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THE NUNTIUS

NATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETA SIGMA PHI

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Fourteenth National Convention

Eta Sigma Phi

The Ohio State University

April 21, 22, 23, 1938

Headquarters: The Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio

PROGRAM

Thursday, April 21, Seneca Hotel

8:00 P. M.—Informal Reception

Friday, April 22, Pomerene Hall

8:00 A. M.—Executive Committee Meeting

9:00 A. M.—Opening Session of Convention 11:00 A. M.—Classical Stamp Collection—Dr. J. N. Hough

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon, Pomerene Refectory

1:30 P. M.—Business Session
3:00 P. M.—Committee Meetings
4:00 P. M.—Culture of the Mound Builders, Archaeological Museum, the Ohio State

University Campus.

-Dinner, Seneca Hotel, Dr. J. B. 6:30 P. M.-Titchener presiding

Welcome—Dean Bland L. Stradley, the College of Arts and Sciences, Ohio State University. Address-Dr. Rodney P. Robinson,

the University of Cincinnati. Model Initiation.

Saturday, April 23, Seneca Hotel

8:00 A. M.—Executive Committee Meeting 9:00 A. M.—Business Session

10:30 A. M.—Recess for Committee Meetings

11:00 A. M.—Final Business Session 12:30 P. M.—Luncheon 1:30 P. M.—*Muscipula* 2:00 P. M.—The Columbus Art Gallery

4:00 P. M.—Informal Tea at Governor's Mansion

7:00 P. M.—Formal Banquet, Megas Prytanis, Theodore C. Panos presiding.

Installation of Officers

Adjournment

CONVENTION MESSAGE

By THEODORE PANOS, MEGAS PRYTANIS

Within a few weeks, the fourteenth annual national convention of Eta Sigma Phi will assemble

in Columbus, Ohio, to determine the future policies of our organization, and to plan for its welfare. We cannot too enthusiastically anticipate the onset of its proceedings. Alpha Tau, as chapter host, under the capable leadership of Miss Hohenstine, has planned a program which will be both highly entertaining and instructive, and it will prove more than worthwhile, let me assure you, to make every possible arrangement to attend, whether as a chapter representative or as a visitor.

For only at such a gathering will you *sense* the true *national* character and structure of our organization, learn of its national activities, and have the greatest opportunity of the year to express the opinions of your own chapter, and, in so doing, to

influence the course of the assemblage. There, too, will you make many delightful acquaintances among the delegates from the other chapters, exchange ideas and opinions with them, and become informed through them of the varied activities of these other chapters. The entire affair will, I am quite certain, fill you with a renewed enthusiasm for Eta Sigma Phi and its potentialities, and you will relay this enthusiasm to your local chapters. For these reasons alone, it is readily apparent that the convention is the event of the year, and that it is vitally important to both the national group and to the individual group that the various chapters be well represented, if possible. Therefore, let's get busy and arrange somehow to send at least one delegate!

The problems which will confront us in the business meetings will undoubtedly be numerous. Many will concern the difficulties of the local chapter, whereas others will pertain to the organization as a whole. Most of these will come up only at the convention, but some have already come to attention, and I shall mention here only a few, and ask that you consider them seriously.

The first is one which involves the integrity of the organization itself, viz., the failure of the individual chapters to cooperate with the NUNTIUS, a fact which the editor has frequently bewailed in his correspondence with me. It is easy to under-



THEODORE C. PANOS

Megas Prytanis

stand, I am sure, why such a problem is so serious. For with the exception of the national convention,

held only once a year, our quarterly journal is really our only means of communication among the chapters and between these same chapters and the executive element. In a word, it is *the* important integrating force in our organization, and the editor is totally helpless to make it an effective force if he have not the assistance and willing cooperation of every chapter.

Associated with this, of course, is the problem of achieving a better cooperation between the chapters and the executive council, the members of which are likewise helpless in their efforts to be useful to Eta Sigma Phi if such cooperation cannot be effected. I realize only too well how difficult it is to maintain such continuous correspondence, and I

ask that you consider in your next chapter meeting how this situation can be improved, and supply your delegates, if possible, with some *real* suggestions, since it is now planned to have the matter discussed at Columbus. But let us not offer, as the Executive Secretary so aptly puts it, mere "pious expressions" that there should be such cooperation (which, of course, I have just done in the attempt to explain *why* we need greater cooperation).

The following questions are also worthy of mention here, I think: (1) Are Classical language graduate students, coming from schools having no Eta Sigma Phi chapter and not included in the list of accepted schools, eligible for initiation, and if so, under what conditions? What about undergraduate students in the same position? (2) In all cases, what should be the minimum number of credit hours in Classical language studies for eligibility to membership? This is all that can be included here, and I urge you to see that these questions are discussed in your chapter groups.

This message isn't exactly the type of "rah-rah" encouragement I perhaps might have employed to arouse an eagerness to attend the national convention. Let me assure you, however, that participation in the convention activities will be a truly wonderful experience, and one which you will not soon forget. I cannot urge you too strongly to make absolutely every possible effort to attend.

The Eta Sigma Phi Convention

It will be a great pleasure to Alpha Tau chapter at the Ohio State University to welcome delegates

to the Fourteenth Annual Convention. We have chosen as our headquarters the Seneca, a very pleasant hotel out of the noisy business district, yet near to the center of town. All delegates are urged to go there at once for registration and information.

On Thursday evening, April 21, there will be a reception at the hotel. Friday,



CHARLES NAUGLE Megus Chrysophylax

April 22, will be spent for the most part at Pomerene Hall on the University campus. In the morning after the opening business session, Dr. J. N. Hough, from the department of Classical languages of the Ohio State University will give a talk on his Classical Stamp Collection, illustrated by lantern slides. In the afternoon, the delegates will visit the Archaeological Museum on the Ohio State campus. Following dinner at the Seneca Hotel, Dr. Rodney P. Robinson of the University of Cincinnati, who has spoken to Eta Sigma Phi delegates at a previous convention, will give an address; and finally, a model initiation service will be held.

On Saturday afternoon, members of Alpha Tau chapter will present a play, "Muscipula," which is a translation of W. D. Howell's "The Mousetrap." Those delegates who are interested will then have an opportunity to visit the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, after which we will all meet again at the Governor's mansion for an informal tea. In the evening, the formal banquet will be held at the Seneca Hotel, and following the installation of officers, the convention will adjourn.

