

VOL. V.

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NUNTIIUS

NATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETA SIGMA PHI



IN THIS ISSUE

ARTICLES BY

EDWIN L. GREEN, PH.D.

STEVE SEECH

CONVENTION MINUTES

AND OTHER FEATURES

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Nuntius

National Journal of Eta Sigma Phi

MAUDE BRAZZELLE (Alpha Iota)
Editor-in-Chief

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Assistant Editor.

Vol. V.

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CONTENTS

EDITORIALS	1
MINERVA'S SECTION	
Greek Fire, by Edwin L. Green, Ph. D.....	2
The Vergilian Manuscript, by Steve Secch.....	3
MUSES' SECTION	
The Climber, by Omicron.....	5
To Aristotle, by Dr. C. G. Brouzas.....	5
To Euripides, by Dr. C. G. Brouzas.....	5
To Sappho, by Dr. C. G. Brouzas.....	5
LARES' AND PENATES' SECTION.....	7
Convention Minutes.....	7

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Editorials

OFFICIAL JEWELRY

Two years ago several chapters were anxious that Eta Sigma Phi have a key. A national key has been adopted. How do you like it? Consider buying one yourself and tell the new members about it. Last spring order blanks were mailed to each chapter and if your supply has been exhausted the Chapter Secretary or Treasurer should write to Wright and Street, official jewelers.

NEW NUNTIUS

Early in the approaching school year the *Nuntius* will appear — a new *Nuntius* changed in character and form. The *Nuntius* is the official publication of the organization and is a binding force among the various chapters. It is the mouth-piece of the organization and through it the different chapters keep in touch with one another. Therefore, it is essential that the magazine be worked up to a grand scale.

In place of the two editors there will be a regular staff, and by this plan more time can be given to the work. Miss Mary Brokaw of Gamma Chapter at Ohio University has accepted the position of editor-in-chief. She will appoint her staff from her own and various other chapters. The *Nuntius* will be larger this year; it will include news from the different chapters—what they have accomplished and what they are planning. The Journal will appear regularly and there will be more issues than in the past.

Plans are already being formulated for this work. But it is important to remember that the staff alone cannot make the magazine. If it is to be a success every chapter must give its cooperation and support. The editor cannot publish a magazine filled with white space, the chapters must contribute material for publication. Send in the chapter reports, news items, and above all contribute to the Muses' Section. Try your hand at poetry and translation. Don't sit by and criticize but give the *Nuntius* a chance.

CONVENTION

Following the tradition of meeting by rotation Eta Sigma Phi held its seventh national convention in the west this year. Mu chapter of the University of Cincinnati was host to the convention. If you don't believe this convention was a success just ask any of the delegates.

It was one of the best conventions that Eta Sigma Phi has ever experienced; and the gratitude of the delegates is most heartily accorded to the faculty and students of the University of Cincinnati, and to all who helped make the convention so grand a success. Again this year the usual order of work and play was reversed, and after an afternoon and night of jolly good time the business was transacted. The program had been excellently planned, so that every minute of time was taken up.

A surprisingly large number of students attended the convention but the one hundred per cent representation which was so much desired was not realized. Twenty-four chapters were represented at the convention this year and sixteen last year. Only eleven chapters were represented both times. It is hoped that the representation will approach one hundred per cent next year.

Keep up the good work!

The business transacted at the convention is of vital importance to every member of Eta Sigma Phi. The few representatives make plans for the future welfare of the organization, work out a platform, and set the goal for all chapters of Eta Sigma Phi. Each chapter is a part of the whole bound together by kindred interests, and has a voice in what is done at the national meetings. So send your delegate so that the wishes of your chapter might be known and considered. Do your part for the cause of the Classics.

The 1932 Convention will be held at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, where plans are already under way for the national meeting. Arrange your budget so that your chapter can be represented. Come and enjoy that "southern hospitality" that you read about. There's a great deal to gain from attendance at such a meeting—new friends, new sights, inspiration. Two brief days of business, frolic and good time; and "*forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.*"

Minerva's Section

GREEK FIRE

By Edwin L. Green, Ph. D.

(Honorary Member, Alpha Iota Chapter)

The use of liquid fire in the recent war in Europe is one of the many devices taken from medieval and ancient warfare. From the close of the seventh century the city of Constantinople maintained itself against the Mohammedan power for four hundred years chiefly by means of the mysterious "Greek Fire." The composition of this fire was jealously guarded as a state secret, which according to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, one of the Byzantine emperors, in his work on the administration of the empire, had been revealed to Constantine the Great with the divine injunction that the secret should not be disclosed to any foreign nation. This, said the royal author, was to be one of the excuses to be given to the indiscreet curiosity and importunate demands of the barbarians in the service of the empire. They were also to be told that prince and subject alike were bound to religious silence under the temporal and spiritual penalties of treason and sacrilege; and that the impious attempt to discover the composition of the mysterious fire would provoke the sudden and supernatural vengeance of the God of the Christians.

The invention of "Greek Fire" was universally attributed to Callinicus, a native of Heliopolis in Syria, who escaped from the Saracens and made his way to Constantinople with his secret just in time to save her from the first great wave of the Mohammedan conquest that rolled to the walls of the imperial city. Eleven hundred years before Callinicus, to be exact, in 424 B. C., when the Thebans wrested from the Athenians the town of Delium, which the latter had seized, they made use of fire and gas in the attack. Says Thucydides, the historian of the war between the Athenians and the Peloponnesians: "They (the Thebans) attacked the fortification, and after repeated attempts they brought up a machine of the following description, which took the place. Sawing in half a large tree, they hollowed both halves and fitted them together again closely into a tube and at one end fastened a kettle by chains, and an iron nozzle was bent down in a curve from the tube into the kettle: a great part of the wood was covered with iron. They brought it from a distance on wagons up to the wall where it had been mostly built of vines and wood; and when it was near, they put a large bellows at the end of the tube nearest them and blew. The air going through a closed passage into the kettle, which contained live coals with sulphur and pitch, made a huge flame and set the wall on fire, so that no one remained on it any longer, but leaving it turned to flight. The fortification was taken in this manner."

