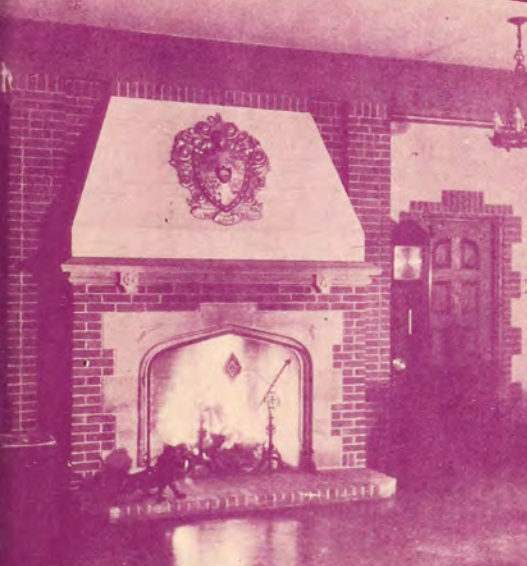


THE PHOENIX
OF
SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON









The
Joseph W. Walt
Library
of
Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Compiled by: O. K. (Ken) Quivey

School: Purdue University

Chapter: Indiana Beta Class of: 1912



The
Joseph W. Walt
Library
of
Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Written by: William C. Levere

School: Northwestern University

Chapter: Ill. Psi-Omega Class of: 1898

*The Phoenix of
Sigma Alpha Epsilon*

Including

The Pledge Manual

*By O. K. QUIVEY
Third Edition*

The Original Minutes of Alabama Mu

Second Edition

The Saga of the Bunting Brothers

*By HARRY S. BUNTING
Second Edition*

The Paragraph History

*By WILLIAM C. LEVERE
Twelfth Edition*



PUBLISHED BY THE FRATERNITY

1947



First Printing, 1947

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To the Neophyte

WHO, BY THE CULTIVATION OF ALL THAT IS PURE
IN MAN'S NATURE AND CHARACTER
WILL ACHIEVE THE IDEALS OF
HIS FRATERNITY



COMPOSED, PRINTED, AND BOUND BY THE
GEORGE BANTA PUBLISHING COMPANY
IN MOLLOY COVERS

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Foreword

TO PROVIDE in one cover all the essential material for the proper instruction of the Σ AE pledge, this volume has been arranged at the suggestion of Chapter Supervisor Albert J. Scoth.

It includes the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual*; the *Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*; the *Original Minutes* of Alabama Mu, the Mother Chapter of the Fraternity; and the *Saga of the Bunting Brothers*, all of which were formerly issued as separate publications.

The *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual*, compiled by O. K. Quivey, Past E.S.A., was first published in 1938. A second edition was issued in 1942 and a reprint of this edition was issued in 1946.

The *Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, the work of William C. Levere, was first issued in 1916. The second and third editions, revised by Mr. Levere, appeared in 1919 and 1924; the fourth edition, revised by James E. Chapman, in 1927; the fifth and sixth editions, revised by Eric A. Dawson, in 1929 and 1932; and the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh editions, revised by Lauren Foreman, in 1936, 1938, 1941, 1945, and 1946.

A limited edition of 125 copies of the *Original Minutes* edited by William C. Levere, was issued in 1904 and is now a very rare volume which few active members of present day Chapters Collegiate have been privileged to see.

The *Saga of the Bunting Brothers*, by Harry S. Bunting, an address delivered at the banquet session of the Eighty-First Anniversary National Convention, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., August 28, 1937, was published in the November, 1937 issue of *Phi Alpha* and a small edition in pamphlet form was printed the following year. Copies were furnished to each of the Chapters Collegiate and a small number were placed in hands of interested workers for Σ AE but few copies of this pamphlet are now extant.

It is hoped that presenting all this material in a volume which will go into the hands of each Σ AE pledge will not only prove of great value in the development of the pledge training program of the Fraternity but will also place it where it will be available to every interested student of Σ AE history.

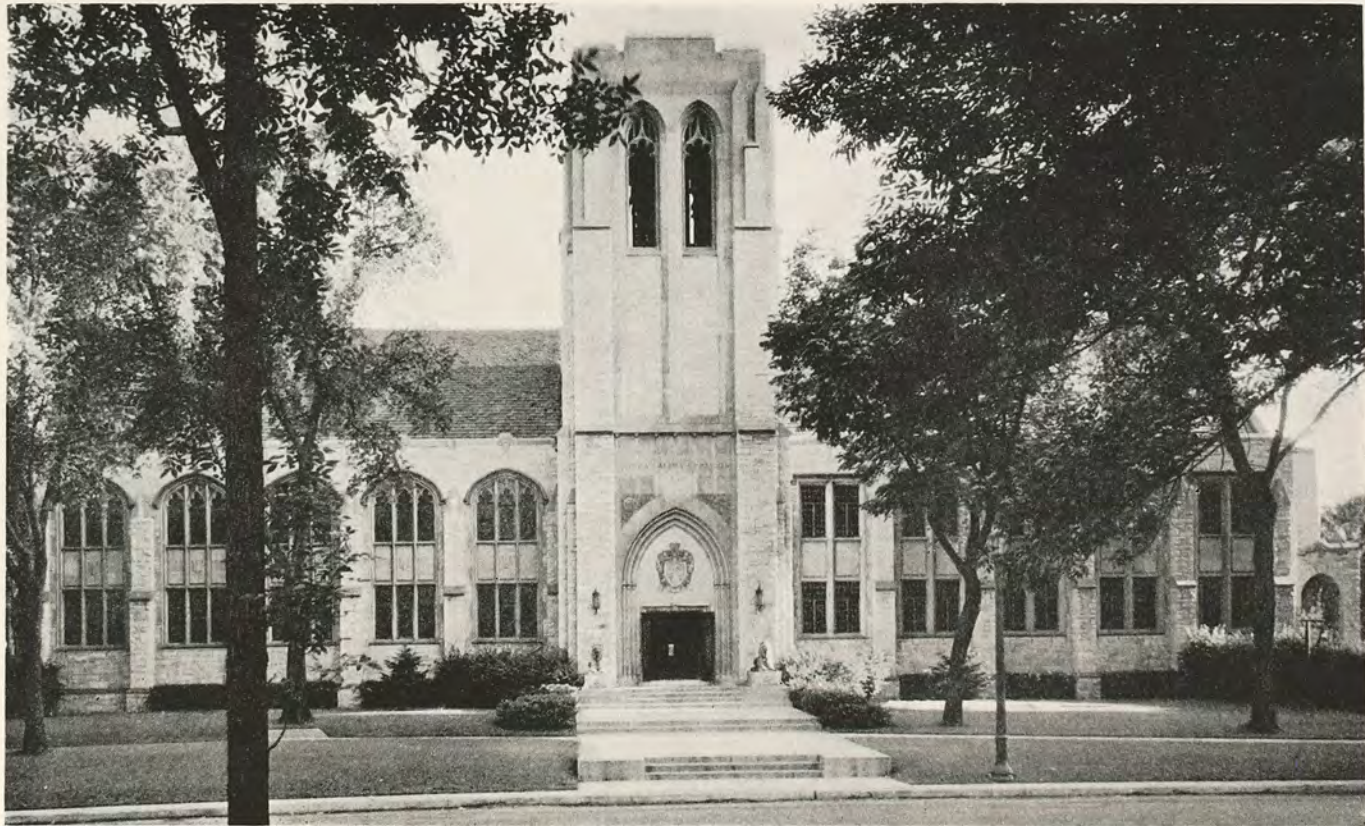
LAUREN FOREMAN

Evanston Ill., November 15, 1947.

The Pledge Manual

By
O. K. QUIVEY

Third Edition



LEVERE MEMORIAL TEMPLE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

Preface

ALTHOUGH THE *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual*, edited by Dr. George H. Kress, *Ohio E '96*, which was published in 1904, was among the first of such publications and the three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon* by William C. Levere, *Ill. Ψ-Ω '98*, is one of the most complete of such works, there has long been a feeling that the Fraternity should issue a hand-book, combining information shown in both the *Manual* and the *History* with that available from other sources, a copy of which could be placed in the hands of each pledge.

To meet this demand, the author while he held the office of Eminent Supreme Archon prepared the material for such a hand-book and presented it to the Evanston National Convention of 1930 by which it was approved. For various reasons publication was delayed but the demand for it persisted and the Eighty-First Anniversary National Convention, held in Chicago, August 26-28, 1937, recommended that the new manual, as presented to the Evanston Convention, with necessary revisions to bring it up to date, be published in time to be available for the use of pledges during the college year, 1938-39.

In accordance with this recommendation, the Supreme Council arranged for the publication of the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual* which is herewith presented. Necessarily, material has been taken from many sources but the thanks of the author are extended especially to Dr. John O. Moseley, *Okla. K '16*, Past Eminent Supreme Archon; Dr. Fred H. Turner, *Ill. B '22*, Eminent Supreme Herald; Eric A. Dawson, *Miss. Γ '08*, Past Eminent Supreme Recorder; Dr. Carl E. Seashore, *Iowa B '05*; Rev. A. Brown Caldwell, *Pa. Γ '13*; Carl P. Olsen, *Wis. A '30*; Doan Hauck, *Ohio E '38*; and to Lauren Foreman, *Ga. E '01*, Eminent Supreme Recorder, and Albert J. Scoth, *Ore. A '18*, Chapter Supervisor, who furnished some of the routine and statistical material and did the final work of preparation for the printer; and to the George Banta Publishing Co. for helpful suggestions.

It is the hope of the author and his collaborators that the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual* will prove of real assistance to the Chapters Collegiate in their pledge training and a source of inspiration to the pledges. Doubtless, it has imperfections which can be cured with additions and corrections in future issues so that in time ΣΑΕ may have the ideal pledge manual to place in the hands of its future members.

O. K. Q.

Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1938

Addenda

The cordial welcome given the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual* having resulted in a demand which has completely exhausted the first edition, the second edition is herewith presented with changes necessary to bring it up to date and to comply with suggestions made by the Chapters Collegiate, notably for the inclusion of a short narrative history of the Fraternity.

O. K. Q.

Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1942.

Addenda

Presented herewith is the third edition of the *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Pledge Manual*, combined with the Paragraph History, the original minutes of the mother chapter, Alabama Mu, and the Saga of the Bunting Brothers, bowing to you under the title, *The Phoenix of ΣΑΕ*, all of which is along the path of progress and of service to the pledge.

O. K. Q.

Baltimore, Md., November 15, 1947.



Individual Pledge Record

I accept this Pledge Manual as a guide in the acquisition of facts about Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and shall keep it so that in after years it shall remain a source of information and an inspiration to stimulate continued loyalty to my Fraternity and its ideals.

I entered
.....
on

I was pledged toChapter of Σ AE
on by

My pledge training in charge of
.....

I received my first pledge degree on

I received my second pledge degree on

I received my third pledge degree on

When initiated on I was assigned
Badge No.

The officers initiating me were:

Eminent Archon

Eminent Chronicler

Eminent Recorder

Eminent Herald

Eminent Warden

.....
Signature of Initiate

Record of Fraternity Examinations

Examination No.	Date	Grade	Signature of Examiner
1.
2.
3.
4.
Pledge Manual Appearance			
Average for the course			

The Athenian Oath

THE FOLLOWING OBLIGATION, known as the "Ephebic Oath," was taken by the young men of Athens at the beginning of their military service:

"I will not violate my service oath nor will I desert my comrade in the ranks. I, alone or with many others, will defend the sacred and holy places. My native land I will transmit in no worse state but greater and better than I found it. I will obey those in authority, and I will observe wholeheartedly the laws now in force and whatever others the people may pass. And, if any one seeks to annul the laws or refuses to obey them, I will not heed him but, alone or with many others, I will defend them. And I will honor the religion of my fathers. All this I swear by the gods."



The Fraternity and the Pledge

BY DR. FRED H. TURNER, ILL. B '22, PAST EMINENT SUPREME ARCHON

WHEN A STUDENT accepts a bid from a college chapter of ΣΑΕ and becomes one of its pledges, he immediately takes his place as an important factor in the life of the Fraternity of his choice and, as such, has certain definite opportunities and responsibilities which he should recognize from the start.

Among the opportunities which are opened to the student as the result of his having become a pledge of ΣΑΕ may be listed:

(1) Life as a member of a fraternally-minded group during a probationary period during which he will be fitted for full membership in the Fraternity, if he completes his course of training satisfactorily and meets his responsibilities;

(2) The assistance of upper-class members of the chapter in getting himself properly oriented into college and fraternity life, learning how to study, and the selection of those extra-curricular activities for which he is best fitted;

(3) Having a part in the selection of the men who are to be his fraternity brothers during his college life by assisting in rushing and bringing desirable prospects to the attention of members of the chapter;

(4) Enjoying association with a band of brothers—the essence of true fraternity living—as an integral member of the group, not to be considered a “goat” or a “scurve.”

Responsibilities of the pledge include: (1) Loyalty to the chapter and his pledge class in carrying out his pledge duties and to the institution at which he is a student;

(2) Adopting the proper attitude toward the members of the chapter, his fellow pledges, other students and members of the faculty; recognizing that a fraternity house is not a boarding house and realizing his duty toward the preservation of chapter property;

(3) Exercise of good taste, refinement and courtesy in his relations with others and particularly in showing hospitality to guests in the fraternity house;

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(4) Doing honest scholastic work so as to fulfill the purpose for which he has been sent to college, realizing that the fraternity house is a part of the college community to be devoted to the cultivation of his mental and moral faculties and not a loafing place;

(5) Meeting his financial obligations to the chapter promptly so as to do his proper part in paying for the life he is enjoying and so that others will not have to pay for him;

(6) Taking part in activities for which he is fitted so far as this can be done without interfering with his studies;

(7) Showing a keen interest in the general life of the chapter and a willingness to perform such fraternity duties as are assigned to him.

When a student is pledged to Σ AE, he takes a serious step. The formal pledging is in reality a social contract in which the pledge agrees to devote himself loyally and faithfully to a group of men who term themselves a fraternal group, or a band of brothers; in return the chapter to which the pledge vows allegiance agrees to receive the pledge into its brotherhood, after a period of probation, and during that period to help him to fulfill certain obligations which all members of the fraternity before him have fulfilled.

In taking advantage of the opportunities and meeting the responsibilities heretofore listed, the serious-minded pledge who wishes to get the greatest possible good out of his period of probation will have found the answers to the following questions which should be uppermost in his mind:

(a) What may a pledge expect of the members of the chapter and of his pledge brothers?

(b) What may the Fraternity expect of its pledges?

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is a fraternity which is rightfully classed as one of the oldest and strongest of such organizations. It has a background of tradition and sentiment, a membership of fame and distinction, and in every way its members have every right to feel honest and genuine pride in membership. If its success is to be continued, the pledges of its chapters are the men on whom this hope for the future rests.

The fraternity provides a home for the student away from home. It permits the man to associate with a group of like-minded people. It gives him the opportunity to establish strong and intimate friendships which persist far beyond college days. It provides an opportunity for indulgence in high group and personal ideals, and to formulate sane social ideals based on temperate living with normal men. The fraternities propagate true college spirit and provide an opportunity to make friends in other colleges and associations after college days are over. The fraternity offers a side of education which the classroom can never impart, that of living with a group of individuals on a social plane which will make for better citizenship after graduation.

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The pledge must remember that at the same time he was considering joining a fraternity, the fraternity was considering certain qualities which he may possess which may make him undesirable or desirable for the particular group. Σ AE, or any other fraternity, has no place for the man who is lacking in principles. The man who drinks, who gambles, or is loose morally, will never make a successful member of Σ AE. It has no place for the boaster, the braggart, the self-centered egotist, or the smart aleck. The extravagant and showy person will never find himself a pledge. The man who is sullen and pessimistic can never add to a chapter. The loafer and idler might better never become a candidate, for most surely he can never complete his part of the pledge contract. The man who cannot accept responsibility is equally undesirable. And the most undesirable of all is the man who has no respect for his parents, his elders and for the girls with whom he will associate.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon looks for certain qualities which are the opposite of these undesirable ones. Naturally, the first appearance carries some weight, and with that go neatness, moderation, modesty and good manners. Add to this congeniality which was surely considered. Before the man was considered personally, certain facts will have been obtained about him such as his previous reputation, the social standing of his family, his ability in scholarship, and the financial standing of his family. His future possibilities as regards the likelihood of graduation, participation in activities, efficiency in the affairs of the house, and the like will be considered. His individual accomplishments will have been listed, and his character investigated. The pledge must realize that before being pledged he has been subjected to a very careful investigation of all the qualities which go to make up desirable members of Σ AE and in making these investigations the fraternity is likely to be quite cold-blooded and careful.

The pledge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon has every right to expect certain things of the chapter which he is joining. What are these things? First of all, he has a right to expect a homelike and pleasant atmosphere of living, a home away from home, and one to which he can bring his family and friends with pride. He has a right to expect a warm and honest welcome among friends both in the active chapter and among the alumni. He is entitled to an atmosphere of living in which idealism plays an active part. He may rightfully expect scholastic help and encouragement, assistance into college activities, and training for leadership. He may expect good use of leisure time in social living and pleasant relations. He has every right to resent abuse, selfish use by upperclassmen, hazing and rough-housing. He is entitled to the help, encouragement and co-operation of his brothers and pledge brothers at all times.

Finally, to meet the real obligations of pledgship, the freshman should realize that Sigma Alpha Epsilon expects certain things from

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him. The fraternity expects its members to have character, and in this character should be included ability, reliability, initiative, industry, judgment and diversified interests. The pledge should be prompt, faithful and regular. He should be co-operative, loyal and responsible. He should have good habits and refrain from drinking, gambling and associations with questionable characters. His personal conduct should be above reproach. In the house he should be courteous to house guests and his brothers, and, in the classroom, courteous to his instructors. He must realize that individual indiscretions lead to evil reflections on his fraternity.

He must learn that fraternity is based on co-operation, that his pledge duties must be met with a respectful attitude, a willingness to concede, and a submission to reasonable restrictions. He must realize that scholarship is the foundation on which the future existence of the chapter must rely. Any failure on his part to meet his financial obligations will necessarily impair the activity of the chapter and this is a most serious matter with some pledges. He must find his place in activities, but not at the expense of scholarship or chapter activity. He must give a certain amount of his time to fraternity interests, and discourage any petty factionalism or jealousy which might be derogatory to the best interests of the fraternity. He must grow in habits, noble living and ideals. Finally, he must realize that though he is privileged to belong to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, he is not to be intolerant of his fellow students in other fraternities and not in fraternities.

If the qualities which Sigma Alpha Epsilon desires to find in its members were to be summed up they would result in the following

1. The pledge must be a gentleman in every sense of the word.
2. He must be a scholar.
3. He must be a good member of society.

The life of the pledge is not easy. He is often placed in situations which may cause him embarrassment, sometimes even resentment. But he must remember that he is being tried before taking a final step, and that is taking the vows of the brotherhood.

If all freshmen who are pledges of Sigma Alpha Epsilon would by these questions take stock of themselves, they would find that on them falls a great responsibility. On them rests the future of the fraternity. If the fraternity is to continue and advance, then the pledges must enter into the pledge life, with a true and sincere hope for the fraternity. The fraternity of tomorrow rests squarely on the pledges of today.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the Wars

OF THE APPROXIMATELY 500 members who had been initiated by Sigma Alpha Epsilon at the time of the Civil War, 377 saw service, 370 in the Confederate Army and seven in the Union Army. In the Confederate Army there were one Σ AE general, two brigadier generals, 17 colonels, four lieutenant colonels, 13 majors, seven adjutant generals, 50 captains and 30 lieutenants. Of the seven Σ AEs in the Union Army, one became a colonel and two were majors. Over 60 were killed.

There were 187 Σ AEs who fought in the foreign wars at the close of the nineteenth century, including the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, the Boxer rebellion and the Moro uprising.

Over 8,000 sons of Σ AE took part in World War I, serving on land and sea in every rank from doughboy to major general and from gob to admiral. Full details are given in the *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the World War*, the last work of William C. Levere. Of those who saw service, 156 made the supreme sacrifice.

Up to October 15, 1947, the names of 18,875 Σ AEs who had served in the armed forces of the United States in World War II had been reported to the National Office; of these 834 made the supreme sacrifice and have been listed as Gold Stars. Photographs of all the Gold Stars have been framed in the Museum of the Levere Memorial Temple.

Good Taste

GOOD TASTE is the mark of gentility, not to say quality and character. Good manners are a sign of good taste. Good manners are, therefore, essential to every member of Σ AE as a society which stands not only for fraternity but for culture and well-rounded manhood.

No matter how well a college man may have been trained at home in the niceties of social life, when he comes to college he is confronted with the new situation of having no one to take particular concern about drilling him in good manners, although there will be plenty of interested persons who may be concerned about the manners themselves. The tendency of a freshman leaving home restraints for the first time and finding himself removed suddenly to the freedom of the fraternity house is to let go and take the easier course of gradually increasing carelessness about matters of good taste. This fact is too well known to be disputed. Traveling contact officers and alumni who keep in touch with their chapters find a chapter well schooled in the refinements of hospitality and good taste generally a rare delight, and there is no doubt about the great value of enforcing the proper standards of good taste as it affects the individual members and the atmosphere and reputation of the chapter.

Dress

A whole chapter is occasionally branded in the public eye as being made up of cake-eaters or fourflushers or may even be assigned some more loathsome and unprintable epithet merely because of the overdressing of a few oily-haired "shieks" or, perhaps, on the other hand, a couple of long-haired and baggy-trousered bohemians.

The first secret of good dress is restraint in the selection of cut, color and pattern; the second is simply proper care of one's clothes. Flashy garments and extreme styles are out of place everywhere, except possibly where sport models are worn, and even in sports clothes, one sees a sharp line of demarcation between the deliberately showy and the artistic and dignified display designed to harmonize with the spirit of real sportsmanship. For ordinary campus and classroom wear, a plain business suit is the thing. For athletic events, sports clothes or the same business garments are in place. Informal social affairs will require a business suit (preferably dark at night) or, if this is the prevailing local mode, light trousers and a blue coat. Full dress is almost never used nowadays except at formal receptions and weddings, having been sup-

planted by the tuxedo, which, of course, requires black vest, tie and studs.

Proper care of one's clothes costs very little, but there are few who appreciate the great return for the small investment. Suits should always be neatly pressed. Shoes should always be carefully shined.

A gentleman's finger nails are always clean and his teeth regularly brushed. "Collegiate" slouchiness may set off the college man as a distinct species, but it adds nothing to the respect with which intelligent people regard him, and, worse yet, has a more pronounced effect on the formation of careless habits of dress than he may realize. Dress is a thing about which almost everyone is so sensitive that few people will tell their best friend that he has on a soiled collar or that the soup spots do not show up well on the background of his vest. One should be constantly on the lookout to see that he has not thoughtlessly failed to give proper attention to these simple but important matters.

Table Manners

The dining table has been called "the Waterloo for those who don't know." The process of obtaining bodily sustenance is at best none too beautiful a performance and it is essential, for the ease of mind and disposition of others, that it be made as inoffensive as possible. Every little refinement and every little consideration, whether or not it has become established through tradition as an accepted formality, should therefore be cultivated.

One way to make meals a social as well as a digestive success is to avoid unnecessary hurry. Meals should be taken in as leisurely a fashion as possible. Any established formalities which cause deliberation are therefore to be encouraged. Members should go to the dining room only at the sound of the second bell and should then remain standing behind their chairs until all are at their places or until a signal to be seated is given by the man at the head of the table. If ladies or other guests are present, they, of course, should be permitted to seat themselves before the members are seated. The man sitting on the left of a woman should withdraw her chair for her and replace it as she is seated.

Grace is the second step in a noonday or evening meal, and, incidentally, a pledge should always be prepared to say a blessing when requested to do so.

Surely there is not a college man who has not been instructed at home in the ways of handling tableware, yet one can attend any gathering of more than a score of university students and find one or two at least using the "banjo grip" on their forks, buttering bread on the table cloth, leaving spoons in their coffee cups or otherwise furnishing the material for a scene to be entitled, "What's wrong with this pic-

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ture?" For those who have not given sufficient care to such manners, the following suggestions are offered:

The spoon should be held somewhat the same as a pencil, but at a different angle, of course, the handle passing between the first two fingers, and the thumb resting on the upper side. Food should be taken from the side of the bowl of the spoon, not from the end, and the spoon, especially in the case of soups, should not be taken into the mouth. It is of course unnecessary to take large spoonfuls. The spoon is used for liquids, cereals and desserts such as ice cream, fruits, etc. It is not used for salads or vegetables, whether served in "side dishes" or otherwise.

As an undergraduate authority on table manners writes, "When the fork is held in the right hand, it is used for 'shoveling' foods, but not with a 'shovel grip.'" The fork should be held the same as the spoon when used to raise food to the mouth, but when held in the left hand for use with the knife in cutting, the prong extends downward, the index finger extends along the upper part of the handle, the thumb steadies the handle from underneath, and the other fingers close around the handle. Food should not be "speared" to be carried to the mouth. The fork should be placed underneath the morsel which should then be lifted as with a spoon. Food when carried to the mouth by means of the fork, is *always* held in the right hand. Food may be cut with the fork if soft enough to be handled readily in this way, and, when this is convenient, the fork rather than the knife should be used. The fork should be used for all vegetables, fish, salads, entrees, etc., and all soft desserts such as cake, cream puffs, fruits, etc. A fairly reliable guide is, "When in doubt, use the fork." When not in use, the fork should be rested on the edge of the plate.

The knife has only one function—cutting. It is highly improper to use the knife for such a purpose as digging the substance out of a baked potato, and the fame of the "sword swallower" is so well established that no further mention need be made of this engaging side show performer. The knife is held just as the fork is held in the left hand, the index finger resting on the back of the blade. When not in use, the knife should be laid on the side of the plate with the edge turned in, not merely with the blade resting on the plate and the handle running at an angle to the tablecloth "like a gangplank." When one has finished eating, both the knife and the fork should be rested close together across the plate with the handles turned to the right. Care should be taken to place them so that when the plate is removed, they will not slip off. Where there is an imposing array of spoons and forks, the rule is to use these in order, beginning at the outside. There is usually a separate small butter knife for spreading.

Table manners do not as a rule appear artificial and inconsistent if one will consider the basis of all formal etiquette, which is consideration

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for the rights and sensibilities of others. One with a natural bent for courtesy would need give little heed to the formal rules of table behavior, for it would be in harmony with his way of doing things to eat quietly and calmly, ever thoughtful of the needs and feelings of his comrades. One should strive to cultivate such manners and temperamental inclinations at meals as will make him an agreeable and pleasant table companion. "Inhaling" one's soup, yawning, speaking with a mouthful of food, holding morsel in the cheek, bending over one's plate, coughing and sneezing without holding a napkin to the face and asking pardon, leaning on one's elbow, toying with unused silver, marking on the tablecloth, spilling bits of food, nibbling at an overfilled fork or spoon, etc., are all fairly common offenses which make one an unwelcome guest at the table. One should never spit anything out upon one's plate, fork or spoon. Fish bones or fruit seeds may be removed from the mouth with the thumb and finger and placed upon the plate, but the careful eater will relieve himself of this embarrassing operation by seeing that he takes no such substances into his mouth.

Some things must be eaten with the fingers. This applies to corn on the cob, artichokes, etc.; but it is highly improper to use the fingers when the regular table implements can be used, as in the case of chicken.

Conversation at the table should be in a moderate tone and should be confined to agreeable and reasonably refined subjects. Vulgar talk of any nature is out of place at the table. Heated arguments and loud laughter verge close to the borderline of vulgarity. Discussion of women should not be indulged in at the table.

Manners always differ slightly in different places, and one should always take care to observe the prevailing custom before permitting himself to make a "break" either of omission or commission. For instance, at all but public places it is usually proper to fold the napkin when one is through eating, but if one is entertained in a home where this is not done, it is best to conform to the prevailing standard. Likewise, even though one does regard a finger bowl as *passe*, if one is at a place where a finger bowl is placed before him, he should use it. The proper procedure is to dip the tips of the fingers in the water, moisten the lips with the dampened fingers, and then wipe gently the lips and fingers with the napkin.

One should not leave the table until all are through eating. It is coarse and a sign of inadequate self-control for one to jump up and rush out immediately after taking the final gulp. One should try to regulate his eating so that he will finish at about the same time as his companions. If it is necessary to leave the table before the conclusion of a meal, permission should always be obtained from the man at the head of the table.

At the evening meal it is always best to sing a few Σ AE and college songs before leaving the dining room.

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Twenty-Four-Hour Courtesies

Too frequently, fraternity men conclude that courtesy is put on and discarded like a dinner jacket, only for the occasion, but the lack of an atmosphere of mutual respect and courtesy *at any time* in a fraternity house at once brands that house as being deficient in the standards of genuine good breeding.

It is helpful to bear in mind that the fraternity house is one's home while in college, or, if one does not himself reside there, at least the home of one's collegiate companions. In the latter case, especially if one resides at the home of parents or relatives in the college town, especial care should be taken to do nothing seriously to interfere with the comfort and regular life of those staying at the fraternity house. This is most important at "city college" chapter houses where there may be a few men residing in the chapter house while the large majority of the members live with their parents. In such cases "city" men are all too prone to forget that the house is the home of those who live there, and to romp through living and sleeping rooms with the same freedom as is used in the parlors. Where the town membership is proportionately large, this places a heavy burden on the house men, and may make living in the house almost unbearable. The "city" men owe an extra debt to the house men for bearing the inconvenience as well as the expense of maintaining the house in such cases.

Usually a chapter employs a woman to clean the rooms, but whether or not this is the custom, every member and pledge should feel bound to do all he can to keep the place tidy and sanitary by disposing of whatever muss he may have caused, by putting away his books, clothes and other belongings, by keeping his toilet articles in a regular place in his room, and by doing everything possible to make his room cheerful and attractive in appearance. Vulgar pictures and posters have no place on the walls of a fraternity house.

One must be on the alert at all times not to make himself offensive to those with whom he lives by little discourtesies and inconsiderate actions which might come very naturally to a thoughtless person. It is the obligation of everyone in the house to aid in preserving absolute quiet during study hours, and at no time should a pledge permit his behavior to become so boisterous or inconsiderate in any way as to be offensive to those living in the house. It is courteous always to knock on a study room door and to wait for an answer before walking in, and wearing another's ties, shirts, etc., without permission is an inexcusable violation of personal rights.

A national officer, who has had long experience in chapter affairs, offers the following advice to freshmen in this connection:

"A man's possessions in a fraternity house are inviolate. Do not

borrow a dress suit, a necktie, a musical instrument, a book, a cigarette, a match box—*anything*, in fact, without getting *express permission from the man himself*. A fraternity house in which things may be taken from members without permission is a school for petty larceny.

“Any damage to borrowed articles must at once be repaired. If you borrow a dress suit, for example, you should have it pressed on returning it. Other examples will be evident.

“Don’t form the habit of ‘bumming’ small articles—cigarettes, for example, or tobacco. It makes you look cheap.

“Never lay a cigarette on a mantelpiece or any varnished surface, as a table top, chair-arm, etc. When you have finished smoking, *extinguish* the cigarette by overturning on a surface that will not be damaged, and twisting slightly, then *drop* (do not throw) the butt into an ash-receiver or fireplace. Never drop a cigarette butt into a waste basket, laundry chute or other places where fire may result. Never drop an *unextinguished* cigarette anywhere in the house. Remember that inconvenience, damage to property and even loss of life have resulted from the careless disposal of cigarettes, etc.”

Surely there should be no need to emphasize the offensiveness of leaving rings in the bath tub, scattering cigarette butts about the house, leaving one’s clothing strewn about downstairs, etc. Upperclassmen or special committees are authorized in most chapters to censure and otherwise discipline freshmen for misbehavior of this sort, and those so authorized are thoroughly justified in holding misplaced books and clothing for a fine, or taking other steps to promote discipline and cleanliness.

A gentleman not only acts but *talks* like a gentleman, and a gentleman does not find it necessary to fill the air with profanity or smut. Promiscuous cursing is disgusting and a sure sign of ignorance, ill breeding and lack of control. It is further entirely unnecessary and indicates a lazy as well as a vulgar mental habit.

Here are a few more hints on “twenty-four-hour courtesy” taken from the pledge manual of another fraternity:

“Respect the other fellow’s right. If he has work to do, carry your playfulness somewhere else. A chronic tease may be tolerated, but he is never thoroughly liked. Don’t insist on carrying your noisy card game into the room where someone is digging into some deep reading or trying to work off a case of the blues by playing soft, sweet music on the phonograph. And, also, the latter person would be lacking in consideration if he started his machine in the same room where someone else was already playing the piano. Plain good sports are always more popular than the practical jokers. Keep both your high spirits and your temper a little under control, especially the latter. When things go against you, whether in fun or in earnest, in a card game or a fraternity

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election, be the cheerful loser. There is nothing succeeds like success—except, now and then, a good failure.”

Chapter Hospitality

Hospitality is the full-blown blossom of the well regulated chapter. Fraternity among members is the sap of the vine, so to speak, but the fine art of charming courtesy to the visitor is in many ways the most splendid outward evidence of good chapter influences one may hope to see. Hospitality is a sure sign of good breeding, and, if sincere and genuine, may be regarded also as the mark of a true fraternal feeling in the broadest sense. Each pledge should feel it his duty to contribute his part toward the chapter's reputation for real hospitality, and should give eager attention to any and all customs and traditions of the chapter which work toward that end.

Guests and visitors are frequent in most fraternity houses. Hospitality, while very charming and worthy for its own sake, is also essential unless the chapter is to become known as a troop of bashful bumpkins or a crowd of inconsiderate boors. Pledges at first may find it difficult to be at their ease and to extend a genuine welcome to the variety of visitors who make a fraternity house their Mecca, but the very ordeal of acquiring the poise of self-possession necessary under such circumstances is an invaluable experience in social schooling which relatively few are privileged to receive.

A fundamental thing about successful hospitality is its naturalness and voluntary character. Nothing is so crushing to a guest as to be received in an obviously forced and artificial way. One can, if one will, generate a truly kindly feeling toward almost anyone, and in this lies the secret of a pleasingly hospitable attitude which, while universal, is not at all hypocritical. Assuming this attitude aids greatly in cultivating a genuinely attractive personality.

Globe-trotting alumni whose after-college lives have been full of adventure, brilliant graduates who have “made good” in business and the professions, boresome Babbitts, “go-getting” cynics who have surrendered college ideals—these and many others, the jewelry salesman with his “line,” kindly professors, inquisitive deans, suspicious fraternity politicians, Sunday afternoon dates, mothers and fathers, all pay homage to the fraternity hearth. And all leave to spread some conclusions regarding chapter hospitality. But “a guest is a guest,” be he dull or brilliant, and to slight any guest is a crude and stupid procedure. All members and pledges share equally in the chapter's general responsibility to receive and entertain guests with courtesy. As is stated in the pledge manual of a contemporary: “One of the tragedies of entertainment is the lone brother who is left with an unresponsive guest on his

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hands, while the others, with a sort of mild form of cowardice, go out of their ways to avoid a meeting."

When a guest arrives at the house, he should be met promptly at the door, and, if he is not already accompanied by a member or pledge who may perform the courtesies of a host, his baggage should be taken into the house, his hat and coat should be hung for him, and he should be ushered into one of the downstairs rooms, to meet the members and pledges.

Members and pledges need not all arise when a male guest enters the room, especially if the guest is conversing with another guest or members or pledges. For a whole room full of men to arise under such circumstances would probably surprise and confuse the guest. Only those in a small group which the guest may approach should arise anticipating an introduction. The others remain seated, continuing their conversation, until the guest is brought over to them to be introduced. This rule would not hold in the case of an elderly or distinguished person or a feminine guest, of course. A guest should not be led around the room "like a prize animal" circling the judging pavilion at a country fair, but should be gradually introduced to small groups so that some conversation is possible with the introductions, so that names may be remembered, and so that the whole procedure is one of grace and ease.

Introductions should usually be formal. This simple formula is entirely sufficient:

"Mr. Guest—Mr. Member."

Seldom is the old fashioned "pleased t' meetcha" heard in college circles. The proper response is simply: "How do you do?" The guest and the man to whom he is introduced then shake hands. The smoking car or pool hall introduction, "Shake hands with Mr.——," is strictly taboo. Polite conversation may ensue, after which the member or pledge who is escorting the guest about may conduct him to another group while the men he has been talking with gracefully permit his withdrawal by continuing their conversation. It is most impolite to bolt from the room whenever a guest appears, leaving only one or two to entertain him, or for a group to file out immediately after an introduction. If by chance any member or pledge is overlooked in the process of introductions, that individual should walk up to the guest, if a man, extend his hand and introduce himself. This may be done by saying something of this sort:

"I believe I have not met you. I am Robert Stone."

One should never interrupt a conversation to introduce.

When ladies are entertained, the most extreme courtesy is required. When a woman guest enters the room, all arise and remain standing until she is seated or has passed through the room. Introductions are made the same as in the case of a male guest, thus:

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“Mrs. Guest—Mr. Member.”

Or especially if the lady is elderly or distinguished, a more formal introduction is appropriate. One may say, for instance:

“Mrs. Guest, may I present Mr. Member?”

When introduced to a woman, a man never shakes hands unless the former extends her hand first. A lady may or may not extend her hand, just as she chooses. If one has been overlooked while a lady is being introduced, the best thing for him to do is to ask someone who has met her to introduce him. He may, however, introduce himself, especially if the lady is elderly. In such a case, of course, the man does not extend his hand unless the lady extends hers first. When a lady is seated and men are introduced to her, she remains seated.

College men occasionally overdo entertaining in an offensive way. One of the most common examples of this fault is playing the house orchestra with all possible lung power and elbow energy or running the Victrola with a loud needle so that the music (?) makes conversation painful even though sometimes possible. Guests ordinarily want to learn something about the members, and will usually prefer an atmosphere conducive to conversation rather than the deafening din of an amateur orchestra. This is especially true in the case of elderly people. Care should be taken not to devote too much attention to the Fraternity, however, for it is not becoming to talk too much about oneself or one's own interests. This should be guarded against in talking to rushees. In entertaining visitors, one should try to lead the conversation along lines which are of interest to the guests, not to oneself especially.

Social Functions

Chapter social functions are of a varied nature from intimate informal smokers to formal balls. In all, however, a certain degree of good breeding should be in evidence, and pledges should strive to assist in establishing for their chapters a high code of courtesy and good taste whenever guests are entertained.

There are all kinds of dances from the barn variety upward, but fraternity dances should set a standard for refinement and good manners. Fraternity dances, when properly conducted, are dignified, quiet and free from shouting and stamping. Drinking at a fraternity dance is inexcusable, and a chapter is thoroughly justified in putting intoxicated members or pledges or guests off of the floor and denying them the privilege of attending additional functions until they can control their appetites. A man's attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment has nothing to do with drinking at dances. Coming to a dance with the smell of liquor on one's breath has always been considered crude and is a vulgar insult to all others present, especially to one's dancing partner. No

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gentleman would publicly humiliate his dancing partner by thus imposing upon her and so deliberately disrespecting her rights. Nothing spreads the reputation (good or bad) of a chapter like a dance—everybody talks about it and regards it more or less as a symbol of chapter breeding. Chapters cannot afford to permit their good names to be damaged by carelessness of any sort at dances, and pledges, to do their part, should give particular thought to avoidance of any unbecoming action. One fraternity manual states tersely regarding this matter: "Shouting above high C, making marks with the heel in the floor, and behaving in general like a colt in pasture is more appropriate at a political convention. If you don't know the bounds of decency, it is best to play safe and stay well inside of them."

Introductions at a dance are in the same form as elsewhere, except that at a *formal* dance, or any formal affair, for that matter, the "may I present" formula is always used. A gentleman is always presented to a lady, and a young person to an elderly one. When the older of two persons of different sex is an elderly or distinguished man, it is proper to say:

"Mr. Guest—Mr. Member," but never:

"Mr. Member—Mrs. Guest."

The lady's name should always be mentioned first.

When arriving at a dance or other social function, the first thing to do after wraps have been disposed of is to introduce oneself and one's partner to the chaperon. At a formal reception this is of course taken care of by a receiving line, but at informal affairs or formal dances where there is no receiving line, great care should be taken to see that this courtesy is paid to the chaperon. Chaperons are really super-guests, and as such *must* be shown every possible courtesy. It is proper to dance with the chaperons and to sit out a dance now and then, to see that they are given proper attention in conversation or otherwise if any courtesies whatever can be extended. It is the duty of every pledge and member to see that they thoroughly enjoy the chapter's hospitality.

In exchanging dances, first consideration should be given to one's partner. One should make allowances *first* for partners whom she desires. In making out a program, one should not forget the chaperons and should avoid dancing too many numbers with one's partner. It is bad form to ask for more than one exchange with any couple. One should also avoid constant dancing with a certain clique and should take particular pains to see that no couples are neglected in completing their programs, even though the prospect of dancing with them may be anything but inspiring. Regarding "cut in" dancing, a contemporary has this to say: "Enter into the spirit of it and don't act as though your partner and you were the Siamese twins."

When leaving a dance where one has been a guest, the final duty is to

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look up the hostess and thank her graciously for a pleasant time. One should also speak to the chaperons at the conclusion of a dance.

Campus Etiquette

Especially in large universities, where traditional courtesies have been submerged more or less in the maelstrom of activity and over-population, the charming and never-to-be-forgotten niceties of the "small" college are seldom seen. Nevertheless, no university is too large to warrant the constant application of common courtesy. One should be constantly on the alert to recognize and speak to acquaintances, and should be ever ready to perform little every-day kindnesses for their own sake, even where no previous acquaintance exists.

The pledge manual of another fraternity covers this subject rather carefully. Following is the advice which it gives to its pledges:

"The first couple of months on a college campus, which in this case must include the inside as well as the outside of the buildings, are probably the most important in your whole four (five or six) years' conquest of the place. In that time the new man not only establishes, to a large extent, his relations with classmates and others, but unconsciously he lays out the course of action he will follow all the way. A bad start is a hard thing to overcome. In most cases a man simply does things as he has been used to doing them before. If he has been a nonentity in high or 'prep' school, he will probably continue in his seclusion in college.

"Now a fraternity wants men who do things, and if you are lucky enough to be asked to join one it means that you have been looked over and show promises of being something more than a house decoration. The question is: 'Will you turn out a disappointment, as some do?' Even if you haven't chosen any particular line of activity, when pledged, it is then high time for you to be up and doing. Don't be a sleeping beauty!

"First of all, make friends everywhere—in the classroom, on the campus, in the town. This doesn't mean to advertise yourself in an offensive way, but simply not to hang back when there is a chance of making an acquaintance. Don't walk out of classes by yourself, but say something to a congenial-looking classmate, and you will find that he is as anxious for company as you. Every friend you gain is a new one for the Fraternity. Invite, now and then, your close friends to dinner and to dances, and do the same with some of your 'profs.' The latter is of very great advantage to you, in that you get to know them well, and to the Fraternity in that it becomes favorably known in faculty circles. Mix with men all the time you are among them, and if you want to be alone any time, take a walk in the woods. Learn to know by sight, and if possible personally, all the college celebrities, the famous and notorious in the

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faculty, the student leaders, the athletes, and the town's best barber. If the school is co-educational it might be well to get acquainted with a few of the girls, though most do that soon enough.

"Learn also the campus traditions and customs and respect them, since they are the life and character of the place. Support campus activities in athletics, dramatics, class affairs, etc., and subscribe to school publications. They are more worth supporting than the movies or billiard parlors."

College and fraternity life, like life generally, is a test in the art of living. One may be selfish and inconsiderate and reap as his reward the perpetual dissatisfaction of the cynic. Or one may train himself in kindness and tolerance and be repaid with the peace of mind which comes only from human understanding. Endeavoring to cultivate good taste in all relations will aid greatly in one's adjustments to the fullest and most satisfying life at college.

(We are greatly indebted to the *Pledge Manual of Delta Sigma Phi* for the substance of this article, "Good Taste.")



What Is the College For?

AN OPEN LETTER TO A COLLEGE FRESHMAN

(FROM *Psychology in Daily Life*, BY DR. CARL E. SEASHORE, IOWA B '05)

THE FIRST YEAR opens a new vista before you, a vista full of new situations which will call for critical decisions. It is the period of the big and practical questions in your life. For many years I have been interested in these problems of adjustment, and have arrived at certain general conclusions which I know will interest you. These conclusions pertain to such homely questions as, "What shall I be?" "Is this a good institution for me?" "How shall I show my loyalty?" "How hard shall I work?" "How far shall I go?" "How shall I choose a job?" "Will my education pay?" Let us settle down for a little while to talk over each of these issues in turn.

What Shall I Be?

Since education is a preparation for life, you naturally ask: What shall I prepare for? What shall be my lifework, my job, my occupation, my profession, my career? Perhaps you have already decided to be a farmer, a merchant, a doctor, a lawyer, a scholar, an artist. Such decisions or semi-decisions are important; yet they do not answer your present question, but merely make it more specific; such as, What kind of a farmer, merchant, doctor, lawyer, scholar, or artist, shall I be?

If you ask me what a certain machine, tool, or invention should be or do, I must first know what it is. If I know that it is an elevator, a spark-plug or a dictionary, then I can say what it should be or do. So, to answer your first question, you may begin by asking yourself "What am I?" An inventory of yourself would probably reveal something like this:

I am a bodily being. My body is a carefully constructed system of systems. There are head, trunk, limbs, internal organs and sense organs. There are transportation apparatus, heating apparatus, ventilating apparatus, communicating apparatus, a chemical laboratory, and a governing organization, all highly perfected systems working within me. For this body I must eat, sleep, breathe, and exercise. The first that I knew of myself was my body. I can see it and feel it. I am sure that I am a bodily being.

I am an intellectual being. I am a mind capable of knowing. As an intellectual being I can see, hear, taste, smell, imagine, remember, form

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ideas, make judgments, reason to conclusions, be guided by rational feelings, and act intelligently. I can do these things as surely as I can eat and run. Indeed, I contrast myself with the idiot and the insane and rejoice in the fact that I am a rational being. My work is intellectual; my avocations are intellectual; my aspirations are intellectual. Even in my physical labor it is my intellect that guides and governs my movements. I am in large part what I know.

I am a social being. I am a member of a family which I love. I am a member of a social group by co-operation in occupation. I am a free and active citizen of a commonwealth and a nation. What makes life worth living? Friends!—things to do for friends, the appreciation of friends, the rewards of friendship, and social achievements. I am dependent upon social co-operation for protection, sustenance, happiness, and development. I cannot think of myself as not caring for anybody, not helping anybody, not being helped by anybody. My capacities and my purposes are social, and the essence of my social life is mental. I know love, fear, hatred, aspiration, generosity, truth, sympathy, malevolence, benevolence—a medley of social feelings, attitudes and acts. Truly, I am a social being.

I am a moral being. I have many ideas of what is right and what is wrong. I demand justice, equity, kindness, truth, and safety. I hate injustice, unfairness, meanness, and falsehood. I take pleasure in doing right and feel remorse after having done wrong. I fear temptation, and I struggle continually toward a fairly high goal of life. My friends are my friends because they can trust me. My business intercourse rests upon the assumption of moral integrity. True, I am not able to reach such ethical standards as I entertain. My whole life is a moral struggle. My loves, interests, achievements, friendships, and influences, are moral affairs. For good or for evil, I am a moral being.

I am an esthetic being. My joy of living comes from a sense of beauty. I derive pleasure from flowers, fields, air, water, mountains, and skies, as though they had their existence for my pleasure. I am moved by the beauty of a human figure, face, smile, or tear; by human tact and taste, even by outward dress and manners. The ugly in nature and art repels me. Music kindles my emotions; pictures not only give information, but they inspire me with a joy of living. My home, my dress, my playground would be cold and barren were it not for their appeal to my sense of beauty. Bodily, intellectual, social, and moral life get their greatest sweetness and give their fullest sense of luxury when they are beautiful.

I am a religious being. True, I realize my great shortcomings, but this very realization of the sense of obligation and a craving for a higher life is proof of my religious nature. I feel religious impulses. I have something in common with the great religious leaders. I have a

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sort of practical creed in the process of development as I live it. I am a religious being.

Assuming your approval of this inventory, which is applicable to every normal young man, let us see if we can predict what you *ought to be* from this analysis of what you *are*. Would you agree to this? "My aim, therefore, should be to make the most of my physical, my intellectual, my social, my moral, my esthetic, and my religious natures in a well-developed whole and balanced personality." That is what wise men in all ages have meant when they said, "Be a man!" If you agree that this is what a man with the opportunities of a college education should be, we are forced to consider whether you are now ready to change the verb *should* to the verb *shall*, and to say with the proud and firm conviction of verile youth:

"I shall be a man!"

A man's physique—free as possible from physical ailments; clean, strong, agile, graceful in posture and action; with red blood, a steady nerve, facility for skill, and the enjoyment of physical power and prowess in work and play.

A man's intellect—free from the burdens of crass ignorance, prejudice and old-fogyism; trained to observe, remember, imagine, think, and plan accurately, consistently and with the power of sustained application; equipped with some ready facts, but trusting mainly to my ability to think—rejoicing in progress.

A man's social nature—free from the embarrassments of a sense of inferiority, helplessness, and failure; respecting others as I respect myself; ready to put myself in the place of another, to meet friend or foe, to be a leader through my mastery of knowledge, social amenities, self-control, a wholehearted altruism, and a wholesome view of social relations pertaining to home, country, work, and play.

A man's moral nature—free from immoralities and perversions; conscious of moral law as based on the mental and physical laws of nature, possessing a trained will to know the right, love the right, and do the right, in accordance with the dictates of a healthy-minded conscience.

A man's esthetic nature—free from childish crudities and raw callousness; with a mind responsive to pleasure, refined in tastes and judgments, expressive of appreciation, and capable of feeling and dreaming of the beauty in art and in nature, within or without, in poverty or in affluence.

A man's religious nature—free from superstition and fear, from irreverence and negative-mindedness; conscious of an attitude toward a Supreme Being which shall reveal itself in a progressive realization of truth, goodness, and beauty in my life.

There are three types of attitude a student can take toward this de-

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cision (1) an attitude of manly *striving*, realizing shortcomings but honestly and earnestly determining to make good; (2) an attitude of *vacillation* and procrastination, characteristic of the weakling; and (3) a negative attitude, trampling upon ideals and scornful of what the college has to offer. A student with the first type of attitude has the makings of a successful college man, which means a man of success in the world, and the college will be a boon to him. A student with the second attitude is at the mercy of the winds, a burden to himself and to the college; his education may not be worth the investment. This is the commonest source of freshman failures. A student who takes the third attitude has been admitted to college by mistake and should have but a short time to face about or get out. The college is not a reformatory.

The choice of a particular job and the specific training for skill in that job are of very minor importance in comparison with this fundamental choice. The job we shall consider later.

Is this a Good Institution for Me?

One of the greatest rewards of college life is the realization of a hearty conviction that "This is a right good institution, and I am fortunate in being here." This conviction, however, often rests upon very narrow and ill-founded reasons; such as, that it is the institution of our fathers with hoary traditions; that it is big or little; that it is exclusive or democratic; that it is conservative or enterprising; that it is known or is not known for its athletics; that one has found a chum or followed a chum, or that parents and teachers have pronounced it a good institution.

You must answer this question about your college gradually from day to day on the basis of first-hand experience. You will probably set up certain standards in terms of which you evaluate the institution as you gradually get acquainted with it. Suppose, for example, that you evaluate it in terms of your own *needs*, which are determined by what you have just decided to be. Then you can rate the college progressively on the basis of standards like these:

Physical education—Does this college have a definite program, environment, atmosphere, and aim for an effective physical education of its students? Does it subscribe to a slogan of physical exercise for pleasure, in fresh air, for every student every day in the year? Starting with a thorough medical examination, does it follow this up with insistence upon corrective treatment whenever a physician's care is indicated? Does it make the sickly, dyspeptic, and neurotic student apologize for his existence, unless he has taken every precaution to prevent this calamity? Does it prevent students from carrying an excess schedule at the expense of nerve strain? Does it discourage overtraining for a

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few and cultivate a system of pleasurable athletics and sports for all? Does it definitely recognize, persistently follow up, and consistently praise development in refinement of action and mastery of the body through physical education? Does it put health first?

Scholarship—Has this college adequate facilities in libraries and laboratories? Does it have proper standards? Is the pursuit of knowledge the chief aim of its student body? Are the teachers themselves scholars at first hand, or do they merely handle second-hand goods? Are they enthusiasts for learning? Do they give promise of intellectual comradeship?

Activities—Is it the aim of this college to make leaders of men? Is it so socialized that I shall gradually acquire, through my daily intercourse, habits of social amenities, grace, naturalness, self-confidence, facility in co-operation and leadership, a sense of power, ease and effectiveness, and inspiration to achieve as a scholarly man?

Character building—Does this college aim to teach the art of living through history, science, philosophy, literature, and art? Does it recognize and reach the individual, inspire confidence, place responsibility, reward goodness, and enforce high moral standards?

Refinement—Does this college bring to you a sense of pleasure and a love of the beautiful through its excursions into nature, literature, and art? Does it embody an appreciation of the beautiful in its equipment and environment, its programs, its prevailing tone of life? Does it stress the beauty of simple, ever-present and common acts, things, thoughts and ideals?

Religion—Professedly a religious institution or not, does this college cultivate an intelligent and reverent attitude toward religion and aim to inculcate in you a progressive embodiment of the religion of an educated man?

No institution will score one-hundred per cent on this standard, which is something of an ideal. But only one which ranks high on these standards is good enough for you.

How Shall I Show My Loyalty as a Student?

You realize, of course, that an institution is not only what the founders, the alumni, the trustees, and the faculty make it; but, more conspicuously, what the students make it. Loyalty to the college takes the form of an effective recognition on the part of each student, of what the institution should be and a determination of each one to do his share in its realization. Let us now map out a program for you in sports, in scholarship, in social activities, in character building, in refinement, and in reverence; because the college, through its faculty and equipment, can

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achieve ideals in these respects only as they are realized in the lives of individual students of whom you are one. You set your own standards.

Athletics and sports—The chances are small that you will be a member of an intercollegiate team; but, if you are, train scientifically as a good sportsman, and play to win—without sacrifice of health or studies. Maintain yourself in one athletic sport, as a rule, all the time that you are in college. This sport may advantageously change from season to season and from year to year. Whatever your sport for the time, tackle it as a student in sport, attempting to acquire the fine points of the game from the beginning. Favor sports which take you out of doors, furnish both relaxation and exercise, bring the whole body into action, have social charm, develop the spirit of cooperation, and give you a genuine pleasure. Avoid those that cause overstrain of any organ.

Assuming that you are through with mere corrective work, all your physical exercise should take the form of play or sport. From one to two hours of exercise each day in good air, including time for dressing and bath, should keep you in the prime of health, with good and well-regulated appetite, sound sleep, and a clear mind in your studies. Unless he gets the equivalent of it through agreeable work as a means of earning a livelihood, no serious-minded student can afford to do without this. Do not worry about the “rah-rah” boosting. There are plenty of bleacher-warmers who can’t do anything else. See a good game once in a while, and “root” for your college; but don’t hesitate to stay away from the bleachers to play in your own sport. This will take you into all sorts of inter-group competitions and associations which will train you in the ability to handle yourself and will furnish some of the most cherished friendships and affections of your life.

Studies and scholarship—This is your scholarly period. Scholarship is the primary object of the college; everything else is accessory. The old saw has it that “you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink.” The faculty can offer you knowledge, but you yourself can determine whether or not you shall learn. In the end, the student makes or unmakes the college as a scholarly institution. You are thrown largely upon your own responsibility, with new methods of study, new subjects, new standards, new aims and ideals.

Are you going to uphold scholarship? If so, make yourself a fairly definite schedule of study-hours. Eight hours a day spent in concentrated and well-directed study, including the time spent in the classroom, should enable you to bring scholarly returns. But time counts very little; the more serious factor is application. In the classroom, do not remain passive, but observe, listen, organize aggressively, and digest the matter that is being presented. In your study, do not dawdle, fritter away your time, or pore vacantly over your books; while you

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work, work hard, just as in play, play hard. If fatigue or boredom come over you, shut your eyes and take a five-minute nap, or get up and exercise for a few moments, or both. This will give you a fresh start and will be a great time-saver. In studying, do not forget to "hit hard." Study as if you were wrestling and every twitch counted, and then relax completely. The mark of a great man is that he works hard when he works, plays hard when he plays, and rests completely when he rests.

Throughout your college course learn to use books as tools and as sources of information. Remember that books contain the published experience of mankind. Take time regularly each week to read on subjects entirely aside from your regular work. In addition to knowing books as tools and as sources of information, learn to know books as friends. Experience the sheer joy of reading and the inspiration that comes from intimate contact with the great minds of all ages.

Your studies involve not only the assigned lessons, but suggested readings and reading which you pursue of your own initiative for mere pleasure. Light reading and study involved in college activities should be done mainly in recreation time, outside of the fixed schedule. But, let me repeat, it is not the time you put in, but how good an intellectual wrestler you are, that counts. Learn early to study and you will use your time effectively and thereby show your loyalty and bring in laurels to your college, your home, and yourself.

Use of free time—We have set aside eight hours for regular schedule of study, eight hours for sleep, and two hours for athletics. There are free periods totaling six hours for eating, sociability, amusement, and free activity. In this free activity, you will reveal what you are or shall amount to—your fortes and your faults—most strikingly. Here it is that initiative and leadership crop out. The men who succeed best in life are the men who make the best use of the odd moments at college.

A natural leader is born a leader and leads from the cradle to the grave. College men are or should be selected leaders. The ability of a leader depends, first of all, upon his intelligence and knowledge of his opportunity, but with these he may fail utterly if he has not acquired, through persistent practice, habits of confidence in himself, confidence in the other fellow, mastery of his body and mind in meeting the other fellow, readiness in the rules of the game of life, charm and personality, and the ability of inspired loyalty.

This social power is acquired through college life more rapidly and more effectively than in any other period of life, and no one can afford to postpone this training until after college. It is acquired in the routine work of classroom and playground but is especially favored in the so-called activities and social life of the institution. The time that should be allowed especially for such activities depends in large part upon

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their nature. Debate, oratory, and all other sorts of intellectual and artistic competitive exercises partake of the nature of study and should dovetail into the time schedule for the regular studies, expanding it within reasonable bounds, but not so as to cause overstrain or serious neglect of regular work.

The student who maintains that he has no time for social activities is the student who does not know how to make use of them, and is, therefore, more desperately in need of this type of development. But leadership does not consist necessarily in presidencies and honors. Indeed, the man who is continually in search of distinction and fritters away his time in petty offices will be the ward-heeler type of leader.

Social engagements of all kinds in the college fail either if they are undertaken as work, or run to excess. Many kinds of work offer excellent sociability. Eating is a splendid opportunity for sociability. The art of conversation may be one of the finest exercises for the acquiring of the higher sentiments. But avoid being a "lounge lizard," a "cake-eater," a loafer, a floater, a fusser, one who merely sits or strolls and gabs. Do not hang on the telephone; do not stay after you have paid your visit; stay away from the smoke house, the corner drug store, the commercial pool hall, and your friend's study room.

Character building—From one point of view the object of all education is to build character. Health, scholarship, leadership, refined tastes, and an attitude of reverence are all traits of character. Thus character is more than merely freedom from immorality, more than obedience to the Ten Commandments, more than obedience to the rules of society. A good character is a system of refined and reliable habits. It presupposes the avoidance of such acts as cheating, lying, stealing, and murder, and consists in a positive system of habits involving health, intelligence, sociability, good taste, and devotion. A good character is one which may be depended upon in these respects.

A man needs to have for his ideal not only a hero but also a heroine; for, as Dean Briggs of Harvard has well said, "If you live so that in a few years you will be a fit companion of an intellectual, high-minded, and pure-hearted woman, you will not go far wrong." Such an attitude is the logical sequence and complement to another ideal:

My Mother's Words

Do you know that your soul is of my soul such part,
That you seem to be fiber and core of my heart?
None other can pain me as you, son, can do;
None other can please me or praise me as you.
Remember the world will be quick with its blame
If shadow or stain ever darkens your name.
Like mother, like son, is saying so true
The world will judge largely of mother by you.

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Be this then your task, if task it shall be,
To force this proud world to do homage to me.
Be sure it will say, when its verdict you've won,
She reaps as she sowed. This man is her son.

STONE

Students often have a false notion that character is something which can be assumed at will when there is a demand for it, and that it lies in great deeds. One or both of these fallacies have wrecked millions of potentially great men, for character is not character unless it is lived all the time. It is not judged by outstanding and rare great deeds, but by what you can count upon as a certainty in everyday life. The college cannot make such characters; it can only give each individual like yourself an opportunity to do his share.

The sense of beauty—The human mind has three aspects: intellect, will, and feeling. Scholarly education is scholarly training in all of these. Education of the intellect furnishes knowledge; education of the will furnishes morality; and education of the feelings furnishes culture and refinement, the power of pleasure, and the art of being attractive and of giving pleasure.

Many a man graduates from college a boor, with his eyes closed and all his sensibilities shriveled and cold to a world of beauty—utterly unlovely and incapable of loving nature or art. For this the college should be justly blamed and scorned; but here, again, this type of culture cannot be forced upon a man. Born in a sensitive soul, it must be developed by an aggressive attitude on his part, expressing itself in thrills of pleasure in what he knows, what he does, and what he feels. For this loyalty of each student the college gets a credit. It is not a thing in itself, but comes through the joys and satisfactions which you feel in the charm, and absorption you find in the lives of great men, in the fathomless wonders of physical nature, in the realization of the marvelous powers of your own mind and those of others, in all humanizing associations, and in the representation of these in art.

