

THE NUNTIVS

NATIONAL JOURNAL *of*

ETA SIGMA PHI

Vol. XII

Number 4

May, 1938



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Convention Photograph.....	2
EDITORIALS.....	3
ANNUAL CONVENTION	
Summary of Business Transacted.....	4
Committee Reports.....	4-5
Inklings From the Convention.....	5
MINERVA	
Resumé of a Numismatic Commentary on the <i>Res Gestae</i> of Augustus By Jessie D. Newby, Epsilon.....	6
How Dead are The Dead Languages? By Ray Temple House, Alpha Gamma.....	10
The Case for Classical Education By Dallas Herring, Alpha Nu.....	14
Mythology Surrounding Augustus By Elsie Giddings, Delta.....	15
RES GERENDAE.....	16
THE MUSES	
Love's Ecstasy—Catullus 51 By Norma Remsen, Omicron.....	17
To Postumus—Horace II.14 By Holly Walker, Eta.....	17
To Maximina By Ernest Riedel, Alpha Chi.....	17
Woman's Words—Catullus 70 By Norma Remsen, Omicron.....	17
LARES AND PENATES.....	18
CHAPTER DIRECTORY.....	19

THE NUNTIVS

NATIONAL JOURNAL OF
ETA SIGMA PHI

Volume XII

MAY, 1938

Number 4

Editor-in-Chief and Manager

GEORGE W. CURRIE
Professor of Ancient Languages
Birmingham-Southern College
Birmingham, Ala.

Assistant

DORIS MURPHY, *Pi*
4928 Farrell Ave., Fairfield, Ala.

Associate Editors

WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Lambda*
University of Miss., University, Miss.
GORDON W. COUCHMAN, *Epsilon*
513 N. Linn St., Iowa City, Iowa

VIRGINIA LEE, *Gamma*
Lindley Hall, Athens, Ohio

CHARLOTTE WALTEMYER, *Alpha Pi*
251 Springs Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

MAURICE CROWLEY, *Pi*
5229 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

National Officers

Megas Prytanis

THEODORE C. PANOS, *Epsilon*
933 River St., Iowa City, Iowa

Megas Protopharchos

ROSEMARY WILLIAMS, *Psi*
2709 Brightwood Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Megas Deuterohyparchus

MARY LOU WILLIAMS, *Alpha Gamma*

Megas Epistolographos

FRANCES PROTHEROE, *Alpha*
1431 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Megas Grammateus

MARIE MERRITT, *Alpha Delta*
Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

Megas Chrysophylax

CHARLES NAUGLE, *Alpha Rho*
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

Megas Pyloros

WILLIAM WOFFORD, *Alpha Phi*
Drew, Miss.

Executive Secretary

HAROLD B. DUNKEL, *Alpha*
48 Classics Building
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Published four times a year, in November, January, March and May, by the national society of Eta Sigma Phi. The office of Publication is at Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala. Subscription price is \$1.00 a year. All payments of subscriptions should be sent directly to the Editor and Manager of THE NUNTIVS. Entered as second-class matter November 15, 1937, at the post office at Birmingham, Ala., under the act of August 24, 1912.



NEAR LEFT WALL
(Rear to Forward)

- 1.
2. Mary Chapman
3. Esther Haberman
4. Jeanne Ferguson
5. Alma Noble
6. Margaret Wolfe
7. Chas. Naugle
8. Bernard Breyer
9. Prof. Martha Stansfield
10. Helen L. Gressel
11. Prof. Catherine Torrance
12. J. Spencer
13. Mary Virginia Respass

FAR WALL (Standing)
(Left to Right)

1. Mary Self
2. Virginia Hoff
3. Dr. Hough
4. Virginia Hohenstine
5. E. P. Cory
6. Theo. C. Panos
7. Dr. Gertrude Smith
8. Dr. J. B. Titchener
9. Dr. H. B. Dunkel

NEAR RIGHT WALL
(Rear to Forward)