Some years prior to the taking of Delium the Spartans had tried to capture Plataea by heaping up a huge pile of faggots outside the wall, which were then fired. Although the heat and smoke from the burning wood drove the defenders

from the opposite wall and the nearest buildings, the attempt was not successful.

Forty six years after the flight of Mohammed, in the year 668, during the reign of Constantine Pogonatus, the Saracens having overrun Asia Minor appeared before the walls of Constantinople. The attack on the city lasted seven years and was frustrated chiefly through the agency of the new fire whose secret had been disclosed to the emperor by Callinicus. "The skill of a chemist and engineer," observes Gibbon, "was equivalent to the succor of fleets and armies; and this discovery or the improvement of the military art was fortunately preserved for the distressful period, when the degenerate Romans of the East were incapable of contending with the warlike enthusiasm and youthful vigor of the Saracens." The author of the *Historiae Miscellae* relates that Constantine built triremes of wonderful size carrying fire, and that it was by this "marine fire" that the Arab vessels were destroyed.

When the second siege of the city was made in 710, the invaders brought up a huge armament of eighteen hundred vessels of all sizes from Egypt, against which the Emperor Leo sent "firebearing ships," so that they were destroyed in great numbers. Other ships came from Egypt during the following spring to reinforce the survivors; but having heard of the efficacy of the "Roman fire," their commander ran across to Bythia. Against the combined fleets the emperor sent light vessels called dromons, on which he had placed tubes to carry fire. The enemy fled losing many ships.

After four hundred years the secret of the fire was discovered by the Saracens, who used it against the Crusaders. Sieur de Joinville in his memoirs of Saint Louis describes the terrors of the "Greek Fire" employed against the French host by the Turks. He relates that one night the Turks brought forward an engine called by them *la perriere*, a terrible engine to do mischief. From this they flung such quantities of "Greek Fire" that it was the most horrible sight ever witnessed. When the great Sir Walter saw the fire, he cried out, "Gentlemen, I therefore advise all of you whenever they throw any of their Greek fire, to cast yourselves on your hands and knees and cry for mercy to our Lord, in whom alone resides all power." The fire was in appearance, says the chronicler, "like a large tun, and its tail was of the length of a long spear; the noise it made was like to thunder; and it seemed a great dragon of fire flying through the air giving so great a light with its flame that we saw in our camp as clearly as in broad day. Thrice during the night the fire was thrown from *la perriere* and four times from crossbows."

"Each time that our good king St. Louis," in the pious words of his biographer, "heard them make these discharges of fire, he cast himself on the ground, and with extended arms, and eyes turned to heaven, cried with a loud voice to our Lord, and shedding heavy tears he said, 'Good Lord God

Jesus Christ, preserve thou me and all my people,' and, believe me, his sincere prayers were of great service to us."

The historian of the Frankish conquest of Constantinople, Villehardouin, tells of the efforts of the inhabitants to use fire ships against the invaders: "They took seventeen large ships and filled them with fascines and other dry wood, large and small, with much hay and tow in casks and waited till the wind rose suitably driving on the fleet of the Pilgrims; then at midnight they set fire to the vessels and let them go with the wind, sails spread, all on fire, so that it seemed as if the whole earth was in flames, and so were driven straight against the Pilgrims. In the meantime the alarm was given in the camp, and in all quarters there was running to arms." The attempt, however, failed, for "The Venetians ran promptly to their vessels, and all the others who had any set themselves to help with such diligence and duty that never did any one help better on sea in like trouble than did the Venetians, as those can witness who happened to be there. For in an instant they leaped into their foists and galliots and the small boats and with long boat hooks seizing the ships that were lighted and by means of their oars towing them, drew them with active force from the harbor and sent them down the current of the strait and let them thus go burning at the mercy of the winds and the waves."

Fire ships or *brulottas* were most effectively employed by the Greeks against the Turks in the war of liberation a century ago. The cry of "*Brulotta*" was enough to send the Turkish fleet in headlong flight, often with the gunners firing broadsides right and left.

The compound which produced the "Greek Fire" is described by Gibbon as causing "a thick smoke and a loud explosion," giving out "a fierce and obstinate flame, which not only rose in perpendicular ascent, but likewise burnt with equal vehemence in descent or lateral progress; instead of being extinguished it was nourished and quickened by the element of water; and sand, urine, or vinegar, were the only remedies that could damp the fury of this powerful agent, which was justly denominated by the Greeks the *liquid* or *maritime* fire. For the annoyance of the enemy it was employed with equal effect by sea and land, in battle or in sieges. It was either poured from the rampart in large boilers or launched in red-hot balls of stone and iron, or darted in arrows and javelins twisted around with flax and tow, which had deeply imbibed the inflammable oil; sometimes it was deposited in fire-ships, the victims and instruments of a more ample revenge, and was most commonly blown through long tubes of copper, which were planted on the prow of a galley and fancifully shaped into the mouths of savage monsters that seemed to vomit a stream of liquid and consuming fire."

The nature of the compound, of which the Byzantines made so great a mystery, is still a secret. Naphtha, which is abundant in the region between the Tigris and the Caspian, evidently formed its basis. Cinnamus calls Greek Fire "*Median*" fire. Procopius, the historian of the wars of Justinian, relates that at the siege of Petra, a city at the eastern end of the Black Sea, when the Romans were attacking the walls with battering rams the Persians almost destroyed the rams by throwing down upon them a lighted mixture of sulphur, bitumen and a drug which the Medes called naphtha, but the

Greeks "*Medea's oil*." An old explanation of the drug used by Medea in the preparation of the crown offered by her to the new wife of Jason, which burst into flames as soon as it was placed on her head, was that it was naphtha, and so the name "*Medea's oil*."

Anna Comnena, sister of the emperor Alexis Comnenus, gives the components of a mixture used in her brother's wars with the crusaders. It consisted of resin from the pine and such other evergreen trees. This powdered and mixed with sulphur was put into hollow tubes, and the operator blew with constant and violent breath. "So," she adds, "the mixture unites with the fire at the other end is ignited and falls like a water spout on the faces of the opposing side. This fire fell on the men of Dyrrhacium, since they were opposite, and burned their beards and faces. In appearance they were like a swarm of bees smoked, fleeing in disorder." She calls the fire "*liquid fire*," with the same adjective that the Greek of the present day uses.