A European visiting this country said, "You have no art; and the proof of it lies in the fact that you make a show of what you have." Just so in the individual, the proof of esthetic development comes in the absence of flashes and the persistence of a natural glow and warmth in his affections. Do not think that art and sentiment and refinement are for the fastidious. Without these you will not be a man.

Personal religion—It is perhaps a good thing that Catholic, Jew, and Protestant each thinks that his religion is the best. It is a form of loyalty to what one believes. But college life presents a strategic challenge for each man to give a reason for the faith that is in him. If you are concerned about how to be religious or non-religious, do not spend your time shooting dead crows. Do not try to keep your religion in one pocket

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and your science and business in the other. Do not try to believe anything that you do not believe. But with open mind meet the situation of life as it is. Seek knowledge of nature, of man, and of God; live in daily intercourse with these; hold yourself responsible to them for what you do; let your mind be full of wonder, and let your heart throb with the sense of the sublime in nature, man, and God. Then, realizing how little you know of nature and of man, it will not seem strange to you that your knowledge of God should be so incomplete.

Or, put it another way: do not make religion a mere creed, a system of knowledge, or a fetish. Do not make religion a thing in itself; but in the course of your college day, know, love, and live truth; know, love, and live goodness; know, love, and live beauty, and not only will the world regard you as a deeply religious man, but you will really be just that.

Thus, you face the stern reality of what it means to be a loyal college student. You will fall short in many of these ideals, but the consciousness of shortcomings is often the best evidence of achievement. There is comfort in knowing that this type of loyalty brings its own reward. It comes naturally and, for the youth who is healthy-minded, is far easier to live than the cheap, shilly-shally attitude of the irresponsible, worthless, and degrading life of the college student who refuses to take college loyalty seriously.

How Hard Shall I Work?

This question is to be faced anew in the freshman year, because the standards of work in college are different from those in the secondary schools, and because a radical change in attitude is taking place in the colleges today. In helping you answer this question, I want to give you a little inside information in terms of modern psychology of individual differences.

There is a story in the Bible of a man who was going abroad and gave his servants some funds to be invested. To one he gave one talent, to another two talents, and to another five, with the instruction to make good investments; that is, he gave to one servant five times as much as he gave to another. This story has its application in college education in that nature has endowed us with different amounts of capital in the form of power to achieve. Modern psychology demonstrates that the differences among college freshmen are not only as great as one to five, but, in the extremes, very much greater. That is, you will find in the ordinary classroom one student who has a single unit of ability, another who has two, another who has five, and so on at least up to ten—whether you count it in terms of quantity or quality of college work or both.

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Now the slogan upon which the modern college faculty works is that it is the teacher's business to keep each student busy at his highest natural level of successful achievement. That is, the one who comes to college with one talent should invest one, the one who comes with two should invest two, and the one who comes with five should invest five. The faculty finds a good deal of opposition to this theory in terms of what might be called the student labor-union spirit, which takes the form of reducing the output to the passable minimum, and which expects the same output of all. This keeps the good student from doing justice to himself.

This attitude, I regret to say, is fostered to a considerable extent by prevailing types of examination and standards of achievement. The result is that, since abilities are distributed on a scale, let us say, of five, the average standard of achievement is a low average because it is impossible to get the persons of one or two talents to invest more than one or two, and it is entirely feasible to tolerate a two-unit performance on the part of the scholars of four or five talents. On this problem there is a crisis in all the colleges today, but the theory that each man should invest capital in accordance with what he has is certain to win out wherever an honest day's labor is to be performed. Here is where your loyalty as a student will get a critical test.

Place yourself as quickly as you can on the scale of abilities, on the basis of what you know from your earlier studies, intelligence tests, college qualifying examinations, and other ratings, and gradually form a concept of yourself as a one-, two-, three-, four-, or five-talented student. Then select those of your classmates whom you consider to be of your level and set out in an energetic competition with these, forgetting all others above and below.

If you find yourself to be one-talented and the teacher blames you for not performing on a two-talented basis, do not be discouraged. If you are a four- or five-talented student, and the teacher praises you for performing on the basis of two talents, express your indignation and cultivate your self-respect.

If, however, you have very low talent, you may well consider the advisability of choosing some other path of education than that of college. If you are above the average, you will find numerous opportunities for working at your level, by getting into superior sections, by choosing courses in which individual progress is recognized, by securing the privilege of working by yourself or in a small voluntary group in a given subject, by being excused from taking a subject which you already know and, best of all, by doing work on your own initiative beyond the minimal requirement of the class. Remember you are not working for pay; you are just working for yourself, and you get every whit that you earn.

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Keep accurate record of how your time is spent for forty-eight consecutive hours, and you may get some interesting light on the situation. Is it a wise distribution of your time?

Your reasonable answer, then, to the question "How hard shall I work?" is this: for each day I should put in an honest day's labor, so that the output may be proportional to my ability. This habit, when carried into future life, will give you the recognition you deserve.

How Far Shall I Go?

The more thoughtful a student is, the more seriously he considers from time to time the question of how far he should go in higher education. The answer, at which you should arrive gradually as a result of observation and thought, will be based largely on two natural laws.

The first of these laws is the law of supply and demand of men in scholarly occupations. There is at the present time a grand in-rush of college students on a popular program of higher education for democracy, which is certain to bring us to a crisis, as a result of this natural law. For example, there is an effort on the part of the professional schools in the country to increase their enrollment each year by about five or ten per cent. Now, the fact is that at the present time there is approximately a balance of supply and demand in the standard professions. There are in the country about as many engineers, doctors, lawyers, etc., in proportion to the population as the country is willing to pay for at the rate of the cost of their education. But, if there should be a cumulative increase of one hundred per cent in ten years, it is easy to predict that many men trained in the professions would be forced to find outlets or go begging. The country does not demand any great increase in the proportion of these learned men in the community.

The other law is the law of supply and demand of brains; that is, the capacity for learning. Masses of children find their upper limit in the grades, other masses in the high school; a large percentage of college students fail in the first year or two because they do not have college mentality; others find their limit at the end of a four-year course, while still others may have the capacity to proceed to a higher academic degree and profitably engage in intensive training for five or ten years after graduation from college.

Now the answer to your question should be based upon these two laws, which operate mercilessly and cannot be defied. In general, it would seem safe to say that there will be opportunity in all the higher fields of learning for the abler man. That is, for example, if you are a one-talented person and working on a one-talent basis, your chance of success in a learned career will be very much smaller in the future

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than it is now; whereas, if you rank high in achievement, the chances are correspondingly good, bearing in mind all the time that talent does not mean merely intelligence, but relative capacity for being a whole man.

Likewise on the second law it may be wise for you to stop early in proportion to the smallness of your talent and turn to some more practical field of training. The length of your higher education should reasonably be somewhat proportional to the talent that you have to invest. Fortunately, one of the safest guides in this matter is the genuineness of the satisfaction and joy of achievement that you feel in your school work from year to year.

But in all this note that talent, ability, or capacity for achievement, lie not only in intelligence: character, often thought of as personality, is especially essential for true success and must therefore be a large factor in the decision.

How Shall I Choose a Job?

We are now ready to face more specifically the question of a job. In choosing a learned occupation five factors should be kept in mind: (1) your natural and genuine *liking* for the occupation; (2) your fitness for this occupation in terms of *ability as a student* in training for it; (3) the type of *personality* which counts for success; (4) the types of *satisfaction* to be gained from the occupation; and (5) full and accurate knowledge of opportunities and requirements in the occupation.

The best job in the world is that in which you would engage regardless of whether or not your bread and butter depended upon it. That is, you must like or learn to like the occupation if you are to be a success. A bright, normal boy has the capacity for success in hundreds of different types of learned occupations. He should, therefore, have his free choice. Your liking, when well founded, will gradually be an indication of your natural aptitude for it. This will reveal itself partly in the ease with which you can acquire the type of training required. Of fully equal importance is the natural type of personality which may be demanded for success in a given occupation. Select a small group of the men whom you regard as the best representatives of the occupation you have in mind, and observe these men carefully in order to learn the traits which contribute to their success; then gradually check up to see if you have these qualities. In considering the value of an occupation from the point of view of pay, remember that in the learned occupations the pay in dollars and cents is not the entire reward for labor and may even be utterly insignificant in comparison with greater rewards. One of the most valuable "activities" in college is a voluntary

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group organized for the intensive study of vocations as they are today and the meeting of professional men in this group.

Vocational guidance leading to the higher learned occupations will probably never be very specific. In general, it takes the form of warning a person against entering an occupation for which he is not fitted by reason of a lack of physical, intellectual, social, moral, or esthetic qualities in personality against occupations which are in themselves deadening to the finer sensibilities, degrading, overtaxing, and unreasonably hazardous, or are overcrowded. There is no necessity for making a hasty decision in the choice of an occupation, as further college training of a general nature is essential to all, and you will have abundant opportunity in your courses next year to study yourself and the enlarging fields of opportunities open to you in the theory and practice of the various arts and sciences.

Will My Education Pay?

The mere laborer can be paid in dollars and cents for his labor; but, as parents cannot be paid for love and devotion to their children, so they cannot be paid merely in dollars and cents for the education of their children—although the financial reward must not be overlooked.

Statistics show that as a rule educated men are paid somewhat in proportion to their education; the educated man has very great advantage in the attainment of good positions. I should be disposed to say, however, that, for the future, the man who is simply looking for bread and butter may get it more easily through other channels than through a learned career. But your answer must not rest upon these facts alone, for the pay or reward for a college education cannot be measured in terms of money wages earned. The privilege of a higher education introduces the educated man to the possibility of earning things which may be infinitely more valuable than bread and butter or dollars and cents. If you seek the rewards which come to a man who dedicates his life to a highly learned occupation, you will find your great and immeasurable rewards in such things as these: The gratitude of humanity for service; the adventures, thrills, and triumphs of exploration in science, art, and industry; the pleasure of self-expression and satisfaction in the promulgation of your own ideas, as in teaching; the acquisition of social status; and the opportunity for satisfying your intellectual ambitions, for which many a man would pay a fortune.

Now you have done some hard thinking. You have taken yourself seriously. The world is yours. Prepare for life by living. In the language of the late President Hyde, "To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count Nature a familiar acquaintance, and Art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work

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and the criticism of your own; to carry the keys of the world's library in your pocket, and feel its resources behind you in whatever task you undertake; to make hosts of friends among the men of your own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life, to lose yourself in generous enthusiasms and co-operate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen, and form character under professors who are Christians—this is the offer of the College for the best four years of your life.”



Minerva's Highway

BY DR. JOHN O. MOSELEY, PAST E.S.A.,
OKLA. K '16, CALIF. A '30

IN THESE DAYS when a Greek letter organization sprouts on every hill and thrives on every backstair it is no distinction merely to be a fraternity man. The honor lies in belonging to a good Fraternity and being a good Fraternity man. And that is as it should be. The one case that the Chapter diagnosticians invariably pronounce hopeless is the young pledge or neophyte who believes that his pin or ribbon is a badge of merit and that simple possession of it would indicate that he must be good. Such a man would congratulate himself on his uniqueness and distinction in happening to belong to the human race. Far from being a guarantee of eternal salvation, that ribbon or pin is the expression of a HOPE, the evidence of a FAITH. The fraternity which bestows upon a man its name and insignia thereby indicates to him and to the world its belief that he has the stuff and the will-power to become a good fraternity man.

When a man enters a fraternity he is confronted with three roads down one of which he must travel. The choice is necessary and the route, once chosen (unless a miracle occurs), will be followed to the end. The three roads are close together at the start and look very much alike. The pathetic thing for both individual and organization is that the farther they are travelled the wider they diverge. Those who travel road number one are known as Zero Fraternity men. Their value to the fraternity may be symbolized by a bunch of space encompassed by a thin rim. That rim corresponds to the badge. They are the men who believe that the badge guarantees all. Literally they hide behind the badge. They think that membership in the organization automatically makes them SLICK BOYS. With the true instincts of a cipher they never stop to picture themselves with the rim ripped off. If this rim were bent into letters they would spell complacency. This type of Fraternity man you can neither insult nor inspire.

From the foregoing it will appear that the Zeroes in the Chapter are not so good. And yet you cannot say that they are altogether bad. It is their nature that they must keep between the boundary lines of the positive and the negative. Cipher-like, they are useful in filling in the numbers. They really do well in making up a crowd. But woe to the Chapter accidentally or maliciously electing one of them to an office and it can happen here—and does. Reversing the digits is a favorite

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indoor sport of many a Chapter on election night. A Chapter that rates ten looks this way, .01, after electing to high office a man unprepared for leadership by training, experience and prior demonstration of understanding of and devotion to the fraternity system.

But fortunately the cipher boys do not often care about being elected to office and only occasionally do they have to be. They are quite content to drape themselves around the furniture and make themselves as inconspicuous as possible, especially when there are guests to be entertained or any other fraternity work to be performed. And yet they make fairly good company. Many of them pay their bills with average regularity. A few of them actually graduate. And when they have gone, either by graduation or by quittance, there is not a mark or dent around the old organization that will ever betray the fact that they once existed there. They just vanish.

And a new alumnus is born! Since a cipher must follow his natural bent it is very easy to plot the curve of his after relationship to his fraternity. Under new stimuli he may bend his rim into real units, or by the vicissitudes of that freakish lady deity Fortuna who so dearly loves to tease he may be pushed into riches and prominence. But for the fraternity he is still Brother Zero. He never answers a letter from his Chapter. He never responds to a call. When he returns, he is greeted fraternally because of the badge he wears, but he always has to leave right after the game. Often you see him at the best dances but never at the trying meetings. When he joined, he joined for life, so it is unnecessary for him to carry a card or pay dues to his local or national organizations. He can always finance an expedition for pleasure. His name and ever uncertain address are carried on the books of chapter and national offices until finally that great leveler, death, wipes out all distinctions and triumphantly enrolls him in the Chapter Eternal.

Those who travel road number two are known as Nero Fraternity men. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. And these brothers are fiddling while their chapters are burning. They are boys who are out strictly for NUMBER ONE. Pleasure is their fiddle and their tune is loud and long. Unlike the cipher brethren, they do not stop at just doing nothing for the Fraternity, but if their own selfish interests are involved they do not hesitate to do something against it. The Nero man is he who spends his allowance on himself and then lets the Chapter board him a while. He is the boy who is invariably bored with the Chapter meeting and tries to liven it up a little for himself with bright cracks and other forms of disorder. You can absolutely depend upon his vote to make the meeting informal or even to do away with it altogether upon the slightest pretext. He thinks idealism is the bunk and that the ritualistic features of the meetings were designated by the founders for the express purpose of allowing him to display his talents for burlesque. The

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Chapter Songs to him mean just one more opportunity to put in his selfish and discordant note. It is absolutely impossible to make these Neroes understand that if everybody brought liquor in the house and drank at will that chaos and extinction would ensue. The thought never enters his head that the dances are given by thirty or forty men, not by two or three. He is willing to live on the reputation of the entire group but not to abide by the rules of the group. He really doesn't believe that lasting friendship is built on character.

Unlike the Zero, Brother Nero actually seeks office. He wishes to impress his views and stamp his personality upon the organization. He passes out the word to the younger members that if he is elected all this tomfoolery about striving for objectives is going to cease and he will make a real fraternity of HE men out of them. You hear him remarking cynically that congeniality is all that is necessary in a fraternity. He actually believes that if you get a group of young men together who think the same thoughts, wear the same brand of clothes, and have about the same habits that, automatically thereby, a bond is created which will impel these men to work together and fight for each other and stick to one another throughout their lives!

Let us imagine that "Bud" Nero Esquire has been elected to high office in his chapter. You will find him there often the second semester. Watch the axes begin to grind. New control is assumed of the social committee. The rushing committee is likewise bolstered up a bit and the tracks are greased for the railroading in of a few home town pets who have until now been courageously blackballed. A spring drive is launched to initiate the flunkers "just before we go home." Announcement is made that the next dance is going to be a real one. The treasury surplus from the previous semester is invariably raided to provide a little entertainment for the farewell party. If the surplus happens to be large a few very select rushing parties attended by the officers, rushing committee, several recent "one year" alumni, and two rushees, can be given. Brother Nero makes a careful survey of the chapter's standing by questioning a few girls who are being rushed out of their socklets, a few of the town non-collegiate hangers-on, and some of the slick boys in other frats with whom invitations to the big formals have been traded, and proudly announces that dear old Alpha Falpha is on top of the pile.

And then comes June! And active man Nero, to the accompaniment of unpaid bills, unformed rushing plans, dirt-covered house, and broken radio, forgotten social obligations, lowered scholarship, and shattered ideals, becomes Alumnus Nero. Again, unlike Brother Zero, this alumnus keeps up his interest. He is forever bringing up to school some weak-chinned, thin-chested rushee who doesn't have a Chinaman's chance to pass in his work or, if he should make his grades, will retire

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after one year and live on the interest of his capital investment in the Fraternity. The Nero Alumnus is always loudest in his blame for some little mistake or oversight made by the chapter. You never fail to SEE him at the games and the bigger the load he has aboard the greater is his hurry and determination to get to the house so the younger men can enjoy his jag. Since, during all of his fraternity life his vote and voice have been against every forward-looking movement, it seems natural to hear him expressing opinions without facts, making judgments without evidence, and having no convictions without prejudice. When he joins the Chapter Eternal he performs even that service to his Fraternity reluctantly. Of course, there is in our ranks no such composite Nero. Let us contemplate him as a fearful warning.

There is one other road to travel—the broad highway of Minerva—for the Hero Fraternity man. While Pledge Zero is gold bricking on the details and Pledge Nero is openly defying the chapter traditions of pledge service, Pledge Hero is doing and overdoing all fraternity tasks assigned to him by those in lawful authority. Every time he polishes a floor and hangs a picture and polices a room he does it with a distinct sense of loyalty and devotion. Even when some overbearing sophomore orders him to perform a purely personal service he does it with a smile and a silent prayer that Fraternity will not make a bully out of him. He regards the House as his Home and stays in it as much as possible in order to get acquainted with those whom he is to call brothers. In their characters and personalities he sees only the finest and best and hopes that some day he will wear a badge which will stamp him with those traits.

As brother Hero—THE SOPHOMORE—his development is continued and carried on under the mystic influence of those worthy upperclassmen whom he now idealizes and idolizes. The right attitudes, carried over from his pledge service, impel him to seek ways of strengthening his chapter. Hospitality to him is a pleasurable service instead of a burdensome duty. He takes pride in the history of his local and national organizations and strives to hand down to others the written and picture records of his own times. Remembering unsavory episodes of his freshman year he uses foresight in preventing their recurrence.

As JUNIOR and SENIOR the man travelling this third road comes into his own. Although Brother Zero is apathetic and at times critical, inwardly he admires one who is destined for leadership; and although Brother Nero has consistently tried to make a donkey out of him, he discovers suddenly that the ears are on his own head. Brother Hero now realizes that the only reward for fraternity work is paid at the moment of performance, namely, the satisfaction of seeing the job done; and the only thanks he will ever get is the knowledge that he has been true to the ideal. And in this spirit he accepts chapter office and responsi-

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bility. He never quits under fire. He never lies down when things go wrong. He never lets up when things go right. He harbors no grudge and pets no peeve. He never sulks.

Above all, SENIOR Hero remembers those first troublesome years in the chapter when he was trying to find out what it is all about. He recalls that finally he had to interpret FRATERNITY, BROTHERHOOD, and FRIENDSHIP, not in terms of books and songs and furniture, but in terms of flesh and blood and spirit. He strives hardest to be the kind of Hero to the young and plastic members of the chapter which he, in the rosy dreams of youth, worshipped.

The transition from Hero Active Man to Hero Alumnus is easy and sure. From mere force of habit he answers Minerva's every call. Ingrained so deeply into his being are the many components of Fraternity and Friendship that to neglect or to injure her blessed name would to him be unthinkable.

And yet this road, like the others, leads to the Chapter Eternal where all are equal, where all distinctions are wiped away. Then what is the use? There are two answers to that question. The Fraternity is not only like life; it IS life. Service to its cause—if that cause be just—pays a certain recompense on the spot. And like the coral who is orthodox enough to deliver up his life to the reef rather than flit away on individual paths, the Hero has the satisfaction of knowing that he is building for future generations and at the same time is fulfilling his own destiny.

When Hercules was a young man he was travelling in Argos and came to forked roads. On each road stood a beautiful woman, a Goddess in disguise who beckoned to him. The entire life and labors of this great Hero are explained by his free choice of Minerva and her path of virtue instead of the path of pleasure of Venus, who was chosen by Paris, princely son of King Priam of Troy. Brother Fraternity man, every act and thought of every day of your Fraternity life is a choice. May you always be a loyal son of Minerva. May our Chapter Halls be thronged with Hero ΣΑΕs.



The Greek-Letter Fraternity in America

IT WAS IN 1776, the year that means so much to every citizen of the United States, that Phi Beta Kappa, the first American college Greek-Letter fraternity, was born. Soon after, however, it became and has since remained a purely honorary society with high scholastic attainment in liberal arts as the prerequisite for membership.

The Kappa Alpha Society (Northern Kappa Alpha), therefore, is the oldest secret fraternity of a social character which has had a continuous existence in American colleges and, as such, is often recognized as the parent of the present vast system of American college fraternities. It was founded at Union College, Schenectady, New York, on November 26, 1825. Though more than one hundred years' old, it has chartered but ten chapters, two of which are now inactive, and has a total of less than 3,000 alumni.

Kappa Alpha, though exceedingly small, met with much opposition, but was secretly popular with the students, who paid it the sincere compliment of imitation by the foundation in the same college of Sigma Phi, March 4, 1827, and of Delta Phi, November 18, 1827.

These three fraternities, often referred to as the "Union Triad," were the pattern for the American fraternity system. After a few years the "Union Triad" met with faculty opposition, but the defense of fraternities was taken up by Delta Phi, and John Jay Hyde of the Class of 1834, as spokesman, presented the case before the faculty and trustees, stating the aims and objects of fraternities so convincingly that they were permitted to continue at Union College.

Sigma Phi was the first to establish a second chapter, placing it at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1831, which act probably had much to do with the foundation at the same college, one year later, of Alpha Delta Phi. Just one year later, in 1833, Alpha Delta Phi placed its second chapter at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

It is interesting to note the extent of the fraternity system at that time. Kappa Alpha, the pioneer of the system, had but two chapters—Union and Williams. Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon, the latter founded in 1833, were still but local societies at Union, while Sigma Phi had two chapters at Union and Hamilton. Thus the fraternity system was at that time confined to two states, New York and Massachusetts, and to three colleges, Union, Hamilton and Williams, when, as stated, Alpha Delta

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Phi boldly planted its second chapter at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, beyond the Alleghenies. Thus, Ohio was the third state and Miami the fourth institution to serve as a home to Greek-letter fraternities.

The act of Alpha Delta Phi in establishing its second chapter at Miami was important in its results, as opposition to it led to the formation, on August 8, 1839, of Beta Theta Pi, the first fraternity to originate west of the Alleghenies, while a few years later, December 26, 1848, saw the birth of Phi Delta Theta at Miami University, and, finally, in June, 1855, a disgruntled faction of the chapter of DKE, at Miami, organized Sigma Chi, thus completing what is known as the "Miami Triad." Though the three mother chapters of the Miami Triad were dormant during the inactivity of Miami University from 1873 until 1886, yet all three fraternities have extended in all directions and in each of the three organizations the number of charter grants have exceeded one hundred.

While the "Miami Triad" was being completed by the organization of Sigma Chi, in June, 1855, a group of eight students at the University of Alabama were giving consideration to the reorganization of another new brotherhood, with the result that, on March 9, 1856, Sigma Alpha Epsilon was born, the first Southern Greek-Letter fraternity.

During the Civil War, collegiate activity everywhere was weakened, and in the South practically suspended.

After the war, the state of affairs in the South was so uncertain that the reestablishment of chapters by the northern fraternities was not at once generally undertaken. It was natural, therefore, that new southern fraternities should be created and more especially at institutions made prominent by their military character. Thus at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Alpha Tau Omega was born in 1865, Kappa Sigma Kappa in 1867, and Sigma Nu in 1869; Kappa Alpha (Southern) was founded at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in 1865. In 1867, Alpha Gamma was founded at Cumberland University, and Kappa Sigma at the University of Virginia.

Fifty years ago, the fraternities were classified quite generally according to the place of their origin, as Eastern, Western and Southern. Such classification no longer holds good. The only classification based on geographical distribution which now can properly be made is to divide the fraternities into national fraternities and sectional fraternities.

The national fraternities include those generally represented in all sections of the country, such as Alpha Tau Omega, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Tau Delta, Kappa Sigma, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi and Sigma Nu. The sectional fraternities are Eastern and Southern. The Eastern group consists

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of Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Phi, Theta Delta Chi, Sigma Phi, Psi Upsilon, Kappa Alpha (Northern), Delta Psi and Alpha Chi Rho. The Southern group includes Kappa Alpha (Southern order), Pi Kappa Phi and Pi Kappa Alpha, although the latter has placed its most recent chapters in the North. Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi, Chi Phi, and Chi Psi, originating in the eastern states, have had what might be termed a limited national development. Alpha Tau Omega, Kappa Sigma, Sigma Nu, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon, originally distinctively Southern, have become of truly national classification.

Thus the American college fraternity, founded when America was a wilderness, has kept pace with the economic and spiritual growth of our people and has furnished them with examples and advice at every step of the way.

Its alumni are leaders of thought and expression in almost every field of activity, particularly in education, government, religion and the professions. These men have been influenced by the wealth of comradeship they received from their educated leaders, whose characters have been moulded in an atmosphere of human love and friendship.

The college fraternity has its human ends and purposes. It has come to stay, to progress, to improve with the coming years. As an institution it is human. It has had and still has its faults, but these have been more of methods of application than in its underlying principles. In instances connected with college life it has responded to generous and constructive criticism. It still seeks to be never above criticism that is wholesome and constructive. It promises to profit by its errors, to avoid repetitions of wrongs and indiscretions, and at the same time to serve its members at the colleges with which they are affiliated and their own kind in a wholesome and honorary way.





Pledge Button



Sister Pin



Official Badge



Original Badge



Alumni Charm



Recognition Pin



Official Badge

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON OFFICIAL JEWELRY

(Courtesy of L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., sole official jewelers to ΣΑΕ)

History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

BY LAUREN FOREMAN, GA. E '01, EMINENT SUPREME RECORDER

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON was established at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., March 9, 1856, by eight close friends, all natives of Alabama. The leader was Noble Leslie DeVotie, recognized as the principal founder, who was the first man to lose his life in the War between the States, having been drowned March 12, 1861, while serving as chaplain to Confederate troops, stationed at Fort Morgan, below Mobile, Ala.

The second chapter, Tennessee Nu, now located at Vanderbilt University, was established at the University of Nashville in January, 1857, and the third at the University of North Carolina, February 14, 1857. Fourteen chapters had been established prior to the outbreak of the war, all of them at distinctly Southern institutions, with the exception of Columbian University (now George Washington University) at Washington, D.C., which was the only one of the fourteen still functioning when the war closed in 1865.

With the reopening of the University of Virginia in the fall of 1865, Virginia Omicron at that institution was reorganized; Georgia Beta at the University of Georgia was organized December 31, 1865, by three survivors of the famous Georgia Pi chapter at the now defunct Georgia Military Institute whose members had gone into the Confederate Army as a body; and Mississippi Gamma at the University of Mississippi was organized early in 1866 under the guidance of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, later United States Senator, Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland, and Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Other chapters were organized or reorganized as the educational institutions of the South were reopened and the Fraternity led an active but precarious life for some years, due to the disturbed conditions which prevailed in the South from the close of the war until after 1876. Despite these obstacles, the Fraternity forged ahead and in March, 1880, established its quarterly magazine, *The Record*, which has been published continuously since that date.

June 11, 1883, saw the establishment of the first college chapter out-

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side the South at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa. However, this chapter was not influential in further extension and the real movement to make Σ AE a truly national fraternity followed the founding of Ohio Sigma at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, April 4, 1885. Establishment of chapters at Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.; Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; and the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, quickly followed and by the close of 1889 the foundation had been laid for the spread of the Fraternity throughout the territory north of the Ohio river.

Establishment of Tennessee Omega at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., August 20, 1881, had fruitful results for Σ AE. This chapter gave the Fraternity its first chapter house, the cornerstone of which was laid October 23, 1886; and it produced two able administrators, the late Bishop William A. Guerry, and the late Rev. James G. Glass, D.D., who recognized the deficiencies of the grand chapter system and recommended the plan for a Supreme Council which was adopted by the Nashville Convention of 1885.

Thomas S. Mell, *Ga.* B '78, was chosen as Eminent Supreme Archon and took over the affairs of the Fraternity under the Supreme Council system on November 15, 1885.

Rev. Samuel B. McGlohon, one of the members of Tennessee Omega, established Tennessee Zeta at Southwestern University from which came a remarkable quartet of brothers, the Buntings, to whose work the progress and present high standing of Σ AE as one of the great outstanding national fraternities is in large measure due.

They accomplished almost unbelievable things. Harry S. Bunting, the leading spirit of the quartet, set about to make Σ AE a power in the college fraternity world and has had the satisfaction to live to see the glorious fulfillment of his hopes and dreams. He was instrumental in establishing chapters from the University of Boston to the University of Denver, in reestablishing the mother chapter at the University of Alabama on a permanent basis, and in bringing new life to various chapters in the South which had been content to follow a ruinous *laissez-faire* policy. With dramatic intuition he discovered the original records of the mother chapter and thus dispelled forever the doubts as to the early history of the Fraternity which had existed. Holding no official position, he commissioned himself as a corresponding crusader and, while working as a linotype operator on the Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution*, issued a series of broadsides, fashioned by his own hands, which fired the Fraternity with his own boundless energy and enthusiasm.

The year, 1892, saw Σ AE established at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., on the Pacific Coast, as well as at Boston University, Boston, Mass., and at six other institutions. Another of the Bunting brothers,

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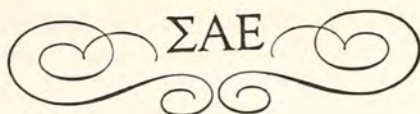
George H., had been instrumental in the establishment of Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta at Pennsylvania State College in that year.

In 1894 Harry Bunting transferred his operations to Chicago and immediately looked around for new worlds to conquer for ΣΑΕ. He hit upon Northwestern University where he established Illinois Psi-Omega and in so doing gave the Fraternity William C. Levere, one of the greatest fraternity workers of all time.

Levere was just the man to take over the ambitious plans of the Bunting brothers who, by reason of their growing personal business responsibilities, found it impossible to give as much time to ΣΑΕ as they had done in the early nineties. From the date of his initiation, he threw himself into the development of ΣΑΕ and soon made this his life work. At the Boston Convention of 1900 he was elected to the Supreme Council on which he served almost continuously until his death. He wrote the Fraternity's history, served as its first traveling secretary, assisted in the establishment of many chapters, and was placed in charge of the National Office at Evanston, Ill., when this was established in 1921.

In the meantime, the financial affairs of the Fraternity had been put on a firm basis. Albert M. Austin, *Ohio Δ '94*, while serving as Eminent Supreme Treasurer and later as Eminent Supreme Archon, had introduced business methods; a Board of Trustees to supervise the investment of endowment funds had been established at the suggestion of Champe S. Andrews, *Ala. A-M '94*; and George D. Kimball, *Colo. Z '95*, had entered upon a long tenure of office as Eminent Supreme Treasurer in which he rendered conspicuous service.

The St. Louis Convention of 1920 had provided for the establishment of the National Office and also for a National Endowment Fund, the main purpose of which was the erection of a national headquarters building. This was accomplished through the erection of the Levere Memorial Temple at Evanston, Ill., under the direction of a Building Committee consisting of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, *Ohio E '94*, chairman; Arthur H. Knox, *Ill. Ψ-Ω '02*, architect; and Eric A. Dawson, *Miss. Γ '08*, Eminent Supreme Recorder. Ground was broken by Eminent Supreme Archon O. K. Quivey, *Ind. B '12*, on June 22, 1929, and the building was completed and dedicated on December 28, 1930.



A Chronological Outline of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

- March 9* Sigma Alpha Epsilon was founded at the University of
1856 Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., by Noble Leslie DeVotie, John B. Rudolph, John W. Kerr, Nathan E. Cockrell, Wade Foster, Abner Patton, Samuel Dennis and Thomas C. Cook. At that time Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Gamma Delta were the only fraternities at the University. The first meetings were held in Johnson's School House, now destroyed. The eight students, led by Noble Leslie DeVotie, planned the Fraternity days before, but the first meeting was not held until March 9, 1856. John B. Rudolph had designed the badge which was adopted at this first meeting. One week later the constitution was adopted and Minerva was made the goddess of the Fraternity.
- January* The second chapter, Tennessee Nu, at the University of
1857 Nashville, was installed.
- January 9* Alabama Mu, the mother chapter, disbanded. Fraterni-
1858 ties at the University of Alabama had been banned by the Board of Trustees of the University.
- August 6* The first national convention was held at Murfreesboro,
1858 Tenn.
- 1859* The first catalogue was issued by North Carolina Xi, containing the names of 165 members.
- 1861* Over sixty members gave their lives for the Southern cause in the Civil War. The record of the Fraternity was most honorable. From its ranks came many generals and high officials. Seven members were in the Union Army. The Civil War resulted in the depletion of many chapters and the extinction of many colleges where chapters had been located.

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- 1864 The chapter of Georgia Pi at Georgia Military Institute went to war.
- 1868 The initiation of Lucy Pattie, the only woman member of the Fraternity, took place.
- 1871 The first alumni association was organized at Atlanta, Ga.
- November 1877 The general catalogue published by Kentucky Chi contains the names of 806 members.
- March 1880 The first number of *The Record* appeared, edited by Robert H. Wildberger, Ky. X '71.
- June 11 1883 The first Northern chapter, Pennsylvania Delta, established at Gettysburg College.
- August 14 1883 Revised constitution adopted and William A. Guerry, Tenn. Ω '83, later Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for South Carolina, elected as first Eminent Grand Archon.
- 1883 Old Gold added, making the colors of the Fraternity Royal Purple and Old Gold.
- April 4 1885 Ohio Sigma at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, established, making Northern expansion a settled fact.
- October 20 1885 Supreme Council system adopted by Nashville Convention and Thomas S. Mell, Ga. B '78, elected as first Eminent Supreme Archon.
- October 23 1886 Cornerstone of first Σ AE chapter house laid by Tennessee Omega at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. The members of the Chapter earned the money to build the house by carrying the U.S. mail between the railway station and the postoffice.
- August 25 1891 Alabama Mu was revived by Harry S. Bunting, Tenn. Z' 91. The original minutes were found by Harry Bunting at Tuscaloosa.
- September 1, 1892 George and Harry Bunting published *The Hustler*. It later came to be called *Phi Alpha*.
- December 29, 1896 The rule of giving an official numbered badge to each initiate was adopted at the suggestion of Albert M. Austin, Ohio Δ '94, E.S.A.

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- March 4 William McKinley, *Ohio* Σ , took the oath of office of
1897 President of the United States.
- 1897 The official coat-of-arms was adopted.
- March 25 The Board of Trustees, consisting of five members, was
1900 organized by Champe S. Andrews, *Ala.* A-M '94.
- December The *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual*, edited by Dr. George
1904 H. Kress, *Ohio* E '96, appeared.
- March 9 Sigma Alpha Epsilon was incorporated under the laws
1906 of the State of Illinois.
- 1906 The fiftieth anniversary of the Fraternity was celebrated everywhere, especially at the National Convention in Atlanta, Ga., where Col. John B. Rudolph, the last of the Founders, was a special guest.
- 1907 The first song-book was published.
- February George D. Kimball, *Colo.* Z '95, presented resolutions at
11, 1909 a religious conference in Chicago, Ill., which resulted in the formation of the National Interfraternity Conference.
- July "Violets" written by Harold V. Hill, *Ill.* E '11 and How-
1910 ard R. Green, *Ill.* B '12.
- May The three-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, by
1911 William C. Levere, was published.
- April "Friends" written by O. K. Quivey, *Ind.* B '12.
1912
- 1912 Standard Accounts for chapters adopted.
- December The Life Subscription plan of *The Record* adopted.
26, 1912
- 1917-1919 Over 8,000 members of Σ AE served their country in some capacity during the World War. One hundred and fifty-six gave the supreme sacrifice. The Fraternity, under the leadership of Don R. Almy, *N.Y.* A '97, Eminent Supreme Archon, and Marvin E. Holderness, *Tenn.* N '02, Acting Eminent Supreme Recorder, carried on bravely during these trying times.
- December 4 Initiation of Walter C. Jepson, *Nev.* A '16, by the Tours
1918 (France) Alumni Association.

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- February 18* Initiation of Lloyd Brown, *Wis.* A '21, in a ruined castle
1919 at Andernach, Germany.
- December* The plan for a Central Office was adopted at the St. Louis
1920 Convention. Chapter National Dues of \$3.00, Life Mem-
bers at \$50.00, and Founders at \$1,000.00, were approved.
- December* Nazarene blue was substituted for black as a background
1926 on the badge, on motion of O. K. Quivey, *Ind.* B '12.
- February 22* William C. Levere, *Ill.* Ψ - Ω '98, one of the Fraternity's
1927 most devoted workers, passed to the Chapter Eternal.
- April* Publication of *Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the World War*,
1928 by William C. Levere.
- June 22* Ground broken at 1856 Sheridan Road, by O. K. Quivey,
1929 E.S.A., for the Levere Memorial Temple.
- August 15* A general catalogue and directory, containing 33,729
1929 names, was published.
- September* The cornerstone of the Levere Memorial Temple was
11, 1929 laid.
- December* Monument erected at Columbus, Ga., over the grave of
29, 1929 Noble Leslie DeVotie.
- December* The Levere Memorial Temple was dedicated by General
28, 1930 William G. Everson, *Ind.* A '03. Judge Alfred K. Nippert,
Ohio E '94, Chairman of the Building Committee, and
Arthur Howell Knox, *Ill.* Ψ - Ω '02, the architect, were
honored.
- August 26* First Leadership School of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, held
1935 at Evanston, Ill., at the suggestion and under the direc-
tion of John O. Moseley, E.S.A.
- 1941-1945* During World War II, nearly 19,000 members served in
the armed forces of the United States and 834 made the
supreme sacrifice. Despite the handicaps of war, the Fra-
ternity carried on during this difficult period.





Founders of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

(BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES)

Noble Leslie DeVotie

was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., January 24, 1838. He spent his early life in Marion, Ala. He entered the University of Alabama in October 1853 in the sophomore class, having spent one year at Howard College. All through his university course he brilliantly maintained his intellectual supremacy. His grade for his entire course at Alabama was 96 $\frac{1}{3}$. He was graduated as valedictorian at the head of his class July 18, 1856. In the fall of 1856 he entered the freshman class at the Princeton theological school. He was graduated from there in 1859. Then he became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Selma, Ala. In 1861 he enlisted as chaplain in the C. S. A. when the Independent Blues and the Governor's Guard of Selma were sent to Fort Morgan. On February 12, 1861 as he was about to board a steamer at Mobile he made a misstep and fell into the water. Three days later his body was washed ashore. He was the first man to lose his life in the Civil War. He is buried in Linwood Cemetery at Columbus, Ga., where Sigma Alpha Epsilon erected a monument at his grave in 1929.

Nathan Elams Cockrell

was born at Livingston, Ala., September 27, 1833. He entered the University of Alabama in 1854 and was graduated July 18, 1856. Managed his father's plantation and later became editor of the *Livingston Messenger*. He was the first founder to die—June 3, 1859—and is buried at Livingston, Ala.

Samuel Marion Dennis

was born at Richmond, Ala., December 24, 1834. In his senior year at college he attended Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1857. Studied law and located in Columbus, Texas. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined "Terry's Texas Rangers" and fought for three years in the Army of the Missouri. He was captured by Union soldiers

Founders of Sigma-Alpha-Epsilon

University of Alabama,
✦ March 9, 1856 ✦



John Webb Kerr
1825 - 1898



Samuel M. Dennis
1824 - 1864



Wade Foster
1828 - 1862



Noble Leslie DeVotte
1828 - 1891



Thomas C. Cook
1826 - 1866



Nathan S. Cockrell
1823 - 1899



John B. Rudolph
1825 - 1910



Abner S. Patton
1825 - 1863

Paintings by
Johannes G. Waller, III, W-R '35

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at the battle of Stone River, Mo., January 2, 1864. They placed him on a steamer and sent him northward to St. Louis where he was placed in a military prison. Clothed in his wet garments, there he contracted pneumonia and died a few days later. He was buried in St. Louis.

Wade Foster

was born March 7, 1838 at Fosters, Tuscaloosa County, Ala. He was graduated in 1856, and went to Starkville, Miss. to become principal of the high school. On November 11, 1857 he married Miss Sara Bell at Starkville and in 1860 moved to DeSoto Parish, La., where he began the life of a cotton planter. During the Civil War he was a private in Company D, Second Alabama Cavalry, under General Forrest in Ferguson's brigade. His Company surrendered at Washington, Ga., while acting as escort for Jefferson Davis. After the war he engaged in business at Marshall, Texas, and died there February 15, 1867. He was buried at Marshall.

John Webb Kerr

was born March 7, 1835 at Greensboro, Ala. He entered the University of Alabama, October 19, 1852. He was elected first president of the Fraternity. After graduation in 1856 he began the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Peck of Alabama. In the fall of that year he entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn. He left shortly and entered Harvard Law School where he received his LL.B. in 1858. After graduation he moved to St. Louis, Mo. Married Miss Minnie Holmes on October 31, 1882. He died of heart failure in St. Louis, Mo., September 14, 1898, and is buried there.

John Barratt Rudolph

was born in Benton, Ala., October 10, 1837. Was graduated in 1856. Married Miss Virginia Blount July 2, 1856. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1861, known as the secession convention of Alabama. He enlisted as captain in the 10th Alabama regiment of cavalry in 1862 and rose to the rank of Major and later Colonel, November 27, 1864. He lost his left arm at the battle of New Hope Church on May 27, 1864. After the war he removed to Pleasant Hill, Ala., where he was Justice of the Peace for Dallas County, Ala., and Tax assessor in 1890-92. President and also a trustee of the Pleasant Hill Academy. Attended Atlanta Convention in 1906 and Atlantic City Convention in 1909. He died at Pleasant Hill, Ala., April 14, 1910, and was buried there.

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Abner Edwin Patton

was born in Knoxville, Ala., September 14, 1835. He spent his early life in Greene County, Ala. He entered University of Alabama, October 4, 1854 and was graduated in 1857. Helped early extension. He studied law at Cumberland University and was graduated from there in 1859. For a time he traveled in Canada and in the northern states. Later he practiced law at Eutaw, Ala., and entered the Confederate Army as private with the 11th Alabama regiment in the Army of Virginia, where he was made Adjutant of the regiment. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Gaines Mill, July 13, 1863 and died in a hospital in Richmond, Va., where he was buried.

Thomas Chappell Cook

was born in Fairfield, Ala., September 19, 1836. He entered the University of Alabama, October 5, 1853, and remained there until January 1, 1856. Later he attended Princeton University and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a surgeon in the 1st Texas heavy artillery. After the war he returned to Weimar, Texas. He was a member of the 19th Legislature of Texas in 1885-1886. He was County Physician of Colorado County, Texas. President Cleveland appointed him medical examiner of the U.S. Army and Navy in the Pension Department in 1889-1893. He died at Weimar, Texas, February 18, 1906, and was buried there.

Progress of the Fraternity

Year	Chapters	Total Membership
1859	10	165
1870	17	450
1877	17	806
1886	30	1,890
1893	46	3,604
1904	62	8,500
1918	83	20,000
1927	99	32,856
1929	103	33,729
1936	109	44,962
1938	111	48,632
1942	113	56,337
1947	119	69,025



Leaders in American Life

Among the members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon who have held high place in the government of the United States and the various states, the Army and Navy, in the Church, on the bench, in the professions, business and other activities are the following:

President of the United States

William McKinley, *Ohio* Σ.

U. S. Supreme Court

Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, *Miss.* Γ '66.

Cabinet Members

John G. Carlisle, *Ky.* X '58, Secretary of the Treasury, 1893-97; L. Q. C. Lamar, *Miss.* Γ '66, Secretary of the Interior, 1884-87; William L. Wilson, *W.C.* P '67, Postmaster General, 1893-97; Jacob M. Dickinson, *Tenn.* N '71, Secretary of War, 1909-11; Philander C. Knox, *Ohio* Σ '72, Attorney General, 1901-04, Secretary of State, 1909-13; Daniel C. Roper, *S.C.* Γ '88, Secretary of Commerce, 1933-39.

United States Senators

Dennis Chavez, *N.M.* T '20, New Mexico; Zales N. Ecton, *Mont.* A '20, Montana; George W. Malone, *Nev.* A '17, Nevada; Richard B. Russell, Jr., *Ga.* B '18, Georgia; Millard E. Tydings, *Md.* B '10, Maryland.

FORMER SENATORS: Nathan L. Bachman, *Tenn.* Z '95, Tennessee; John H. Bankhead, *Ala.* M '91, Alabama; J. C. W. Beckham, *Ky.* K '88, Kentucky; John G. Carlisle, *Ky.* X '58, Kentucky; William A. Harris, *W.C.* P '60, Kansas; Byron Patton Harrison, *La.* E '02, Mississippi; John N. Heiskell, *Tenn.* K '93, Arkansas; Richard C. Hunter, *Neb.* Δ-II '09, Nebraska; William M. Kavanaugh, *Ky.* X '85, Arkansas; Philander C. Knox, *Ohio* Σ '72, Pennsylvania; L. Q. C. Lamar, *Miss.* Γ '66, Mississippi; Alva M. Lumpkin, *S.C.* Δ '08, South Carolina; Key Pittman, *Tenn.* Z '88, Nevada (President Pro Tem); Alfred Evan Reames, *Va.* Σ '93, Oregon; Augustus O. Stanley, *Ky.* A-E '88, Kentucky; Thomas E. Watson, *Ga.* Ψ '76, Georgia.

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Members of Congress

REPRESENTATIVES: Edward Eugene Cox, *Ga.* Ψ '02, 2nd Georgia; Clifford Davis, *Miss.* Γ '18, 10th Tennessee; James C. Davis, *Ga.* E '14, 5th Georgia; Oren Harris, *Tenn.* Δ '30, 7th Arkansas; Peterson B. Jarman, *Ala.* I '12, 6th Alabama; Hamilton C. Jones, *N.C.* Ξ '06, 10th North Carolina; Thomas J. Murray, *Tenn.* H '14, 8th Tennessee; Norris Poulson, *Ore.* A '18, 13th California; Charles A. Plumley, *Vt.* A-Σ-II '96, Vermont at Large; Edward G. Rohrbough, *Pa.* Ω '00, 3rd West Virginia; George A. Smathers, *Fla.* Υ '36, 4th Florida; William G. Stigler, *Okla.* K '14, 2nd Oklahoma.

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COACHES: (Football) Isaac J. Armstrong, *Iowa* Δ '23, University of Utah; Joshua C. Cody, *Ky.* I '15, University of Florida; John L. ("Paddy") Driscoll, *Ill.* Ψ-Ω '18, Chicago Bears; Sam Francis, *Neb.* Δ-II '37, Kansas State College; Jennings F. Gillem, *Tenn.* Ω '14, University of the South (Sewanee); Robert Green ("Bobby") Hooks,

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TRACK: Leo T. Johnson, *Ill.* Δ '19, University of Illinois.

BASEBALL: Frank Prentup, *Kans.* B '31, University of Colorado.

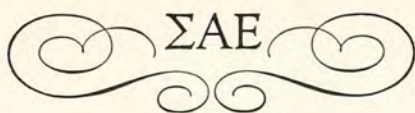
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DIRECTORS: Calvin Eugene Sutherd, *Ill.* Δ '18, James Millikin University; Townsend Otto Hoagland, *Wash.* A '20, University of Montana; Lloyd P. Jordan, *Pa.* X-O '23, Amherst College; Robert D. Wright, *Ohio* T '22, Mount Union College; Earle Holmes, *Nev.* A '32, Compton College, Calif.; Harold W. Moe, *Ore.* A '33, University of Portland; Willard A. Witte, *Neb.* Λ -II '30, University of Nebraska Athletic Board.

Leaders in Varied Fields

Dr. Howard B. Andervont, *Ohio* Σ '24, Cancer Specialist; Dr. Charles Armstrong, *Ohio* Σ '10, Infantile Paralysis Specialist; Harry E. Barnard, *N.H.* B '99, National Farm Chemurgic Council Director; Dr. Cyrus E. Burford, *Mo.* A '99, President American Urological Society; Dr. Edgar G. Ballenger, *N.C.* Ξ '99, Past President, American Urological Society; Sylvanus W. Polk, Sr., *Miss.* Γ '11, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.; Robert D. W. Connor, *N.C.* Ξ '99, U. S. Archivist; Francis T. Crowe, *Maine* A '05, Dam Builder; Clinton J. Davisson, *Ill.* Θ '08, Winner of Nobel Prize in Physics, 1937; John B. Gage, *Kan.* A '07, Mayor of Kansas City; Dr. Carl Seashore, *Iowa* B '05, Psychologist; Dr. David E. W. Wendstrand, *Ill.* Ψ - Ω '98, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company Medical Director; Keen Johnson, *Ky.* E '21, former Governor of Kentucky, Under-Secretary of Labor; Andrew ("Tip") Taylor, *Tenn.* H '33, Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner of West Tennessee.



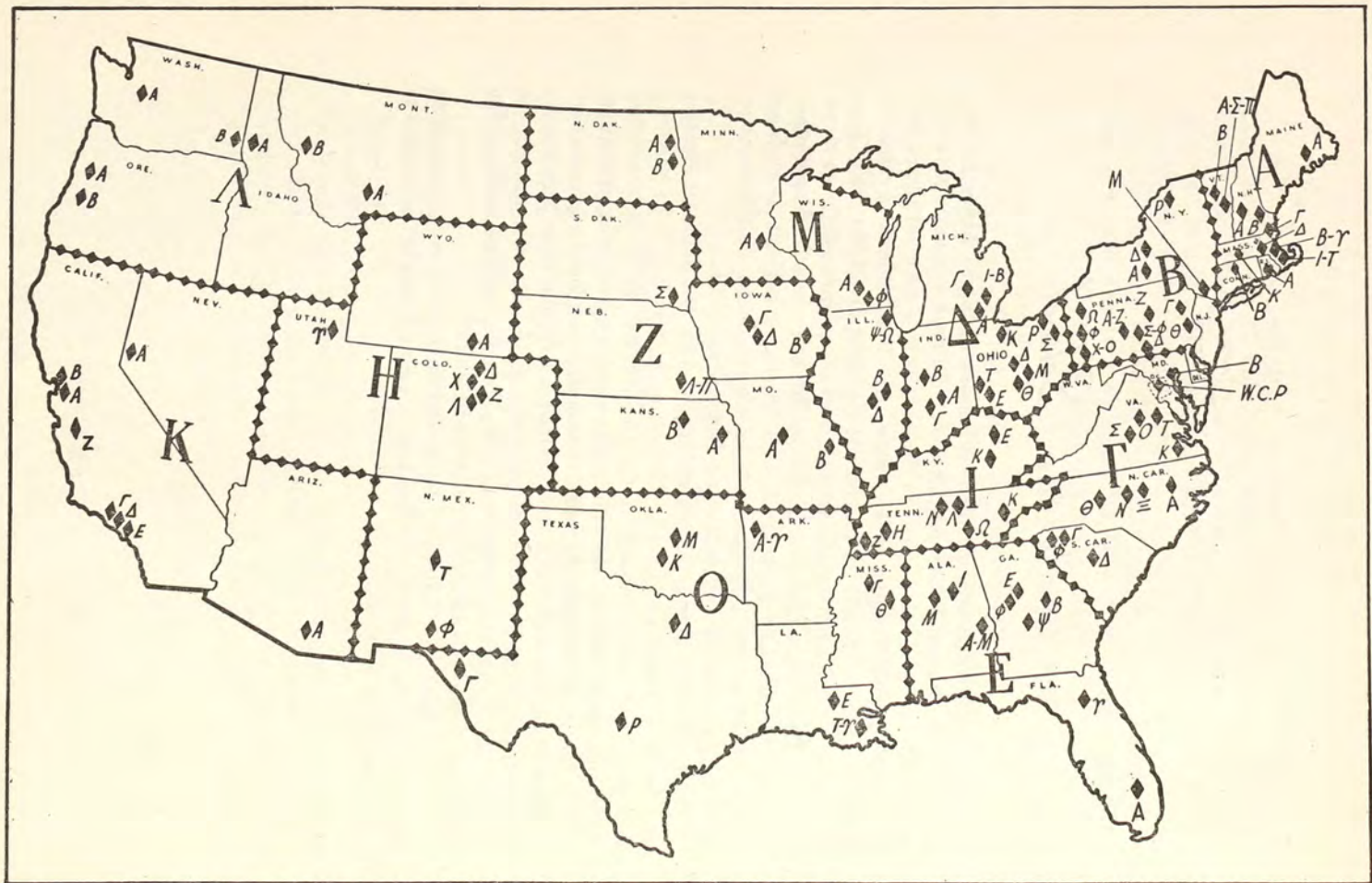
Leadership School

A MONG THE most important institutions of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is the annual Leadership School, held each summer, generally during the last week of August, in the Fraternity's national shrine, the Levere Memorial Temple, at Evanston, Ill. The National Fraternity pays for room and board for one official representative from each Chapter Collegiate and additional representatives are accommodated at nominal cost. Those attending receive training by national officers and other outstanding fraternity workers on such important subjects as rushing, pledge training, the initiation, scholarship, finances, house management, alumni interest, publicity and fraternity history.

The Leadership School idea was conceived by Dr. John O. Moseley and the first School was held in 1935 when he was E.S.A. In adopting this plan, ΣΑΕ was a pioneer in the Greek letter world. Several other fraternities have adopted the plan with various degrees of modification.

The incoming Eminent Archon is generally the official representative of his chapter but additional representatives have the same opportunity to get training in the practical problems of chapter management, to absorb the fraternal atmosphere of the Temple, and to learn of the Fraternity's ideals and traditions from its alumni.

The generous cooperation of Northwestern University in furnishing quarters and meals at low cost has been a prime factor in the success of the Leadership Schools.



The Realm of Sigma Alpha Epsilon — 1947



Chapter Roll of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

ARRANGED IN ORDER OF DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT

1. Ala. Mu	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1856
2. Tenn. Nu	Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tenn.	1857
3. N.C. Xi	University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N.C.	1857
4. Va. Kappa	College of William & Mary	Williamsburg, Va.	1857
5. Ga. Pi	Georgia Military Institute	Marietta, Ga.	1857-1865
6. Tenn. Eta	Union University	Jackson, Tenn.	1857
7. Va. Omicron	University of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.	1857
8. Ky. Iota	Bethel College	Russellville, Ky.	1858-1920
9. Tex. Theta	Baylor University	Independence, Tex.	1858-1861
10. Ky. Chi	Kentucky Military Institute	Farmdale, Ky.	1858-1887
11. Wash. City Rho	Geo. Washington University	Washington, D.C.	1858
12. Ga. Eta	Oglethorpe University	Milway, Ga.	1859-1863
13. Tenn. Lambda	Cumberland University	Lebanon, Tenn.	1860
14. Va. Upsilon	Hampden-Sydney College	Hampden-Sydney, Va.	1860-1861
15. Ga. Beta	University of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	1865
16. Miss. Gamma	University of Mississippi	University, Miss.	1866
17. La. Epsilon	Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge, La.	1867
18. Va. Sigma	Washington & Lee University	Lexington, Va.	1867
19. S.C. Phi	Furman University	Greenville, S.C.	1868
20. Miss. Zeta	Mississippi College	Clinton, Miss.	1869-1876
21. Ga. Psi	Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	1870
22. Ala. Beta-Beta	Howard College	Marion, Ala.	1870-1876
23. Va. Theta	Virginia Military Institute	Lexington, Va.	1874-1911
24. N.C. Rho-Rho	Carolina Military Institute	Charlotte, N.C.	1876-1877
25. Ky. Alpha	Forest Academy	Anchorage, Ky.	1877-1878
26. Ala. Alpha-Mu	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	Auburn, Ala.	1878
27. Ala. Iota	Birmingham-Southern Coll.	Birmingham, Ala.	1878
28. Tenn. Kappa	University of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	1879
29. Ga. Delta	N. Georgia Agricultural College	Dahlonga, Ga.	1879-1888

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30. S.C. Upsilon	College of Charleston	Charleston, S.C.	1881-1882
31. Tenn. Omega	University of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	1881
32. Ga. Epsilon	Emory University	Emory Univ., Ga.	1881
33. Tex. Rho	University of Texas	Austin, Tex.	1881
34. S.C. Delta	University of South Carolina	Columbia, S.C.	1882
35. Tenn. Zeta	Southwestern University	Memphis, Tenn.	1882
36. Ky. Kappa	Centre College	Danville, Ky.	1882
37. Pa. Delta	Gettysburg College	Gettysburg, Pa.	1883
38. N.C. Theta	Davidson College	Davidson, N.C.	1883
39. S.C. Lambda	South Carolina Military Academy	Charleston, S.C.	1883-1895
40. Fla. Upsilon	University of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.	1884
41. Va. Pi	Emory and Henry College	Emory, Va.	1884-1895
42. Mo. Alpha	University of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.	1884
43. Va. Tau	University of Richmond	Richmond, Va.	1884
44. S.C. Mu	Erskine College	Due West, S.C.	1884-1894
45. Ky. Alpha-Epsilon	South Kentucky College	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1885-1887
46. Ohio Sigma	Mt. Union College	Alliance, Ohio	1885
47. S.C. Gamma	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S.C.	1885
48. La. Zeta	Thatcher Institute	Shreveport, La.	1886-1888
49. Mich. Alpha	Adrian College	Adrian, Mich.	1887
50. Pa. Omega	Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	1887
51. Miss. Theta	Mississippi State College	State College, Miss.	1887
52. Tex. Psi	Southwestern University	Georgetown, Tex.	1887-1888
53. Tex. Theta	Buffalo Gap College	Buffalo Gap, Tex.	1888-1888
54. Ohio Delta	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, Ohio	1888
55. Mich. Iota-Beta	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1889
56. Ohio Epsilon	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	1889
57. Iowa Sigma	Simpson College	Indianola, Iowa	1889-1898
58. Ga. Phi	Georgia School of Technology	Atlanta, Ga.	1890
59. Pa. Sigma-Phi	Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.	1890
60. Colo. Chi	University of Colorado	Boulder, Colo.	1891
61. N.Y. Alpha	Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.	1891
62. Colo. Zeta	University of Denver	Denver, Colo.	1891
63. Ind. Alpha	Franklin College	Franklin, Ind.	1892
64. Calif. Alpha	Stanford University	Stanford Univ., Calif.	1892
65. Pa. Alpha-Zeta	Pennsylvania State College	State College, Pa.	1892
66. Mo. Beta	Washington University	St. Louis, Mo.	1892
67. Mass. Beta-Upsilon	Boston University	Boston, Mass.	1892
68. Ohio Theta	Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio	1892
69. Conn. Alpha	Trinity College	Hartford, Conn.	1892-1899
70. Mass. Iota-Tau	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	Boston, Mass.	1892
71. Mass. Gamma	Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	1893
72. Ind. Beta	Purdue University	Lafayette, Ind.	1893
73. Neb. Lambda-Pi	University of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	1893
74. Pa. Zeta	Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Pa.	1893
75. Mass. Delta	Worcester Polytechnic Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	1894
76. Ark. Alpha-Upsilon	University of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Ark.	1894
77. Ill. Psi-Omega	Northwestern University	Evanston, Ill.	1894

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78. Calif. Beta	University of California	Berkeley, Calif.	1894
79. N.Y. Sigma-Phi	Bard College	Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.	1895-1942
80. N.Y. Mu	Columbia University	New York, N.Y.	1895
81. La. Tau-Upsilon	Tulane University	New Orleans, La.	1897
82. Ill. Beta	University of Illinois	Champaign, Ill.	1899
83. Ky. Epsilon	University of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.	1900
84. Pa. Theta	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	1901
85. Me. Alpha	University of Maine	Orono, Me.	1901
86. Minn. Alpha	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	1902
87. Colo. Lambda	Colorado School of Mines	Golden, Colo.	1903
88. Kan. Alpha	University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan.	1903
89. Wis. Alpha	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	1903
90. Ill. Theta	University of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	1903-1941
91. Iowa Beta	University of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa	1905
92. Ohio Rho	Case School of Applied Sci.	Cleveland, Ohio	1905
93. Iowa Gamma	Iowa State College	Ames, Iowa	1905
94. Wash. Alpha	University of Washington	Seattle, Wash.	1906
95. Ind. Gamma	Indiana University	Bloomington, Ind.	1907
96. N.Y. Delta	Syracuse University	Syracuse, N.Y.	1907
97. N.H. Alpha	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N.H.	1908
98. Okla. Kappa	University of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	1909
99. Ill. Delta	James Millikin University	Decatur, Ill.	1911
100. S.D. Sigma	University of South Dakota	Vermillion, S.D.	1911
101. Pa. Chi-Omicron	University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1913
102. Kan. Beta	Kansas State College	Manhattan, Kan.	1913
103. Wis. Phi	Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.	1915
104. Wash. Beta	Washington State College	Pullman, Wash.	1915
105. Ore. Alpha	Oregon State College	Corvallis, Ore.	1915
106. Wyo. Alpha	University of Wyoming	Laramie, Wyo.	1917
107. Colo. Delta	Colorado State College	Fort Collins, Colo.	1917
108. Ariz. Alpha	University of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	1917
109. Nev. Alpha	University of Nevada	Reno, Nev.	1917
110. N.H. Beta	New Hampshire State Coll.	Durham, N.H.	1917
111. N.Y. Rho	St. Lawrence University	Canton, N.Y.	1919
112. Ohio Mu	Denison University	Granville, Ohio	1919
113. Ohio Tau	Miami University	Oxford, Ohio	1919
114. Pa. Phi	Carnegie Inst. of Technology	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1919
115. Pa. Gamma	Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	1919
116. Mont. Alpha	Montana State College	Bozeman, Mont.	1919
117. Idaho Alpha	University of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	1919
118. Ore. Beta	University of Oregon	Eugene, Ore.	1919
119. Iowa Delta	Drake University	Des Moines, Iowa	1921
120. Calif. Gamma	Univ. of Southern California	Los Angeles, Calif.	1921
121. Tex. Delta	Southern Methodist Univ.	Dallas, Tex.	1923
122. N.D. Alpha	University of North Dakota	Grand Forks, N.D.	1923
123. Vt. Alpha-Sigma-Pi	Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.	1927
124. Mich. Gamma	Michigan State College	East Lansing, Mich.	1927
125. Mont. Beta	University of Montana	Missoula, Mont.	1927
126. R.I. Alpha	Rhode Island State College	Kingston, R.I.	1929
127. Vt. Beta	University of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	1929

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128. Calif. Delta	Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles	Los Angeles, Calif.	1929
129. Okla. Mu	Oklahoma A. and M.	Stillwater, Okla.	1931
130. N.C. Nu	Duke University	Durham, N.C.	1931
131. Calif. Epsilon	Occidental College	Los Angeles, Calif.	1931
132. Md. Rho-Delta	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	1935-1943
133. N.D. Beta	North Dakota State College	Fargo, N.D.	1935
134. Mass. Kappa	Massachusetts State College	Amherst, Mass.	1937
135. Utah Upsilon	Utah State College	Logan, Utah	1939
136. N.M. Phi	New Mexico State College	State College, N.M.	1941
137. Conn. Beta	University of Connecticut	Storrs, Conn.	1943
138. Md. Beta	University of Maryland	College Park, Md.	1943
139. Ohio Kappa	Bowling Green University	Bowling Green, Ohio	1945
140. N.M. Tau	University of New Mexico	Albuquerque, N.M.	1946
141. Fla. Alpha	University of Miami	Coral Gables, Fla.	1946
142. N.C. Alpha	North Carolina State College	Raleigh, N.C.	1947
143. Calif. Zeta	San Jose State College	'San Jose, Calif.	1947
144. Texas Gamma	Texas College of Mines	El Paso, Texas	1947

The foregoing table shows the Chapters Collegiate of Σ AE in the order of their founding, the year in which each chapter was founded and the institution in which it is located. For the twenty-five chapters now inactive, the years in which they became inactive are also shown. Five of the institutions in which these inactive chapters were located have gone out of existence; six have anti-fraternity regulations; and four have lost their collegiate standing. The ravages of the Civil War and the disturbed conditions which prevailed in the South during the ensuing years account for the demise of the majority of the inactive chapters.





