

THE PSI CHAPTER.

Before the War.

When the people of Alabama made application for admission into the Union as a State, Congress consented on condition that a certain portion of the public lands be set aside for the accumulation of a fund for an Academy of Higher Learning, and this was accordingly done. The lands were then selected, and by the sale of a portion of those set aside for the institution of higher learning, funds began to be accumulated. As soon as sufficient were secured to justify it, the location of the institution was considered, and it was finally decided to place it at Tuscaloosa, then the seat of government of the State. About 1829 work was begun upon the buildings of the University, whose site is about a mile northeast of the town, and which, when completed, were said to be at the time among the finest in the United States. Especially do the students of other days recall the beautiful rotunda, which they all regarded as a model of its class. These buildings were ready for occupation in 1831. A Faculty had previously been chosen, with the venerable Dr. Alva Woods as president. Immediately upon its opening the University of Alabama commenced a prosperous career. Dr. Woods remained but a short time at the head of the institution. He was succeeded by Rev. Basil Manly, D.D., who for twenty years directed the institution with peculiar tact and judgment, sustaining and increasing its prosperity. Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, now President of Columbia (N. Y.), was the genius of the Faculty, and was believed capable of filling any chair in the University.

As far back as 1845, on the records of the Faculty we find a body of students had asked and obtained permission to organize what they called the Eutropelian Society. In 1847 the first "Greek Letter

Society," with affiliations in other colleges, was introduced. The idea of organizing such a chapter at the University was suggested to Louis J. Du Pré, a Senior, by Cyprian G. Webster, of Yale College. He conferred with his friends, Richard B. Owen and Charles F. Henry, and together they selected as eligible men for their purposes, from the Senior class, James I. Bonner; from the Junior, Edward G. Baptist, Thad. N. Perry, Geo. W. F. Price, Milford F. Woodruff; of the Sophomore class, Edward L. Jones, John H. Lee, Charles A. Pegues, and Peyton W. Reynolds. These applied for a $\Delta K E$ charter. In June, 1847, Charles H. Foote (Φ 49), of Huntsville, Ala., arrived in Tuscaloosa and initiated the applicants for the charter, probably in a room at the Indian Queen, one of the two hotels then at Tuscaloosa. Very soon after this, John Moore and John C. Tuttle, of 1849, and John L. De Yampert, of 1850, were added to the number of members.

For some time after the institution of the chapter, its existence was kept a secret; but soon the badge, with its cabalistic letters, was worn, exciting curiosity in the uninitiated, only to be baffled of its gratification. At first Ψ had no rivals, but in a year after its establishment a body of students obtained leave to organize a local society called Κύκλος Ἀδελφῶν and in the records of the Faculty for May, 13, 1850, it is noted that the Ψ had sought and obtained permission to plant a chapter here. Three other Fraternities were later admitted— $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, $\Sigma \Lambda E$ (parent chapter), and a local one, yet Ψ always prospered. The proper work in her halls was done with an energy and spirit worthy of the older chapters in their palmiest days. Having no settled abode, meeting for a short time at the Indian Queen, then at Washington Hall, sometimes in the room of a member, at another in rooms over stores, or anywhere where accommodations could be secured such as to baffle the eye of the curious—ever seeking to shroud everything pertaining to the chapter in deepest mystery; yet the members attended with punctilious regularity, and performed their duties, especially literary ones, with great zeal. I quote here from the college reminiscences of one whom his associates would have named as the one most competent to describe the early days of Psi:

"The rising bell rang us up to early prayers in the rotunda whence we went directly to the purgatory of our before-breakfast recitation. From eleven to twelve A. M., and from three to four in

the afternoon, were also recitation hours. Three large dormitory buildings were appropriated to lodgings for resident students. Of these the Jefferson dormitory stood on the east side of the Campus, the Washington and Franklin buildings on the west. The fourth structure to front the larger Franklin dormitory on the east had not at that time been built. These houses were constructed upon a very simple plan, four stories high, the Jefferson and Washington halls having two entrances, the Franklin a middle entrance and middle tier of rooms, in addition to the two entrances corresponding to those in the other buildings. To each suite of rooms belonged a front sitting or study parlor, with two small bedrooms attached in the rear, each entered by its own door. This arrangement secured comfort and privacy. The rooms were appropriated rent free to the students, who were required to buy their own furniture. This was usually quite simple, often rough, and always inexpensive. Even the wealthiest, and we had many sons of very wealthy parents, lived in the same unostentatious and republican style. Our fires were of coal, mined in the neighborhood. Not a knot in the plain pine floors but showed signs of the favorite pastime of "groaning the poker." We were subject to domiciliary visitations of surveillance on the part of professors and tutors. A fair proportion of our students were really bent on doing the work of education. Some were good patterns of scholarship, as the word was then understood. * * * * *

"Our places of meeting were changed from time to time to avoid discovery and to add the dignity of mysteriousness to our movements. We sometimes met in the old Washington Hall in the city. Occasional meetings were held in my lodgings, No. 7 Lyceum. This was one of the ancient buildings of the university, and stood fronting the rotunda on the north, exactly opposite the President's mansion, which was south of the central building of the College Campus. The Lyceum was appropriated to recitation rooms, and to the business office of President Manly. The President's office was at the right on entering the lower hall confronting the rotunda. Immediately overhead above the President's room was my lodging. The location was lonely and unattractive.

"The privacy and seclusiveness of my room rendered it a suitable place for our meetings. At first our members were known to each other by our secret grip. Soon, however, the attractive and elegant badge of the Fraternity began to be seen, and its cabalistic signs pro-

voked inquiry only to be baffled by mysterious nods and mild evasions. The exercises of the chapter were purely literary. Essays and criticisms were presented by members officially designated for the purpose. When these performances were of more than ordinary merit they were ordered to be filed in the archives of the society. Occasionally a paper was ordered to be sent to the Φ (parent) Chapter at Yale College, and in exchange we received documents of a similar character from the other chapters. Not as indicating any signal merit in the performances, but to give some retrospective glimpse at the workings of the Fraternity, I refer again to my manuscript volume, which bore the pompous designation of the *Polyanthos*. Under date October 30, 1847, I find one of my papers with this title: 'Critical Review of The Judgment, a poem by J. A. Hillhouse.' Read before the Ψ Chap. of the $\Delta K E$.' On the 34th page of my manuscript is an essay entitled: 'Powers Fostered and Tested by Adversity,' and from a note at the conclusion of the above-mentioned papers, I observe that it was 'An exchange from Φ , Parent, Yale, dated November 23, 1847, written by Horace Hollister, Jr., Class of '49.' Further on I encounter an essay: 'The Student and Society,' written by your correspondent. It was 'Read before the Ψ chapter, $\Delta K E$, February 5, 1848,' and the following note is made, 'Approved and ordered to be transmitted to the Φ , Parent.' Thus am I entitled to exclaim 'Non omnis moriar,' as saith Horatius. At the same time my friend John H. Lee, entered into his heritage of immortality, for I find that on that very night, February 5, 1848, an essay written by him entitled: 'Progress and Achievements of Science,' was read before the Ψ chapter, approved, and ordered likewise to be sent to the Φ , Parent! Our good mother must still have in her venerable archives those precious effusions of those 'prime of days.' These few jottings will enable you to form a very clear notion of the range and scope of our literary exercises, so far as I now have means of recalling them. Our Fraternity was the only Greek society in the University during my sojourn there. We had, consequently no exciting rivalries with contesting fraternities. A high spirit of society pride, however, was fostered amongst our members. The basis of selection for membership was a regard for both character and scholarship, and, without at this distance of time designing to revive factitious distinctions, I may safely claim that our Fraternity represented the leading thought and attainment of the University corps. Among

those whom I recall as members of the chapter were several men who were aspirants for the highest honors of the institution."