It will probably be of interest to the delegates to know something about the city and the university which they are planning to visit. Columbus, the capital of Ohio, is a great sprawling city of 300,000 people covering some forty square miles roughly in the form of a cross. While the various points of interest may be miles apart, it is very easy to find one's way around the city and information maps will be available at the hotel. It is difficult for delegates at a convention during which little time is left for

personal exploration to visit all the points of interest For the Eta Sigma Phi convention, we have chosen



MARIE MERRITT
Megas Grammateus

the Archaeological Museum which contains the finest and most extensive display of Mound Builder and prehistoric Indian relics in the United States, the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts which in addition to the permanent collection will during the month of April have a special collection of 19th century French painting, and the Governor's mansion. As to the Uni-

versity, the State of Ohio in 1873, realizing the need for a broader, more democratic system of education, opened a school first known as the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College with an original enrollment of seven women and ten men. The institution later changed its name to the Ohio State University. In the six decades that have passed, the annual enrollment has grown to 15,000 and the faculty has grown to one of 800. Ohio State University for several years has ranked sixth among all universities of the United States and fourth among state universities in resident enrollment. The campus and the farm have grown to more than 1,200 acres and 50 buildings are necessary to accommodate the student and faculty needs. At the present time George W. Rightmire is president of the University.

Hand in hand with its growth in numbers and faculty has come a steady expansion in the curriculum offered. Even before the new college opened its doors, it was decided that while emphasis might be placed on agriculture and the mechanical arts, the course of study should be broad. Prior to 1900, Ohio State had colleges of agriculture, engineering, arts and sciences, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, and law. Later, as new needs were seen, the University established colleges of commerce and administration, education, medicine, and dentistry; the graduate school, and these special schools—journalism, home economics, nursing and school administration.

Columbus has always been known for the friendliness and cheerful hospitality of its people. Alpha Tau chapter is hoping to be able to maintain this reputation for Columbus.

EDITORIALS

As hard as it is to get material for these pages it is altogether illogical to reject anything that comes in with the serious intent of its author. But for fear the editor may be the backstop on which to try some wild throws such as certain English professors tell of, this venture in the field of aesthetics is being made. A story, that has parallels to my knowledge, says that once a certain English professor was required to hand in a poem. He wrote out some of his ready thought in prose, chopped it up into rhythms, handed it to his professor and received an A grade on it. He also did his best in versification with much thought and care in conventional rhythm and received a D from the same professor.

A very able critic, Professor Alden, wrote a definition of poetry that might well guide all in case "Poetry is the expression of human experience in so far as it is of lasting and universal interest, in metrical form, with chief reference to the emotions and by means of the imagination.' It is the metrical form with which this page is chiefly concerned. In 1925, John Drinkwater published "The Muse in Council." Note this from the chapter on "The Poet and Tradition": "Rebellion against metrical fitness has, I suppose, in every generation achieved as much notoriety as any other kind of lawlessness. . . The gospel that the breaking of verse tradition is virtuous, and newly virtuous, is not altogether unprosperous. . . It is a very notable thing that every poet who has achieved unquestionable distinction has worked in forms that, even at the time of his writing had a clearly recognizable parentage, while the rebels have achieved nothing. Whitman is the only possible exception, and his value is in spite of and in no way because of, his manner. . . Every poet, from Chaucer down to Rupert Brooke and his contemporaries, has done some of his best work in the five-foot iambic line that is the norm of English blank verse.'

"O yes," you may say, "but Emily Dickinson violated every metrical rule and succeeded." There is only one suitable answer to that logic—the answer that a certain bishop gave a young minister who asked him if he understood rightly when the bishop used a certain expression, grammatically incorrect. "Yes," said the bishop, "I used it, but you'd better not or people will think you don't know any better."

One of the really indisputable values of the study of the Classics is the training they give in prosody. The place to begin is the dactylic hexameter of Homer and Vergil. When you have mastered that, writing one visible character for each foot instead of one for each syllable as is commonly done to begin with, then you will easily learn to "keep the tune" of each line in mind in the more diverse meters of Horace, Catullus, and the host of ancient lyric writers. If such training in ancient prosody does not appeal to the student as a help in English versification, then surely such a person is not a born poet.

The climax of attainment is to be able to versify in the Latin itself. Professor E. K. Turner of Emory University is leading off with a sample in this issue.

G. W. C.

It has been the general opinion for some time that those who elect to study Latin are intellectually superior to others. Figures now available serve to strengthen such a belief.

Professor R. L. Morton of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, and Mr. Leslie H. Miller of the Ironton Public Schools, Ironton, Ohio, recently made a comparative study of the records of students who majored in mathematics. Although the investigators were concerned primarily with mathematics, at the same time they revealed some interesting facts about the standing of Latin majors.

The comparison is based upon the scholastic records of graduates from Ohio University. In the five-year period beginning January 1, 1931, and ending December 31, 1935, 2,262 persons received baccalaureate degrees from Ohio University. The 2,262 graduates were divided into 29 groups according to their major subjects of interest. In this five-year period there were 36 who received baccalaureate degrees with a major in Latin. The numbers naturally ran higher in other fields; there were 289 with majors in commerce, 204 with majors in English, 182 with majors in physical education and 169 with majors in history.

In the course of the investigation the odds were found to be 6,500 to 1 that Latin majors were scholastically superior to mathematics majors. That fact is all the more impressive when we learn that only three others of the 29 subjects under consideration proved superior to mathematics—philosophy, French and Spanish. Furthermore, against the 6,500 to 1 odds for Latin, the odds for philosophy were only 2.6 to 1 and for French and Spanish taken together only 2.0 to 1.

Continuing with mathematics as a standard the investigators found that the groups with majors in history, sociology, engineering and physics, commerce and physical education were significantly lower in scholarship than the group in mathematics, and that the odds were 2,800 to 1 that mathematics majors were superior to all other graduates. Students interested in Latin naturally wonder what the odds would be for the superiority of Latin majors whose standing is no notably higher than graduates with majors in mathematics.

Although the conclusions reached in this study at Ohio University could hardly hold true in all their particular details in all universities, the figures seems significant enough for the assumption that graduates with majors in Latin generally show a higher degree of scholarship than those in other fields of interest.

V. L.

MINERVA

Why Latin?

By ALFRED P. HAMILTON, ALPHA PHI

In the November issue of THE NUNTIUS our *Megas Prytanis* quotes Harry Levin as urging the, "Study of Greek as its own reward, and never attempting to justify it on any but a personal and aesthetic plane." Of course the same could be urged for Latin.

That of course is the proper point of view, and we who love the Classics have such a view, but there are many Philistines abroad in the land, and many of them within the ranks of the teaching profession, unfortunately. To these only the so-called practical value, for any subject in the curriculum is visible, tolerable or sensible. To them study of any subject "as its own reward" is nonsense. That does not come within the limits of a definition of education.

These people mouth the phrase "a sound philosophy of education" and know not what they say. It is merely another cliché caught up from classroom jargon in some popular course on "Tests and Measurements," "Methods"—or what have you?

A sound philosophy of anything is the last thing on earth they are seeking. A sound philosophy of education, even in this practical, work-a-day world and age, would require that we teach some things in the curriculum which minister to the deepest needs of the human heart and mind. And what else satisfies these better than the humanities?

I have always said and feel, that Latin and Greek are as "practical" as Shakespeare. Any ordinary college student of the modern day has to translate Shakespeare with almost the same painstaking care as he does Vergil or Cicero. Any play of his has to be accompanied by glossary and notes, the same as a play of Plautus. And all the well worn phrases from Shakespeare which are household words, are nearly all translations from Plautus and Menander or some one of the Greeks, as Prof. Shorey long ago pointed out.