There is very strong reason to believe that the Byzantines employed nitre in the composition, although the proof is not absolutely convincing. Whatever Greek Fire was, the stronger compound of nitre, sulphur and charcoal, or gunpowder, put an end in its use.

(This paper was read at the recent meeting in Athens, Ga., of the Southern Section of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South.)

THE VERGILIAN MANUSCRIPT

By Steve Seech
(Gamma Chapter)

Among the one hundred fifty Vergilian manuscripts that have been discovered and classified seven are very old and valuable. Of these, three are unfortunately fragmentary, but the remaining four are practically complete.

The most valuable manuscript of these is known as the Codex Vaticanus 3256, or Schedae Vaticanae, or Puteanae, Ribbeck's A. It is written in square capitals and is generally assigned to the fourth century, although at one time it was believed to be much older, even of the time of Augustus, and hence called the "*Augustean Fragment*." Of this manuscript, possibly the oldest extant of any Latin classic, seven leaves only are preserved, four in the Vatican and three in the Royal Library in Berlin (Schedae Berolinenses), containing Georgics I, 41-280, and II 181-220. The manuscript was once in the library of St. Denis in France, but the time of its mutilation is unknown. The Vatican leaves have the memorandum: Claudius Puteanus Fluvio Ursino d.d., and it is known that Du Puy gave them to Orsini in 1574-75. When Orsini died in 1600, they passed with his other books into the possession of the Vatican. The history of the leaves at Berlin cannot be traced far back. A fragment of the same manuscript is known to have been in the library of Pierre Pithou (scholar and jurist, 1539-1596), but it is now lost. From it, however, four verses, Aeneid IV, 302-305, are preserved in a facsimile made for the second edition of Mabillon's "*De Re Diplomatica*."

Another very old manuscript, the date of which all scholars seem to agree upon as being the fourth century, is known as the Schedae Vaticanae 3225. This codex is probably the

most interesting of them all. It begins with the third book of the *Georgics* and extends through to the eighth book of the *Aeneid*. The manuscript is also adorned with interesting miniatures in the *Aeneid*. One of the illustrations pictures Aeneas discovering the white sow with her litter of thirty young pigs on the bank of the Tiber. Another picture shows Dido speaking to Aeneas. A servant is standing behind Dido, and further in the background is a building, apparently the palace. This scene is taken from the fourth book of the *Aeneid*, lines 305-310. One illustration shows the Sibyl leading Aeneas and Achates into the temple of Apollo. Both men are holding long spears, and the Sibyl has a branch in her arms. This scene is from lines 45-50 in the sixth book of the *Aeneid*. There is another picture with a scene taken from the fourth book, lines 56-61. It shows Dido offering a sacrifice. Four attendants are standing beside her, and one of them is holding an ax in readiness to slay the victims. A scene that is interesting is one taken from book two, lines 673-678. It shows Aeneas attired in full military dress trying to break away from his wife, Creusa, who is endeavoring to keep him from leaving. Near them are two servants pouring water on Ascanius' head in a vain effort to extinguish the flames that are leaping up from his hair. Anchises is standing beside them holding aloft his arms and apparently thanking the gods for this favorable omen. Also from book two, lines 191-198, comes a picture of Laocoon offering a sacrifice and later fighting the snakes which have entwined themselves around him and his two sons. A dark cloud, within which the two snakes may be seen, is hovering over the head of Laocoon as he is making the sacrifice. Taken from book one, line 419, is a scene picturing Aeneas and his faithful companion, Achates, looking at the building of Carthage. Eight men are shown working at various occupations while over them stands another man who is apparently supervising the work.

It is interesting to note that in each picture the name of every character is written either above, below, or beside the figure. It was evidently intended that there should be no confusion in recognition.

The Schedae Vaticanae 3225 is written in rustic capitals, and contains running titles in smaller rustic form. The size of the written page is 240 x 250 mm. in width and length respectively. There is one column with eighteen lines to a page. The colophons are rustic and occasionally red. The first line of each book is also written in red.

Another fourth century manuscript is the one known as the Schedae Sangallenses rescriptae, Ribbeck's G. This is a fragment and has only ten leaves preserved. It is now in the Benedictine Library of St. Gall in Switzerland. The script is in square capitals with running titles written in smaller capitals. The size of the written page is 225 x 270 mm. There is one column with nineteen lines to a page. The colophons are written with two lines of capitals, and the margins are very wide. This fragment contains *Georgics* IV, 345-566; *Aeneid* I, 381-418, and 685-722; III, 191-228, and 457-532; IV, 1-38; VI, 688-724.

Of the fifth century we have record of the Codex Mediceus. It is kept in the Laurentian Library at Florence. This is the first manuscript to which an approximate date can be given. A note at the end of the *Bucolics* states that the manuscript

was read, pointed, and corrected by the "consul ordinarius," Asterius, who held office in the year 494. Consequently, the text must have been written on or before that date.

It is written with rustic capitals, with the running titles also written in the same style, but the letters are of smaller size. The dimensions of the written page are 170 x 120 mm. There is one column with twenty-nine lines to a page.

There seems to be some doubt concerning the date of the manuscript known as the Codex Palatinus 1631, Ribbeck's P. Some say it is of the fourth century, and others say it is of the fifth. There does not seem to be any conclusive evidence available by which either one may be disproved.

The "Codex Palatinus" belonged originally to the Palatine Library in Heidelberg, but was taken to Rome in 1623, thence to Paris in 1797, and returned to the Vatican in 1815. The volume has 571 leaves, counting the sheets of blank paper inserted by the binder between every two leaves of parchment; thirty-three leaves have been lost. The size of the written page is 205 x 185 mm. There is one column with twenty-three lines to a page.

The fragmentary "Codex Romanus" is kept in the Vatican Library at Rome. Its date, however, is generally supposed to be about the sixth century.

Another fourth century manuscript is the one known as the Schedae Veronenses rescriptae. It is in possession of the Chapter Library at Verona. This manuscript is written in rustic capitals with running titles in smaller rustic script. The dimensions of the written page are 130-170 mm. There is one column with thirteen lines to a page.