The founders and early members were men who had their impress upon the affairs of the university, and who handed down their influence to their successors in the chapter. They were all acknowledged to be men conspicuous for their industry, intellect, and social qualities. They bore a high character for scholarship, morality, and integrity with their fellow-students, and with the faculty. Many men who were students of the university, declined to become members of any fraternity, if they could not be chosen to *Δ K E*.

Though there was no fixed rule to that effect, it was generally considered that a student should be at least a Sophomore before he was offered a *Δ K E* election. At first the members used to meet "cloaked and cowed," and an elaborate ritual was attempted, but this was soon discarded. Student life at the University, though in many respects like that at Northern colleges, was characterized by a greater precocity and assumption of maturity. Participation in the gaieties and rivalries of the refined society of the University town was general. The customs of the time were reflected in the incidents of student life. I do not need to mention his name to recall to the older members the delicate form, scrupulously elegant dress and fastidious tastes of one of the most spirited of their associates, whom they so hardly restrained from a meeting with bowie knives to settle a point of honor. Nor do they forget that other talented and earnest student who did justice to his feelings and the gentleman with whom he differed by facing a fist encounter, which was fought out with such spirit, that though conqueror, he yet bears marks of the combat. In both cases the chief actors have become distinguished clergymen. The *Ψ* was one of the foremost chapters in urging the issue of a *Δ K E* Magazine, and at the Washington convention of 1855, put before the Fraternity its plans to that end. In planting *Δ K E* in the leading institutions of the South, *Ψ* did more than any other chapter, *X*, *Δ*, and *B*—at the Universities of Mississippi, South Carolina, and North Carolina respectively—being among the fruits of her work. All the members stood well in their classes, and all were distinguished as congenial companions; scholarship alone was undesirable, neglect of scholarship to be avoided. The character of her members could not be better illustrated than by a brief memorandum of the career of each.

1847.

Louis J. Du Pré, the first honor man of the class, was "one of the most vigorous minds of our College World," says a contemporary; "full of bonhomie, a most industrious student; fond of every kind of amusement, at college a man of the world." Diplomat, politician, his subsequent career is well worthy of his college days. As a journalist he is well known in the West and Southwest. A Confederate soldier during the war, he constantly conducted a newspaper, issuing the *Nomadic Appeal* from the camps of the Western Army, and writing articles for other papers as time and occasion offered.

Charles F. Henry, who, with Owen, shared the third honor of his class, was tutor from 1851 to 1853; then studied medicine in Paris, where the beginning of the Crimean war found him. His services were offered the Czar and accepted, and he served as surgeon throughout the war, and for distinguished services was decorated by the Czar with the order of St. Anne. Returning to his home in Mobile, shattered in health, he practiced medicine to the time of his death in 1862. He was a general favorite in society.

Hon. Richard B. Owen, who divided the third honor with Dr. Henry, is a man of solid worth, affable in his manners, and has discharged with signal ability the duties pertaining to the numerous public positions which he has held. He is now Recorder of the Port of Mobile.

James I. Bonner was a good student. He received his M. D. at South Carolina Medical College, and commenced practice. Upon the breaking out of the war he volunteered and was made a surgeon in the C. S. A. He is now prosperous as a physician and stock man at Fairfield, Texas.

1848.

Edward G. Baptist, as a contemporary says, was "one of the most elegant, fastidious, and distingué of the college corps." He first studied law, but afterwards turned his attention to theology, and became a minister of the Baptist church. He is now a distinguished divine, and lives in Spottsylvania County, Va.

Robert T. Merriwether, after taking his degree, taught school, and subsequently studied medicine at Nashville. When the war came, he was a physician in Tuscaloosa County. He offered his services to the Confederacy and was assigned to duty as surgeon at Goldsborough, N. C. On a visit to Richmond, Va., he contracted typhoid fever, of which he died in 1862.

Thaddeus H. Perry graduated well in his class and was a "royal good fellow." He studied law and removed to Arkansas, where he practiced his profession and engaged in planting. He died in 1858.

George W. F. Price graduated with the first honor. He is a writer of marked ability. After leaving Tuscaloosa he engaged in teaching for several years, and then entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry, but by reason of ill-health was forced to discontinue this career. At the breaking out of the war he was thus engaged; served the Confederacy as Assistant Superintendent of the Nitre and Mining Bureau in the division embracing Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. At the close of the war he returned to teaching. He is now President of Nashville College for young ladies.

Milford F. Woodruff competed with Price for the first place in his class and was awarded the Salutatory. "Apt, versatile, intelligent, studious, well-read, with decided literary taste and culture, the son of Mr. D. Woodruff, bookseller, and a local celebrity, young Woodruff was an engaging person." After spending a year as tutor in ancient languages at his Alma Mater, he took charge of the Tuscaloosa High School and conducted it until 1858. He afterwards taught at various places in Alabama and Mississippi. Of a delicate constitution, he died in Savannah, Georgia, February 13, 1861.

1849.

Walter Cook at graduation was awarded the second honor. Removing to Talladega County he engaged in planting. In 1853 he was elected to the General Assembly of Alabama. In 1861 he enlisted in the C. S. A., and afterwards became Captain in the tenth Regiment Alabama Infantry. In the battle of Salem, Virginia, in 1864, he was killed.

Phillips Fitzpatrick, a son of Gov. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, like all his family has been a man of influence in the State. He passed through his college course with credit, was one of the solid men of the chapter, and has since justified the expectations of his success. He is a physician at Wetumpka.

Manly L. Hester, going to Texas after graduation, became a successful physician and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He died about 1861.

Andrew J. Jenkins taught after graduation, and, finding by experience that there was a great need for a good English grammar, made one which was a credit to him. He afterwards became a clergyman and had charge of a church in Lowndes County, Alabama, where he died in 1864.

John H. Lee, Edward L. Jones, and John Moore were all from the same place, Marion, and after one was made a $\Delta K E$ it was determined the others should be. Lee settled after his graduation as a planter near his home, where he has lived ever since. In consequence of a lameness he was unable to become a soldier, and remained at home during the war.