Pres. Panos says, also, in his presidential message: "It is interesting to note, too, that they have not confined their attacks to Latin and Greek, but also question the value of the modern languages. In fact, it is my understanding that the latest trend in pedagogics is a drive to abolish even the teaching of English."

This is interesting to me because only a few months ago in answering a teacher of English, who was attacking the Classics, his attention was called to the fact that in the long run his attack was not merely leveled at Latin and Greek, but also modern languages, and even his own subject, English. And this becomes clear when we realize that the attack, in the final analysis, is not against the Classics, but is against all *Cultural Subjects*. There is no place in the ultra-modern, streamlined curriculum for "Mere Literature," as Woodrow Wilson called it in his delightful essay of that name.

The cultural and aesthetic values must be emphasized and insisted upon. But also the more immediate "practical" values of Latin—in particular—must be brought forward, because this is the only language some of the curriculum revisers speak; and any other terminology is lost upon them.

There is no doubt of the fact that Latin is eminently practical even for one who is going to be nothing more in life than a stenographer—a copyist. And for one who expects to read no other language but English all his life it is of inestimable value.

This is obvious without elaboration. Most ironical of all, however, is the fact that the "last word" in terminology of the Education experts is almost always of Latin or Classical origin; for example, read this:

"Although too broad generalizations are at this time dangerous, it appears that if the external influence is brought to bear upon a behavior pattern or an aspect of a pattern at the time of inchoation, then the optimum effect upon the development of that particular pattern is effected."

Such misuse and misunderstanding of language as illustrated in the above quotation, is argument enough for the careful study of the Classics, especially Latin, if for no other reason than that of mastery of the mother tongue, especially by those who teach Education.

This is especially true if we desire a rich vocabulary, and an appreciation of the fine nuances of meaning; but even if we are so downright practical as to desire only a minimum vocabulary, a working vocabulary of very few words, a knowledge of Latin is still indispensable. Even for that most rudimentary and fundamental skill, correct spelling of words, Latin is a *sine qua non*.

Finally if we turn to that newest attempt to invent a universal language—Basic English, which consists of about 800 words, we are convinced of the paramount claim of Latin, because Basic English is practically a tissue of classical words

held together by a few simple native English words; particularly so, if the scientific terminology is included with the rest of its vocabulary.

One of the most amusing articles in recent years was that of Mr. James Truslow Adams in the Harper's Magazine of several months back, in which he bewailed the eight years each of Latin and Greek, over which he had pored painfully and painstakingly in his youth, never without a dictionary within arm's length, never really enjoying them as literature. He tells all this as a mournful prelude to a triumphant boast of how recently he had decided to learn modern Persian. He went to work and in six

months had accomplished in Persian what it took him eight years to do in Latin or Greek.

To me that is one of the most naive confessions I have ever read. I wonder if Mr. Adams doesn't realize that it was *because* of his long apprenticeship in the Classics that he was able in middle life to take up a new language and gain a practical working knowledge of it in six months.

From any point of view then Latin is worth knowing; from the ideal and purely literary and aesthetic, to the merely useful and practical. All this is a twice-told tale, but we must keep on repeating it. If we say it long enough and loudly enough, it will finally "sink in," let us hope.

Socrates in the Light of His Indictment

By T. WATSON STREET, ALPHA NU

Whether the Apology is the defense of Socrates edited by Plato or Plato's own words to the Athenian public in the light of his idealization of his master, there has been much controversy. The consensus of opinion seems to be that it is a true account of the point of view of Socrates on the questions involved, and perhaps even a faithful reproduction of his actual language, though revised by Plato. It is known that the Apology was given to the world only a few years after the death of Socrates, and that many of his friends and judges had access to this work; and it is unthinkable that there would have been no criticisms if the report were false and idealistic. Furthermore, the Apology has the backing of the general spirit of Xenophon's comments on the trial.

But regardless of its status in the minds of scholars, there can be no doubt that the simplicity of the style, the apparent indefiniteness of the defense, and the seeming artlessness of the arrangement of the *Apology* make it a work of art. The half-serious, half-mocking tone of the great master, his apparent indifference, yet his keen interest, his jest with eternity, with his utter seriousness, his sly references, his humorous interrogation, examination, and cross-examination of his accuser, his "eloquent, uncompromising, unperturbed" debate, have appealed to the readers of all nations and all ages.

This indefiniteness of defense is unexpected. It is quite surprising to think that with all the burden of accusations on him he would not have replied directly to every charge in an effort to prove them false, if they were false. But Socrates' hands were tied. It was impossible for him to reply to the real charges that prompted the accusation. His chief reason for not making a direct defense was that

this manner of defense did not interest him. In many cases his reply was not to the indictment, but to the interpretation and spirit of the indictment, not a defense of the specific frivolous charges of his accusers, but a vindication of his life and conduct against the misconceptions of his age.

Equally surprising in indefiniteness is the indictment itself. We would expect specific names and acts rather than the trite and common accusation made against all philosophers. But, in 404 B. C., there had been declared an act of Oblivion, an amnesty, which invalidated any charge which occurred before this date, and the principal person in effecting this act was one of the accusers of Socrates. To have accused Socrates of corrupting Alcibiades and Critias, of being somehow connected with the mutilation of Hermae, would have dismissed the count. The same is true of his defense, referring to which Socrates explains, "in obedience of the law I make my defense." This necessitated vague charges—new deities, irreligion, a queer voice, corrupting the youth. But the real offense is obvious, from the spirit of the indictment and the defense of Socrates, his critisism of the democracy and its leaders, his fostering in the youth a spirit hostile, if not to democracy itself, at least to the Athenian democracy. He was crushed by popular misconceptions and prejudices, and by the democratic reaction in its return to power against those who were considered responsible for its downfall.

Socrates revealed a keen understanding of the charges brought against him and of the real accusation that prompted the whole business. His references to his past life are made, not to his sacrifices and religious life, not principally to the explanation of his "daimonion," but chiefly to incidents that would reveal his unity with democracy. He slyly

recalls his heroism in three great battles of Athenian history (Potidaea 432, Amphipolis 424, Delium 422), his opposition to the thirty tyrants, his record as a senator, and in his mention of Chaerephon he reminds that this friend of his was a supporter of the democracy and was exiled with the people, thus linking himself with the democratic element.

TT

The evidence of corrupting the youth was most convicting. Too many of his young followers had had the ill-fortune of being in bad relation with the democracy and the powers that be. The impecunious Alcibiades and the more recent Critias had given Socrates a black eye. From all evidences he had fostered in young men the anti-democratic spirit that had led to the oligarchial revolution. This charge was veiled, but a half-century later Aeschines put the matter bluntly when he said, "The Athenians put to death the Sophist Socrates because he was believed to have educated Critias." He was accused of "playing loose with the moral conduct and corrupting the civic honesty and fireside humility of the young men."