The Government of the Fraternity

THE SUPREME POWER of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity is vested in the National Convention, composed of all of the Past Eminent Supreme Archons who have served a full term of office, the Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon, members of the Supreme Council, the Secretary, the Treasurer, a delegate from the Board of Trustees, Province Archons or Province Deputy Archons, a delegate from each Chapter Collegiate in good standing, and a delegate from each Alumni Association in good standing.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION meets biennially at a time and place designated by the last preceding session. Special sessions may be called by the Eminent Supreme Archon with the advice and consent of the Supreme Council. The National Convention grants or revokes charters, elects officers of the Fraternity, alters or amends the Constitution and National Laws, provides for the creation and disbursement of the revenues of the Fraternity and enacts any rules and regulations necessary to promote the welfare of the Fraternity.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL is composed of the Eminent Supreme Archon, Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, Eminent Supreme Warden, Eminent Supreme Herald and Eminent Supreme Recorder. Only a member of a Chapter Collegiate or of the Chapter National in good standing is eligible to a National Office in the Fraternity. The Supreme Council meets twice a year, usually in January and July. It has general supervision and control over the affairs of the Fraternity in the interim between conventions, regulates the budget of the National Office and passes upon petitions submitted to it by members of the Fraternity.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES is composed of five members in good standing of the Chapter National, residents of New York City or else residing within a radius of fifty miles of the boundary line of that city. The term of office of each member is for ten years. Its duties are: to receive, hold, invest and conserve the National Endowment Fund of the Fraternity; receive, hold, invest and conserve the Record

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Life Subscription Fund of the Fraternity; submit a full report to each National Convention covering the state and condition of all funds administered by the Board, together with a full description of each investment and such further information as may be desired.

PROVINCES are districts into which the territory of the Fraternity is divided for the convenience of supervision. The government of each province is vested in a Province Convention, which is held in years alternating with the National Conventions. The officers are: Province Archon, Province Deputy Archon, Province Recorder, Province Treasurer, and any other officers deemed necessary. The Province Convention attends to the welfare of the chapters of its particular Province and enacts such rules and regulations as are not in conflict with the National Laws of the Fraternity.

THE CHAPTER COLLEGIATE is organized or reorganized by virtue of a charter granted by the National Convention. It is composed of the active members of the Fraternity in college, pursuing courses in the institution where a charter has been granted. Its officers are: Eminent Archon, Eminent Deputy Archon, Eminent Recorder, Eminent Correspondent, Eminent Treasurer, Eminent Chronicler, Eminent Warden, Eminent Herald and any other officers deemed necessary. A Chapter Collegiate may enact such laws and by-laws as are not in conflict with the National Laws of the Fraternity.

THE CHAPTER NATIONAL is composed of all alumni who have kept in good standing by the payment of annual Chapter National dues of \$3.00 or who have become Life Members by paying \$50.00 or Founders by paying \$1,000.00 Every member of a Chapter Collegiate automatically becomes a member of the Chapter National when he leaves his chapter permanently and assumes the status of an alumnus. Living members of the Fraternity, not in good standing in the Chapter National by reason of non-payment of dues, are designated as members of the Chapter Quiescent.

THE LEVERE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION is a corporation, not for profit, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining the Levere Memorial Temple and for the other purposes set out in its charter which are stated in the National Laws of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Its trustees are at all times the members of the Supreme Council. The Student Loan Fund is administered by the trustees of the Foundation while its Secretary who is the Eminent Supreme Recorder manages the Library and Museum which are housed in the Levere Memorial Temple.

National Conventions

BY LAUREN FOREMAN, EMINENT SUPREME RECORDER

AS THE supreme governing body of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the forty-nine national conventions, held since the founding of the Fraternity, have been the most important gatherings in its history.

The first national convention met at Murfreesboro, Tenn., then the seat of Union University, the domicile of Tennessee Eta, on August 6, 1858, with delegates from four chapters, as follows: University of Alabama (Ala. Mu), Newton Nash Clements; University of North Carolina (N.C. Xi), Vernon H. Vaughn, an initiate of the Mother Chapter who had affiliated at North Carolina; Union University (Tenn. Eta), Josephus G. Westbrook; Georgia Military Institute (Ga. Pi), John S. Lanier, an initiate, of Tenn. Nu, then located at the Western Military Institute, who had transferred to the military school at Marietta, Ga., where he became the founder of the famous chapter of ΣAE whose members went into the Confederate Army as a body. This convention adopted the system of giving the chapters Greek letter names, instead of the place names which had hitherto prevailed.

The second convention was held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1860, this being the first of eight ΣAE national conventions which have been held in the Tennessee capital. Nashville leads in this respect with Atlanta, Ga., second with six. Three have been held in Augusta, Ga., Chicago, Ill., and Washington, D.C., and two in each of the following cities: Athens, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Boston, Mass. Twelve have been held within the borders of Tennessee and eleven in Georgia. Curiously enough, no national convention has been held in Alabama, the state in which the Fraternity was founded.

The serial numbers, years and places of the fifty-four national conventions, of ΣAE held to date, have been as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 1858 Murfreesboro, Tenn. | 10. 1874 Augusta, Ga. |
| 2. 1860 Nashville, Tenn. | 11. 1875 Nashville, Tenn. |
| 3. 1867 Nashville, Tenn. | 12. 1877 Richmond, Va. |
| 4. 1868 Oxford, Miss. | 13. 1878 Augusta, Ga. |
| 5. 1869 Athens, Ga. | 14. 1879 Nashville, Tenn. |
| 6. 1870 Memphis, Tenn. | 15. 1881 Atlanta, Ga. |
| 7. 1871 Nashville, Tenn. | 16. 1882 Augusta, Ga. |
| 8. 1872 Atlanta, Ga. | 17. 1883 Louisville, Ky. |
| 9. 1873 Louisville, Ky. | 18. 1884 Athens, Ga. |

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19. 1885 Nashville, Tenn.
20. 1886 Atlanta, Ga.
21. 1887 Columbia, S.C.
22. 1888 Nashville, Tenn.
23. 1889 Charlotte, N.C.
24. 1890 Cincinnati, Ohio
25. 1891 Atlanta, Ga.
26. 1892 Chattanooga, Tenn.
27. 1893 Pittsburgh, Pa.
28. 1894 Washington, D.C.
29. 1896 St. Louis, Mo.
30. 1898 Nashville, Tenn.
31. 1900 Boston, Mass.
32. 1902 Washington, D.C.
33. 1904 Memphis, Tenn.
34. 1906 Atlanta, Ga.
35. 1909 Atlantic City, N.J.
36. 1910 Kansas City, Mo.
37. 1912 Nashville, Tenn.
38. 1914 Chicago, Ill.
39. 1916 Pittsburgh, Pa.
40. 1919 Buffalo, N.Y.
41. 1920 St. Louis, Mo.
42. 1922 Detroit, Mich.
43. 1924 Atlanta, Ga.
44. 1926 Boston, Mass.
45. 1928 Miami, Fla.
46. 1930 Evanston, Ill.
47. 1932 Los Angeles, Calif.
48. 1934 Washington, D.C.
49. 1937 Chicago, Ill.
50. 1939 Chicago, Ill.
51. 1940 Fort Worth, Tex.
52. 1943 Evanston, Ill.
53. 1945 Chicago, Ill.
54. 1947 Mackinac Island, Mich.

No conventions were held during the period of the War between the States, the third gathering in 1867 with Nashville as the host city for the second time. After that conventions were held annually until 1894 with the exception of the years 1876, the convention of that year having been omitted on account of disturbed conditions in the South, and 1880. The convention of 1879 decided that conventions would be held only biennially but the 1881 convention voted to go back to the old plan of annual conventions and this was followed until 1894 when the present plan of biennial conventions was adopted permanently.

Due to the fact that conventions were omitted in 1859, during the War between the States and in 1876 and 1880, there has been some confusion as to the proper number by which the different conventions should be known. To meet this situation, the Supreme Council in 1934 decided that conventions should be known by the number of years since the founding of the Fraternity and the Washington Convention of 1934 was consequently styled the "Seventy-eighth Anniversary Convention." Likewise the next convention, held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, August 26-27-28, 1937, is known as the "Eighty-First Anniversary Convention."

In the period following the War between the States there was some uncertainty as to the dates and places of some of the conventions and some of the early catalogues showed conventions as having been held at Columbia, S.C., in 1859; Columbus, Ga., in 1860; and Athens, Ga., in 1876. These errors persisted as late as the catalogue of 1893 but the late William C. Levere, in his researches in connection with the preparation of his monumental *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, went back to the original sources, interviewed survivors of the period and discovered incontestable evidence that no such conventions were held.

Publications of the Fraternity

"The Record"

The Record of Sigma Alpha Epsilon had its beginning on March 1, 1880, and now has the largest circulation of any Greek letter publication with approximately 60,000 copies per issue. The founder and first editor of *The Record* was Major H. Wildberger, *Ky. X* '71.

The Record has always been a quarterly, with the exception of a brief period in 1886-87 when it became a monthly. It has been published in different cities according to the contracts of the different editors. In 1921, when Centralization became a fact, the editorial offices were moved to Evanston, Ill., where the National Office is located, and the Eminent Supreme Recorder became the editor. *The Record* has always been considered one of the leading magazines of the fraternity world.

Since its first issue, in 1880, there have been sixteen editors of *The Record*. Robert H. Wildberger was the founder and first editor. He was succeeded by A. J. Smith, *Ga. E* '84. The National Convention of 1887 delegated to Georgia Beta the task of issuing one number of *The Record*, and a senior in that chapter, Thomas M. Cunningham, '88, was made editor. John G. Capers, *S.C. A* '86, edited the next eleven issues and, in 1890, was succeeded by H. H. Cowan, *Mich. A* '90. At the Pittsburgh Convention, in 1893, H. C. Burger, *Ohio Σ* '90, was named editor, and three years later Herbert C. Lakin, *Mass. Γ* '94. Lakin resigned in the middle of his second term, and Dr. Edward Mellus, *Mass. Γ* '95, was appointed for the vacancy. Mellus was succeeded by Champe S. Andrews, *Ala. A-M* '94, a veteran Fraternity worker. He appointed Henry Sydnor Harrison, *N.Y. M* '00, as his assistant, who became editor-in-chief in 1903. Sydnor Harrison later became one of America's most distinguished novelists. Charles P. Wood, *N.Y. A* '04, succeeded Harrison, and at the end of four years the Supreme Council appointed Elmer B. Sanford, *Mich. I-B* '03, now a member of the Board of Trustees, to fill the vacancy created by him. Sanford resigned in 1918, and Noel T. Dowling, *Ala. I* '09, became editor. From 1921 to the time of his death, in February, 1927, William C. Levere, *Ill. Ψ-Ω* '98, was *The Record's* editor. Eric A. Dawson, *Miss. Γ* '08, was editor 1927-33, Lauren Foreman, *Ga. E* '01, 1933-47, and Don M. Gable, *Ohio Δ* '35, 1947-.

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"The Hustler"

The Hustler was the first private publication of the Fraternity. It appeared September 1, 1892, founded and edited by George and Harry Bunting, of Tennessee Zeta. This was a very live magazine and contained much news of general interest to members of the Fraternity.

"Phi Alpha"

In February, 1894, *The Hustler* was changed to *Phi Alpha*, which has remained our secret publication up to the present time. *Phi Alpha* was published regularly four times a year, but since the Miami Convention, in 1928, has been published only as necessity or occasion desired.

"Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual"

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Manual, edited by Dr. George H. Kress, Ohio E '96, assisted by Herbert B. Moyer, Pa. Z '97, a volume of 186 pages, the most comprehensive history of the Fraternity gotten out up to that time, was published in 1904.

History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

The first fraternity history in three volumes was written by William C. Levere and published in 1911. It is a complete and comprehensive history of Sigma Alpha Epsilon from its founding up to the time of publication and is profusely illustrated with halftones that are very valuable from an historical point of view.

Σ A E in the World War

William C. Levere, wrote *Σ A E in the World War* before he died, but it was not published until over a year after his death, in 1927. It is a volume of nearly 1,000 pages containing the names of over 8,000 members of Σ A E who served in some capacity during the World War, along with a vivid description of the part our members played in the War.

Catalogue and Directory

Nine editions of the catalogue and directory of the membership of the Fraternity have been issued as follows: First, 1859, by North Carolina Xi; Second, 1870, by Georgia Beta; Third, 1872, by Georgia

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Beta; Fourth, 1877, by Kentucky Chi; Fifth, 1886, by Georgia Beta; Sixth, 1893, by Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi; Seventh, 1904, by William C. Levere, E.S.R.; Eighth, 1918, by Don R. Almy, E.S.A.; Ninth, 1929, by Eric A. Dawson, E.S.R.

Songs of Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is fortunate in possessing so many beautiful fraternity songs. These have all been collected at different times and published in volumes called *The Songs of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*. These volumes have appeared in 1891, 1892, 1906, 1915, 1921, 1929, and 1947.

Miscellaneous Publications

Other publications of Sigma Alpha Epsilon are the following: *The Original Minutes* in 1904, *The A B C of ΣAE*, *The ΣAE Chap Book*, *Who's Who in ΣAE*, by William C. Levere, in 1912; *Leading Greeks*, by William C. Levere, in 1915; *Paragraph History of ΣAE* 1916, of which the seventh edition was issued in 1936, and *The Memory Book of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*.

"If"—For Fraternity Pledges

BY DR. JOHN O. MOSELEY, PAST E.S.A.

1. If you can take Fraternity IN YOUR STRIDE,
2. If you can complete with PATIENCE and DISCERNMENT your program of pledgship,
3. If you can place FIRST things FIRST in your thoughts and dreams of Fraternity,
4. If you can PERSEVERE in your loyalty.
5. If you can CONSOLIDATE your gains and TURN TO ADVANTAGE your losses,
6. If you can add HUMANISM to DEMOCRACY and make valid your faith in THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN,
7. If you can spend WISELY every golden hour and turn the profits to your capital account,

YOU'LL BE LIVING IN A WORLD WHICH HAS A PLANNER AND A PLAN, AND YOU'LL KNOW WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A REAL FRATERNITY MAN.

Endowment Funds

HERE are five endowment funds of Sigma Alpha Epsilon: the National Endowment Fund; the *Record* Life Subscription Fund; the Student Loan Fund; the Special Scholarship Fund; and the Levere Memorial Temple Sustaining Fund.

National Endowment Fund

The National Endowment Fund consists of the surplus funds which had been accumulated prior to the St. Louis Convention of 1920, and of contributions made by alumni in payment of Life Memberships of \$50.00, Founders Memberships of \$1,000.00, or otherwise. The purposes of this fund are to promote the building of the Levere Memorial Temple; to assist Chapters Collegiate in building houses; and to provide an income for the general purposes of the Fraternity. This fund is administered by the National Board of Trustees with headquarters in New York City. The amount of the fund as of June 30, 1947, was \$55,342.21, of which the greater part has been lent to chapters to assist them in building houses.

"Record" Life Subscription Fund

Each initiate pays a *Record* Life Subscription fee of \$10.00 which becomes a part of the *Record* Life Subscription Fund, in consideration of which he will receive *The Record* for life. All sums for *Record* Life Subscription fees received from the Chapters Collegiate by the Eminent Supreme Recorder are sent to the National Board of Trustees in New York for investment. This is a trust fund the principal of which must be kept intact forever and used for no other purpose and the interest applied to the expense of publishing *The Record* and any other necessary expenses of the Fraternity, as authorized by the National Convention or the Supreme Council. Within a few years this interest should pay all costs of publishing *The Record* and provide additional income for the general purposes of the Fraternity. As of June 30, 1947, this fund amounted to \$523,747.55 and about \$17,500.00 is added to it annually.

Student Loan Fund

This fund was established, following the receipt of a gift of \$793.59 from Dr. Edley H. Jones, La. TY- '22, and has been the means of giving

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help to many deserving students who needed financial assistance. Additions have been made from time to time and as of June 30, 1947, the fund amounted to \$9,389.66. Loans are made to seniors with interest at three percent and repayment must be made during the first four years after graduation. This fund is administered by the trustees of the Levere Memorial Foundation who are the members of the Supreme Council. All fines paid by chapters are allocated to the Student Loan Fund.

Special Scholarship Fund

Through the generosity of the late Mrs. Maud Gamble Nippert, wife of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, notes of the Levere Memorial Foundation amounting to \$27,500.00, were presented to this fund with the stipulation that the principal should be kept intact forever and the interest added to the Student Loan Fund each year after the Levere Memorial bonds have been paid off. In the meantime the interest is to be used for payments on the principal and reinvested. Over \$20,000 has already been paid off and this amount invested in other securities. This fund is administered by the trustees of the Levere Memorial Foundation.

Levere Memorial Temple Sustaining Fund

The Levere Memorial Temple Sustaining Fund was established in 1941 in accordance with legislation enacted at the Fort Worth Convention of 1940. All donations for Founders or Life Memberships are added to this fund when checks are drawn in favor of The Levere Memorial Foundation, unless otherwise specified by the donors. Investments for this fund are made by the Trustees of The Levere Memorial Foundation on the written recommendation of the Advisory Council, consisting of five members of ΣAE living in the vicinity of Chicago. As of June 30, 1947, the Sustaining Fund amounted to \$52,823.06 and the income is used for the upkeep and maintenance of the Levere Memorial Temple. It is hoped that in a short time the income from this fund will be sufficient to relieve the Fraternity entirely of this expense.

National Convention Fund

In addition to its endowment funds, ΣAE has a National Convention Fund for the benefit of delegates from the Chapters Collegiate to National Conventions. Twelve percent of all sums received from the Chapters as National Dues or Initiation Fees are allocated to this fund. Each Chapter delegate, Province Archon, National officer or Past E.S.A., attending a convention receives \$10 per day for not exceeding three days and the balance is distributed according to the mileage traveled. Dele-

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gates from Alumni Associations do not share in this fund. For the Fort Worth Convention of 1940 this fund amounted to \$14,343.65. For the Mackinac Convention of 1947, this fund amounted to \$15,789.84.

Σ AE *Statistics—1947*

MEMBERSHIP

Total Number Initiated	69,025
In Chapters Collegiate 3/15/47	7,268
Initiates 1946-47	3,908
Deceased	7,469

CHAPTERS

Chapters Collegiate	119
States with Σ AE Chapters	45
Houses Owned	97
Total Valuation of Houses	\$3,390,000.00

INVESTMENT FUNDS

Record Life Subscription Fund	\$ 523,747.55
National Endowment Fund	55,342.21
<hr/>	
Total Investments	\$ 579,089.76

LEVERE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Building	\$ 318,420.36
Land	70,130.21
Embellishments	27,911.57
Library and Museum	7,323.91
Furniture and Fixtures	40,795.46
<hr/>	
Total Property Assets	\$ 464,581.51

INVESTMENT FUNDS

Sustaining Fund	\$ 52,823.06
Special Scholarship Fund	32,952.74
Student Loan Fund	9,389.66
<hr/>	
Total Investment Funds (LMF)	\$ 95,165.46
Total Levere Memorial Foundation Assets	\$ 559,746.97





WILLIAM C. LEVERE, ILL. Ψ - Ω '98, PAST E.S.A. AND PAST E.S.R., ONE OF
THE GREATEST FRATERNITY LEADERS OF ALL TIME

The Levere Memorial Temple

AT THE St. Louis Convention of 1920 Sigma Alpha Epsilon adopted the plan for a national headquarters building in which the handling of all its administrative affairs would be centralized and which would also serve as a memorial to those ΣAEs who had died on the battlefields of France during the World War and in other wars since the Founding of the Fraternity in 1856.

This plan was largely the creation of William C. Levere, then Eminent Supreme Recorder, and he immediately arranged for the purchase of property at 1856 Sheridan Road in Evanston, Ill., and set about raising funds through the Chapter National for the erection of the building.

Construction of the building was in sight when, on February 22, 1927, Billy Levere died, leaving \$25,000 to the Fraternity without restrictions as to its use. At a special meeting the Supreme Council decided to apply this gift to the erection of the building and to call it the "Levere Memorial Temple." Arthur Howell Knox, *Ill. Ψ-Ω '02*, was named as architect and Lauren Foreman, *Ga. E '01*, then Eminent Supreme Archon, appointed a Building Committee, consisting of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, *Ohio E '94*, Chairman, Mr. Knox, and Eric A. Dawson, *Miss. Γ '08*, then Eminent Supreme Recorder.

The plans of this committee were presented to the Miami Convention of 1928 by Judge Nippert and were unanimously approved. Ground was broken June 22, 1929, by O. K. Quivey, *Ind. B '12*, then Eminent Supreme Archon; the cornerstone was laid December 29, 1929; and the completed building was dedicated December 28, 1930, during the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary National Convention. The dedicatory address was delivered by General William G. Everson, *Ind. A '03*, with Eminent Supreme Archon Quivey presiding at the exercises. An event never to be forgotten by those fortunate enough to be present was the dedication of this beautiful edifice, this cathedral of Gothic arches and stained glass by the erection of which ΣAE became the first fraternity to build its own national headquarters.

Besides housing the National Offices of ΣAE where all the business of the Fraternity is centralized, the building contains the most comprehensive college fraternity library in the country, the largest college fraternity museum in the land and a cycle of portraits and mural paintings which portray the history of ΣAE and of other fraternities in a most striking manner. The greater part of the embellishment work has been done by Johannes O. Waller, *Ill. Ψ-Ω '35*, who was brought

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from Munich in 1930 and has devoted his extraordinary talents to the beautification of the Temple since that time. He was initiated into Σ AE while taking graduate work at Northwestern University.

The memorial chapel with its stained glass windows has been called the most beautiful in the Middle West but visitors find equal interest in the Panhellenic room with its historic murals and the seals of thirty-nine fraternities and twenty sororities in fresco on its ceiling; in the Library and Museum with the seals of all the institutions in which there have been Σ AE chapters shown in the windows; and in the attractive Banquet Hall with its heavy Gothic tables and 100 chairs, each one bearing the name of a member of the Fraternity, while on the walls are photographs of a galaxy of Σ AE leaders in public life.

Truly this beautiful Temple is not only the pride of Σ AE but is also the pride and Mecca of fraternity men and women of all Greek letter organizations.



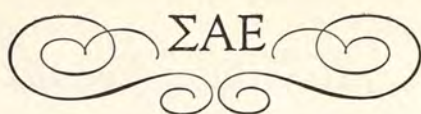
Fraternity Awards

AN HONOR toward which every initiate can work is the Besser-Lindsey bronze medallion which can only be awarded to one senior from each Chapter Collegiate each year but the winner must measure up to three qualifications. Three credentials are necessary to win this coveted prize. The candidate must have had an average of 80 or thereabouts during his four years in college, he must be the holder of two major letters in some college sport, and he must have held some chapter office. Letters of application for the Award must contain signed statements of the athletic department, the Registrar and the Eminent Archon, attesting the credentials of the candidate. All applications should be mailed to the National Office sometime during the second semester of the candidate's senior year. This award was founded by Edwin E. Besser, *Ill.* Ψ - Ω '16, and J. Frank Lindsey, *Ind.* Γ '13, in 1924. They donated 500 medallions of which 232 had been awarded up to June 30, 1938.

Most chapters give their retiring Eminent Archon some gift of appreciation. These are usually little gold gavels or a replica of the original badge. Province Alpha chapters present their retiring Archons with the Almy Jewel, a beautiful medal, similar in design to the honor decorations of various nations, that can be worn on the coat lapel or suspended from a purple ribbon for full dress wear. Any Province may adopt the Almy Jewel.

At each National Convention of the fraternity, silver cups are presented to the chapter having the best scholarship, the two chapters having the finest scrap-books and the chapter which has been the most prompt with its reports to the National Office.





Magna Carta of College- Fraternity Relations

DESCRIBED as a "Magna Carta of College and Fraternity Relations," which makes clear the unanimity of purpose on each side, the report of a joint committee of ten members—five from the Association of American Colleges and five from the National Interfraternity Conference—was announced in March, 1938, its provisions to go into effect at once at 190 colleges and universities throughout the United States and Canada where some seventy national fraternities have more than 60,000 undergraduate members and almost 1,000,000 alumni.

The basic principles of the report were summarized as follows:

I. The Obligation of the College to the Group and Its Members:

Student group life is an essential feature of the educational process; it should be recognized as such, and as large a degree of responsible control as possible should be delegated to it.

Self-government is a primary objective of college training; the work of the college will be strengthened by utilizing the fraternity to this end.

The college may delegate responsibility to the fraternity, but is thereby not absolved from its own responsibility. The college must enforce accountability for all delegated responsibility.

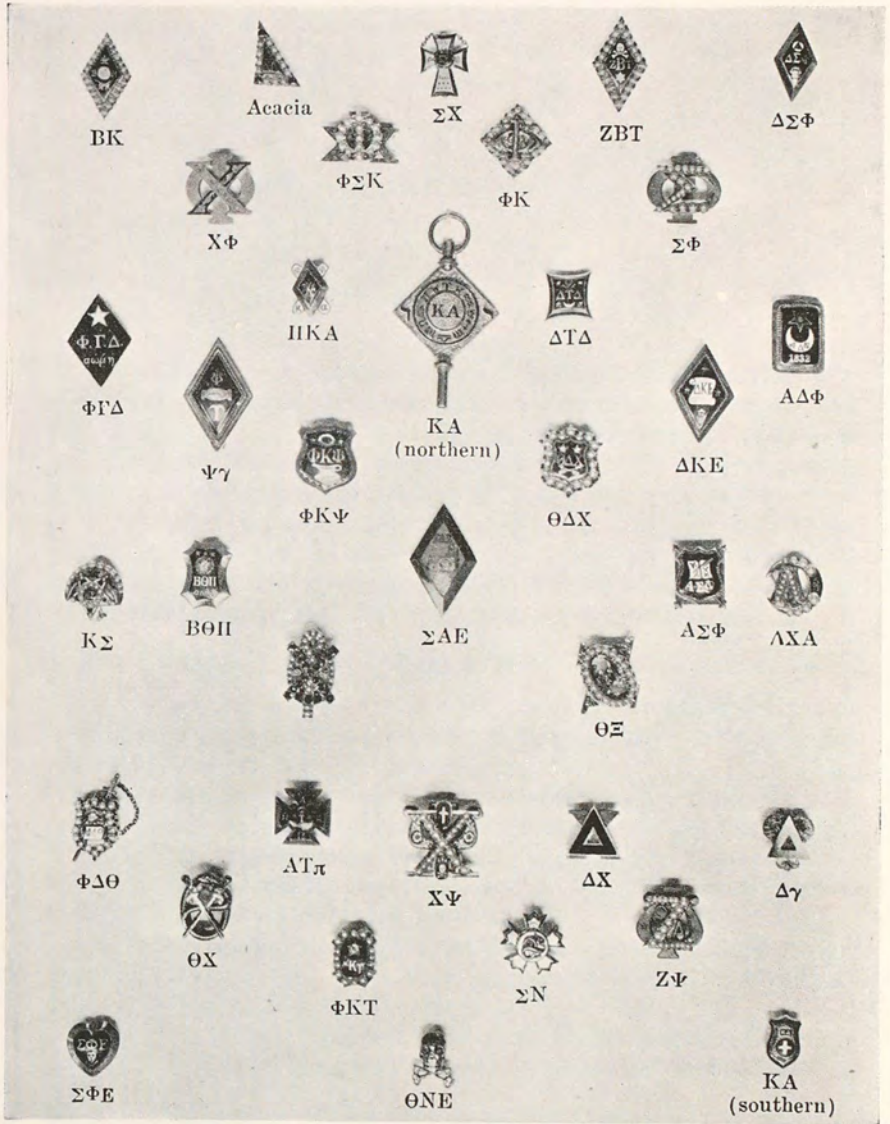
The college should insist upon the financial integrity of all student undertakings, and not allow them to encroach upon the student's primary purpose in coming to college.

Group life, to be of greatest value, must be integrated with college objectives intellectually as well as socially, physically, and morally.

II. The Obligation of the Group to the College:

The fraternity is responsible to the college to the extent to which the privilege of association withdraws its members from the immediate control of the college.

The fraternity should maintain proper social standards and wholesome conditions of living.



BADGES OF THE LEADING FRATERNITIES

(Courtesy of L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., sole official jewelers to ΣΑΕ)

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The fraternity must either control its members or return them to the control of the college.

The fraternity must either govern itself adequately, or be supervised or dispersed by the college.

III. The Obligation of the Group to the Individual:

The fraternity has no immediate responsibility for scholarship, but should maintain conditions that will promote the individual's best development in every way.

The fraternity should not give refuge to its members in any breach of accepted responsibility.

The fraternity should respect the rights of its members to self-development.

IV. The Obligation of the Individual to the Group:

The individual's right of self-expression is limited by his obligations to the group and to the college.

Compulsion is a poor substitute for co-operation.

V. The Obligation of the Alumnus to the College and the Group:

Alumni membership is an opportunity to serve youth, and gives the alumnus no other privilege nor right.

The undergraduates are responsible to the college for the chapter; alumni must always respect this responsibility.

The Interfraternity Conference

EACH YEAR the two days immediately following Thanksgiving Day the National Interfraternity Conference meets in New York City. This body is a convention of fraternity secretaries and national officers who meet in this fashion for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest. All national fraternities are not members of the Interfraternity Conference. Membership is restricted to those fraternities which can offer the necessary qualifications. The Interfraternity Conference resulted from a resolution offered by George D. Kimball, *Colo. Z '95*, then Eminent Supreme Archon of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, at a meeting of the Department of Universities and Colleges of the Religious Education Association, which met at Chicago, Ill., February 11, 1909. Don R. Almy served as Chairman of the Conference during the year, 1920-21. Fred H. Turner, *Ill. B '22*, Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, was elected Educational Adviser of the Conference November, 1937.

Fraternity Criteria

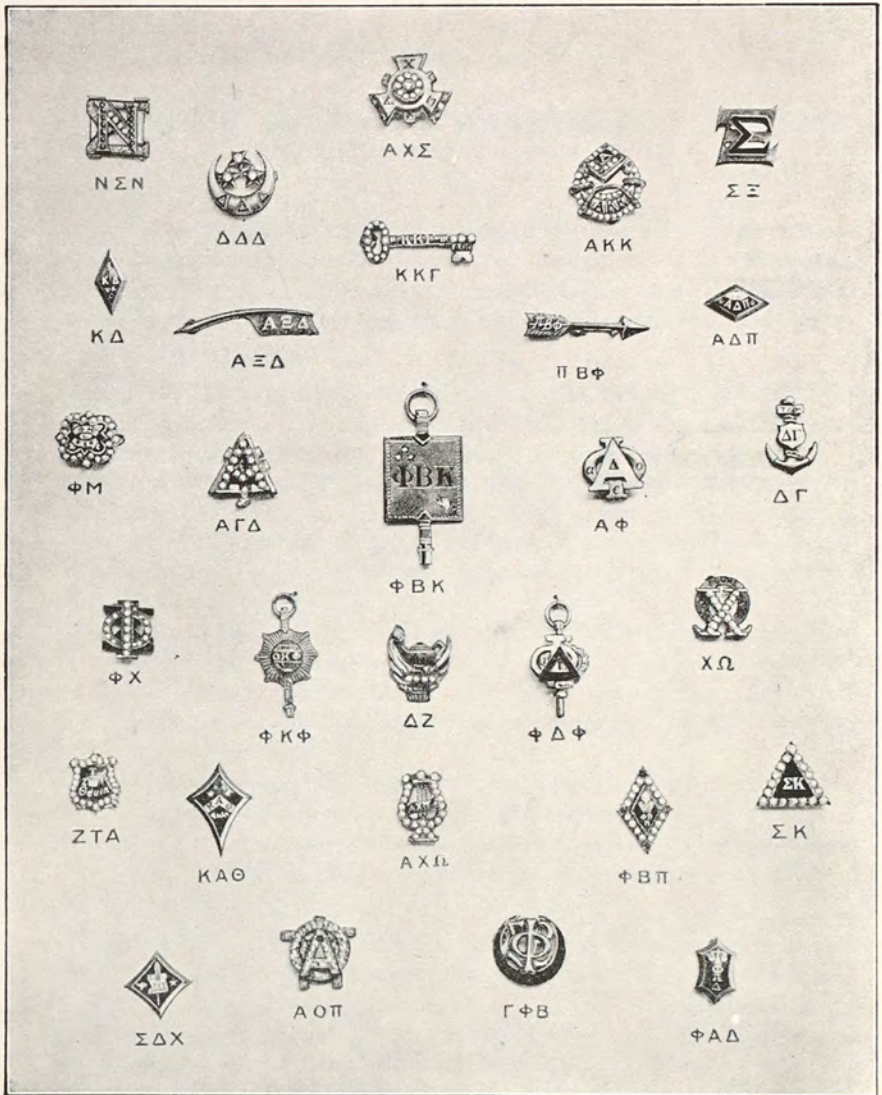
Adopted by the National Interfraternity Conference approved for Sigma Alpha Epsilon by the Supreme Council

*W*E CONSIDER the fraternity responsibility for a positive contribution to the primary functions of the colleges and universities, and therefore under an obligation to encourage the most complete personal development of its members, intellectual, physical, and social. Therefore, we declare:

- (1) That the objectives and activities of the fraternity should be in entire accord with the aims and purposes of the institutions at which it has chapters.
- (2) That the primary loyalty and responsibility of a student in his relations with his institution are to the institution, and that the association of any group of students as a chapter of a fraternity involves the definite responsibility of the group for the conduct of the individual.
- (3) That the fraternity should promote conduct consistent with good morals and good taste.
- (4) That the fraternity should create an atmosphere which will stimulate substantial intellectual progress and superior intellectual achievement.
- (5) That the fraternity should maintain sanitary, safe, and wholesome physical conditions in the chapter house.
- (6) That the fraternity should inculcate principles of sound business practice both in chapter finances and in the business relations of its members.

These criteria should be applied in close co-operation with the administrative authorities of the institutions. Detailed methods of application will necessarily vary in accordance with local conditions. It is the purpose of the National Interfraternity Conference to offer detailed suggestions, after further study and investigation, regarding practical steps to make this co-operation effective.





BADGES OF THE LEADING SORORITIES, PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES
AND HONORARY SOCIETIES

(Courtesy of L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., sole official jewelers to ΣΑΕ)

Personal Fitness Test

HERE IS THE WAY to play the game. There are ten questions. A grade of 3 is awarded on each if you are above the average; 2 if you are below average. Hence, 30 is a perfect score and 20 an average score. The questions:

1. Neatness:

Are my habits of personal cleanliness the best? Do I dress suitably? Do I keep my personal effects orderly?

2. Broadmindedness:

Am I ready to recognize worth in others? Have I respect for the opinions and beliefs of others? Have I the ability to consider both sides of a question?

3. Courtesy:

Do I try to manifest a real spirit of thoughtful, kindly helpfulness? Do I avoid practices that make me conspicuous?

4. Dependability:

Am I punctual in meeting all engagements and agreements? Am I trustworthy about meeting obligations to the best of my ability?

5. Loyalty:

Have I a sense of responsibility for the welfare of the business with which I am connected? Do I make my personal interests secondary to my business interest? Have I real respect for my occupation?

6. Co-operation:

Have I an ability and willingness to work with others? Have I a real desire to be helpful in all situations?

7. Leadership:

Have I the ability to plan and carry out projects of various sorts? Have I the ability to win the allegiance and co-operation of others?

8. Honesty and Sincerity:

Have I the strength to be honest under all circumstances? Am I straightforward and unaffected?

9. Perseverance:

Have I the ability to stay with a task until it is finished? Have I a tenacity of purpose even against great odds?

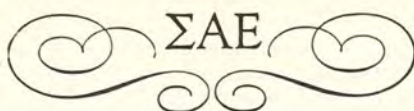
10. Self-Control:

Have I the ability to hold the mastery of myself under trying circumstances? Have I the ability to be pleasant and considerate, even though others are unfair or irritable?

If

BY RUDYARD KIPLING

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;
If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;
If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!



Instructions to Pledge Master

ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES you will find specimen questions and blanks for four examinations for your pledges. On each of the examination blanks you will find space for ten of the specimen questions. It will only be necessary for you to fill in the numbers of the questions you desire answered and the pledge can refer to the questions and write in his answers. Space is also provided on each of the blanks for original questions should you consider it desirable to ask questions which are not shown.

The answers to all the questions relating to ΣΑΕ and the general fraternity system can be found in this book, the *Paragraph History of ΣΑΕ*, the *National Laws*, or *Baird's Manual*. You should instruct the pledges as to where to find the answers to questions about your own chapter and institution.

I. Questions Concerning Institution Where the Chapter Is Located

NOTE—The pledge will have to investigate local catalogues, histories, and year books for answers to these questions.

1. When was your institution founded?
2. By whom?
3. What is its general classification?
4. What group, society or governmental body now controls its policies?
5. What is the major endowing agency for your institution?
6. Who was the first President or head of your institution?
7. What is the present enrollment?
8. What degrees does it grant?
9. What are the important customs and traditions of your institution?
10. Give some incidents in your institution's history?
11. What are the major divisions of your institution?
12. For what is your institution most famous?
13. Who is President or Chancellor of your institution?
14. How many fraternities are on your campus?
15. What are the leading fraternities?
16. How many sororities?
17. What are the leading sororities?
18. What outstanding honorary fraternities are on your campus?

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19. What are the honorary and professional fraternities in your academic department?
20. What are the principal extra-curricular activities of the campus?
21. Which fraternity was first located on your campus? When?
22. Who is the Dean of your college or division?
23. Name the major campus publications.
24. How does a student enter into campus activities?
25. Which fraternities on your campus lead in scholarship?
26. Name the major achievement awards on your campus.
27. How many on the faculty?
28. Name the ΣAEs on the faculty. Give Department, Chapter, School, and year of graduation.
29. Name five outstanding faculty members and tell the nature of their achievements.
30. What do you know about the institution's library?
31. Who is the Dean of Freshmen?
32. Who is the Dean of Men?
33. Who is the Dean of Women?
34. Name three comparable neighboring institutions.
35. What should be the cost of a year's attendance at your institution?
36. Who is your registrar?
37. To whom would you go on your faculty for answers to questions in:
 - a. Entrance credits.
 - b. Health questions.
 - c. Academic problems.
 - d. General social problems.
38. Where are the major campus administrative offices?
39. Name the colleges or universities in your athletic conference.
40. What is the attitude of your institution toward fraternities?
41. Name five outstanding alumni of your institution.

EXAMINATION NO. I

1. Question No.; Answer:
-
-
-
2. Q. No.; A.
-
-
-
3. Q. No.; A.
-
-
-
4. Q. No.; A.
-
-
-

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5. Question No.; Answer:

6. Q. No.; A.

7. Q. No.; A.

8. Q. No.; A.

9. Q. No.; A.

10. Q. No.; A.

11. Q:

A:

12. Q:

A:

13. Q:

A:

14. Q:

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Answer:

15. Question:

Answer:

II. Questions Concerning the Local Chapter of Σ AE

NOTE—The pledge will have to consult local sources plus the manual for answers to these questions.

1. When was your chapter founded; by whom was it founded; name the local; in the order of founding, what numerical rank does your chapter hold, nationally and on your campus; what is your chapter's name; why was this name chosen?
2. Name the location of houses occupied by the local chapter.
3. Name the offices in a chapter and tell the specific duties of each office, and give titles.
4. Name committees and give duties.
5. How often are chapter meetings held; who presides at chapter meetings; who can attend; what constitutes a quorum?
6. Who is your alumnus adviser?
7. Name the members of the Alumni Board of Directors of your chapter.
8. Where is the alumni office located? Name the alumni publication.
9. Does your chapter publish a paper? What is its name and how often does it appear?
10. How much do you pay for room rent; how much for board; what was the original cost of your house; for how much is the mortgage?
11. Do you suspend members delinquent in accounts; is your chapter run at a profit or a loss; does your chapter keep within its budget; are your monthly bills more or less than the other fraternities?
12. Write the Greek alphabet, Greek letter and English word.
13. Demonstrate your ability to identify pledge buttons and badges.
14. What is the function of the local Interfraternity Council? Who is president? Who is your representative?
15. Write the words to four prominent songs.
16. Number of men initiated by the chapter to date.
17. Why is it important that alumni assist in rushing; what points about a rushee should be thoroughly investigated before pledging; what should be avoided in rushing?
18. Name five prominent alumni of the chapter.

EXAMINATION NO. II

1. Question No.; Answer:

2. Q. No.; A.

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.....
3. Question No.; Answer:

.....
4. Q. No.; A.

.....
5. Q. No.; A.

.....
6. Q. No.; A.

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7. Q. No.; A.

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8. Q. No.; A.

.....
9. Q. No.; A.

.....
10. Q. No.; A.

.....
11. Q:

.....
A:

.....
12. Q:

.....
A:

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13. Question:

Answer:

14. Q:

A:

15. Q:

A:

III. Questions Concerning the National Fraternity

1. Give date, place and circumstances of founding of Σ AE.
2. Name the founders of the fraternity.
3. Who designed our badge?
4. Who was the first pledge of Alabama Mu?
5. Describe the first badge.
6. Name the first ten chapters of Σ AE, give date of founding, and College.
7. Where was the first National Convention held?
8. How many members died in the Civil War?
9. How many members were in the Union Army?
10. Where was the first alumni association formed?
11. Who was the only woman member? Her chapter—Life work.
12. When and where was the first Northern chapter established? The second? The third?
13. When were numbered badges first presented to initiates?
14. Who was the first E.S.A. of Σ AE?
15. What was a Grand Chapter?
16. What is meant by "Keph"?
17. Why did Alabama Mu cease to exist in 1858?
18. Give the dates of deaths and burial places of the founders.
19. Who found the original minutes at Tuscaloosa?
20. What chapter existed during the Civil War?
21. Under the laws of what state is Σ AE incorporated?
22. Who was the last of the Founders to join the Chapter Eternal?
23. Name the first chapter revived after the Civil War.
24. Name the oldest continuous chapter.
25. Give details of the DeVotie Memorial, at Columbus, Ga.
26. Name the chapter first to obtain a chapter house and how was it secured.
27. Who founded Washington City Rho and what distinction does it have?
28. What was the first chapter established outside the South and at what school is it? What was the first chapter North of the Ohio River and where?
29. What was the first chapter established West of the Mississippi River and where?

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30. When was *The Record* first published; who was its editor; how many editors of *The Record* have there been; which editor later became a famous novelist; how often is *The Record* published?
31. What was the first name of *Phi Alpha*; is *Phi Alpha* published regularly now?
32. Give the historical background of *The Hustler*.
33. Who wrote the 3-volume *History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*; who wrote the *History of ΣAE in the World War*; how many members of ΣAE served in World War I; in World War II?
34. What purpose does the *Paragraph History* serve; do you own a copy of the *Paragraph History*?
35. When was the first catalogue published; number of chapters then and now. Number of members then and now; how many catalogues have been issued?
36. How many endowment funds has ΣAE; from what sources come the General Endowment Fund; what does one pay to become a Life Member; what is a Founder?
37. How much do you pay to *The Record* Life Subscription Fund; what is the total amount of the fund now; for what is the interest on this Fund used; for what can the principal of this fund be spent?
38. Who created the Scholarship Fund; from what chapter is he; what rate of interest is exacted of those who borrow from this fund; can freshmen borrow from same?
39. What prize does the National Fraternity present to the chapter having the highest scholarship?
40. How often does a National Convention convene?
41. Where was the last National Convention held; at what city was the first National Convention held; where will the next National Convention meet?
42. In what is the supreme power of the fraternity vested; who is allowed to vote at National Conventions?
43. What officers compose the Supreme Council; name the officers of the Supreme Council; give titles; what is the function of the Supreme Council; who is eligible to the Supreme Council?
44. How many members of the Board of Trustees are there; where do all of them live; what are their duties?
45. Can a chapter amend National Laws; can a chapter enact by-laws?
46. What is meant by Chapter Collegiate? Chapter National? Chapter Quiescent? Chapter Eternal?
47. What is the cost of a life membership in the Chapter National? National Alumni dues?
48. How many Provinces are there; name the chapters in your Province; name the Province officers, give titles; which states comprise your Province; what is the oldest chapter in your Province; which is the youngest?
49. In what Province is your chapter located? Name the chapters in your Province; name the oldest chapter in your Province; the youngest.
50. Where was the first Province Convention held; at what chapter will your next Province Convention meet?
51. In how many states are there ΣAE chapters?
52. In what states are there no ΣAE chapters?
53. In what state do we find the most ΣAE chapters; how many chapters has this state?
54. What two large cities have three chapters of ΣAE each?
55. Name and locate the three youngest chapters in the fraternity.
56. How many dead chapters has ΣAE? Explain the reason; name two.
57. For what misdemeanors can a member be expelled or suspended from the fraternity; when is a member not in good standing in his chapter?

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58. Give details concerning the Levere Memorial.
59. Discuss the part played by Σ AE in World War I; in World War II.
60. Tell in detail the life and work of William C. Levere.
61. What is the name of the Σ AE chapter which, as a local, had General Grant and Admiral Dewey as members?
62. What Σ AE was President of the United States; what Σ AE was Secretary of State; what Σ AE was Secretary of War; what Σ AE was Secretary of the Treasury; what Σ AE was a Justice of the Supreme Court; what Σ AE was Postmaster General?
63. Name the Σ AEs in the House of Representatives.
64. Name the Σ AEs in the Senate.
65. American Chautauquas were founded by an Σ AE. Who was he? He was also the father-in-law of what world-famous inventor?
66. Name and locate the chapter of William McKinley.
67. What Σ AE was known as "the world's greatest bridge builder"?
68. For the past several years an Σ AE has been national president of the Amateur Athletic Union. What is his name?
69. What is the name of the Σ AE, editor of *Nation's Business*?
70. Name three present-day Σ AE generals.
71. Name the Σ AE who is the most famous golf player.
72. Name the Σ AE college or university presidents.
73. What Σ AE was in charge of the construction work on the Boulder Dam?
74. An Σ AE naval captain is credited with being the first man to fly the Atlantic Ocean. What is his name?
75. Name eight Σ AE authors of national distinction.
76. Σ AE has had two all-time All-Americans. Who are they and what schools did they attend?

EXAMINATION NO. III

1. Question No.; Answer:
.....
.....
2. Q. No.; A.
.....
.....
3. Q. No.; A.
.....
.....
4. Q. No.; A.
.....
.....
5. Q. No.; A.
.....
.....

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6. Question No.; Answer:

7. Q. No.; A.

8. Q. No.; A.

9. Q. No.; A.

10. Q. No.; A.

11. Q:

A:

12. Q:

A:

13. Q:

A:

14. Q:

A:

15. Q:

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Answer:

.....

IV. Questions Concerning the American College Fraternity System

1. When was founded the first fraternity bearing a Greek letter; name this fraternity; is it known now as a social fraternity?
2. Which fraternity was the first to establish a second chapter and where was it located?
3. What is the oldest social Greek letter fraternity; when and where was it founded?
4. The establishment of this second chapter brought about the founding of what other national fraternity?
5. What fraternities compose the "Union Triad"?
6. What was the first fraternity chapter west of the Alleghenies?
7. Name the members of the "Miami Triad" in the order of their establishment.
8. When and where was the first Greek letter fraternity founded in the south?
9. Name the five strongest competitive fraternities of ΣAE .
10. Name five fraternities usually considered as "Eastern."
11. Name three fraternities usually considered as "Southern."
12. What is the Fraternity Criteria?
13. What is the National Interfraternity Conference?
14. When was it founded?
15. What is its principal publication?
16. When did ΣAE become a member?
17. What book is called the Fraternity man's Bible?
18. Who are the following interfraternity figures and for what are they noted:
 - a. Alvan Duerr
 - b. George Banta, Jr.
 - c. Norman Hackett
19. How many fraternities are members of the N.I.C.?
20. What fraternities make up the small "conservative group"?
21. Name three fraternities with Canadian chapters.
22. What are the leading interfraternity publications?
23. Who suggested the idea of the N.I.C.?
24. Where and when does it meet?
25. What is the purpose of the N.I.C.?
26. What is the Undergraduate Interfraternity Conference?

EXAMINATION NO. IV

1. Question No.; Answer:

.....

.....

2. Q. No.; A.

.....

.....



PLEDGE BUTTONS OF THE LEADING FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

(Courtesy of L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., sole official jewelers to ΣΑΕ)

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3. Question No; Answer:

4. Q. No.; A.

5. Q. No.; A.

6. Q. No.; A.

7. Q. No.; A.

8. Q. No.; A.

9. Q. No.; A.

10. Q. No.; A.

11. Q:

A:

12. Q:

A:

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13. Question:

.....

Answer:

.....

14. Q:

.....

A:

.....

15. Q:

.....

A:

.....



The Greek Alphabet

A	Alpha	α
B	Beta	β or β
Γ	Gamma	γ
Δ	Delta	δ
E	Epsilon	ϵ
Z	Zeta	ζ
H	Eta	η
Θ	Theta	θ
I	Iota	ι
K	Kappa	κ
Λ	Lambda	λ
M	Mu	μ
N	Nu	ν
Ξ	Xi	ξ
O	Omicron	\omicron
Π	Pi	π
P	Rho	ρ
Σ	Sigma	ς or σ
T	Tau	τ
Y	Upsilon	υ
Φ	Phi	ϕ
X	Chi	χ
Ψ	Psi	ψ
Ω	Omega	ω

The Most Popular Songs of ΣΑΕ

Violets

Violets, Violets
You're the fairest flow'r to me,
Violets, Violets,
Emblem of Fraternity.
With your perfume mem'ries come
Of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
Dearest flow'r beneath the sun!
My Violets.

Friends

The chairs all are empty
The last guest has gone
The candles burn lower and lower and sputter on and on
But after the last guest's departed
Haunting the mistladen air
There remaineth a lingering presence
The ghost of good fellowship rare.

Friends, Friends, Friends you and I will be,
Whether in fair or in bad stormy weather we'll stand or we'll fall together for
SAE we will always be
Our bonds celebrating till death, separating old pals from me.

Hail to the Purple

Hail to the Purple,
Hail to the Gold!
Hail to Phi Alpha,
Motto of old!
Hail Success Fraternity
In years yet to come
Hail Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Sing, Brothers, Sing

When we came up from Dixie Land,
Two score of years ago,
Our rivals met us with a band,
They thought we were a show.

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Chorus

I tell you, sing, brothers, sing;
Sing, brothers, sing,
And let Phi Alpha ring,
Brothers sing.

But they were very wrong, you know,
To do the way they did;
They were just forty times too slow,
For we get the men they bid—Chorus.

And when in future years we sit
With children on our knee,
We'll teach them that the alphabet
Begins with SAE—Chorus.

And when they're old enough to go
To classic 'Varsity,
They'll ride the frisky billy goat,
The goat of SAE—Chorus.

And when at last we've gone below
To sail the fiery sea,
We'll twist the devil's tail
And yell for SAE—Chorus.

Σ AE *Grace*

Ye ancient Father of our clan
We bow our hearts to thee.
We offer thanks for bread and meat
and for our SAE.
Bless Brothers all we humbly pray
Tho far on land and sea,
and keep us true to high ideals
We ask for SAE.

Yours in the Bonds

I am yours in the bonds of old SAE,
When your name you have signed,
These few words you will find,
To all SAEs have a meaning for those who sign—
These words were created for just your use and mine.

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Shoulder to Shoulder

Shoulder to Shoulder,
Bound heart and hand,
We are brothers every one
Of this our band,
Faithful forever to you we'll be,
Every one a loyal son
of SAE.

Tuscaloosatown

TUNE: "The Old Gray Mare."

SAE was born in Tuscaloosatown,
Old Tuscaloosatown, old Tuscaloosatown,
SAE was born in Tuscaloosatown,
Ninety-one years ago.
Ninety-one years ago, Ninety-one years ago,
SAE was born in Tuscaloosatown,
Old Tuscaloosatown, old Tuscaloosatown,
SAE was born in Tuscaloosatown,
Ninety-one years ago.

The Pledge Song

I'm pledged to dear old SAE, SAE,
And there's no place I'd rather be, rather be,
Than in the dear old Chapter Hall,
With those whom brothers I will call.

Chorus

Fare thee well, for I must leave thee,
Do not let this parting grieve thee,
For I'm going to join the very best fraternity.
Adieu, ye other frats, adieu, adieu, adieu,
I do not care to come with you, come with you,
For I've been bid by jolly SAE,
And that's the only frat for me.

I'll wear the purple and the gold, and the gold,
And in the ranks I'll be enrolled, be enrolled,
And ever loyal I will be
To dear, beloved SAE—Chorus.

If you're a man of proper ways, proper ways,
And wish for happy college days, college days,
There is but one fraternity
For you to join; that's SAE—Chorus.

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ΣAE Yell

Phi Alpha Alicazee,
Phi Alpha Alicazon,
Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Rah, Rah, Bon Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Rah, Rah, Bon Ton, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Ruh, Rah, Ruh Rah, Ruh Rah, Ree
Ruh, Rah, Ruh, Rah, S A E.

Come Sing to Sigma Alpha Epsilon

TUNE: "Washington and Lee Swing"

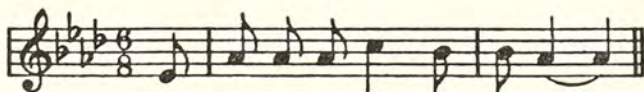
Come sing to Sigma Alpha Epsilon
And to Phi Alpha who will lead us on
And to Minerva with her guiding light
And to the lion who will fight, fight,
fight, fight
And in years to come we'll tell our sons
About the very best fraternity
We'll sing of Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Our dear old S A E.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

TUNE: "Moonbeams Shining" from "Red Mill"

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—old Phi Alpha too,
You're the one we dearly love
To you we'll 'ere be true.
Fate may part us years to come
Future all unknown,
Still we will ever be
Faithful to you alone.

The Whistle



CHAPTER INITIATION CERTIFICATE

This certifies that having completed his pledge-
hood, and having passed a satisfactory examination on the studies in this Manual, was duly initiated into
..... Chapter of the Σ AE Fraternity on the day of

.....
E.A.

.....
E.R.

The Original Minutes
of
Alabama Mu
The Mother Chapter
of
Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Edited by
WILLIAM C. LEVERE



*The Original Minutes of Alabama Mu**

EDITED BY WILLIAM C. LEVERE

Introduction

AMONG THE RELICS of Sigma Alpha Epsilon none is quite so precious or so valuable as The Original Minutes. They contain the story of the birth of the fraternity, of each distinct step taken by the founders in the earliest hours and days of the new organization, of the purposes that controlled and directed the bringing into being of our fraternity. The loss of these minutes would mean ignorance of our very beginnings, their preservation has meant light on our history that we would otherwise be without. That they were lost for many, many years and then recovered, throws a halo of romance about them and not the least interesting portion of this book, is the chapter that recounts their discovery. It is more than passing strange that in the dozen years and more since their recovery no step has been taken to preserve their contents permanently in case of accident or destruction of the book. With the exception of a meager use made of them by the editors of the 1893 Catalogue and numerous quotations in the recently issued Manual, we have had no copy of them and a sudden fire might have wiped them out of existence. And though we look upon the old book with sentiment and love for itself, it is really what it contains that is of the greatest importance from a historical standpoint. The danger of the loss of these first events disappears with the appearance of this little volume. Whatever happens at all events, this record of our first days at Alabama are ours. It is not too much to say that in possessing these, Sigma Alpha Epsilon is second to no other Greek Letter Fraternity in an authentic and veritable account of its birth.

In reading the minutes of the old Mother chapter many interesting

* First printed in 1904 in an Edition limited to 125 copies.

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facts come to light. The charter members must have been good "rushers" for we find in the minutes that they captured all of the first men they voted through after the chapter had started on its career. Their very first pledge, Newton Nash Clements, is remembered until this day at Tuscaloosa as one of the most popular men that was ever on the campus. Nor did the new chapter get him without a struggle, for all the fraternities in Alabama wanted the brilliant young man. It is significant that Sigma Alpha Epsilon pledged the first man it bid after its founding. Clements' later career as Speaker of the Alabama legislature and member of the national Congress bore out the early promise of his youth.

The minutes show that Rudulph had much to do with the making of the first badge. They do not show what is true that Rudulph was the one who designed the badge and that it is much the same as the original. It is also now known that the background of the original badge was blue, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary in the 1893 catalogue.

One of the amusing side lights thrown on our early history by these minutes is the frequency with which Noble Leslie DeVotie was fined for misconduct in the meetings. It simply goes to show that young DeVotie, with all of the scholarship for which the faculty at Alabama held him in such high esteem, and with all the ability which elevated him to so high a place among his fellow students, was still very much of a boy. In this connection it is well to remember that the DeVotie of the meetings held after the early summer of 1856 is Jewitt DeVotie, the brother of Noble Leslie DeVotie, and the subsequent founder of old Washington City Rho.

Of especial interest are the records of the last meetings held in those early days as the impending doom that followed the passage of anti-fraternity laws closed down on the little chapter. We wonder if that loyal group that met for the last time on that January evening in 1858 had faith enough to look down the years and see that bright day in the future when Sigma Alpha Epsilon would once more come into her own at Alabama. We hope so, for if they did, it softened the regret with which the faithful secretary wrote the words that closed the record of the last meeting, "We adjourned to meet no more."

WILLIAM C. LEVERE

How the First Records Were Saved

IN THE SUMMER of 1891 I made a pilgrimage to Tuscaloosa, partly to revive Mother Mu chapter, and partly with a view to interviewing everybody still alive who knew anything about the founding and early

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history of ΣAE. As a basis for this mission I had singled out our present doughty brother, William Mitchell Adams, then a cadet at the University of Alabama, whom I discovered by his brass buttons in the streets of Florence, Ala., and whom, upon investigation and introducing myself, I determined to be the man we wanted as a nucleus for the reviving chapter. He consented to join our cause, and undertake the work at once. By chance his uncle, Judge J. J. Mitchell, of Florence, was a ΣAE. We called a meeting of the city Sigs at the old Florence Hotel, at which Major J. H. Field presided. Mr. Adams was initiated, and about two weeks later we two went to Tuscaloosa in advance of the opening of school, to lay our plans and spike down men before the fraternities at the University reassembled for business. How well Brother Adams and his associates did this work, and how well he was assisted in the struggle subsequently by Brother Castleman and others, are matters of fraternity history.