Edward L. Jones was remarkably bright, and full of energy and push. Leaving college before graduation, he visited the North. He is doubtless the one referred to in the Φ minutes of April 8, 1848: "There were several of the seniors present, and also Mr. Jones, of the Tuscaloosa chapter. We had a 'gloriosum tempus.'" On his return he entered a class below, with which he graduated in good standing. Soon after graduation he went to Matagorda, Texas, where he died in 1857.

John Moore at college was a conspicuous figure, and, as one of his classmates says, "is one of Nature's noblemen." Tall, erect, with a well-proportioned figure, of commanding, popular, and talented presence, he was a dashing Confederate captain. He has served his State in the capacity of Representative in the General Assembly, 1865-1866, as circuit judge, 1866-1868, and again was elected judge in 1880, which position he now holds.

John M. Owen, a brother of R. B. Owen, 1847, was probably not a member of the University when the chapter was organized, hence not a charter member. After leaving college he studied law and was admitted to the bar; removing to Mississippi he entered upon the practice, with flattering prospects of success, but died in 1855 of malarial fever at his old home in Mobile.

Charles A. Pegues left the University before graduation in 1848. He afterwards graduated as Medical Doctor from South Carolina Medical College of Charleston, and then went to Mississippi. He was in the Confederate army as surgeon in Gen. Gholson's brigade. Since the war he has practiced his profession at Abbeville, Mississippi.

Peyton W. Reynolds was one of the brightest and most genial men of his class, and bid fair to win one of the honors; but by an unfortunate accident (a fall from a horse), from which he never recovered, he was compelled to leave college in 1848; he went to Mississippi, but nothing definite has been heard from him since the breaking out of the war. He is known to have died, however, probably about 1861.

John C. Tuttle, a social, warm-hearted fellow, was obliged to withdraw from the University on account of ill health. He died in Lowndes County, Mississippi, June 19th, 1856.

1850.

Of the members who immediately succeeded the last class in which there were charter members, perhaps John Lucius De Yampert was most nearly connected with the preceding

time. Graduating in 1850, he went to Paris, where he added to his stores of knowledge, and returned more cultivated than before. He is a planter at Poplar Bluffs, Arkansas.

Wm. L. Foster, having completed his course at the University, studied theology and entered the ministry of the Baptist church, filling various pulpits in Mississippi, up to the war, when he became chaplain of a Mississippi regiment. After the war he removed to Texas, became Professor of Mathematics at Baylor University, resigned, and became pastor of the Baptist church at Ladonia, Texas, where he died 1869.

John J. Hawthorn studied law, on graduation was admitted to the bar and practiced till his death in 1885 in Wilcox County, Alabama.

William T. King was a nephew of Vice-President King. After entering the University he withdrew and went to Paris. Returning, he entered a lower class, and after a four years' course graduated with the first honor. At the breaking out of the war he raised a company of volunteers from Shelby County, Alabama, partly equipped them, went to Virginia and was killed in the first battle after he arrived at the front. It was the second battle of Manassas, 1862.

1851.

Arthur B. D. Pitts left college before graduation in 1849, and died July 26, 1856, of malarial fever.

Thomas H. Lewis entered the Junior Class in the fall of 1849. He was a most excellent fellow, and stood well in his class. After graduating he studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and located at Cahawba, Alabama, where he was enjoying good practice when the war came on. He enlisted and became Major of Cavalry. At La Fayette, Georgia, Gen. Pillow commanded him to dislodge a party of Federal soldiers in a barricaded building. He attempted to do so, when he was shot down by some soldier in the upper story.

John McGhee withdrew from college in 1849. He was afterwards graduated M. D., served through the war and came out as a colonel, and practiced in Mississippi, and afterwards at Alpine, Ala.

Joseph P. Wier upon graduation as third honor man, studied law and was admitted to the bar, locating in Texas. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted and was made Colonel of a Texas Regiment. He was killed in 1863 at Fayetteville, Texas.

Joseph M. Williams left the University in 1849, went to some medical college, and was graduated M. D. He located in Montgomery, where he became a leading physician. He served in the war as a Confederate surgeon, and died 1882.

Wm. S. Wyman entered Sophomore and soon showed that he was likely to take honors in the class. At graduation he was given the Valedictory. For a year or two afterwards he taught in Pickens County, and then was made tutor at his Alma Mater. In 1856, upon the resignation of Prof. Stafford, he was chosen his successor, and has been connected with the University ever since except during the time it was in ashes, and the first three years after it was rebuilt, and during this time was offered positions in its faculty but declined. In 1870 upon the reorganization he was chosen to a position. He has been three times offered the Presidency. He is now the acting President. He has a son in the new Ψ .

1852.

Girard Cook of 1852, a brother of Walter Cook of 1849, was marked for Δ K E as soon as he entered college. He was a pleasant, jovial fellow of retiring disposition while at college, and now possesses the same traits of good ability; he has much influence in the community in which he lives and where he pursues the practice of the law, at Hayneville, Ala.

James J. Goode was a handsome fellow, a general favorite in society and in college circles, and maintained a creditable position in his class. Upon graduation he taught in the school presided over by Price ('48) at Eufaula, Alabama. Studying law while thus engaged he was soon admitted to the bar and returned to his native county (Clarke) to

practice. The year after he was elected to the Legislature of Alabama and re-elected in 1857. And it was expected that he would soon be elevated to a seat in Congress, but the war, in which he served as lieutenant, changed all. After the war he gave up law for teaching, which he pursued till his death, at Moyler's Store, Clarke County, Nov. 13, 1879.

Joseph D. Kilpatrick withdrew from the University in 1850 and went to the University of Virginia, where he graduated in law. He returned to Alabama, where he practiced. He was the editor of the *Southern Argus* at Claiborne, Alabama, and died in Conecuh County Feb. 13, 1857.

Nathaniel R. King, who left the University in 1851, went to South Carolina College, where he graduated. He then went to Europe and spent some time in Paris. Returning to America, he planted at Paulding, Mississippi. He served in the army, and died at Montevallo, Alabama, in 1863.

Wm. H. C. Price graduated third in his class. He had literary ability of high order, and most excellent taste. He contributed to *De Bow's Review*, one of the leading magazines before the war. At beginning of the war he entered the service as Capt. Company K, 12th Alabama, but by reason of his peculiar talents in that line, as well as of near-sightedness, he was transferred to the Nitre and Mining Bureau; at the close of the war he went to New York, where he edited various papers. Congress recognized his merit by appointing him a member of the International Exhibition Committee for holding a World's Fair in 1883. He died of accidental poisoning in New York, Sept. 24, 1881.

1853.

Robert W. Adams, class of 1853, did not join $\Delta K E$ till his senior year, though he was pledged earlier. Taking a law course at Cumberland University, he afterwards became a planter in Pickens County, Alabama, where he died in 1860.

David L. Foster and his cousin Geo. W. Foster were selected before they came to college as $\Delta K E$'s, being cousin and brother of Wm. L. Foster, Ψ , 1850. D. L. Foster taught school, studied medicine at Philadelphia and New York, and received his M. D. While pursuing his medical studies he had the privilege of meeting the members of Z , then just dying out on account of anti-fraternity laws adopted by the faculty, but found them none the less loyal $\Delta K E$'s. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in a company from Mobile, but was induced to withdraw, as his services as physician were needed in Mobile. He is now Surgeon of the University of Alabama.