Then come the manuscripts of the ninth century. Among the best of these is the Codex Gudianus. It is written in the cursive script and is kept at Wolfenbuttel. Another very important one is the Minuscule of the Ninth Century. It contains a commentary of Servius on the *Aeneid*. A characteristic of this manuscript is that the first letter of each line begins with a capital; it also has punctuation marks between the lines, and the words are separated by a space, small, to be sure, yet wider than in the previous manuscripts. It is now in possession of the National Library in Paris.

There are four other manuscripts of the ninth century. Three of these are known as the Codex Bernensis a, b, and c. The other manuscript is known as the Codex Pragensis. After the ninth century there are three of the tenth century, three of the twelfth, two of the thirteenth, seven of the fourteenth, twenty-nine of the fifteenth, and one of the sixteenth. There are also many others which seem to be of less value and importance.

In the oldest type of manuscript two styles of capitals were recognized by experts, namely the square capital, and the rustic capital. In the square capital the letters are disproportionately wide and commonly of the same height except that F and L sometimes extended above the others. The angles are right angles, and bases, tops, and extremities are finished off with fine strokes and pendants.

Rustic capitals are of a more negligent type, but as a style of writing for choice books were no less carefully formed than the square capitals. The strokes, however, are more slender, cross strokes are short and are more or less oblique and waved, and filials are not added to them.

Muses' Section

THE CLIMBER

By Omicron

Oh proud Olympus! I have scaled thine height.
—As far removed from mortal's earthly thought
As from his puny hand,—
Above the clouds I stand,
Alone,—sublime o'er all that Nature wrought;
And for one moment feel old Zeus's might.

TO ARISTOTLE

Dr. C. G. Brouzas

(Phi Chapter)

Thou lofty, grand, stupendous, deeply-searching, noble, mighty
mind,
Of saintly Plato's school the "Brains"—the first of Greeks
and all mankind;
Thou'st left a name for ages long inspiring love and awe
behind.

TO EURIPIDES

By Dr. C. G. Brouzas

(Phi Chapter)

Euripides the human, most pathetic muse
Of all the tragic bards of Greece and Rome and all
The world! Thou feltst the passions raging fierce
Within the human breast, and with thy neatly phrase
And trenchant words portraydest myriad thoughts and deep
Emotions of the longing human race with deep
And graphic colors and romantic charm and grace,
That struck the modern note so well, so long ago.

Thy women are like men—the men are woman-like—
In all the dark and deep recesses of their hearts.
Thy Phedras, the Medeas, and the Bacchae, nay,
The Trojan Slaves, the Daughters of the Grecian Chief—
All breathe the palpitating, stirring human life,
So fresh and so profound, so passionate and strong,
No charming soul excelled Alcestes' grace, nor man
Surpassed Hypolytus, nor innocence that youth,
E'en Ion; and thy pictures of the maddened soul
No man excelled in brush or pen or wordless song.

Thy magic words, the superhuman deeds and things
That move amongst thy world, by contrast make the men
And women tingle with intense and vivid human life.
Thy poignant verses spared the lives of Athens' men
When all the splendid youth and fleet, so hopeful once,
Went down in that unhappy fight in Sicily,
Thy polished art, compressing in a lonely phrase
A world of thoughts, thy deep emotion, pathos, tears,
Proclaim thee unexcelled by any human bard.

TO SAPPHO

By Dr. C. G. Brouzas

(Phi Chapter)

Smiling Sappho, maiden of noble talents,
Godly gifts bestowed upon thee Apollo;
Beauty, tender longings and burning feelings
Thronged in thy bosom.

Star amid the Muses' inspiring singers,
Peak of tall poetic horizons, singing sweetly,
Songs of love and tender emotions, sparkling,
Charming for ever.

Wondrous teacher, critic inspiring, friendly;
Seeing beauty mingled with pain and pleasure;
Lord of forms and measures, by thee created,
Bringing thee honor.

'Midst the Muses' wards thou wert praising Virtue,
Charming Manners, tender and deep Emotions,
Mingling godly Singing with noble Living,
Guarding them, "blushing.

"Like the apple high on the topmost branches,
Which though best, the gatherers left abandoned;—
Nay, they could not reach it! High, excelling,
Left it in wonder!"

Simple, chaste, and pure, with a holy nature,
Great Alcaeus dreaded and dared not woo thee,
Though he called thee, "Sweet-smiling Sappho,
Bashfulness holds me

"When I try to open my heart and tell thee."
And thou, smiling charmingly, gave him answer:—
"Hadst thou mused on beautiful thoughts, and longings
Holy and noble,

"Shame would not be perching upon thy bosom;
Nay, thy thoughts would stream in the open daylight
Pure as Virtue! "Noble example gavest,
Teaching the ages!

Sent to exile, far didst thou roam and wander
Till the nobles whom were again invited;
Homeward marching, eager thou turn'st to Lesbos
Tenderly singing

"Star of evening, Hesperus, bringing homeward
All the creatures light-bringing dawn hath scattered
Bring the lambs, and goats, and loving children
Back to their mothers".

Love did ne'er inspire any sweeter verses!
Depth was never reached in a purer feeling!—
Fullness, haunting melody, ever floating
Herald thy graces.

VERGIL, AENEID VI 847-853

Tr. By Dr. C. G. Brouzas, Phi Chapter

Others will fashion the brass that will breathe more nobly
 their graces;
 Yea, I believe, they will mould from the marble the living ex-
 pression;
 Better their cases they'll plead, and the various paths of the
 heavens
 They shall describe with their rod, and the stars with their
 risings and settings:
 Roman, remember, to rule in thy sway o'er the numberless
 people;
 (These be thine arts) and to teach them the custom of peace
 everlasting
 Sparing the humble and lowering ever the vain and the haughty

TO THE ANCIENT GREEKS

Dr. C. G. Brouzas
(Phi Chapter)

Immortal Greeks! Superbly shone your genius bright
 In muse, in pen, in brush, in dreams, in lofty, strong ideals,
 In calm and patient wisdom—heaven's grandest light—
 In crafts of peace and war excelled. Ye're great by right!
 Supreme the beauty, taste; and perfect form to you appeals.
 Your mind hath taken lofty, matchless holy flight
 Dispersing murky clouds and bringing day from night.