It is quite evident that Socrates does not adequately answer these charges. While he overwhelms his accusers with his logic, his defense is weak. The necessary indefiniteness, the unavoidable "fighting with a shadow" when there was a strong adversary in the closet, weakened his case. His chief reply was a partial admission of the charges, with the explanation that his conduct was just and inspired, but that the suspicions were inevitable.

Similarly, he dodges somewhat the charges of irreligion, or his defense was basically weak. It was well known that he disbelieved the tales of the gods and the anthropomorphic traits attributed to them. Xenophon argues his case too well when he tells of his religious conformity and devotion; he attributed to Socrates something of his own personality. But if Socrates were not religious in a provincial he was religious in a higher and universal sense. He was a man of deep piety; he believed strongly in an all wise and good ruler; his confidence in immortality was firm; he was said to be a man of simple but sincere prayer, while he sacrificed daily at the public altars; his moral grandeur was obvious; his anger at the charge of atheism by Miletus speaks of his religious nature. But the fact remains that he was a non-conformist; he did not believe in the gods that the city believed in; although a mystic, evidently he was not a member of the Eleusinian mysteries. As far as religion goes, Socrates was killed for accepting the universal conception of deity, the only conception his intellect would allow.

Socrates replied more directly to the common charges against all philosophers—of being a sophist. He was considered the supreme example of a sophist, and above all things he appeared eager to wipe out this impression. He went at length to explain that he did not exact pay, that he was not guilty of "searching out all things," as Aristophanes had so comically portrayed a quarter of a century

before, and that he did not have pupils. Socrates did not wish to be considered vainglorious and self-seeking, as were most sophists by act and more so by reputation, but when one meddles with the "status quo" it is difficult to escape the charge of being a crank and know-all, no matter how modest.

Evidently the accusation that Socrates was a curious person referred to his "Daimonion," if to anything specific. At least he assumes that this is a prejudiced topic in the mind of his audience, and proceeds to explain and defend it. Modern psychology may credit Socrates with hallucinations; if so, then, perhaps, hallucinations are grand things. As Socrates was a mystic it is not surprising that he had what he considered a revelation from the divine. It is almost impossible to place it on the level with conscience, for its nature appears to have been more objective. Our ignorance and misconceptions of it are, perhaps, as great as were those of his contemporaries. Only we must admit that its reality was unquestioned by Socrates, and that its influence was the most potent force in his life.

III

We must believe that Socrates was courageous for a great cause or was unconscious of and indifferent toward his danger. The latter assumption is absurd. He was not the first to question the deities; others before him had been exiled and deprived of civil rights on this charge; it is hard to believe that he did not have this in mind when he referred to Anaxagoras and the possible punishments for a crime. To assume that he was indifferent and half-serious is to miss the whole spirit of his defense. It is evident that he faced martyrdom or compromise, and he chose the former, for "life had no value for him unless he might be at liberty to live as he had always done, and to practice unhindered the peculiar calling he had chosen for himself." We might consider the Apology as the record of this choice. Here a martyr made his choice, for martyrdom is dying where there is a choice involved, dying "when you could escape if you would compromise a little.

Socrates, then, preferred martyrdom; he forced the verdict rather than compromise. But he showed the world that "what a man believes he will die for." His manner of death was quite appropriate for his manner of life, both marking him as "the wisest and justest and best of all men whom we have ever known."

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THE MUSES

RESPONSA AD MARTIALEM

"Among modern writers he has no peer;
He's equal to Marsus, to Pedo is near,"
A critic said of you.
Was that critic Pliny Secundus wise?
Does Severus Martial's poems prize?
If not, then tell me who.
You can guess it: no one but Martial himself
Would place Martial's book on the highest shelf.
With all other critics your books fall flat.
You're not great Catullus; you're just a cat.

LIB. I, EP. 41

I built a house for my tender trees,
To shield them from the wintery breeze.
My grateful trees repaid my care
With apple, olive, peach, and pear.
What fruit does client Martial bring?
His verse does not my praises sing,
But calls me cruel and asks for more.
Why don't I mend his broken door?
When the fruit of your pen equals the fruit of my trees,
I'll protect you as well from the Northwind's breeze.

—LIB. VIII, EP. 14

—THELMA FLOY HODGES Theta Chapter

POET'S PLAINT

Of arms and heroes Vergil sang; Catullus—Lesbia's dove. Caesar wrote the Gallic war, And never thought of love.

Horace sang of temperance And good Falernian wine. Martial flattered his patrons, So they'd ask him out to dine.

Mark Tully shouted Catiline's crimes, But dreamed of quiet old age, While Livy sang the praise of Rome On every single page.

Two thousand years after them, There's a poet far over the sea. Alas, poor poet! What shall I write? No subject is left for me.

> —THELMA FLOY HODGES Theta Chapter

NOCTURNAL REVERIE

As Apollo sinks Into The Western sea, All the world lies steeped in glory. The shades of darkness Gently Fall. Snowflakes are piled high; In powdery splendor the Pleiades, Like Jagged jewels, Shine out from the brilliance Of heaven. Diana silvers the snow-decked Trees with her sheen. The Aeolian harps Are heard. My eves are slowly, slowly Closed, Morpheus drops his veil.

—KATHLEEN WALL
Upsilon Chapter

TO SAPPHO OF LESBOS

This cool green corn With the moon hanging over it Like a threatening sickle, These bubbles, lying like faery balloons On the fresh watered grass, You must still lovingly linger over. Perhaps your spirit pulsates yet In all fragrant things; That lavender cloud at evening Must be your scarf floating on the wind. This faint green rainbow mist, your sandals. It cannot be that you are old, For I hear your laughter still, Fragrant like Lesbian apple blossoms, Notes so like the silvery sound of sleighbells, So like little winged elves' feet Twinkling down the centuries That my soul lies bare to Beauty As a flower lies bare to dew-Bare to fresh dew from the dawn of Poetry.

> —GWENDOLYN McKEE Alpha Delta

WILLA CATHER'S "THE PALATINE HILL IN THE DARK AGES" Done in Horatian Alcaics

(1)

"Fuitne, frater maior, iter tuum Cum rege Romam? Dic mihi, te precor." "Certe; domum autem nunc reveni. Visne operam dare ludo amato?"

(2)

"At, care frater, regia Caesaris Eratne vere maxima quolibet?" "Vere fuit; sed nunc capellae Gramina mollia ruminantur.

(3)

Sub limen illud; Noctua flebilis Illis adustis in trabibus struit Nidum sibi foedum ferarum in Sede aviumque apiumque sede.

(4)

Se mille pandunt marmoreae domus Patentque caelo soli Aquilonibus. Invenimus crescens papaver Somniferum aedibus in vetustis.

(5)

Interque nostrum triticum amabile. Herbam pecus iam ruminat uberem Oviliones dormiuntque Caesaris aedibus in nefastis."

