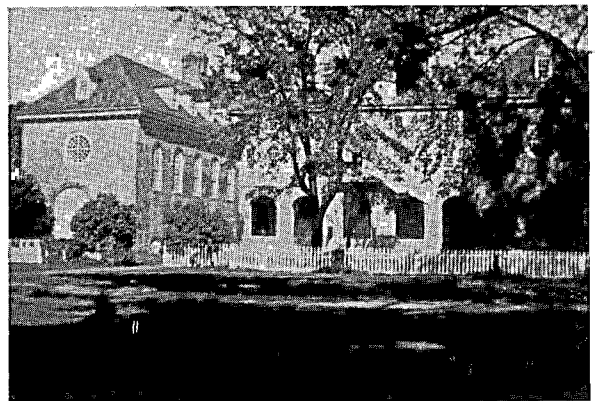


The
Nuntius

NATIONAL JOURNAL *of* ETA SIGMA PHI

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 2
JANUARY, 1939



*Sir Christopher Wren Building, College of William and Mary,
Omega. One of the oldest college buildings in America.*

Grace L. Beede.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EDITORIALS	2
A CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY....	3
A SUMMARY OF THE COMING NATIONAL CONVENTION	
By Dr. J. G. Glenn, Alpha Pi.....	4
MINERVA	
The Origin and Significance of the Roman Saturnalia	
By Margaret Bowers, Alpha Pi.....	7
Cornelia Becomes a Vestal	
By Gilbert L. Bond, Gamma.....	9
THE MUSES	
Here and There in Martial	
By Frank Graham Banta, Theta.....	11
Life is Short (Cat. V)	
By Edith Harris, Omega.....	11
RES GESTAE.....	12
RES GERENDAE.....	12
LARES AND PENATES.....	13
CHAPTER DIRECTORY.....	16

THE NUNTIUS

NATIONAL JOURNAL OF
ETA SIGMA PHI

Volume XIII

JANUARY, 1939

Number 2

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EDITORIALS

Not long ago the editor was present at a local chapter meeting of another departmental national called for the purpose of considering whether to continue as a member of the national organization or of withdrawing. The departmental nationals are under scrutiny. There is a legitimate objection to those organizations which sell an honor for twelve to fifteen dollars and never have a local meeting. At the same time the editor of the national publication may have retained office until it seems the whole organization is a private enterprise.

But the founders of Eta Sigma Phi deserve great credit for arranging an organization that will function at almost a negligible cost. The main difficulty consists in having sufficient numbers of students really interested in the Classics to constitute an organization. Two chapters, to my knowledge, are inactive this year because of insufficient numbers. Numbers fluctuate. Pi chapter has had four times as many members as at present, largely due to the dropping of a year of foreign language from the requirements for graduation from our institution. In such a case associate membership may tide the organization over. We should like an article by some faculty member who has encouraged associate membership in his local chapter setting forth the plan.

After all the main burden of maintaining a chapter must fall upon the faculty as advisors, for the student body changes and the student, overwhelmed in most cases with assigned work in fields new to him, has little time for organization work. So my colleagues who encouraged dropping national connections in another department pointing to the advantages of independent local organization, sit back and wonder why the students do not bring into being a flourishing organization.

So there are two ways of acting if our organization does not function properly, withdraw and wash hands of the whole matter and give up the struggle as Iota, Kappa, Mu, Xi, Tau, Phi, Alpha Eta, Alpha Iota, and Alpha Mu have done, or lend a hand and help make the organization better.

THE NUNTIUS should be a powerful force for help as our Executive Secretary has recently pointed out in a circular letter. The difficulties encountered by the paper are continually set forth in the *Res Gerendae*. By indexing letters by chapters and working a little each day the editor is little troubled by the material he receives. It is largely what he

does not receive that causes constant writing, requiring extra postage, secretarial help and lack of choice of material. In addition the mailing list is a constant source of work. We should rather waste some copies, especially since a thousand will be printed at practically the same cost as seven hundred, than miss a subscriber. Even if someone receives a copy who does not want it or deserve it we do not worry. Two or three local officers reporting sometimes for one chapter send in conflicting lists and naturally, as I know from our local chapter, a student may enter the organization or even be elected to office and drop out of school before he has paid. So the treasurer's and secretary's lists may differ. The details of the mailing lists are multitudinous and the work of addressing and mailing considerable. We consider it worth while and are willing to make some sacrifice.

Are you having fun in your chapter? We at Alpha Tau have attempted, and quite successfully we think, to combine with an active interest in the Classics a spirit of enjoyment in doing things together informally. At all times the faculty members have been more than willing to help us if there is need, but they have felt that in order for our chapter to be successful, the undergraduate members must do the major portion of the work involved. Furthermore, since we are located in a large university and since our members have widely varied interests, the group is in constant competition with other organizations for their time. Thus it has been that we have planned our programs with a twofold purpose, i.e. to stimulate our intellectual development and to encourage our social activity. Several students work together on these programs, which in itself is fun, and thus are able to share in the thoughts and ideas of others. These programs, intentionally varied are most informal, ranging from picnics to dinner meetings, to which we invite speakers, generally from other departments—Political Science as well as Romance Languages and History. Moreover we have convened a number of times in the homes of members, which is often a pleasant change from the formality of the University Club-rooms, particularly when mothers assist in the kitchen. As a result we feel that we have a club in which each member plays a vital and necessary part.

—VIRGINIA R. HOFF

A Circular Letter from the Executive Secretary

November 20, 1938

To the Chapters of Eta Sigma Phi:

Many of the chapters are in doubt about certain national regulations since frequent amendments and by-laws have rendered obsolete our printed constitutions. As a result, the practices of the individual chapters vary widely on important details. An up-to-date revision of the constitution is in preparation. Until that is ready we must have some basis of operation. The following notes reflect chapter practice as far as I can learn it. In some details, the following points may be incorrect. To avoid confusion, however, will you please follow this procedure for the rest of the school year, but disregard it completely after the new constitution appears. If you have any additional problems, please let me know at once.

CLASSES OF MEMBERS

1. Active members are undergraduate students of the Classics.

2. Alumni members are former active members who continue as graduate students at an institution having a chapter of Eta Sigma Phi, either at the same school in which they were undergraduates or at another. They may affiliate with the local chapter and have full local standing (i.e., right to vote and to hold office). Nationally they have no standing and pay no national fees whatsoever.

3. Associate members are graduate students majoring in Classics who are eligible according to the same standards as the active (undergraduate) members. They too have full local rights but no national standing. In regard to their fees, practice and ruling are most involved. For the *present*, please follow this plan. Associate members must pay initiation fees but not national dues.

4. Honorary members pay no national fees.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The national scholastic requirement is "an attained grade of not less than B in courses in Classical languages." The local chapter determines whether it interprets this rule to mean "a B average" or "no grade less than B."

General practice has been that this grade must be maintained for a year before initiation if only one language is studied, or for one semester if both Latin and Greek are taken. Schools working on the quarter-system determine whether they consider one or two quarters as the equivalent of a semester.

To permit the initiation of seniors before the close of the school year, the grade need not be the *final* grade, but only an estimated grade given by the instructor concerned.

These requirements are a minimum. The chapters may set any higher standard they desire.

FEES

Active and associate members are subject to the following obligations:

Initiation fee (at time of initiation only), \$1.

National dues (yearly), \$1.

NUNTIUS subscription for two years (time of initiation), \$2.

By year of membership, the fees break down:

Year of initiation, \$4. (Made up of: initiation fee, \$1; dues, \$1; NUNTIUS for two years, \$2.)

Second year, \$1. (Dues only).

Third year and thereafter as long as active, \$2. (Dues, \$1; one-year renewal of NUNTIUS subscription, \$1.)

Alumni and honorary members pay no national fees.

Local chapter dues are fixed by that chapter.

Pins are optional and may be secured from our national jewelers.