It was my privilege to meet the handful of earlier members then resident in Tuscaloosa, chief among whom were Colonel Newton Nash Clements, then, if I remember properly, and for many years, Speaker of the House of Alabama, and Brother Moody, the banker. Later I continued this junket to St. Louis, where I interviewed Brother J. W. Kerr, one of the founders, who corroborated some things and also disputed some things, in the Mother chapter traditions, as they were still to be learned at Tuscaloosa.

It was my special purpose to discover old records, if that should be possible. Nobody ever had a single copy of ΣAE records—everything was tradition, and there was about the same divergence in the views of the deeds of the early members as is found in the Four Gospels. I found Brother Clements, who was the first regular initiate after the charter members, to be the best informed. I plied him thick and fast with questions, until his chain of reveries brought up facts and data that he had not himself realized were in the keeping, and the sole keeping, of his own memory.

“Did the Mother chapter ever keep any minutes?” was finally asked.

“O, yes, she did. They were kept in a book that I had in my keeping for many years,” Brother Clements answered.

“Who kept the book?”

“I did.”

My heart began to play a tattoo, for I feared to put the ensuing question.

“Where did you keep it?”

“Why, up in the garret, I think, when I was first married, and I used to read over the reports of the sessions, but that was years ago.”

“Did you ever turn over this book of records to the fraternity officers?”

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"No; nobody ever asked me about it before."

"Did your house ever go through a fire or a cyclone?"

"No."

"Then that book must be in the garret now, don't you think?"

"I shouldn't be surprised if it is," mused Brother Clements, "and come to think about it, I believe it is—I had long since forgotten all about the old minutes' book, and of its real value to the fraternity—it has been years since I thought about it in fact—but I have a suspicion that my little girl is now using that relic for a scrap-book."

My soul began to freeze with apprehensions.

"She has had an old book around here for several years pasted full of colored pictures, decalcomanias, and such things—why I never thought for a minute what her scrap-book was, but I'll stake my life on it—it's the early records of Sigma Alpha Epsilon!"

"Where does she keep it?"

"I think up in her dolls' play-room in the attic; let's go and look for it."

We climbed the attic stairs, and, lo! our treasure was found lying upon the floor—spread open, face up, amidst a carnival of dolls and dolls' clothes, ribbons, juvenile books, paste, candy, scattered pictures, pencils, and shears! In the late years of its humble service in nursery play and prattle this venerable book had made no protest against desecration. Its patient face was so pasted over with pictures; its priceless words were thumb-stained, candy-stuck and penciled over; decalcomanias were sandwiched in among the colored prints; from the front page almost to the end, with here and there an inter-space, was only ruin, desecration, and as I feared, total obliteration of the earliest written history of our dear old order.

I clasped this battered relic to my breast with the resolve to die before I would let it go out of my clutches. Not for one moment would I put it down, almost for fear that it would vanish into thin air, or prove only a dream that I had been indulging. Had I not, some time before, dreamed of being in Tuscaloosa—digging up some ancient and musty Σ AE papyrus revealing all of the early history of the order—was not I conscious for that first moment of having the identical experience once before—and it proved a dream? Now I again held the sacred relic in my arms, I would not for an emoment put it down, nor scarcely allow Colonel Clements to take it in his own hands. I felt that his neglect of the treasure had forfeited any interest that he might have otherwise had in it, and I proposed inwardly to get it away—to take it with me, if I had to fight my way through his hospitable home, and board the first passing freight train to get out of the city.

Brother Clements, curiously enough, did take quite a fancy to the old relic, and he expressed a word or two of pleasure at recovering it, and

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of making sure that it got better treatment in the future. He would see if the chemists could not take off the disfiguring pictures and restore it somewhat.

"Oh, the fraternity officers will do that," I promptly interjected. "The Eminent Grand Recorder will have a hundred dollars to spend, if need be, to clean up the records in good shape. I'll see to that."

"But I might not get it back—"

"Why, man alive! you don't want to—you don't deserve it—you can't claim it—this belongs to the Σ AE fraternity—you have been our custodian—that's all—the fraternity archives will keep this forever—and I'll turn it over at once to the Supreme Council."

"Well, that's what I want," said Colonel Clements. "I'll give it up to the fraternity as a whole, but not to any individual."

So the point was carried.

But there was another. Little Miss Clements came along, and claimed her scrap-book. None other would do as well. She was fond of those special pictures. At last, however, she consented to accept a new one on the promise from me that I would send back just those identical pictures, all renovated and more beautiful than ever in a new book. Perhaps I promised other things in order to get away with that treasured possession—I don't know—but Bre'r Billie Bunting tells me that the last time that he saw Clements, just the year before his untimely death, he said to him:

"Look a-here, Mr. Bunting, that young brother of yours said that he was to send me back that book of minutes after he had got it renovated and had copied the records. I begin to prize that old relic very highly— isn't he going to keep his promise?"

If I lied to that good man and gentleman of the old school, I hope that his shade owes me no grudge, for I would have pawned my soul, I think, to escape from Tuscaloosa with the minutes of Mother Mu in my keeping.

HENRY S. BUNTING





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SECRETARY'S BOOK

Johnson's Tuscaloosa, March 9th, 1856.

On Saturday night, the 9th of March, a portion of the students of the University of Alabama assembled for the purpose of organizing a Fraternity, to be called Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Mr. N. L. DeVotie was called to the chair. Having called the assembly to order he stated the object of the meeting. A motion was made that no one be considered a member of the ΣΑΕ fraternity, except those present, which was seconded and unanimously adopted. Those present who constituted the new band of brethren were as follows: N. E. Cockrell, S. M. Dennis, N. L. DeVotie, W. H. Foster, J. W. Kerr, A. E. Patton, J. B. Rudolph. Moved, seconded, and carried, that the officers of this Fraternity be called by the English names respectively and not by the Greek names designating them. The design of the ΣΑΕ badge having been mentioned, a motion was made that the badge, as thus delineated, be received. It was unanimously adopted. Moved that a committee of three be appointed to write the Constitution. This was adopted and the committee appointed, consisting of _____*

Moved that a president and a secretary be appointed, or elected, whose term of office shall continue till the adoption of the Constitution. E. A. Patton was chosen president and John W. Kerr secretary. Moved that pro tem. we meet every Saturday night at 7 o'clock. Moved that a committee be appointed to select a room for the ΣΑΕ Fraternity. The motion was carried and S. M. Dennis, W. H. Foster and John W. Kerr constituted the said committee. Moved that the number of members of this society exceed not the ratio of 13 to every 100 connected with the college. This motion was adopted unanimously, and no further business being before the assembly, it adjourned.

W. H. FOSTER, Secretary

* Never entered by Secretary.

G. Little's Schoolroom,
Tuscaloosa, March 15th, 1856.

Pursuant to adjournment the ΣΑΕ met the second time. E. A. Patton, president. The Society proceeded to adopt the Constitution. Mr. Cockrell moved that each article be read and adopted or considered separately. The motion was carried, and the Constitution read, several articles of which were marked for revision. The election of members came off. Some names were proposed, among which was that of N. N. Clements, who was elected. Brother Rudolph was appointed to notify the gentleman of his election. W. H. Foster absent. The following officers were

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lected: John W. Kerr, president; John B. Rudolph, vice-president; N. L. DeVotie, corresponding secretary; E. A. Patton, treasurer; and S. M. Dennis, secretary.

The new officers having taken their seats, a motion was made that a ballot-box and marbles be purchased by the treasurer. A motion having been made that a committee of three be constituted to see Dr. Garland concerning the establishment of the ΣAE Society in the University of Alabama, a motion for adjournment was made, which was carried; and the society retired to the college, where it regaled itself with a roast turkey and warm coffee.

JOHN W. KERR, Secretary

Tuscaloosa, March 22, 1856
John W. Kerr, President

Pursuant to adjournment ΣAE assembled in G. Little's schoolroom. At the calling of the roll J. B. Rudolph was found absent. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and received. The election of members being next in order several members were proposed for membership. Messrs. Bullock, McLaughlin and Tarrant were elected as members of the society. The pledge of the society was next administered to Brother Foster who was absent at the preceding meeting. The pledge having been administered to Mr. N. N. Clements, Mr. Clements was initiated into ΣAE. Cockrell, Dennis and DeVotie were appointed to prepare essays to be read at the next meeting of the society. Miscellaneous business being next in order a motion was made that the members of ΣAE sign their names to the Constitution, thereby showing their willingness to abide by its laws. The motion was unanimously carried. The preceding motion required also that the degree of each member be written opposite his name. It having been ascertained that some of the members had not yet chosen their degrees, a motion was made that they be indulged till the next meeting, which was carried. The following motions were also made and adopted: First—That a committee of three be appointed to draft by-laws. Brothers Clements, Patton and Rudolph were constituted as the committee. Second—That three members of ΣAE who may have trustworthy friends in other colleges South, have written communication with them, if they choose, for the purpose of organizing chapters of ΣAE in their respective institutions. Third—That a gavel be made and that the treasurer have it made. A letter from Mr. Rate to Brother Rudolph relative to the ΣAE badge was read by the corresponding secretary. A motion was made that Brother Rudolph write again to Mr. Rate concerning the badge. The motion was carried. The society next adjourned sine die.

S. M. DENNIS, Secretary

Johnson's Tucaloosa, April 26th, 1856
Saturday Night

John W. Kerr, President of the ΣAE Fraternity

The society met again for the first time since the 22nd of March. Brother President having called the society to order the minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary. The roll was called and Brother Clements was absent. The initiation of members being in order, Messrs. Bullock and Tarrant were initiated into ΣAE Society. A letter containing the ΣAE badge was then read by the corresponding secretary. A motion was made that the sensible and accidental

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qualities of the badge be discussed. After its beauties and defects had been pointed out and commented on, it was almost unanimously adopted as the badge of the ΣAE Society. Brother DeVotie made a motion that a committee consisting of that part of the Junior Class which belonged to ΣAE Society be constituted for the purpose of revising the Constitution. Dennis and Patton consequently formed the committee. The corresponding secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Rate, the artist, and order nine badges, having the names of the several members engraved upon them, one name upon each pin or badge. Some corrections and amendments to the Constitution having been made, the society adjourned.

S. M. DENNIS, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, May 3rd, 1856

The ΣAE Society met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the president, John W. Kerr. The roll was called and Brothers Clements and Foster were absent. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and some corrections having been made, they were received. Several names were proposed for membership. Mr. Lucius Owen only was elected. Brother Tarrant was appointed to inform the gentleman of his election. The names proposed are as follows: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.* Mr. McLaughlin was initiated into the secrets of ΣAE Society. The election of officers being in order Brother Cockrell moved that the election of officers be deferred until the next meeting of the fraternity. The motion was carried. Brother Rudolph offered a sort of an amendatory motion to that of Brother Cockrell's, viz.: that the officers of the society be chosen two weeks anterior to the time of taking their respective seats, and this form one of the by-laws, carried. The reading of essays next came off. The essayists were Cockrell, Dennis and DeVotie. Brother Cockrell having failed to produce an essay and not having offered a reasonable excuse, was fined. Foster, Rudolph and Patton next essayists. Miscellaneous business being next in order, the committee on the revision of the Constitution made its report, which was received. A motion was made that a committee be appointed to furnish the hall with lights, carried. Brothers Clements, DeVotie and Rudolph constitute the committee. In order to meet the present exigencies a dozen chairs were purchased by one of the brethren without the knowledge of the fraternity. A motion was consequently made that the chairs be received as the property of the society; the motion was carried. A motion was made by Brother DeVotie that a stand be purchased for the president and a desk for the secretary. Brother Cockrell thought it better not to purchase a stand at present but that a table would suffice for both the president and secretary, and made a motion that a table be bought in connection with the chairs. The motion was carried and Brothers Bullock, Cockrell and DeVotie were constituted as the committee. The following resolution offered by Brother DeVotie was adopted: Resolved, that the following be inserted into the Constitution: That the corresponding secretary of each chapter, immediately on entering the duties of his office, shall write to the corresponding secretary of the Grand Chapter, giving the names of the newly elected officers of his respective chapter, and other news of interest. The chapters shall communicate with each other at least twice during each collegiate year. Brother Rudolph having expressed a desire to change his degree in the subjects for composition, a motion was made that he have the power so to do. The motion was seconded and carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee be constituted to consider the expediency of having the Constitution printed. Brothers Cockrell, Patton and Rudolph were

* Omission made by editor.

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appointed as this committee. Brother President having announced that the next succeeding meeting of the fraternity would be for the purpose of conversation, the society adjourned.

S. M. DENNIS, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, May 11th, 1856
Saturday Night

The ΣΑΕ Fraternity met orderly and quietly. John W. Kerr, president. The society was called to order for business. The roll was called and Brother Clements was absent. The minutes of the last meeting were next read and received with one correction. Mr. J. G. DeVotie only was proposed for membership. The gentleman was elected and Brother Rudolph was appointed to inform him of his election. Election of officers next came off. The following is the result of the election; John B. Rudolph, president; E. A. Patton, vice-president; S. M. Dennis, corresponding secretary; J. Tarrant, secretary; and N. N. Clements, treasurer. The report of Brother President was received. The treasurer was indulged till next meeting. This having been announced a social meeting, the reading of essays was not performed. Brother Cockrell was fined two times for not rising when addressing the president. Brother Foster was fined for having been absent at the calling of the roll from the fraternity during the preceding meeting. Brother DeVotie made a motion that a committee be constituted to procure curtains for our windows. Messrs. Cockrell, Dennis and Kerr were appointed on the committee. The committee which was constituted to consider the expediency of printing the Constitution was fined for non-performance of duty. Brother Cockrell being the chairman of the committee, appealed to the society for the remission of the same. The fine was remitted and the committee indulged until the next meeting of the society. Brother DeVotie was fined for disorder. The fraternity, after having transacted their business in a fraternal and social manner, quietly adjourned.

S. M. DENNIS, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, Saturday evening, May 17, 1856
J. B. Rudolph, President

The ΣΑΕ Fraternity met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll Brothers McLaughlin and Tarrant were absent. The following names were proposed for membership, viz.: _____*, Riley, Wells, Winne _____.* The former name was rejected, the others received. The treasurer, having been indulged on the preceding meeting with respect to his report, presented it tonight to the fraternity. The report was received and is as follows: *_____. The reading of essays next came off. Brothers Foster, Patton and Rudolph were essayists. Brother Tarrant, Bullock and Clements were appointed next essayists. Miscellaneous business being in order, the following committees were indulged, viz.: the committee on the expediency of having the Constitution printed, for two weeks; the committee on purchasing curtains for the windows and the committee on the tables, desk, etc., for the duration of one week. A consideration of By-laws was about to take place but as one of the brethren was absent from the society, it was considered better to defer this business till the next meeting of the fraternity, when all the members should be strictly required to attend. The society adjourned to meet again on the next Saturday night.

S. M. DENNIS, Secretary Pro Tem.

* Omission made by editor.

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ΣAE Hall, Saturday evening, May 24, 1856
J. B. Rudulph, President

The ΣAE met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll Bullock, Cockrell and Kerr were absent. The minutes of the last meeting were then read. Initiation of members being next in order Messrs. Wells and Wynne were admitted to the hidden things of the ΣAE Fraternity. Election of members being next in order the name of _____* was proposed and rejected. Tarrant and Clements read essays; Bullock fined for not doing so, too. Cockrell, Dennis, DeVotie were appointed next essayists. Miscellaneous business being in order the committee on the table made their report which was received, and was that the table was in the hands of the workmen. The committee on curtains were indulged a week longer. Kerr, Dennis and DeVotie were appointed a committee to revise the grip of the fraternity. Some By-laws were next read and the society proceeded to consider them. Articles 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th were adopted. Article 3d was deferred. A motion was made, seconded and carried that Article 6th be placed in the Constitution. DeVotie was fined four times for misconduct, Foster three times. Adjournment being in order the society returned to college.

J. F. TARRANT, Secretary

*Omission made by editor.

ΣAE Hall, Saturday evening, May 31, 1856
J. B. Rudulph, President

The ΣAE Fraternity met in a quiet and orderly manner. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent, viz.: Foster and Kerr. The minutes of the last meeting were then read. Bullock was fined for addressing the president without rising from his seat. DeVotie fined for disorder. Wynne fined for disorder. Clements fined twice for having foot on chair. Bullock fined for disorder. Winne fined for disorder. Bullock fined for having foot on chair. DeVotie fined for disorder. DeVotie fined for having foot on chair. Wells fined for disorder. Bullock for having foot on chair. The name of Mr. _____* was proposed for membership and rejected. Dennis and DeVotie read essays. Foster, Kerr and McLaughlin were appointed next essayists. A motion was made and carried that Mr. T. C. Cook be considered a member of the fraternity by virtue of his co-operation with the founders—he having left the university before the reorganization of the society. DeVotie was appointed to inform him of the fact. It was moved and carried that treasurer purchase four candlesticks. Kerr and DeVotie were appointed a committee to draw off the Constitution in a book. Adjournment being in order the members returned to the university where they feasted their physical appetites on the fat thighs of a Shanghai gobbler.

J. F. TARRANT, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

ΣAE Hall, June 7th, 1856
W. Foster, President Pro Tem

The ΣAE Fraternity met in a peaceable and orderly manner. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent, viz.: Cockrell, Patton and Rudulph. The president being absent Brother Foster was called to the chair. Election of

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members being in order the name of Mr. ———* was proposed and rejected. Brothers Kerr and McLaughlin read essays. Brother Foster was excused from this duty exercise. Patton, Tarrant and Wells were appointed next essayists. It was proposed by some of the brethren that as the next meeting would be the last time all the members of the fraternity would be in attendance that a valedictory be delivered before them on that occasion; accordingly Brother Dennis was elected to deliver the address. Adjournment being in order, Brother President announced that the next meeting would be social, the house adjourned.

J. F. TARRANT, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

ΣAE Hall, June 14, 1856

J. B. Rudulph, President

The ΣAE Fraternity met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent, viz.: Cockrell and Foster. Mr. ———* was elected a member of the fraternity. It was moved and carried that the names of those proposed for membership and rejected should not be recorded in the minutes of the meetings. Brother Dennis next delivered before the fraternity a valedictory address, replete with instruction and encouragement. A copy of the address was requested of him by society. A motion was made and carried that a night be designated for the initiation of the members of freshman class, accordingly the night of the 23d of this month was appointed. It being a violation of the Constitution to initiate members of the freshman class, it was moved and carried that the Constitution be suspended. It was moved that the freshman be not allowed to wear the badge of the fraternity until their promotion to the sophomore class, which motion was also adopted. No further business being before the fraternity the house adjourned.

J. F. TARRANT, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

ΣAE Hall, June 25, 1856.

The ΣAE Fraternity met in an orderly manner. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent, viz.: Cockrell, Foster, Rudulph and Wells. Election of members being next in order Messrs. ———* was proposed for membership; the gentleman was elected. Tarrant appointed to see him. Election of officers being next in order the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices of the society, viz.: For president, Dennis; for vice-president, Clements; for corresponding secretary, Wynne; for secretary, McLaughlin; for treasurer, Wells. It was moved and carried that the members of the freshman class be initiated on the night of the 12th of July, or not at all during this term. Messrs. Bullock and Wells were fined for creating disorder. No further business being before the house it adjourned.

J. F. TARRANT, Secretary

P.S. Tarrant and Wells ready essays. Wynne, Bullock and Clements appointed next essayists.

J. F. TARRANT, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

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ΣAE Hall, June ** 5, 1856
A. E. Patton, President

The ΣAE Fraternity met in an orderly manner. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent, viz.: Cockrell, DeVotie, Foster, Rudolph and McLaughlin. Clements and Bullock read essays, Wynne fined for failing to procure one. Dennis, DeVotie and Kerr were appointed next essayists. It was moved and carried that the secretary read out at each meeting the names of those absent at any preceding meeting, and that such render a reasonable excuse or be fined. It was moved, seconded and carried that a member be elected to deliver an opening address before the fraternity at the beginning of the next term, accordingly Brother Kerr was chosen. Wynne fined once for disorder. Bullock fined twice for not rising to address the president. No further business being before the house it adjourned.

J. F. TARRANT, Secretary

** Evidently should be July.

July 12th, 1856

ΣAE Hall met in pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent: Cockrell, DeVotie, Foster, Kerr, McLaughlin, Rudolph. Membership being next in order, Mr. Riley was proposed and unanimously elected and initiated. It was moved and seconded that essays not be read as it was the last meeting. McLaughlin, Patton and Tarrant were appointed by president as next essayists. Motion was moved and seconded that an assessment of \$1 be made to pay the debts of the society, was carried. Moved that a called meeting be held next Tuesday night. DeVotie fined twice for disorder.

J. D. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary

October 12, 1856

ΣAE Hall met in pursuance to adjournment. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent: Patton, DeVotie and McLaughlin. It was moved that Brother Kerr see some negro about furnishing us with fire and water. The motion was carried. It was moved that the secretary's books remain in the hall. The motion was carried. It was moved and carried that the treasurer buy a book for keeping his accounts. Brothers Wynne and Riley were fined for putting their feet on the rounds of their chairs. It was moved and carried that Brother Riley's fine be repealed. Bullock was fined for disorder.

JAMES A. BULLOCK, Corresponding Secretary

October 19, 1856

ΣAE Hall met in pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll Brothers Patton and Riley were absent. Moved and carried that the reading of essays be put off until the next meeting of the society. DeVotie fined for not rising from his seat when addressing the president. Moved and carried that no books or writings of any kind belonging to the society be carried out. Moved and carried that any

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one who violates this motion will be fined the amount of \$5. Also moved and carried that this motion be written by the secretary in the By-laws. The name of Mr. _____* was proposed and elected.

J. D. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

ΣAE Hall, November 1st, 1856

The ΣAE Fraternity met in an orderly and becoming manner. At the calling of the roll McLaughlin was absent. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and received. Election of members being next in order Mr. Paul Jones was elected member. Brother Riley was appointed to see him. Election of members was next in order. Brother Patton was elected president; Brother Tarrant, vice-president; Brother Wynne, treasurer; Brother Clements, secretary; Brother Kerr, corresponding secretary. A motion was made and carried that we move to another room, there being a family near us. Brother Kerr, Patton and Bullock were appointed on a committee to select another room.

J. D. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, November 8th, 1856

The ΣAE Fraternity met in a quiet and becoming manner. The president being absent it was moved and carried that Brother Kerr take the chair. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent, viz.: Bullock, Clements and Wynne. The reading of the proceedings of the last meeting were then read and received. Essays being next in order, Wells read an essay. Clements, DeVotie and McLaughlin were appointed next essayists. Wells was fined for using indecorous language in the hall. Tarrant was appointed to see Mr. _____* and inform him of his election. There being no further business the society adjourned till next Saturday night.

* Omission made by editor.

J. D. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, Saturday evening, Nov. 4th** 1856

The ΣAE Fraternity met orderly and quietly. N. N. Clements, president. The society was called to order for business. The roll was called and Brothers Kerr, Tarrant and Wynne were absent. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and received. Election of members being next in order Messrs. _____* and Hill were proposed for membership. Brother Patton was appointed to see the former, Brother Bullock the latter. Essays were then read by DeVotie and McLaughlin. Brother DeVotie was fined for having foot on the table. Brothers Owen, Riley and Tarrant were appointed next essayists. Miscellaneous business being next in order Brother Bullock was fined for being absent and not reading essay. It was then moved and carried that Brother Kerr take the chair until Brother Clements, who was president, gave his excuse for being absent. The brother was fined. Brother McLaughlin then gave his excuse and was fined. Moved and carried that the treasurer procure a half ream of paper for the society. The taking of

* Omission made by editor.

** Evidently should be 14th.

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seats of new officers was put off till next Saturday night. There being no further business the society adjourned to meet next Saturday night.

J. D. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, November 22nd, 1856.

The ΣAE Fraternity met pursuant to adjournment, A. E. Patton, President. At the calling of the roll Brother Kerr and Wynne were absent. Reading of the minutes was next in order, they were read, criticised and received. Election of members being in order the following names were offered for election, _____, _____* neither were elected. The new officers took their seats. President Patton took the chair and called on the old officers to make their report. President made his report; he stated that the prospect of establishing several chapters at different colleges, Secretary made his report saying that he has kept the proceedings of the meeting correctly and neatly. Treasurer made his report, stating that he had more money than he could account for and made a very good report, and all these reports were unanimously adopted. Essays were read by Brother Owen, Rily and were very good and satisfactorily written. Tarrant being essayists failed to produce an essay and a very long discussion ensued, some advocating one side and some another. Tarrant gave no excuse only that he was not told that he was an essayist, and the President thinking that he had no power to fine the member, he excused him on that ground. A motion was made that a clause should be inserted in the constitution giving the President power to fine any member who failed to bring forward an essay without giving a reasonable excuse. Secretary was instructed to insert this motion in the constitution. Wells, Wynne and Bullack next essayists. The absent members were brought up and all who were absent then being Tarrant, having no excuse were fined. Members were called on to give their report in regards to the members who were elected. Tarrant stated that he had seen Mr. _____* and that he declined to join. Brother Bullock made his report in regards Mr. Hall, that he had not spoken to him in regards the subject. Patton was appointed to see Mr. _____*, he having thought it unnecessary to say anything more to him. The Society adjourned.

N. N. CLEMENTS, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

ΣAE Hall, November 29th, 1856.

ΣAE fraternity met in an orderly and quietly manner. President Patton took the chair, called the fraternity to order for business. The roll was called and the following members were absent; Brothers Kerr, DeVotie and Wynne. The proceedings of the preceding meeting were read, corrected and received. Brother DeVotie was fined for disorder. No names were proposed and the meeting being appointed as a social meeting no business was performed only what was necessary. The absent members were brought up. Brother Wynne gave excuses for three preceding meetings, was fined on two, excused for one. The rest of the absent members were absent and therefore gave no excuse. Brother Wynne was fined for disorder. The Treasurer was instructed to pay the servant who waited on the hall the sum of \$2.00 and this to be recorded and remembered at the end of

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the term at the settlement of contracts. Bullock fined for disorder. The members then enjoyed themselves in a social and afterward adjourned.

N. N. CLEMENTS, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, December 6th, 1856.

ΣΑΕ Fraternity met in an orderly and quiet manner. President A. E. Patton took the chair, called the society to order and proceeded to business. The roll was called and the following members were absent. Brothers Tarrant and Wynne. Brother Wynne came in after the roll was called. The election of members was next in order, numerous were proposed but only two men elected, which men, Judkins and Brother Bullock were appointed to inform the gentlemen of their election. Mr. ———* was also see the gentlemen and hear what he would do. The next in order was reading essays. Brothers Bullock, Wells and Wynne being essayists, no one of these Brethren read essays and were fined all of them. Brothers Clements, DeVotie, and McLaughlin were appointed next essayists. Brothers DeVotie and Wynne were brought up for absences and their excuses were only that they had no watch and depended upon some other person for the time and depending on this as their excuse the president very reasonably and justly fined both of the gentlemen. Nothing further being before the fraternity, adjournment was next in order. The society adjourned sine die.

N. N. CLEMENTS, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

Tuscaloosa, December 13, 1856.

A. E. Patton, President

Pursuant to adjournment the ΣΑΕ Fraternity assembled in Tuscaloosa. At the calling of the roll Brother Wynne was found absent. The reading of the minutes of last was read and received. No names were proposed for membership. Reading of essays was next in order, Clements, DeVotie and McLaughlin read essays, satisfactory to the fraternity. Brothers Owen, Riley and Tarrant were appointed the next essayists at the first meeting in next term. It was moved and carried that the Treasurer be instructed to pay the rent for room which we now occupy. It was also moved and carried that Brother Kerr be instructed to find us another hall, provided he thinks he can find a better one than the one we now occupy. The absentees were brought up, and Brother Tarrant gave his excuse, stating that he was too unwell to come down. The president excused him on this ground. Brother Wynne fined himself giving no excuse. The fraternity attended to all business that was necessary and was about to adjourn when Clements moved that the Society remain a short time longer and talk or discuss on the past history of the society. Some of the members discoursed on the subject, some said nothing and after some little time the society adjourned until the first of the year 1857.

N. N. CLEMENTS, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, January 3rd, 1857.

The fraternity met pursuant to adjournment in a quiet and orderly manner. The roll was called and the following members were found absent: Brother Bullock,

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DeVotie and Tarrant. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were read and received. No names were proposed for membership. The election of officers was next in order. Brother McLaughlin was elected President. Wynne elected Vice President. Owen elected for Recording Secretary. Patton Corresponding Secretary. Wells elected Treasurer. After these elections the reading of essays was next in order. Brothers Owen and Rily read very good essays. Brother Tarrant was absent and therefore did not read an essay. We were highly gratified with the essays that were read. The next essayists are Wells, Wynne and Bullock. Under the head of miscellaneous business Brother President called on Brother Wynne for the opening address, forgetting it at the commencement of the meeting Brother Wynne being unwell during vacation did not write one and asked for indulgence from the members. It was granted for one week to be delivered at the next meeting. It was disputed whether the President should appoint a committee to copy the constitution in case we should have an application for a new chapter. A committee of three was appointed to copy the constitution. This committee consisted of Clements, Wells and Rily. It was moved and carried that the committee be allowed to take the constitution from the hall. Brother Wynne was brought up for absence. He gave no excuse and was fined. The President appointed the next meeting for a social meeting and the society selected the subject for discussion, which is "The Relative Merits and Beauty of Prose and Poetry." Nothing now being before the society adjournment was next in order. Society adjourned.

N. N. CLEMENTS, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, January 11th, 1857

The fraternity met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting were read and received. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent; Clements and Patton. Election of members then being in order Mr. _____* was elected. Brother Bullock was appointed to inform him of his election. The Corresponding Secretary being absent it was moved and carried that Brother DeVotie perform his office. He read a letter from Brother N. L. DeVotie of Princeton, N.J. He also read a letter from Mr. Adams of S. C. C. College to Mr. Cook asking for a badge and consenting to join ΣAE. It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary write to Mr. Adams. A certain change in the constitution recommended by Brother N. L. DeVotie was adopted namely—that the word *roi* be inserted in the constitution instead of degree. Brother Bullock was fined for being absent at the last meeting. Brother DeVotie was fined twice for disorder. Brother Wynne was also fined for disorder. The Society then adjourned until Saturday Evening the 17th of January.

N. N. CLEMENTS, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

ΣAE Hall, January 17, 1857
A. E. Patton, President

The house met at the usual hour. At the calling of the roll Clements, Owen and Tarrant were absent. The minutes were read and with slight corrections were received. New officers then took their seats. Brother McLaughlin took the President's chair and made a short but appropriate address. Letters of correspondence

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were then called for. Brother DeVotie read a letter from T. C. Cook, stating the desire of some friends at Nashville to establish a chapter of ΣΑΕ at that place. Brother Cook also sent names of those friends attached to the pledge to secrecy. Wells and Bullock read essays. Wynne was indulged on account of sickness. Clements, DeVotie and Owen were appointed next essayists. Treasurer made his report which was received. Moved and carried that we should send the constitution to Nashville and a letter read before the society to Adams of S.C. Patton was fined for absence. There being no further business the society adjourned.

A. E. PATTON, Secretary Pro Tem.

ΣΑΕ Hall, January the 22nd, 1857
J. D. McLaughlin, President

At the calling of the roll the following members were found absent; Brothers Clement and Wynne. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and they were received. Brother Clements failed to read an essay and was fined. Brother DeVotie was fined. After the house had been called to order Owen and Wynne read very good essays. Brothers Patton, Rily and Tarrant were appointed next essayists. Eight volumes of Shakespeare's works were presented to the society by Brother Rily. The thanks of the society were presented to Brother Rily for his valuable gift. It was moved and carried that if after the assembling of the society anyone shall leave the hall and remain out over 15 minutes shall be fined unless he shall have a reasonable excuse. This is to be inserted in the By Laws. Motion for adjournment being next in order the society adjourned until Saturday evening, January 31st.

T. L. M. OWEN, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, January 31st, 1857
J. D. McLaughlin, President.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll Brother Wynne and Clements were absent. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Election of members was next in order. ———* was elected. Brother Tarrant read a very beautiful essay. Brother Patton in his very interesting essay displayed truly the great advantages of having true friends and the value of sincere and faithful friendship. Brother Rily failed to read an essay. Brother Wells, Wynne and Bullock were appointed next essayists. Brother Bullock made a very favorable report about Mr. ———*. He had not made a final resolution. Brother Tarrant was out over 15 minutes. The society then adjourned until Saturday Evening, February 7th.

T. L. M. OWEN, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

ΣΑΕ Hall, February 7th, 1857
J. D. McLaughlin, President.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll Rily and Wynne were absent. The minutes of the last meeting were read and received.

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Election of members was next in order. No one was elected. Reading letters by the Corresponding Secretary. Patton read a letter from Mr. Talbot Adams, accompanied with the pledge of ΣAE Fraternity signed by him. He said that he would do everything in his power to establish a chapter of our society at the South Carolina College. The constitution was ordered to be sent to Mr. Adams. Brother Bullock had a letter from Mr. Kerr stating that if it was the wish of the society he would establish a chapter at Lebanon University. The society so wished it. Brother Wells read a very interesting essay (over the left). Brother Wynne was absent and consequently did not read an essay. Brother Bullock read an essay. Absentes were next called—Wynne was absent—Clements was excused—the President judging his excuse to be a reasonable one. Brother Tarrant was excused. The Society then adjourned till Saturday Evening the 15th of February.

T. L. M. OWEN, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, February 12th, 1857
J. D. McLaughlin, President.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll DeVotie was absent. The minutes of the last meeting were read and received. Election of members were next in order. Mr. ———* was elected. Mr. Bullock was appointed to see Mr. ———*. Reading letters by the Corresponding Secretary was next in order. None were read by him. Brother Clements read an obligation from Mr. Phlegming and Granberry with their names signed to it. It was moved and carried that we send the constitution to Mr. Phlegming and Granberry. It was determined to have the constitution printed. Brother DeVotie was appointed to write the constitution and Brother Rily and Patton to correct it. It was moved and carried that each member pay the sum of one dollar at the commencement of each term to the society. Brother Wynne was excused for absence on February 7th and January 24th. Fined for absence, January 31st. Brother Rily was fined for absence and failing to read an essay on February the 7th. He appealed on this fine. Brother Wynne appointed the 20th of February for the trial of this case. No farther business being before the house it adjourned until Saturday the 20th of February.

T. L. OWEN, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

ΣAE Hall, February 20th, 1857
J. D. McLaughlin, President.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll Brother Wynne was absent. The minutes of the last meeting were read and received. The election of members was next in order. Brother Rily was elected President, Brother Wynne Vice President, Brother DeVotie was elected Secretary and Brother Patton Corresponding Secretary. Brother Wells Treasurer. Reading of letters by Corresponding Secretary was next in order. A letter was read by Brother Patton from Mr. Fields and Robberson of Nashville, Tenn., requesting a couple of badges of the society, also one from Dr. Talbert Adams stating that he had received the constitution. The reading of essays was next in order. It not being the night for reading none were read. It was moved and carried that we omit in printing of the constitution the motto with its signification and also with the meaning

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of Phi Alpha. It was moved and carried that we have 25 copies of the constitution printed under the supervision of Bro. Rudolph. No further business being before the society, it adjourned until Saturday the 7th of March 1857.

T. L. OWEN, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, March 7, 1857

J. D. McLaughlin, President.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent, namely; Brother Tarrant, Clements and Wynne. The minutes of the last meeting were read and received. Reading of essays was next in order. Brother Patton and Rily read very good essays. The reading of letters by Corresponding Secretary was next in order. None were read. It was moved and carried that a committee of one be appointed to collect the resolutions that have been carried since the commencement of the society up to this time and write them off. Brother Wells was appointed. No further business being before the society it adjourned until Saturday the 15th of March.

T. L. OWEN, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, March 14th, 1857

J. D. McLaughlin, President.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent. Brother Clement, Bwbløe, DeVotie and Wells. The officers took their seats. The reading of letters by Corresponding Secretary. Brother Patton read a letter from Mr. Phlegming stating that he had received the constitution. The President expecting to be absent from college for some time Brother Bullock was elected in his stead. Brother McLaughlin was appointed Vice President. It was moved and carried that the society permit to any of its members who may desire to have manufactured gold studs bearing the design of the society. The Treasurer read his report which was received. It was moved and carried that the Treasurer pay the boy one dollar and a half. No further business being before the house it adjourned until Saturday the 22nd of March.

T. L. OWEN, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, March 21st, 1857

J. A. Bullock, President.

The chapter met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll DeVotie was Absent. The Corresponding Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Rait stating the amounts of money due to the Society and the amount paid to him. Wells failed to read an essay. Clements read an essay. McLaughlin, DeVotie and Owen were appointed next essayists. It was moved and carried that the chapter present Brother E. P. Rily with a badge of the society. It was moved and seconded that each member of the society subscribe one dollar to present this to Rily and the sum remaining after purchasing the pin be deposited in the treasury. Several suggestions by the members were made in regard to the gold studs to be manufactured by the jeweller of the society. No form of the stud was determined. Cle-

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ments, Bullock and DeVotie were excused by the President for their absence from the chapter at the calling of the roll on the 14th inst. Wells was also excused. Wells was fined for disorder. It was moved and carried that the chapter elect a member to deliver an address at the first meeting of the chapter the third term, DeVotie was elected to deliver the address. The report of Patton, appointed to see _____* was next demanded. He said _____* said he would join the society if he could do so. Wells was fined again for disorder. The chapter then adjourned.

JEWETT DEVOTIE, Secretary

* Omission made by editor.

ΣΑΕ Hall, March 28, 1857
J. A. Bullock, President.

The chapter met pursuant to adjournment. Owen and Tarrant were absent at the calling of the roll. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from J. S. Lanier the Corresponding Secretary of the Nashville Chapter containing \$35.00 for badges. The officers of that chapter are: President Butts, Vice President, Z. H. Field, Recording Secretary, J. S. Lanier, Treasurer, W. Prescott. DeVotie and McLaughlin read essays. Owen was not present and consequently did not read an essay. Patton, Tarrant and Wells were appointed next essayists. DeVotie was excused for being absent at the calling of the roll on the 21st inst. Wells appointed a committee of one to find out all the laws passed by the chapter, made his report. He had collected them. The chapter then adjourned until the first Saturday evening of the third term. DeVotie was fined for disorder.

JEWETT DEVOTIE, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, April 25th, 1857.

The chapter of the University of Alabama met pursuant to adjournment. No one was absent at the calling of the roll. No person was proposed for membership. The Recording Secretary, Patton, read a letter from J. Martin Fleming of the University of N.C. The names of the officers of that chapter are; J. Martin Fleming, President, J. G. Gatling, Secretary, W. W. Whitehead, Vice President, T. W. Jarratt, Treasurer. Clements, DeVotie and McLaughlin were appointed essayists. It was moved and carried that the Treasurer be instructed to pay \$12.00 for the rent of the hall. It was moved and carried that the Treasurer pay all the expenses of the chapter and what money is remaining in the treasury be devoted to the purchase of a pin to be given to Brother E. P. Rily. Wells failed to read an essay, was fined by the President and appealed to the Society for the remission of the fine. Wells was fined for disorder. It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary write to the chapters and consult with them about the expediency of holding a convention of all the chapters. Owens was excused for absence from calling of roll on March 28th and also from failing to read an essay. Tarrant was fined. Wells and Tarrant were fined for laughing. Both appealed. The society then adjourned.

JEWETT DEVOTIE, Secretary

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ΣΑΕ Hall, May 2nd, 1857

J. A. Bullock, President.

The chapter met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll McLaughlin and Tarrant were absent. No members were proposed for membership. Patton the Corresponding Secretary read a letter intended to be sent to the different chapters suggesting Tuscaloosa for the place and the Commencement day of this University for the time of holding a General Convention of all the chapters of the ΣΑΕ Fraternity. Clements and DeVotie read essays. McLaughlin was not present and consequently could not read an essay. It was moved and carried that the name of the jeweller of the society be inserted in the By Laws of the Society. The fine on which Wells appealed to the chapter namely (failing to read an essay) was withdrawn. The President was sustained for fining Wells for laughing. The fine by the constitution was doubled. Tarrant was excused by the chapter of the fine on which he appealed to the chapter. Owen, Patton and Tarrant were appointed next essayists. The next meeting was appointed a social one. The chapter then adjourned.

JEWETT DEVOTIE, Secretary

ΣΑΕ Hall, May 9th, 1857.

At the calling of the roll DeVotie and Tarrant were absent. The election of officers then came off, and the following were elected: Bob Wells, President, L. Owen, Vice President, N. Clements, Corresponding Secretary, J. Bullock, Recording Secretary, J. D. McLaughlin, Treasurer. This being a social meeting no essays were read. The boy Clem could not attend the hall any longer, consequently we settled up with him in full and employed a boy by the name of Thadius to wait on the room—promised to pay him \$2.00 for this term. McLaughlin was fined for his absence on last Saturday night and also for failing to read an essay. It was then moved and seconded that two members be appointed to confer with the other societies of this University upon the subjects of petitioning the trustees to repeal their act of last July forbidding the students to join a secret society. Patton and Clements were for this trust.

J. D. McLAUGHLIN

Pro tem. Secretary appointed by Pres.

ΣΑΕ Hall, May 15th, 1857

J. A. Bullock, President.

The chapters of ΣΑΕ Fraternity at University of Alabama met pursuant to adjournment. Owen, Patton and Tarrant read essays. Wells, Clements, and DeVotie were appointed next essayists. Wells made his report about paying for the rent of our room the last term. He stated that he had received a receipt from Mr. Drish (the owner of the room). He also received a receipt for the payment of the rent of the room for the term before last. Tarrant was excused for his absence from the hall on May 2nd and 9th. DeVotie was fined for being absent from the hall on May 9th. The committee appointed to confer with the other societies about petitioning the Trustees to repeal the law passed last July forbidding new students from joining the Secret Societies, made their report. The other societies had not arrived at any conclusion in regard to the matter. The chapter then adjourned.

J. G. DEVOTIE, Secretary

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ΣΑΕ Hall, May 23rd, 1857
Jas. A. Bullock, President.

The chapter met pursuant to adjournment. This being the night for the new officers to take their seats, Brother Wells took the chair as President. The President made his report stating that he thought our Society was in a prosperous condition. Clements and DeVotie read essays. Brother DeVotie read a dunn from Mr. Lynch for two tables in regard to which the Treasurer was instructed to tell Mr. Lynch that we would pay him soon. McLaughlin, Owen and Patton were appointed next essayists. It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to write to Brother Rudolph and if he had not had our constitution printed to request him to destroy the copy which he has. Brother Bullock was absent over fifteen minutes. There being no further business the chapter adjourned.

J. A. BULLOCK, *Secretary*

ΣΑΕ Hall, May 30th, 1857
R. K. Wells, President.

The chapter met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll no members were absent. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Golston of Autauga Co. was elected as a member. N. N. Clements was appointed by the President to inform the gentleman of his election. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from H. H. Gallaway of the N.C. Chapter that the chapter consented to hold a convention of all the chapters at this place. The Corresponding Secretary also read a petition signed by D. M. Thompson, R. H. Sprucie, F. M. Middleton, R. M. Simons, and Wm. I. Westbrook of Union University, Murfreesboro, Tenn., for a chapter of ΣΑΕ Society. The Corresponding Secretary also read a letter from the Nashville chapter written by Wm. B. Robertson, Jr., asking us certain questions and stating in the letter that they would abide by the decision of the Grand Chapter. The questions are as follows: A member of their society had been dismissed from their University, they ask first, Is this person still a member of ΣΑΕ Fraternity; second, if he is a member does he still belong to this chapter; third, if he does belong to this chapter is he disqualified for the office of delegate to the General Convention on account of his absence from the Institution? McLaughlin, Owen and Patton read essays. Tarrant, Bullock and Clements were appointed next essayists. A chapter was granted to the students petitioning for one at Union University. It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to inquire of the Nashville chapter whether in their opinion it is expedient to establish a chapter at the Union University, hoping that they may lay aside all local prejudices. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to the chapter of Western University and state that it is the opinion of the Grand Chapter, that our Brother dismissed there is still a member of the ΣΑΕ Fraternity—that he still belongs to that chapter—that he still is a suitable delegate to the General Convention if he is well acquainted with condition and wants of that chapter. McLaughlin was fined for disorder. Bullock was fined for being absent from the hall over 15 minutes last Saturday night. Patton was also fined for disorder. The chapter instructed the Corresponding Secretary to write to the students of Union University that a definite answer would be given them in a short time. The petition of the Union University students was ordered to be sent to the Nashville Chapter for their action. No farther business, the society adjourned.

J. A. BULLOCK, *Corresponding Secretary*

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ΣAE Hall, June 6th, 1857.
R. R. Wells, President

The chapter met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll DeVotie and Patton were absent. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Tarrant and Clements read interesting essays. Bullock was fined for neglect of duty. DeVotie, Owen and McLaughlin were appointed next essayists. Brother Clements made his report with respect to seeing Mr. Golston. Mr. Golston said that he would join the ΣAE Society and felt very much honored at being elected by our society. Brother McLaughlin was fined for disorder and appealed to the society. Brother McLaughlin was fined the second time for disorder. Brother McLaughlin was excused for his first fine by the Society. Our next meeting was appointed as a social meeting. It was moved and carried that the Treasurer shall take down all fines impressed on the members. No further business the society adjourned.

J. A. BULLOCK, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, June 13th, 1857.
L. M. Owen, President Pro Tem.

The chapter met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll Brother Wells was absent. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from D. M. Thompson of Union University, Tenn. He was urgent in urging a chapter of the ΣAE for Union University. He seemed to be very anxious to have a chapter of our society at Union University. The Corresponding Secretary also read a letter from Wm. D. Briggs, No. 158 Bowery, New York City, N.Y. He desired to have the privilege of manufacturing the badges of the ΣAE Fraternity. He offers to make badges for \$5.00 per badge, and studs and sleeve buttons of the same design as our badge, the buttons for \$9.00, the studs for \$7.00 per set. He is strongly recommended to us by Brother T. C. Cook of Princeton, N.J., together with all of our members at the north. It was moved and carried that Wm. D. Briggs of New York City at No. 158 Bowery be appointed our jeweler. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to Brother Cook to see Mr. Raite and request him not to make any more badges at present and to give us the number of pins he had on hand but not to tell him that we had changed our artist. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed also to write to Mr. Cook and ask him to request a badge of Mr. Briggs to send to the Grand Chapter. Brother Cook was not to make any contracts with Mr. Briggs on the part of the Society. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to each of the chapters and refer them to that clause in the constitution relating to the procuring of badges. It was moved and carried that all members wishing to study on the Saturday nights during the examinations be excused from their absences from the hall. Patton was excused for his absence last Saturday. DeVotie was fined. The chapter then adjourned.

J. A. BULLOCK, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, July 4th, 1857.
R. K. Wells, President.

At the calling of the roll McLaughlin was absent. No essays were read. It was moved and carried that a chapter of the ΣAE Fraternity be granted to the students

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at Union University petitioning for one. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to forward the pledge of the fraternity to these students in order that they may sign their names to it. Their signatures being obtained the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to send the constitution to them. It was moved and carried that the compliments of this society be tendered to those students of the University of Alabama who have pledged themselves to join us. It was moved and carried that Mr. Golstan be initiated into this society on the night of the 11th of July.

L. L. M. Owen was elected next President.

J. A. Bullock was elected next Vice President.

N. N. Clements was elected next Corresponding Secretary.

R. K. Wells was elected next Recording Secretary.

J. D. McLaughlin was elected next Treasurer.

The society then adjourned.

J. A. BULLOCK, Recording Sec'y

N. N. Clements was elected to deliver an opening address the first regular meeting of this society in the Session of 1857 & 8.

ΣAE Hall, October 5, 1857

R. K. Wells, President.

This being a called meeting of the chapter no essays were read. The Corresponding Secretary had a good many letters from the various chapters but none of them very important. He had received the sample pin ordered by the Grand Chapter from Mr. Briggs of New York. They were very superior pin compared to those made by Mr. Rait. It was resolved not to elect more members considering that the pledge required by the Trustees of the University of Alabama is binding. It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to urge upon the other chapters the necessity of holding a Grand Convention of all the chapters, some time about next Christmas. It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary send the money for those pins sent to the chapter by Mr. Briggs, the manufacturer of New York. The chapter then adjourned.

J. A. BULLOCK, Secretary

This was the meeting Brother Golsan was to take a degree. He took E w.

ΣAE Hall, October 17th, 1857.

R. K. Wells, President.

The President called the house to order at the usual hour. Brother Clements then delivered a very appropriate and beautiful address as an opening speech. His eloquence pure and unadorned seemed to effect every heart. His speech was simple, but beautiful and perfectly to the point. His eloquence incited every member to use his best endeavors to advance the interests of our beloved Society. The new officers then took their seats. Mr. Clements then made some very appropriate remarks about D. K. Thompson, deceased of Union University. He requested us ever to regard him as a member of our fraternity and that we ever cherish his memory with the warmest affection. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Chappel College chapter informing our chapter that Messrs. _____, _____, _____, * members of that chapter were expelled for gross

* Omission made by editor.

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misconduct. He also read a letter from Union University. The petitioners had received the constitution of our Society. It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary suggest Nashville as the place of holding a Convention of all the chapters. The chapter then adjourned.

R. K. WELLS, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, October 25th, 1857.
T. L. M. Owen, President.

The President called the house to order at the usual time. At the calling of the roll Mr. Bullock was absent. Mr. J. H. Judkins was initiated into the mysteries of the ΣAE Fraternity. Corresponding Secretary N. N. Clements stated that the substance of a letter received from Union University, stating that they were somewhat inexperienced and wanted information as to how they should proceed. Mr. N. N. Clements was called to the chair and presided during the initiation of Mr. J. H. Judkins. Reading of essays being next in order the following brethren read very beautiful and instructive essays (not original). Clements, DeVotie, McLaughlin failed to read an essay and was fined. Appointment of essayists being next in order the following members were appointed to read essays: Bullock, Clements, and DeVotie. Motion of adjournment being in order we adjourned.

R. K. WELLS, Secretary

ΣAE Hall, October 31st, 1857
T. L. M. Owen, President.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Wells made a motion that we defer the election of members until the initiation of Mr. Vaughn. Clements was called to the chair to preside during the initiation of Vaughn. At the calling of the roll the following were absent: Bullock, DeVotie and Judkins. The initiation of members being in order Mr. V. H. Vaughn was initiated into the ΣAE Fraternity. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from F. W. Middleton of the University (Union) stating that they had organized and were greatly pleased with it. One also was read from J. Boker of Nashville. A very interesting letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary from Lewis Hilliard of Chapel Hill, stating that they regarded Mr. Fields as a worthy and high minded gentleman. Reading of essays being next in order Bullock being an essayist failed to produce one, in consequence of his health. Clements read a very interesting essay. DeVotie also read an essay previously read before the chapter. McLaughlin, Tarrant and Wells were appointed next essayists. Miscellaneous business being next in order Mr. DeVotie suggested the idea of procuring a new room for the session of the chapter. Clements was appointed to search town for a new hall. Motion was adjournment was next in order. The motion was carried. The members returned to college and enjoyed themselves on a roast turkey and hot coffee. Wells made a motion that we instruct the Corresponding Secretary to write to Nashville and Chapel Hill, informing them to let Mr. _____* remain a member of the Nashville chapter and ally all agitation as regard his past conduct.

R. K. WELLS

* Omission made by editor.

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ΣAE Hall, November 7th, 1857**
T. L. M. Owen, President.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll DeVotie was absent also Judkins. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Nashville chapter requesting us to establish a chapter of our fraternity at Tallaharsee, Fla. Reading of essays being in order the following members read essays: McLaughlin, Tarrant and Wells. Bullock, Clements and DeVotie were appointed next essayists. Miscellaneous business being in order the question whether or not we should establish a chapter of our fraternity at Tallaharsee, Fla. Brother Vaughn made a motion that we write to Nashville chapter inquiring of something relative to Tallaharsee College before we grant them permission to the establishment of a chapter at Tallaharsee. made a motion that meet once a month. was carried. President appointed the meeting a social meeting. Vaughn took Ta for his degree. for adjournment was next we adjourned.

R. K. WELLS

** The outer half of the page on which the minutes of this and the succeeding meetings were written was torn off during the years the book was lost. This accounts for the incompleteness of this part of the records.

ΣAE Hall, December 12th, 1857
J. A. Bullock.

The society met pursuant to adjournment. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent; DeVotie, Judkins and fined three times for creating disorder. the regular time for the election of officers members were elected to fill the respective Vaughan President, Tarrant Vice President, Clements, Secretary, Judkins, and Treasurer McLaughlin. read a letter from Nashville chapter suggesting the establishing a chapter at Oaklin Miss. Also one from T. Adams from S.C. stating that he had not established a chapter yet, but intended to establish shortly. One read also from Chapel Hill suggesting the propriety of establishing a chapter at Williams and Mary, Va. A motion was made that we permit the Nashville chapter to establish a chapter of our fraternity at Oaklin, Miss., with the condition that it is a college of some notoriety, which motion was carried. A motion was also made that we defer holding a general convention of the several chapters until next summer. A motion was made that when a student leaves any college and goes to any college where our fraternity exists, not to receive him as a member of the ΣAE Fraternity before inquiring into his character. Amen to that. By the assumption of Brother Bullock, permission was given to Chapel Hill to permit Forniss to establish a chapter at Williams and Mary, Va. Several other motions were made. This being the last meeting of this term Brother Bullock was elected to deliver an address before the society. The motion for adjournment being in order, a motion for adjournment was made, which was carried.

R. K. WELLS

ΣAE Hall, January 9th, 1858
T. L. M. Owen, President.

The society was called to order at the usual hour by the President. At the calling of the roll the following members were absent; Bullock, Judkins and Tarrant.

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Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Nashville stating that they had withdrawn the petition as to the establishment of a chapter at Oaklin, Miss., also that _____* stated that he intended to withdraw from our fraternity. The corresponding secretary was instructed to write to the Nashville chapter giving them our reasons for retaining our society in the Southern States, and informing them that a convention will be held next summer and if at that convention of the majority of the delegates shall determine to extend the society to the Northern States, we will abide by that decision—also to tell _____* that honor requires that he should give his pin to his chapter without price. A motion was made that this be the last meeting of this chapter during the collegiate year and that we sell the furniture and pay the rent for this room, and that we keep our constitution and transact business privately at college through the means of the Corresponding Secretary. Mr. DeVotie made a motion that we burn all the essays and useless papers in the hall. We adjourned to meet no more.

R. K. WELLS

* Omission made by editor.



*The Saga of the Bunting
Brothers*

By
HARRY S. BUNTING

Second Edition





The Saga of the Bunting Brothers

BY HARRY S. BUNTING, PAST HONORARY EMINENT
SUPREME ARCHON

Second Edition

The intimate story of how Sigma Alpha Epsilon was transformed from a small sectional Southern fraternity to a great national fraternity, as told at the banquet session of the Eighty-First Anniversary National Convention, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, August 28, 1937. Reprinted from PHI ALPHA OF SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON of November 1937.

BROTHER TOASTMASTER, distinguished guests and brethren: In asking the intimate story of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's travails while passing into the conquest of the Northland, I suppose you mean exactly what you say when you use the word "intimate." You want a human-interest story. You want to share something of the adventure, thrill, difficulties, risks, romance that the workers of that day experienced in their happy but arduous journey to and through the Northland.

There is great difference between formal history and intimate history. Formal history, as written and printed, necessarily is impersonal, conventional, full of propaganda. It is written for a purpose. A weak fraternity such as ΣΑΕ was in 1886, starting out with the serious purpose to become national, rousing itself for its unequal struggle, inspired by a great vision and sustained only by unquenchable zeal and ambition could not admit any of the handicaps of its position as a pro-

Shown on the painting on opposite page are: Above, left to right, Robert Franklin Bunting, Jr.; Rev. Robert Franklin Bunting as Chaplain of Terry's Texas Rangers, 8th Texas Cavalry, CSA, 1861-65 (portrait); Harry S. Bunting. Below: George Herbert Bunting; William Miller Bunting.

This group portrait three-quarters life size commemorating the Saga of the Bunting Brothers was commissioned by the Supreme Council and painted by Johannes Waller in 1938. The original hangs in Levere Memorial Temple, National Headquarters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, at Evanston, Illinois, and a replica, the gift of the Supreme Council to Tennessee Zeta, hangs in the Bunting Brothers Memorial Lodge on the Southwestern College campus at Memphis, Tennessee. The portrait represents the Bunting Brothers in 1892, the most fruitful year in their labors for ΣΑΕ.

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vincial Fraternity. As one of the historians of that day (because journalists are the first historians) I know that Minerva necessarily had to put her best foot forward. Discouragement due to any possible sort of inferiority complex had to be forestalled. The will and the spirit to win had to undergo sedulous build up. The intimate story, then, of just how things actually stood with our fraternity in 1886 has never been printed.

I shall endeavor tonight to picture something of that situation and recite our great adventure as it appeared to me through the wondering eyes of youth. It was my ineffable privilege, along with that of my brothers Frank, Will and a little later George, to take a place in the great pageant of ΣΑΕ as it moved forward to achieve a destiny that we ardently felt was to be at the very top of the Greek-letter fraternity system. This historic consummation—so richly realized after 50 years of steady progress—we fittingly celebrate tonight.

I was initiated as soon as I got to college. I say reached college for I had not been admitted to the freshman class. Having been on a western ranch punching cattle part of the time that boys headed for college devote to academic preparation, I was detained for a year in a preparatory or sub-freshman class where they pumped the rudiments into me hypodermically, so to speak. Out of compliment to my brothers, Frank and Will, who had been hot members of Tennessee Zeta for about nine months, I was ushered into the mysteries of ΣΑΕ as soon as I reached college, before I knew the difference between ΣΑΕ and YMCA.

An Impressive Initiation Won Consecration. I supposed I was in for a terrible hazing. I expected rough treatment. But as I entered the dark halls of old Southwestern, then at Clarksville, except for the faint bleating of a goat somewhere in the darkness, there was no suggestion of rough-house. To my surprise and gratification the initiatory ceremony was dignified, impressive, beautiful beyond the most inspiring dreams of my young life. In the sublime ceremony of our ritual as then conducted by Tennessee Zeta I, the neophyte, found the cockles of my heart warming, high ideals were stirred, noble resolves were taken, and when at the altar of Minerva I solemnly consecrated my life to her service I meant that as a literal dedication. Knighthood was again in flower. A new life had opened up to me. I felt I had discovered the reason why I had been born, for suddenly life had new meaning and purpose. I had been thrilled by a first life ambition. As I went out from the chapter hall that night with my brothers, William and Frank, I felt like we were the reincarnation of Noble Leslie DeVotie.

Brethren, when you go back to your chapters tell them that rough-house initiations preceded by "hell week," the spanking of neophytes with barrel staves for minor infractions of discipline and all such horse-play do not develop an exalted type of fraternity enthusiasm. If you hold initiations such as was staged at this Convention yesterday, if you make neophytes feel that they are greatly honored, that rare distinction is being conferred upon them, you will be making new potential fraternity leaders out of your neophytes from the first night they behold the mysteries of ΣΑΕ.

Complete Lack of Information. All circumstances of my own coming into the fraternity seemed to conspire to put me into active fraternity work. Everything broke just right to bring that about. Brother Billy was Eminent Correspondent of Tennessee Zeta, the grand chapter of our Province, and immediately began prolific correspondence with all of our two dozen chapters that would answer. Brother Frank was on the staff of the college journal. This gave us all the college magazine exchanges. We searched these with avidity for whatever fraternity news they carried. I rendered early service to Alexander Jefferson Smith, of Atlanta, editor and publisher of *The Record* of ΣΑΕ. Out of appreciation he appointed me his "assistant," not realizing that I was not yet actually in college. I received from him all the Greek-letter exchanges. We devoured these as well as "Baird's Manual"

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of that day, and very soon obtained a good working knowledge of the American college fraternity system.

Systematic fraternity work began in the bedroom of the Bunting brothers as soon as I had been initiated. I wanted to know all about our fraternity. There was very little knowledge obtainable. We had no history or catalog. Late issues of *The Record* of Σ AE contained very few actual facts. Most chapter letters used space to say that they preferred "quality to quantity" which also explained why so many chapters had so few members. Another favorite theme was singing the undying praises of Minerva. But few chapter reporters gave any facts that would enable one to judge how Σ AE stood on each campus in comparison with its rivals. That was what we wanted to know.

It All Began With Letter Writing. Frank and I became Billy's assistants. We three wrote letters—countless letters. We told all our chapters just how Σ AE stood at our college and asked minute reports about their chapters. We made what nowadays is called a survey. Within a short time we accumulated data that gave us a pretty accurate understanding of Σ AE's relative position in the Greek letter world as of the year 1886. It was highly unsatisfactory to us. We wanted Σ AE to be first, or nothing. Compromises would not satisfy us. We wanted our fraternity to be outstanding.