Geo. W. Foster is now a planter at West Point, Mississippi.

John D. James left college in 1852, on account of ill health, and died soon after.

Philip B. McLemore graduated third in his class. Leaving college he chose law as his profession and located at Greensboro, Alabama. Entering the Confederate army as sergeant, he served till 1862, when he died of typhoid fever, at Gainesville, Alabama.

William C. Nichols, of the class of 1853, leaving the University in 1852, went to University of N. C., where he became a member of the class of 1854. He studied medicine in Baltimore, where he graduated and became Prosector of Anatomy. Leaving Baltimore he went to New Orleans, where he filled a similar position in the University of Louisiana, and, after serving as a surgeon in the Confederate army, became a professor in one of the departments, which position he held till his death, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1873.

Geo. C. Player withdrew from the University in 1851. He was a fine student, of good mind, and had an excellent standing for scholarship and integrity in the University. Imbibing a taste for literature at college, he has since devoted himself to literature. He is now living in Florida.

Lodovick H. Robinson withdrew from the University in 1851 on account of ill-health, and died soon after of consumption.

James G. Tait, a cousin of James G. Goode, Class of 1852, was made a $\Delta K E$ through

the influence of his cousin. Did not remain long at college. Is now a planter near Camden, Ala.

1854.

David R. George, of the Class of 1854, was a whole-souled fellow of fine talent and great diligence. But for his ill-health, on account of which he had to leave college, it is probable he would have been one of the first men in his class. He withdrew from the University in 1852, and died at his home in Camden in 1855.

John T. Grace withdrew from college in 1852, and died in 1859.

Alfred S. James, a cousin of John D. James, withdrew from college in 1853; went to South Carolina Medical College, where he took M. D. He settled in Montgomery, was a Confederate surgeon and died shortly after the war.

George C. Johnson graduated well up, though not one of the honor men. He became a lawyer, removed to Florida, where he died in about 1860.

William W. Lang graduated third in his class. The war coming on, he volunteered and became a captain in the 3d Regiment of Alabama Cavalry, and served with gallantry to the end of the war. He died at Richmond, Ala., in 1866.

Goronwy Owen shared the 3d honor with Lang and Whitfield. At college he was a great favorite. He, on graduation, studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He settled at his home in Mobile, but his practice was soon interrupted by the war, in which he served as surgeon to the end. Afterwards he resumed his practice in Mobile, and is now a leading physician of Mobile.

Edmund T. Terry was forced to withdraw on account of ill-health, and died soon afterwards, 1852, at Jacksonville, Ala.

Henry B. Whitfield was one of the most conspicuous men of his class. A fine scholar, he was a finer speaker. He was the son of Gov. Whitfield, of Mississippi, and like his father an ambitious and aspiring man. He studied law at Cumberland University, was admitted to practice, and at once took high rank at the Bar. When Mississippi seceded he at once offered his services, and became a Major on the staff of General Baldwin. Returning home after the war, he was made Mayor of Columbus, State District Attorney, and United States District Attorney, holding which position he died in 1884, at Eureka Springs, Ark.

1855.

Newton J. Beckett, of the Class of 1855, withdrew from the University in 1853. He went to Aberdeen, Miss., where, though quite a young man, in a few years he was elected Probate Judge of Monroe County. At the breaking out of the war he resigned his judgeship, was made Captain in the 19th Mississippi, and was killed in battle at Perryville, Ky.

James J. Cooke, on graduation, went into business with his father in Mobile, where he was making a fine record as a capable business man, when he was summoned to the battles field. His record as a soldier was brilliant, and like many of his brother Δ K E's he was killed in battle in Virginia.

Nat Friend, after graduating at the University of Alabama, studied medicine at the University of Virginia, and then settled in the practice at Eutaw, where the war found him. His services were called in requisition as surgeon, in which capacity he served to the end. Returning home in 1865 he remained at Eutaw till about 1870, when he moved to Lampasas, and there died 1877.

Reuben R. Gaines chose law as his profession, and was engaged in its practice when in 1861 he enlisted for the war, and became a Captain and Assistant-Adjutant General, Morgan's Brigade, Allen's Division, C. S. A. After the war, he removed to Clarkville, Texas, where his energy, capacity, culture, and character soon won for him a high position at the bar. He is now Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Texas.

John A. Jones graduated well in his class, was chosen tutor the next year, and has

since held prominent positions in the educational line in the State. Entering the army early, he was soon made Major, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and then Colonel, and made one of the most gallant officers in the Confederate army. He is now Principal of a High School at Dalton.

Thomas J. Scott, graduating with credit from the University of Alabama, entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where he took his degree of L. L. B. Practicing law at Montgomery, when his State seceded, he entered the army. He fell in the battle of Seven Pines.

Walter Tate made a fine record in his class. After leaving college he practiced law at Camden, Ala., but afterwards moved to Pensacola, Fla.

Ashley C. Wood left the University in 1853. He has held a conspicuous place in his county, having been a member of the Legislature, and occupying other similar positions. He was a Confederate lieutenant and is now a lawyer at Fayetteville, Talladega Co., Ala.

1856.

Hilary A. Herbert was the leader of his class. He went to the University of Virginia, where he took high rank. He entered upon the practice of the law at Greenville. In 1861 he entered the Confederate Army, and was made successively Captain, Major Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the 8th Alabama Regiment. At one of the battles in which his regiment was engaged he was severely wounded. A while after the surrender he settled in Montgomery, Alabama, in the practice of law. He took high rank at the bar. He has been a trustee of the University of Alabama, and has been five times elected to Congress from the Montgomery District, which he now represents.

Shelby King left college before graduation. He was a brother of N. R. King, of 1852. He went to Louisiana, where he engaged in sugar-making, but afterwards went to Texas and became a clergyman of the Baptist Church. He now resides at Carleton, Tex.

Paul C. Lee after graduation entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with M. D. and entered upon the practice first in Mobile and then in Montgomery. Responding to the call of his State for his services, he entered the army in 1861 and became a surgeon in the Western Army in which he served through the war.

Geo. W. Owen, a brother of R. B., J. M., and G. Owen of Mobile, left college in 1854, and returned to Mobile, where he now lives.

William G. Perry did not graduate, and afterward became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and is probably dead, as nothing can be learned of him.

William Weeden also left college before graduation, went to Centre College, Ky., where he graduated in 1856. He served in the Western army as Commissary, with rank of Captain. He is now a lawyer at Huntsville, Ala.

John W. Young, second honor man at graduation, taught school for a few years, became a planter in Marengo County. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Third Alabama Cavalry, and served to the end. He resides in Marengo County, Ala.

1857.