(6)

"Quo fabulosae divitiae, obsecro, Evanuerunt Caesaris atrii, Maior, mihi?" "Mundus senescit Tempora maesta fiuntque nobis.

(7)

Numquis potest iamdicere quo tibi Se aurum nefastum Caesaris abdidat? Funesta nox descendit atra Collibus in veterumque regum.

(8)

Pridem profundi sunt putei putres Et quisque narrat tristia plurima, In humidis illis salictis Ignea musca solet micare. (9)

Quae tristiore reliquiae manent Solae ex superbis divitiis, minor Frater, manent ex Caesarum auro. Visne operam dare ludo amato?"

(10)

"Quidnam peritis militibus, precor, Factum sit, eheu, Caesaris unici?" "Canes tenebrosis in antris Inque lupi specibus latentes

(11)

Incontinenter flent ululantque adhuc Fortissimis pro militibus, tibi In Gallia occisis, peremptis Inque Asia, prope limitemque

(12)

Dacum atque propter Persica moenia; Nam pinguior fit Danuvii palus Pomarium Rhenanum et udum Sanguine Caesaris aulicorum."

(13)

"Cur mundus est tantopere tristis et Tam latus? A te, maior, ego obsecro." "Haudquaquam oportet vos Britannos, Qui maneatis adhuc pusilli

(14)

Vestris in agris, quaerere quo modo Mundus siet tantopere tristis; aut Transire montes altiores Praeter eum tumulum propinquum; aut

(15)

Transire aquas ullas nisi quae molam Versent. Boves sunt in stabulis suis Et vacca. Dulces ligni odores Fumiferi atque sopor prope ignem.

(16)

Nunc est serendum; sol oriens adest. Probos pusillos se angere dedecet Quod terra maesta est. Parve frater, Visne operam dare ludo amato?"

E. K. TURNER,

Emory University

RES GESTAE

LAMBDA CHAPTER The University of Mississippi By William Johnson

The North Mississippi Classical Conference held its annual meeting at the University of Mississippi Saturday, February 12. There were present about 75 students and teachers representing high schools and colleges in this section of the state. The local chapter of Eta Sigma Phi attended in a body.

Miss Harriet Jackson, recently an honorary initiate of Lambda chapter and head of the Latin Department of the University High School, was elected president of the Conference for next year.

Included on the program was an address of welcome by Dr. Alfred W. Milden, head of the Department of Classics at the University, and an address by Professor A. B. Hatch, assistant in the Department, another honorary initiate of Mississippi Lambda, entitled, "The Vital Element in the Classics." William Johnson, a student member of the local chapter, spoke on "The Parthenon of Pericles and Its Reproduction in America."

The North Mississippi Classical Conference was founded nine years ago at the University under the direction of the late Dr. Alexander Lee Bondurant and Dr. A. W. Milden, both charter members of the local and national chapters of Eta Sigma Phi. Since that time meetings have been held yearly at points throughout the northern part of the State.

ALPHA PSI CHAPTER

By Marion Spence

We are proud to announce the admittance of two Eta Sigma Phi members into Phi Beta Kappa. C. G. White of the class of 1938 is the president of the local chapter of Eta Sigma Phi, secretary-treasurer of his class, secretary of Phi Tau Gamma, honorary scholastic fraternity of Washington and Jefferson College, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi social fraternity.

W. D. Sutton also of the class of 1938, besides his high scholastic record, is active in many campus organizations. Besides his membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Eta Sigma Phi, he is

president of Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary forensic society, president of Pi Delta Epsilon, national journalistic society, member of Pi Sigma Alpha, national political science society, editor of the annual "Pandora," staff member of the college newspaper, "Red and Black," and ex-treasurer of the Phi Kappa Sigma social fraternity.

ALPHA XI

By Vera Anne Smith

We are proud of the award made by Columbia University to Dr. Eugene Tavenner, a professor of Latin and Greek, and energetic sponsor of Eta Sigma Phi on the Washington Campus. The medal was awarded for "Conspicuous Alumni Service," on February 12, the annual Alumni day at Columbia. He is at the present time president of the Saint Louis Society of Columbia Alumni, president of the Saint Louis group of the American Archeological Society, a member of the American Philological Association, and the editor of the Classical Journal.

RES GERENDAE

PAYMENTS DUE NATIONAL FRATERNITY

- I. To the national treasurer, Charles Naugle, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
 - \$1.00 initiation fee for each new initiate.
 - \$1.00 national dues for the school year from each active member.
- Note—(1) Members initiated after April 1 do *not* pay dues for that school year. (2) Honorary and associate members *do not pay* national dues.
- II. To the editor and manager of THE NUNTIUS, Prof. George Currie, Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.
 - \$2.00 for a two year subscription to THE NUNTIUS from each new initiate.
 - \$1.00 for a one year subscription from every active member whose two year subscription has expired.
- Note—Honorary and associate members, and alumni are urged to subscribe.

MEMBERSHIP SHINGLES

At last the membership shingles have been distributed to the chapters. A short explanation may clear up some difficulties.

Shingles were issued to all entitled to them (those active members initiated after October, 1935), according to the National Roll. If any chapter received too few certificates, or none at all, its secretary had failed to report properly to the Megas Epistolographos. Any cards which were incompletely filled in are due to the same cause.

Mailing costs made it impossible to distribute the shingles individually; hence all cards, including those of alumni, were sent to the present chapter president. I have asked each chapter to contact as many of its alumni as possible; other alumni, who see this notice and are entitled to a shingle, should inquire of their chapters.

The Megas Epistolographos is calling for this year's roll. Please send full information promptly if you wish senior initiates to receive their certificates before leaving school. And be sure your lists are legible.

Some chapters initiate about the time of convention or thereafter. They

should bear in mind that this season is a very busy one for the Megas Epistolographos, who is a senior, and for me, since that period marks the height of the medal sales. Furthermore, the engrossers are busiest at that time. Consequently, we cannot promise that orders, sent in after convention, can be filled before the close of the school year.

—HAROLD B. DUNKEL, Executive Secretary

The integrity of our organization, spoken of in President Panos' convention article, involved in cooperation with the NUNTIUS may remain obscure to some readers. We accept a two-year subscription payment from each initiate. The new member is not expected to take the initiative in getting his subscription to the organ of the society into operation nor persistently follow it up until eight numbers are received. That is rather the duty of the officers of the chapter. But perhaps our integrity would be better preserved if each member were urged to look after his own interests at this point.

In some cases we are sure the individual members do not inform their chapter officers nor the NUNTIUS of change of address after graduation or upon dropping out of school. We can do nothing else upon notification from the post office that such party cannot be located, after the chapter tries and fails to trace the person, but drop the address from the mailing lists although more issues of the NUNTIUS are already paid for.

As long as we are trying to operate the system of sending the NUNTIUS to individual addresses, the editor greatly appreciates the receipt of such a post card as one recently received dated January 24, 1938. "Please note the following change of address for future numbers of the NUNTIUS:

From: 13 West Broad St.
Bethlehem, Pa.
To: Ernest F. White,
39 Oak St., Salem, N. J.
Thank you."