Most of our chapters were in a precarious position because of fewness of members. We carried some twenty-eight chapters on our roll but of these a fourth were actually dead, another fourth numbered only four to eight members, another fourth had scarcely a dozen members, while some seven chapters numbered from fifteen to twenty-two members and really were strongly entrenched on their respective campuses. Most of our chapters were very young. We had only one elderly chapter, Georgia Beta, that had never been dead, even once, in its twenty years of history! The next three oldest chapters that had never died once were Sewanee, five years old, Southwestern, our own chapter, four years old, and Davidson, three years old! You can see from that what an unstable, immature, inexperienced structure our fraternity was, with more of its chapters dead than living.

Business Management Not Yet Introduced. Our chapters in short were afflicted with a sort of galloping consumption; chapters died as fast as new ones were launched. Eight charters were surrendered and six charters were granted in the first two years of my fraternity experience. In the two preceding years much the same thing had happened. We did not then know it but history written later established the fact that up to that year of 1886 Σ AE had chartered thirty-nine different chapters, including the Mother chapter, that had all died either in the first or second year of their existence! Many chapters had been dead two or three times, one chapter five times. Of course war and college death or loss of status were leading causes for this chapter mortality; but more than half these demises significantly had been due to the one simple fact that no real chapter establishments had actually been effected in the first place. Chapters were merely chartered but not actually *founded*. It was the custom to initiate several boys, sometimes only three or four; give them a charter and turn them loose to work out their own destiny, with no knowledge of fraternity life or instruction about the way to build up a healthy, enduring chapter. We were still in the phase of mushroom growth. Fraternity management had not yet become somebody's business.

Σ AE, then, was in a state of flux in 1886. It had the great weakness of chapter immaturity and inexperience. It was suffering from growing pains as the result of the marvelous renaissance that had come about in 1881 and '82 under the successful administrations of our Kentucky Military Institute and University of the South governing Grand Chapters. The Fraternity had swept along in five years from six chapters to about 22. Instant effort was needed to consolidate these gains and build strong and permanent chapters out of young, small and weak ones.

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ΣAE's Old Spirit Rose Triumphant. As the full realization of this general situation came over the Bunting brothers it was mental torture to them. They could not endure the thought that their fraternity was weak and decadent. They insisted that it was possible to build up existing chapters and found new chapters that would never die. In this their intuition was correct for in fifty years of recorded history no chapter that was either revived or founded by a Bunting ever died!

We early discovered that we had the knack of writing letters that would inspire and activate the living and wake the dead. We made it our first business to build up the very biggest spirit in Minerva's ranks that was possessed by any college fraternity. The Greeks won because they thought they could win, said Emerson. That was equally true of Minerva's men of 1886. We felt that the beginning of all good effort was the will and the spirit to conquer. We breathed the fire of unquenchable enthusiasm upon our brethren everywhere we could get in touch with them. ΣAE evangelism traveled on wings. We felt a very ecstasy that in so many quarters we found reciprocal great spirits among our membership who understood and welcomed our zeal. The ambition, vibrated throughout the order to make Sigma Alpha Epsilon paramount, returned to us increased in intensity and power from the warm-hearted youth who rallied valiantly to our banner of a militant brotherhood. Soon the spirit of ΣAE was sweeping the campuses of the Southland like a prairie fire.

Correspondence Created the First School of Leadership. In this avid correspondence we unconsciously were founding the Bunting Letter Propaganda which became an institution in ΣAE and was to endure for fifty years. In the school of letter writing the Bunting brothers first studied fraternity work, went to school themselves, derived their own equipment for serving the fraternity, and then trained all other members of the fraternity who would yield to their importunings and go along with them. It was Minerva's First School of Leadership; it exercised a vast influence in developing, strengthening and enthusing the fraternity, and in converting it into the representative national fraternity that it is today.

As a matter of fact all the fraternity leaders who grew up in the late eighties and nineties were inspired and trained in this fiery furnace of ΣAE enthusiasm. The surprising thing is that none of them ever lost their early interest in the fraternity; as a group they have stood by their fraternity through ensuing decades, ever ready to serve and help it as occasion offered; always counting sacrifice for the fraternity's advancement a privilege; and in such Paladins of Minerva as Moore, Austin, Tuttle, Nippert, Foreman and Cairns, present with us tonight, we see representative survivors of this early group, still alive and active, serving Minerva today just as they first learned to do in the last decades of the last century.

Internal Development Preceded Extension. The first Bunting program was to induce our chapters to build up strength by more initiations. A chapter of less than ten members, even in a small school, must always lead a precarious existence. We preached that our chapters should have twenty men. That was a large chapter for southern colleges of that day.

Our second reform was to carry on the work of reviving all dead chapters at institutions that continued to be of proper rank and could support creditable chapters.

Our third goal was the program for Northern extension. Efforts to further this were put forth just as early as the work of consolidating our position in Dixie. In fact the whole program became one job, and went forward simultaneously.

Minerva's Great Secret for the Inner Communion. To visualize what was ahead of us we had a map of the Union on our bed room wall upon which were marked off all the finest colleges and universities of the North which were to become the hosts of our future chapters. The roster of Minerva was to show a hundred chapters!

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For many years, however, we felt the extreme necessity of being very discreet about revealing the full scope of our ambitions to our fellow workers. Very few of them could have stood such a bold and thorough program without being frightened and alienated against extension entirely. At conventions a certain amount of dissimulation was necessary on this point, and we had to beg for our charters one or two, or at the utmost, several at a time. It was often harder work to get charters than to build new chapters. Only to the very elect was the secret shared that ΣAE was to have a hundred chapters. Even as late as Billy Levere's time it was urged against granting any more charters that Billy had told somebody ΣAE was to have a hundred chapters.

"It's a lie!" shouted Billy on the Convention floor, "I never said it!

"But it's true, just the same," he added, "if I didn't say it!"

I had consecrated Billy to the Bunting program for a hundred chapters on the very night of his initiation, and Billy never faltered.

Extension Policy Always Sustained at Conventions. The Atlanta Convention of 1881 had voted: "That all chapters [then numbering but six] be urgently requested to abolish the old custom of confining the fraternity exclusively to Southern states, and that they be urged to press on the work [of extension] knowing no South, no North, no East, no West." At the Athens, Georgia, convention of 1884 a battle was staged to confine ΣAE to the South but was voted down. At the Nashville Convention of 1885 a resolution to limit the fraternity to the Southern and Western states was likewise defeated.

We Bunting brothers were wholly ignorant that any such resolutions had ever been considered or passed. It would have heartened us greatly to have known it. We believed that as yet the issue had never come to a vote at Conventions. We dreaded that issue coming up for decisive vote.

One still heard objections to Northern extension, here and there. We were much disquieted over such harsh notes and greatly over-estimated the strength of such opposition. As a matter of fact it scarcely existed any longer as active opposition; but we Buntings did not know this; and for two years we labored discreetly and incessantly to build up sentiment for Northern extension among our chapters and active alumni. We had many sleepless nights fearing that some misguided brother whose family had lost its slaves by the war might arise to throw the switch and wreck our Northern extension program.

Thomas S. Mell Gave Carte Blanche to the Buntings. One of my chapter mates told me that a majority of our powerful Georgia Beta Chapter and its alumni headed by the Mell brothers opposed Northern extension. John D. Mell was a fiery orator and had fought Northern extension at conventions. His brother, Thomas S. Mell, was our reigning Eminent Supreme Archon. John was on the Supreme Council and the other members, all resident in Athens, Ga., were Georgia Beta alumni. This information frightened the Bunting Propaganda stiff! It looked like we would not be able to get Northern charters. So we set to work insidiously to build up strength for Northern extension. When we came to ask our first charter for Adrian College imagine our relief and delight to find that Brother Tom Mell was our firm friend and supporter, even John had become "reconstructed," and the charter was granted with their blessing! From that minute on we never doubted that ΣAE would eclipse her southern rivals in the race Northward, although they already enjoyed a considerable start over her.

Carpetbag Memories Delayed Northern Expansion. As a historic interlude Tom Mell as a small boy had seen a carpet-bagger invade his father's house, abuse and curse his parents, threaten to shoot them if they resented his infamies and snatch his father's watch and chain off his person. Tom did not grow up with any very endearing ideas about Yankees. He still belonged to that era which happily went with the wind. So he and his brothers merely fought Northern extension

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until outvoted, then accepted the verdict gracefully. The Mells and their supporters also feared for a time that ΣAE could not hope to get the flower of Northern youth in competition with the well entrenched Northern fraternities. When they became convinced that ΣAE could compete on equality with the best of the fraternities up North they welcomed national extension.

Northern Extension Gets a Protagonist. I early learned also that our first Northern chapter at Gettysburg had died because the convention at Athens, Ga., in 1884 had debated violently whether Pennsylvania Delta's charter should be withdrawn and Northern extension be abandoned. There was then present as the first delegate from a Northern chapter to an ΣAE Convention a member of Pennsylvania Delta who had traveled a thousand miles. Although the attack was defeated the sting was still there, his spirit was chilled, he returned home discouraged, his chapter disbanded and returned its charter.

This episode made a tremendous impression upon me. In the instant that I heard of it I got my orientation and resolved to become the protagonist of Northern extension. I would defend and encourage our only existing Northern chapter at Mt. Union, then only fifteen months old. I obtained from Brother Billy, chapter correspondent, sanction to take over and nurture Ohio Sigma by mail as my own pet project.

Wished to Obliterate Sectional Hate. There was good reason why my brothers and I were so deeply concerned for Northern extension. While our father had been a Confederate soldier we had three maternal uncles in the Union army. We had visited much in the North and felt almost as much Yankee as Rebel. It was very distressing to us that North and South had been torn by such bitter strife and often said such mean things about each other. We wanted to heal the breach and help restore good feeling. We had a consciousness that ΣAE as a great American brotherhood, bringing the finest young men of the North and South together in fraternal affection, would prove a factor in making another fratricidal war impossible. This patriotic motive added a sort of religious fervor to our passion for Northern extension.

So in taking Ohio Sigma under my special protection I resolved to do all I could to hearten and encourage its members. That one salient in the North was precious as the stepping stone to Northern expansion. It was the opening wedge. Their spirit must be built up, their zeal must be fired and they must be set at work actively to found additional chapters.

Opening Gun of the Northern Campaign. I wrote the young chapter at Mt. Union a long and fervent love letter. I told them every ΣAE in the South was back of them. We welcomed them into our brotherhood and were proud to have them ΣAE's. I tried to make them think that the whole South was on the tip-toe of expectancy for the glorious deeds that Ohio Sigma was expected to perform in the North for Minerva. We wanted them to realize they had been called to a very high destiny—that of extending our fraternity North, East and West. Ohio Sigma could become the Mother Chapter of ΣAE's Northern extension if its members only lived up to their opportunity and obligation. Would the boys of Mt. Union fail us? In particular I charged them to revive our dead chapter at Gettysburg and give us strong chapters at Ann Arbor and the important Ohio institutions.

Then we waited with bated breath.

Back by return mail came a fervent letter from John H. Focht, writing for Ohio Sigma. They reciprocated such earnest fraternal greetings from the South, said it made them very happy, inspired them, and they would meet us with open arms to enter the battle and we would go forward together to victory. They would do all they could to establish Northern chapters, and would welcome my generalship in directing them how to do it. Significantly Brother Focht asked: "What about charters?" "Will we get charters?" "When will we get charters?"

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Then that terrible nightmare of the Mell brothers' opposition came up! (Laughter) But when sending soldiers into battle, morale is everything: so I solemnly assured Ohio Sigma, "When charters are required they will be forthcoming. There will be as many charters ready for you as you need; and just as fast as you need them!" (Laughter)

National Expansion a Volunteer Contribution. Assuming then without hesitation the full responsibility of leadership in the battle for Northern extension which the Mt. Union chapter was willing to concede to me, I took command and issued the charge, "Forward!" We entered upon discussion of the most desirable institutions in Ohio and adjoining states which we should enter, and I gave the best advice I could about the way to organize new chapters. From intensive study of college and fraternity journals I was able to give some valuable leads to the Mt. Union boys.

Behold, then, the mighty war machine of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the autumn of 1886, setting forth to meet the competition of old and powerfully entrenched national fraternities in the North, the East and the West, going into action to win a new empire for Minerva!!!

Of this war machine our sole shock troops were the inexperienced members of Ohio Sigma, our young and only Northern chapter, situated in an obscure college of Ohio. In command a youth, just turned seventeen, in the preparatory class of a very small and obscure Southern college! Could anything have seemed less propitious? Less likely to make a stir in the college and fraternity world? If the older Northern fraternities—already long entrenched in national status—could have seen that picture and could have known the weakness of our position, like Goliath they would have laughed Minerva's little David to scorn!

What Minerva Wrought Within Two Decades. Yet here is the marvel of it.

Within eighteen years—by the time George H. Kress' wonderful *Manual of ΣAE History* went to press—this little troop of fighters had founded thirty-five new chapters in the North, East and West, all of which enjoy prestige today, many of them being dominant on their respective campuses!

Still, that was only the beginning. The Bunting slogan: "Let the Limits of Our Growth Be Only a Nation's Boundaries" was so literally translated into action that before the movement launched in 1886 came to a pause a total of more than seventy-five chapters had been added to our militant brotherhood!

I wish there were time to tell how some of the difficult battles were fought and won. It is interesting to trace ΣAE's family tree of chapter descent. Suffice it that Adrian was added to our roll the following January, Allegheny in March, and Ohio Wesleyan by November of the next year, and we were on the way.

A letter or two to the young Ohio Wesleyan chapter apprising them that a Chattanooga boy named Albert Austin was in college and was a very desirable prospect, resulted in the initiation of Austin. That fortunate coup was to entail untold blessings of leadership to the chapter and to the general fraternity.

Shock Troops and Field Marshal Meet Face to Face. At the Nashville Convention of 1888 our extension shock troops and their commanding officer bivouaced and met face to face for the first time. It was a wonderful jubilee, with four Northern chapters represented by delegates—Mt. Union, Adrian, Allegheny and Ohio Wesleyan. George K. Denton, Ohio Wesleyan, entered the fraternity councils at this convention. Denton was to become co-founder of ΣAE in New England. Will L. Lowrie of Adrian, a future publisher of *The Record*, brought the inspiring news that the Adrian men had just completed a new chapter at Ann Arbor. It was installed immediately after the convention.

Six more Northern chapters were added by the time I graduated from college, and at the Atlanta Convention of 1891 ten Northern chapters were represented by delegates, the new acquisitions being Michigan, Cincinnati, Dickinson, Colorado, Cornell and Denver. Came into the national picture at this convention Austin,

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Champe Andrews, Burger and Harry Cowan of Adrian, soon Editor of *The Record* and a valiant extensionist. A charter member of Colorado Zeta, name-sake of my own chapter, was George D. Kimball, destined to serve thirty-three years on the Supreme Council of ΣAE and to become a founder of the Interfraternity Council. Don R. Almy, one of ΣAE's most brilliant leaders and a future Eminent Supreme Archon, was given us by Cornell.

1892 Was Minerva's Most Fruitful Year. The year 1892 was our one most fruitful year and added Franklin, Stanford, Pennsylvania State, Boston, Ohio State, Trinity and Massachusetts Institute of Technology besides important revivals of dead chapters including the Mother chapter. ΣAE's one failure in Eastern extension at Trinity gave us William Leslie French who designed the ΣAE Coat-of-Arms. Within two brief years our first New England chapter at Boston was to become seat of government of the fraternity, with two active members in the Supreme Council, Edwin H. Virgin, Eminent Supreme Recorder, and Hiram C. Burger, Editor of *The Record*. Arthur J Tuttle of Michigan Iota-Beta—a future Eminent Supreme Archon while serving as Federal Judge of the East District of Michigan—became an acknowledged leader at the Chattanooga Convention of 1892 and was destined to give a lifetime of service and priceless achievements to his fraternity. He gave the fraternity the Nebraska Chapter.

That was the year when the Bunting Letter Propaganda developed first into the printed "Bunting Specials," widely mailed for economy of effort among the workers, and then later evolved into *The Hustler of ΣAE*, our secret quarterly Bulletin, later re-christened *Phi Alpha*.

1893 brought us Harvard, Purdue, Nebraska and Bucknell. From our Harvard Chapter early came our great law-giver, Howard P. Nash, who first codified ΣAE's laws and gave us a unified and consistent code which endures to this day.

Initiation of William C. Levere Marked an Epoch. 1894 added Worcester, Arkansas, Northwestern and California. With Northwestern came the immortal William C. Levere.

1895 brought in Columbia and St. Stephens, now Bard College, both the work of French of Trinity, the young chapter that was to die needlessly so soon afterwards. Columbia gave us Henry Sydnor Harrison, Editor of *The Record*.

Then followed in order Tulane, Illinois, Kentucky State, Pennsylvania, Maine, Minnesota, Colorado Mines, Wisconsin and Chicago, besides important revivals, which brings us up to 1903. With Maine came Clarence W. Stowell, a future power in national councils and builder of successful chapters in New England.

Almost all of this Northern extension stemmed from the original Bunting-Mt. Union strategy. The earliest chapters founded at once set about adding new chapters. Thus Mt. Union now had daughter, grand-daughter and great-grand-daughter chapters, all carrying on the work vigorously from coast to coast.

Once Minerva's Promotionists Crossed Trails! It is interesting to note that only two prime chapters of that period became "interlopers" in this program, having resulted from other and "outside" influences. Cincinnati was founded by Henry Dannenbaum of the sub rosa Emory and Henry Chapter in Virginia. Focht and I were at work on Cincinnati when happily young Dannenbaum scooped us. Undoubtedly we would have gotten the same group of boys if Dannenbaum had not beaten us to the draw. I did not learn until twenty years after that it was not my own plans that had resulted in this chapter when I read of the part that Dannenbaum had played in Levere's "History of ΣAE."

Here Kress and Nippert as first of their many and great contributions to our national brotherhood gave us our incomparable battle-song, "When We Came Up From Dixie Land." It has inspired ΣAE's warriors on every battle front for four decades.

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Stanford chapter, the second "interloper," our first bulwark on the Pacific Coast, was the joint foundation of William Mack of Davidson and E. D. Smith of Sawanee and the Citadel.

This great surprise for national extension—dropped into our very lap, as it were, without effort on our part and at the moment, too, when we were straining to find some possible contact with the Palo Alto campus—made us all ecstatically happy. It gave us almost more pleasure, I think, than any other victory of our campaign. Our banner now waved from coast to coast—ΣΑΣ had become national except for New England.

Strategic New England Invasion in 1892. New England extension next in 1892 became the joint work of Burger of Mt. Union, Denton of Ohio Wesleyan and myself who projected and launched our first three New England Chapters in quick succession as parts of the same program, to wit: Boston, Massachusetts Tech and Harvard. All subsequent New England growth of course resulted from that bed-rock beginning. Vance Osmund, an early initiate at Massachusetts Tech, gave us our chapter at University of California the year following. Thus our program to plant the banner of Sigma Alpha Epsilon "from Plymouth Rock to Golden Gate," mapped out at Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1886, became fulfilled by 1894. In eight years we had become truly national.

Building Independent Bulwarks Went On Steadily. Besides co-operating with Mt. Union and her daughter chapters in that extension program, Brother George Bunting and I carried on our own independent extension work. George had to quit college immediately after his initiation on account of our father's death. He never knew any active fraternity life in college.

However George did not need to enjoy active chapter experience to fit him for national fraternity service. He had spent much time listening in on the discussions of his brothers. He was an avid reader of *Baird's Manual* and the Greek-letter exchanges at fifteen. After Frank and Will graduated young George stepped into their place as my confidant and co-worker, and for two years received tireless intensive training in fraternity promotion. It was his eyes that discovered the tip in a Greek-letter exchange that I made the means of founding our University of Colorado chapter.

George Bunting a Brigadier General at 18. At the age of 18 when employed as bookkeeper in Steubenville, Ohio, he founded our glorious Pennsylvania State College chapter wholly by correspondence at a distance of 150 miles. George never was permitted to visit that campus, meet his charter members or attend the installation ceremonies which had to be conducted for him by others. Before Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta's charter arrived George had been summoned by me to Atlanta, there to turn rout into victory at both Emory and Georgia Tech where we had dead chapters. George subsequently gave us other Northern chapters at Kansas University and Kansas State.

One of George's proteges of this period was Elmer B. Sanford, Mich. I-B '03, who became key man in organizing Kansas Alpha at the University of Kansas. He rendered distinguished service to the national organization as editor of *The Record* and is still doing so as secretary of the National Board of Trustees.

In 1894 the home of the Bunting brothers having been transferred from Atlanta to Chicago, Frank hunted up all available ΣΑΕ's to the number of about fifteen and organized the Chicago Alumni Association. This gave welcome and back-ground to the Northwestern Chapter soon to be established.

Other contributions of mine on the Northern battle-front were Colorado and Denver, organized wholly by correspondence while I was in college, and later on, Northwestern, organized when I was a Chicago newspaper reporter. This latter was my most gratifying piece of work for Minerva. It gave to the fraternity as

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charter member of Illinois Psi-Omega William Colin Levere and his life work of many and inestimable services to the brotherhood.

Southern revivals and extension meanwhile had gone on apace with Northern extension. Any survey to show how ΣAE was becoming national must of course envisage growth in the South, as well.

George Recaptures the Lower Mississippi Valley. George Bunting founded Southern chapters at Arkansas and Tulane, and refounded, once and for good, our dead chapters at Missouri, Washington at St. Louis, Louisiana State, Georgia Tech and Emory. Senator "Pat" Harrison became an early initiate at Louisiana Epsilon, Revived. While training in fraternity work the young charter members of Georgia Phi, Revived, George gave ΣAE two future Eminent Supreme Archons, G. Hendree Harrison and Floyd Furlow, as well as an Eminent Supreme Treasurer, Charles F. Stone. Later came "Bobby" Jones, a successful Eminent Archon of his chapter who brought glory to his fraternity.

The first of George's new Emory disciples was William D. Thomson, forerunner of all the Thomson brothers in Georgia Epsilon, Revived, powers in rescuing Atlanta for Minerva. A little later on there was nurtured in the same hot-bed of fraternity wisdom and zeal a youth named Lauren Foreman.

Valor Worthy of Undying Remembrance. George's exploit at the age of 19 in reviving our Louisiana State Chapter will always go down as one of the most daring, brilliant and audacious exploits in Greek-letter annals. While a traveling salesman for a Chicago bicycle manufacturer, George went on the old Baton Rouge campus very early one morning, without knowing a soul and having no letters of introduction, but when he left that night a brilliant chapter of ΣAE pledges were at the depot to see him off! In one day George, in the face of strong Greek-letter competition, had picked, pledged, inspired and instructed a brilliant new chapter, had organized it into a local to petition ΣAE, had held a first meeting, adopted constitution and by-laws, elected officers and then the chapter adjourned in time to help George catch his 8:00 p.m. train on the way to New Orleans where he promptly organized the Tulane Chapter, selling bicycles in carload lots all along the way.

At the St. Louis Convention the following Christmas only two charters were granted among six strong and clamorous petitioners. Both charters were given to George Bunting. Both were for chapters in Louisiana! George was the only fraternity worker I ever knew who would tackle odds of 100-to-1 against him and convert them into uniform victories for Minerva.

When ΣAE history like this is recounted it ought to be a strong incentive to the active chapter man of today who may not be entirely satisfied with the status of his own chapter. It should teach him that it only requires one forceful and sagacious leader to put *any* lagging chapter of ΣAE into leadership on *any* campus! It may take time but it can be done. It is now being done on many a campus.

How the Mother Chapter Was Resuscitated. My personal revivals in the South included the Mother Chapter at Tuscaloosa in 1891-92, a part of which enterprise was discovering the original "Minutes" of Mother Mu which had been lost for thirty-five years.

The hero of this notable promotion was William Mitchell Adams, sophomore, ably assisted later by Province Archon D. J. Castleman, Ala. Iota '92. This job was in gradual process for two whole years before we felt that re-establishment had been completed.

In the moment that I spied on the street in Florence, Alabama, in his natty gray uniform, Adams, a Tuscaloosa freshman on summer vacation, I divined that this was the boy I had come to Alabama to dedicate to reviving the Mother Chapter, I ran him down, sold him the idea, pledged him, and prepared him by intensive training for his great responsibility. Within a week Adams was initiated by daylight

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in the commodious bachelor quarter of Will and Frank Bunting, temporarily living in Florence, there also being present Cyrus Ashcraft, Ala. Alpha-Mu '88, Judge John J. Mitchell, Tenn. Lambda, '74, who proved to be Adams' uncle, and Major Joseph Harris Field, Tenn. Nu '57, who acted as Eminent Archon.

Major Field organized ΣAE's second oldest chapter at the University of Nashville on a commission from DeVotie. Thus the group of ante-bellum heroes who launched ΣAE as a general college fraternity was represented and participated in this third and permanent establishment of the Mother Chapter.

Lucky Discovery of the Ante-Bellum Record Book. It was while spending my one week of vacation at Tuscaloosa the following summer helping Adams recruit prospective freshmen that I realized my long-cherished hope of recovering the records of the founders. I shall always regard this as having been accomplished by a sort of clairvoyance for I had long had the intuition that if I could only get to Tuscaloosa I would find the early records, and several times in vivid dreams I had enacted the thrill of discovery not much different from the way it turned out.

One of the earliest initiates into Mother Mu after this, her third and *final* founding, was William W. Brandon, later Eminent Supreme Archon and Governor of Alabama. Other earlier Southern chapter revivals by me were at Tennessee, Union and Bethel.

The Old Passion Persists Through 50 Years. Within the present decade, with Henry T. Mills, a Davidson alumnus, I became joint restorer of our Furman chapter; and with the Richmond, Va., Alumni joint re-founder of our old Richmond chapter, whose charter has been restored at this convention, thus putting a happy climax on my fifty years of joy riding with Minerva and her glorious sons.

Latterly also Brother George and I were associated actively in the revival of our Mississippi State chapter which was killed by anti-fraternity laws while I was in college. The last time George's voice was raised in ΣAE councils was at the Evanston Convention of 1931 to plead—unsuccessfully, alas!—for the immediate restoration of the charter of old Mississippi Theta after a somnolence of forty-five years. George was not destined to have the gratification of seeing his work to consolidate ΣAE's position in the lower Mississippi Valley fully completed during his life time. It happened at the next convention, but he had then joined the Chapter Eternal.

Deserved Tribute to George Bunting. In memory of George Herbert Bunting it is but just to pause and say: George, single-handed and alone, rescued the lower Mississippi Valley for Sigma Alpha Epsilon when the fraternity in that territory was in a state of decadence and total rout. Every chapter was dead except Mississippi Gamma and Texas Rho and both these were weak and wobbly. George made it a live province. He built or rebuilt every chapter in the province except Mississippi Gamma. For his generalship in this territory between St. Louis, New Orleans and Austin, Texas—all the Theta Province there was of that day—George aptly has been called "The father of Province Theta."

When George moved to Kansas City he found only two or three ΣAEs there. When his work was done he left Kansas City an ΣAE stronghold with over 400 alumni and active members and any ΣAE chapter could confidently expect to get almost any Kansas City boy it bid, not only in Missouri and Kansas but in any state in the union.

It can be truthfully said of George that wherever he traveled or dwelt he left a trail of fire for Minerva. Wherever he went he either rescued his fraternity from defeat and extinction or introduced it as a new and forceful establishment, always leaving it on a firm, enduring foundation. George's unconquerable spirit lives in the minds of the active army of present-day workers whom he helped to inspire.

Albert M. Austin Consolidated These Extension Gains. The arduous and difficult work of consolidating these rapid gains made by national expansion must

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not be overlooked. There followed the necessary after-task—less thrilling to be sure but not less important—of training new chapters in methods of business conduct and fraternity discipline. New chapters had to be assimilated, as it were, into the spirit, traditions and laws of ΣAE.

The right man came upon the scene at the right moment to do this important work—just as always has happened in ΣAE. An able and skillful conservator and administrator arose in the person of Albert M. Austin, Ohio Wesleyan alumnus, who as Eminent Supreme Archon from 1895 to 1898 gave the fraternity its first and its abiding business system. Levere's History gives Austin credit for being the first to propose a permanent investment fund for the fraternity and such credit is his due. He was followed and seconded as Eminent Supreme Treasurer by Champe S. Andrews, Ala. A-M '93, also an editor of *The Record* of ΣAE. They laid deep and true the foundations of our sound financial system which in these latter times was to support the splendid financial structure reared by Alfred K. Nippert whose walls are sound banking policy and whose apex is Levere Memorial Temple. Without this fusion of genius of Austin, Andrews, and Nippert ΣAE's story for all time would have been a very different one.

Austin was elected by the Atlanta Convention of 1891 as the first president of Province Delta which included "all states north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi," and took his part in all the extension work that followed. He was the founder of our Ohio State Chapter.

Four Undergraduates Already Functioning as Statesmen. At Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1895 there was held a notable gathering of delegates from several of our northern chapters, the first on record. Here met four brilliant active chapter leaders destined to recreate ΣAE. They were Austin, Tuttle, Nippert and Kress. The meeting organized the geographically reconstructed Delta Province. Tuttle was made its first president.

Board of Trustees Due to Champe S. Andrews. The Boston Convention of 1900 adopted the plan of Champe S. Andrews for a board of trustees to care for the surplus funds of the fraternity and created the "National Board of Trustees" with Andrews, Albert M. Austin, Herbert C. Lakin, Dr. Henry G. MacAdam and Bryan C. Collier as members. The board was organized in the spring of 1901 with Andrews as its first president.

Elmer G. Sanford Worked Out Record Life Subscription Plan. The Record Life Subscription plan under which every alumnus receives the fraternity magazine for life was adopted by the Nashville Convention of 1912 on the recommendation of Elmer B. Sanford, *Mich.* I-B '03, then Editor of *The Record*.

Gloriously We Have Won Our Goal! Looking back over half a century we can all agree that ΣAE has achieved her national objectives.

The united actions of her tens of thousands of loyal, devoted and brilliant sons have won for her a destiny that has far outrun even our most golden dreams.

A MINERVA FAMILY TREE

Grandfather

Rev. Robert F. Bunting, D.D.	Tenn. Z	'87 Honorary
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Fathers

R. Frank Bunting	Tenn. Z	'85 (a)
William M. Bunting	Tenn. Z	'86 (b)
Harry S. Bunting	Tenn. Z	'86 (c)
George H. Bunting	Tenn. Z	'91 (d)

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Grandsons

William Boddie Bunting	N. H. A	'25 (a)
Bainbridge Bunting	Kan. A	'37 (b)
Van Asmus Bunting	N. C. Ξ	'38 (c)
Albert M. Bunting	Wis. Φ	'25 (d)
George H. Bunting, Jr.	Kan. A	'27 (d)
Clarke Stafford Penfield Bunting	Vt. A- Σ -II	'34 (d)
Williston Penfield Bunting	Kan. A	'37 (d)
Charles Bunting Shaeffer	Kan. A	'16

(Son of the sister of the Bunting Brothers)

Grandson-in-law

Joseph P. Snyder	Mo. A	'25 (d)
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(Son-in-law of George H. Bunting, Sr.)



The Paragraph History

By

WILLIAM C. LEVERE

Twelfth Edition

A
Paragraph History
of
Sigma Alpha Epsilon
from

The Founding of the Fraternity to the Present Time

Chronologically Arranged

By WILLIAM C. LEVERE

Twelfth Edition

Edited by

LAUREN FOREMAN

1947

EVANSTON, ILL.

Preface

THIS LITTLE BOOK is simply a skeleton of Sigma Alpha Epsilon history, all the flesh for which can be found in other reading. The author has been compelled to pass over the intimate doings of National Conventions, and to merely mention in some instances important events, for if he had departed from this rule, as he was often tempted to do, this book would not have been what it was aimed it should be, "A Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon."

It is my desire that this book shall be of especial use to the fine young men just coming into the fraternity. They will be eager to learn about Sigma Alpha Epsilon. My regret is that I have not been able to preserve the fire and glow in this compact volume which so possessed the men who preceded this day.

I hope that those who read these pages to gain their first knowledge of Sigma Alpha Epsilon will have a disposition born in them to go on to the larger work and there learn of the deeds of our earlier men.

WILLIAM C. LEVERE.

Evanston, Ill., March 1, 1916.

Addenda

Herewith is presented the twelfth edition of the Paragraph History with revisions and additions made necessary by the events that have transpired since the ninth edition appeared in April, 1945. Despite the eleven revisions, this little volume is still the work of William C. Levere, the great historian of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and may well continue to serve as the text book for the use of pledges in learning the fundamentals of the romantic story of their chosen fraternity.

LAUREN FOREMAN.

Evanston, Ill., November 15, 1947.



Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Birth of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity was founded on the ninth day of March, 1856, at the University of Alabama, in the old city of Tuscaloosa. Eight students who had become hard and fast friends were the founders of this brotherly society, which was destined to extend to the furthestmost limits of the country. Chief of the eight was Noble Leslie De Votie, an Alabama boy by birth, who was a youth of splendid promise. He was the originator of the fraternity. He, as well as the others, had formed a warm friendship for each of their group, and it was his idea that a fraternity would best perpetuate the ties which, as their college days drew to a close, seemed nearer and dearer to them all. Along the banks of Black Warrior River is the edge of the Tuscaloosa campus and in the fall days of 1855, as these companions strolled by the river side, De Votie first unfolded his conception of a new fraternity. The thought of a bond which would hold them together for all time was full of interest to them. So it came about that in the late hours of a stormy night, the friends met in the old southern mansion and by the flicker of dripping candles organized ΣΑΕ.

The Founders. There were eight of the friends. They were Noble Leslie De Votie, John B. Rudolph, John W. Kerr, Nathan E. Cockrell, Wade Foster, Abner Patton, Samuel Dennis and Thomas C. Cook. The last of these named was not present at the time of organization. Cook had planned the fraternity with the others, but shortly before it was organized had withdrawn from the University of Alabama and entered Princeton. At the first meeting it was voted that no one should be considered a member of the fraternity "except those present." This was afterwards rescinded to the extent of voting Cook a member, and sending him a ritual that he might initiate himself. He has always been considered one of the founders.

The Preliminaries. In planning for ΣΑΕ the strictest secrecy was observed. Only eight men who had trod the campus of Tuscaloosa knew that such a movement was afoot, and these were the eight men directly concerned. John Kerr's home was in Tuscaloosa, and the preliminary meetings were frequently held there, but no member of his family knew what it meant, though the whispered secret councils gave rise to much speculation. Sometimes, when the meetings to talk the project over were held elsewhere, Kerr would arm himself with an air of mystery and an old Mexican horse pistol that had been in the family ever since the Mexican War, and would quietly steal away to the rendezvous. No suspicion of what was afoot roused the Greek chapters from their lethargy; and if the men who were in the venture were seen together more frequently than usual, it was attributed to the feeling that a company of fast friends were aware that the day that would rupture their union was close at hand. So the days passed until March came.

The First Meeting. The ninth of March meeting was held in a building still standing in Tuscaloosa, which is now occupied as a church, but which for many years was called the Mansion House and previous to that was known as Johnson's Schoolhouse. Noble De Votie presided at the first meeting. He declared that they

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had met "for the purpose of organizing a fraternity to be called ΣΑΕ." John B. Rudolph had designed the badge and it was unanimously adopted without debate. The badge has come down through the years with but little change. Abner E. Patton was elected to serve as president until the adoption of the constitution. An odd provision adopted at this meeting was that the chapter could not have a membership larger than thirteen per cent of the student body.

The First Constitution. A constitution was the important question to be considered, for it was the very foundation of the fraternity. This was so because under the term "constitution" were comprised not only the laws to govern the fraternity, but its ritual. This remained true for many years. What are now known as the national laws and the ritual were formerly comprised in the word "constitution." In the minutes of the first meeting we read that a committee of three was appointed to write the constitution. We already know that De Votie had the constitution practically completed the night they met for organization. The action providing for a committee to write it must have here referred to its form, for we have Rudolph's word for it that it was completed at the time of the first meeting, though not adopted. At the very next meeting, one week later, it was read and adopted, though not without being amended. Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, was made the patron of the fraternity.

The Topoi. One of the provisions of the first constitution required each member of the fraternity to choose a subject on which he must write essays throughout his college course, for the literary meetings of the chapter were then a prominent feature of the fraternity work. These subjects were known as degrees, though the next year they changed the name to "topoi" at the suggestion of Noble De Votie, who wrote the chapter from Princeton, urging the change. This system of literary work was one of the cardinal points in the constitution, and its observance was rigidly enforced not only at the Mother chapter, but throughout the fraternity as it extended from college to college.

The Grand Chapter. The first system of government of ΣΑΕ was by a Grand Chapter. Each general convention chose a chapter to administer the affairs of the fraternity until the following convention. This plan, modified from time to time, remained the method of administration from 1856 to 1885.

Mother Mu. The first chapter of the fraternity adopted for its chapter name Mu, the letter standing for the word "Mother."

A Southern Fraternity. It was the intention of the founders to confine the fraternity to the southern states. Yet the fraternity was not a year old before the agitation for northern extension commenced, an agitation which was to continue twenty-seven years before it achieved its object.

The First Pledge. There was a boy of rare promise on the campus, a boy eagerly sought by their older rivals. His name was Newton Nash Clements. The new fraternity was as anxious to have him as the older chapters, but there were one or two who doubted the expediency of inviting him. To them it seemed a doubtful venture to tempt fate with their first "bid." They all realized what a victory his capture would be to ΣΑΕ, but could they get him? There were brave spirits in that first chapter, who were not afraid to cross swords with any rival, and De Votie, Kerr, and Rudolph led in the insistence that Clements should be given the opportunity of refusing them. At the second meeting, one week later, he was initiated. It was the first battle the newcomers had fought with other Greeks, and they had won gloriously.

The Second Meeting elected the permanent officers of the fraternity. John W. Kerr was elected president, and John B. Rudolph, vice-president. The secretary was Samuel M. Dennis, the treasury was placed in the charge of Abner E. Patton. To Noble De Votie was given the position of corresponding secretary, the most important position the new organization had, for the place meant that the man who

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held it was extension officer of the order. It was ordered that Dr. Garland, the president of the University, should be officially notified of the presence of the new fraternity, and the meeting then adjourned to attend the first ΣAE banquet. The spread consisted of a big roast turkey, with plenty of hot coffee to wash it down.

Early ΣAE Feasts. When the meeting of May 31, 1856, was over, the secretary recorded that the "Members returned to the university where they feasted their physical appetites on the fat thighs of a Shanghai gobbler." The meetings on the first months of the fraternity were invariably followed by a "feed."

The Founders and the 'Possum. Quite often they would have the old negro who provided them secure a fine roasted 'possum. It was at a feast after one of the meetings of the first months that Kerr designed to deliver an oration over the remains of a 'possum; and the word "remains" is used advisedly, for the boys had stripped it to the bones and were feeling exceedingly comfortable. Kerr's professor in zoology had that week been holding forth on the anatomy of 'possums and had explained how they, differing from many kindred animals, had embricated jaws. "Fraters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon," began Kerr, swelling with dignity, amid all sorts of greetings and salutations from his fellows. "Fraters of ΣAE, we have before us the last sad remains of a marsupial mammal. It differs from many of the familiar animals on account of its embricated jaws," and as he delivered his recently gained knowledge, Kerr grandly reached for the skull of the animal and displayed it in his most impressive manner. Suddenly his eyes snapped and he looked closer; his compatriots followed his stare. This 'possum, at least, had no embricated jaws. Further investigation followed, to be ended by summoning the cook. At first he temporized, but to no avail, and so at last, driven to a corner, he confessed. No 'possum had been obtainable that day, and believing the fraternity boys would never discover the difference, he had procured a fat tom cat and had served it to them.

Early Initiations. The victory they had won in capturing Newton Nash Clements, the besought of all the fraternities, encouraged them greatly. He was initiated at the meeting of March 22. At the meeting of April 26 James Atwood Bullock and James Forrest Tarrant were taken into the brotherhood. These were followed on the 3d of May by James D. McLaughlin, on the 11th of May by Thomas Lucien Moreland Owen, on the 17th of May by Jewett Gindratt De Votie, on the 24th of May by Robert Kershaw Wells and Gustavus Adolphus Wynne, and on the 12th of July by Enoch Parsons Riley. The most notable of these initiations was that of Jewett G. De Votie. The fact that he was a brother of Noble De Votie, the founder, was not the only factor that contributed to the importance of his becoming a member of ΣAE. He was to be the founder of the important chapter, Washington City Rho, which during the days of the Civil War was alone to survive the shock of battles.

The First Badge. The color of the enamel of the first badge was Nazarene blue. All of the figures were in gold as now, and Minerva and the lion were as prominent as they have been ever since. The gold sides were beveled. In size the first badge varied greatly from today. From top to bottom the length of the badge was one and one-half inches. Across from point to point it was fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in width. The arrival of the badges at Tuscaloosa made a great sensation. Col. Rudolph in his toast at the fiftieth anniversary banquet at Atlanta described it. He said "Consternation reigned in the other Greek societies. None of them had anything like this, and all the girls in Tuscaloosa went wild over it. They were all saying 'what a cute badge,' and for a few days it seemed as if everybody was talking about the lady making the lion behave. The fact is we captured the girls with our badges at once."

A General Fraternity Planned. The purpose of the founders that ΣAE should become a general fraternity was one of the foremost thoughts of the workers during

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these early months, and in this connection an important step was taken at the third meeting held. It was the adoption of a motion "that those members of the ΣΑΕ fraternity who may have trustworthy friends in other colleges, South, have written communication with them, if they choose for the purpose of organizing chapters of the ΣΑΕ fraternity in their respective institutions."

De Votie and Extension. De Votie was one of the strongest advocates of extension, and so fully did he believe that the destiny of the fraternity was to expand that at the first meeting in May he proposed an amendment to the constitution to govern the interrelations of chapters, although at that time no other chapters existed. This amendment, which was adopted, was as follows: "That the corresponding secretary of each chapter, immediately on entering on the duties of his office, shall write to the corresponding secretary of the Grand Chapter, giving the names of the newly elected officers of his respective chapter, and other news of interest. The chapters shall communicate with each other at least twice during each collegiate year." Thus did De Votie, the first of our fraternity statesmen, combine the two not antagonistic principles of extension and internal development at the very outset of the fraternity's existence.

A De Votie Prank. Among the happy episodes of De Votie's college life is a joke he played on his room-mate, Jonas Duckett or "Father Rhodes" by nickname. The room-mate was a fine student, innocent as a girl and about as timid as one. De Votie persuaded him to call on a pretty maiden who received and treated him nicely. Next day De Votie and his fellow conspirators bought a peck of sweet potatoes, and hid them nicely under "Father" Rhodes' bed. That night, after Rhodes had settled down to his books, and was wholly absorbed in them, in rushed De Votie with his crowd in fearful consternation, telling Rhodes it was reported that the potato-house of the father of the young lady he had visited the night before had been robbed, and that that worthy gentleman, violently suspecting students of the theft, was coming, armed with search warrants and with officers, to search; and followed it with the apparently frightened question, "Duckett, have we any potatoes in our rooms?" Then, without waiting for an answer from Rhodes, who had become nervous, he rushed to where he had hidden the potatoes, dragged them out, lifted his hands in horror and exclaimed. "Who would have thought it? What can we do?" Just then the remainder of the plotters who had climbed the stairs to the third story with heavy resolute steps, to imitate official tread, rushed in and joined in the chorus. "Who would have believed this of Father Rhodes?" Instantly Rhodes saw the prank, and still half-terrified, half angry, and yet laughing despite himself, he seized a poker, chased them out, down stairs, and into the darkness that covered the campus.

De Votie the Scholar. All through his university course De Votie brilliantly maintained his intellectual supremacy. His grade for his entire course at Alabama was 96 1-3. He was graduated as valedictorian at the head of his class on July 18, 1856.

University of Alabama Abolished Fraternities by a vote of the board of trustees at the 1856 commencement. It was eighteen months later before the ΣΑΕ chapter was disbanded.

President Garland Attacked Fraternities, charging them with disorder, clannishness and demoralizing to literary work. At this very time he was graduating, first in scholarship and superb in character, a young man who was the leader of one of these four societies, while the rolls of all the organizations contained the names of young men who were among the brightest and cleanest of all the students. It simply goes to show how human nature can be stampeded by the cry of the mob. In this very report he eulogized in the strongest terms Enoch P. Riley as the highest type of student, and yet Riley, two days before, had been initiated into ΣΑΕ.

Lawlessness Follows Going of Fraternities at Alabama. In the immediate

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years which followed the abolition of fraternities at the University of Alabama, the institution almost collapsed under the lawlessness which existed. The public prints of the state were full of the lamentable conditions. One student was stabbed to death in a college fight. Hundreds quit the institution or refused to come and the attendance went down to eighty-three. To stop the disintegration, the board of trustees of 1859 adopted the astonishing standard of twenty-five per cent passing grade in scholarship.

Abner Patton was elected president of the fraternity in the fall of 1856. He was the only one of the founders in college. At that time Alabama Mu continued to be the only chapter.

ΣAE Faces Extinction. When the University of Alabama began its college year, October 2, 1856, ΣAE found itself face to face with complete destruction. To the other Greeks at Tuscaloosa, the decree of the trustees meant the loss of a charter. To ΣAE it meant the death of the whole fraternity. No wonder that Patton and Jewett De Votie at Tuscaloosa and Noble De Votie, Thomas Cook and Samuel Dennis, who were at Princetown, were ardent in their desires to see the fraternity spread to other colleges.

Alabama Mu Through 1856-1857. Though under a ban the eleven men at Tuscaloosa held weekly chapter meetings through the college year 1856-57. All the eleven had been in the chapter in the previous college year, although Riley was not initiated until its last days. The chapter passed through this year without a single initiation until its very close. It was far from the ambitions and hopes of the chapter that this would be so. It was that offensive ban of the trustees and the dubious future that restrained them. Of the eleven, ten were in college; the eleventh was John W. Kerr, and his stay with them was only for part of the year. While with them he served as corresponding secretary of the chapter. The ten college mates were Abner Patton, Jewett De Votie, Newton N. Clements, James A. Bullock, James D. McLaughlin, T. L. M. Owen, James F. Tarrant, Robert K. Wells, Gustavus A. Wynne, Enoch P. Riley. As the ten were comrades on the Alabama campus they were destined to be comrades in the Confederate army a few years later, and of the ten young soldier boys, seven were to lose their lives in that service.

Jewett De Votie at Alabama. Jewett De Votie was as immeasurably active in the chapter, as he was immeasurably proud that his brother was the founder of the fraternity. In the old chapter records the name of De Votie is quite as frequent during the second year as it was the first. Mother Mu was a good training school for Jewett, and the spirit generated there together with the experiences gained was to stand him in good stead when he founded Washington City Rho later in his fraternity life. As it was the name of Noble De Votie which appeared first in the old minutes of Mother Mu, so it was to be the name of Jewett De Votie which should appear last when the chapter "adjourned to meet no more."

Literary Work at Alabama Mu. Each man in the chapter was held sternly to his literary work in the ante-bellum Alabama Mu. The secretary's comments were sometimes amusing. It appears that at the meeting of November 22, 1856, Brothers Owen and Riley read essays which according to Secretary Clements "were very good and satisfactorily written," but that Brother Tarrant failed to produce his. His excuse was that he had not been notified of his appointment. There was a lengthy debate as to whether he should be fined or not. Several held that, as it was announced at the previous meeting that Tarrant was to be on the program, and that, although he was not present, it was his duty to have inquired. President Patton decided that he had no power to impose a fine, and Tarrant was excused. The members immediately proposed an amendment to the constitution, giving the president the authority to fine delinquent essayists. At the meeting two weeks later Wells, Bullock and Wynne, all failed to have essays, and all were fined.

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Early Chapter Discipline. It is not the least interesting study of the early days of the fraternity to note the amusing frequency with which the punitive right was used at the slightest infringement of order. At the very first meeting, after the college year in 1856 opened, Wynne and Riley were "fined for putting their feet on the rounds of their chairs." Riley had been initiated at the last meeting of the year before, and on the plea that he had not been able to learn of the rules of conduct at the chapter meeting, he was excused, but Wynne had to pay. This became almost a habit with him before the year was passed, for, excepting Jewett De Votie, he was the most fined man in the chapter. Jewett, who always had his feet on the table, or was late for meeting because he had no watch, or some other similar reasons, was fined ten times during the college year. Thomas Lucien Moreland Owen was the only man who was not fined, and we cannot help reflecting what a paragon of behavior he must have been. It is not surprising that at one of the meetings during the year the treasurer "made a good report," announcing among other things that "he had more money than he could account for."

End of Second College Year. The chapter held its last regular meeting for the college year on the 4th of July. The year had been a successful one despite the drawbacks of opposition on the part of the college authorities. Beginning the year with Patton as president of the chapter, he had been succeeded at the winter term by James D. McLaughlin. In March McLaughlin was called away from college for a while, and James A. Bullock was elected to succeed him. Robert K. Wells was elected president for the spring term. At the final meeting of the year T. L. M. Owen was elected for the next year. A special meeting of the chapter was called July 11, 1857, and J. Hodges Golson, who had been pledged the month before, was duly initiated into ΣΑΕ. This happy event closed for the fraternity its second college year.

The Second Chapter. It was in January, 1857, that the second chapter of ΣΑΕ was established with the University of Nashville as its domicile. Joseph Harris Field was the prime factor in gathering his companions in the military department of the university to form Tennessee Nu. There were only four of them besides Field, the others being John S. Lanier from his home town of Columbia, Miss., and three young Texans. They were John D. Alexander, Van H. Manning and David Butts. Field survived to be the oldest living member of the fraternity, passing away in 1915. This chapter has given the fraternity two Eminent Supreme Archons: J. Washington Moore, 1892-1894; and Marvin E. Holderness, 1912-1913.

The Activity of Thomas Cook. De Votie, Cook and Dennis continued active for the fraternity at Princeton, and through the efforts of Cook negotiations were commenced in the fall of 1856 with John M. Fleming of the University of North Carolina to establish a chapter there.

De Votie and Chapel Hill. Noble De Votie wrote John M. Fleming concerning the proposed chapter at the University of North Carolina, saying:

Princeton, N.J., February 2nd, 1857.

Mr. J. M. Fleming.

Dear Sir: Mr. Cook requests me to inform you that your kind favor has been duly received. The petition has been forwarded to the Grand Chapter, from which you will immediately receive a copy of the constitution. You will be authorized when it reaches you to open, read, sign it, and then at any appointed time to proceed with the initiation of your friends. Permit us to tender to you our warmest regards for the assistance you have afforded us in advancing the cause at Chapel Hill, and also to welcome you as a member of our honored fraternity. After you organize please forward us a catalogue, with the names of members underscored. You will have to determine the time of your meetings, for that is not a matter prescribed by

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the constitution. The meetings are expected to be weekly. Everything about correspondence and other duties, you will find laid down in the constitution. Excuse this hasty note, and believe me, your obedient servant.

(Signed) N. L. De Votie

North Carolina Xi Established. It was February 14, 1857, that the mother chapter voted to send the constitution to the petitioners at the University of North Carolina. Fleming, to whom De Votie wrote together with Thomas Jarrett, Wiley W. Whitehead and Thaddeus Belcher, were the charter members. This was the third chapter of ΣΑΕ.

Early Communication Between Chapters was hindered in the first days of the fraternity because neither ΣΑΕ nor any other fraternity had established a magazine. It was the rule that the chapters should write to each other regularly and this was a duty the early correspondents attended to religiously.

National Aspirations. The fraternity scarcely found itself with three chapters, when the young eagle tried to spread its wings for loftier flights. John M. Fleming of the North Carolina chapter raised the question of Northern Extension. Cook wrote him from Princeton that the constant agitation of the slavery question was a barrier to northern chapters, as it would preclude the possibility of harmony. The mother chapter, which at this time was the governing body of the fraternity and was known as the Grand Chapter, voted to have a general convention as soon as there were eight chapters. The fraternity adhered to this plan.

Early Chapter Nomenclature. When the fraternity was founded nothing was thought of or heard but the general name of ΣΑΕ. The second chapter had no sooner been established than it became evident that some individual chapter name must be adopted. In the absence of any official action it became the custom to denominate the chapters by the names of the towns in which they were located. This was unsatisfactory, and it was one of the tasks to devise some system of nomenclature which should carry out the Greek idea, embodied in the national name of the fraternity. It was obviously appropriate that each chapter should be given for its individual name one of the letters of the Greek alphabet. It was the first convention that christened the chapter at the University of Alabama "Mu," and this letter was chosen because "Mu is the equivalent of the initial of 'Mother,'" and the names which were given the other chapters are chronologically almost those which alternately precede and follow Mu, but they were not exactly so.

The Murfreesboro Chapter. This interesting chapter was originally called by the name above which it first bore after it was established as the fourth chapter of the fraternity at the old Union University at Murfreesboro, Tenn. It later took a Greek letter name, Tennessee Eta, which it still bears.

The Founder of Murfreesboro Chapter was Henry P. Halbert, who had been a student at the University of Nashville. At Nashville he refused to apologize for signing a paper criticising the faculty for, as he believed, unjustly disciplining a fellow student. He was dismissed and entered Union University. Through his knowledge of ΣΑΕ at Nashville, he persuaded four Union students to petition for a charter. It was granted July 4, 1857, but the chapter was not installed until September, for in the meantime an insane theological student killed one of the petitioners and severely wounded a second.

Virginia Kappa Founded. Thaddeus Forniss entered William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., in the fall of 1857, coming there from the University of Alabama. Together with several friends, he petitioned the Grand Chapter at Tuscaloosa for a chapter. It was granted December 12, 1857.

A Virginia Kappa Hero. Robert C. Atkinson was one of the early members of Virginia Kappa. He became the hero of the chapter for a while as the result of a personal encounter he had with Garrett, a fellow student and member of a

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rival society, known as the E. A. Letters intended for ΣAE had fallen into the hands of the members of the E. A. and had been opened by them, undoubtedly through mistake. Atkinson wrote Garrett acknowledging the receipt of one of these opened letters, and requested him to be more careful in the future regarding the letters, meaning by this to refer to the similarity of the letters, "ΣAE" and "E. A." Garrett believed that Atkinson meant to say that the members of his society were making common property of the correspondence, and the next time he met Atkinson he attacked him. Atkinson was quick to meet him on his own ground and in a few minutes Garrett found himself on his back with the valiant ΣAE astride him. His face was adorned with a black eye, whose purple tinge was so vivid that it became a nine days' wonder and was referred to everywhere on the campus as "Garrett's ΣAE badge."

Early Virginia Kappa. The Williamsburg chapter was one of the ante-bellum chapters destined to be killed by the civil war. Upon its campus, battles were fought and its first member, Forniss, was killed at Malvern Hill. It was a greatly beloved chapter during its lifetime and was the last Grand Chapter before the civil war. It was reestablished February 7, 1925.

Georgia Pi Is Founded. There is an uncertainty whether Georgia Pi was organized February 23, 1857, or a year later, but the probability is 1857. It was situated at the Georgia Military Institute. It is famous in ΣAE history as "the chapter that went to war." Its men left college halls forever when in the dark hours of a May night, the long roll of the drum was sounded through the dormitories. The cadets went from their beds to the scene of action. The chapter continued its life in the camps of the army, and at Resaca won great glory. Their major said of them, "Those boys go into battle as if they were going into a ball room."

War Record of Georgia Pi. The sons of Georgia Pi, like the members of our other chapters at the outbreak of the civil war, were Southern boys, and naturally enlisted in the Confederate Army. Georgia Pi furnished to the army from the forty-one men it had initiated, one brigadier-general, two colonels, four majors, sixteen captains, nine lieutenants, or a total of thirty-two commissioned officers.

ΣAE Enters the University of Virginia. ΣAE almost from the day of its inception turned longing eyes to the University of Virginia. It was the great institution of the South, and the members of the fraternity felt that the chapter roll would be incomplete until the name of the Charlottesville school was on its roster. Thomas C. Cook, in a letter to John M. Fleming early in 1857, had voiced this aspiration of the fraternity. The members of the new chapter at Williamsburg were anxious for a sister chapter in Virginia, and immediately after their own chapter was established they urged an immediate entrance into the state university. The wisdom of this was recognized so generally that, without opposition, the new chapter was launched February 16, 1858, and Omicron chapter became a living reality. The chapter was composed of young Virginians, and they possessed all the high spirits and pride for which the scions of the Old Dominion are noted.

First Men at Virginia. Among the leaders of Virginia Omicron was brilliant Junius French. His friends told of an incident when he was a small boy. Junius held in his fingers a small tin cup an older brother used as a target at which to fire a revolver. Another chapter leader was Elliott Healy of distinguished family and great manly beauty. A few years later at the second battle of Bull Run he led his company in the final charge, crying, "Come on, boys. Victory once more on the plains of Manassas." A moment later he was killed. Young and dignified Benjamin Garlington was among the charter members. Four years later, after the battle of Savage Station, his commander found him still in death, lying perfectly straight, his arms crossed and his sword standing with the point in the ground by his side.

Affiliates of Virginia Omicron. From the first Virginia Omicron has been a chapter which has had many affiliates from other chapters. Forniss of Virginia

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Kappa was one of these. William L. Wilson, years afterward a cabinet minister of President Cleveland, came later. James H. Judkins came from the mother chapter, and affiliated in the fall of 1858. He did not know there was a chapter at Virginia until Henry Martyn Neblett stopped him on the streets of Charlottesville and pointing to the Σ AE badge Judkins proudly wore, demanded, "Where did you get that?" When Neblett was satisfied that Judkins was an Σ AE he told him of the chapter, and that night took him to the chapter meeting.

Mother Chapter Disbands. It was January 9, 1858, that the ante-bellum mother chapter met at Tuscaloosa for the last time. The edict of the university trustees had proved all-powerful and Σ AE was to disappear from the Alabama campus for many years. It was arranged that as the title of Grand Chapter was still held at Tuscaloosa that the business of the fraternity should be transacted through the corresponding secretary, who was none other than Newton Clements, the first initiate of the eight founders. Jewett De Votie moved to burn all essays and papers in the hall. Then Robert K. Wells wrote the mournful words, "We adjourned to meet no more."

Texas Theta Chartered. Texas Theta was installed at Baylor University soon after the opening of the college year in the fall of 1858. Timothy Dunklin, the founder, lost his life at the second battle of Bull Run. The chapter was killed by the war. It has never been revived.

Planning the Eighth Chapter. John M. Pendleton, of the Murfreesboro chapter, had a cousin who, in 1858, was a senior in Bethel College, in Russellville, Kentucky. Virgil A. Garnett was the name of the cousin. The two boys had spent the spring vacation together at Pembroke, the home of Garnett, and his Tennessee cousin had some wonderful stories to tell him about Sigma Alpha Epsilon, which he had joined at Union University. The enthusiasm of young Pendleton was contagious, and when Garnett returned to Bethel College it was with the determination to get a number of his friends together and start a chapter of this "society," as it was the custom in those days to denominate the fraternity.

Birth of Kentucky Iota. Virgil Garnett pledged ten men at Bethel College at Russellville, and in April, 1858, received a charter from the members at Tuscaloosa who were carrying on the work of the general fraternity. With the installation of this chapter, the promise that a general convention would be held when the fraternity had eight chapters was ready to be fulfilled.

First National Convention. The first general convention of Σ AE was held at Murfreesboro, Tenn., August 6, 1858, at the Lytle Hotel under the auspices of the Murfreesboro chapter at Union University. The University of Alabama, University of North Carolina, Union University and Georgia Military Institute were represented by delegates. The other four chapters sent no representatives.

Delegates to First Convention. When the roll was called at the first convention it was found that Newton Nash Clements had come from Tuscaloosa to represent the Grand Chapter. The Chapel Hill chapter had sent Vernon H. Vaughan, who, like Clements, was an initiate of the mother chapter, but had affiliated at the University of North Carolina, where he had become one of the most prominent members of that chapter. John S. Lanier, whom we have already met at the University of Nashville and Georgia Military Institute, came to represent the latter chapter, while the chapter at Murfreesboro had selected Josephus G. Westbrook of the Jovelike face, as its delegate.

Designs on the Tressel Board. The first convention had many things to consider. The naming of chapters after the town where they were located was unsatisfactory. The necessity for a fraternity catalogue was understood, and preparations for the publication of one must be made. There were revisions and amendments to the constitution to be made, and those young minds that are always anxious to tinker with the fundamentals of the fraternity had been agitating changes

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in the badge. A decision about future conventions must be arrived at—their frequency and the place of the next one. The selection of a Grand Chapter was one of the most important features to be considered.

Extension at the First Convention. The important question before the first convention was the spread of the order, for it was realized that the northern fraternities were coming into the South rapidly, and it was necessary for the first fraternity established in the South to be able to meet them on its own ground. Within a half-dozen years nearly forty chapters of northern Greeks had been established in southern institutions, and the outlook was that the flood had but just begun. Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Gamma Delta, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Kappa Sigma had been especially active in establishing southern chapters, and the delegates to the Murfreesboro convention were fully alive to the fact that they must be up and doing, if the fraternity was to do its share of the tilling of the virgin soil of the southern colleges. There was another phase of this extension question with which they must deal, for already the cry had gone up for northern extension. There were those who were eager to test the steel of the new claimant for Greek honors with strongly entrenched Greeks to the north. Even the mother chapter, with its prejudices of section so strongly ingrained from its birth, had been forced to yield to the importunities of the Nashville chapter in this direction, and grudgingly to instruct its secretary to give the "reasons for retaining our society in the southern states" and to instruct the secretary to say to the Nashville chapter "that a convention will be held next summer, and if at that convention the majority of the delegates shall determine to extend the society to the northern states, we will abide by that decision."