R. Frank Hawthorn left the University in his Sophomore year. He attended lectures at the University of New York, where he took his M. D., and obtained a position in Bellevue Hospital, and afterwards in the Nursery and Child's Hospital. When the war broke out he came South, and was made a surgeon in the Western army, where he served till the close of the war, after which he went to New Orleans and entered upon the practice of medicine, and soon rose to eminence in his profession, filling various chairs in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana. A patient came to him for treatment; he remarked to his class, "Now such will be the effect of the test with reference to this gentleman, but if the same test is applied to me, that will not be the case." He found that precisely the same effect was produced in his own case, and died about seven months afterwards, February

14, 1876. He was a physician whose reputation for skill and success extended over the whole South.

Bush Jones joined first the *Κύκλος Ἀδελφῶν* but on its disbandment was invited by Δ Κ Ε, and joined. He graduated with second honor. In 1859 he was one of those who met at Shelby Springs, Ala., and formed the Δ Κ Ε State Association, and was eager to advance its interests, but the war interfered with his plans, and those of others. Practicing law at Uniontown he entered the army and served to the close, being at the surrender Colonel of the Fifty-eighth Alabama regiment. Returning home he entered upon the practice again, but was soon called to be Probate Judge of Perry County, which office he held till 1868. He died in 1872.

Burwell B. Lewis was successful as a student, and added fine oratorical skill. On leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the practice. With a career of usefulness and success before him he left off the practice when his duty called him to the field of battle, and served through the war, surrendering as captain in the Second Regiment Alabama cavalry. Resuming the practice of law at Montevallo he forged to the front in his profession and politics, and was in 1869 elected to the Alabama General Assembly, where he did some excellent service in straightening out the crooked places. He removed in 1873-4 to Tuscaloosa. In 1875 he was elected Congressman for the State at large, and served with distinction. He was re-elected in 1879-1881 from the Sixth District, but later resigned to accept the Presidency of the University, which position he held till the date of his death October 11, 1885. During his administration the institution has attained a prosperity unequalled by any period in its previous history. He was intensely sympathetic in his nature, and no student or friend ever went to him without enlisting his interest in his cause if in the least deserving. He was dignified in bearing, pleasant and genial to all who knew him well. At the time he accepted the presidency of the University he had a brilliant prospect in the arena of politics, but chose the quieter paths. Δ Κ Ε has lost one of her noblest sons in his death.

Matthew J. Sanders was one of the most eloquent men who ever graduated from the University of Alabama. He took the gold medal in oratory in 1856. He studied law, but before he was well in practice his services were needed in the army, and he became Lieutenant of artillery, assigned to Ordnance Department, where he remained until the close. He then settled in Arkansas at Helena, and after filling various positions in the gift of the people was made Circuit Judge, which position he now holds.

George D. Shortridge, a cousin of B. B. Lewis, leaving college in 1854, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Selma, Ala., where he was a rising lawyer when the war broke out. He then joined the Selma cadets, and was made a lieutenant of the company, which belonged to the Fourth Alabama Regiment, one of the best in the Virginia army. He soon, however, resigned, and became a member of an independent cavalry company and served to the close of the struggle. Returning to his old home in Montevallo, he resumed the practice of the law, but died too soon for him to attain to that eminence to which his talents entitled.

William J. Vaughan was one of the best men of his class. He became tutor of mathematics on his graduation, and later of Latin and Greek, and in 1863 was elevated to the Professorship of Mathematics in 1863, which position he held until the burning of the University in 1865. He then became President of the Tuscaloosa Female College, and afterwards of others, displaying in their management great tact and signal ability. On the reorganization of the University in 1870, the trustees, recognizing his attainments, turned to him as a proper person to fill the chair of Physics and Astronomy, which he occupied till 1873, when he took charge of a female college at Franklin, Tenn., but again returned to the Chair of Mathematics in his Alma Mater in 1878 and remained till 1882, when he was offered and accepted the same chair in the Vanderbilt University, where he is now. Vaughan is a man of varied culture, and of him it was once said by one who knows him well that he was in the habit of mastering a new language every year.

1858.

Robert J. Boykin, of 1858, cousin of B. B. Lewis, was one of the first men of his class, and would have been one of the honor men but for his withdrawal in 1857. He afterwards went to the University of Virginia, where he stood equally high. His scholarship attracted such general attention that it has been said that Prof. Gildersleeve said he was the best Greek scholar he had taught up to that time. He served as lieutenant in the Western army. After the war he practiced law in Selma, Ala., till 1878, when he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where his talents soon brought him recognition. He was in 1878 elected County Judge of Milan County, Texas, and in 1884 elected Circuit Judge.

Philip A. Fitts, leaving the University in 1856, studied law and was admitted to practice before his majority, and was complimented by the Supreme Court judges before whom he passed his examination in the highest terms for his thorough knowledge of the law. He immediately took high stand at the bar, at which he was one of the finest orators in the State. With a lucrative practice, in 1861 he volunteered his services, joined the Warrior Guards, Fifth Alabama Regiment, and went to Fort Morgan, but his health forced him to procure a discharge. At the close of the war he was in fine practice, when he determined to become a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was admitted to priest's orders. He has held two charges—at Birmingham, Ala., and at Clarksville, Tenn.

Walter Jones was one of the most talented men of his class, but left the University in 1857. He served in the Confederate army as lieutenant and ordnance officer on Major-General Samuel Jones's staff, and died at Bladon Springs, Ala.

Thomas F. Lee, a brother of Paul C. Lee, marrying while at college, did not take the full course. He afterwards went to South Carolina Medical College, and then to University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated M.D., in 1860. When the war came on, he responded to the call upon him and became a surgeon in the C. S. A. He devoted much time to chemistry, both in college and afterwards. He died in 1865.

S. Robert Shields, leaving the University of Alabama in 1856, went to the University of Virginia. A son of the minister to Mexico in 1856, he inherited his father's ability. He went to Falls County, Texas, where he is supposed to have died.

Edward B. Perrin withdrew from the University in 1857, and entered South Carolina College, where he graduated in 1858. He served in the C. S. A. as surgeon. Afterwards he went to California, where he now lives a successful business man.

Nicholas Stallworth did not graduate, leaving in 1857. Upon the breaking out of the war he joined Hilliard's Legion, in which he became a Major of the battalion, serving to the end of the war in Virginia. He now lives, at Marlin, Falls Co., Texas.

John F. Tate, leaving the University on account of ill health, afterwards studied law and graduated LL.B., at Cumberland University. At the breaking out of the war he became a captain and served with distinction throughout the war. He stood high for scholarship while in college. He now lives in Georgia, where he is principal of a school.

John D. Weeden graduated with his class. Studying law, he was about to enter upon its practice when the call came for volunteers to defend the South from the Federal invasion. He was made successively Adjutant-Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 49th Alabama, in which he served till the close of the war. Since the war he has practiced law at Huntsville, Ala. He has been a Trustee of the University of Alabama since 1883, and is now Professor of Common and Statute Law in that institution.

1859.

James E. Webb, 1859, the last of the old Ψ , graduated with the first honor. Entering the army, he was appointed captain on Gen. Rodes' Staff and served to the end of the war. Returning home he began the practice of the law at Greensboro, but has recently removed to Birmingham, where he is a leading member of the bar.