MEMBERSHIP SHINGLES

Yearly in March the Megasp Epistolographos writes each chapter for its complete roll. Shingles are issued on the basis of this listing. With present facilities this task can be handled only once a year; hence please do not ask for shingles earlier in the year or after the roll has been taken. If the chapter secretary fails to report promptly or in full, we cannot issue shingles. You can help us by:

1. Waiting until the Epistolographos requests your roll.

2. Responding at once. The engrossing takes time. If the chapters are late reporting, the issuing of the shingles is delayed until the close of school; this situation results in difficulties. If you want your new initiates to receive shingles, plan to hold your initiations early.

3. Answering in full. Report *all* classes of members. Be sure to give *exact* date of initiation (day and month); otherwise that space on the shingle will be left blank. Indicate the new initiates as such. Specify any omissions or errors in former issues.

4. Being legible. Type if possible. A misspelled name makes a shingle worthless and not everyone reads your writing as well as you do.

5. Seeing that the shingles are distributed. Mailing costs necessitate distribution by chapters. Please see that your members get the shingle which arrives for them.

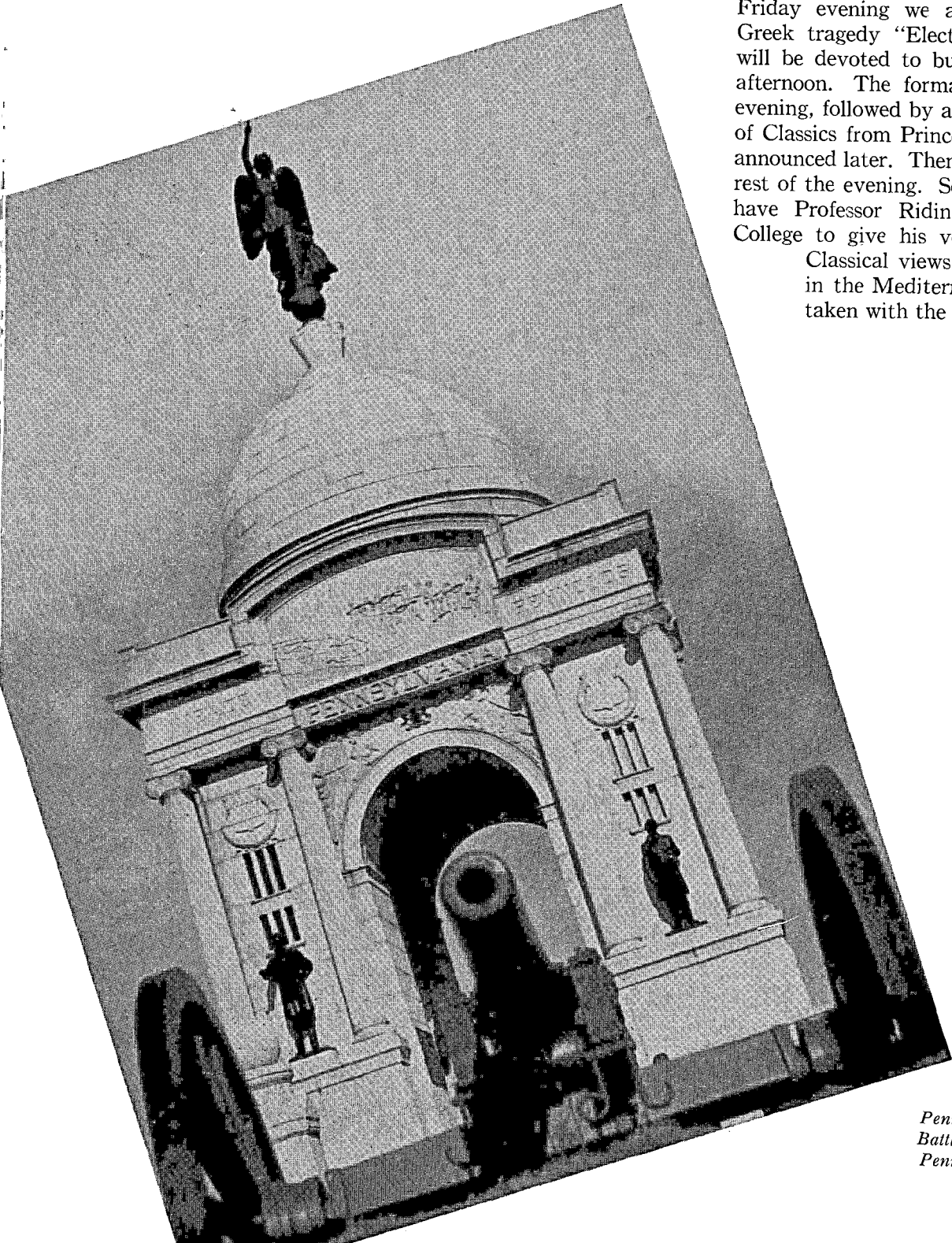
(Continued on page 6)

A SUMMARY OF THE COMING *National Convention*

By DR. J. G. GLENN, ALPHA PI

The convention will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29. There will be an informal gathering of delegates and friends who are here on Thursday evening. The first session will be on Friday morning from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M., when the delegates will join our college body in listening to

an address by Professor Rhys Carpenter of Bryn Mawr College, whom we have been very lucky to secure for this occasion. Professor Carpenter's subject will be announced later. Then there will be another session of the fraternity in the afternoon and I hope to be able to keep Professor Carpenter here for an after-dinner talk to our delegates. On Friday evening we are planning to put on the Greek tragedy "Electra" of Sophocles. Saturday will be devoted to business sessions, morning and afternoon. The formal banquet will be Saturday evening, followed by a talk by one of the professors of Classics from Princeton University—name to be announced later. Then there will be dancing for the rest of the evening. Somewhere in the program we have Professor Ridington of Western Maryland College to give his very choice colored slides on Classical views which he has recently taken in the Mediterranean. They are excellent—taken with the modern color photography.

