per cent. of all the lawyers admitted to practice each year in the United States, and that ten per cent. are picked men who are by training and education bound to must of necessity win in the race for honor and fortune. The fraternity is certainly one of the happiest and most successful examples of the kind.







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