Thus the roll of old Psi is complete. During the twelve years the chapter had representatives in the university, she had five first honor men, five second honor men, and eight third honor men. How well the chapter was represented in the Confederate army the foregoing personal data have shown. Fifteen had died before the war; three were physically disabled for service; eight were exempt on account of occupying important positions at home; three served the Confed-

eracy in important posts outside of the army; and of the remainder all but three were in the army. Of these, besides those who served only as privates, or whose exact rank is not known, thirteen were surgeons,¹ one a chaplain,² one a sergeant,³ six lieutenants,⁴ ten captains,⁵ three majors,⁶ one lieutenant-colonel,⁷ and five colonels.⁸ Ten were killed in battle, or died in service.

In the halls of Congress, Lewis and Herbert have sustained a high reputation for ability; in law, the two Weedens, Webb, Bush Jones, Sanders, Gaines, G. Cook, Moore, T. H. Lewis, Whitfield; in Medicine, Hawthorn, G. Owen, the two Lees, Friend, Bonner, Nichols and Pegues; in Theology, Baptist, Pitts, King, W. L. Foster and Price; in Education, G. Price, Vaughan, Wyman, J. A. Jones; as business men, Cooke, G. W. Owen, W. Tate, G. W. Foster; as planters, Young, Tait, De Yampert, W. Cook; in journalism, Du Pré, Sanders, Kilpatrick, Owen, W. Price.

About 1852 the faculty suggested to the fraternities the idea of voluntarily disbanding, and asked that the question be submitted to the chapters. $\Delta K E$ gave an emphatic negative, *Κύκλος Ἀδελφῶν* agreed to do so, and $A \Delta \Phi$ did not give a reply. *Κύκλος Ἀδελφῶν* actually did disband a little later, and one man joined $\Delta K E$. In the summer of 1856 the Faculty adopted the hostile legislation and in the fall the members of $\Delta K E$ returned to find that they could not longer be permitted to have an open, honorable existence, and determined to return their charter. Before doing so they appointed a committee to wait on the faculty, to urge that the unfavorable law be rescinded, but without success, though Vaughan in his usual forcible manner presented the case of his Fraternity. During her existence no member, before or after graduation, was ever known to advise a friend not to join any or his fraternity, as was the case with at least one of the other fraternities, and nearly all took an active, earnest interest in her welfare and strove to secure good men. This loyalty has continued to exist in the breasts of the members even though the period has been long since they were permitted to hold intercourse with active members of $\Delta K E$ at the University of Alabama. DAVID L. FOSTER.

¹ Bonner, Friend, R. F. Hawthorn, P. C. Lee, T. F. Lee, Nichols, Pegues, Merriwether, G. Owen, Perrin, A. S. James, Fitzpatrick, Williams. ² W. L. Foster. ³ P. B. McLemore. ⁴ Boykin, W. Jones, Sanders, Shortridge, Goode, Wood. ⁵ Beckett, W. Cook, Gaines, W. T. King, Lang, B. B. Lewis, Moore, J. F. Tate, Webb, W. Weeden. ⁶ T. H. Lewis, Stallworth, Whitfield. ⁷ J. D. Weeden. ⁸ Herbert, B. Jones, J. A. Jones, Wier, McGhee. ⁹ Beckett, W. Cook, J. J. Cooke, W. Jones, W. T. King, T. H. Lewis, McLemore, Merriwether, Scott, Wier, N. R. King.

The Revival.

Commencement day 1859 was a sad day for $\Delta K E$ at the University of Alabama. Three years before had the faculty edicts been passed which commanded our Psi to disband, and imposed upon future entering students a pledge to join no secret society. The chapter's action was characteristic and promptly taken. It had resolved not to disband, and had so notified the faculty. A committee, headed by (now Professor) Vaughan, obtained a hearing before the faculty, and labored to convince that body that it was totally in the wrong. Failing to do so, Phi was notified that further accessions to the chapter could not honorably be made, and for three years, her numbers steadily lessening by graduation and withdrawals from the University, Psi lived on in hope. But the end was at last come, and on this day, James E. Webb, the last remaining member of his chapter, pronounced the valedictory oration of his class, and graduated from the University.

For years the history of the institution was a meagre one, so far as $\Delta K E$ was concerned. The war broke out, but the classes came and went, undisturbed by the battles which from every side closed in about it in a narrowing circle, until the spring of 1865, when a distinguished $A K E$ visitor was present, General John T. Croxton (Φ 57), commander of the Federal troops—some of whom doubtless fired the grand old buildings, a witness of the conflagration he could not check. Then came the peace of desolation. For years the impoverished state scarce stirred the ashes on the campus. Then, during the burlesque of reconstruction, was set up under the name of the University a school which commanded neither respect nor patronage. In 1870 a beginning was made of better things, and the institution slowly grew. An effort to revive Psi failed to secure the approval of the Fraternity, which hesitated again to establish its penates where so little was yet assured, and ceased even to consider the question, when, in 1857, anti-fraternity laws were revived. Meanwhile $\Delta K E$ seemed steadily to grow stronger in Alabama. In the legislature, to be backed by $\Delta K E$ influence was to be already a long way on the road to success: As the University grew in strength and repute $\Delta K E$ names thickened on her faculty roll, and to $\Delta K E$ was the growing institution ever more and more indebted. In 1848-9 Woodruff, one of Ψ 's charter members, had filled a tutorship. In

1853 Wyman (Ψ , '51) was appointed to a similar position. In 1856 Jones (Ψ , '55,) was appointed tutor, and Wyman promoted to a professorship. In 1858 Vaughan (Ψ , '58,) was appointed tutor, and, promoted to a professorship in 1863, continued on the faculty with Wyman until the suspension of the University in 1865. Both resumed their chairs in 1870, and Wyman has since served continuously to the present time, having three times declined the presidency. Vaughan, with short intervals of absence, remained until 1882. In 1880 Lewis (Ψ , '57,) resigned his seat in Congress to become the Professor of Constitutional Law and Political Economy, and President of the University, an office which he administered with signal success until his death, October 11 last, when Wyman, still retaining his Professorship of Latin, became acting president. Meanwhile, Calhoun ($H A$ '73) had been called to the chair of Greek, and Weeden (Ψ '58) to that of Common and Statute Law, which positions they now respectively fill. Foster (Ψ '53,) has long been as he now is, Surgeon of the University; and on the Board of Trustees Herbert (Ψ , '56) and Weeden have been prominent and efficient in pushing the interests of the University. No wonder an era of more than old-time prosperity was inaugurated. In May, 1885, the Committee of the Fraternity on the Status of Southern Colleges had already drafted that part of its report which, presented to the Convention in October last, read as follows:

Suspended by the war, bedeviled during reconstruction, it is now again on its ancient footing, so far as its prospects and support are concerned, and certain to continue a leading institution of the South. The recognition of the awakening state has already been enjoyed for years. The liberal policy of the state has been confirmed by the grants of successive legislatures, and the University has fairly entered upon its new career, with ample buildings, growing libraries, extensive collections, large annual appropriations, and liberal extraordinary grants. * The alumni have been organized, and their active co-operation secured for their alma mater. * The permanent annual appropriation is \$24,000, and the extraordinary grants during 1884 amounted to \$60,000, most of which has been expended in the erection of additional buildings.