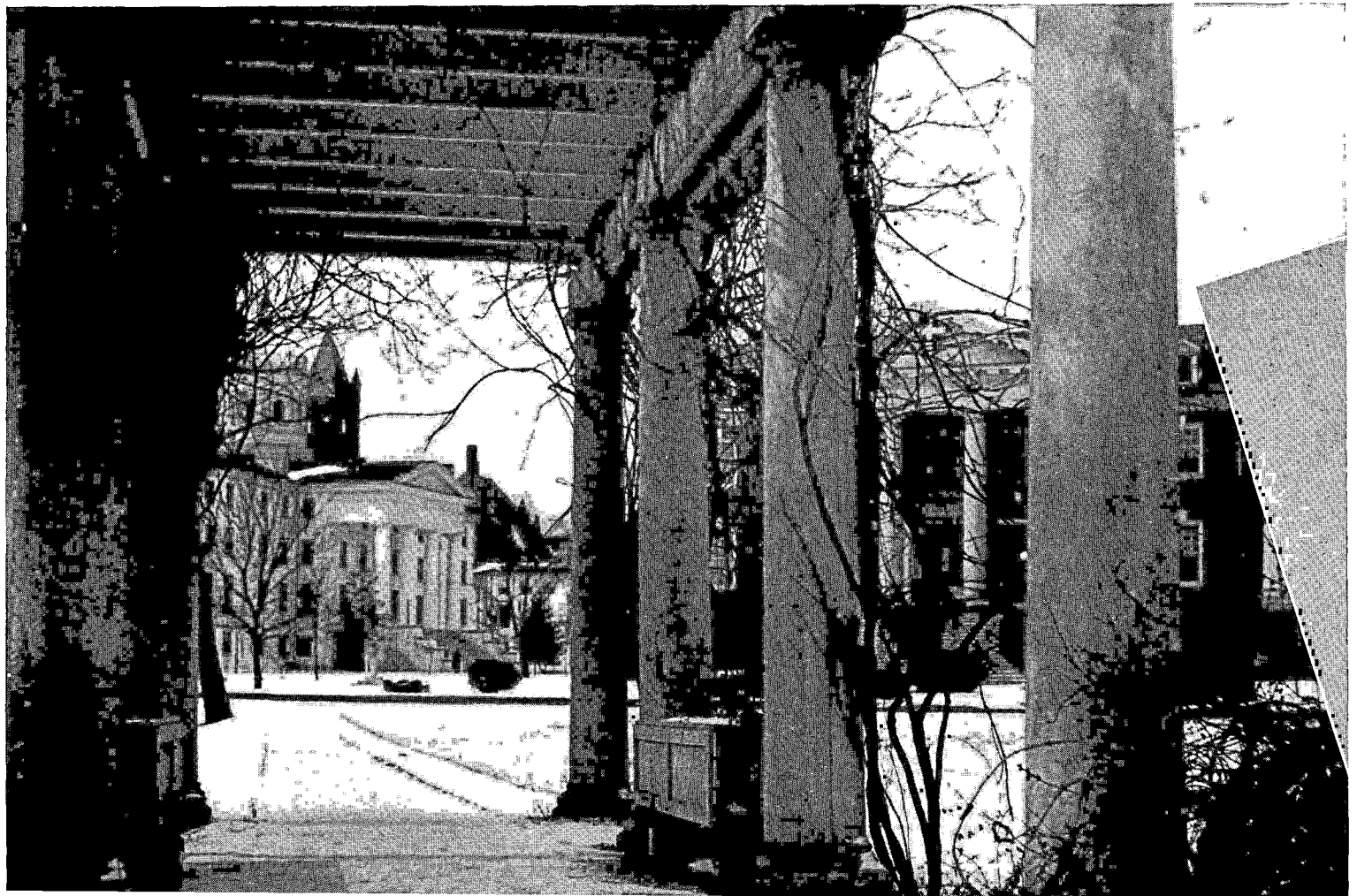


Pennsylvania State Memorial on the Battlefield, erected by the state of Pennsylvania in memory of her sons who fought at Gettysburg.

Right: Rear view of "Old Dorm," Gettysburg College. This is a boy's dormitory that was used during the Civil War as a hospital. The cupola seen in the picture was used as a signal tower first by the Union forces and then by the Confederate. General Lee directed many of the movements from this point. This cupola is one of the five places in the United States where, by Congressional Act, the flag may be flown day and night.



Below: View from Memorial Gardens on the girl's campus looking toward Old Dorm and the Student Christian Association Building on the boy's campus. Many of the meetings of the Convention will be held in the S. C. A. which is on the right. The Memorial Gardens are in memory of the students of Gettysburg who lost their lives in the World War.



A Circular Letter from the Executive Secretary (Continued)

CHARTERS

I shall again take to convention those charters which have not yet been distributed. If your chapter has not yet collected its new engraved charter, please instruct your delegate.

The National Treasurer elected at convention, Mr. Entler, was unable to continue in office. Consequently, Mr. Miller has moved from Pyloris to Chrysophylax. His address is:

Mr. Edwin H. Miller,
713 Fifth Avenue,
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

National fees (dues and initiation) should be sent to him.

NUNTIUS subscriptions should be sent to:

Prof. George Currie,
Dept. of Ancient Languages,
Birmingham-Southern College
Birmingham, Alabama

CHECK YOUR CHAPTER on these points:

1. Is your listing of officers and addresses in THE NUNTIUS correct? If so, try to keep it that way. This is the only way in which the national fraternity can reach you swiftly and surely.

2. Do you have a suitable place to keep records and other chapter material? If not, you will find that the possession of such space will aid the continuity of your local work and enable you to

supply information to the national organization more easily.

3. Has your chapter a file of THE NUNTIUS? If your chapter cannot subscribe itself, individual members may be willing to donate their personal copies. THE NUNTIUS carries the business news of the fraternity, particularly the changes made at convention. In some respects the printed constitution goes out of date at each convention. A file of THE NUNTIUS for reference will help you in keeping your copy of the constitution up-to-date.

4. Does your chapter think THE NUNTIUS could be improved? Do something about it, Dr. Currie will, I know, welcome contributions and suggestions. Your chapter might work out a program or even a project around possible contributions. The journal is only so good as the chapters make it.

5. Are you already planning for convention in April? Gettysburg, Pa., in April. You will be informed of the exact date as soon as it is set. The Eastern chapters should be present in force.

If you have any questions, please feel free to write.

Very sincerely,
HAROLD B. DUNKEL,
48 Classics,
University of Chicago.



MINERVA

The Origin and Significance of the Roman Saturnalia

By MARGARET BOWERS, ALPHA PI

It is sometimes of benefit to cast a retrospective eye back through the haze of centuries and note how people of other times and other climes have deported themselves in making holiday, and perhaps if we do but peer closely enough we may find that some of our present day festivals are but modifications of ancient ones, and perhaps we may also find that the hallmarks of antiquity and ancient custom still cling somewhat closely to them. Verily the desire to celebrate has been the same the world over, only its manifestations have been somewhat diverse. In this connection, it may be of some interest to note the origin of Christmas.

It was just three weeks ago that the Yuletide season was made merry in the great American home. It was just three weeks ago that the great American stomach assimilated, more or less successfully, a composite mass of almost indigestible sweetmeats; the children of the great American home have already broken most of their toys; the baby has denuded of varnish the little red chair his dotting parents gave him, and, alas, Christmas is just a happy memory for another twelve month. Some twenty centuries ago, the Roman was doing the same thing for the Saturnalia of the Romans and the Christmas of Christendom are one and the same thing.

The Saturnalia was originally a festival in honor of Saturn, to whom the inhabitants of Latium attributed the introduction of agriculture and the arts of civilized life. Falling towards the end of December, at the season when the agricultural labors of the year were fully completed, it was celebrated in ancient times by the rustic population as a sort of joyous harvest-home, and in every age was viewed by all classes of the community as a period of absolute relaxation and unrestrained merriment.

Saturn being an ancient national God of Latium, the origin of the Saturnalia is lost in the most remote antiquity. In one legend it was ascribed to Janus, who after the sudden disappearance of his guest and benefactor Saturn from the abodes of men reared an altar to him as a deity in the Forum, and ordained annual sacrifices; in another, as related by the antiquarian, Varro, it was attributed to the wandering Pelasgi, upon their first settlement in Italy, and

Hercules, on his return from Spain, was said to have reformed the warship and abolished the practice of immolating human victims; while a third tradition represented certain followers of Hercules, whom he had left behind on his return to Greece, as the authors of the Saturnalia.

More authentic records referred the erection of temples and altars and the first celebration of the festival to comparatively recent epochs, the reign of the Sabine ruler Tattius, of the Roman king Tullus Hostilius, or the later Tarquinius Superbus, or even to the consuls of the years 498 or 497 B.C. Livy vouches for this latter account (V. II-21) and adds that these two magistrates erected the temple of Saturn in Rome. These conflicting statements may be easily reconciled by supposing that the appointed ceremonies were in these rude ages neglected from time to time or corrupted, and again at different periods revived, purified, extended, and performed with great splendor and more regularity.

Livy relates (V. XXII-1) how during the winter of 217 B.C. while Hannibal was preparing to leave Cisalpine Gaul to march upon Rome, many prodigies occurred which led to the institution of different festivals. "And finally, in the month of December, a sacrifice was offered at the Temple of Saturn in Rome, and a public float was prepared, the members of the Senate setting up the images of the divinity upon it, a banquet was given to the people, and throughout the entire city the Saturnalian shout was heard by day and night, the populace being ordered to observe this as a festal day from that time on."

During the Republic, according to the testimony of Macrobius (Saturnalia 1-10) although the whole month of December was considered as dedicated to Saturn, only one day, the fourteenth before the Kalends of January (the 19th of December) was set apart for the sacred rites of the divinity. When the month was lengthened by the addition of two days upon the adoption of the Julian Calendar, the Saturnalia fell on the sixteenth day before the Kalends, which gave rise to confusion and mistakes among the more ignorant portion of the people. To obviate this inconvenience and allay all religious scruples, Augustus enacted a decree stipulating that three whole days, the seventeenth, eighteenth, and

nineteenth of December, should for all time be hallowed, thus embracing both the old and new style.

A fourth day was added, we know not by whom or when, and a fifth, with the title *Juvenalis*, by Caligula, an arrangement which, after it had fallen into disuse for some years, was restored and conformed by Claudius.