THE GREEK PRAYER TO THE SUN

By Dr. C. G. Brouzas
(Phi Chapter)

Glorious Sun with thy magical ray,
 Looking serenely each morn from thy throne,
 Grant me be kindly and holy each day,
 Loving the noble and noble alone.

Chorus

Thou givest rain and light and life,
 And makest earth with gladness rife;
 Thou makest plants and trees to grow;
 The creatures from thy fountains draw:
 Without thee, all is death and gloom,
 With thee, the grass and flowers bloom.

Glorious Sun with thy power and light,
 Sending thy rays for the wealthy and poor
 Make us to aim to be happy and bright,
 Helping our brethren and keeping us pure.

IN THE FUTURE

By Dr. C. G. Brouzas
(Phi Chapter)

The time shall come to leave thy home
 And wander into distant shores,
 Where neither friends nor relatives
 Will be with thee or ply thine oars.

The children that around thee play
 And fill thine ears with happy sound,
 Thy wife and friends—alas! will stay
 Behind and drown with tears thy mound.

No more thou'lt see thy loving wife,
 No, nor embrace thy little son,
 Nor daughters, nor thou'lt see thy haunts
 And grounds. Thou'lt leave them, every one!

Today thou liv'st. Anon, thou'lt pass
 Away beyond the trackless main,
 And all thy labors; all thy dreams,
 Thou'lt never hope to see again!

PTOLAMAEUS

(Vision of an Astronomer)
A Paraphrase
Dr. C. G. Brouzas
(Phi Chapter)

Whene'er I gaze upon the blazing stars
 And see them twinkle in the crystal eve,
 And see the glorious birth and death of day
 With all their countless, subtly-changing hues,
 And hear the voices of the little birds,
 And smell the perfume of the tender flowers,
 And hear the songs of Man, his arts and thoughts,
 And see God's work in every field and sea
 With one broad sweep, and run the scales of time,
 And bridge the space with but a moment's nod—
 I feel I am no longer man, but god!
 And, contemplating this, I am in awe.

How wonderful is mind, how godly, how
 Sublime, how unimaginably grand!
 A truly godly creature, made from God,
 By God, with God's own lofty thoughts, is Man!

Lares' and Penates' Section

CONVENTION MINUTES

FIRST SESSION (May 1, 9:00 A. M.)

The seventh national convention of Eta Sigma Phi Fraternity was called to order by Mr. George Stewart (*Beta Megas Prytanis*), on May 1, 1931 at 9:00 A. M. in Parlor H, Hotel Sinton-St. Nicholas, Cincinnati, Ohio. After Mr. Stewart's opening remarks, Dr. W. T. Semple, Head of the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati, gave the address of welcome.

The roll of chapters was called by the *Megas Grammateus*, Maude Brazzelle (*Alpha Iota*), and the minutes of the last convention were read and approved. The number of delegates was announced as 57; viz.

DELEGATES—1931 CONVENTION

Alpha (University of Chicago)—
H. Lloyd Stow (*Executive Sec'y.*)
Edgar Greenwald (*Megas Chrysophylax*)
Charlotte Morehouse.
Patricia Bonner.
Beta (Northwestern University)—
George Stewart (*Megas Prytanis*)
Clarke Kuebler.
Gamma (Ohio University)—
Elizabeth Denner.
Steve Seech.
Delta (Franklin College)—
Epsilon (University of Iowa)—
Mary Kehoe.
Zeta (Denison University)—
Elizabeth Stanton.
Lucille Harris.
Eta (Florida State College for Women)—
Elizabeth Hoover.
Theta (Indiana University)—
Mabel Hess.
Mary Persinger.
Iota (University of Vermont)—
Charles W. Knapp (*Megas Pyloros*)
Kappa (Colorado College)—
Lambda (University of Mississippi)—
Mu (University of Cincinnati)—
Aline Rust.
Gladys Widman.
Nu (Morningside College)—
Betty Melson.
Xi (University of Kansas)—
Frances Carr.
Omicron (University of Pennsylvania)—

Pi (Birmingham Southern College)—
Rho (Drake University)—
Marjorie Eisenbeis.
Sigma (Miami University)—
Margaret Shaw.
Eleanor Lichti.
Tau (University of Kentucky)—
Elizabeth Collins.
Eula Shaw.
Upsilon (Mississippi State College for Women)—
Ann Eliza Scott.
Phi (University of West Virginia)—
Wanda Mitchell.
Chi (Coe College)—
Carla Sgarlata.
Psi (Vanderbilt University)—
Sims Crownover.
Omega (College of William and Mary)—
Helen Stamper.
Alpha Alpha (Winthrop College)—
Alice Cobb (*Megas Deuterohyparchos*)
Alpha Beta (University of Denver)—
Alpha Gamma (Southern Methodist University)—
Alpha Delta (Agnes Scott College)—
Alpha Epsilon (Lehigh University)—
Alpha Zeta (Washington Square College)—
Alpha Eta (University of Michigan)—
Alpha Theta (Hunter College)—
Alpha Iota (University of South Carolina)—
Maude Brazzelle (*Megas Grammateus*)
Alpha Kappa (University of Illinois)—
Alpha Lambda (University of Oklahoma)—
Eloise Chandler.
Alpha Mu (University of Missouri)—
Martha Orten.
Alpha Nu (Davidson College)—
Alpha Xi (Washington University)—
Alpha Omicron (Lawrence College)—
Lucy Marie Reidy.
(Delegates not voting—Not including members of Mu Chapter.)
Alpha—Dr. Gertrude Smith.
Harriett Brown.
Beta—Dr. Clyde Murley.
Gamma—
Nettie Tarasuck.
Maxine Anderson.
Elma Williams.

Ruth Humphrey.
 Ida Rowland.
 Mabel Wilson.
 Dr. H.F. Scott.
 Prof. Mary Brokaw.
 Zeta—Prof. Miriam Akers.
 William Powell.
 Theta—Prof. Clyde Barlowe.
 Sigma—Mrs. Marsten Hodgen (Faculty)
 Dr. F. L. Hadsel.
 Anita Strauch.
 Lois Leiter.
 Lucinda Hadsel.
 Caroline Bailey.
 Jack Roads.

The report of the treasurer was called for and presented.