Work at the First Convention. The presiding officer at the first convention was Newton Clements, who as corresponding secretary of the Tuscaloosa group, was the real administration officer of the fraternity. The publication of the first catalogue was placed in charge of North Carolina Xi. The general conventions were to be held annually. The city of Columbia, S.C., was selected for the second general convention. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted. The question of northern extension was postponed a year. The question of more chapters was vigorously debated and unanimously approved. Provision for a chapter diploma or shingle was made, though not subsequently carried out. The chapters were given Greek letters for names.

Chapter Names. Immediately after the Murfreesboro convention the chapters commenced to use the Greek letters for their names and found it a great convenience. It was the purpose that the chapters should take the Greek letters following and preceding Mu in order, although they did not exactly do this. Under the new order of things Alabama chapter became "Mu"; the Nashville chapter became "Nu"; the Chapel Hill chapter became "Xi"; the Murfreesboro chapter became "Lambda"; the Williamsburg chapter became "Kappa"; the Charlottesville chapter became "Omicron"; the Russellville chapter became "Iota"; the Marietta chapter became "Pi"; the Waco chapter became "Theta." If the order had been followed as designated, the Chapel Hill chapter would have been "Lambda" and several others would have been given different sequence.

The Grand Chapter. The Murfreesboro convention elected North Carolina Xi Grand Chapter of the fraternity. From first to last the fraternity had eight Grand Chapters. Their names and periods of service were: Alabama Mu, 1856-58; North Carolina Xi, 1858-60; Virginia Kappa, 1860-61; Virginia Omicron, 1867-69; Georgia Beta, 1869-75; Virginia Sigma, 1875-77; Kentucky Chi, 1877-83; Tennessee Omega, 1883-85. During the civil war years there were no general meetings and no Grand Chapter was elected. As the war went on the chapters gradually disappeared until Washington City Rho was the only one to emerge from the clouds of that conflict. The Grand Chapter system disappeared from the fraternity in 1885.

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Washington City Rho. Jewett De Votie entered the old Columbian College, now George Washington University, in Washington, in September, 1858. In November he established Washington City Rho, "the chapter which lived through the war." Several of its charter members attained prominence, one of them being United States Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas.

European Extension. There was a tradition in Σ AE that had its rise in the year of 1859, a tradition veiled in the hazy mist of years long past. In truth, among the younger members of the fraternity there is almost no knowledge of the legend, for it is doubtful that one in a hundred of them ever heard of it. But meet some old fellow who was in college before the war and who had been out of touch with the fraternity for years, and almost the first question he would ask you would be about "the chapter in Europe. Was it ever established? What became of it?" It appears that one of the brothers of that early day went to Europe to study. The University most frequently mentioned is Heidelberg. The enthusiasts of that time set up the cry that he must establish a chapter across the water, and from the interest among the old fellows that has come percolating through the years down to the present, it is evident there must have been a deep feeling about European extension. For some reason it never came about, but the memory of it never died among the fraters of the early days.

Georgia Eta Founded. Georgia Eta of Oglethorpe University was established January 23, 1859, and is another of the ante-bellum chapters which disappeared 'mid the strife of civil war. Like in Georgia Pi, every member of the chapter went to war. Grigsby Thomas, who founded the chapter, came from Columbus, Ga., which at that time was the home of the De Voties. Through them, partly, but through James A. Cody, a North Carolina Xi, especially, Thomas was induced to form the chapter.

General Convention in 1860. The convention called for 1859 at Columbia, S.C., was not held, as only the general secretary appeared there. The Columbus, Ga., gathering of 1860 was for the purpose of considering constitutional amendments. The general convention held that year was at Nashville and was the last convention before the war. The social side of the convention was emphasized. Thirty delegates were in attendance. James H. Shorter, who represented Georgia Pi, has said, "I remember what a bright, alert and genial set of young fellows composed it."

The First Catalogue was issued by North Carolina Xi in 1859. It had nineteen pages bound in a purple paper cover. It gave the names of the ten chapters and the hundred and sixty-five members.

Four New Chapters in 1860. Tennessee Lambda, Virginia Upsilon and Kentucky Chi were established in 1860. Tennessee Lambda whose domicile is Cumberland University, has come down through the years giving to the fraternity in its progress many illustrious sons. Virginia Upsilon at Hampden-Sidney College, was another chapter to be killed by the war. Tennessee Lambda was the result of ten Σ AEs from various chapters entering Cumberland in the fall of 1860, and as nearly every man had been a leader in his chapter, it did not take them long to organize a new chapter. Kentucky Chi, which was founded in the last days of 1860 at Kentucky Military Institute, was a chapter which was to fill a great place in the fraternity.

Early Days of Kentucky Chi. Charles Shorter, an Σ AE from North Carolina Xi, entered the Kentucky Military Institute in 1860. He wrote to the Chapel Hill chapter and receiving the proper documents organized Kentucky Chi. Within a few months the war came and every member of the chapter enlisted.

The Only Sister Σ AE. When the Kentucky Chi men left for the war in 1861, they entrusted the ritual and other secret papers of the fraternity to the care of Miss Lucy Pattie, a belle of the college community. She faithfully discharged her trust and, when the chapter was reinstated after the war, Miss Pattie was elected a member in appreciation of her fidelity. In later life she came into intimate touch

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with the fraternity again. She died November 14, 1922, and when she was buried the ΣΑΕ badge was pinned over her heart where she had worn it during her long and useful life.

The Civil War and ΣΑΕ. ΣΑΕ was born, grew and thrived, and five years passed. Then the civil war came, days of iron and blood, and into that war the fraternity went, and there was not a battlefield in all the republic where some bright-faced, courageous youth who wore its badge did not perform deeds worthy of men of steel. It might well be said that into the conflict the entire fraternity went, for the percentage of men who did not go was so small that there was scarce a boy who had donned the purple but now wore the gray or blue. We write gray first because most of ΣΑΕ enlisted in the Confederate army. This was natural for every chapter of the fraternity was in the South, with the possible exception of Washington City Rho, and even Washington was accounted a southern city in those days, certainly in atmosphere if not geographically. And it so came about that of all the college fraternities, ΣΑΕ was the one that sent the largest percentage of its members into the civil war.

Alabama Mu in the War. The record of the Mother Chapter in the war was remarkable. Of the eight founders, one was dead when the war came on. Six of the seven living founders enlisted in the Confederate Army. Three of the six died in the service, De Votie while on duty, Patton on the battlefield, and Dennis while in a Federal prison. Noble Leslie De Votie, the chief founder, will be remembered for all time as the first man to lose his life in the civil war. The mother chapter initiated fourteen men, in addition to the founders. Every one of them served in the war. Rudolph, Clements, Hall and Golson became colonels. Ten of these nineteen men were killed in the war.

ΣΑΕ in the Union Army. Although when the civil war came ΣΑΕ was a southern fraternity, there were seven of its members who joined the Union Army. Washington City Rho and Kentucky Iota contributed men to both armies. Daniel D. Johnson and Elwin A. Crandall of Washington City Rho became colonel and major respectively in the Union Army.

ΣΑΕ's War Record. The record that the fraternity made in the war is altogether honorable; the places of high position won are nothing less than astonishing when the number of such honors is contrasted with the number of men in the fraternity. George Paul Harrison and George W. Gordon were brigadier-generals in the Confederate army. General Kirby-Smith, to be so beloved by the boys of Tennessee Omega, was a full general in the C. S. A. There were seven adjutant-generals: James N. Gilmer, William A. Harris, John S. Lanier, Henry Jackson, George M. Blount, Wayland F. Dunaway and Adolphus C. Powell. Joseph Harris Field was an inspector-general. Newton Nash Clements, the first initiate of the founders, was colonel of the 50th Alabama, C. S. A. He was only one of eighteen colonels who came from ΣΑΕ chapters. There were four lieutenant-colonels. There were thirteen who became majors. Of captains there were fifty; of lieutenants thirty. There were twelve adjutants, and non-commissioned officers by the score. The founder of every chapter the fraternity had before the civil war was a soldier. Over sixty ΣΑΕs made the supreme sacrifice, and gave their lives for the cause for which they fought.

Regenesis of the Fraternity. The war over, ΣΑΕ began to take account of herself. All through the southland were the wrecks of the colleges where her chapters had so proudly held up their heads. The military chapter of Pi had been the last to die, disbanding with the army in May of 1865. Yonder in Washington city, old Rho still lived, the only one of the bright band of the ante-bellum days. But if all the chapters of ΣΑΕ save one were dead, neither her sons nor the spirit of the fraternity had passed away. Crippled as they were, their buildings burned, their resources gone, the southern colleges, with a courage equal to that which their faculties and students had shown on the battlefield, opened their doors, and the

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faculties resumed their duties, the students their books. Among the students were many ΣAEs who four years ago as beardless boys had taken up arms, now as mature men, scarred and hardened by endless adventures, put aside their weapons and took up their books. It was to the collegians returning from the battlefields that the task of revivifying the fraternity fell.

Virginia Omicron Revived. In the fall of 1865, John Bagby, Washington City Rho, and Robert Atkinson, Virginia Kappa, entered the University of Virginia. They had both been fighting for four years in the Confederate army. Bagby knew that his old chapter at Washington had lived through the war, and he told Atkinson this. Atkinson urged Bagby to send to Rho at once for the constitution of the fraternity, and declared they would reorganize Omicron. Bagby agreed to this and a few days later placed in Atkinson's hands the proper papers, which Rho had promptly forwarded. They were the first to reorganize a chapter at Virginia, and he had no trouble in getting together a splendid company.

Georgia Pi Men Enter Athens. Three gallant Georgia Pi men entered the University of Georgia in the fall of 1865. They were Samuel Spencer, George Goetchius and James McCleskey. Their coming together was momentous for the history of ΣAE, for they were to be the founders of Georgia Beta, a chapter which was to win a place of great honor in the fraternity. These three men believed that every active chapter was dead. They had all been soldiers in the Confederate army and no word had come to them through the line that Rho survived, nor did they know the good work which Bagby and Atkinson were doing at Virginia.

The Founding of Georgia Beta. It was on the last day of 1865 that Spencer, Goetchius and McCleskey met and organized the chapter at the University of Georgia. A chapter historian has written: "Their genuine affection for their beloved order still lived and burned in the breasts of the truly loyal sons of the Pi charge, and they determined to re-establish their chapter and thus revive under the classic shadows of the state university the old associations so endearing to their hopes and consoling to their hearts."

First Days of Georgia Beta. From the start Georgia Beta became a strong chapter. It took a prominent part in the councils of the fraternity. The minutes of the Georgia Beta meeting of February 16, 1867, show there had been no general convention since the war. Samuel Spencer, then the secretary of the chapter, wrote: "The secretary then read before the house the amendments to the constitution made by the last general convention in 1860." This chapter gave the fraternity Thomas S. Mell, Eminent Supreme Archon, 1885-1890; and Cobb C. Torrance, Eminent Supreme Archon, 1946-.

Virginia Omicron at the Helm. In the minutes of Georgia Beta of April 16, 1867, we learn Omicron is "the acting Grand Chapter at the University of Virginia." This was through the agreement of Rho and Omicron. The Washington City chapter, at the close of the war, was dean of the fraternity by virtue of its solidarity and Benjamin's mess naturally belonged to it. It was not disposed to claim its rights, and its interest was great in the revived chapter at Virginia, in the renaissance of which one of its own sons had had so great a part. So it was that the reins of power were handed over to Omicron and it became, until the holding of the convention, "acting Grand Chapter."

Mississippi Gamma Planned. Even while Beta was organizing, Thomas B. Manlove, who had come from the war and was living at Vicksburg, Mississippi, was planning for the rejuvenation of ΣAE. He, like the men at the University of Georgia, believed that all the ΣAE chapters had disappeared from the face of the earth and was casting about for a good opportunity to bring the fraternity back to life. Manlove had a young friend, William Champe Marshall, who was a student in the University of Mississippi. He explained the situation to Marshall, who readily agreed to be initiated, and Manlove made him an ΣAE. To do this the ΣAE

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had to depend upon his memory for he had not seen a copy of the ritual since the war began. This he was able to do, for he had known the ceremony by heart at both the Nashville and the Cumberland chapters, to both of which he had belonged.

The Founding of Mississippi Gamma. When William C. Marshall returned to the University of Mississippi in the fall of 1865, he gathered a fine group of young fellows about him and made them ΣAEs. The first man Marshall invited and initiated was Frank Bell Webb, a cousin of John W. Kerr, the founder. There followed Charles B. Howry, L. Q. C. Lamar, Hiram Cassedy and Walter Acker among others. All of these became famous in later life as Federal or state judges. Eric A. Dawson, Eminent Supreme Recorder, 1927-1933, was initiated by Mississippi Gamma.

Venus Aids Minerva at Louisiana. Charles Read, Tenn. Nu, had a sweetheart who lived at Alexandria, La., when the state educational institution was there, and when he went there to visit her and saw the cadets on parade he was so pleased with them he obtained a charter from the Grand Chapter and Louisiana Epsilon was born. There were seven charter members, and though these boys had scarcely passed their majority, yet most of them were war veterans. For three years the chapter thrived and twenty-four fine young men were initiated. It was while Epsilon was in her most flourishing state that the order for its dissolution came. The members of the chapter were summoned before Superintendent Boyd and told that initiations must cease. He held that a military college was no place for a secret society and that Epsilon must go. The chapter slowly dwindled as its members were graduated and ΣAE went into that long sleep at Louisiana State University from which it did not awake until 1897.

Two Tennessee Chapters. Tennessee Lambda, which had disappeared in war days, was revived in 1867 by Thomas Taliaferro, who was at Cumberland University studying law. Taliaferro was a cousin of Charles B. Howry, Mississippi Gamma. Tennessee Eta was founded by three Cumberland ΣAEs in the fall of 1867 at West Tennessee College, now Union University.

General Convention of 1867. The convention held at Nashville in the summer of 1867 was the first the fraternity had had since the war, and there was a general accounting of conditions and a hopeful outlook for the future. Charles B. Howry of Mississippi Gamma was chairman of the convention. Omicron, which had been acting Grand Chapter of the fraternity, was legally endorsed by the convention and given authority to continue as Grand Chapter. The need of a new catalogue was strongly felt, and Omicron was directed to compile and publish one. It has been well said that from this convention dates the formal reorganization of the fraternity. Not that any single action of the convention was of paramount importance, but the act of holding a general gathering in itself made all the fraternity settle down once more to the fact that each chapter was but a part of a large whole. There were fifteen present. During the discussion on the extension of the order, one of its first phases to be broached was the question as to whether the fraternity should go north. It is almost strange that so near the close of a fierce fratricidal strife between North and South, the subject could be mentioned in a group of southern boys, and although but little time was given to it, Howry did express his opinion that it might be a wise move for the fraternity to make.

Virginia Sigma Installed. Frank Bell Webb of Mississippi Gamma entered Washington and Lee University in September, 1867, and the absence of any fraternity brothers made him lonely. He wrote to the Grand Chapter, then at the University of Virginia, asking for a charter. This was granted, and Webb initiated William H. Washington, Sidney D. McCormick, Edward A. Cheek, Edward P. Clarke, James S. Clarke, and Samuel H. Yonge as charter members. Edward P. Clarke wrote to the writer some time since the following interesting account of the very first days of the

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chapter: "The initiation was peculiar, in that it was done in a classroom by Frank Webb of Alabama, with no one but the two of us present, he having been deputized by the supreme lodge to organize the chapter. He had succeeded in capturing his roommate first, S. D. McCormick of Kentucky, and I was the second member of a chapter that for years occupied an enviable position among the college fraternities."

Kentucky Chi Revived. Kentucky Chi commenced the second and greatest period of its existence when John Holt and Edward Blount, students at the Kentucky Military Institute, took the vows of the fraternity near the end of the college year of 1868. This was the real beginning of the life of Kentucky Chi, a chapter which will be forever famous in the annals of ΣAE . For twenty years this chapter was to hold a position and wield an influence in the fraternity equaled by very few if any other of the chapters.

Chapters Called Keph. A chapter was frequently designated by the Greek word "keph" during the early years of the fraternity.

South Carolina Phi. In the fall of 1868 South Carolina Phi was founded at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., by Joseph F. Deans of Washington City Rho.

Two General Conventions. ΣAE continued to hold annual general conventions following the 1867 gathering for many years. The convention of 1868 was held at Oxford, Miss., with Mississippi Gamma. The feature of this convention was the public oration delivered by J. E. Mathews, of Tennessee Lambda. The literary features of the early conventions were very pronounced. The Athens convention of 1869 of ΣAE was opened July 6 at the Masonic Hall with Georgia Beta as host of the gathering. There were now ten chapters but only four were represented, including Beta. The other three were Virginia Omicron, Mississippi Gamma and Louisiana Epsilon of the Louisiana state. In those days a chapter could be represented by as many delegates as it chose to send, and Georgia Beta, having the convention at her home, had elected ten. A practically new constitution was adopted.

Fraternal Insurance Proposed. William D. Trammel, of Georgia Beta, proposed to the convention of 1869 that ΣAE should adopt the fraternal insurance idea. The plan was rejected.

Georgia Beta Selected as Grand Chapter. The convention of 1869 made Georgia Beta the Grand Chapter.

The Constitution of 1869. One of the most important documents in the history of ΣAE is the constitution of 1869. This constitution was the first to provide for northern extension. The wording of the act governing extension was as follows: "Chapters may be established beyond Mason's and Dixon's line, but the Grand Chapter must be confined south of it." Virginia Sigma made a protest against it, and succeeded in having it repealed at the convention of 1870. The constitution provided for yearly conventions, at which each chapter was allowed ten delegates. If it failed to be represented it was fined one hundred dollars. Each chapter was allowed thirteen members to every hundred students in the college.

Mississippi Zeta Appears. With the closing days of 1869, Mississippi Zeta was instituted at Mississippi College. The charter was withdrawn three years later.

Second Catalogue Issued. The second catalogue was issued in May, 1870.

The Fraternity in 1870 had nine active chapters. They were Georgia Beta, Kentucky Chi, Virginia Sigma, Mississippi Gamma, Tennessee Eta, Louisiana Epsilon, Tennessee Lambda, Mississippi Zeta, South Carolina Phi.

General Convention, 1870. The general convention of 1870 met July 6 at Memphis, Tenn. Georgia Beta, Kentucky Chi, Virginia Sigma, Mississippi Gamma and Tennessee Eta were represented by delegates.

First National Officer. The convention of 1870 provided for the first national officer. Heretofore, the officers of the Grand Chapter had been to all intents the national officers, though not designated as such, and the fraternity thought of the

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Grand Chapter as the head of the fraternity, rather than of any set of officials. The act passed by the convention of 1870 providing for a Grand Treasurer did focalize the attention of the fraternity that it had a national official. Isaac T. Heard, Georgia Beta, was elected first Grand Treasurer.

Northern Extension Rescinded. The convention of 1870 repealed the act of 1869 providing for extension and enacted a law which provided, "No extension north of the Mason and Dixon line, north of California and Kansas."

The Judicial System. The convention of 1870 adopted a judicial system. It provided for a supreme court, a superior court, and inferior courts. The general convention of the fraternity was denominated the supreme court and the officers of the general convention were to be judges of the supreme court. The superior court was the Grand Chapter. All decisions were to be made by a majority vote. The inferior courts were courts which the several chapters were required to organize.

Chapters Founded and Revived. Tennessee Nu and the Murfreesboro chapter, both of ante-bellum days, were revived in the autumn days of 1870, while Georgia Psi at Mercer University and Alabama Beta-Beta at Howard College were established. Alabama Beta-Beta owes its existence to George D. Bancroft, of Georgia Beta, who went to Howard College to teach. Georgia Psi started with John Pope Jones, Thomas F. Stubbs and William M. Jordan as its charter members.

Lean Years for ΣAE. With the year of 1870 the extension of the fraternity ceased for five years. The end of the period found the fraternity at a very low ebb.

Five General Conventions. The convention of 1871 met at Nashville; of 1872 at Atlanta; of 1873 at Louisville; of 1874 at Augusta, Ga., and of 1875 at Nashville. The last of these had but thirteen delegates.

The Phinizy Amendment. Leonard Phinizy, Georgia Beta, introduced an act of the 1871 convention authorizing alumni chapters. The Atlanta alumni were the first to organize.

Third Catalogue Issued. Georgia Beta, the Grand Chapter, issued the Catalogue of 1872.

Virginia Theta and North Carolina Rho-Rho were established near the end of 1870. Virginia Theta at the Virginia Military Institute and North Carolina Rho-Rho at the Carolina Military Institute.

Virginia Sigma Made Grand Chapter. Virginia Sigma at Washington and Lee University was made Grand Chapter of the fraternity by the Nashville convention of 1875.

Difficulties of the Fraternity. ΣAE awoke in 1877 to find that the general convention appointed for the summer before had not been held. It was only the extraordinary vitality of ΣAE that kept it alive in that decade.

Kentucky Chi in Leadership. Kentucky Chi was the chapter which took the lead in the rejuvenation of ΣAE. On February 18, 1877, it issued an address to the Grand Chapter. In view of the conditions of that day and the results achieved, it may be said that this address was one of the most important papers ever issued by a ΣAE chapter. It declared the fraternity in danger of extinction and arraigned the chapters for their negligence so severely that a convention was called to be held in Richmond, Va., July 9, 1877.

Richmond Convention of 1877. The ninth of July, 1877, came. Richard H. Wildberger, of Kentucky Chi, found himself in Richmond as the representative of the chapter which had brought about the convention. He found there a representative from every chapter except one, the University of Virginia. The fraternity was of age. A few months before it had passed its twenty-first birthday. Twenty-four chapters had graced its rolls and of these but six remained. Wildberger and Murphy, Georgia Beta, believed that the finances of the fraternity were a prime factor in its success. The convention fixed the annual dues of each active member for national purposes at four dollars. From this time on the Grand Chapter was to

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have the means with which to do things. Kentucky Chi was chosen Grand Chapter and Ben T. Farmer, Kentucky Chi, was elected Grand Treasurer.

The Catalogue of 1877. Kentucky Chi promised the speedy appearance of the long expected catalogue. The little pamphlet appeared in November, 1877. It contained the names of eight hundred and six members. A supplement was issued in March, 1880, with two hundred and fourteen new names. Another activity of the Grand Chapter was the installation of Kentucky Alpha. At the end of the year the charter was withdrawn.

Alabama Alpha-Mu Founded. Alabama Alpha-Mu, at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is the child of a "prep" school friendship. William Wallace Lambdin, John J. Huguley and John E. D. Shipp were at the Gordon Institute. Lambdin and Huguley entered the University of Georgia, where they were received into Georgia Beta, while Shipp went to Auburn. The two new ΣAEs at Georgia wanted their old chum to be a fraternity brother, and they urged him to establish a chapter. He organized a chapter of fourteen men. It was installed June 15, 1878. Among its alumni is Judge Walter B. Jones, Eminent Supreme Archon, 1932-34.

Augusta Convention of 1878. The Augusta convention of 1878 was held August 28, 29, and 30. The Augusta convention was largely attended, but most of those present were Georgia alumni. Only four active chapters had delegates. These were: Georgia Beta, Georgia Psi, Tennessee Lambda, which had been reorganized by Charles Z. McCord, and Tennessee Nu, which had been reorganized by W. Leroy Brown, Jr. Kentucky Chi was re-elected Grand Chapter; Ben T. Farmer was re-elected Grand Treasurer.

Alabama Iota Launched. John E. D. Shipp, Alabama Alpha-Mu, sat in his college boarding house reading a newspaper, and his attention was attracted by the account of a literary contest in which several students at Southern University at Greensboro had done well. Shipp copied the names and then and there wrote the contestants asking them to organize and petition ΣAE for a charter. They responded, saying that the idea was an agreeable one, and the chapter was soon organized and petitioning. The Grand Chapter issued the charter and, with Shipp as installing officer, Alabama Iota, on November 23, 1878, became an integral part of ΣAE.

Georgia Delta Begins Career. Roland Lyon, of Georgia Psi, went to Dahlonga October 8, 1879, and initiated his brother, who was a student at the Georgia A. M. College, into ΣAE. This proved the starting of Georgia Delta.

Proposed Amalgamation with Beta Theta Pi. Kentucky Chi announced to the fraternity on November 21, 1879, it had received a proposition to unite ΣAE with Beta Theta Pi and that the Grand Chapter favorably considered the plan. The entire order became aflame with anger at the suggestion, and there was not a single chapter addressed but took indignant action repelling the attempt at subversion.

Attitude of the Chapters Toward Amalgamation was humorously expressed in a letter to Kentucky Chi by Samuel Lane, of Georgia Beta. He asked: "Are you fellows really in earnest, or was it your object to stir things up and make the dry bones rattle a little by proposing such steps? I have never seen the ΣAE camp in such commotion in Georgia. Every man in Beta has gone to writing letters. Psi, at Macon, Georgia, is red hot. I have about four letters from them about the subject within the past week; our Dahlonga, Georgia, chapter is also puffing. All the fellows reject the proposition most emphatically and I am afraid if Brother Wildberger were to take a tour through Georgia just now he would be in some danger of having an ΣAE head put on him. I know he would, did not our boys know what a faithful sentinel in the watchtower he has been and is, and that nearest his heart come the best interests of our order.

Tennessee Kappa Founded. Tennessee Kappa was a June bride in the early summer of 1879. The alliance was with ΣAE. The union was brought about by

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John E. D. Shipp, of Alabama Alpha-Mu, and Joseph W. Horton, of Tennessee Lambda. The charter was granted on June 18.

Nashville Convention of 1879. Yellow Jack was very impolite to Minerva in the summer of 1879, for he shut the doors of Nashville to her. Four general conventions of the fraternity had been held there and the convention of 1879 would be the first of five to follow. It was held the three days before Christmas. The convention early passed the resolution, that it is contrary to the spirit of our fraternity to absorb or in any manner whatever unite with any other college fraternity, north or south. The one big definite thing it did was to provide for a fraternity magazine, of which Robert Wildberger was elected editor. Kentucky Chi was chosen again as Grand Chapter and Ben T. Farmer was re-elected treasurer. A medal was provided for chapter founders.

The ΣAE Record Appears. The first number of the ΣAE Record appeared in March, 1880, with Robert H. Wildberger as editor.

The Wooing of Minerva. Although the chapters had stood steadfast in their loyalty, the news of ΣAE having been invited to amalgamate by another fraternity was taken by some as a desire on her part to do so. They had not heard of the resolutions of the 1879 convention. In August, 1880, a letter was received from W. L. McClung, secretary of the extension committee of Delta Tau Delta. He wrote to the Grand Chapter: "How would you look on a project to unite our two fraternities? If you favor such a plan, of course, you can exert very great influence with your fraternity, as I can also with mine. If we should unite, ΣAE would at one bound gain twenty-three chapter members while D.T.D. would gain, I don't know just your numbers, but most of them are in good colleges and occupy high positions."

ΣAE Has Another Suitor. ΣAE must have had very attractive characteristics about 1880, for Alpha Tau Omega wrote to Wildberger in February, 1881, "We heard that your fraternity at large contemplates disbandment or merger into some other fraternity. If such be the case, the High Council of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity would like to treat with the authorities of ΣAE. We have eight large and energetic chapters and five alumni chapters."

Baird Suggests a Plan of Union. William Raimond Baird reopened in the spring of 1881 his negotiations looking toward a union of Beta Theta Pi and ΣAE. He wrote to the Grand Chapter: "The addition of your chapter would strengthen us where we do not exist," and in another letter suggested the following plan of action: "Can't you get a committee appointed 'on the general condition of the fraternity' with plenary powers? Then let the committee suggest to our authorities a union; we would appoint a committee to arrange terms, and this being done our convention could ratify them and yours could be submitted to the chapters individually, and if some of your influential alumni approve of the plan I have no doubt as to the result, for the alumni virtually control opinion in such matters. A committee of three from ΣAE and three from Beta Theta Pi, meeting in Louisville, Nashville, Berkeley or White Sulphur Springs, could settle the whole thing in a day."

A Warning to Suitors. The issue of the Record after these proposals of union from the three influential fraternities, contained a warning notice, "There are several fraternities waiting around to pick the bones of ΣAE but we will go to some of their funerals yet! ΣAE is not dead and not going to die; please don't forget that. We are not even sick. It is very complimentary to always be receiving offers of union with other similar bodies."

Halcyon Days Begin. The eighties were propitious years for ΣAE. Like a strong runner, the fraternity had at last found its second wind. Moments of difficulty would come, the period of dying chapters was by no means over; but withal, the time of steady advance had set in.

Atlanta Convention of 1881. The general convention of 1881 met at the

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State Capitol in Atlanta the last day of June. A charter was granted for a chapter at the University of the South. Robert H. Wildberger was re-elected editor of the Record. It forgot to elect a treasurer and Ben T. Farmer was subsequently named by the Grand Chapter.

Northern Extension at 1881 Convention. Oliver Mitchell, Georgia Beta, presented the following resolution to the 1881 convention: "That every chapter in the different states lying on the line of the southern states, and all other chapters embraced in the fraternity, be urgently requested to abolish the custom of confining this fraternity to exclusively southern states, and that they be urged to press on their work knowing no South, no North, no East, no West." William B. Walker, Georgia Beta, has written of the reception of the resolution: "Mine was not the popular speech and when I advocated the extension of the fraternity north of the Ohio River, my speech fell flat. If there is any honor coming to me I would rather have the distinction of this plea made, rather than be known as the founder of Tennessee Omega. Of that act, which is undeniably mine, I am proud, but of the other I am more than proud, for though I stood alone, the subsequent history has been my vindication."

Tennessee Omega Founded. Tennessee Omega, at the University of the South, was the result of the work of William B. Walker, Georgia Beta. He obtained a charter from the 1881 convention and the first initiation was held August 20, 1881. The first ten men for the chapter were selected for Walker by the faculty of the institution.

Northern Fraternities Extend South. With the coming of the eighties many northern fraternities commenced to look southward. The question of the invasion of the South by the northern fraternities was always a subject frequently agitated; their wealth and numbers were dwelt upon with so much gravity that it is evident it was used as a bugaboo by the officials of the southern fraternities to accelerate the activities of their chapters. When the northern fraternities did enter the South they succeeded in making the same comfortable place for themselves that the southern fraternities won when they spread through the North and became national organizations.

First Panhellenic Agreement. Kentucky Chi was probably the first chapter in the Greek world to formulate a Panhellenic agreement when in 1881 it brought about an agreement with its rivals not to pledge or initiate any student until six weeks after the opening of the college year.

First Σ AE Chapter House. Tennessee Omega was the first Σ AE chapter to own its own house. One of the prettiest stories of all Σ AE history is the starting of their chapter house fund. The chapter obtained the government contract for delivering the mail at the university. The members took charge in alphabetical order and served either in pairs or singly, each for one or two weeks. The mail for the university was brought by "hand and foot" power from the station a mile away. It was then sorted "on the hill" and delivered to the residents by the carriers, who had previously carried it from the station. The chapter was ready to essay the task and pledge itself to do the work. The contract paid \$110.00 a year, and Guerry, Glass, Harris, McGlohon, and the rest of the chapter served. One day McGlohon, with a two bushel sack of mail on his back, met Bishop Elliott, of Texas. The Bishop said: "I want to shake your hand and tell you I am glad to hear that your boys are carrying this mail for your chapter. That action has raised you to the highest moral plane. You deserve success and I want to thank you men for setting such a manly example here at Sewanee. Your chapter has not only taken a high place by this action, but you have done something for the whole student body which will last. On all sides your men are commended and with all my heart I honor you and wish your chapter success."

When Chapters "Reorganized." In the seventies and eighties the chapters were accustomed to go through a process they called "reorganizing." The use of

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the term "reorganize" in that period of the fraternity's history was a peculiar one. Chapters did not seem to regard themselves as having incessant existence, but every college year they would pass through this reorganization proceeding when the college term began. If a chapter returned none of its workers there was danger that the inactivity of those who did come back would allow the chapter to drag, and even to die, while the lazy ones would excuse themselves with the specious "We have not reorganized this year."

The Birth of Georgia Epsilon took place at the opening of Emory College at Oxford in the fall of 1881. Robert S. Patillo and James E. Hunnicutt were initiated by alumni during the summer. Their first initiate was Alexander J. Smith, who became a most industrious Σ AE. Lauren Foreman, Eminent Supreme Archon, 1925-1928, and Eminent Supreme Recorder since August 1, 1933, is an initiate of Georgia Epsilon.

South Carolina Delta. The fraternity owes to the work of James G. Glass, Tennessee Omega the South Carolina Delta chapter at the University of South Carolina. He went to Columbia in February and interviewed President Miles, of South Carolina College, concerning the conditions under which a chapter of Σ AE might be established there. President Miles gave him a warm welcome. He believed in the college fraternities and in their beneficial influence in the college where they were situated, and that they also tended to draw into closer relation to each other the colleges of the country. The first two members of the chapter were William St. C. Symmers and Philo H. Burney. These were initiated on the night of February 28, 1882.

Kentucky Kappa Organized. Charles W. Welch, Kentucky Chi, installed Kentucky Kappa at Central University, March 4, 1882. The institution was then at Richmond, Ky., but the college has since been removed to Danville, Ky.

Augusta Convention of 1882. The Augusta convention of 1882 of Σ AE was called to order by Major J. H. Young, of Kentucky Chi. The Grand Chapter election of the year had made him president of the Grand Chapter. The Record was continued and strengthened and J. H. Young was elected editor-in-chief. The Grand Chapter was sent back to Kentucky Chi.

The Ritual in Cipher. During the fall of 1882 the first recorded effort was made to devise a cipher for the secret work of the fraternity. Caskie Harrison, Tennessee Omega, undertook this work. The cipher he submitted was a unique one. It depended upon the use of one hundred letters, which gave more than three representations of each letter of the alphabet. Various ciphers have been devised by several members of the fraternity since then, but they have never come into general use.

Tennessee Zeta Founded. Samuel B. McGlohon, one of the sons of Tennessee Omega, was determined to build up the fraternity in the Volunteer state, and it was his zeal which brought Tennessee Zeta into existence. McGlohon founded Tennessee Zeta at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, on November 10, 1882.

Georgia Beta in 1883. Davis Freeman, Georgia Beta, wrote to John A. Harris, Tenn. Omega in the spring of 1883, "Our chapter is probably the largest on the list (twenty-seven men). I have been a member of Georgia Beta since March 7, 1880, and during all that time I have not known more universal good fellowship. We meet every Saturday night. Georgia Beta believes that our order is now on the high road to success and is making rapid strides toward the goal of perfect and extended foothold in all the first-class colleges in the South. To further this rapid consummation she believes that every chapter should be on the alert, and whenever an opening presents to seize the opportunity and fill it by establishing a branch of the Σ AE fraternity."

North Carolina Theta. North Carolina Theta at Davidson College was founded by Edwin G. Seibels, South Carolina Delta, May 20, 1883.

Northern Extension Accomplished. The Grand Chapter sprung a surprise on

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the fraternity in June, 1883. For a quarter of a century the question of northern extension had been a perpetual theme of agitation. It appeared coeval with the birth of the fraternity, and since had been discussed among the members in the chapters and the conventions. Even ardent friends were not prepared for the announcement made by the Grand Chapter, in June, 1883, that ΣΑΕ had a northern chapter. Even the Grand Chapter must have been surprised at itself when it found it had established the chapter at Pennsylvania College. Attendance at a Panhellenic gathering in Philadelphia had profoundly impressed the Grand President with the strength of the northern fraternities and he was in accord with the northern extension idea. It was soon after this that the application for a charter came from Pennsylvania College, since known as Gettysburg College, on account of its location in that Pennsylvania city. The men whose names were signed were especially persistent, and it was finally decided that Russell H. Snively, the vice-president of the Grand Chapter, should be sent to Gettysburg to investigate, and he was given full authority to act. At Gettysburg he found H. B. Kline, R. R. D. Kline, Frank E. Warren, and J. F. Foust. The Kline brothers were southern boys and so knew much of ΣΑΕ. Snively was so impressed with the promise of the little group that they would build up a strong chapter, that he gave heed to their plea and initiated them.

Louisville Convention of 1883. The Louisville Convention of 1883 met August 14. This convention made Tennessee Omega Grand Chapter and elected William A. Guerry head of the fraternity. James G. Glass was elected Grand Treasurer. J. H. Young was continued as editor of *The Record*. The titles of the national officers were changed from English to quasi Greek titles. Royal Purple had added to it as a companion color old gold.

New Titles for National Officers. The changes of the titles of the officers of the Grand Chapter at the 1883 convention were as follows: Grand President to Eminent Grand Archon, Grand Vice-President to Eminent Deputy Grand Archon, Grand Secretary to Eminent Grand Recorder, Grand Treasurer to Eminent Grand Treasurer, Grand Corresponding Secretary to Eminent Grand Correspondent, Grand Historian to Eminent Grand Chronicler, Grand Door-Keeper to Eminent Grand Warden, and in addition the office of Eminent Grand Herald. The Eminent Grand Archon and the Eminent Grand Treasurer came nearer to the corresponding officers of later time than any of the others. In a large sense the Grand Treasurer for years had been the only real bonafide national officer. The Grand President had begun by being head of the Grand Chapter, rather than the national fraternity.

New Titles for Chapter Officers. Until the 1883 convention the chapter officers as well as the national had been designated by English names. The changes for the chapter officers were: president to eminent archon, vice-president to eminent deputy archon, secretary to eminent recorder, corresponding secretary to eminent correspondent, treasurer to eminent treasurer, historian to eminent chronicler, door-keeper to eminent warden. The office of eminent herald, which had not existed, was created.

The Constitution of 1883. The national law of the present era in many respects is similar to the revised constitution of 1883. In a comparison of the regulations then and now, it will only be necessary to place emphasis upon the variations. The literary requirements of the chapter were as rigid as of old, and members continued to be held responsible for a series of essays. Under the constitution of 1883 the national fraternity continued to take an active interest and provide laws for the minutiae of chapter government. The old fine of one dollar imposed on an active member of a chapter who refused to accept any office to which he was elected was retained. The power to organize new chapters was vested in both the Grand Chapter and the general convention.

Chapter Correspondence Continued. One of the duties of the Eminent Cor-

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respondent in 1833 was to write at least once a month to the Grand Chapter, and to every other chapter at least once every two weeks. This constitution for the first time required the filing of a membership blank with the Grand Chapter.

When a Frater Died in 1833. The general laws of the fraternity in 1833 required that when a chapter member died, the surviving members should immediately convene, pass suitable resolutions and appoint a committee to take charge of the body. All members were required to wear their badges covered with black crepe. It was provided that the members acting as pall bearers should be dressed in full black and wear a white scarf extending from the left shoulder across the breast and back to the right hip-bone, and from there fall to the knee-joint.

Ritual Part of Constitution. The laws of the fraternity and its ritual continued in 1833 to be published under the same cover; they were still more or less interwoven, although certain portions of the ritual which formerly had been included were now omitted, and had been since the convention of 1879, which had directed that the most intimate secrets of the fraternity should not be put in print. The unprinted portions, which were circulated among the chapters in writing, came to be generally known as the "secret portion of the ritual," or sometimes as the "secret portion of the constitution."

Northern Extension Opposed. Although, in 1833, Pennsylvania Delta had been founded and the fraternity had crossed the Mason and Dixon line, there remained a minority who constantly agitated against northern extension. They claimed the fraternity was large enough. There were now sixteen active chapters. Some of them knew nothing of the other chapters. There were grave doubts as to whether the fraternity should establish chapters anywhere until it was on a stronger and surer basis. The duty of the fraternity was to improve the chapters it had by making them correspond more regularly with each other. Admitting, however, that extension might be advisable, the South and not the North was the place to extend. To go into a northern college would mean to lower the standard of the fraternity by taking unworthy men. Finally, the memories of the war were still rife and the two sections could not get along in the same organization. Such were the arguments used by the opponents of northern extension.

New Editor of The Record. J. H. Young, Kentucky Chi, resigned the editorship of *The Record* immediately after the 1833 convention, and William A. Guerry acted as editor for the next two numbers. Piromis Bell, Georgia Beta, was chosen as editor early in 1834.

Florida Upsilon Founded. Florida Upsilon was organized by Milton Bryan, Georgia Epsilon, who had entered the University of Florida. The first men were initiated February 11, 1834.

Missouri Alpha Established. James C. Preston, Tennessee Omega, was sent to Columbia by Guerry, the E. G. A., to establish Missouri Alpha at the University of Missouri. The installation was on May 27, 1834.

Texas Rho Organized. Texas Rho was founded by Thomas C. Barrett, June 10, 1834, at the University of Texas.

The Ritual Revised. William A. Guerry, E. G. A., revised the ritual of the fraternity in 1834. He had taken De Votie's work and had added to it.

Athens Convention of 1834. ΣΑΕ met in convention at Athens, Ga., July 27, 1834. For the first time in the history of the fraternity a delegate from a northern chapter was present. Tennessee Omega was continued as Grand Chapter. Georgia Beta was intrusted with the publication of a catalogue. The Oxford gown was adopted as an initiation robe. William A. Guerry was continued as E. G. A., James G. Glass as E. G. T. and Piromis Bell as editor of *The Record*.

Chapter Names Improved. One of the practical acts of the 1834 convention was to prefix the state name to the chapter letter. For the purpose of clearness in

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writing this history, we have followed this custom but in so doing have committed an anachronism. Before this rule was adopted, it had forced its way in several instances into practice.

Glass Becomes E. G. A. A month after the 1884 convention William A. Guerry, who had faithfully served as Eminent Grand Archon, was graduated from the University of the South, and removed from the seat of the Grand Chapter. James G. Glass was elevated to this place by the Grand Chapter, and Samuel B. McGlohon was elected Eminent Grand Treasurer.

North Carolina Xi Re-established. North Carolina Xi at the University of North Carolina, the fraternity's third chapter, which had been killed by the Civil War, was reestablished February 21, 1885.

Northern Extension Triumphant. Ohio Sigma was born April 4, 1885, and with its advent into the fraternity the question of northern extension was a settled fact. Ohio Sigma was to wear the laurels of a pioneer in the north and become the progenitor of a line of chapters, although Penn. Delta had been founded two years before.

Fraternity Conditions in 1885. The Grand Chapter had studied conditions in the North and knew there was a big harvest for the fraternity which would enter and possess the land. Although the West in 1885 had many fraternities, their chapter rolls were not at all large and many of the important schools had but two or three chapters. ΣAE was enabled by this condition to enter many colleges either ahead or at the identical time that they were entered by fraternities indigenous to the soil. In other instances it was there so immediately after that the difference gave no advantage to the others. Institutions like the University of Cincinnati, the University of Colorado, Denver University, University of Missouri, Iowa State College had only one rival fraternity when ΣAE entered. Washington University, Boston University, the University of Nebraska, Purdue, Bucknell had only two or three chapters. Many were like Illinois, which had seven, the University of California, which had nine, Allegheny, which had four. Others were plainly lacking in enough chapters to accommodate the fraternity material and the witness to this is the large influx of fraternities into these schools since the entrance of ΣAE .

Effect of Increased College Attendance. There has been a greater factor than the lack of rival chapters which aided ΣAE in its winning of the West. During the years that have followed 1885, the attendance at all the northern colleges has wonderfully increased. Colleges which then had two hundred and three hundred students have become universities with two thousand and three thousand students.

Northern Extension Proceeds. Pennsylvania Delta came in 1883, Ohio Sigma in 1885. Two years later the start was made in earnest. Michigan Alpha at Adrian College was the first fruits. Two months later Pennsylvania Omega at Allegheny College, flung aloft the purple and gold banner. Then Ohio Delta at Ohio Wesleyan University appeared.

ΣAE in 1885. William E. Wooten wrote from Georgia Beta, where he was E. A. to the E. G. A., in September, 1885, a letter which has some interesting data about ΣAE at that time.

"On examining the old catalogue and other papers and Records in my possession I find that to send one to each of the alumni we should have at least 1,400 circulars. This is a rough guess, but it is the lowest number at which I would like to place it. I really believe that our living alumni number 1,500 or in that neighborhood."

Nashville Convention of 1885. The Nashville Convention of 1885 convened Oct. 20. James G. Glass, as E. G. A., called the convention to order. Tenn. Omega was to relinquish the reins of government and go down in the history of the fraternity as the last of the Grand Chapters. Glass in his report, speaking of the change of government, said, "The varied duties and the constant and unwearied attention which the management and supervision of thirty-five active chapters, spread over

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a section of country extending from Missouri to Texas, from Florida to Ohio, entails upon the officers of the Grand Chapter more work than they can perform as college students. Whatever may be the zeal and willingness of any chapter in the cause of Σ AE, it is not right to saddle a number of young men, who have been sent away from home to receive an education, with the management of a large and growing fraternity." The system of government by a Supreme Council was adopted.

The Supreme Council Plan. The new system of government adopted by the 1885 convention provided that the convention should elect a Supreme Council, consisting of six members. The chairman of this council was to be the official head of the fraternity, and also its national secretary and treasurer. His title was to be Eminent Supreme Archon. The members of the council were required to be residents of the same city. The Eminent Supreme Archon of 1885 was, in effect, the sole administrative officer, the other members of the Supreme Council having little or nothing to do with the control of affairs.

The First E. S. A. Thomas S. Mell, Georgia Beta, was elected by the 1885 convention as the first Eminent Supreme Archon of Σ AE.

Province System Instituted. The Supreme Council was directed by the 1885 convention to divide the fraternity into provinces of from four to eight chapters each, and to appoint one of the chapters in each division the Grand Chapter of the province. The plan as adopted contained a provision that each chapter of the fraternity must correspond monthly with every other chapter of the fraternity.

The First Provinces. The Eminent Supreme Archon announced the arrangement of the six provinces with the Grand Chapter for each, Nov. 15, 1885. They were named with the letters of the English alphabet. The arrangement of the provinces was as follows: Province A, Georgia Beta, Grand Chapter, Georgia Epsilon, Georgia Psi; Province B, South Carolina Delta, Grand Chapter, South Carolina Gamma, South Carolina Mu; Province C, North Carolina Theta, Grand Chapter, North Carolina Xi, Virginia Omicron, Virginia Sigma, Virginia Tau, Virginia Pi; Province D, Kentucky Chi, Grand Chapter, Kentucky Epsilon, Kentucky Kappa, Ohio Sigma, Missouri Alpha; Province E, Tennessee Zeta, Grand Chapter, Tennessee Eta, Tennessee Lambda, Tennessee Nu, Tennessee Omega; Province F, Mississippi Gamma, Grand Chapter, Texas Rho, Alabama Iota. In 1893, the Chattanooga convention substituted Greek letters.

The Province Archons. Archons appointed to supervise the new Provinces were: Province A, Peyton H. Snook, Georgia Beta; Province B, William H. Thomas, South Carolina Delta; Province C, Oscar L. Clark, North Carolina Theta; Province D, Richard J. Owen, Kentucky Chi; Province E, William B. White, Mississippi was Grand Chapter of Province F. The Eminent Archons of the province Grand Chapters were the Eminent Grand Archons of the provinces.

Atlanta Convention of 1886. The Atlanta convention of 1886 was in session three days, opening August 24th. A special constitutional convention was provided for. Thomas S. Mell was re-elected E. S. A.

Tennessee Omega Keystone Laid. It was a happy day for Tennessee Omega and an auspicious one for the fraternity, Oct. 23, 1886, when the Sewanee chapter had a ceremonial laying of the keystone of its chapter house. It was the first house to be owned by a chapter of Σ AE.

Harry Bunting Initiated. Harry Bunting went to Clarksville to college and Tennessee Zeta initiated him in the fall of 1886. He was only a little preparatory school boy, but he had two older brothers, Robert and William, in the chapter and Greek society methods were easier in those days. George Bunting, the fourth brother, was initiated five years later.

The Catalogue of 1886. The catalogue of 1886 was a handsome publication, comprehensive in its matter, and as a piece of book-making was something of which

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to be proud. This volume has always been called the catalogue of 1886, because this was the year that Georgia Beta completed the manuscript. It came from the press the spring of 1887.

The Third Northern Chapter. A new-risen star in the North marked the early days of 1887. Michigan Alpha, at Adrian College, commenced to glitter in the Σ AE constellation January 22.

Pennsylvania Omega Founded. Four chums at Allegheny College in 1885 formed the C. O. V., and it prospered and occupied so prominent a place in the college world at Meadville that its need of a charter from a national fraternity was impressed upon it. The application for a charter to Σ AE was made in December, 1886. The charter was issued and on March 5th the chapter was installed.

Constitutional Convention of 1887. The convention of 1886 had authorized a constitutional convention. It was held Dec. 27, 1887, at Columbia, S.C., and its work consisted in a codification of the existing laws.

Two National Conventions. The national convention held at Columbia, S.C., in 1887 met Dec. 28, the day after the holding of the constitutional convention. Thomas S. Mell was re-elected E. S. A. and John G. Capers, South Carolina Lambda, was elected editor of *The Record*. The national convention of 1888 was held at Nashville. A charter was granted for a chapter at the University of Michigan. Thomas S. Mell was re-elected E. S. A. and John G. Capers was re-elected editor of *The Record*.

Ohio Delta Founded. Ohio Delta was the only chapter to come into the fraternity in 1888. The chapter was organized through Ira Leighley, who the year before had been a student at Mt. Union. The chapter was installed November 16th. Later the chapter initiated Albert M. Austin, who became fourth E. S. A. of the fraternity; Arthur E. Brown, Eminent Supreme Archon, 1939-1940; and George N. Short, Eminent Supreme Archon, 1941-1943.

Michigan Iota-Beta Founded. The northern Argonauts of Σ AE set sail from the ports of every chapter as the last decade of the nineteenth century grew near. They were not mere scatterlings, nor even adventurers, but scholars, who, as they went from the seat of their mother chapter to other institutions, carried with them the flame of love and loyalty to Σ AE. Such was Frederick G. Cadwell of Michigan Alpha, who in the fall of 1888 entered the University of Michigan. Michigan has ever been a fruitful field for fraternities, and it was not long before Cadwell had surrounded himself with a little group which petitioned Σ AE for a charter. The petition was signed by Edward C. Nichols, Albert Z. Horning, Frederick R. Angell, Charles J. Barr, Frederick E. Wood. The granting of the charter waited upon the action of the Nashville convention of 1888, where affirmative action was taken. The date of the installation of the chapter was January 12, 1889. From this chapter came two national officers; Judge A. J. Tuttle, Eminent Supreme Archon, and Elmer B. Sanford, former editor of *The Record* and secretary of the National Board of Trustees for many years.

Greek Meets Greek. The fraternity world was enlivened in the autumn of 1889 by a dispute which arose between the Σ AE and the Chi Phi chapter at the University of Georgia. Each claimed the other was initiating men before they were matriculated. Chi Phi challenged Σ AE to battle, but declared that Σ AE must not choose revolvers. B. C. Collier, of Georgia Beta, and one of the Chi Phi members had a personal encounter.

Ohio Epsilon Established. Henry Dannenbaum, of Virginia Pi, was visiting friends in Cincinnati in 1889 and met a number of students of the University of Cincinnati. He obtained a charter from the Eminent Supreme Archon for a chapter. Ohio Epsilon came into being November 22, 1889. The popular Σ AE song, "Sing, Brothers Sing," was written by George H. Kress and Alfred K. Nippert, Eminent

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Supreme Archon, 1930-32, of this chapter. This chapter also gave the fraternity G. A. Ginter, Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, 1946- .

ΣΑΕ in 1889. ΣΑΕ was growing and prospering in 1889. It had thirty-two active chapters and thirteen alumni associations.

Charlotte Convention of 1889. When the Charlotte, S.C., convention came, it was bothered very little by either politics or business. It was the gayest kind of a gay social event. The North Carolina alumni had exerted themselves beyond measure to entertain the delegates and they met with brilliant success. The sessions of the convention were called to order December 26th. Mell was re-elected Eminent Supreme Archon, and Capers editor of *The Record* by unanimous votes. A charter was granted the Georgia School of Technology.

Supreme Council of 1890. The members of the Supreme Council in 1890 were B. C. Collier, Guy C. Hamilton, D. S. Sanford, James G. Basinger, Edward W. Charbonnier, with Thomas S. Mell as E. S. A. We have already indicated that the Supreme Council methods of that day were very different from the present. In 1890, its operations were, as described by Collier, "We simply met from time to time and endorsed whatever the Eminent Supreme Archon had done."

The Extension Movement. At the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century, the various chapters showed that while they were not neglecting building up their own vitality, they were keenly interested in the extension movement then going on in the fraternity. H. H. Cowan expressed very vividly the temper of the fraternity concerning extension in these words: "No one will believe that a few good chapters are preferable to many good ones. If we look at our rivals we will see that the strongest are the most aggressive, and although some of them have a chapter roll twice the length of ours, yet they do not consider that they have chapters enough, but on the contrary lose no favorable opportunity of adding another. No fraternity ever grew strong by ceasing to grow. The successful carrying out of a wise extension policy cannot fail to add materially in the successful solution of other problems."

Georgia Phi Begins Career. George Freeman, a brother of Henry and Davis Freeman, of Georgia Beta, entered the Georgia School of Technology in 1889. Encouraged by his brothers, and by the Georgia Beta men, Freeman industriously worked on building a local. It was upon his work that the Charlotte convention based its grant of a charter. Collier went to Atlanta and on March 8, 1890, initiated Freeman and his men. This chapter has given the fraternity two Eminent Supreme Archons, G. Hendree Harrison and Floyd Furlow, as well as Charles Frederick Stone, an Eminent Supreme Treasurer.

Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi. A boyhood friend of H. H. Cowan's, Chester N. Ames, entered Dickinson College. Between then and the time of the birth of the chapter, Ames had fifty letters from Cowan, filled with advice, direction and suggestion about founding a chapter. Ames, believing that the time for action had come, when the college opened in September, 1890, pledged George P. Singer and Thurston M. Simmons. Nine others were brought into the band, and then they met and signed a petition for a charter from ΣΑΕ. The charter was forthcoming, and October 11th was named as the day to install the chapter. This duty was assigned to Cowan. Stanley Rinehart came to assist in the ceremonies. The other fraternities were soon aware of the presence of a new band of Greeks, and that night, soon after the ΣΑΕs had returned to their rooms in the dormitory, their Greek friends sent ringing through the hall: "Rah, rah, rah, Dickinson! ΣΑΕ."

Cincinnati Convention of 1890. The Cincinnati convention of 1890 will always be distinguished as the first national convention held in the North. The convention opened December 29. The constitution was amended so that instead of the members of the Supreme Council being all residents of the same city, at least one was

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to be elected from each province. The Supreme Council was empowered to choose a chapter to publish a catalogue. Thomas S. Mell announced his retirement as E. S. A. John G. Capers, South Carolina Lambda, was chosen to succeed him. H. H. Cowan was elected editor of *The Record*. The new members of the Supreme Council, one being chosen from each province, were: Province A, Stanley Hugh Dent; Province B, Benjamin H. Harvin; Province C, R. P. Mahon; Province D, Frederick L. Taft and Charles E. Burnham. At the banquet William L. Lowrie responded to the toast: "Let the Limits of Our Growth Be Only the Nation's Boundaries," a sentiment which was frequently quoted throughout the fraternity for several years after.

Constitution of 1891. The 1891 constitution provided for the annual conventions, and retained the old provision which allowed a chapter to send from one to ten delegates to a convention. The voting on the various questions was by chapters, with each chapter entitled to one vote. The constitution of 1891 provided for a Supreme Council of six members; each province was entitled to one of these. The Supreme Council had the power, which now is vested in only the national convention, of granting charters, although where they were issued by the Supreme Council that body was required to have the consent of the chapters.

Colorado Chi was founded at the University of Colorado, April 11, 1891.

Rise of New York Alpha. William A. Clarke was a Cornell student, who desired a chapter of ΣAE there. In the Spring of 1891, discovering that there was a chapter of ΣAE at Allegheny College, he wrote to Pennsylvania Omega inquiring the necessary steps to present a petition to the fraternity, and soliciting the support of that chapter. A prompt reply came from Meadville with the necessary instructions and assurances of support. In the middle of April Clarke received word that Pennsylvania Omega had secured the charter, and that Elmer Higley, of the chapter, was coming to install the chapter. Higley arrived on the evening of April 22, and after dinner he initiated the three men in the parlors of the Ithaca Hotel. This chapter has given the fraternity many fine workers. Among these have been Don R. Almy, E.S.A., and author of the ΣAE Standard Accounts and Charles P. Wood, editor of *The Record* for two terms.

Colorado Zeta Appears. Colorado Zeta is the child of Colorado Chi. It was installed December 18, 1891, at Denver University, and named by the Colorado Chi men "Zeta," in honor of Harry Bunting's chapter, Tennessee Zeta. A charter member of the chapter was George D. Kimball, who served the fraternity as E.S.A., E.S.T. and E.S.W.

Work Started on 1893 Catalogue. Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi was selected in 1891 by the Supreme Council to edit and publish the catalogue.

Atlanta Convention of 1891. The Atlanta Convention of 1891 did many things. It separated the ritual and the constitution, it authorized the publication of the Phi Alpha, it adopted the violet as the ΣAE flower, it divided the office of E.S.A. and E.S.T., and it forbade the initiation of honorary members. It met December 28. Harry Bunting was unanimously tendered the position of E.S.A., but declined. J. Washington Moore, Tennessee Nu, was elected E.S.A.; John G. Capers was elected E.S.T. and H. H. Cowan was re-elected editor. The law was again changed as to membership on the Supreme Council, it being provided that the executive power of the fraternity shall be vested in a Supreme Council consisting of six members, and the officers of this Supreme Council shall be an Eminent Supreme Archon, an Eminent Supreme Treasurer, and four Province Presidents, to be elected one from each province.

The Mother Chapter. One of the cherished hopes of Harry Bunting was to see the mother chapter of the fraternity revived. The attempt of 1886, which had had so much promise, had been short-lived. Bunting spent the summer of 1891 at Florence, Ala., and while there he met William M. Adams, an Alabama student.

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He agreed to endeavor to re-establish Alabama Mu and Bunting assisted by a company of ΣAEs initiated him, August 25. Adams returned to Tuscaloosa with the opening of the college year. He soon gathered a group of others about him and Alabama Mu lived again.

Recovery of the Original Minutes. Very little was known of the early history of the fraternity in the nineties. Harry Bunting realized the value of such knowledge and went to Tuscaloosa in search of anything which would cast light on the first days of ΣAE. In an old garret, forgotten by their keeper, he found the original minutes of the mother chapter containing the records of every meeting from March 9, 1856, until that eventful farewell meeting, January 9, 1858. They had been lost for thirty-four years.

The ΣAE Yell. Its official form as adopted in 1892 is:

*"Phi Alpha Alicazee! Phi Alpha Alicazon!
Sigma Alpha! Sigma Alpha! Sigma Alpha Epsilon!
Rah rah! Bon ton! Sigma Alpha Epsilon!
Rah rah! Bon ton! Sigma Alpha Epsilon!
Ruh rah! Ruh rah! Ruh rah ree!
Ruh rah! Ruh rah! ΣAE"*

The Bunting Specials. Certain printings became known in the fraternity as "the Bunting Specials." Harry Bunting was learning the printers' trade in the composing room of the Atlanta Constitution as a means of getting a grip on the publishing business. He finished work at four o'clock in the morning and then would write an ΣAE bulletin of five hundred or a thousand words, and then reeling off as many copies as he wished to use, would mail them at dawn.

The Extension Year. The year 1892 is destined to be remembered in the annals of ΣAE. It was a year of magnificent chapter building such as the fraternity had never seen before. Eight chapters were founded and their organization gave ΣAE a chain which reached from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific.

Indiana Alpha Born. First of the many chapters established in 1892 was Indiana Alpha, which was installed at Franklin College February 10.

California Alpha Founded. When Stanford University opened its doors in 1891 there were two loyal sons of Minerva on the coast who were deeply interested in seeing a chapter of the fraternity instituted at Palo Alto. William Mack and Edwin Du Bose Smith were the men of the hour for ΣAE at Stanford. They pledged the men who became the charter members of California Alpha on March 5, 1892.

Missouri Beta Nascent. The Knights of the Green Umbrella was a local society at Washington University in 1892 which, joining with another local became the R. S. R. and then a chapter of ΣAE. The chapter was installed April 30, 1892.

ΣAE in New England. H. C. Burger of Ohio Sigma and George K. Denton of Ohio Delta had entered Boston University. They scanned the field watching for an advantage. A spark was needed to kindle the flame, and that spark came in the person of Harry Bunting who was in New York City. He came and stayed a week with Burger and Denton. Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon at Boston University was commenced carefully and systematically. The first man was pledged. With the work started, Bunting returned to New York City. The Ohio men continued the work and succeeded in adding five others. The chapter became Beta-Upsilon, the two letters representing the name of the school. April 29 ought to be a memorable day in the calendar of New England ΣAEs. Then the first chapter was established. Among its alumni is Charles F. Collins, Eminent Supreme Archon, 1937-39.

Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta Initiated. The founding of Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta came about in this way. George H. Bunting was visiting his maternal grandfather in Steubenville, Ohio, when he came in touch with H. H. Cowan. When Cowan

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told Bunting of negotiations he had with George L. W. Price of Pittsburgh, a student at Pennsylvania State College, looking to the founding of a chapter, Bunting at once joined forces with Cowan. Stanley M. Rinehart, another Michigan Alpha man, who lived in Pittsburgh, lent his good offices to the work and in the meantime Price was not idle at the State College. He pledged eight good fellows whom Cowan and Rinehart met at Bellefont and initiated. The chapter was named Alpha-Zeta in honor of the chapters of Cowan and Bunting.

Genesis of Ohio Theta. William L. Cleland, who had been a student at Mt. Union College and knew ΣAE there was the organizer of Ohio Theta. He pledged a fine company of fellows. The most absolute secrecy was maintained about the formation of the chapter and it was the intention to allow no word of its coming to escape until the third of June, the date of its installation. The chapter had fourteen charter members.

Connecticut Alpha was installed at Trinity College, Hartford, November 11, 1892. L. J. Doolittle of New York Alpha was the founder of the chapter. The chapter disbanded in 1899.

Inauguration of Massachusetts Iota-Tau. Massachusetts Iota-Tau came into the fraternity at Thanksgiving time. Its birthday was November 25, 1892. Beginning in late November with four charter men, the chapter had nineteen in June. It took the initial letters of its college for its name. Leslie W. Millar, one of its early members, has served as Eminent Supreme Recorder.

The Auburndales. The second initiation of Massachusetts Iota-Tau was held at the Woodlawn Hotel, Auburndale, Mass., December 30, 1892. It grew to be the custom for the New England chapters to gather here and hold their joint initiations. The events took on the name "Auburndales."

The Hustler. The private publication of the fraternity now known as the Phi Alpha was first called The Hustler. Harry Bunting and George Bunting, his brother, were the founders of this magazine. It appeared September 1, 1892.

Ohio State Association of ΣAE. The Ohio State Association of ΣAE was organized at Columbus, June 3, 1892, and H. Lindale Smith was elected president. As the ΣAEs were gathered at the banquet table that evening their distinguished brother, William McKinley, appeared to express his regrets that he could not enjoy the banquet with them as he was leaving for Minneapolis to preside over the Republican National Convention.

Province Delta in 1892. Province Delta in 1892 had twenty chapters. The most eastern was Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon and the most western California Alpha.

Chattanooga Convention of 1892. The Chattanooga Convention of 1892 was December 28. The convention provided that the Supreme Council should be composed of the Eminent Supreme Archon, Eminent Supreme Treasurer, the Editor of The Record and two alumni. A new honorary archonship was established to be designated Past Eminent Supreme Archon. The province was re-districted. A fraternity flag was adopted. J. Washington Moore was re-elected E. S. A., H. H. Cowan was re-elected Editor and Albert M. Austin was elected E. S. T.

The Fraternity Flag. The ΣAE flag adopted by the Chattanooga convention was from a design offered by H. H. Cowan. The background of the flag is royal purple with a corner of old gold, the size and shape of the corner being the same as the blue field in the American flag. Upon the gold corner appears the letters Φ Α in royal purple. In the center of the purple field are the letters ΣAE in gold. Immediately beneath the gold corner are the golden stars, one for each founder.

New Province Boundaries. The convention of 1892 made a thorough re-districting of the provinces increasing the number from four to seven.

Entrance of Massachusetts Gamma. Massachusetts Gamma, at Harvard University, was installed March 17, 1893. The initiation was held at Auburndale,

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Massachusetts. Gamma has been represented on the Supreme Council by two Eminent Supreme Recorders, Howard P. Nash and Edward H. Virgin, and by two editors of *The Record*, Herbert Lakin and Edward Mellus.

Indiana Beta Arises. Harold U. Wallace must always be regarded as the first man in the history of Indiana Beta of ΣAE at Purdue University. In 1893 the Lafayette school had only five fraternities, though the material for chapters was plentiful. Wallace was one of a number who decided to bring a new charter to the university. He had heard of ΣAE and of the chapter of Franklin College. Wallace wrote to Carl D. Hazelton, of the Franklin chapter, and received a letter generously promising all the support that Indiana Alpha was capable of giving. A charter was secured, and on May 18th the chapter was initiated by an installing committee which came from Franklin. This chapter gave to the fraternity, O. K. Quivey, Eminent Supreme Archon, 1929-1930.

Dawn of Nebraska Lambda-Pi. Arthur J Tuttle, Michigan Iota-Beta, received a letter from Miss Lola Paddock in the college year of 1892-3 urging a chapter of ΣAE at the University of Nebraska where she was a student. The year before she had been at Michigan and the two were friends. Tuttle opened a correspondence with Willard P. Bross, whose name Miss Paddock had sent him. Bross, obedient to directions from Tuttle gathered his friends in close bonds. A charter was granted. The name for the new chapter was easily decided. The initial letters of Miss Paddock's name were chosen, and the chapter became Nebraska Lambda-Pi, May 26, 1893.

The Inception of Pennsylvania Zeta came through the efforts of J. M. Vastine and John I. Robison, both of Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta. The installation was June 14, 1893.

The Catalogue of 1893. Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi issued the 1893 Catalogue. The catalogue showed the membership of the chapters in 1893 was: Georgia Beta, 252; Tennessee Nu, 169; Tennessee Lambda, 168; Kentucky Chi, 159; Georgia Psi, 141; Virginia Omicron, 133; Ohio Sigma, 121; Alabama Iota, 113; Tennessee Omega, 101; South Carolina Phi, 95; Tennessee Eta, 93; Tennessee Zeta, 93; Virginia Sigma, 90; North Carolina Xi, 87; Mississippi Gamma, 82; Georgia Delta, 74; North Carolina Theta, 72; South Carolina Delta, 71; Alabama Alpha-Mu, 70; Texas Rho, 70; Pennsylvania Omega, 62; Alabama Mu, 59; Kentucky Kappa, 59; Georgia Epsilon, 55; Mississippi Theta, 54; Michigan Alpha, 53; Michigan Iota-Beta, 48; Virginia Pi, 48; Missouri Alpha, 47; Kentucky Iota, 46; South Carolina Mu, 44; Washington City Rho, 42; Georgia Pi, 40; South Carolina Gamma, 38; Tennessee Kappa, 35; Tennessee Lambda-Omega, 32; Ohio Delta, 30; Iowa Sigma, 30; South Carolina Lambda, 28; Georgia Phi, 27; Alabama Beta-Beta, 26; Louisiana Epsilon, 24; Texas Theta, 23; Ohio Epsilon, 22; New York Alpha, 22; Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi, 21; Louisiana Zeta, 19; Indiana Alpha, 19; Pennsylvania Delta, 18; Ohio Theta, 16; Virginia Kappa, 16; Pennsylvania Alpha-Zeta, 16; Mississippi Zeta, 15; Missouri Beta, 15; California Alpha, 15; Colorado Chi, 14; Connecticut Alpha, 14; Georgia Eta, 13; Massachusetts Gamma, 13; North Carolina Rho-Rho, 12; Colorado Zeta, 12; Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon, 12; Virginia Upsilon, 11; Virginia Tau, 10; Florida Upsilon, 10; Kentucky Alpha, 9; Kentucky Epsilon, 9; Texas Psi, 9; Massachusetts Iota-Tau, 9; South Carolina Upsilon, 8; Nebraska Lambda-Pi, 8; Pennsylvania Zeta, 7; Indiana Beta, 6.

Pittsburgh Convention of 1893. The Pittsburgh convention of 1893 was the second national convention of the fraternity held in a northern city. Little was accomplished beyond the routine of official and committee reports submitted and acted upon. All the old officers were returned, except Cowan, who could not continue for business reasons. J. Washington Moore as E. S. A., Albert M. Austin as E. S. T. H. C. Burger was elected Editor of *The Record*. The two alumni members of the council chosen were Harry Bunting and H. H. Cowan.

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The ΣAE Friars at Work. The map of the United States hung on the wall of the apartments where Harry and George Bunting lived in Atlanta, took on a different aspect as the nineteenth century advanced into the nineties. It hung there with golden-headed pins stuck wherever there was an ΣAE chapter, white pins wherever the Buntings believed there should be one, and black pins where there was a dead chapter. In the last few years many of the white and some of the black had been replaced by ones with the golden heads. Early in 1894, matters took on a new aspect. Harry Bunting had moved to Chicago, and was looking about for new worlds to conquer, while George Bunting was resolved that the chapters in the lower Mississippi valley should be strengthened by new additions.

A Leader in Fraternal Ethics. ΣAE was to take a forward step in fraternity ethics in 1894 which should speak well for the principles and high ground on which it stood. The action of ΣAE in adopting a constitutional amendment forbidding the initiation into the fraternity of any man who had ever been a member of any other college fraternity was in accord with her traditions and principles.

Rise of Massachusetts Delta. Massachusetts Delta, the new chapter at Worcester Polytechnic, received its introduction to ΣAE at "Auburndale." It was also the occasion of the New England celebration of Founders' Day, 1894. The initiation was the largest up to that time ever held by the fraternity. The new chapter presented twenty-two neophytes, and in addition to these Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon had five, Massachusetts Iota-Tau six, and Massachusetts Gamma five; or thirty-nine in all. The installation was conducted by Massachusetts Gamma. The date was March 10.

Arkansas Alpha-Upsilon Founded. George Bunting organized a chapter at the University of Arkansas through correspondence with James D. Head, a student there. Bunting installed the chapter with seventeen charter members, July 8, 1893.

Illinois Psi-Omega Founded. Illinois Psi-Omega was founded by Harry Bunting, who installed the chapter formally October 17, 1894. Among its initiates was William C. Levere, author of the History of ΣAE; Eminent Supreme Archon, 1903-1906; Eminent Supreme Recorder, 1913-1927; one of the greatest fraternity workers of all time.

California Beta Inaugurated. California Beta was developed by Vance C. Osmont, Massachusetts Iota-Tau, who was in attendance at the University of California in 1894. Twelve California Alpha men conducted the initiation, Nov. 24, 1894.

The Purple and Gold Appears. The PURPLE AND GOLD appeared in December, 1894. It was the bulletin which the Ohio State Association had ordered published. It was the first periodical issued by any of the smaller bodies of the fraternity.

Washington Convention of 1894. The Washington convention of 1894 was the last of the annual national conventions. Its chief importance was the thorough revision of the laws of the fraternity. The granting of charters to Columbia and St. Stephens, the adoption of a biennial national convention, and the inauguration of giving the custody of the fraternity banners to the two chapters making the best showing for promptness in their relations with the national fraternity, were some of the measures which had their rise at this convention. This was the last national convention to choose province presidents. The officers elected were: Eminent Supreme Archon, Albert M. Austin; Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, Claudius Dockery; Eminent Supreme Recorder, Howard P. Nash; Eminent Supreme Treasurer, Champe S. Andrews; Editor of The Record, H. C. Burger.

Constitutional Changes of 1894. The national laws adopted by the 1894 convention made the Supreme Council a living reality. Two new offices were added to this body, that of Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon and Eminent Supreme Recorder. The duties of the Eminent Supreme Recorder were those of a national

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secretary. The corresponding secretary of the mother chapter in ante-bellum days is suggestive of such an office, but did not resemble it in a statistical sense. The development of the province system was one of the marked features of the revised laws. The province presidents, heretofore chosen by the national conventions, were hereafter to be elected by province conventions. These conventions were to meet biennially, in alternating years with the national conventions. The province grand chapter was abolished. The old judicial system which, with its machinery, had proved inefficient and cumbersome, was done away with, and in its place was introduced a simple system of appeals from acts of the chapter to the province convention, thence to the Supreme Council, and finally to the national convention, as ever "the supreme power."

A Joint Installation. New York Mu at Columbia University and New York Sigma-Phi at St. Stephen's College had received charters at the 1894 convention and they were initiated together in New York City, Feb. 21, 1895. Henry Sydnor Harrison, a member of New York Mu, served as a member of the Supreme Council for four years as Editor of *The Record*. New York Sigma-Phi had been a local for twenty-five years before it became a national fraternity chapter. New York Sigma-Phi surrendered its charter, November 9, 1942.

The Province Conventions. The fraternity had been organized into provinces for ten years before a province convention was held. The abandonment of annual national conventions in 1894 made it advisable for the provinces to meet. The first convention was held by Province Delta with Ohio Epsilon as host. The other provinces followed through the year. The first elected province presidents were Province Alpha, H. C. Lakin, Massachusetts Gamma; Beta, Henry G. MacAdam, New York Mu; Gamma, G. Hendree Harrison, Georgia Phi; Delta, Arthur J Tuttle, Michigan Iota-Beta; Epsilon, Clarence Bryant, Tennessee Nu; Zeta, Harvey B. Fleming, Missouri Beta; Eta, George D. Kimball, Colorado Zeta.

The Fraternity Grows Rich. As the last decade of the nineteenth century went on, the fraternity treasury commenced to feel the effect of the numerous new chapters which had come into being in the past few years. With the expenses but slightly increased and the chapter roll swelling, the fraternity suddenly found itself with a surplus in its treasury. This was so unheard of that Austin, the E. S. T., was alarmed. Both he and his successor, Champe S. Andrews, Alabama Alpha-Mu, watched the funds grow with increasing responsibility. Andrews gradually developed the idea which was ultimately adopted for the safeguarding of the funds, which is known as the Board of Trustees' plan.

A Badge for Every Initiate. Albert M. Austin, E.S.A. in 1895, proposed that the St. Louis convention, when it met, should arrange to purchase a plain gold badge in large quantities and one should be presented to every initiate. When the St. Louis convention met, this valuable conception was put into effect.

ΣAE Enters National Politics. For the first time a magazine of the fraternity appeared in 1896 with a political ticket at the head of its editorial column. The Phi Alpha advocated the election of two men running for national office, heading its choice: "The ΣAE ticket. For President, William McKinley, of Ohio Sigma; for Vice-President, Thomas Watson, of Georgia Psi." The republicans had nominated McKinley for President of the United States, while the populists, who had nominated William J. Bryan as their candidate for the same office, had given him as a running mate, Thomas Watson.

St. Louis Convention of 1896. The St. Louis convention of 1896 was opened December 29th. It was the first biennial convention. It was distinguished by the presence of John W. Kerr, one of the eight original founders of the fraternity. The convention granted charters for Louisiana Tau-Upsilon at Tulane University and Louisiana Epsilon at the University of Louisiana. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Albert M. Austin as Eminent Supreme Archon, Howard P.

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Nash, as Eminent Supreme Recorder, and Champe S. Andrews, as Eminent Supreme Treasurer. Two new men were promoted to the Supreme Council in the election of Herbert C. Lakin, Massachusetts Gamma, as editor of *The Record*, and Harry J. Cox, of California Alpha, as Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon.

John W. Kerr at St. Louis. John W. Kerr was the first founder to attend a national convention of the fraternity when he met with the 1896 St. Louis gathering. He said to the convention: "Brothers of ΣAE. To roll back forty years of a busy life is not an easy thing to do, but you have carried me back that far, to the long past years when we were boys together in Alabama and gathered together the friendship and fashioned the bonds of brotherhood, founding this fraternity. Forty years ago was the last time I attended an initiation or took any active part in ΣAE. Yet when I met you today I was borne backward to those good times, when I, too, was a youth full of hope and ambition, and never dreamed that I should become as a sere and yellow leaf. Away back in that time of youth earnest young men met in a little brick schoolhouse and formed the first beginning of ΣAE. As the weeks slipped by we initiated more friends, and when the time came in the spring for us to graduate, we had quite a company. We remain scattered to all points of the wind. But we carried in our hearts a better and nobler spirit for the bond with which we had bound ourselves. And may ΣAE always thus make her members better and nobler men."

The Louisiana Chapters. Sagacious George Bunting was responsible for the Louisiana chapter which applied for admission to the fraternity. They were the children of a campaign he conducted which resembled the raid of a cavalry general in time of war. This is particularly true of his accomplishment at the Louisiana State University, where one can scarcely refrain from laughing at his audacious success, though a review of what he did there will not fail to add due respect to the merriment. Bunting arrived at Baton Rouge early in the morning and advanced on the University. He had remembered the name of a student of whom a Louisiana alumnus of another fraternity spoke, not without lamentation, that this student had refused an invitation from his fraternity. He found the student, introduced himself and soon had him pledged. He told Bunting of three other men, who like himself had been bid by the fraternities at Louisiana and had refused. By three o'clock in the afternoon, Bunting had met all of these fellows, spiked and pledged them. At four o'clock he held the first meeting of the local chapter he had formed. His new compatriots named four other students they would like to have with them. Bunting again set the wheels in motion, and at six o'clock these men were enrolled. The local took the name of Phi Alpha and the first clause in its constitution pledged it to apply to Sigma Alpha Epsilon for a charter. At ten o'clock that night, George Bunting was on his way to New Orleans looking for new worlds to conquer. The St. Louis convention granted the charter and Champe S. Andrews installed the local as Louisiana Epsilon, Jan. 21, 1897. At the time George Bunting met with his success at Baton Rouge, there were a number of ΣAEs enrolled at Tulane, and were desirous for a chapter there. These were John Webb McGehee and John G. Lilly, of Alabama Iota, and John W. D. Dicks, of Tennessee Zeta. At this time George Bunting arrived in New Orleans. The other ΣAEs in the university and in the city were enlisted and from the non-fraternity students several available men were selected, and Bunting left the city in a few days, assured that Louisiana Tau-Upsilon as it came to be called after January 22, 1897, was on the road to success.

President McKinley's ΣAE Spirit. William McKinley, Ohio Sigma, took the oath of office as president of the United States, March 4, 1897. During the ceremony there sparkled on the lapel of his coat, a beautiful studded badge of ΣAE.

Coat of Arms Adopted. The Coat of Arms of the fraternity was designed by W. L. French, Connecticut Alpha. The Supreme Council, to whom the 1896 convention had referred it, adopted it in 1897.

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ΣAE in the Spanish War. ΣAE has had an honorable part in the foreign wars in which the American people have engaged in recent years. In the Spanish-American war, in the Philippine insurrection, in the Boxer rebellion, in the Moro uprising, the fraternity has had her sons, who acquitted themselves like men. There were 187 ΣAEs who fought in the foreign wars at the close of the nineteenth century.

Nashville Convention of 1898. The National convention which was at Nashville in 1898 was the eighth general convention of the fraternity to be held in that city. This convention reduced the Phi Alpha to a mere official bulletin, accepted a ritual entirely new, which the next convention repealed, granted a charter to the petitioning local at the University of Illinois and placed the granting of a charter to Kentucky State College in the hands of the Supreme Council. At the election of officers, Floyd Furlow, Georgia Phi, was elected E. S. A.; George D. Kimball, Colorado Zeta, E. S. D. A.; Howard P. Nash, E. S. R.; G. Hendree Harrison, E. S. T., and Herbert C. Lakin, Editor of The Record.

Beginnings of Illinois Beta. Illinois Beta was installed at the University of Illinois, January 28, 1899. The chapter has furnished an E. S. D. A. to the fraternity in the person of Carl E. Sheldon and an E. S. A. in Fred H. Turner, 1943-45.

A Supreme Council Change. Herbert C. Lakin, Massachusetts Gamma, resigned the editorship of The Record in October, 1899. The Supreme Council elected Edward Mellus, Massachusetts Gamma, to the position.

The Entrance of Kentucky Epsilon of Kentucky State College into the fraternity was on February 10, 1900.

Resignation of the Eminent Supreme Recorder. Howard P. Nash resigned as Eminent Supreme Recorder, September 30, 1900. Edward H. Virgin, Massachusetts Gamma, was appointed to the vacancy.

Province Presidents in 1900. Five province conventions met in 1900 and selected as province presidents, Province Alpha, James A. Stetson, Massachusetts Iota-Tau; Beta, Watson B. Selvage, New York Sigma-Phi; Delta, Clyde K. Cairns, Ohio Epsilon; Eta, Harry A. Deuel, California Alpha; Theta, James W. McClendon. Province Zeta held no convention and there being a vacancy in the province presidency, the Supreme Council appointed George H. Bunting to the position.

The Chariot of Minerva. A device used in the old days which attracted attention outside of the fraternity was "The Chariot of Minerva," invented by members of Kentucky Epsilon. The wheels of the vehicle were about two and a half feet in diameter with the holes for the axle about three inches out of center. The candidates for initiation would be placed in the cart and then the chapter would rush it about the monument of John C. Breckenridge until the statue would almost open its eyes in amazement. Outside initiation is now prohibited.

Boston Convention of 1900. The Boston Convention of 1900 created the Board of Trustees, to care for the surplus funds of the fraternity. It restored the Phi Alpha to its original form and granted three charters to important institutions. These were the University of Maine, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Minnesota. The charter to the latter was to remain in the hands of the Supreme Council a year before it was issued. The convention marked an era in the fraternity. In point of attendance it surpassed all previous ones and in every way was a national gathering. It completed its business by electing as members of the Supreme Council: G. Hendree Harrison, E. S. A.; William C. Levere, E. S. D. A.; Edward H. Virgin, E. S. R.; George D. Kimball, E. S. T., and Edward Mellus, Editor of The Record.

The Board of Trustees. The 1900 convention adopted the plan of Champe S. Andrews for a board of trustees to care for the surplus funds of the fraternity. This board was to be composed of five alumni of the fraternity, all of whom were required to be residents of New York City. The purpose for which the funds were

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to be conserved was to aid chapters in building chapter houses. The convention elected as members of the board, Champe S. Andrews, Albert M. Austin, and Herbert C. Lakin, for the term of four years, and Henry G. MacAdam and Bryan C. Collier for the term of two years. These were all from different chapters, such being one of the requirements.

Rise of Pennsylvania Theta. Pennsylvania Theta was installed at the University of Pennsylvania, February 9, 1901.

Birth of Maine Alpha. Maine Alpha was installed at the University of Maine on Washington's Birthday, 1901. Clarence W. Stowell, a charter member of the chapter, has served on the Supreme Council as Eminent Supreme Recorder.

Organization of the Board of Trustees. The new board of trustees created by the Boston convention met in New York City March 25, 1901, and formally organized. Champe S. Andrews, the father of the law which provided for the board, was elected its first president. Henry G. MacAdam was elected vice-president and Bryan C. Collier, secretary.

To Protect Official Badge. John D. N. McCartney, a member of Georgia Beta, commenced an agitation in 1901 against the wearing of the official badge by members of the fair sex, which had its culmination at the next national convention in the passage of a law forbidding such use.

Anti-Fraternity Warfare. Anti-fraternity agitation in Arkansas caused the passage of a law in the fall of 1901 which interfered with the operations of chapters at the University of Arkansas for two years. During this period Arkansas Alpha-Upsilon was known as the Arkansas Club.

Locals Seek ΣAE. There was throughout 1901-2 a remarkable movement going on among local societies over the country to win charters from ΣAE. The pages of the fraternity's publications were filled with accounts of college societies seeking charters from the fraternity. That many of these societies were located at institutions like Wisconsin, Chicago and Kansas, was very gratifying to the officers of the fraternity, who recognized how desirable it was that ΣAE should have chapters at these points.

Resignation of Editor of the Record. Edward Mellus resigned as Editor of The Record at the close of 1901 and Champe S. Andrews, Alabama Alpha-Mu, was appointed to the position by the Supreme Council.

Minnesota Alpha Founded. Minnesota Alpha at the University of Minnesota was installed January 27, 1902.

Province Presidents in 1902. Province Alpha, Robert C. Allen, Massachusetts Delta; Beta, Watson B. Selvage, New York Sigma-Phi; Gamma, F. H. Ficklen, Georgia Epsilon; Delta, Carl E. Sheldon, Illinois Beta; Epsilon, Marvin E. Holderness, Tennessee Nu; Zeta, George H. Bunting, Tennessee Zeta; Eta, Walter E. White, Colorado Chi; Theta, James W. McClendon, Texas Rho.

The Record in 1902. Champe S. Andrews had taken up the editorship of the Record with characteristic vigor, and had appointed as his assistant Henry Sydnor Harrison, New York Mu. It was a cardinal principle with Andrews that the Record should appear promptly on date of issue.

Phi Alpha Convention Bulletin. Two weeks before the Washington convention of 1902, the Phi Alpha Convention Bulletin appeared. Its name indicated its mission. It was to advertise the convention. A list of petitioning locals showed that sixteen colleges were anxious for ΣAE charters.

The Christmas Convention of 1902. The Christmas convention is the name which belongs to the Washington convention of 1902, not only because it was in session on that anniversary but because it was a convention typical of the generous spirit of that day. It was the cheeriest kind of a convention, and the glow of Christmas hope and mirth permeated it. On the great natal day the ΣAEs gathered around the board, and together, like a great family of brothers, ate their Christmas

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dinner. The convention opened in the Willard Hotel, Dec. 23. Five charters were granted. The successful petitions were University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, University of Kansas, Colorado School of Mines and a revival of the ancient chapter at the Virginia Military Institute. The election of officers Christmas eve was unanimous, the following being chosen: E. S. A., William C. Levere, Illinois Psi-Omega; E. S. D. A., Marvin E. Holderness, Tennessee Nu; E. S. R., Edward H. Virgin, Massachusetts Gamma; E. S. T., George D. Kimball, Colorado Zeta; Editor of the Record, Henry Sydnor Harrison, New York Mu.

The Lost President. There was a note of sadness in the convention, which all its joys did not eliminate. Washington had been chosen as the place of the 1902 Convention because ΣAE wanted to come to the capital while William McKinley was President. But in the two years strange and serious events occurred. The cruel hand of the murderer had intervened, the country had been plunged in grief, the lovable William McKinley had passed from the theater of life's fretful scenes, and when ΣAE came to Washington, it found him not there.

National Laws Amended. The 1902 convention made numerous amendments to the laws of the fraternity. It was provided that the official badge given to the members at the time of initiation should continue to be the property of the national fraternity, subject to recall at any time. This official badge, it was provided, should not be worn by anyone but a member.

The Province Boundaries. The 1902 convention arranged the provinces as follows: Province Alpha—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Province Beta—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ontario and Quebec. Province Gamma—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Province Delta—Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Province Epsilon—Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Province Zeta—Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Province Eta—North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana. Province Theta—Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Indian Territory. Province Iota—Tennessee and Kentucky.

Colorado Lambda Inaugurated. Colorado Lambda was installed at the State School of Mines, January 30, 1903.

Wisconsin Alpha Founded. Wisconsin Alpha was installed at the University of Wisconsin, February 7, 1903.

Kansas Alpha Born. Kansas Alpha was installed at the University of Kansas, February 14, 1903.

Illinois Theta Instituted. Illinois Theta was installed at the University of Chicago, March 9, 1903; became inactive in 1935; was reestablished as a dormitory fraternity in 1939; and became inactive again in 1941.

Virginia Theta Arises. Virginia Theta was revived at the Virginia Military Institute, April 11, 1903, but became inactive again in 1912 as the result of anti-fraternity regulations.

Province Presidents in 1903 were: Province Alpha, Leslie Millar, Massachusetts Iota-Tau; Beta, Ralph S. Kent, New York Alpha; Gamma, Alfred R. Berkeley, North Carolina Xi; Delta, Carl E. Sheldon, Illinois Beta; Epsilon, Lauren W. Foreman, Georgia Epsilon; Zeta, Elmer B. Sanford, Michigan Iota-Beta; Eta, Walter E. White, Colorado Chi; Theta, Powell Crichton; Iota, J. Rockwell Smith, Kentucky Kappa.

Discovery of Rudolph. Up to 1903 it had generally been accepted as a fact that all the original founders of the fraternity were dead. William C. Levere, E. S. A., journeyed Southward and found John B. Rudolph on an old plantation in southern Alabama.

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Supreme Council Mid-Convention Meeting, 1903, was held at Evanston, Ill., Dec. 21-24. The members of the council conducted a province initiation. The chief work of this meeting was to elect the E. S. A. as temporary E. S. R. while he edited the 1904 catalogue, which had been given him to do, after the resignation of Edward H. Virgin, Massachusetts Gamma. George H. Kress was chosen to publish a fraternity manual.

The Catalogue of 1904 appeared in June. It showed a membership of 8,500.

Systematic Records Adopted. In 1904, the membership book for recording data and providing a blank to report initiates was devised by the E. S. A. and delivered to the chapters.

A New Eminent Supreme Recorder. With the appearance of the 1904 Catalogue, William C. Levere, E. S. A., who had been acting as E. S. R. during the production of the book, resigned as E. S. R. and Leslie W. Millar, Massachusetts Iota-Tau, was appointed to the position.

ΣAE Day at the World's Fair in St. Louis was observed July 14, 1904.

Active Membership of ΣAE, Nov. 1, 1904, was 1,167.

The ΣAE Manual appeared Dec. 1, 1904. It was a compendium of fraternity information. George H. Kress, Ohio Epsilon, was the editor.

The Original Minutes appeared Dec. 20, 1904. The volume contained the minutes of Alabama Mu during its ante-bellum days. William C. Levere was the editor.

The Memphis Convention of 1904 met Dec. 27. The ΣAE Daily made its initial appearance. Important events were the endorsement of the De Votie Memorial Building, offer of cash prizes to chapters building houses, creation of a chapter house officer, to which place Carl E. Sheldon was elected, the granting of five charters to the University of Iowa, George Washington University, Iowa State College, Case School of Science and the University of Washington. The officers chosen were E. S. A., William C. Levere; E. S. D. A., Marvin E. Holderness; E. S. R.; Clarence W. Stowell; E. S. T., George D. Kimball; Editor of the Record, Henry Sydnor Harrison; Board of Trustees, Herbert Lakin, Harry P. Layton, Robert Gibson, Jr.

Iowa Beta Established. Iowa Beta was installed at the University of Iowa, Feb. 11, 1905. Robert A. Aurner, E. S. W., 1947, is from this chapter.

Ohio Rho Installed. Ohio Rho at Case School of Science was installed Feb. 18, 1905.

Washington City Rho Revived. Washington City Rho, the chapter which had lived through the civil war, and then as the other chapters came back to life fell asleep, was revived by the fraternity March 2, 1905, at George Washington University.

Iowa Gamma Initiated. Iowa Gamma was installed at Iowa State College, June 3, 1905. Among its initiates is Chester D. Lee, Eminent Supreme Herald, 1947.

Province Presidents in 1905. Province Alpha, Sylvester Beach; Beta, Ralph S. Kent; Gamma, Alfred R. Berkeley; Delta, Carl E. Sheldon; Zeta, Elmer B. Sanford; Epsilon, J. Clay Murphy; Eta, Walter E. White; Theta, Oswald McNeese; Iota, J. Rockwell Smith.

Mid-Convention Meeting of Supreme Council, 1905, was held at the Washington City Rho House.

The Lion's Paw issued its first number Feb. 22, 1906.

March 9, 1906, the fiftieth anniversary of ΣAE, was widely celebrated by alumni associations and chapters.

Incorporation Day, ΣAE was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, March 9, 1906. The incorporators were Harry Bunting, William C. Levere, Granville H. Twining, Clyde D. Foster, Walter E. Long, Kenneth Brown, John W. Robinson.

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Washington Alpha Founded. In 1906, the Supreme Council issued the charter intrusted to it by the 1904 Convention for the chapter at the University of Washington. The chapter was installed May 30.

Annual Chapter Letters. These publications, later called the Year Book, appeared first in 1906 with William C. Levere as editor. In 1907, the editor was C. W. Stowell; 1908, C. P. Wood; 1909, Ritze Mulder; 1910, Ritze Mulder; 1912, William C. Levere.

The Life of De Votie began publication in *The Record* in Sept., 1906, and continued in each number for four years. It was written by William C. Levere.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Convention was held in Atlanta, Ga., opening Dec. 26, 1906. The presence of John B. Rudolph, the last of the founders, was the great event of the convention. It was a convention historic for great work for the fraternity and exquisite social occasions. The officers chosen were: E. S. A., George D. Kimball; E. S. D., Carl E. Sheldon; E. S. R., Clarence W. Stowell; E. S. T., Charles F. Stone; Editor of *The Record*, Charles P. Wood.

Indiana Gamma Installed. Indiana Gamma at the University of Indiana was installed Jan. 18, 1907.

New York Delta Founded. New York Delta at Syracuse University was installed Washington's birthday, 1906.

The ΣAE Song Book appeared in 1907 with William C. Levere editor and Walter Squire musical editor.

Province Presidents in 1907. Province Alpha, Charles F. Davis; Beta, Ralph C. Stewart; Gamma, Alfred R. Berkeley; Delta, Clyde I. Webster; Epsilon, Hugh W. Kirkpatrick; Zeta, Henry F. Droste; Eta, Charles J. Ling; Theta, Henry P. Dart, Jr.; Iota, Frank K. Houston.

Mid-Convention Meeting of Supreme Council, 1907. Massachusetts Gamma was host to the Supreme Council in 1907. The council at this meeting arranged for the publication of the ΣAE History.

New Hampshire Alpha was installed at Dartmouth College, May 2, 1908. The initiation was at Cambridge, Mass.

A Panhellenic Conference was held in Chicago, February, 1909, at which George D. Kimball, E. S. A., presented resolutions which resulted in the formation of the New York Inter-Fraternity Conference.

The Atlantic City Convention of 1909 was the first summer convention held by ΣAE in many years. John B. Rudolph, the founder, was again present. The experiment of meeting in summer was not a success. The officers elected were: E. S. A., George D. Kimball; E. S. D. A., Carl E. Sheldon; E. S. R., C. W. Stowell; E. S. T., Charles F. Stone; Editor of *The Record*, Charles P. Wood.

Installation of Oklahoma Kappa at the University of Oklahoma was held October 23, 1909. This is the chapter of John O. Moseley, Eminent Supreme Archon, 1935-37.

Province Presidents in 1909. Province Alpha, William E. Waterhouse; Beta, Ralph C. Stewart; Gamma, Albert L. Cox; Delta, David W. Wenstrand; Epsilon, William W. Brandon; Zeta, Roy H. Monier; Eta, William N. Vaile; Theta, Paul A. Walker; Iota, L. L. Fonville. The newly created province of Kappa, comprising California and Washington, elected Louis S. Beedy as president.

Death of John B. Rudolph. With the death of John B. Rudolph, April 13, 1910, the last of the founders of ΣAE had passed on.

Resignation of Two Council Members. In March, 1910, Charles F. Stone resigned as E. S. T. William C. Levere was appointed by the Supreme Council to the position. In April, Charles P. Wood resigned as Editor of *The Record*. Elmer B. Sanford was appointed to the position.

Mid-Convention Meeting of Supreme Council, 1910. Illinois Beta was host to the Mid-Convention Supreme Council meeting, 1910.

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The Revised Ritual was referred by the 1909 convention to the Supreme Council for action. It was accepted at their meeting at Champaign. The committee which had this work in charge was composed of Ralph C. Stewart, Albrecht F. Leue, Carl F. White, Dean Taylor.

Province Presidents in 1910. Province Alpha, William E. Waterhouse; Beta, L. J. Doolittle; Gamma, Albert L. Cox; Delta, H. S. Warwick; Epsilon, W. W. Brandon; Zeta, Roy H. Monier; Eta, William N. Vaile; Theta, Paul A. Walker; Iota, L. L. Fonville; Kappa, Louis Beedy.

Kansas City Convention of 1910. The Kansas City convention held its first business session December 28. It was a convention radiant with Σ AE feeling. Charters were granted to the University of South Dakota, the University of South Carolina and Millikin University. The officers elected were E. S. A., William W. Brandon, Alabama Mu; E. S. D. A., Clarence W. Stowell; E. S. R., Marvin E. Holderness; E. S. T., George D. Kimball; Editor of *The Record*, Elmer B. Sanford.

The De Votie Memorial. It was at the 1910 convention that General William W. Brandon was able to announce the completion of the De Votie Memorial building at Tuscaloosa. The movement to erect this memorial was commenced in 1904. The 1912 convention gave the Alabama Mu chapter a deed to the building. The edifice was erected through contributions made by the general fraternity and the efforts of Alabama Mu.

Illinois Delta Arises. Illinois Delta was installed at Millikin University, January 14, 1911.

South Dakota Sigma Born. South Dakota Sigma was installed at the University of South Dakota, January 27, 1911.

The Σ AE History. The History of Σ AE appeared in May, 1911. It was published in three volumes and extensively illustrated. The edition of 2,000 sets was over-subscribed on the day of publication. The historian was William C. Levere.

Mid-Convention Meeting of Supreme Council, 1911, was held in New Orleans. The council at this meeting adopted the Σ AE Standard Accounts System.

Province Presidents in 1912. Province Alpha, C. G. Sherman; Beta, L. J. Doolittle; Gamma, T. Gibson Hobbs; Delta, William E. Webbe; Epsilon, John D. McCartney; Eta, Omar Garwood; Zeta, Arthur T. Wallace; Theta, George D. Booth; Iota, E. L. Carney; Kappa, R. L. Phelps.

Who's Who in Σ AE. Who's Who in Σ AE, a biographical dictionary of notable living members of the fraternity by William C. Levere, appeared in July, 1912.

The Mississippi Case. The Mississippi Legislature passed a law in 1912 abolishing fraternities from the University of Mississippi. Σ AE together with Sigma Chi, Phi Delta Theta, Delta Tau Delta and Kappa Alpha (So.) took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court was handed down June 1, 1915, and the constitutionality of the law was upheld.

Σ AE Standard Accounts. No more significant indication of the forward progress of the fraternity happened in 1912, than the installation throughout the fraternity of the Σ AE Standard Accounts. The improvement in the business methods of the chapters was apparent at once. The system had been devised by a committee of which Don R. Almy was chairman and Ralph C. Stewart, William A. Vawter II, Ralph S. Kent and C. W. Stowell were members.

The Pocket Directory appeared in December, 1912, with William C. Levere as editor.

Nashville Convention of 1912. For the ninth time a national convention of Σ AE was convened in Nashville, when the 1912 gathering was called to order on December 26. Few conventions have worked harder or wrought better. The Life Subscription Plan to the Σ AE Record was adopted and the E. S. R. was made the traveling secretary of the fraternity. Charters were granted to Kansas State College and the University of Pittsburgh. Marvin E. Holderness, Tennessee Nu, was elected

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E. S. A. The others elected were E. S. D. A., Albrecht F. Leue; E. S. R., William C. Levere; E. S. T., George D. Kimball; Editor of The Record, Elmer B. Sanford.

The Installation of Kansas Beta at Kansas State College took place January 24, 1913.

The Installation of Pennsylvania Chi-Omicron at the University of Pittsburgh took place March 10, 1913.

Anti-Fraternity Agitation was violent throughout the country in 1913. In Wisconsin, Ohio, Texas and elsewhere the fraternities were vigorously attacked. In several states anti-fraternity legislation was narrowly averted.

The Traveling Secretary. Complying with the duties of the position, William C. Levere, E. S. R., visited every chapter of the fraternity in 1913-14. At each chapter the illustrated lecture, "A Pilgrimage into ΣΑΕ Land" was given.

Province Presidents in 1914. Province Alpha, H. H. Bennett; Beta, L. J. Doolittle; Gamma, T. Gibson Hobbs; Delta, L. W. Mack; Epsilon, Charles C. Thomas; Eta, Harold Garwood; Zeta, A. R. Thomas; Theta, E. Lloyd Posey; Iota, J. D. Turner; Kappa, R. L. Phelps.

ΣΑΕ in 1914. Under the administration of Marvin E. Holderness, E. S. A., the fraternity approached the end of 1914 with its chapters in remarkably fine condition and an era of general prosperity abounding.

Chicago Convention of 1914. The Chicago convention of 1914 opened December 21. The work of the convention was largely devoted to perfecting and improving the organization. Charters were granted to Washington State College, Oregon State College, Beloit College and the University of Florida. Don R. Almy, New York Alpha, was elected Eminent Supreme Archon. The other members of the Council were E. S. D. A., Albrecht F. Leue; E. S. R., William C. Levere; E. S. T., George D. Kimball; Editor of The Record, Elmer B. Sanford.

Four New Chapters were installed early in 1915 in accordance with the vote of the 1914 convention. Florida Upsilon at the University of Florida was the revival of a former chapter. It was installed February 13, and the same day Wisconsin Phi was installed at Beloit College. Washington Beta at Washington State College was installed March 9 and Oregon Alpha at Oregon State College was installed March 19.

Province Lambda Created. The 1914 convention made the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana into a new province called Lambda. Arthur A. Cook was the first president.

Two Fraternity Publications. William C. Levere was the editor of "Leading Greeks, an Encyclopedia of the Workers in the American College Fraternities and Sororities," which appeared in June, 1915, and of "Songs of Purple and Gold," which appeared in November, 1915.

Province Archons in October, 1916. Province Alpha, E. M. Peters; Beta, R. K. Walling; Gamma, T. Gibson Hobbs; Delta, L. W. Mack; Epsilon, William W. Brandon; Eta, F. J. Reinhard; Zeta, Ralph Bryan; Theta, Madison Cooper; Iota, J. D. Turner; Kappa, R. L. Phelps; Lambda, A. A. Cook.

In the Year of 1916. The fraternity under the administration of Don R. Almy, E. S. A., steadily moved on, strengthening and building itself.

The ΣΑΕ Scrap Book. The ΣΑΕ Scrap Book was published in 1916.

The Pittsburgh Convention of 1916. The convention was called to order at the William Penn Hotel, December 26. The inspiring address of the E. S. A., Don R. Almy, became the keynote of the convention, which was devoted to all lines of fraternity progress. A national set of ritual robes was adopted. The "Phi Alpha" Pledge Button which had been abandoned by the previous convention was re-adopted. Charters were granted to the University of Nevada, the University of Wyoming, the University of Arizona, Colorado State College and New Hampshire State College. Don R. Almy, New York Alpha, was re-elected Eminent Supreme

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Archon. The other members chosen for the Supreme Council were E. S. D. A., T. Gibson Hobbs; E. S. R., William C. Levere; E. S. T., George D. Kimball; Editor of *The Record*, Elmer B. Sanford.

Installation of Chapters in 1917. The chapters established by the Pittsburgh convention of 1916 were installed on the following dates: Wyoming Alpha, January 26; Colorado Delta, February 3; Arizona Alpha, March 2; Nevada Alpha, March 9. New Hampshire Beta, March 10.

ΣAE in the Great War. ΣAE went into the Great War soul and body. It gave seven thousand sons to follow Pershing and the flag and they ranked from major-general to doughboy. On land, on sea and in the sky it had representatives who spent themselves for their country without stint. The "History of ΣAE in the World War," the last work of William C. Levere, appeared in 1928, presenting a record of patriotism of which the fraternity may ever be proud.

The Acting E. S. R. Marvin E. Holderness who had served as Eminent Supreme Archon and held many other places of trust in the fraternity served as Acting Eminent Supreme Recorder during the period of America's participation in the Great War. It was a task of loyalty and sacrifice on his part which will always be remembered as one of the finest examples of the devotion the fraternity can claim from its sons in its need.

ΣAE Alumni Association Abroad. The Paris Alumni Association was organized the first winter of the war. Its headquarters at 39 Boulevard Haussmann was a mecca for every ΣAE who reached Paris during the war. Here Russell I. Hare, Ohio Theta, who was secretary through the war period and president during the armistice, gave a warmth of greeting to all ΣAE visitors. The Paris association held several banquets and many dinners and brought great cheer to the ΣAEs in the A. E. F. There were many other regular associations organized and chartered such as the ones at Neufchateau, Tours, Grenoble and the University of Beaune, while there were other associations while not regularly organized which held meetings and had rooms such as those at Saumur and Bordeaux. The association at Neufchateau was known during the war as Army Post 731, ΣAE Alumni Association, as it was in the zone of advance and its geographical whereabouts could not be published.

Supreme Council Change. Early in 1918, Elmer B. Sanford, Michigan Iota-Beta, resigned as editor of *The Record* and was succeeded by Noel T. Dowling, Alabama Iota.

The Catalogue of 1918. A General Catalogue of the Fraternity appeared in the summer of 1918.

Province Archons in September, 1918. Province Alpha, C. E. Lawrence; Beta, D. P. Deatrick; Gamma, A. M. Lumpkin; Delta, H. L. Senn; Epsilon, William W. Brandon; Zeta, A. R. Thomas; Eta, R. G. Stovall; Theta, Dr. Ivan L. Holt; Iota, J. D. Turner; Kappa, F. W. Turner; Lambda, Arthur A. Cook.

Initiations in France and Germany. The first initiation of a neophyte into an American college fraternity on European soil was held at Tours, France, Dec. 4, 1918, when Walter Jepson, a pledge of Nevada Alpha, was regularly initiated into ΣAE under the auspices of the Tours ΣAE Alumni Association. The second was held at Andernach, Germany, February 18, 1919, when Lloyd Brown, a pledge of Wisconsin Alpha, was initiated under the auspices of the Army of Occupation ΣAE Alumni Association. The initiation at Tours was in an ancient mansion of the city. The ΣAE alumni with the Army of Occupation used a ruined castle on the Rhine for their meeting place. It was the famous old palace of the palatinate at Andernach. Amid the ruins of its ten century old round tower Brown was made an ΣAE.

ΣAE in War Prison. In the German prison camp at Villingen were six ΣAE prisoners. To meet and give the grip under such circumstances was an experience

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unparalleled in the history of college fraternities. The six ΣAEs organized a prison-camp alumni association and persuaded a German photographer to take their picture which is today one of the most treasured possessions of the fraternity. The six ΣAEs were Capt. W. E. Chickering, Penn. Theta; Capt. H. Z. Landon, Mass. Delta; Capt. B. P. Burpee, N. H. Alpha; Lieut. M. W. Weaver, Ga. Epsilon; Lieut. H. P. Wells, Colo. Chi; Lieut. R. H. Tucker, Jr., Texas Rho.

National Convention Postponed. The national convention which it was proposed to hold in St. Louis in December, 1918, was compelled to be abandoned on account of the epidemic of influenza which swept the country at that time. It was later decided to hold this convention in Buffalo the following summer.

The Diomedians. The New York Alumni Association of the fraternity perfected the Alumni Degree in the spring of 1919. This degree they organized as an Alumni Order known as "The Diomedians." The first initiation of a candidate for the degree was held in New York City, May 24, 1919.

Buffalo Convention of 1919. The Buffalo convention met June 26, 27, 28. It was the second summer convention of recent years. The previous one being in 1909. One of the features of the convention was the presentation of the fraternity ritual and the ritual of the alumni degree on the same evening. Delegates were seated from the Paris, France, Alumni Association and the Tours, France, Alumni Association. Changes were made in the financial system of the fraternity and in the method of paying Record Life subscriptions. The next convention was voted to St. Louis, December 28, 29, 30, 1920. Charters were granted to eight of the seventeen petitioners. The members elected to the Supreme Council were, E. S. A., Arthur J Tuttle, Michigan Iota-Beta; E. S. D. A., T. Gibson Hobbs, Virginia Omicron; E. S. R., William C. Levere, Illinois Psi-Omega; E. S. T., George D. Kimball, Colorado Zeta; Editor of The Record, Noel T. Dowling, Alabama Iota.

Names of New Chapters. The chapter at Miami University was composed of two locals which were petitioning ΣAE and at the last moment joined forces and received a charter. In honor of this the chapter was called "Tau," the letter standing for "Twins." The "Rho" of St. Lawrence University stood for the last name of Prof. Charles Richardson, N. Y. Delta, who had fathered the local. The Denison chapter was called "Mu," in honor of President William McKinley, the great Ohio ΣAE. "Phi" was given the Carnegie "Tech" chapter in honor of the Pittsburgh Alumni Association. The "Alpha" of Montana State College was in honor of Don R. Almy, past E.S.A. The University of Idaho chapter, "Alpha," stands for the "Arthur" in the name of Arthur A. Cook, president of Province Lambda. The University of Oregon received "Beta" to indicate it was the second chapter in the state. "Gamma" was given the Lafayette chapter, as being euphonious.

Installation of New Chapters. The local societies which received charters at the Buffalo convention were installed as follows in the fall of 1919: New York Rho, Sept. 26; Ohio Mu, Oct. 2; Ohio Tau, Oct. 4; Penn. Phi, Oct. 4; Penn. Gamma, Oct. 6; Montana Alpha, Oct. 29; Idaho Alpha, Nov. 1; Oregon Beta, Nov. 8. Emmett B. Moore, Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, 1947, is an alumnus of Montana Alpha.

ΣAE Publications. Three new publications of the fraternity appeared in 1919. The "Selected Songs of ΣAE," in October; the "ΣAE Chap Book" and a second edition of a "Paragraph History of ΣAE" in November.

The Centralization Committee. The committee on Centralization authorized by the Buffalo Convention, 1919, met at the general offices of the fraternity in 1920, to get into concrete form the results of their studies and investigations. The joint visit to the offices was to make these the final examinations of the fraternity conduct. This committee consisted of Don R. Almy, Chairman, Marvin E. Holderness, Lauren Foreman, George Cady Keech and Arthur A. Cook. Judge Tuttle, the E. S. A., was present at the request of the committee. After three days

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of almost continuous labor, the committee perfected the report, which they unanimously agreed to present to the St. Louis national convention the following December.

Almy Elected Chief of the Interfraternity Conference. Don R. Almy, past E. S. A., was elected chairman of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, November 27, 1920, at its annual meeting in New York City. This placed him at the head of the organized fraternities of America.

The St. Louis Convention, 1920. The St. Louis convention will be remembered as having achieved two of the most progressive movements ever enacted in the fraternity: the adoption of the centralization plan by which all of the work of the fraternity was to be done in one general office instead of scattered over the country, and the adoption of an endowment plan. These, in themselves, would make any convention memorable. With the changing in the duties of the officers, the Supreme Council became a Board of Directors of the fraternity, with the Eminent Supreme Recorder working at the home office under their general supervision. The offices of Eminent Supreme Treasurer and Editor of the Record were dropped, and these duties were assigned to the Eminent Supreme Recorder. Two new officers were added to take their places in the Supreme Council, the offices of Eminent Supreme Warden and Eminent Supreme Herald. It was provided that the Supreme Council should secure the services of a Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary to assist the Eminent Supreme Recorder in his work. The plan of the endowment was that thereafter every alumnus member of the fraternity should pay annual dues of \$3.00 to the fraternity, that this could be obviated by the payment of a life membership of \$50.00. An invitation was extended to twenty-five members of the fraternity to become founders of the national endowment. These were to be the men who were to contribute \$1,000 each toward the endowment fund. The change in adopting alumni dues meant that, instead of the active men in the chapters supporting the entire fraternity as had heretofore been done, the alumni should be given the privilege and opportunity of helping. This was generally considered fair in view of the fact that a large part of the work done by the fraternity was in connection with alumni correspondence and affairs. It was decided that the fraternity should not have any sub-rosa chapters. The charter of Kentucky Iota at Bethel College which had become a junior college was received and annulled. Charters were granted to Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa and the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. Federal Judge Arthur J Tuttle of Detroit, Michigan, was unanimously re-elected Eminent Supreme Archon. The other officers elected were Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, T. Gibson Hobbs; Eminent Supreme Recorder, William C. Levere; Eminent Supreme Warden, George D. Kimball; Eminent Supreme Herald, Lauren Foreman. The Council later selected for the position of Grand Secretary, O. K. Quivey, and Grand Treasurer, James E. Chapman. Major-General Henry Jervey, U. S. A., was elected Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon. Detroit, Michigan, was chosen as the place of next convention.

Iowa Delta Arises. The Iowa Delta chapter was installed at Drake University, Des Moines, Feb. 5, 1921, by William C. Levere, E. S. R.

California Gamma Born. The California Gamma chapter was installed at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Feb. 19, 1921, by Judge Arthur J Tuttle, E. S. A.

Centralization in 1921. The edict of the St. Louis Convention of 1920 was soon carried out. The Record of March, 1921, announced, "The Centralization Plan is a fact: The Central offices at Evanston have taken over all the work of the fraternity. The Record is published from Evanston. The Phi Alpha is published from Evanston. The work of the Eminent Supreme Treasurer so long centered at Denver is now at Evanston. The many departments of the fraternity heretofore scattered all over the country are now at Evanston. Every day the unique ΣΑΕ

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museum there grows in interest. The Supreme Council is still at the helm as a Board of Directors. They will meet in Evanston three times between conventions. Under them works the Eminent Supreme Recorder, William C. Levere. With him in carrying on the work of the fraternity is the new Grand Secretary, O. K. Quivey, and the new Grand Treasurer, James E. Chapman. The offices are like a beehive of work."

Supreme Council Meeting. One of the provisions of the centralization plan was for three Supreme Council meetings at the home office between conventions. The first of these was held the first week in July, 1921. The E. S. A., Judge Tuttle, presided. The centralization plan was found to be launched and proceeding along the lines laid down by the convention. The endowment fund had been inaugurated and was getting its first wind. The expenses of starting these two ventures of the fraternity had been large but the budget presented and adopted provided for every contingency of this kind. The resignation of Brother Quivey, Grand Secretary, who was occupying a position with the B. & O. railroad was accepted with resolutions of regret. The details of all fraternity actions for the six months under the changed regime were examined and approved. The official audit was found correct and it was felt that the fraternity was fairly on its way under the new order of things. It would take a two year test to get full proof but in the language of the E. S. A., "We have started and will make port."

The Board of Trustees. The members of the Board of Trustees in 1921 were: William Mack, President; Henry G. MacAdam, Vice-President; R. S. Uzzell; Frank K. Houston; Elmer B. Sanford, Secretary; Robert Gibson, Jr., Trustee Emeritus.

Two Σ AE Governors. The November elections of 1922 carried into gubernatorial chairs, Brother William W. Brandon of Alabama and Brother Clifford M. Walker of Georgia. Both of these had been very loyal Σ AEs, Brandon having been E. S. A. of the fraternity and Walker, in addition to being an Σ AE himself, was the son of one. Their election aroused great enthusiasm in the fraternity and added two to the substantial list of Σ AEs who had served their states as chief executives.

Σ AE Rhodes Scholars. In 1921, Σ AE had eleven brothers in attendance at Oxford University, England, of whom nine were Rhodes Scholars.

The end of the year 1921 found the fraternity in good condition. The chapters generally were flourishing, and everywhere were signs of prosperity and progress. Early in the year, the Eminent Supreme Archon, Federal Judge Arthur J Tuttle made an extended visitation to the western chapters. Beginning with Arkansas Alpha-Upsilon, he went to Arizona Alpha, installed California Gamma, visited California Alpha, California Beta, Nevada Alpha, Wyoming Alpha, Colorado Delta, Colorado Chi, Colorado Zeta, Colorado Lambda, and many alumni associations. His journey was the means of great inspiration to the fraternity throughout the far west.

Detroit Convention of 1922. The national convention at Detroit was marked by harmony and good feeling. Arthur J Tuttle, the retiring E. S. A., read an exhaustive report which showed the great advance of the fraternity. It was the end of the first two years of centralization and the endowment. These had more than vindicated their adoption. All expenses of the former had been met, the national work of the fraternity greatly facilitated, and its remarkable advance in the two years, it owed to centralization. The large fund accumulated in the permanent monies of the fraternity was due to the adoption of the endowment plan. There were many institutions clamoring for charters. Two were granted to locals at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, and Southern Methodist University at Dallas. The dead chapter at Wofford College was revived. Provisions were made for the care of the grave of the founder, De Votie, at Columbus, Ga. Diamond badges were provided to be presented to the two new Σ AE governors of Alabama and Georgia. The election of officers was as follows: Eminent Supreme Archon, T. Gib-

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son Hobbs; Eminent Supreme Deputy Archon, Lauren Foreman; Eminent Supreme Recorder, William C. Levere; Eminent Supreme Warden, George D. Kimball; Eminent Supreme Herald, O. K. Quivey. President M. L. Burton of the University of Michigan delivered a memorable address to the convention. Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 29, 30, 31, 1924, was selected as time and place of next convention.

South Carolina Gamma Revived. Feb. 17, 1923, saw the reinstatement of South Carolina Gamma at Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C. T. Gibson Hobbs, E. S. A., conducted the ceremonies, assisted by Lauren Foreman and O. K. Quivey of the Supreme Council. Fraternities had been forced to withdraw from South Carolina in 1909. The Delta Tau local of twenty-nine men constituted the new Gamma chapter.

Texas Delta Established. William C. Levere, E.S.R., traveled to Dallas, Texas, and inducted Phi Alpha local into ΣΑΕ as Texas Delta chapter on March 9, 1923. Forty men were initiated, of whom twenty-three were in the active chapter, and seventeen alumni. Among the latter were two Rhodes scholars, B. H. Branscomb and Clyde Eagleton.

North Dakota Alpha Launched. Alpha Lambda Rho local, at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, became North Dakota Alpha on April 13, 1923, "Billy" Levere taking the part of E. A. at the installation. Twenty-four active men and fifteen alumni were initiated, including Herbert A. Mackoff, one of the founders of the local.

The Case of Kalamatiano. Xenophon Kalamatiano, a member of the chapter at the University of Chicago, who had been attached to the United States diplomatic service in Russia, was arrested by the Bolshevik government after the withdrawal of our embassy, tried as a spy and sentenced to be shot within twenty-four hours. For some unknown reason the sentence was not executed but Kalamatiano was held in a Russian prison for nearly three years. During this time he was shut off from all communication with the outside and he only received one communication which was surreptitiously gotten through to him. This letter was from ΣΑΕ. The fraternity exerted itself so strenuously with the United States government that eventually efforts were made to secure his release. This was brought about by the refusal of our government to send food to Russia until Kalamatiano was freed. On obtaining his liberty, Kalamatiano was met at Riga, by the American Commissioner, who was Evan Young of the ΣΑΕ chapter at the University of Wisconsin. Kalamatiano was joyfully received by his ΣΑΕ brothers in the United States, and became instructor in foreign languages at the Culver Military Academy. He never fully recovered from the hardships of his prison experience, and died November 9, 1923.

Province Archons in 1923. The P.A.s in November, 1923, were: Alpha, Edward Mellus; Beta, Charles H. Richardson; Gamma, John Bullough, Jr.; Delta, Harry W. Dragoo; Epsilon, Henry H. Deane; Zeta, Roscoe C. Chambers; Eta, Jay T. Williams; Theta, B. A. Ames; Iota, John A. Ayres; Kappa, Leslie B. Henry; Lambda, Rene P. Banks.

National Home Acquired. In September, 1923, ΣΑΕ became the first Greek letter fraternity to own its own national headquarters, acquiring property fronting 200 feet on Sheridan Road in Evanston, Ill., which is now part of the site occupied by the Levere Memorial Temple. The fraternity took possession September 6th and its national offices were moved into the old residence which then occupied the property.

The Nippert Memorial. In December, 1923, Judge Alfred K. Nippert and Mrs. Nippert of Cincinnati presented to Ohio Epsilon chapter plans for a beautiful chapter house to be a memorial of Brother James Gamble Nippert, their son, who had been one of the most active members not only of the chapter, but among young men of the national fraternity. He had lost his life through an injury received on Thanksgiving Day, 1923, in the Miami football game, in which he represented his uni-

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versity; he died on Christmas Day, 1923. On the occasion of his funeral there was a great outpouring of the sympathy of the entire city of Cincinnati, and few young men in the history of the country have received such tributes as were paid to his memory. The ΣAE burial service was used at the funeral. The memorial house was dedicated on March 28, 1925, as the James Gamble Nippert Memorial Lodge of ΣAE, and was turned over to the chapter at that time.

Province Archons in 1924. In January, 1924, the province presidents of the fraternity were as follows: Province Alpha, Dr. Edward Mellus; Province Beta, Prof. Charles H. Richardson; Province Gamma, John Bullough, Jr.; Province Delta, Harry W. Dragoo; Province Epsilon, H. H. Deane; Province Zeta, Roscoe C. Chambers; Province Eta, Jay Williams; Province Theta, Ben A. Ames; Province Iota, John A. Ayres; Province Kappa, Leslie Henry; Province Lambda, Rene P. Banks.

Atlanta Convention of 1924. The Atlanta convention was notable rather for a general, all-round betterment than for any radical departures from established policies or institutions. Of the many petitions received, one was granted. The local at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia, was granted the charter of Virginia Kappa which went out of existence by the Civil War. Officers were elected as follows: E. S. A., Lauren Foreman; E. S. D. A., O. K. Quivey; E. S. R., William C. Levere; E. S. W., George D. Kimball; E. S. H., Judge Alfred K. Nippert. Initiation fee increased to \$20, semi-annual dues to \$5. A new province, Mu, was made by taking North Dakota from Province Zeta and Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota from Province Delta. Establishment of the General Library of the fraternity, and the Museum, in the Headquarters building at Evanston, was reported. Boston was chosen for the 1926 convention.

Virginia Kappa Reborn. Virginia Kappa chapter, founded in 1857, and grand chapter of the fraternity at the time of its extinction by the Civil War in 1861, was restored at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, on Feb. 7, 1925. The installation was conducted by T. Gibson Hobbs, past E. S. A.

Province Archons in 1925. In January, 1925, the province presidents of the fraternity were as follows: Province Alpha, Horace Z. Landon; Beta, Arthur E. Brown; Gamma, Newell W. Ellison; Delta, Harry W. Dragoo; Epsilon, Henry H. Deane; Zeta, Dean W. J. Teeters; Eta, Jay T. Williams; Theta, John O. Moseley; Iota, E. B. Webb; Kappa, Leslie B. Henry; Lambda, Rene P. Banks.