Suetonius in his life of Caligula refers to this in the words (*Caligula* 17); "And so that he might increase the people's joy for all time, he added to the feast of the Saturnalia one day more and named it *Juvenalis*."

So although, strictly speaking, one day only was consecrated to the actual religious observance, the festivities were spread over a much longer space.

Macrobius in his book, "The Saturnalia" makes the following comment on this point: "The day formerly dedicated, amidst ribald rejoicing and unlicensed hilarity, to both the Goddess of Plenty (*Ops*) and Saturn, is now in our time sacred especially to *Ops* and is called the *Opalia*. This falls on the fourteenth day of December and from morning till evening the revellers run about the city shouting 'Ho Saturnalia' particularly in the neighborhood of Saturn's Shrine."

During this celebration no public business could be transacted, the law courts were closed, the schools kept holiday, to commence a war was impious, and to punish a malefactor involved pollution.

Special indulgences were granted to the slaves of each domestic establishment: they were relieved from all ordinary toils, were permitted to wear the pileus, the "Cap of Liberty," were granted full freedom of speech, and partook of a banquet, attired in the clothes of their masters and were waited upon by them at the tables.

Martial in one of his epigrams alludes to this (*V.XI-6*): "On the festal day of the old scythe-bearing God (*Saturn*) we anoint ourselves with unguents, and the dice-box rattles in our hands, while every Roman wears the liberty cap."

All ranks devoted themselves to feasting and mirth, presents were exchanged among friends, cerei or wax tapers being the common offering of the more humble to their superiors.

Suetonius in his life of the Emperor Augustus says: "At times he celebrated the festal days with great expense, but at other times merely with mirth and sport."

Many of the peculiar customs of the Romans at this season exhibited a remarkable resemblance to the sports of our own Christmas and to the Italian Carnival. Thus on the Saturnalia public gaming was allowed by the aediles, just as in the days of

our ancestors even the most rigid were wont to countenance card playing on Christmas Eve.

Martial alludes to this when he says in one of his epigrams (*XIV-1*): "On this occasion the emperor himself enjoys wearing the liberty cap, and the humblest Roman may shake the dice-box, nor be afraid to look the aedile in the face."

The religious celebration was held one day, the fourteenth day before the Kalends of January or the nineteenth of December. Chief among the religious rites was the removal of the woolen foot gear which Saturn had augustly displayed to the admiring populace during the past year. The particular cause for baring Saturn's nether limbs to the cold December breezes were unknown and whatever of religious significance to the Romans this particular rite may have had has been lost in the onward march of the centuries. It may have been to give ocular proof to the people that Saturn had not feet of clay. During this festival also a pig was sacrificed as a burnt offering to appease the mighty Saturn. It is gratifying to know today when common ham puts such a dent in our purse that pork has soared in the past as well as the present. Were pigs in those days as high in price as they are now, the increase of a roasting porker could not but have tickled his olfactories as well as have made his mouth water.

During this time wax tapers were in abundance and constantly burning in the temple of Saturn and in all homes wealthy enough to afford such extravagance. We who have been wont to pursue the elusive gerund and supine through the arid wastes of Latin literature, have been permitted glimpses here and there of the substantial Roman citizen on merrymaking bent. And in all of these we find that the wax taper played an important part. Cicero tells under the rather startling caption "Joys of Old Age" of a certain distinguished Roman who because of his inestimable services to the state had been allowed by a special statute to hold celebrations in his old age whenever the desire seized him. And so we have a rather pathetic picture of this old man attended by a corps of taper bearers, all lit up, as it were, and preceded by a flute player, teetering homeward at night over the cold hard cobblestones of ancient Rome.

Yes, the Saturnalia was held by the Romans in honor of Saturn. We hold Christmas in honor of the birth of Christ. As a matter of strict chronology, Christ was born in September, and our Christmas owes most of its origin to the Saturnalia. The Romans burned wax tapers; we burn them on the Christmas tree under the more prosaic title of candles. Customs change with time; it is hard to imagine Santa in a toga, but that he existed then there is abundant proof. Perhaps even a Caesar

dandled the ebullient Roman boy on his knee and gravely fired the imagination of childhood with a Latin version of " 'Twas the night before Christmas." And mayhap, some hours later, this same Roman

boy came stealing down the stairs in the quiet night to see Santa himself come jingling in; and if the Caesar were wise in the ways of childhood, Santa had already come and left.

Cornelia Becomes a Vestal

By GILBERT L. BOND, GAMMA

A timid Roman lass stood in the vestibule of her city home and watched the populace going about the affairs of the day. Slaves were visiting the shops to take home provisions for dinner. Candidates were parading in their brilliant, white-chalked togas. A small boy was being led home from school by his faithful servant.

Suddenly this universal hubbub ceased, just as a flock of barnyard fowl scampers for cover on the appearance of a bird of prey. But these people were not afraid of anything; their retreat was a gesture of respect to the slowly advancing procession of Vestal virgins, preceded by a lictor and the pontifex maximus. The five litters, bearing five Vestals, were each carried by a retinue of eight slaves.

Cornelia, the coy, nine-year-old, Roman girl, observed the slowly moving procession with awe and animation. How wonderful, she meditated, would it be to have all the prestige enjoyed by these venerated ladies. Certainly a girl could hope for no higher honor unless she were to be an empress. She started from her reverie. The train of Vestals stopped in front of her home. Then she realized that only five Vestals were present; there should be six. Had one succumbed? Could they be coming for her?

The virgins, dressed in clear, white tunics, and the pontifex, attired in his scarlet toga, were ushered into the atrium by the chief servant of the household. With airs of dignity, Cornelia, her mother Calpurnia, and her father Cornelius moved into the atrium and calmly waited for the pontifex to speak.

He began: "My good people, Rome has only five Vestals. I have come to take your daughter, Cornelia, into our sacred order; that is, if you are willing and if she is desirous of accepting that honor." Cornelia was in raptures. She, of all the Roman girls between the ages of six and ten, had been chosen! The pontifex would formally receive her tomorrow.

Dressed in a beautiful, white tunic, hanging straight but gracefully from her youthful shoulders, Cornelia walked up the drab, narrow street toward the Roman Forum. She was indeed happy, but when she remembered the tender affection of her matron and the benignant smile of her mother, she

proceeded with a heavy heart. Yes, one would have thought she was a bride as he surveyed her dress, and she would soon be a bride—a bride of the state—destined to fill a much holier office than that of marriage. Her life would be an example of chastity and virginity; she would soon be a Vestal virgin.

Accompanied by her mother and a few intimate friends, Cornelia arrived at the threshold of the temple sacred to Vesta, the goddess of the hearth. The pontifex maximus advanced, took her by the hand and began the ritual. "Cornelia, you have been found free from bodily defects and have been reared in one of our most respectable homes. You have grown up in chastity and are about to be received into this most sacred order where you will find it easy to retain this virtue. You will be *patrima* and *matrima*.

"This State Religion of Vesta is the most ancient and venerable of all Roman organizations. It was instituted by our renowned ancestor, Pius Aeneas, at Alba Longa, being originally composed of four Vestals; two for each of the tribes, Ramnes and Tities. Later two more were added for the Luceres. Soon after the founding of Rome the Religion of Vesta was moved from Alba Longa to our great city where these sacred ladies have ever since kept the fire burning, a symbol of the food and nourishment of our powerful state. As a Vestal, it will be your principal duty to help preserve this tradition and never to allow the fire to be extinguished. Will you accept this obligation?"

Cornelia answered, "*Etiam*," her forehead sparkling with the broad band (*infula*) and the ribbons (*vittae*) rustling musically as she nodded her head in assent. Her virgin head was covered with a pure, white veil, (*suffibulum*) fastened under her chin with a clasp (*fibula*).

During the first ten years she would be a novice, the second ten an active priestess, and for the remaining period a teacher of novices. After this period of thirty years she would be at liberty either to remain in the service of the goddess or to return to her family and marry.