At first we felt that space should not be taken to publish mere lists of names of initiates in the Lares and Penates and some were left out of the November issue. However, now we feel that if mention of the names in the news of the chapters is the notice to the editor to add such names to the mailing list as must be the case in the minds of some chapter officers, publishing the lists is well worth while. However, in fairness to some chapters we confess that we receive such lists afterwards with the two-year subscription payment from the chapter treasurers promptly, together with street addresses.

LARES and PENATES

DELTA CHAPTER Franklin College

By Elsie Giddings

Routine business occupied the center of interest at the January meeting of Delta chapter. Plans were discussed for a cookie sale, the proceeds of which are to go into the chapter's convention fund. The names of two Latin students eligible for pledging into Eta Sigma Phi were voted upon and unanimously accepted. Jean Halliday concluded the meeting with an interesting report on myths concerning the lesser divinities.

At the February meeting Martha Ellen Rhodes, prytanis, conducted pledging services for Edna Agnew, and Deloris Keith. Miss Keith, who is a freshman, has the honor of having won two state Latin contests and of having placed second in a third contest.

Following the pledging, a dinner was enjoyed at the Willard Dining Room. Besides the pledges, Dr. William G. Spencer, president of Franklin College, and Mrs. P. L. Powell, associate professor of foreign languages, were guests. Both are honorary members of Eta Sigma Phi.

After the dinner, Dr. Victor Solberg presented a very interesting and delightful talk on the influence of Greek literature upon the Victorian novel and upon modern literature.

EPSILON CHAPTER State University of Iowa

By Marjorie Scudder

Epsilon chapter reports the initiation on February 24 of the following new members: Clement Bieker, '38, Virginia Jones, '39, and Marjorie Ray, '39; also Chester Neudling, a graduate student. Mr. Neudling is a graduate of St. Louis University who took third place in the national translation contest for college students in connection with the Bimillennium Horatianum, which was organized by Professor Flickinger and

for which he acted as general chairman both in this country and abroad.

Jessie D. Newby received her Ph.D. here in February. Her dissertation entitled "A Numismatic Commentary on the Res Gestae of Augustus" has already appeared as Volume VI in Iowa Studies in Classical Philology. She is now assistant professor of Latin in Central State Teachers College at Edmond, Oklahoma.

Nitsa Panagos received her M.A. at the February convocation. Her present address is 4800 University Ave., Des Moines.

Elaine Smith (Mrs. W. T.) Swenson, who received her A.B. degree here in '32, is now a candidate for the Master's degree and is acting as Dr. Flickinger's secretary.

James Naiden, former Megas Chrysophylax, published a learned article in the January issue of *Classical Philology*.

On December 3 Epsilon chapter tendered a reception to delegates to the annual Classical Conference here, and on December 5, broadcast Christmas carols in Latin over WSUI in accordance with an annual custom of several year's standing.

THETA CHAPTER Indiana University

By Edythe Thornton

Theta chapter of Eta Sigma Phi enjoyed a very fine talk by Professor Norman DeWitt, of Victoria College, Toronto, Canada, at its last meeting. Professor DeWitt talked on the Evolution of the Unintended. He pointed out that many of the most important discoveries in the world had been the result of an accident. He cited Man as the evolution of the quadruped into the biped. The automobile also illustrates the evolution, not only in transportation, but also in the use of rubber from rubber bands to tires. The foundations of the United States,

Canada, and Australia are other examples of evolution of the unintended, since the federal ideas in Canada were due to the American Civil War. The evolution of the marriage ceremony and the evolution of will-making are other examples of the evolution of the unintended, he said. If one goes on looking and putting question marks at the ends of sentences, he will discover new frontiers of the mind. It doesn't matter what field one begins in; if he challenges axioms, he may arrive at something from which may evolve the unintended.

LAMBDA CHAPTER

By Margaret Murphy, Reporter

Spring initiation exercises have been set for Thursday, March 18, during which time Lambda will initiate the seven following new members: Woodrow Shelton, Martha Smith, Tom Hammond, Frank Laney, Willie Frances Malley, Mary Mellen and Lurline Johnson. Immediately afterwards an elaborate Roman banquet will be given in honor of the initiates, probably the first Lambda has had during its history. The banquet in every detail will be strictly in keeping with the ancient typical feast of the Romans. The seating arrangements, the clothes of both the guests and waiters, the food courses ab ovo ad mala, the entertainment and all the other details will be observed in the spirit of the Roman banquet. David Hamilton will serve as magister bibendi and will proportion the wine and the water.

OMICRON CHAPTER

By Charles E. DeLong

The American Philological Society in conjunction with the Archeological Institute of America held their annual meetings in Philadelphia, and some of the members of our chapter assisted in the routine details of these meetings,

while others were privileged to attend the reading of the papers.

A wide variety of subjects and speakers characterized our meetings this winter. At the initiation meeting on December 15, at which we welcomed four new members, Dr. Vittorini of the department of Romanic languages spoke briefly upon outstanding celebrations in Italy during the past summer, especially upon the 2,000th anniversary of the birth of Augustus. Walt Whitman constituted the subject of an address by Dr. Bradley of the English department at a meeting on January 12.

Our most interesting meeting, however, was held on February 23, when we were hosts to Delta Phi Kappa, honorary German society, and to Le Cercle Français. We had a real feast of languages with Dr. Klarmann speaking in German upon the classical influences in modern German literature, and Dr. Gallagher speaking in French upon L'Académie Française, while our own Dr. Hadzsits delivered a greeting in Latin, although he translated it afterwards to make sure that we knew at least what he was talking about. Then returning to the vernacular, we heard an address by Dr. Woody upon "Ancient Authors and Modern Problems in Education." After such an experience we all left feeling like true cosmopolites.

PI CHAPTER

Two meetings have been held since the last issue of the NUNTIUS with good attendance at both. In January the meeting was held at the home of Professor Currie, where the members listened to an interesting discussion of the Roman calendar and religious festivals by Buford Truett. The February meeting was held at the home of Christine Bryant. An able paper was read by Virginia Praytor on the Philosophy of Seneca. Four new members have been initiated.

UPSILON CHAPTER

By Allie Mae Lindsey

Upsilon chapter held its regular monthly meeting on February 21. Two new members, Miss Kathleen Wall and Miss Clarence Mize, were initiated into the fraternity. After the initiation ceremony the topic of study for the year, Roman Archeology, was developed by a consideration of the buildings on the Roman Forum.

ALPHA DELTA CHAPTER Agnes Scott College Decatur, Ga.

By Eva Ann Pirkle

The Alpha Delta chapter has held two very interesting and instructive meetings during the months of January and February.