Discovery of the DeVotie Brick. In January of 1926 several members of Alabama Mu chapter were seated on the front porch of the house which the chapter was renting while its own home was repaired after a fire. One man noticed that an old brick directly in their line of vision bore some scratched letters almost undecipherable from age. Close study disclosed that the letters spelled "N. L. DeVotie." No explanation was forthcoming for some time. Finally investigation among older residents discovered the fact that the house had been built from the material of an old house which stood on the adjacent lot before the Civil War. The ante-bellum house had been owned by a professor who took student boarders—DeVotie presumably among them. The brick was lovingly disengaged from its place beside the old door, and was ensconced in a place above the fireplace in the chapter's own rebuilt home.

Mississippi Gamma Revived. Immediately after the Mississippi legislature repealed the anti-fraternity law in the spring of 1926, Eric A. Dawson and other Mississippi ΣAEs proceeded to reorganize old Mississippi Gamma. It was reinstalled as a chapter of the fraternity with 28 initiates on April 20, 1926, by Lauren Foreman, E. S. A.

Province Archons in 1926. In May, 1926, the province archons of the fraternity were as follows: Province Alpha, William H. Marland; Beta, Arthur E. Brown; Gamma, Newell W. Ellison; Delta, Harry W. Dragoo; Epsilon, Judge Walter B. Jones; Zeta, Dean W. J. Teeters; Eta, Jay T. Williams; Theta, John O.

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Moseley; Iota, E. B. Webb; Kappa, Halcott B. Thomas; Lambda, Rene P. Banks; Mu, Ralph A. Schwarz.

Boston Convention of 1926. Business-like, friendly, the Boston convention accomplished a great deal with a minimum of nervous energy. The enamel background of the badge was changed to nazarene blue, the color of the badges worn by the Founders at Mother Mu, replacing the black enamel which had been substituted early in the fraternity's history because of the then existing difficulty of attaining a uniform blue by the makers. Failure in scholarship was made an offense cognizable by the fraternity for which a member may be indicted and tried; the individual below the passing mark in scholarship loses his vote in the chapter until he has raised his scholastic standing. Any member owing his chapter more than \$50 for a period of two months or more loses his good standing in the fraternity and loses his vote until he meets his obligations. Any chapter placed on probation by college authorities is immediately placed on probation by the national fraternity. Any chapter which permits a total indebtedness from active members of more than \$500 for a period of three months or longer shall be put on probation and lose its voice in national and province affairs until the indebtedness owing to it is reduced below \$500. Of the petitions which got as far as the convention extension committee, three were granted: Michigan State College at East Lansing; Norwich University at Northfield, Vermont; University of Montana at Missoula. All three locals owned their chapter houses at this time. As its first official act, in recognition of the E. S. R. who was absent because of serious illness, the convention unanimously re-elected William C. Levere to this office. Later the other officers were all re-elected: E. S. A., Lauren Foreman; E. S. D. A., O. K. Quivey; E. S. W., George D. Kimball; E. S. H., Judge Alfred K. Nippert. Don R. Almy was elected Honorary E. S. A. The 1928 convention was set for Miami, Florida.

Montana Beta Installed. The Montana Beta chapter at the University of Montana, Missoula, was installed on Feb. 12, 1927, by Rene P. Banks, Archon of Province Lambda.

Vermont Alpha-Sigma-Pi Kneels to Minerva. The Vermont Alpha-Sigma-Pi chapter, which was founded as Alpha Sigma Pi local in 1857, and which had among other famous members General U. S. Grant and Admiral George Dewey, was installed at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, on Feb. 19, 1927, by O. K. Quivey, E. S. D. A.

Birth of Michigan Gamma. The Michigan Gamma chapter was installed at Michigan State College, East Lansing, on Feb. 19, 1927, by Judge Alfred K. Nippert, E. S. H., and Judge Arthur J Tuttle, past E. S. A.

Death of William C. Levere. William C. Levere, charter member of Illinois Psi-Omega; Eminent Supreme Recorder of ΣAE continuously since the Nashville convention of 1912; E. S. D. A. 1900-1902 and E. S. A. 1902-1906; author or editor of practically every ΣAE publication issued for many years, died on Feb. 22, 1927, at Evanston, Illinois. Thus ended the life which has meant the most to the fraternity since that of Noble Leslie DeVotie. No one man ever gave so much time to the affairs of ΣAE as did our beloved "Billy." It is questionable whether any Greek letter fraternity could boast so indefatigable, self-sacrificing and altogether valuable a member as he was. Illness prevented his attending the Boston convention at the end of 1926, the only national convention he had missed since 1898. Before his recovery was complete, he let fraternity affairs once more claim his attention. After a short time he suffered a relapse, was taken to the hospital when his case was seen to be serious, and died on Washington's birthday. At his bedside when he passed on were several close friends, all members of the fraternity. The funeral ceremony of ΣAE was used at a special service on February 25 at the National House, attended only by his brothers in the fraternity. So great was the attendance that many brothers could not get inside the building, and every available foot of space

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was crowded with brothers standing. The members of his own chapter followed the cortege on foot to the church; pallbearers were members of the Supreme Council and a few close friends in the bonds. At the church service eulogies were delivered by Lauren Foreman, E. S. A., and Judge Arthur J Tuttle, Past E. S. A., representing the fraternity, as well as by Professor John Adams Scott of Northwestern University, representing the university and the people of Evanston. In his will "Billy" showed that he regarded giving his life to the fraternity as not enough. He left \$25,000 to the fraternity as an outright bequest. No more sorrowful event can ever befall ΣΑΕ than William C. Levere's death. Nothing else can serve as a beacon to guide those who follow in his footsteps so effectively as can his life.

Supreme Council Acts on Death of Levere. It had often been the expressed wish of "Billy" that his brother might have attended a university where there was a chapter of ΣΑΕ, and have been his brother in the bonds of Minerva as well as being his blood brother. On Feb. 25, 1927, the Supreme Council, in session at Evanston on the occasion of the funeral, elected "Billy's" brother, Frederick E. Levere of New Haven, Connecticut, to membership in the fraternity. He was initiated that evening at the Northwestern chapter house in a ceremony conducted by Illinois Psi-Omega, "Billy's" chapter. At another meeting held on the day after the funeral, it was decided that the new building, which had previously been denominated the War Memorial Building, should be called the Levere Memorial Temple.

Province Archons in 1927. In February, 1927, the province presidents of the fraternity were as follows: Province Alpha, William H. Marland; Beta, Arthur E. Brown; Gamma, T. Frank Watkins; Delta, Harry W. Drago; Epsilon, Judge Walter B. Jones; Zeta, Dean W. J. Teeters; Eta, Forrest C. Northcutt; Theta, John O. Moseley; Iota, John J. Hooker; Kappa, Alvin W. Wendt; Lambda, Rene P. Banks; Mu, Fred H. Turner.

Death of Dr. H. G. MacAdam. Dr. Henry Graham MacAdam, the only man who had served on the Board of Trustees continuously since its inception in 1900, passed away on March 5, 1927. Dr. MacAdam had been vice-president of the board since its first election of officers. He was a charter member of New York Mu, and was a past president of the New York Alumni Association, and past Archon of Province Beta.

Election of Eminent Supreme Recorder. Eric A. Dawson, Miss. Gamma, professor of Romance Languages at the University of Mississippi, was elected by the Supreme Council as Eminent Supreme Recorder to fill the unexpired term of William C. Levere, effective September 1, 1927, and James E. Chapman, Ill. Psi-Omega, the Grand Treasurer, was named as Acting Eminent Supreme Recorder during the interim.

South Carolina Anti-Fraternity Law Repealed. Toward the end of March, the legislature of South Carolina repealed the law which prohibited fraternity chapters in state institutions. The charter of South Carolina Delta being in the charge of the Supreme Council, that body planned the re-establishment of the chapter as soon as the trustees of the University of South Carolina granted permission for fraternities to enter.

Vacancy on Board of Trustees Filled. Philip H. Senior of Pennsylvania Theta was appointed in April by the E. S. A., Lauren Foreman, to fill the vacancy on the Board of Trustees caused by the death of Dr. H. G. MacAdam.

Progress of the Fraternity. At the end of the scholastic year, 1926-27, the total number of initiates was 32,856 and the active membership of the 99 chapters on March 15, 1927, was 2,874. Chapters owning their own homes numbered 85. The National Endowment Fund amounted to \$110,000 and the Record Life Subscription Fund to \$163,000.

Revival of South Carolina Delta. On October 3, 1927, South Carolina Delta

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at the University of South Carolina was revived by the E. S. A., Lauren Foreman, and the E. S. R., Eric A. Dawson, with the assistance of some fifty alumni in the city of Columbia and delegates from the nearby chapters.

Death of Don R. Almy. One of the greatest workers and builders of Σ AE and one of its most devoted members, a Past E. S. A. and a Past Chairman of the Interfraternity Conference, Don R. Almy passed to the Chapter Eternal on October 23, 1927. Don was one of the guiding spirits at all conventions which he attended. He was a member of N. Y. Alpha at Cornell and very influential in all of its affairs. He was a prominent lawyer of New York City. On October 26, 1927, a ritual ceremony was held in the city of New York over the bier of Don by the sorrowing members of that city. His body, accompanied by his family, was brought to Chicago and interred in Rosehill Cemetery. Judges A. K. Nippert and Arthur J Tuttle eulogized our departed leader at the graveside. Members of the chapters from the University of Chicago and Northwestern were present.

The History of Σ AE in the World War. This volume appeared in April of 1928. It is from the pen of our late Brother William C. Levere and is an outstanding contribution to fraternity literature. It gives in detail the part played by our fraternity in the World War. There were over 8,000 members of Σ AE in the World War and 156 gave their lives for their country.

Province Archons for 1928. The following were the Archons for the Provinces: Alpha, Charles Collins; Beta, Brewster Wickersham; Gamma, T. Frank Watkins; Delta, Leon W. Miller; Epsilon, Walter B. Jones; Zeta, W. J. Teeters; Eta, Edward C. King; Theta, John O. Moseley; Iota, H. E. Clark; Kappa, Alvin W. Wendt; Lambda, Rene Banks; Mu, Fred H. Turner.

Robert Tyre Jones, Jr. Made Honorary E.S.A. By a unanimous vote of the Supreme Council, Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., of Georgia Phi, the world's foremost golfer, was chosen to succeed the late Don R. Almy as Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon.

Additional Property Bought. To provide the necessary room for the Levere Memorial Temple, an additional lot on Hinman Avenue in Evanston, Ill., was bought in February, 1928, and in June the offices of the fraternity were moved into the newly purchased house and the house originally occupied at 1856 Sheridan Road was torn down.

Death of Judge Jacob M. Dickinson. On December 13, 1928, Judge Jacob M. Dickinson of Tenn. Nu, former Secretary of War under President Taft, died in Chicago, Ill., and was buried in Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1928, with military honors.

Miami Convention of 1928. The Miami convention was perhaps the most successful convention ever held by the fraternity. Plans of the Levere Memorial Building were approved. The number of Founders of the Endowment was increased from 25 to 100. The Convention went on record as believing that "Hell Week" and "rough house" initiations are not conducive to the welfare of Σ AE and suggested that "rough house" initiations be curtailed. Three new charters were granted: to Rhode Island State College; to the University of Vermont and to the University of California at Los Angeles. The Chapter Diomedian was abolished. Authority was given for the erection of a memorial tablet at the grave of Noble Leslie DeVotie in Columbus, Ga. Evanston was chosen as the meeting place of the next convention. The following officers were elected: E. S. A., O. K. Quivey; E. S. D. A., A. K. Nippert; E. S. W., George D. Kimball; E. S. H., Walter B. Jones; E. S. R., Eric A. Dawson.

Province Archons for 1929. Alpha, Charles Collins; Beta, Brewster Wickersham; Gamma, Joel R. Abney; Delta, Leon W. Miller; Epsilon, Roy A. Johnston; Zeta, W. J. Teeters; Eta, Edward C. King; Theta, John O. Moseley; Iota, H. E. Clark; Kappa, Alvin W. Wendt; Lambda, Rene Banks; Mu, Fred H. Turner.

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Progress of the Fraternity. On March 9, 1929, there were 103 Chapters Collegiate of which 86 owned their own homes, with a total valuation of \$3,600,000, and 34 had house mothers. The total membership was 34,000, the Record Life Subscription Fund amounted to \$184,530 and the National Endowment Fund, including donations for the erection of the Levere Memorial Temple, amounted to \$169,689.

New Chapters Installed. Rhode Island Alpha at Rhode Island State College was installed February 23, 1929, by E. S. A., O. K. Quivey; Vermont Beta at the University of Vermont on March 2, 1929, by O. K. Quivey, E. S. A. and California Delta at U. C. L. A. on March 9, 1929, by George D. Kimball, E. S. W.

A New Catalogue and Directory. A new directory of all the names of members of the fraternity appeared from the press in June, 1929.

Paragraph History and Song Book. The fifth edition of the Paragraph History was published in March, 1929. A new song book was published in April, 1929.

Ground Broken for the Levere Memorial Temple. On June 22, 1929 ground was broken at 1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois, for the Levere Memorial Temple by O. K. Quivey, E. S. A. The members of the Supreme Council and several hundred guests were present.

Corner Stone of Temple Laid. The corner stone of the Levere Memorial Temple was laid September 11, 1929, by O. K. Quivey, E. S. A.

Memorial to Noble Leslie DeVotie Dedicated. At the convention of Province Epsilon, held at Columbus, Georgia, during the Christmas holidays of 1929, a memorial to our founder was dedicated at eleven o'clock on the morning of December 28, 1929 at the grave of Noble Leslie DeVotie at Linwood Cemetery in Columbus. Mrs. G. L. A. DeVotie, stepmother of our founder, was present at the ceremonies.

Province Archons for 1930. Alpha, Charles Collins; Beta, Brewster Wickersham; Gamma, Joel R. Abney; Delta, Edward Lee Meyer; Epsilon, Roy Johnston; Zeta, W. J. Teeters; Eta, Robert McGlone; Theta, John O. Moseley; Iota, Gilbert Wilson; Kappa, Carl J. Rice; Lambda, Rene Banks; Mu, Fred H. Turner.

Levere Memorial Temple Built. During 1930 the Levere Memorial Temple, the national headquarters and shrine of ΣΑΕ, located at 1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill., was completed under the supervision of a committee, composed of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, chairman, Eric A. Dawson, and Arthur Howell Knox, III. Psi-Omega, the architect, at a cost of approximately \$400,000. It was erected in honor of all the members of the fraternity who have lost their lives in any war since 1856. It contains the most complete library in existence, pertaining to Greek-letter fraternities and sororities, and a museum, filled with photographs and objects of great historical interest.

Evanston Convention of 1930. The Evanston Convention was notable mainly in that the beautiful Levere Memorial Temple at Evanston was dedicated at that time. All sessions of the convention were held in the Temple. On Sunday, December 28, 1930, the Temple was dedicated by General William G. Everson, Indiana Alpha. In the afternoon there was a second service for the visitors, other than members of ΣΑΕ. Judge Alfred K. Nippert, Ohio Epsilon, Chairman of the Building Committee and Arthur H. Knox, III. Psi-Omega, architect of the Memorial, were honored at the morning service. Over 800 members were present at the convention, the largest number in history. Chi Beta at Oklahoma A and M, Psi Delta at Duke University and Delta Beta Tau at Occidental College were granted charters. The Scholarship Fund was transferred from the Board of Trustees to the National Office. It was voted to hold the next convention at Los Angeles, California immediately preceding the Olympic Games. The following officers were elected: E. S. A., Judge Alfred K. Nippert; E. S. D. A., Judge Walter B. Jones; E. S. W., George D. Kimball; E. S. R., Eric A. Dawson; E. S. H., John O. Moseley.

New Chapters Installed. Oklahoma Mu at Oklahoma A and M was installed

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Feb. 14, 1931 by George D. Kimball, E. S. W. North Carolina Nu at Duke University was installed Feb. 20, 1931 by A. K. Nippert, E. S. A. California Epsilon at Occidental College was installed March 7, 1932 by A. K. Nippert, E. S. A. and John O. Moseley, E. S. H.

First Editor of Record Dies. Major R. H. Wildberger, Ky. Chi, the founder and first editor of *The Record*, died at his home in Los Angeles, California, Sept. 14, 1931.

Death of George H. Bunting. George H. Bunting, Tenn. Zeta, of the famous family at Σ AE Buntings, and one of the early workers of the fraternity, died near Kansas City, Mo., April 7, 1932.

Province Archons in 1932. Alpha, Spencer Dodd; Beta, Floyd Smith; Gamma, Sterling King; Delta, Albert Hockensmith; Epsilon, Cobb Torrance; Zeta, Paul Ludwick; Eta, Jesse Peabody; Theta, Francis Schmidt; Iota, Everett Penick; Kappa, Carl Rice; Lambda, George Short; Mu, Emory Stoker.

Los Angeles Convention of 1932. This was one of the most interesting and successful of all conventions. It was held at the Ambassador Hotel. A pledge ritual was adopted. Charters were granted to the following: Kappa Sigma Theta at State College, Miss. for the revival of Miss. Theta and the Centaur Club of Furman University for the revival of S. C. Phi. With these revivals Σ AE had 108 chapters, 89 of which owned their houses. The real estate value of the fraternity, including houses and lots, amounted to over \$4,250,000. There had been initiated into the fraternity 37,745 members. *The Record* had a circulation of 33,000 copies. There were 1,014 Life Members and 32 Founders of the Endowment. The Record Life Fund amounted to \$242,810.13. The following officers were elected: E. S. A., Walter B. Jones; E. S. D. A., John O. Moseley; E. S. W., George D. Kimball; E. S. R., Eric A. Dawson; E. S. H., Charles F. Collins. Washington, D.C., was chosen as the next meeting place of the national convention.

Chapters Revived. On Sept. 16, 1932 South Carolina Phi at Furman University was revived by the initiation of the Centaur Club, Judge Walter B. Jones, E. S. A., presiding. On Oct. 21, 1932 Judge Walter B. Jones, E. S. A., presided at the installation of Mississippi Theta at Mississippi State College, the local Kappa Sigma Theta forming the nucleus of this revived chapter.

Fifty Years in the North. The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Pennsylvania Delta at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., first chapter of Σ AE above the Mason and Dixon line, was appropriately celebrated June 11, 1933.

Foreman Succeeds Dawson as E.S.R. Eric A. Dawson resigned as E.S.R. on July 1, 1933, and Lauren Foreman, Georgia Epsilon, Past E. S. A., was elected by the Supreme Council to fill the vacancy. He assumed the duties of the office August 1, 1933.

Province Archons in 1934. Alpha, Spencer S. Dodd; Beta, Floyd W. Smith; Gamma, W. Stirling King; Delta, Cloice W. Hatfield; Epsilon, Cobb C. Torrance; Zeta, Dr. Paul G. Ludwick; Eta, James E. Blue; Theta, Gentry Lee; Iota, Roger G. Murray; Kappa, Dr. Carl J. Rice; Lambda, George N. Short; Mu, Charles H. Barker.

Death of Governor Brandon. General William Woodward Brandon, E.S.A., 1911-1912, and governor of Alabama, 1923-1926, died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., December 6, 1934. For twenty-five years he had been one of the most picturesque and beloved figures in the Fraternity and his death caused universal regret.

Eighteen Men in Congress. As the result of the elections of November, 1934, Σ AE increased its membership in the Congress of the United States to eighteen, six members of the Senate and twelve members of the House of Representatives.

Washington Convention of 1934. The Seventy-Eighth Anniversary National Convention was held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., December 27-29, 1934, and was notable for the presence of many national figures, prominent in the affairs

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of government and business, and of nine Past E. S. A.'s. Charters were granted to Theta Psi at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and to Alpha Sigma Tau at North Dakota State College, Fargo, N.D. The name of the Scholarship Fund was changed to the Student Loan Fund and machinery was provided for the collection of accounts owed to chapters collegiate by alumni through the National Office, the appointment of a collection attorney to work under the direction of the Supreme Council being authorized by amendment to the National Laws. George D. Kimball, E. S. W., veteran member of the Supreme Council, and Judge Walter B. Jones, E. S. A., declined to allow their names to be offered for reelection. Officers were elected as follows: E. S. A., John O. Moseley; E. S. D. A., Charles F. Collins; E. S. R., Lauren Foreman; E. S. W., Dr. Arthur E. Brown; E. S. H., George N. Short; Honorary E. S. A., Hon. Daniel C. Roper. The Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., was selected as the place for the next convention.

New Province Archons. At the meeting of the Supreme Council, held in Washington, D. C., December 30, 1934, Wallace E. Campbell was elected archon of Province Alpha, vice Spencer S. Dodds resigned, and Emmett B. Moore archon of Province Lambda to fill the vacancy caused by the election of George N. Short as a member of the Supreme Council.

New Chapters Installed. Maryland Rho-Delta at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., was installed by John O. Moseley, E. S. A., March 10, 1935 and North Dakota Beta at North Dakota State College, Fargo, N.D., by Lauren Foreman, E. S. R., April 6, 1935. As the result of the unfriendly attitude of the new administration of St. John's College, the Supreme Council recalled the charter of Maryland Rho-Delta, February 20, 1943.

First Leadership School. The first Leadership School for the practical instruction and training of chapter collegiate officers and workers was held in the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 26-30, 1935, and was attended by 116 active men, representing 76 chapters collegiate. The faculty was composed of the five members of the Supreme Council, two Past E. S. A.'s, three province officers and two chapter advisers. The idea of the school was conceived by John O. Moseley, E. S. A., and its realization was made possible through the generosity of a group of Oklahoma alumni who guaranteed the expenses while at Evanston of four men from each of the twelve provinces. The school was pronounced an unqualified success by all who attended and attracted wide attention throughout the Greek letter fraternity world.

Death of G. Hendree Harrison. Rev. George Hendree Harrison, D.D., Ga. Phi '95, E. S. T. 1898-99 and E. S. A., 1900-01, died at Pensacola, Fla., January 27, 1936.

Death of Champe S. Andrews. Champe Seabury Andrews, Ala. Alpha-Mu '94, E. S. T., 1894-98, editor of "The Record," 1902, and founder and first president of the Board of Trustees of ΣAE, died at New Haven, Conn., February 25, 1936.

Province Archons, 1936. Alpha, Wallace E. Campbell; Beta, Charles M. Carpenter; Gamma, W. Stirling King; Delta, Arthur H. Harris; Epsilon, Cobb C. Torrance; Zeta, Dr. Paul G. Ludwick; Eta, John M. Coke; Theta, J. Lowell Lafferty; Iota, Roger G. Murray; Kappa, Dr. Carl J. Rice; Lambda, Emmett B. Moore; Mu, Charles H. Barker.

Death of George D. Kimball. George Deering Kimball, Colo. Zeta '95, E.S.D.A., 1898-1900; E. S. T., 1901-06 and 1911-20; E. S. A., 1907-1910; E. S. W., 1921-34, and founder of the National Interfraternity Conference, died at Denver, Colo., July 8, 1936. His unbroken service of thirty-six years on the Supreme Council has not been matched by any other member of the Fraternity and the part he played in the organization of the National Interfraternity Conference entitles him to recognition as one of the foremost leaders in American interfraternity affairs.

The Fraternity in 1936. As of June 30, 1936, there were 109 active chapters

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collegiate, located in 42 states, of which 90 owned houses with a combined valuation of \$3,225,000. Total initiates numbered 44,962 of whom 4,532 were deceased. The investment funds of the Fraternity amounted to \$332,576, divided as follows: Record Life Subscription Fund, \$303,521; National Endowment Fund, \$26,889; Student Loan Fund, \$2,166. The assets of the Levere Memorial Foundation amounted to \$407,252, including Building, \$304,993; Land, \$70,040; Embellishments, \$13,759; Furniture and Fixtures, \$13,582; Library and Museum, \$4,878. On March 15, 1936, there were 3,345 members in the chapters collegiate. From June 16, 1935, to June 30, 1936, the chapters initiated 1,702 men.

Second Leadership School. The Second Leadership School was held in the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 30-September 4, 1936, with 183 active men in attendance, representing 93 chapters collegiate. Members of the Supreme Council and other fraternity leaders constituted the faculty, the principal theme of the school being "Pledge Training." The school was pronounced an unqualified success by the unanimous vote of the active men in attendance and the Supreme Council was petitioned to continue it as an annual event.

Schoth Named Chapter Supervisor. Albert J. Schoth, Ore. Alpha '18, Past Recorder-Treasurer of Province Zeta, became Traveling Secretary, August 1, 1936, and was elected Chapter Supervisor by the Supreme Council at its August, 1937, meeting.

Gable Associate Editor. Don M. Gable, Ohio Delta '35, came to the National Office in August, 1937, as Custodian of the Levere Memorial Temple and Assistant to the Eminent Supreme Recorder. He was made Associate Editor of *The Record*, January 1, 1938.

Third Leadership School. The Third Leadership School was held in the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 23-24-25, 1937, with 201 active men, representing 106 Chapters Collegiate, in attendance. The theme of the School was the "Chapter Advisory System," members of the Supreme Council and other leaders composing the faculty.

Chicago Convention of 1937. The Eighty-First Anniversary National Convention was held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., and the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 26-27-28, 1937. Outstanding events were the dedication of the "Lions of Minerva," guarding the portals of the Levere Memorial Temple, the gift of Judge Alfred K. Nippert, Past E. S. A., and a model initiation, conducted by the members of the Supreme Council. The Convention had as its guests three of the officers of Tennessee Omega when it was the last Grand Chapter: Rev. James G. Glass, Past Eminent Grand Archon; Rev. Samuel B. McGlohon, Past Eminent Grand Treasurer; and Rev. Alexander R. Mitchell, Past Eminent Grand Correspondent. Nine of the ten surviving Past E. S. A.s, including Thomas S. Mell, Ga. Beta '78, the first man to hold the office, were present. Charters were granted to Pi Delta Sigma for the reestablishment of Virginia Tau at the University of Richmond, Richmond, Va., and to Kappa Epsilon at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass. Announcement was made of a gift of \$27,500 to the Levere Memorial Foundation by Mrs. Maud Gamble Nippert for the establishment of the Special Scholarship Fund. The Student Loan Fund was transferred to the Levere Memorial Foundation. The National Laws were changed so that eventually all members of the National Board of Trustees will be elected for a term of ten years, one member to be elected at each Convention. The office of Director of Leadership Training was created. Officers were elected as follows: E. S. A. Charles F. Collins; E. S. D. A., Arthur E. Brown; E. S. R., Lauren Foreman; E. S. W., George N. Short; E. S. H., Fred H. Turner; Hon. E. S. A. and Director of Leadership Training, John O. Moseley; Members of Board of Trustees: Elmer B. Sanford (ten years), Frank K. Houston (eight years), Charles M. Carpenter (six

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years), Leon C. Stowell (two years), Col. William Mack (Trustee Emeritus for Life).

New Province Archons. As the result of resignations, following the 1937 Convention, Province Archons were elected by the Supreme Council, as follows: Beta, John M. Crandall to succeed Charles M. Carpenter; Gamma, Rev. Adlai C. Holler to succeed W. Stirling King; Zeta, Dr. Chester D. Lee to succeed Dr. Paul G. Ludwig; Kappa, Dr. George P. Shidler to succeed Dr. Carl J. Rice and Eber E. Jaques to succeed Dr. Shidler, following his death.

New Chapters Installed. Massachusetts Kappa at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., was installed October 30, 1937, and Virginia Tau at the University of Richmond, Richmond, Va., was reestablished February 4, 1938, both installations being conducted by Charles F. Collins, E. S. A.

Province Archons, 1938. Alpha, Robert R. Haskell; Beta, Dr. Burton A. Hoffman; Gamma, Rev. Adlai C. Holler; Delta, James G. Frey; Epsilon, Cobb C. Torrance; Zeta, Dr. Chester D. Lee; Eta, John M. Coke; Theta, J. Lowell Lafferty; Iota, Frank B. Creekmore; Kappa, Dr. Carl J. Rice; Lambda, Emmett B. Moore; Mu, Charles H. Barker.

Pledge Manual Published. The Σ AE Pledge Manual, compiled by O. K. Quivey, Past E. S. A., assisted by Lauren Foreman, E. S. R., Fred H. Turner, E. S. H., and Albert J. Schoth, Chapter Supervisor, was published in August, 1938. It is a volume of 134 pages, designed to serve as the basis for pledge training by the Chapters Collegiate.

Fourth Leadership School. The Fourth Leadership School was held at the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 21-26, 1938, under the direction of John O. Moseley, Director of Leadership Training, with a faculty composed of members of the Supreme Council and other leaders. There were present 167 active men, representing 99 Chapters Collegiate. An innovation was the division of the student body into five groups for the discussion of practical problems of chapter management at rotating afternoon conferences.

The Fraternity in 1938. As of June 30, 1938, there were 111 active Chapters Collegiate, located in 42 states of which 92 owned houses with a combined valuation of \$3,275,000. Total initiates numbered 48,632 of whom 5,024 were deceased. The investment funds of the Fraternity amounted to \$367,758, including the Record Life Subscription Fund, \$340,870, and the National Endowment Fund, \$26,888. The assets of the Levere Memorial Foundation amounted to \$474,875, including Building, \$313,261; Land, \$70,040; Embellishments, \$19,022; Furniture and Fixtures, \$36,268; Library and Museum, \$6,092; Special Scholarship Fund, \$27,500; Student Loan Fund, \$2,690. On March 15, 1938, there were 4,111 members in the Chapters Collegiate. From July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, the chapters initiated 1,895 men.

Fifth Leadership School. The Fifth Leadership School was held at the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 20-23, 1939, and was attended by 201 active men, representing 105 of the Fraternity's 112 Chapters Collegiate.

Chicago Convention of 1939. The Eighty-Third Anniversary National Convention was held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., and the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 23-26, 1939. The Convention had as its guest of honor, Thomas S. Mell, Ga. Beta '78, the Fraternity's first Eminent Supreme Archon. A charter was granted to Phi Kappa Iota at Utah State College, Logan, Utah. The National Laws were amended so as to create the office of Eminent Supreme Chronicler, as a member of the Supreme Council and to provide that the Eminent Supreme Recorder shall not be a member of that body. Officers were elected as follows: Honorary E. S. A., Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford; E. S. A. Arthur E. Brown; E. S. D. A., George N. Short; E. S. W., Fred H. Turner; E. S. H., Cobb C. Torrance; E. S. Ch., G. A. Ginter; E. S. R., Lauren Foreman; Members of

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Board of Trustees, Philip H. Senior (ten years); Leon C. Stowell (two years); Rudy S. Uzzell (Trustee Emeritus for Life); Director of Leadership Training, John O. Moseley.

Archon of Province Epsilon. To fill the vacancy caused by the election of Cobb C. Torrance as E. S. W., at the 1939 Convention, the Supreme Council elected J. Henson Markham as Archon of Province Epsilon.

Utah Upsilon Installed. Utah Upsilon at Utah State College, Logan, Utah, was installed October 29, 1939, the ceremonies being conducted by Lauren Foreman, E. S. R.

Souvenir Issue of THE RECORD. The May, 1940, issue of The Record, produced by Don M. Gable, Associate Editor, presented a pictorial and graphic description of the Levere Memorial Temple with a liberal use of color photographs.

Sixth Leadership School. The Sixth Leadership School, held in the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 25-30, 1940, was attended by 177 representatives from ninety-two Chapters Collegiate and was marked by unprecedented enthusiasm in singing the songs of the Fraternity. The program was arranged under the direction of Dr. John O. Moseley, Director of Leadership Training, and the singing was led by Jacob E. Hines, Ohio Sigma, '27.

Province Archons, 1940. Alpha, Robert R. Haskell; Beta, Eric G. Johnson; Gamma, Charles R. Allen; Delta, Richard H. Habbe; Epsilon, J. Henson Markham; Zeta, Chester D. Lee; Eta, Charles F. Brannan; Theta, Grover D. Strother; Iota, Albert W. Hutchison; Kappa, William J. Milliken; Lambda, Emmett B. Moore; Mu, Charles H. Barker.

Death of E. S. A. Brown. Dr. Arthur E. Brown died at Harrisburg, Pa., November 27, 1940, being the first Eminent Supreme Archon to die in office.

Fort Worth Convention of 1940. The Eighty-Fifth Anniversary National Convention was held at the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas, December 27-31, 1940, and was marked by a gracious hospitality which charmed all who attended. Harry S. Bunting, Past Hon. E. S. A., was the guest of honor. A charter was granted to Phi Chi Psi at New Mexico State College. The principal legislation created the Levere Memorial Temple Sustaining Fund under the Levere Memorial Foundation and provided for an Advisory Council to supervise investments for this fund and the Student Loan Fund. Officers were elected, as follows: Honorary E. S. A., Rear Admiral John H. Towers; E. S. A., George N. Short; E. S. D. A., Fred H. Turner; E. S. W., Cobb C. Torrance; E. S. H., G. A. Ginter; E. S. Ch., Emmett B. Moore; E. S. R., Lauren Foreman; Director of Leadership Training, John O. Moseley; Member of Board of Trustees, Leon C. Stowell (ten years).

Archon of Province Lambda. To fill the vacancy, caused by the election of Emmett B. Moore as E. S. Ch. at the 1940 Convention, the Supreme Council elected Robert C. Thurston as Archon of Province Lambda.

New Mexico Phi Installed. New Mexico Phi at New Mexico State College was installed February 23, 1941, the ceremonies being conducted by Lauren Foreman, E. S. R., at the Elks Club in El Paso, Texas.

Mansion House Marker. A granite marker, showing that the Fraternity was founded in the Mansion House (Johnson's School House), the site of which is now occupied by the First Church of Christ, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., was erected by the Fraternity in 1940 and unveiled March 9, 1941.

The Fraternity in 1941. As of June 30, 1941, there were 113 Chapters Collegiate, located in 44 states, of which 97 owned houses with a combined valuation of \$3,410,000. Total initiates numbered 54,108 of whom 5,807 were deceased. The investment funds of the Fraternity amounted to \$420,817, including \$393,929 in the Record Life Subscription Fund and \$26,888.37 in the National Endowment Fund. The assets of the Levere Memorial Foundation amounted to \$453,217, including Building, \$315,793; Land, \$70,130; Embellishments, \$25,828; Furniture and

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Fixtures, \$1,980; Library and Museum, \$6,798; Student Loan Fund, \$5,187; Special Scholarship Fund, \$27,500. From July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941, the Chapters Collegiate initiated 1,859 men and on March 15, 1941, there were 4,660 members in the chapters.

Seventh Leadership School. The Seventh Leadership School was held in the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 24-29, 1941, and was attended by 218 members, representing 98 Chapters Collegiate. Presentation of the model initiation by a team composed of active chapter men and participation of actives in four playlets were among the interesting features of the School.

Gibson Hobbs Assassinated. Thomas Gibson Hobbs, Va. Omicron '09, E.S.A., 1923-1924, and one of the most beloved and respected members of the Fraternity, was shot and killed by a disgruntled litigant in Lynchburg, Va., June 30, 1942.

Province Archons in 1942. Alpha, William W. Paddock; Beta, Eric G. Johnson; Gamma, Charles R. Allen; Delta, Capt. Louis Nippert (Ralph R. Bozell, Acting); Epsilon, Asbury C. Latimer; Zeta, Chester D. Lee; Eta, John M. Coke; Theta, Grover D. Strother; Iota, Andrew Tip Taylor (Robert H. Horsley, Acting); Kappa, Edward G. Hathcock; Lambda, Robert C. Thurston; Mu, Charles H. Barker.

Patterson a Trustee. Alexander E. Patterson, Pa. Chi-Omicron '17, was elected a member of the National Board of Trustees, effective August 15, 1942, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Leon C. Stowell, Mass. Gamma '14.

Chaplain of the Temple. Rev. Charles H. Heimsath, D.D., Texas Rho '22, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Evanston, Ill., was elected Chaplain of the Levere Memorial Temple by the Trustees of the Levere Memorial Foundation, August 22, 1942.

Loser Acting Archon of Iota. Both Archon Andrew Tip Taylor and Deputy Archon Robert H. Horsley of Province Iota having been called into military service, the Supreme Council in 1943 elected L. Buchanan Loser, Ga. Psi '29, as Acting Archon and Lloyd S. Wolfe, Tenn. Kappa '17 as Acting Deputy Archon.

Evanston Convention of 1943. The Eighty-Seventh Anniversary National Convention was held in the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 22 and 27-28, 1943, and the burning of the mortgage on the Temple, following announcement that the final instalment of the debt on the structure had been paid. General J. Washington Moore, Past E. S. A., was the guest of honor. Charters were granted to Sigma Phi Gamma at the University of Connecticut and Pi Kappa at the University of Maryland. The Convention adopted amendments to the National Laws liberalizing the provisions dealing with extension; making the provisions dealing with the initiation and pre-initiation practices more specific; and clarifying the provisions covering membership in the Chapter National. Officers were elected, as follows: Honorary E. S. A., Dr. Wilber J. Teeters; E. S. A., Dr. Fred H. Turner; E. S. D. A., Cobb C. Torrance; E. S. W., G. A. Ginter; E. S. H., Emmett B. Moore; E. S. Ch., Dr. Robert R. Aurner; E. S. R., Lauren Foreman; Director of Leadership Training, John O. Moseley; and Member of the Board of Trustees, Charles M. Carpenter.

The Fraternity in 1943. As of June 30, 1943, there were 111 Chapters Collegiate, located in 43 states, of which 95 owned houses with a combined valuation of \$3,350,000. Total initiates numbered 59,198 of whom 5,899 were deceased. The investment funds of the Fraternity amounted to \$450,425.11, including \$423,536.74 in the Record Life Subscription Fund and \$26,888.37 in the National Endowment Fund. The assets of the Levere Memorial Foundation amounted to \$493,337, including: Building, \$316,431; Land, \$70,130; Embellishments, \$26,128; Furniture and Fixtures, \$38,217; Library and Museum, \$7,024; Investments in U. S. War Bonds, \$1,591; Student Loan Fund, \$6,316; Special Scholarship Fund, \$27,500. From July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, the chapters initiated 2,861 men and on March 15, 1943, there were 3,245 members in the chapters.

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Connecticut Beta Installed. Connecticut Beta at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., was installed October 9, 1943, the ceremonies being conducted by Charles F. Collins, Past E. S. A.

Maryland Beta Installed. Maryland Beta at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., was installed October 24, 1943, by Fred H. Turner, E. S. A., the initiation ceremony being conducted by John O. Moseley, Past E. S. A.

Province Archons in 1944. Alpha, William W. Paddock; Beta, Fairbairn Gilkeson; Gamma, Harry G. Griswold; Delta, Arthur H. Harris; Epsilon, Asbury C. Latimer; Zeta, Chester D. Lee; Eta, George N. Steinhauer; Theta, Grover D. Strother; Iota, Andrew Tip Taylor (L. Buchanan Loser, Acting); Kappa, Edward G. Hathcock; Lambda, Robert C. Thurston; Mu, Charles H. Barker.

The Fraternity in 1944. Under war conditions, as of June 30, 1944, there were 113 Chapters Collegiate, located in 45 states, of which 34 had become temporarily inactive. They owned 95 houses with a combined valuation of \$3,350,000. Total initiates numbered 60,665 of whom 6,226 were deceased. The investment funds of the Fraternity amounted to \$470,600, including \$438,483 in the Record Life Subscription Fund and \$32,117 in the National Endowment Fund. The assets of the Levere Memorial Foundation amounted to \$513,385, including; Building, \$316,428; Land, \$70,130; Embellishments, \$27,186; Library and Museum, \$7,028; Furniture and Fixtures (cost), \$39,301; Student Loan Fund, \$6,588; Special Scholarship Fund, \$28,360; Temple Sustaining Fund, \$12,043. From July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, the chapters initiated 1,352 men and on March 15, 1944, there were 1,480 members in the chapters.

The Alumni Program. Carrying out the recommendation of the Evanston Convention of 1943, the Supreme Council at its meeting in August, 1944, approved a comprehensive plan for increased alumni participation in the affairs of the Fraternity under the direction of a committee composed of Robert R. Aurner, Harry G. Griswold, Lauren Foreman, Charles H. Barker and Edward G. Hathcock. It was decided to give the plan a trial run in Province Gamma and the first Alumni Indoctrination School was held in Washington, D.C., November 26, 1944, under the direction of Harry G. Griswold.

Death of Judge Tuttle. Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, Mich. Iota-Beta '92, E.S.A., 1919-1922, died at Detroit, Mich., December 2, 1944.

Bowling Green Charter Granted. Acting for the first time under the plan adopted at the 1943 Convention, the Fraternity in November, 1944, by a direct vote granted a charter to the Five Brothers Fraternity at Bowling Green University, Bowling Green Ohio. The Supreme Council chose Ohio Kappa as the name for the new chapter and set May 25, 26, 27, 1945, as the dates for the installation.

Two New Governors. In the November, 1944, elections, Fred H. Aandahl, N.D. Alpha '21, was chosen as Governor of North Dakota and Robert D. Blue, Iowa Delta '22, as Governor of Iowa.

Senators and Congressmen. As the result of the November, 1944, elections, there were five ΣAE members of the United States Senate and 12 members of the House of Representatives.

Leadership Schools Continued. The Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Leadership Schools were held at Evanston, Ill., in August, 1942, 1943, and 1944, respectively, under the direction of Dr. John O. Moseley, Director of Leadership Training. Due to war-time restrictions on transportation, no School was held in 1945 but the Twelfth School was held in August, 1946.

Ohio Kappa Installed. Ohio Kappa at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, was installed by Fred H. Turner, E. S. A., May 26, 1945. The charter was granted by a direct vote of the electorate of the Fraternity under the plan adopted by the 1943 Convention.

Chicago Convention of 1945. The Eighty-Ninth Anniversary VICTORY Na-

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tional Convention was held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., and the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., December 27-28-29, 1945. Albert M. Austin, Past E. S. A., had been invited to be the guest of honor but declined that honor although he was present. Charters were granted to the Sons of Minerva at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., and to Phi Alpha at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M. The Convention adopted amendments to the National Laws, specifically banning "Hell Week" and related practices and prohibiting paddling or other physical punishment and personal services for chapter members or alumni as a part of pledge training or discipline. Officers were elected, as follows: Honorary E. S. A., Maj. Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr.; E. S. A., Cobb C. Torrance; E. S. D. A., G. A. Ginter; E. S. W., Emmett B. Moore; E. S. H., Robert R. Aurner; E. S. Ch., Chester D. Lee; E. S. R., Lauren Foreman; Director of Leadership Training, John O. Moseley; Member of the Board of Trustees, Frank K. Houston.

New Mexico Tau Installed. New Mexico Tau at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M., was installed February 9, 1946, by Lauren Foreman, E. S. R., the initiation ceremony being conducted by John O. Moseley, Past E. S. A.

Florida Alpha Installed. Florida Alpha at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., was installed February 22, 1946, by Cobb C. Torrance, E. S. A.

Province Archons in 1946. Alpha, William W. Paddock; Beta, Fairbairn Gilkeson; Gamma, Harry G. Griswold; Delta, Campbell J. Graf; Epsilon, McCarthy Crenshaw; Zeta, Roy L. Miller; Eta, George N. Steinhauer; Theta, Grover D. Strother; Iota, Robert H. Horsley; Kappa, Edward G. Hathcock; Lambda, Glenn T. Nygreen; Mu, Merrill K. Cragun.

The Fraternity in 1946. As of June 30, 1946, there were 116 Chapters Collegiate, located in 45 states, of which only seven were temporarily inactive, 27 of the 34 which were inactive in 1944 having been reactivated. They owned 96 houses with a combined valuation of \$3,390,000. Total initiates numbered 65,107 of whom 7,104 were deceased. From July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1946, the chapters initiated 4,502 men and on March 15, 1946, there were 3,122 members in the chapters. The investment funds of the Fraternity amounted to \$527,590, including \$477,550 in the Record Life Subscription Fund and \$50,040 in the National Endowment Fund. The assets of the Levere Memorial Foundation amounted to \$540,973, including: Building, \$316,428; Land, \$70,131; Embellishments, \$28,517; Library and Museum, \$7,111; Furniture and Fixtures, \$39,997; Student Loan Fund, \$7,666; Special Scholarship Fund, \$30,554; Temple Sustaining Fund, \$40,569.

The Fraternity in World War II. As of October 15, 1947, the Fraternity had on record in its national office the names of 18,875 members who had served in the armed forces, and 834 of these members had been reported as giving their lives and 48 of them were sons of members; there was a total of 107 prisoners at one time, 105 having been liberated and seven escaped from the enemy; seven missing men were reported safe. Photographs of the 834 Gold Stars are permanently framed in the Museum of the Levere Memorial Temple. Up to the time of Pearl Harbor, several members already had been killed in service, most of them being in training for the air forces, and these men were listed among the Gold Stars of World War II despite the fact that the United States had not entered the conflict. From 1941 to 1947 the Fraternity had its share and more of top ranking officers in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and many undergraduate members volunteered for service and within a short time brought honors upon themselves. Many of these members, overseas, returned to their Chapters after the war.

Among the Army's leaders were two lieutenant generals, seven major generals and 20 brigadier generals. The lieutenant generals were Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., Tenn. Ω '12, Chief of the Armored Forces, and Barton K. Yount, Ohio Θ '06, Commanding General of the Air Forces Training Command. Major generals included Robert S. Beightler, Ohio Θ '13, who led the first troops (37th Div.) into Manila, February 4,

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1945; Carl R. Gray, Jr., Mo. B '11, Ill. B, Director General of Allied Military Railway Service in the ETO; Milton A. Reckord, Md. B '04, Provost Marshal General of American Army Forces in the ETO; Thomas M. Robins, Pa. Σ-Φ '01; Walter R. Weaver, Va. Θ '04, Acting Chief of the Air Corps, 1942 (Retired, died in Washington, D.C., October 27, 1944); Ralph H. Wooten, Ky. I '14, Command of the Army Forces in the Atlantic Theater. The 20 brigadier generals were Claude M. Adams, Tenn. K '18; Frazer Arnold, Ill. Ψ-Ω '09; Jesmond D. Balmer, Wash. A '19; Charles H. Barnwell, Jr., Ala. M '15; William E. Chickering, Pa. Θ '16; Thomas J. Christian, Va. Θ '09; Nicholas H. Cobbs, Tenn. Ω '15; Albert L. Cox, N.C. Ξ '04; Philip R. Faymonville, Calif. A '09; Clarence C. Fenn, Wis. A '15; John M. Lentz, Pa. Δ '17; Arthur McDaniel, Texas P '16, who died in Birmingham, Ala., December 26, 1943; E. B. McKinley, Md. B '20; Frank J. McSherry, Ariz. A '17; Joseph T. Morris, Pa. Δ '18; George W. Mundy, Ga. E '27 (Regular Army); John T. Pierce, Wyo. A '14; LaVerne ("Blondie") Saunders, S.D. Σ '22, who led the B-29 Superfortress raid over Japan in June, 1944; Robert H. Soule, Wyo. A '21; Robert F. Travis, Ga. B '27.

Top Navy men included Admiral John H. Towers, Ga. Φ '06, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Area, and four rear admirals, William J. Carter, S.C. Γ '13; N.Y. A '17, Paymaster General; Isaac C. Johnson, La. E '02; Husband E. Kimmel, Ky. K '01; Mahlon S. Tisdale, Minn. A '11, Commander of Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif.

Marine Corps topflight men were Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur, Va. Θ '02, commanding officer in the Pacific area, who was killed in a plane crash near Sitka, Alaska, July 22, 1943, and Maj. Joe Foss, S.D. Σ '40, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor after becoming the Rickenbacker of World War II when he downed 26 Japanese Zeros in the South Pacific.

The Fraternity had three other Congressional Medal of Honor winners. They were Capt. William W. Galt, Mont. A '42, who killed 40 Germans at Villa Crocetta and who lost his life in action in Italy, May 29, 1944, Capt. Orlo L. Olson, S.D. Σ '40, who was killed in action in Italy, October 28, 1943, and Capt. Seymour W. Terry, Ala. M '41, who led an attack against heavily defended Zebra Hill, May, 11, 1945, killing 20 Japanese and destroying three machine guns, and who was killed in action on Okinawa, May 13, 1945.

Other outstanding members in World War II were: Col. Phillip ("Flip") Cochran, Ohio Θ '33, who led glider forces on Burma and was the prototype in "Terry and the Pirates"; Lt. Col. Henry E. Gardiner, Mont. A '28, executive officer of tank force when Rome fell to the Yanks, May 29, 1944; Col. Cass S. Hough, Mich. I-B '25, who made the longest terminal velocity dive in history and was considered the "Fastest Traveling Human"; Lt. Col. William R. Lovelace, II, Mo. B '32, Army Medical Corps, who made a record parachute jump of 40,200 feet, highest on record of America; Ernest T. ("Ernie") Pyle, Ind. Γ '23, ace war correspondent and friend of the G.I.s, who was killed on Ie Shima, April 18, 1945; Capt. Harold E. Stassen, Minn. A '29, aide to Admiral William F. Halsey in the South Pacific, San Francisco Peace Conference representative, and ex-governor of Minnesota and potential Republican candidate for the U. S. presidency; Capt. Hewitt T. Wheelless, Texas P '38, who was catapulted to fame by President Roosevelt's radio address after receiving the Distinguished Service Cross for piloting a battered bomber which fought off 18 pursuit planes and returned safely to base in the Philippines. Besides Ernie Pyle, other prominent war correspondents were Bob Considine, W.C. P '33, Scripps-Howard; Larry Newman, Ohio K '36, INS, and Don Whitehead, Ky. E '30, AP. War authors included Thomas Blake Clark, Tenn. II '29, Tenn. N; Bob Considine; Joe Foss; Max Miller, Wash. A '23, and Ernie Pyle.

Not in uniform but taking a prominent place in the history of the Fraternity in the war was Jefferson Caffery, La. T-T '06, named Ambassador to France after the

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liberation of Paris. Pages could be devoted to the Fraternity's long list of officers and enlisted men as well as civilians who distinguished themselves in World War II. Reports of members receiving medals, citations and awards came into the National Office by the score.

Gable Named Editor. At the Supreme Council meeting at the Levere Memorial Temple in Evanston, Ill., in February, 1947, Don M. Gable, Ohio Δ '35, was named Editor of "The Record" and Lauren Foreman, Ga. E '01, E. S. R., retained the title of Editor-in-Chief of publications.

The Fraternity in 1947. As of June 30, 1947, there were 116 Chapters Collegiate, located in 45 states, of which only Tennessee Lambda was temporarily inactive because of World War II, 33 of the 34 which were inactive in 1944 having been reactivated. They owned 97 houses with a combined valuation of \$3,390,000. Total initiates numbered 69,025, of whom 7,469 were deceased. From July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, the chapters initiated 3,908 men and on March 15, 1947, there were 7,268 members in the chapters. The investment funds of the Fraternity amounted to \$579,089, including \$523,747 in the Record Life Subscription Fund and \$55,342 in the National Endowment Fund. The assets of The Levere Memorial Foundation amounted to \$559,746, including Building, \$318,420; Land, \$70,130; Embellishments, \$27,912; Library and Museum, \$7,234; Furniture and Fixtures, \$40,795; Temple Sustaining Fund, \$52,823; Special Scholarship Fund, \$32,953; Student Loan Fund, \$9,389.

Province Archons in 1947. Alpha, William W. Paddock; Beta, Fairbairn Gilkeson; Gamma, Harry G. Griswold; Delta, Joseph C. DeHority; Epsilon, McCarthy Crenshaw; Zeta, Roy L. Miller; Eta, George N. Steinhauer; Theta, Lee S. Cade; Iota, Robert H. Horsley; Kappa, Rex T. Silvernale; Lambda, Glen T. Nygreen; Mu, Merrill K. Cragun.

Mackinac Island Convention of 1947. The Ninety-First Anniversary National Convention was held at the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich., August 21-22-23, 1947. Dr. George H. Kress, Ohio E '96, was the guest of honor. Charters were granted to Nu Kappa Sigma (Texas Gamma), Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy, El Paso, Texas; Gamma Phi Sigma (California Zeta), San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.; and the Phi Alpha Club (North Carolina Alpha), North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C. The Convention was marked by the first presentation of the Fraternity's "Distinguished Service Award," the recipients being Past Eminent Supreme Archons J. Washington Moore, Albert M. Austin, Alfred K. Nippert and John O. Moseley. Officers were elected as follows: Honorary E. S. A., Dr. George H. Kress; E. S. A., G. A. Ginter; E. S. D. A., Emmett B. Moore; E. S. W., Robert R. Aurner; E. S. H., Chester D. Lee; E. S. Ch., Edward G. Hathcock; E. S. R. Lauren Foreman; Director of Leadership Training, John O. Moseley; Member of Board of Trustees, Herbert E. Smith; Trustee Emeritus, Elmer B. Sanford.

Thirteenth Leadership School. The Thirteenth Leadership School was held at the Levere Memorial Temple, Evanston, Ill., August 24-29, 1947, with the largest group on record, more than 340 attending.

Paragraph History. The Paragraph History of Σ AE by William C. Levere, was published in March, 1916. Subsequent editions have been revised and issued, as follows: second in 1919 and third in 1924 by William C. Levere; fourth in 1927 by James E. Chapman; fifth in 1929 and sixth in 1932 by Eric A. Dawson; seventh in 1936, eighth in 1938, ninth in 1941, tenth in 1945, eleventh in 1946 and twelfth in 1947 by Lauren Foreman.

The Inactive Chapters. Σ AE, like other fraternities, has its list of inactive chapters, several of whose stories have been told. Anti-fraternity laws, the Civil War, the passing of the institution, the lowering of educational standards and consequent withdrawal of charters have been contributing causes to their demise. Having

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a place historically but not in the active life of the fraternity of today, we enter the remaining ones here with name of college and years of activity: S. C. Upsilon, Charleston College, 1881-82; Texas Rho, Marvin College, 1881-84; S. C. Lambda, The Citadel, 1883-94; Va. Pi, Emory and Henry, 1884-95; S. C. Mu, Erskine College, 1884-94; Ky. Alpha-Epsilon, South Kentucky College, 1885-87; La. Zeta, Thatcher Institute, 1886-88; Texas Theta, Buffalo Gap, 1888; Texas Psi, Southwestern, 1887-88; Iowa Sigma, Simpson, 1889-98; Conn. Alpha, Trinity, 1892-99.

The Flags of the Fraternity. The disposition by the 1894 Convention of the two flags owned by the fraternity during the interval between the conventions, was a happy one. It was decided that ΣAE flag should go to the chapter which had met its obligations to the fraternity most promptly, and that the American flag should be in the custody of the chapter which stood second. At this convention the fraternity flag was given into the custody of N.C. Xi, and the American flag to Ky. K. The awards at the succeeding conventions have been: 1896, Ga. Epsilon, N.C. Theta; 1898, Ga. Epsilon, Ark. Alpha-Upsilon; 1900, Mass. Iota-Tau, Ark. Alpha-Upsilon; 1902, Colo. Zeta, Ala. Iota; 1904, Mass. Iota-Tau, Ala. Iota; 1906, Pa. Alpha-Zeta, Ala. Iota; 1909, Pa. Alpha-Zeta, Colo. Zeta; 1910, Pa. Alpha-Zeta, Iowa Gamma; 1912, Ill. Psi-Omega, N.Y. Sigma-Phi; 1914, Ill. Psi-Omega, Pa. Alpha-Zeta; 1916, Pa. Alpha-Zeta, Ohio Delta. War conditions prevented an award at the 1919 convention; 1920, Ark. Alpha-Upsilon, Colo. Delta; 1922, Ill. Psi-Omega, Ore. Alpha; 1924, Mich. Iota-Beta, Pa. Phi; 1926, N.H. Alpha, Ohio Theta; 1928, Ala. Alpha-Mu and Ohio Mu. At the Evanston Convention of 1930 a cup was substituted for the two flags and awarded to Maine Alpha. The cup was awarded subsequently as follows: 1932, Kan. Beta; 1934, Wis. Phi.; 1937, Wis. Phi.; 1939, Ohio Rho; 1940, Ohio Tau; 1943, Ind. Beta; war conditions prevented an award at the 1945 convention; 1947, Mass. Iota-Tau.

Eminent Supreme Archons. The late Bishop William Alexander Guerry, was the first man to serve as national president of ΣAE, with the title of Eminent Grand Archon which he assumed when Tennessee Omega became the Grand Chapter in 1883. He was succeeded in this office in 1884 by Rev. James G. Glass who served until 1885 when the office of Eminent Supreme Archon was created. This office has been filled by the following men: Thomas S. Mell, 1885-90, John G. Capers, 1891; J. Washington Moore, 1892-94; Albert M. Austin, 1895-98; Floyd C. Furlow, 1899-1900; Rev. G. Hendree Harrison, 1901-02; William C. Levere, 1903-1906; George D. Kimball, 1907-10; Gov. William W. Brandon, 1911-12; Marvin E. Holderness, 1913-14; Don R. Almy, 1915-18; Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, 1919-22; T. Gibson Hobbs, 1923-24; Lauren Foreman, 1925-28; O. K. Quivey, 1929-30; Judge Alfred K. Nippert, 1931-32; Judge Walter B. Jones, 1933-34; John O. Moseley, 1935-37; Charles F. Collins, 1937-39; Arthur E. Brown, 1939-40; George N. Short, 1941-43; Fred H. Turner, 1943-45; Cobb C. Torrance, 1946-47; G. A. Ginter, 1947.

The Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon. The act creating the office of Past Eminent Supreme Archon provided that it should be filled by a distinguished alumnus. This office still remains in the National laws but the 1909 convention changed the title from Past Eminent Supreme Archon to Honorary Eminent Supreme Archon. It has been filled by Postmaster-General William L. Wilson, W.C. P. 1892-1898; Justice C. B. Howry, Miss. F, of the U. S. Court of Claims, 1898-1904; Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, Tenn. N, 1904-1906, John B. Rudolph, Ala. M, last surviving founder, 1906-1909; William C. Levere, Ill. Ψ-Ω, Fraternity Historian, 1909; Governor Albert Gilchrist, N.C. P-P, 1910; William C. Levere, Ill. Ψ-Ω, Fraternity Historian, 1911-1912; Bishop William A. Guerry, Tenn. Ω, 1912-1914; Federal Judge Arthur J Tuttle, Mich. I-B, 1914-1919; United States Senator Key Pittman, Tenn. Z, 1919-1920; Major-General Henry Jervey, U. S. A. Tenn. Ω, 1921-1922; Governor William W. Brandon, Ala. Mu, 1923-1926; Don R. Almy, N.Y. A, 1927; Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., Ga. Φ, 1928-1930; Harry S. Bunting, Tenn. Z,

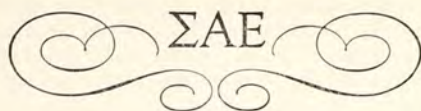
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1931-1932; Judge Alfred K. Nippert, Ohio E, 1932-1934; Daniel Calhoun Roper, S.C. F, 1935-1936; John O. Moseley, Okla. K, 1937-39; Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, Ohio Θ '98, 1939-40; Admiral John H. Towers, Ga. Φ '06, 1941-43; Dean Wilber J. Teeters, Ohio Σ '93, 1943-45; Major Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr., 1946-47; Dr. George H. Kress, 1947.

National Conventions. The serial numbers, dates and places of the National Conventions, held to date have been as follows:

1. 1858 Murfreesboro, Tenn.;
2. 1860 Nashville, Tenn.;
3. 1867 Nashville, Tenn.;
4. 1868 Oxford, Miss.;
5. 1869 Athens, Ga.;
6. 1870 Memphis, Tenn.;
7. 1871 Nashville, Tenn.;
8. 1872 Atlanta, Ga.;
9. 1873 Louisville, Ky.;
10. 1874 Augusta, Ga.;
11. 1875 Nashville, Tenn.;
12. 1877 Richmond, Va.;
13. 1878 Augusta, Ga.;
14. 1879 Nashville, Tenn.;
15. 1881 Atlanta, Ga.;
16. 1882 Augusta, Ga.;
17. 1883 Louisville, Ky.;
18. 1884 Athens, Ga.;
19. 1885 Nashville, Tenn.;
20. 1886 Atlanta, Ga.;
21. 1887 Columbia, S.C.;
22. 1888 Nashville, Tenn.;
23. 1889 Charlotte, N.C.;
24. 1890 Cincinnati, Ohio.;
25. 1891 Atlanta, Ga.;
26. 1892 Chattanooga, Tenn.;
27. 1893 Pittsburgh, Pa.;
28. 1894 Washington, D.C.;
29. 1896 St. Louis, Mo.;
30. 1898 Nashville, Tenn.;
31. 1900 Boston, Mass.;
32. 1902 Washington, D.C.;
33. 1904 Memphis, Tenn.;
34. 1906 Atlanta, Ga.;
35. 1909 Atlantic City, N.J.;
36. 1910 Kansas City, Mo.;
37. 1912 Nashville, Tenn.;
38. 1914 Chicago, Ill.;
39. 1916 Pittsburgh, Pa.;
40. 1919 Buffalo, N.Y.;
41. 1920 St. Louis, Mo.;
42. 1922 Detroit, Mich.;
43. 1924 Atlanta, Ga.;
44. 1926 Boston, Mass.;
45. 1928 Miami, Fla.;
46. 1930 Evanston, Ill.;
47. 1932 Los Angeles, Calif.;
48. 1934 Washington, D.C.;
49. 1937 Chicago, Ill.;
50. 1939 Chicago, Ill.;
51. 1940 Fort Worth, Tex.;
52. 1943, Evanston, Ill.;
53. 1945, Chicago, Ill.;
54. 1947, Mackinac Island, Mich.





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