As soon as Cornelia became adjusted to her new environment her education began. She learned that in the early days the difficulty of keeping a fire burning in every home was a serious problem, and

since they knew none of the modern, Roman ways of making fire, they kept a fire burning all the time from which the inhabitants of a settlement might borrow in case of emergency. This duty naturally devolved upon the chief, or king, and the actual maintenance of the fire fell to his young daughters, since the slaves would not be entrusted with an office so holy. Thus, in early times, they had a public cult of a sacred royal hearth, never allowed to be extinguished, and tended by Vestal virgins.

In Republican times, in which we may conceive Cornelia to have lived, the Pontifex Maximus took the place of the king for sacred purposes. The six Vestal virgins were freed from the *patria potestas* of their own fathers, which meant that a Roman lady, if she retired from her duties as Vestal at the end of thirty years, could marry whom she liked, or be entirely independent. She was carefully guarded against insult or temptation, and offenders were punished by death. No man was allowed to enter her dwelling or approach the temple by night. In public, everyone, including even the consul, made way to the lictor preceding the maiden, and anyone passing under the litter of the Vestal was executed. They were believed to have the power of casting a magical control over runaway slaves to keep them in the city. The Vestals could also grant mercy to condemned criminals if they accidentally met them in the street. They held seats of honor at pontifical banquets, the theater, and at the circus. Cornelia felt that even if she had lost many of the privileges of a Roman maiden, she had gained something on this score. Had she not been a Vestal virgin it would have been many years before she could be given the privilege of attending these public celebrations. In fact, this privilege of the Vestals was the one envied most by Roman girls.

Among her priestly functions was the keeping of the eternal fire in the temple of Vesta, each Vestal taking her turn at watching. In case the fire went out, the negligent maiden was liable for corporal punishment at the hands of the pontifex maximus. On the first day of the new year, March 1, the fire was rekindled by friction of two pieces of wood being rubbed together, and then carried on a bronze sieve to the inside altar. Also on this day the temple was decorated anew with purifying laurel. The temple of Vesta had, moreover, to be sprinkled every day with the water of Egeria. The sprinkling with water was done with an aspergillum, sometimes with a spiral handle.

From the sacred fountain of Juturna, at which Castor and Pollux were fabled to have watered their white horses after bringing to Rome the news of the victory of Lake Regillus, the Vestals brought water for the preparation of the food stuff, brine (*nuries*) and coarse meal (*mola salsa*) mixed with

salt, for ritual purposes. The days from May seventh to fourteenth were occupied by the Vestal virgins in preparing this salt cake. It was made from the first ears of standing corn by three senior Vestals, the grain being crushed with pestle and mortar.

They also had the custody of the Palladium in the *Penus Vestae*, or storeroom of the shrine of Vesta which was so holy that no one except a Vestal might enter. They were the only ones who were allowed to enter the regia, or king's palace. The temple of Vesta, itself, was always open to women, but the *Penus Vestae*, a symbol of the grain store-room of both the home and state and a kind of Holy of Holies, was open only during the days of the public festival, the Vestalia. This celebration began on the seventh and ended on the fifteenth day of June.

On the first day of the Vestalia, the *Penus Vestae* was thrown open to all matrons, who during these seven days, walked barefoot from the various quarters of the city to the temple. They carried offerings on plain and old-fashioned ware, the object of attendance probably being to pray for a blessing on the household. The Vestals offered the sacred cakes made of the first ears of corn plucked in the early days of May. No man was permitted at the celebration.

The day was celebrated by the millers and bakers by a simple family dinner, consisting of bread, salt, vegetables and fish, served in earthenware. The donkeys had a day of rest; the animals and mill were adorned with flowers and garlands composed of loaves of bread strung together. The sacred character of the new crops then approaching harvest seemed to permeate the entire festival. During this time the Flaminica Dialis had to lay aside her usual bridal dress and to appear in mourning. The priestess of Jupiter might not cut her hair or pare her nails. Marriage was also prohibited.

After the fifteenth of June, the last day of the Vestalia, the *Penus Vestae* was closed for the rest of the year. The Virgins carefully cleansed the temple and deposited the refuse in the Tiber. Then all was made ready for the new grain which was stored and eaten with precaution.

Cornelia learned that Vestals had many other duties besides the maintenance of the sacred fire. On May 15, the Vestals were the chief figures in a solemn procession to the Sublician bridge, from which they threw into the Tiber twenty-four rush puppets. This offering to the river of effigies of men and women commemorated the primitive human sacrifices by which the river was each year placated, that it might not drown more by floods.

The Fordicidia festival in April was the first ceremony of the year in which the Vestal virgins took an active part, and the first of a series of acts

all of which were connected with the fruits of the earth, their growth, ripening, and harvesting. In the Fordicidia several cows were sacrificed to Tellus. Unborn calves were ripped from the wombs of the cows and burned, the ashes being carefully preserved by the Vestals for a future ceremony.

In the sacrifice of the "October horse" on the Ides of October the blood which streamed from the head of the dying horse was preserved and mixed with the ashes of the unborn calves. The mixture was thrown upon heaps of burning bean-straw to make it smoke, while over the smoke and flames men leaped on the Palatine Hill.

Thus Cornelia learned that there was a close connection of Vesta with the farm. The Fordicidia and the Paralia in April were directly concerned

with the fruitfulness of the flocks and the herds of the community. After the Vestalia, the Vestals were present at the Consualia, a harvest festival, and the blood of the "October horse" was supposed a charm of fertility. However, in this explanation of the close connection of Vesta to outdoor life, Cornelia's teacher took care to tell her that Vesta was not fundamentally an earth goddess, and that her origin could be clearly traced back to the spirit of the sacred hearth-fire.

Needless to say, Cornelia remained a Vestal for life. She came to feel keenly the deep spiritual significance of every detail of the ritual observances in which she took part. Her life was one of activity and service, and above all women she was respected as a Vestal virgin.

THE MUSES

HERE AND THERE IN MARTIAL

I. 30

Once Diaulus was a doctor,
Now an undertaker.
All along the way he helps
People meet their Maker.

II. 31

Often I've embraced Chrestina.
You ask me what's the good?
Nothing more than this, Marianus:
Simply that I could.

III. 55

Because wherever you come in
We think that Cody is on show,
And from your bottles *L'Origan*
And *Indiscrete* so freely flow,
Be not too sure, my Gallia,
Exotic trifles can suffice:
For you are well aware, I think,
My Boston bull could smell as nice.

V. 43

Thais' teeth are dark and crooked,
Laecania's perfect, snowy white;
Why is this? Laecania
Takes her teeth out every night.

X. 43

Now your seventh wife lies buried
In eternal sleep.
Whatsoever you may sow,
Philnor, you may reap.

FRANK GRAHAM BANTA

Theta, (member-elect)

LIFE IS SHORT (Cat. V)

Let's live and love and laugh, my dear, and value
at a penny's worth

The puritanic views of all the garrulous old men.

Days may come and days may go, but, when the
light of day is over,

Then, for all us laughing mortals, it may never come
again.

Give me now a million kisses, then a hundred,
then another.

Give me still another thousand from thy lips so soft
and sweet.

Give me kisses without number so that no one shall
discover

Just how many kisses it will take for happiness
complete.

—EDITH HARRIS
Omega

RES GESTAE

ALPHA PI

By Elisabeth Kidd

Alpha Pi closed its 1938 spring activities by holding two delightful functions, a spring banquet, at which Dr. Godolphin, Professor of Classics, Princeton University, was the guest speaker, and the annual picnic, when Fred Entler, National Treasurer resigned, gave a report of the convention. Following the banquet Dr. Godolphin was initiated as an honorary member, and Jessica Young, Margaret Logan and Edwin

Staudt were initiated as active members. Two of Alpha Pi's group, Charlotte Waltemyer, Ex-Prytanis, and George Whetstone, were elected into Phi Beta Kappa at the close of last year.

Theodore Panos, last national president, has met an unfortunate circumstance; his father had become so ill that Theodore had to abandon all his plans concerning continuing his medical studies and take over his father's store duties. The illness was diagnosed as a rare type of anemia.

By now, his father will have convalesced and Theodore's brother will have relieved him of his responsibility. Best of luck, Theodore.