At the January meeting ten new members were initiated. This is the largest number to be initiated at one time in the history of our chapter. Those initiated are: Ruth Ann Byerley. Myrl Chafin, Mary Elizabeth Chalmers, Carolyn Forman, Georgia Hunt, Eleanor Hutchens, Jane Moses, Henrietta Thompson, Violet Jane Watkins and Louise Young. Following the initiation the annual banquet was given. Miss Annabel Horn, head of the Latin department of the Girls High School in Atlanta, Georgia, gave a very entertaining and instructive talk on the life and works of Ovid. She gave us a picture of Rome during Ovid's life and showed us how his life, which was so intimately connected with the court life of his day, is reflected in his works.

The February meeting featured the reading of letters written to classical authors by members of the chapter and submitted in a contest which the chapter sponsored. The rules of the contest required that each letter reveal a knowledge of the author's life, character, and works, and a knowledge of the time in which the author lived. Marie Merritt, who is the national secretary of Eta Sigma Phi, was awarded the prize for her letter to Lucretius.

The members of the Alpha Delta chapter have received two outstanding honors recently. Of the six girls elected to Phi Beta Kappa, three are members of Eta Sigma Phi. They are: Zoe Wells, president; Elsie Blackstone, vice-pres.; and Mildred Davis—until this month, corresponding secretary. Miss Wells and Miss Davis are both Latin majors and are very active in campus activities.

The other honor was the election of Myrl Chafin, who was initiated in February, as May Queen. Miss Chafin was a runner-up last year for the beauty section of the college annual. Zoe Wells will be a member of the court.

The chapter is planning to give medals again this year to the most proficient student in each of the surrounding high schools.

ALPHA GAMMA CHAPTER

By Reba Abicht

At our last regular meeting held at the home of Dr. J. S. McIntosh, Miss Grow, Latin teacher at Hockaday (local preparatory and junior college for girls) presented a very interesting report and discussion of the Roman banquets held each year at Hockaday. This annual banquet is looked forward to with expectancy by all. The girl who has achieved highest success in Latin is given recognition by being chosen as high priestess to Minerva. Those who are on the Latin honor roll are assigned places of distinction. The

freshman girls studying Latin are chosen as slaves, and they do the menial tasks of preparing the tables and serving the food. All wear tunics and togas suitable to their respective classes. Miss Grow showed us the scrolls used for menus and also pictures of those present at the banquet in their Roman costumes. She also brought along sketches of Roman subjects drawn by her students which were displayed at the banquet.

In addition to this most interesting program, some very fine plans were made for future activities. Mr. Billy Bray brought along his moving picture camera and took "shots" during the social hour. These movies will be shown at our annual banquet which will be given the latter part of April in honor of the new initiates.

To stimulate interest among the Dallas high school Latin students in furthering their study of the classics, Alpha Gamma chapter is planning a program for them, which will be held on the campus of Southern Methodist University sometime in April. At this program, we shall show moving pictures of Rome which Mr. Bray was able to secure through the Education Department of S. M. U.

Alpha Gamma is planning to have representation at the National Convention.

ALPHA EPSILON Bethlehem, Pa.

By Donald L. Davis

Alpha Epsilon chapter of Eta Sigma Phi at Lehigh University has had four splendid meetings this first semester of the school year.

At our first meeting in October, Dean P. W. Palmer, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, spoke on "Unity of Knowledge in the Arts and Sciences."

In November, we held our annual initiation banquet, admitting six new members to the society.

Our December meeting was a joint one with Alpha Rho chapter of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. Dean R. C. Horn of Muhlenberg College gave a paper on "Classical Allusions in St. Paul." A report of the national convention was given by Charles Naugle of Alpha Rho chapter.

At our January meeting Colonel Joseph Leonard, Professor and Head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics, spoke on "A comparison of the tactics and maneuvers of Ancient Greek and Roman Battles with those of modern warfare." His address was preceded by talks given by two members of the fraternity, Carl H. Richardson, who gave a short account of an

ancient Greek battle, and Robert Palmer, who described an ancient Roman battle.

ALPHA XI

By Vera Anne Smith

At the November meeting, a fine paper was presented by an undergraduate student, Miss Marie Bergmann, on "Roman Marriage Customs." The regular December meeting was begun by the pledging ceremony at which the following persons were formally pledged: Eloise Bradley, Eva Davidson, Marietta Elsner, Viola Flebbe, Clem Hart, Louise Lampert, Doris Losch, Jack Pickering, Ed Scallett, Bob Skinner, Norma Stienes, Nancy Timmerman, James Walsh, Eleanor Wilkins, Lois Wolf and Aaron Wright. All of these have an average of "B" or over for their work so far in either advanced Latin or Greek, and it is hoped that a continued high average will enable all these to be initiated in March. Following this ceremony, Mr. Martin Scharleman read an excellent paper entitled "The Origin of The Greek City State."

Following the custom of past years, a Christmas banquet was held on Tuesday, December 21st. The new pledges were in charge of the program. At this time they presented a parody on "Bacchae" by Euripides. This parody was entitled "Yogae" and was written by our most able president, Rolland Stevens. The performance was fine and was greatly enjoyed by all the members, faculty members, and alumni present as was the singing of the Christmas carols in Latin.

Plans are now being made for activities in the spring. The active chapter with the help of the pledges is planning to give a Latin play, and also to sponsor our annual contest for Latin students in the Saint Louis city and county high schools.

We had our regular meeting of Friday, February 4, at which time we were extremely fortunate in having two excellent papers read. One on "Trebatius as Revealed through Cicero's Letters," by Miss Inez Hollingsworth; and the other on "Socrates' Virtue," by our president, Rolland Stevens. At this time, places were discussed for the spring play and also for our initiation ceremony and tea which will take place in March.

ALPHA TAU CHAPTER Ohio University

By Virginia R. Hoff

Alpha Tau chapter opened its activities for the year in January by a business meeting. After our business had been disposed of, we were entertained by Mrs. Helen Bitterman who spoke to us on "Old Latin Songs." She sang many of them to us and after the meeting was over, a group of us gathered around the piano to sing some of them with her. She promised to make some copies of them for use in our meetings.

Our February meeting was of a social nature and was held at the home of Dr. Titchener, our faculty advisor. After an enjoyable evening of games and cards, we were served with delightful refreshments. Our last meeting was

a dinner at which Dr. T. Pollock of the English Department spoke of his experiences while he was a Professor of Philosophy in Punjab University in India. He described the various classes of students and told us many interesting incidents in connection with their ideas and customs.

It might be of interest to some of our readers to learn that Dr. Kenneth Abbott has been awarded the Elizabeth Clay Howald Fellowship this year for graduate research. At present he is working on Medieval Commentaries on Terence and ultimately will go back to the text of Terence himself. During this time Dr. Roger Pack of the University of Michigan has taken over his work at the University.

ALPHA PSI

By Marion Spence

At the February meeting of Alpha Psi chapter, R. L. Smith and R. L. Ceisler presented topics of interest. The first topic was "Pericles," and the second, "The Women of the Caesars." A very interesting discussion of the topics followed after their presentation.