In June, 1885, all anti-fraternity laws were repealed; and the agitation for $\Delta K E$ revival again took form. Then began to be realized how great had been the inroads of time. Many of the brothers were still living, and all of these were ready to aid the new chapter. But the death-roll had been steadily lengthening. It was only a few months previous that Henry B. Whitfield had died. In some respects the best known to the fraternity at large of all the members of Ψ , he had been her delegate at the great 1855 Conven-

tion at Washington; had been valedictorian of his class; had fought throughout the war; had established himself again in his profession, and now, just before the revival of his chapter, in which he had always taken an active interest, he was taken away. And in the autumn, when the students who were to petition for a charter had been selected, and the indorsement of their fitness and of the project of the revival of Ψ was prepared for signature, President Lewis was upon what proved to be his dying bed. The movement had been made with his approval, and his signature alone was wanting to complete those of every resident of accessible alumnus of Ψ . But he grew worse, and after waiting as long as they dared, in view of the date of the Convention—too long, as it proved—the petitioners forwarded the papers—too late for the council to make the investigation required. The Convention, without a sufficiently full report as to the *personnel* of the petitioners, and the detailed plans for the successful revival of the chapter, declined to grant the petition outright, and put the charter of the old chapter in the council's hands.

The petitioners were bitterly disappointed at the postponement of final action. But it served as the occasion for such a manifestation of the interest of its alumni in their old chapter as is rarely given. The members of the council had scarcely returned to New York before telegrams began to arrive, urging that the petitioners be constituted a chapter. From all parts of the South came testimonials to the worth of the petitioners, and the interest of the writers in the revival of Psi. Professors, judges, clergymen, busied themselves in the cause and data were sent the council, by which the young gentlemen in question might be judged from every point of view—personal qualities, scholarship, family connections, $\Delta K E$ relationship.* The

*Nothing could be more characteristic at once of the way $\Delta K E$ is rooted in Alabama, and of the extent to which the Southern $\Delta K E$'s believe that "blood will tell," and therefore note its currents, than these memoranda as to the petitioners received by us from a distinguished alumnus: "Charles P. De Yampert is cousin of J. L. De Yampert (Ψ , 1850); James M. Calhoun is a nephew of Dr. Paul C. Lee (Ψ , 1856); Dr. Thomas F. Lee (Ψ , 1858), both deceased, and of John C. Calhoun (H A, 1873); William S. Wyman, Jr., is a son of William S. Wyman, Sr. (Ψ , 1851); Stephen S. Booth is a nephew of Milford F. Woodruff (Ψ , 1848), deceased, of Roswell V. Booth (Ψ , 1859), and by marriage of Gen. Randall L. Gibson (Φ , 1853). His mother married second time the son of George W. Foster (Ψ , 1853); Henry R. Shorter, Jr., is son of Henry R. Shorter, Sr. (B, 1853). Besides, there are the following connections: William W. Harper's uncle married J. M. Calhoun's (Ψ , 1887) aunt and John C. Calhoun's (H A, 1873) sister; George H. Forney's sister is the wife of a brother of George B. Baker (H A, 1868) and Francis M. Baker (T Φ , 1881); Thomas G. Kenan is the cousin of the wife of John C. Calhoun (H A, 1873); William E. Dent is a cousin of Jerry Witherspoon (X, 1872) and E. B. Witherspoon (X, 1881).

catalogue editor was delighted to see fervent letters from old Ψ graduates, whom he had hitherto failed to find, and the council was fairly "snowed under" by a surfeit of information on every possible point. A short lull, and another class of communications began to arrive from graduates of other chapters resident in Alabama, whose letters expressed the hope that the Ψ would be revived without delay, and who doubtless wrote their chapters to the same effect, since letters from such chapters followed; and all these were supplemented by personal appeals from Southern graduates resident in New York.

That body, meanwhile, continued on its part the investigation begun before the convention, and, announcing its conclusion favorable to the petitioners, proceeded to consider at what date it would be best to revive the chapter. Again commenced the flood of letters—now urging that this be done at once. A convention was to be held at Tuscaloosa, November 17th, 18th, and 19th, of those interested in plans for improving the waterways of the South, and it was suggested that about that date, when several non-resident $\Delta K E$'s would be at Tuscaloosa, would be a favorable time for the revival of the chapter. The council approved this and delegated Dr. Ernest H. Lines (*II*, '81)—catalogue editor, and as it happened, a member of the most northern one of the chapters—as its representative. He arrived at Tuscaloosa on the evening of November 19th, and it was decided to hold the initiation on the following day. The recent decease of Brother Lewis, President of the University, decided the chapter to have no public reception or banquet, and the urgency of the business of the $\Delta K E$'s from abroad made longer delay out of the question. Of $\Delta K E$'s, resident and visiting, whom the council's representative thus met, there were Louis J. Du Pré (Ψ , '47), who had carried on the correspondence, as a result of which the chapter was founded. Hon. Robert B. Owen (Ψ , '49), of Mobile, also a charter member of the old Ψ ; Professor Wm. S. Wyman (Ψ '53), acting President of the University, whose son was among the initiates; Dr. David L. Foster (Ψ , '53), of Tuscaloosa; and Colonel John D. Weeden (Ψ , '58), Professor of Common and Statute Law in the University; Major Henry R. Shorter (Ψ , '53), President of the Railroad Commission of Alabama, who came to help initiate his son; Dr. B. A. Vaughan, and Hon. Wm. D. Lee (both *H A*, '53); Professor John C. Calhoun (*H A*, '73), whose nephew was one of the initiates; and Hon. S. E. Greene (*H A*, '75), of Birmingham, Ala.

On the 20th the graduates present were organized by the representative of the Council into a temporary chapter, which at its adjourned meeting in the evening, initiated into the Fraternity the petitioners* who were then entrusted with the charter of the Ψ .

From all parts of the state came letters expressive of the regret of the writers at their inability to be present to help along the good cause, and enjoy the associations which this occasion would revive. Congratulatory letters were received from $\Delta K E$ chapters throughout the country, and the young men were made to feel that they were objects of interest to $\Delta K E$ everywhere. After the initiatory ceremonies an hour or two were pleasantly and profitably spent in listening to reminiscences from the graduate members present.

The young men appreciate the responsibilities which they have assumed, and they will endeavor to make the career of the new Ψ so auspiciously begun, equal in brilliancy that of the older. The chapter resumes its functions under the most favorable circumstances and with every prospect of a bright future. It is on good terms with all the other fraternities, and $\Delta K E$ is spoken of in the highest terms by all. Since the initiation two of the members, Oliver Atkins and M. H. Pettway, both juniors, have been chosen by the faculty to represent the Erosophic Society, as two of its six debaters at the anniversary in April; and of the thirteen Sophomores appointed to positions for the exhibition in March, are Blackburn, Garner, Hixson, and Kenan. The re-establishment of Ψ is an earnest of the intention to revive the Southern chapters, and arouses the enthusiasm of alumni who cherish the memory of the halcyon days of yore.