Dr. H. B. Dunkel, our executive secretary, has transferred from the Greek department at the University of Chicago to the Board of Examinations.

The Editor failed to credit the photograph of the Parthenon published in the November issue to Bernard Breyer, Psi. We think the paper used helped make the flutings of the columns very real.

RES GERENDAE

PAYMENTS DUE NATIONAL FRATERNITY

I. To the national treasurer, Edwin H. Miller, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, 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.

This section of our publication was instituted five numbers back in an attempt to eliminate from the editorial page exhortation and complaint about failure of duty. Here you may expect to find, as the heading implies, suggestions for cooperating with the editorial staff.

The directory must be complete. We do not wish to publish assumptions. Some chapters are entirely silent as to

whether a new set of officers have been inaugurated at the first of the year. A mere post card giving directions to continue the list from May to the following November with the change of street address, if any, that was made with the new school year would perhaps have made the fall directory what it should have been. We are just now beginning to learn of installation of new officers in some chapters.

It is not expected that the intimate news of all chapters be published in every issue. Through the generosity of our publisher we could have used four more pages in the November issue at the same price if we had received accounts of the activities of more chapters. Those used were not arranged in alphabetical order but in the manner in which Pliny says his letters were arranged, as they came to hand. Such treatment, however, does not suit some and we admit an alphabetical arrangement would put the chapters in the order of seniority. Send in your suggestions and criticisms, provided they be specific. Let's make THE NUNTIUS better.

If you wish to see a full account of finances let it be known. Subscriptions cannot be made to pay for themselves unless we have more chapters and more members. All but three chapters have sent in funds to the present editor within the last year and a half.

December 26, 1938

Theodore Panos suggested that many chapters of our group are unresponsive to pleas from THE NUNTIUS for more material, and this is just my theme in this communication.

Only twenty-four chapters, and one of these should not be counted, have sent in their directory for THE NUNTIUS. Is not the importance of this directory realized? THE NUNTIUS is our official journal, and therefore, complete distribution of this journal is dependent on the cooperation of the local chapters. Sixteen of the twenty-four chapters have volunteered information of the programs that have been carried out. THE NUNTIUS has approximately one-half of the chapters' directories and less than one-third of their activities.

THE NUNTIUS is the best organ that our society has for the recounting of experiences of individual chapters. Perhaps the members all think that someone else is going to write or that the Grammateus or Epistolographos are going to send in reports. Perhaps these officers think that the burden on their shoulders is too heavy and therefore, do nothing at all. Whatever it is, the problem should be solved, and some articles should appear at the editor's office for printing in THE NUNTIUS. The ideal would be that so many articles from each chapter would be written that one person would be delegated to prevent duplicating of material.

In the future, therefore, let us have a complete directory and one hundred per cent representation in the "Lares and Penates" section of THE NUNTIUS. I am quite sure that Dr. Currie will not mind receiving this material and that he will be only too delighted to print it.

—ED. V. CORY

LARES and PENATES

BETA

By Gloria Rensch

On December 13th, Beta chapter held an open meeting of Eta Sigma Phi. We invited faculty members and students in the Classical, English, Romance, and German departments. The assistant Dean of the Liberal Arts College spoke on the Classics and a discussion, participated in by faculty and students, followed. After this, we had refreshments of cider and doughnuts.

ZETA

By Virginia Jones

The last meeting of Zeta chapter of Eta Sigma Phi was held in November, when Miss Marie Lein, a member of the chapter, gave a very interesting account of her experiences in Europe this summer, while she was studying at the Sorbonne University in Paris.

Zeta chapter has five new members this year: Ruth Ford, Zanesville, Ohio; Dorothy Gattton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Elizabeth Slade, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Louise Van Deventer, Evanston, Ill.; and James Umsted, Circleville, Ohio.

We plan to make our next meeting a Saturnalia banquet, to be held immediately following Christmas vacation.

ETA

By Polly Ann White

Eta chapter of Eta Sigma Phi will continue in the new year its custom of having monthly program meetings. Each member of our chapter this year has chosen specific topics for which she is on the alert in her reading of the periodicals pertaining to the Classics. Some of the topics chosen were: Greek Literature, Greek Drama and the Theater, Latin Poetry, Roman Religion, Private Life of the Greeks and Romans, Greek and Roman Archaeology, and Greek and Roman History. By watching for our own topics in the journals we read many other articles that catch our eye. Also at some time during the year each member will report on a recent book written about the Classics.

Since our sponsor, Miss Fairman, is the chairman of a state committee, whose function it is to stimulate interest in Latin in the high schools throughout Florida, Eta chapter has proposed to assist her in the carrying out of this undertaking.

THETA

By Lambert Porter

Every conscientious Latin teacher of the present day should realize that one of his foremost duties is to promote

enrollment in his courses. Just as business men advertise their products, so must we let the world know what the Classics have to offer.

In the hope of gaining more students than would ordinarily come to the Latin classes of the university, the members of Theta chapter of Eta Sigma Phi have in the past two years adopted various plans.

Two years ago the individual members of the organization spoke to the Latin classes of their high schools during spring vacation. Then in the following summer they contacted students who had indicated an interest in following Latin in college. As a forerunner to this interview, the chapter, working through a committee, prepared a circular letter to the students who were later interviewed. I quote the greater part of the letter:

"Dear———:

"You are one of the number of students whose names have been given to us as those interested in Latin at Indiana University. As students of Latin and as members of Eta Sigma Phi, the Classical fraternity, we are writing to give you information and suggestions which may prove helpful.

"Every candidate for the A.B. degree must pass a test showing that he can read moderately difficult prose in some foreign language. With the start that you have in Latin, you can probably prepare for this test more quickly than in any other language. Good Latin students often pass this proficiency test at the end of the freshmen year instead of taking at least two years of another language.

"The importance of college Latin is shown by the fact that some schools do not admit students to the graduate study of English, Comparative Literature, or any foreign language, or to some courses in the graduate study of history, philosophy, or religion if they cannot read Latin with ease and understanding.

"If you plan to teach in high school, the Latin you have already will give you a better start on adequate preparation for teaching this subject; two additional years in college Latin will give you a license. At the same time you can prepare for a license in other subjects, because practically every high school offers courses in Latin. There are now more than 900 teachers of high school Latin in the state."

The chapter intends to follow the same plan this year, particularly the personal interviews. It is hoped that in this way the enrollment of the de-

partment may be materially increased.

The Extension Division of Indiana University has done much to stimulate the study of Latin in Indiana. Each spring, after a series of examinations, the better students of the state meet at the state university where they have the opportunity of meeting the members of the Latin Department as well as that of winning the contest. Fifteen of these contests have already been held in Indiana and have produced very good results.

NU

By Berniece Petronis

The Nu chapter is planning to entertain the Beta Alpha chapter (University of South Dakota), on April 21, 1939.

The December meeting of the Nu chapter was a luncheon meeting. A discussion of Greek and Roman mythology led by Birdie Mae Slothower followed the luncheon.

OMICRON

By Margaret T. Gaines

Omicron chapter opened its year with the election and initiation of ten active members, and one honorary member, Mr. Edwin C. Tappert, instructor in Greek at this University. At our initiation meeting, our guests and speakers were the faculty members of the Greek and Latin departments. We were very happy to make this first meeting purely a gathering of our Classical family.

For our January meeting, which is to be an open meeting, we expect to have an exciting discussion of the present day classical situation. Our chief speaker will be Dr. Arthur H. Jones, Professor of Education here, and the remainder of the evening is to be devoted to a free debate of the question, led by Professor George D. Hadzsits, our sponsor.

During the rest of the year we plan to have meetings at which members of the Fine Arts, English, Science, and Modern Language departments will show us the influence of the Classical tradition upon their various fields of study. Our annual dinner meeting will be held in March.

Another high-light of our year will be the participation of this chapter in the meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, of which Professor Hadzsits is President. This meeting will be held in Philadelphia during the latter part of April.

We have decided to revive our former custom of offering at the June commencements, several Eta Sigma Phi medals to students in the senior classes of the various high schools of the city. The medals will be awarded on the basis of achievements in a competitive examination.