The following pledges will be initited into Eta Sigma Phi: P. J. Baird, R. L. Ceisler, C. A. Davis, J. S. Dickson, H. G. Grether, T. A. McGurk, R. A. McCluskey and R. L. Smith.

T. A. McGurk has led the class of 1939 in scholarship, and H. G. Grether led the class of 1940. Other members of Eta Sigma Phi have been rated among the ten highest students of each class.

CHAPTER DIRECTORY

ALPHA—University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Harold B. Dunkel-Sponsor.

BETA-Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

President: Mildred Evans, Pi Phi House.

Vice-President: Barbara Garfitt, Tri Delta House.

Secretary: Gloria Rensch.

Treasurer: Robert Estabrook, Delta Tau Delta House.

GAMMA-Ohio University, Athens, Ohio

Prytanis: Mary A. Wickersham, Howard Hall. Hyparchos: Helen First, 69 So. Court. Grammateus: Jean M. Jones, Howard Hall. Chrysophylax: Ida M. Rodenbeck, 69 So. Court. Pyloros: John Orphan, 18 No. College. Epistolographos: Virginia L. Lee, Lindley Hall.

DELTA-Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana

Prytanis: Martha Ellen Rhodes, Shelbyville, Ind. Hyparchos: Jean Halliday, 19 N. Forsythe Street.

Grammateus: Elsie Giddings, R. R. 1-A.

Chrysophylax: John Spencer, 926 E. Jefferson Street.

EPSILON-University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

Prytanis: Siegle Fleisher, 717-A, Iowa Avenue. Hyparchos: Gordon Couchman, 513 N. Linn.

Grammateus: Marjorie Scudder.

Pyloros: Billie M. Bock.

Chrysophylax: Mary Elizabeth McCollister.

ZETA-Denison University, Granville, Ohio

Prytanis: Martha Jump, Beaver Hall. Protohyparchos: Esther Goldie. Grammateus: Lorna Pilott. Epistolographos: Geraldine Lay. Chrysophylax: Esther Price.

ETA-Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida

Prytanis: Marcia Smith, 5 Bryan Hall, F. S. C. W., Tallahassee, Florida.

Hyparchos: Mary Clyde Grace, 425 Gilchrist, F. S. C. W.

Grammateus-Epistolographos: Frederica Roberts, 311 Gilchrist, F. S. C. W.

Chrysophylax: Dorothy Detrick, 501 N. Duval Street, Tallahassee, Florida.

CHAPTER DIRECTORY

THETA-Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

Prytanis: Marie Edwards, Alpha Delta Pi House. Protohyparchos: Cynthia Demaree, 509 No. Washington St.

Grammateus: Edythe Thornton, Pi Beta Phi House. Chrysophylax: Louisa Montgomery, 332 S. Fess.

LAMBDA—University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi

Prytanis: Miss Vassar Bishop, University of Mississippi.

Hyparchos: Mr. Lawrence Olsen, University of Mississippi.

Epistolographos: Margaret Murphey, University of Mississippi.

Grammateus: Mrs. Isabelle Coleman. Chrysophylax: Mr. William Johnson.

Pyloros: Mr. David Hamilton.

NU-Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa

Prytanis: Barbara Melson. Hyparchos: Deon Moor.

Grammateus-Chrysophylax: Anita Haafke, 3607 Peters Avenue.

OMICRON—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Prytanis: Richard W. Carr, 3707 Locust Street.
Hyparchos: David Pastor, 5338 Arlington Avenue.
Grammateus: Charles DeLong, 4623 Chestnut Street.
Chrysophylax: George Bateman, 240 Hopkinson Dormitory, 37th and Woodland Avenue.

PI-Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama

Prytanis: Doris Murphy, 4928 Farrell Avenue, Fairfield, Alabama.

Hyparchos: Mary Virginia Respess, 1320 N. 24th Street.

Grammateus: Buford Truett, Men's Dormitory.

Pyloros: Leon Gray, Brighton, Alabama.

Chrysophylax: George Currie, 871 7th Street, West.

RHO-Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

Prytanis: Harold Shiffler.
Protohyparchos: LaVern DeLong.
Grammateus: Rosella Furness.
Chrysophylax: Frances Ely.
Pyloros: Edwin Becker.

SIGMA-Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

Prytanis: Jean Schwartz, 38 Wells Hall. Hyparchos: Helen Wagner, 224 Pines Hall. Grammateus: Mary Lou Karstaedt, 6 Bishop Hall. Chrysophylax: Susanne Ware, 5 Bishop Hall. Pyloros: Mary Wren, 46 Hepburn Hall.

UPSILON—Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Mississippi

Prytanis: Maria Butler, M. S. C. W. Hyparchos: Doris Moreland, M. S. C. W. Grammateus: Allie May Lindsey, M. S. C. W. Chrysophylax: Grace Ingram, M. S. C. W. Pyloros: Mary Elizabeth Blaylock, 912 9th Street.

CHI-Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Prytanis: Anna Tamarri, Voorhees Hall, Coe College Hyparchos: Charles Vesely, 1810 Park Avenue, S. E. Grammateus: William Kettlitz, 1601 1st Avenue, S. E. Chrysophylax: Francis Halda, 813 10th Street, S. E. Epistologgraphos: Albert McCrory, 606 2nd Street, S. W.

PSI-Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

Prytanis: Rosemary Williams, 2709 Brightwood Ave. Protohyparchos: Ovid Collins, Jr., 1213 Greenfield Avenue.

Epistolographos: Charlotte Williams, 209 24th Avenue, South.

Grammateus: Mary Louise Beardin, Jackson Blvd. Chrysophylax: Alfred Levingston, Ruleville, Miss.

OMEGA—College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia

Prytanis: Cathering Judy, Jefferson Hall. Protohyparchos: Grace McGhee, Barrett Hall.

Grammateus: Martha Davis, Kappa Kappa Gamma House.

Chrysophylax: Eleanor Turner, Jefferson Hall. Pyloros: Rosa Elizabeth Jordan, Phi Mu House. Epistolographos: Margaret Vaden, Barrett Hall.

ALPHA ALPHA—Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina

Prytanis: Kate Glenn Hardin 611 Lancaster Avenue. Protohyparchos: Jean Flynn, Box 367, Winthrop College.

Chrysophylax: Elizabeth Abercrombie, Box 148, Winthrop College.

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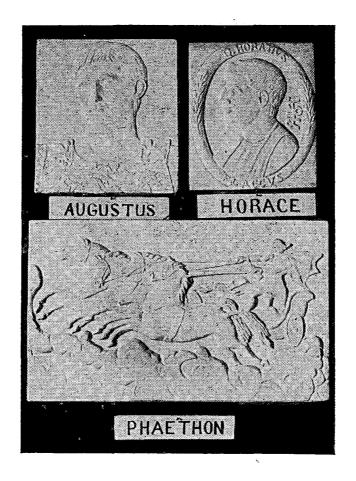
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