TREASURER'S REPORT—Correct to April 27, 1931

Income—

Dues	\$ 357.50
Initiation	125.50
Nuntius	409.50
Unaccounted	40.00
Medal Treasury	148.97
Wright and Street Com.....	76.10
	\$1,157.57

Disbursements—

Nuntius	\$ 211.86
Executive Secy.	91.20
Exp. Acct. (Miss Cobb).....	18.25
Exp. Acct. (E. Greenwald)	4.30
Cost of Medals	125.00
B. Chapter Refund	9.00
Medal Expenses.....	25.00
	\$484.61
Forwarded Sept. 9, 1930.....	\$1128.82
Balance April 27, 1931.....	\$1801.78

The *Megas Deuterohyparchos* presented the following report:

REPORT OF MEGAS DEUTEROHYPARCHOS

May 1, 1930

The purpose of this office is to increase the interest of High School students in the study of the Classics, to organize and sponsor Latin Clubs, and to interest High school teachers and students in the Eta Sigma Phi medal.

In the fall a letter was sent to the Vice-president of each chapter telling her the details of the work and urging her to cooperate with us in the High school work. Information about the Eta Sigma Phi medal and a copy of Miss Lillian B. Lawler's pamphlet *Suggestions for Latin Clubs* were enclosed with each letter. All letters requesting further information were answered. In the spring a second letter was sent to each Vice-president asking to give a report of the work her chapter had done throughout the year. The chapters used the following methods to interest teachers and students:

1. Personal contacts with high school students on part of members of Eta Sigma Phi who do practice teaching.
 2. Visiting High Schools—interviews with faculty members and talks to students.
 3. Teas, receptions.
 4. Form-letters to Latin teachers.
 5. Conducting contests.
 6. Awarding of Eta Sigma Phi medal.
 7. Organization and sponsoring of Latin clubs.
 8. Maintaining a Service Bureau for Latin teachers.
 9. Distribution of different classical publications to High Schools.
 10. Presentation of classical plays for High School students.
- The individual chapter reports follow:

Alpha, University of Chicago:

No report.

Beta, Northwestern University:

The chapter plans to organize Latin clubs in two of the high schools in the vicinity. A tea for Latin teachers of the high schools will be given.

Gamma, University of Ohio:

The chapter will award a medal to each high school of which it has a graduating senior.

Delta, Franklin College:

A medal will be given to the best Vergil student in the Franklin High School.

Epsilon, University of Iowa:

No report.

Zeta, Denison University:

The chapter will award a medal in the Newark High School. Letters giving information about the medals were sent to teachers in various other high schools.

Eta, Florida State College for Women:

The chapter maintains a Service Bureau for Latin teachers of Florida State High Schools. Each year a list of suggestions to High School teachers is issued. Materials for the use of teachers are constantly collected, filed and distributed to teachers throughout the state. A yearly survey is made by means of a questionnaire of Latin in the High Schools, enrollment, content of courses, preparation of teachers, etc. The results are tabulated in statistical form with a view to the tabulation and publication of a State Syllabus. From this will be drawn conclusions for plans for improvement whenever needed.

Theta, Indiana University:

No report.

Iota, University of Vermont:

No report.

Kappa, Colorado College:

No report.

Lambda, University of Mississippi:

The chapter will award medals to the honor student in the best high school of the state.

Mu, University of Cincinnati:

A tea and a play will be given for the High School seniors of the city.

Nu, Morningside College:

A Latin club was organized in the East High School.

Medals will be given for the seniors of these schools.

Xi, University of Kansas:

No report.

Omicron, University of Pennsylvania:

No report.

Pi, Birmingham Southern College:

No report.

Rho, Drake University:

No report.

Sigma, Miami University:

The chapter has been able to do no work with the High School students of Oxford because of disapproval from the High School.

Tau, University of Kentucky:

No report.

Upsilon, Mississippi State College for Women:

No report.

Phi, University of West Virginia:

The chapter is sponsoring the state high school Latin contest.

Chi, Coe College:

Letters were written to high school teachers telling them of the work of the fraternity. Medals will be awarded in the high school of the city.

Psi, Vanderbilt University:

High School students of the city have been invited to a meeting of the chapter in May.

Omega, William and Mary University:

No report.

Alpha Alpha, Winthrop College:

Letters have been sent to the Latin teachers in the state high schools, telling them of the medal and giving information about Latin clubs. All letters of inquiry were answered. From the replies received, we feel that the teachers greatly appreciate this phase of our work. The Vice-president of this chapter is the official sponsor of S. P. A. R., the Latin Club in the Winthrop Training School. Under the auspices of the chapter, five Latin clubs have been organized in other high schools during this past year.

Alpha Beta, University of Denver:

No report.

Alpha Gamma, Southern Methodist University:

No report.

Alpha Delta, Agnes Scott College:

No report.

Alpha Epsilon, Lehigh University:

Each member sees that a medal is awarded in his own high school.

Alpha Zeta, Washington Square College.

No report.

Alpha Eta, University of Michigan:

No report.

Alpha Theta, Hunter College:

In connection with the Bimillennium Vergilianum the chapter issued a paper, *Vergiliana*, copies of which were sent to various high schools. A classical play will be given before members of the model high school. Members of the chapter teaching in the model school attempt to interest the students in this way.

Alpha Iota, University of South Carolina:

The chapter sponsored the state Latin contest.

Alpha Kappa, University of Illinois:

The three high schools of the city have well organized Latin clubs. Members of these clubs are to be invited to a series of chapter meetings. Medals will be awarded in these schools, also.

Alpha Lambda, University of Oklahoma:

No report.

Alpha Mu, University of Missouri:

No report.

Alpha Nu, Davidson College:

No report.

Alpha Xi, Washington University:

No report.

Alpha Omicron, Lawrence College:

The chapter is planning a tea for seniors of several nearby schools. At this time an exhibit of classical materials and articles will be given. Medals will be awarded in the schools of the city.

Letters which came to me directly from the High schools through the National Office were answered, and information about the organization of Latin clubs and about the Eta Sigma Phi medal was given.

The work of this office is tremendously important, both to high school Latin students and to their teachers. I wish to stress especially the importance of the work of individual chapters along this line. Each chapter is responsible for the work in its state, and if any chapter does not work, then that section of the country suffers. I urge most strongly that each of the chapters send to the National Office at the beginning of next year the name and correct address of its vice-president. This would greatly facilitate the work of the office.