RHO

By John E. McCaw

The December meeting was held at the home of Professor Barrus of the Latin Department at Drake University. The Christmas spirit was given emphasis. Two members of the fraternity presented a dramatic dialogue, "In Terra Pax." A Paper was presented on "Roman religion and early Christianity." An interesting comparison was made between the Shepherd story as given in Greek by Westcott and Hort and also in Latin in the Vulgate edition. The whole group then participated in a round of carol singing in both Latin and English.

The January meeting which is to be held at the home of Professor Kirk, Head of the Language Department of Drake University, will be based upon short reviews presented by members on articles written about the modern trend of education. Plans for the annual entertainment of high school Latin Clubs in the near vicinity will be made at this meeting.

Two members, Professors Barrus and Kirk attended the Iowa State Language Conference, held at Iowa University, December 5.

Members of Rho chapter are quite interested in reports of the activities of other chapters of Eta Sigma Phi, for the suggestions they may bring to us in building our own program.

Greetings to all with best wishes for the New Year to all chapters of Eta Sigma Phi. May our ranks be increased and our membership develop a true spirit of scholarship.

UPSILON

The members of Upsilon chapter have taken as their program of study the development of Greek sculpture. Each member makes a study of some phase of Greek sculpture and reports on it at the regular meeting. Dr. Martin, the head of the Classics department of Mississippi State College for Women, illustrates each topic by pictures and slides. At present, the development of Greek sculpture has been traced up through the fifth century B.C. Intensive study will be given to the best known sculptors.

ALPHA GAMMA

By Nell Anders

Alpha Gamma chapter of Eta Sigma Phi began the fall activities with an exhibit and tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Fred Herschbach, 4301 Armstrong Parkway, Dallas, on October 30, 1938.

Guests were welcomed by Gertrude Harper. Those in the receiving line were William Davenport Bray, president of the active chapter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fred Herschbach, Dr. J. S. McIntosh, and Mrs. Frederick D. Smith. The exhibit consisted of carefully selected pieces of Roman and Grecian marble, bronze statuary, a Roman tear vase, a Greek mask, pieces of papyri, Greek and Roman lamps of a very early period, and prints reflecting Hellenistic and Roman culture. Mrs. James H. Nance gave a most interesting lecture explaining the art display. Decorations throughout the house were in purple and gold. The flower motif for the table consisted of yellow "mums" using the initial letters of Eta Sigma Phi placed diagonally across one end of the table. Opposite this glowing softly were eight tall golden tapers in silver candlesticks. Bronze statuettes of Pan, Narcissus, and the Discus Thrower graced the center of the gold lace cloth. Mrs. Morgan Ward Redus, Miss Margaret Grow, Miss Marion Murray, and Miss Alma Gene Revis presided at the punch bowl.

More than two hundred guests, including the new pledges, students registered for Latin and Greek in the University, and a number of special friends, were invited.

ALPHA DELTA

By Eva Ann Pirkle

The December meeting took the form of a Christmas party preceded by a Christmas program. Miss Eleanor Hutchens read the Christmas story in Greek, and Miss Eva Ann Pirkle read it in Latin. Miss Violet Jane Watkins discussed the similarity between the Roman Saturnalia and Christmas.

The January meeting was the annual chapter banquet. Dr. Evangeline Papageorge of Emory University was the banquet speaker. Speaking from personal observation, Dr. Papageorge, a Greek by nationality and a charter member of the Alpha Delta chapter, told of the value of classical training for the student of science.

Before the banquet three new members were initiated. They are: Misses Anne Enloe; Sam Olive Griffin and Anita Woolfolk.

ALPHA ZETA

By John L'H. Crosson

Eta Sigma Phi, along with the English Society and the Deutscher Verein is planning a Sappho evening. Original plans called for November but the material has required more than had been supposed and consequently the meeting will be early next term. There will be readings of her works in Greek, Latin, German, and English. The German translations will be accompanied by music much on the original Greek style. The Deutscher Verein will, in addition, present the German play "Sappho."

ALPHA THETA

By Helen Pendias

This year the Alpha Theta chapter has been quite active. Since our undergraduate membership has been rather limited, we have met with our alumnae members. Our meetings have been quite successful.

In November, we had a social meeting—a sort of get-together.

In December, we had a dinner at which the following members were formally initiated: Beatrice Gatti; Jennie Pargen; Mildred Paglialonga. The former head of our department, Professor Ernst Riess, addressed the group. The subject of his paper was, "Roman Religion in Plautus' Comedies."

In January, a group of undergraduates and alumnae presented "Amphitryon." We have tried to make this a Plautus year and our February meeting will be "A Symposium on the Various Versions of Amphitryon."

ALPHA NU

By Warren V. Ludlam, Jr.

At the November meeting of Alpha Nu a new member, John W. Holland, was initiated.

The Davidson College chapter has outlined a very extensive program for the year. The main feature of the program will be the awarding of Latin medals to the top men in several of the high schools in the surrounding territory.

The chapter is beginning the year with a membership of nineteen undergraduates and five brothers in the faculty. The latter are: Dr. Caleb Richmond Harding; Professor Ernest A. Beaty; Professor John C. Bailey; Dr. Guy R. Vowles and Professor Charles M. Richards.

At the last meeting of the fraternity before Christmas interesting papers were read by two of the members. Tom Wells spoke on "The History of Roman Law." This paper was concerned mostly with the Justinian code and the effect that the Roman law has had on the

laws of today. The second paper, "The Romans Had Nothing on Us," was written by Fred Stair and presented by Bob Ramsey. This paper, by the Captain of last season's football team, was a satirical article on modern football.

Because of the nearness of exams, the next meeting will not be held until the first week in February; but the members are eagerly looking forward to the activities of the fraternity during the second semester.



DR. CALEB RICHMOND HARDING

On the Davidson campus there is no more interesting personage than Dr. Caleb Richmond Harding, Professor of Art and Greek. This remarkable and lovable man is now half through his fifty-first year of teaching at Davidson although he has been officially retired.

Dr. Harding was born in Milton, North Carolina, August 5, 1861, amidst the confusion and anxiety of those first few months of War between the States. His father, Dr. Ephraim Harding, was a Presbyterian minister and his grandfather before him. And so, in the natural course of predestinated events, all things in the early part of his life pointed towards his following in the footsteps of his paternal forbears and becoming a minister of the gospel.

In 1876, with the thought of the ministry still in his mind, Caleb Richmond Harding entered Davidson College at the youthful age of fifteen. Thus was begun an educational career which has few parallels. Four years as a student and fifty-one years as a

professor! For some reason the ministry was dropped for the study and teaching of Greek.

"Dickie," as he is affectionately known on the campus, is an institution at Davidson College. All these years he has had a unique appearance and a unique personality. Today he hippety-hops along the paths in front of Chambers Building with the same gait that he had as a student. He likes a good joke today as well as he ever did, especially when it involves some familiar or unfamiliar trait of Greek syntax.

Because of the interest which he shows in student life, all Davidson College, and especially the members of Alpha Nu chapter of Eta Sigma Phi, sincerely hope that Dr. Harding will continue to teach the students not only Greek but the fine spirit which he instills in each and everyone of us.

ALPHA PI

By Elisabeth Kidd

Beginning in September, Alpha Pi has enjoyed some excellent meetings. Fred Shaffer, Professor of Greek, gave an interesting talk on Comparative Philology. At the November meeting, Mildred Self, Ex-Grammateus, reviewed for us the history of Eta Sigma Phi, and Jean Bowman presented a discussion on "The Influence of Women upon Roman Literature."

"The Origin of the Roman Saturnalia" was the title of a paper read by Margaret Bowers at the December meeting. The group enjoyed singing English and Latin Christmas songs. A number of alumni and honorary members have been attending Alpha Pi meetings.

Recent initiates include: Elizabeth Barrick, Richard Walters, Charles Rieter, Robert Fisher, Arthur Krames and Glen Keidel.

The Gettysburg chapter is more than anxious to entertain the National Convention on its campus in April. We extend a hearty invitation to all our fellow chapters.