Of the warmth of that enthusiasm when its glowing embers are stirred, we shall attempt no statement. In the words of the returning delegate of the council, when asked to write out something in regard to it, "You can't write it; you can't talk it. If you want to know about it you've got to go down there and feel it."

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*1886.—Charles Poellnitz De Yampert, Dayton, Ala.; John Spinks Kennedy, Jr. Florence, Ala.; William Dixon Smith, Jr., Prattville, Ala. 1887.—Oliver Atkins, Monterey, Ala.; James Martin Calhoun, Grove Hill, Ala.; George Hoke Forney, Jacksonville, Ala.; William Wade Harper, Richmond, Ala.; Mark Harwell Pettway, Camden, Ala.; William Stokes Wyman, Jr., Tuscaloosa, Ala. 1888.—Felix Edward Blackburn, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas Henry Garner, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; James Courtney Hixson, Union Springs, Ala.; Thomas Gardner Kenan, Selma, Ala. 1889.—Stephen Sorsby Booth; Annston, Ala.; William Earle Dent, Macon, Miss.; Frank Watkins Pettway, Camden, Ala.; Harry Russel Shorter, Jr., Eufaula, Ala.; Morton B. Wharton, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

EDITORIAL.

THE REVIVAL OF PSI.

The narrative in the foregoing pages, of both the early history and recent revival of *Ψ*, has left the QUARTERLY little to say, except "God speed." But since the foundation of our Fraternity there has been no more important event in her history than the revival, under such brilliant auspices, of that one of our Southern chapters, which—founded by Cyprian G. Webster, to whom more than to any other was due the early prestige and development of *Δ K E*—did more than any other chapter to extend *Δ K E* in the South; which, in literary work within the chapter, and support of literary as well as all other plans of the Fraternity, was second to none of her sisters; and the body of whose alumni, the earliest organized graduates of *Δ K E*, have kept up, unfailingly, *Δ K E* associations and *Δ K E* enthusiasm. That, after the ravages of war, and the revolution, social and political, through which their State has passed, the original charter members of a generation ago assisted at the revival of their old chapter, and that on such an occasion *Δ K E* fathers initiated their sons is a guaranty to the Fraternity that the prestige of the old chapter shall be continued by legitimate succession. Nowhere is *Δ K E* blood thicker than in Alabama; nowhere does it run more warm and vigorous; nowhere has *Δ K E* had a dearer abiding place; nowhere has she better assurance of a prosperous and honorable career.

THE STATUS OF THE CHAPTER.

THE policy of *Δ K E* has been too naturally and fully defined by the unwritten part of her constitution to be dubious, and, on the other hand, too much a matter of her private concern to call for promulgation. But the fruitless petitions for charters with which each of our conventions has to deal, the nature of many of the inquiries that reach us from growing institutions has made it seem proper to suggest what, without official statement, we believe may be assumed as the status which *Δ K E* considers as the proper one for a chapter.

FIRST.—There was once a time when, in the great majority of the colleges of the country, chapters were under ban or simply tolerated; and if a fraternity was to be really national, and secure the advantages of the association together of students in leading colleges in all parts of the country, it was necessary to establish *sub rosa* chapters, and maintain others which thrived in defiance of faculty influence, if not of faculty rule. $\Delta K E$ did this, and so doing never yielded one jot of her self respect or honor. Her rivals considered it not beneath them, as a condition of being tolerated, to elect members of the faculty as "honorary members." $\Delta K E$ met every such requirement with a flat refusal. Others have justified the continuance in life of their chapters in falsification of the specific pledges exacted by the institution. But in her decision in the case of Princeton Z , affirmed in that of Ψ , $\Delta K E$ established her never broken rule that the charter must be returned rather than truth be violated. But the necessity for facing such alternatives long ago ceased to be. And it is safe to say that henceforward no chapter will either be established or remain, where it is not openly recognized as a responsible body by the institution at which it is situated—and this unconditionally. Where $\Delta K E$ as such, is not welcome, there she will not be found.

SECOND.—It is within the last decade, almost within the last five years, that it has been possible to predict the comparative development of our colleges. But of late the leaders are emerging from the crowd, and while $\Delta K E$ has heretofore established chapter after chapter in the same state, it must not be expected that there will hereafter be instituted any chapter, except at the institution which at the time shall have well-assured prospects of being the leading one of its state. That we have successful chapters existing under different conditions than those contemplated simply shows that $\Delta K E$ took advantage of the circumstances under which she prospered for a generation. But she sees the new currents in which educational development is now running, and takes advantage of them to continue her unvarying course. That the I has been revived at Central University is, we take it, an expression of $\Delta K E$'s opinion that that institution is, and is to remain, the leading one of Kentucky. That Ψ has been revived at the University of Alabama means that $\Delta K E$ expects that institution to remain, as it always has been, the leading one of Alabama. And, while in both Kentucky and Alabama $\Delta K E$ may at any date grant, new charters, the wise petitioner from

either of those states will not expect a favorable answer before the Greek Kalends, unless he shall show that our present opinion is a mistaken one.

THIRD.—It is assumed that every chapter will be a powerful auxiliary of its institution. It is assumed, not merely that it will have its meeting hall, but that it will own its hall at first, and its house later; that its libraries and collections will steadily increase, that its investments will steadily grow, that its income will be needed less and less for the transitory use of undergraduate members, and more available for the permanent purposes of the chapter and college; that its alumni shall grow ever a more compact body, active in aid of their chapter and institution. Each $\Delta K E$ chapter exists under an unwritten, but never forgotten pledge, that through every $\Delta K E$ whom it can reach, and especially through its own alumni, it will exert an active propaganda in behalf of its institution. The one association of college men in the South whose influence survived the war was the $\Delta K E$ Association of Alabama. The Ψ had scarcely been revived when the $\Delta K E$ Association of Kentucky was established; and hereafter $\Delta K E$'s from all colleges, resident in Alabama, will feel an increased interest in the University of Alabama, at which, on their unanimous petition, their Fraternity has revived the Ψ .

To many a petitioner from a weakling institution it is to be hoped that this article may suggest that his college is an impossible one for $\Delta K E$. And many an alumnus who queries why we do not at once re-establish our penates at certain institutions of unquestioned standing and prospects will, we trust, understand from the above the extent to which the alumni must undertake responsibility before their Fraternity will be justified in permitting a chapter to undertake the career of influence and usefulness outlined above.

The press of matter for this issue crowds out all except a brief summary of the matter connected with the last Convention. In April will be published extracts from Governor Long's address, Senator Butler's oration, and Mr. Hawthorne's poem.

The special attention of readers is called to **INFORMATION WANTED** at the end of this number.