The use of Miss Lawler's *Suggestion for Latin Clubs* has been of great help in the work. I hope that it will soon be possible for the office to keep on hand other mimeographed material for distribution to interested teachers.

I have enjoyed working as Deuterohyparchos this year and I appreciate the cooperation given me by the various Vice-presidents.

Respectfully submitted,
ALICE COBB.

Megas Deuterohyparchos of Eta Sigma Phi (1930-1931)

In the absence of the Megas Prototyparchos, Miss Jessie Blecker (*Nu*) the following report of this officer was presented by the president:

The following two colleges were sent replies in answer to their inquiries but nothing further was heard from them: Adelphi College, Garden City, New York, and the Women's College of Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama. Petitions of the following were rejected: Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia; Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Coker College, Hartsville, S. C.; Fairmont State Normal School, Fairmont, West Virginia. Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., was granted a charter.

A motion was passed that if the University of Pittsburg met the requirements of Eta Sigma Phi the Executive Council would have the consent of the convention to act as it sees fit when the formal petition is presented.

The Executive Council granted permission to Iota chapter of Eta Sigma Phi (University of Vermont) to initiate Prof. George Dykhuizer as an honorary member of that chapter.

Permission was also granted Nu chapter, University of Cincinnati to initiate two honorary members, Misses Thecla Kolks and Estelle Borreson. Information concerning these two members was read by the president.

A discussion followed on the initiation requirements—whether or not they should be made uniform. Article VIII (on membership) from the constitution was read. The general opinion was that each chapter should determine its own requirements so long as it does not conflict with the National Constitution.

The price of the *Nuntius* (\$2.00 for two years, for initiates \$0.50 per year afterwards) was discussed. A motion was carried that a committee be appointed by the president to look into the matter of the *Nuntius* and make a report at the next meeting. The following committee was appointed:

Nuntius Committee:

Maude Brazzelle.
Charles Knapp, Jr.
Edgar Greenwald.
Steve Seech.
Mary Seech.
Mary Kehoe.
Dr. Clyde Murley.

A recess was declared until 8:30 A. M. Saturday morning. The delegates were the guest of Mu chapter at a Luncheon at the Red Lion Tavern. At 1:30 P. M. a tour of Cincinnati followed. At 4:30 P. M. a tea was tendered to the delegates by the graduate students of the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati. After a formal dinner at the University Y. M. C. A. Building, Dr. Clyde Murley, Professor of Greek at Northwestern University gave an address. A model initiation was held, at which time Misses Thecla Kolks and Estelle Borreson were initiated as honorary members of Mu Chapter.

SECOND SESSION (May 2, 8:30 A. M.)

The meeting was called to order by the president. The initiation ceremony was discussed. There was a suggestion to have it published in a small book and sent to the various chapters. It was also suggested that one issue of the *Nuntius* contain the ritual. A committee was appointed to make changes in the ritual and report on the matter.

The report of the Nuntius Committee was called for and presented.

Nuntius Committee's Report:

The committee recommends:

(1) That one chapter take over the publication of the *Nuntius* with an alumnus of that chapter as editor, the editor to appoint his staff from his chapter and possibly other chapters.

(2) That the subscription price for the *Nuntius* be \$1.00 for all members for the ensuing year.

(3) That the *Nuntius* should have its own treasurer separate from the National Treasurer.

(4) That Miss Brokaw of Ohio University be appointed editor for an indefinite period, to continue in office at the discretion of the Executive Council.

A motion was carried that the report of the committee be accepted.

Amendment XV, Section I, of the Constitution was read and also the protest of Gamma chapter in regard to this amendment. A discussion followed. A committee was appointed to study the situation and report to the meeting, the committee to use its own discretion whether it should report in the afternoon or at the 1932 convention.

The Grand Executive Secretary Mr. H. Lloyd Stow (Alpha) gave a report on the Eta Sigma Phi Medals. A motion was passed that the office of National Executive Secretary (created at the National Convention in Philadelphia, Pa.) be carried on as in the passed year for an indefinite period, with the eventual idea of incorporating it into the by-laws in the future, at the discretion of the Executive Council.

There followed a discussion in regard to the expenses of the delegates—whether or not the entertaining chapter should pay the expenses of the delegates:

A motion was carried that the entertaining chapter be under no obligation to pay the expenses of the delegates.

The *Megas Prytanis* then announced the personnel of the convention committees as follows:

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

1. Nominations

Charles W. Knapp, Jr.
Dr. Gertrude Smith.
Maude Brazzelle.
Marjorie Eisenbeis.
Mabel Hess.

2. High School Expansion

Alice Cobb.
Mary Kehoe.
Eloise Chandler.
Charlotte Morehouse.
Eula Shaw.

3. College Expansion

Betty Melson.
Elizabeth Hoover.
Olivia Foyes.
Elizabeth Denner.
Martha Orten.

4. Finance

Edgar Greenwald.
Elizabeth Collins.
Lucile Harris.
Elinor Lichte.

5. Convention

Steve Seech.
Carla Sgarlata.
Mary Personger.
Elizabeth Stanton.
Wanda Mitchell.

6. Recommendations

Harriett Brown.
Helen Stamper.
Patricia Bonner.
Maxine Walker.

7. *Resolutions*
Lucy Marie Reidy.
Frances Carr.
Margaret Shaw.
8. *Amendments*
Dr. Fred Hadsel.
Dr. Clyde Murley.
Steve Seech.
Lloyd Stow.
Elizabeth Hoover.
9. *Ritual*
Dr. Gertrude Smith.
Jane Bertenshaw.
Mary Kehoe.
Charles W. Knapp, Jr.

A recess was declared until 2:30 P. M. The delegates were guests of the Mu Chapter at a luncheon at the Campus Shop.

THIRD SESSION (May 2, 2:30 P. M.)

When the delegates reassembled, they had the privilege of hearing an address by Dr. Gertrude Smith, Professor of Greek at the University of Chicago.

There was discussion of the proposed amendment to the constitution—i. e., "That every chapter shall be represented at least once in every three years, failure to do which will result in the chapter's being dropped or excused at the discretion of the convention." It was recommended that this be put on the records of the committee on amendments until next year's meeting."