ALPHA SIGMA

By Thaxton Springfield

The Alpha Sigma chapter held its fall initiation meeting at the Alpha Tau Omega house on the Emory campus. After a short business session the following men were initiated: Archie Meadows; Robert Price; Marcellus Steadman; Jack Waldrep and Beverly Watkins.

Plans were made for the coming year including the possibility of meeting the Agnes Scott chapter, and definite arrangements were made for a page in the CAMPUS, the school yearbook.

The meeting was closed after refreshments had been served by the host.

ALPHA TAU

By Marjorie Gompf

On November 17, a meeting was held at the home of Virginia Hoff in Upper Arlington. Doris Lusk, Esther Gantz, Kathryn Reichardt and Margaret Patterson were initiated. At the close of the evening the hostess served dainty refreshments.

Doctor Felix Held, Secretary of the College of Commerce of Ohio State University, was the guest speaker at a dinner meeting at Pomerene Hall on December 7. His own experiences in Paris and those of his children in French schools furnished the subject for his most interesting address.

ALPHA CHI

By Martha Kay

Again on Saturday, November 5, 1938, the Alpha Chi chapter of Eta Sigma Phi started its new season with a luncheon in honor of the initiates at the Little Shop Around the Corner. A figure of Athene formed the centerpiece of the table. The attractive table decorations and the delicious food, together with the excellent and amusing toasts given by active and honorary members, made the luncheon a true success.

Following the luncheon, four new members were initiated: Dr. Erma Cole, as honorary member, Eleanor Bentley, Martha Kay, John Dowling and John Hite.

On December 3, the chapter celebrated the Saturnalia. Food imitative of that at a Saturnalia feast was served and the table was decorated in a suitable fashion. Instead of the professors questioning students, the situation was reversed. Miss Dorothy Everett, acting as mistress of ceremonies, questioned the honorary members on building in the Roman Forum. Several other Latin games were played. Active and honorary members then exchanged gifts, after which the meeting was adjourned.

ALPHA PSI

By C. A. Davis

With an enthusiastic pledge-group of eighteen men, Alpha Psi has held several unusually interesting meetings. W. & J. Classicists met November 9, 1938, at the home of Dr. J. P. Pritchard. It was then that the suggestion to substitute dramatic dialogues for some of the papers received momentum.

At the December 14 meeting, three pledges gave enlightening papers on the "History of the Civil War in Rome," "Doctrines of Pythagorus" and "The Love Affairs of Horace."

The successful presentation of a dramatic dialogue concerning the architecture and construction of the

Parthenon featured the January meeting. Participants in this dialogue were W. J. Langfitt and pledges J. A. Miller and Otto Gruber. Two interesting papers were also given: "Lucien" and "The Roman Army."

J. S. Dickson, M. J. Spence, C. A. Davis and pledge A. Sembrat will present a dialogue at the next meeting concerning the famous Catilinarian conspiracy.

Alpha Psi has been holding its regular meeting in the College Pastor's Study of "Old Main." Several members hope to realize an often expressed ambition for producing a Greek tragedy in connection with the W. & J. Buskin Club.

Extra-curricularly, members of Alpha Psi are very active. W. N. Clarke is Editor of Red and Black, college newspaper; W. J. Langfitt, Business Manager of W. & J. Handbook; T. A. McGurk, Red and Black Columnist; pledge M. K. Thompson, Junior Judge of the Freshman Court.

It was decided at the last meeting that all papers and dialogues shall be filed.

ALPHA OMEGA

By Marjorie Moffitt

During the first semester of the current school year, Alpha Omega chapter has been rather busy with

initiation of new members, election of officers, and a party for all Latin and Greek students at the University.

The chapter initiated six new members: Annie Julia Armstrong, Richmond Hathorn, Thelma Goodnight, Burdett Gardner, Marjorie Moffitt and Phyllis Lansing. After the initiation a banquet was held at which Dr. John Earle Uhler, professor of English at Louisiana State University, gave a most interesting paper on Shakespeare's Brutus (in Julius Caesar).

On December 8, 1938, a party was given for all Latin and Greek students. A very representable number of guests attended.

CHAPTER DIRECTORY

ALPHA—University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Sponsor—H. B. Dunkel.

BETA—Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Sponsor—A. P. Dorjahn.

GAMMA CHAPTER—Ohio University, Athens, Ohio

Prytanis: Catherine Painter
 Protohyparchos: Virginia Lee
 Deuterohyparchos: Matilda Macchione.
 Grammateus: Annalu Wright.
 Epistolographos: Edith Berry.
 Chrysophylax: Natalie Weininger.
 Pyloros: Gilbert Bond.

EPSILON—University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

Prytanis: Virginia Mae Jones, 105 East Church.
 Hyparchos: Virginia Hargrove, Eastlawn.
 Grammateus: Marjorie Scudder, 222 East Davenport.
 Chrysophylax: Marjorie P. Ray, Currier Hall.

ZETA—Denison University, Granville, Ohio

Prytanis: Macille Mowery, W. Locust Street, Newark, Ohio.
 Hyparchos: Betty Barlow, Mother House.
 Jeannette Kreig, Beaver Hall.
 Grammateus: Esther Price.
 Epistolographos: Virginia Jones, 57 Wallace Street, Newark, Ohio.
 Chrysophylax: Richard Cosway.

ETA—Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida

Prytanis: Frederica Roberts, 222 Gilchrist Hall.
 Hyparchos and Pyloros: Lynette Thompson, 213 Reynolds Hall.
 Grammateus and Chrysophylax: Polly Ann White, 439 Gilchrist Hall.

LAMBDA—University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi

Prytanis: Frank Laney.
 Hyparchos: Woodrow Shelton.
 Grammateus: Frances Malley.
 Chrysophylax: Tom Hammond.

NU—Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa

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 Hyparchos: Birdie Mae Slothower, 2215 Metropolitan Street.
 Grammateus: Bernice Petronis, 703 S. Linn Street.
 Chrysophylax: Deon Moor, 1301 Morningside Ave.

OMICRON—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Prytanis: Margaret T. Gaines.
 Hyparchos: Henry Pommer.
 Grammateus: Nydia Schwartz.
 Chrysophylax: Robert Craig.
 Sponsor: Professor George D. Hadzsits.

PI—Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama

Prytanis: Mary Virginia Respass, 1320 N. 24th St.
 Hyparchos: Kelly Ingram, 805 Fifth Place, W.
 Grammateus: Irvil Jones, 7832 Fifth Ave., S.
 Epistolographos: Virginia Praytor, 1408 13th Ave., N.
 Pyloros: Eugene Bridges, Route 4, Box 186 Birmingham.

RHO—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

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 Hyparchos: Rosella Furness, 980 26th.
 Epistolographos-Grammateus: Thomas S. Peppas, 3312 4th.
 Chrysophylax: Franklin Karber, 1125 35th.
 Pyloros: Marvin Smith, 1174 26th.

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 Hyparchos: Sally Lawler, 76 Wells Hall.
 Grammateus: Betty Rogers, 217 The Pines.
 Chrysophylax: Nita Spain, 15 Hepburn Hall.
 Pyloros: Phyllis Corya, The Pines.

UPSILON—Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Mississippi

Prytanis: Doris Moreland, M. S. C. W.
 Hyparchos: Grace Ingram, M. S. C. W.
 Grammateus: Mary Elizabeth Blaylock, Box 183, Columbus, Mississippi.
 Chrysophylax: Clarence Mize, M. S. C. W.
 Pyloros: Allie May Lindsey, M. S. C. W.

OMEGA—College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia

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 Hyparchos: Merritt W. Foster, Jr., Town.
 Grammateus: Alan Conrad Forbes, College.
 Epistolographos: Edith Harris, College.
 Chrysophylax: Frances K. Wagener, Town.
 Pyloros: Alfred L. Alley, College.

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 Hyparchos: Jean Rose Morris, Babcock Hall.
 Grammateus: Elizabeth Schollenberger, 836 Forest Dr.
 Chrysophylax: Stanley Vandersall, 909 Beall Avenue.
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 Grammateus: Martha Kay.
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 Hyparchos: Annie Armstrong.
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