The convention then proceeded to the reports of the various committees.

HIGH SCHOOL EXPANSION COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The purpose of the High School Expansion work is to increase the interest of High School students in the study of the Classics, to organize and sponsor Latin Clubs, and to interest High School students and teachers in the Eta Sigma Phi medal.

In order to carry on this work as efficiently as possible, the committee recommends:

1. That in accordance with the constitution the duties of the vice-president include the High School expansion work, each chapter shall send the correct address of this officer to the national office at the beginning of the school year.
2. That, as the success of the work depends upon the cooperation of the chapters, each chapter should feel a definite responsibility to participate in the work and to report its accomplishments to the National office.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

It is suggested:

1. That all checks issued by the National treasurer henceforth must be countersigned by the faculty advisor of the National treasurer's local chapter.
2. That the National books of the organization and the bank account of said organization must be kept in the name

of Eta Sigma Phi, and not in the name of the National treasurer.

3. That all checks or money sent to the National treasury in payment of any dues, must be made out to the National organization of Eta Sigma Phi, care of the National treasurer, and not to the National treasurer personally.

4. That the system of bookkeeping now employed by the National treasurer will be employed henceforth for the purpose of clarity and continuity.

5. That all money in payment of *Nuntius* dues must be sent to the National treasury and not to the *Nuntius* treasury.

6. Informational: estimate for the balance in the National treasury at the close of the year (this includes *Nuntius* moneys which will be kept in a separate treasury next year)—\$1900.00.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE'S REPORT

It is suggested, in view of the tradition by which we convene in the East one year, in the West the next, and in the South the year after that, etc., that the invitation of Vanderbilt University (Psi chapter) to meet with them be accepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The committee recommends:

1. That an inquiry be made as to why Eta Sigma Phi does not appear in Baird's Manual of Fraternities and Sororities.
2. That each chapter should send a delegate or delegates to the National Convention at least every third year and that those chapters not conforming to this rule be dropped or excused at the discretion of the convention.
3. That chapters pledge prospective members a semester prior to the time at which they are initiated to be automatically dropped if they do not fulfill local requirements by the time of initiation.
4. That an official pledge button bearing the colors of the fraternity be adopted.

COLLEGE EXPANSION COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Committee recommends:

1. That a copy of the report of the committee on coordinating the work of the National officers be given to each new officer of the Grand Executive Council.
2. That a charter be given to the University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa (request not in form of a formal petition).
3. That we advocate conservative expansion, granting petitions only to those colleges or universities of high standing.
4. A charter was granted to Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Whereas the seventh National convention of Eta Sigma Phi has been so excellently entertained in Cincinnati, Ohio, by the faculty and the students of the University of Cincinnati, and more especially by the officers and members of the Mu Chapter,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the fraternity as a whole and the delegates in particular, express their heartfelt grati-

tude to all who have assisted in making the convention a success, and especially the speakers—Dr. Semple, Dr. Murley, Dr. Smith and Mr. Wilson;

AND WHEREAS, the retiring National officers of the fraternity have given so generously of their time and energy to the administration and progress of the fraternity,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the gratitude of the fraternity be heartily accorded these retiring officers,

WHEREAS, the bimillennial anniversary of Horace's birth is to take place in 1935,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the seventh National convention of Eta Sigma Phi go on record as endorsing the suggestion of Dr. Roy C. Flickinger in regard to the celebration of the Bimillenary and that Eta Sigma Phi pledges its support.

RITUAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The committee makes the following suggestions:

1. That more care be taken in presentation—costume, marching, memorization.
2. That the present committee be continued and the old committee be dissolved—and that they act on suggestions from all chapters.
3. That a book be published on basis of this work immediately after the next convention—committee will get prices, bids, etc.

NUNTIUS REPORT

A. Financial Report

Receipts	\$409.50
Expenditures	211.86
First issue	85.31
Second issue	85.31

B. Cultural Report

1. Publication of articles by the following: Edwin L. Green (*Alpha Iota*); Anna P. MacVay; A. Pelzer Wagener (*Omega*); Horace W. Wright (*Alpha Epsilon*); Steve Seech (*Gamma*).
2. Publication of about twelve translations, original poems, etc.

AMENDMENT COMMITTEE

A motion was carried that the previous amendment be stricken from the minutes; the former amendment be accepted to lie on the table until next year. The committee appointed to study the matter and write the amendment gave the following report:

"As an emergency procedure, in case there arises unexpectedly at a convention any matter which is thought to require immediate action in the form of a proposed amendment, such amendment may be proposed and approved by a three-fourths vote of these present and entitled to vote, subject to ratification by three-fourths of the other chapters which have been represented at the convention at which such amendment was proposed. In the interim before action of the chapters, the amendment shall be tentatively in force; but if the chapters reject it, any action taken on the strength of it will automatically become void.

A motion was carried that the action of the committee be accepted as presented.

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

for *Megas Prytanis*

Margaret Shaw (*Sigma*)

for *Megas Prototyparchos*

Wanda Mitchell (*Phi*)

for *Megas Deuterohyparchos*

Mary E. Kehoe (*Epsilon*)

for *Megas Epistolographos*

Eloise Chandler (*Alpha Lambda*)

for *Megas Grammatens*

Steve Seech (*Gamma*)

for *Megas Chrysophylax*

Harold Dunkel (*Alpha*)

for *Megas Pyloros*

Sims Crownover (*Psi*)

There was a discussion as to whether transfers from other colleges can be admitted into Eta Sigma Phi. It was decided that transfers from other colleges can be admitted at the discretion of the local chapter.

It was suggested that in order to facilitate matters of correspondence each local chapter should have an Eta Sigma Phi box in the Classical Department for Eta Sigma Phi correspondence.

The business portion of the convention was declared at an end.

At 7:00 P. M. the annual formal banquet was held in the Club Chatterbox, Hotel Sinton-St. Nicholas. The banquet was concluded with the installation of the 1931-32 national officers and an address by The Honorable Russell Wilson, Mayor of Cincinnati.

At 9:00 P. M. Mu Chapter was again host at a formal dance in the Club Chatterbox. The convention ended thus.

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