1. Dr. Geo. Currie
2. Elizabeth Schurtz
3. Virginia Merz
4. Annetta Cohen
5. Dorothea Welling
6. Evelyn Beery
7. W. Stitt Robinson
8. Evelyn Baty
9. Marie Merritt
10. J. Mawhinney, Jr.
- 11.
12. Dr. L. R. Dean
- 13.
14. Esther Price
15. Edwin H. Miller

LEFT INSIDE TABLE
(Far to Near)

1. Dr. F. L. Hadsel
2. Edith Berry
3. Ruth Nelson
4. Mary Wickersham
5. Virginia Lee
6. Catherine Painter
7. Matilda Macchione
8. Wilbur Laudenslager
9. Rosemary Williams
10. Fred. P. Entler

RIGHT INSIDE TABLE
(Far to Near)

1. Bonnie Jean Wallen
2. Virginia Jones
3. Eileen Smoke
- 4.
5. Martha Ellen Rhodes
6. Elsie Giddings
7. S. T. Vandersall
8. Mrs. Dunkel
9. Frances Hiden

EDITORIALS



There seems to be a growing feeling among Classical students that logical reasons for the promotion of interest in Latin and Greek are futile. For this view read Herring's "The Case for the Classical Education" in this issue. The same note is expressed in the report of the convention on high school expansion.

The editor remembers very vividly how feeble the argument seemed to him as a first year high school student more than thirty-five years ago when some member of our class asked the brilliant and experienced teacher to state reasons for Latin study and among others, he stated that educated people were expected to know Latin. There were surely better reasons why every student in that high school was required to study Latin. But how little was said on the subject then!

Most teachers had never heard of Hall's "Psychology of Adolescence" in which a mere suggestion that perhaps Europeans had made too much of an idol of Latin study set Americans to questioning its value. Subsequently the same tendency to excess that has made our sports the most strenuous and often damaging labor while Europeans play for fun and health, and our music a laughing stock, drove us to foolish excess in underestimating Classical values. Finally from about 1911, Miss Sabin's stimulating exhibits have undoubtedly done more than anything else to change the very appearance of our beginning Latin and Greek text books. The

logical appeal has been featured. It still is. Read Dr. House's article in this issue, "How Dead Are the Dead Languages."

A gathering of historical import has just recently adjourned in Birmingham in which unity of the great Methodist forces was practically consummated. "In unity there is strength." The Classical Association of the Middle West and South has also had its division. Sectional meetings of Eta Sigma Phi have been tried. Perhaps if all eligible institutions would come into our organization we should need to work out a way of holding our charters by having sectional conventions. Certainly there are no sectional differences in Classical scholarship. Latin has been called a kind of Esperanto to the scientist of the Indo-European languages, in that it furnishes roots generally understood by the natural scientist of any Indo-European nation. The same can be said of Greek.

Anything that unifies should be promoted. A prominent Southern Latinist once said in a Classical meeting: "I have had enough of secession. Let us have a Classical organization like the American Chemical Society that numbers several thousand members and can command influence from that fact. He aligned himself with the American Classical League and worked enthusiastically with it until his death. In our expansion of Eta Sigma Phi let's have a unified effort to make all America our field of operation.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

BRIEF SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONED

- I. **Petitions for membership considered:**
 - A. Petition of the University of South Dakota accepted.
 - B. Petition of Waynesbury College automatically rejected because it is not on the accredited list of the American Association of Universities.
- II. **Motions passed:**
 - A. That in Article 8, Section 1, the phrase "an attained grade of not less than 'B' be understood as satisfied by the instructor's report in the middle of a semester as well as by the final report in the registrar's office at the close of the semester."
 - B. That visiting delegates to the national convention pay a registration fee equal to that of the official delegates.
 - C. That a maximum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) from the National treasury be given to the local chapter sponsoring the national convention for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the convention.
 - D. That it be understood that associate members have the same standing in all matters in the fraternity as alumni members.
 - E. That the Fifteenth National Convention of Eta Sigma Phi be held at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
- III. **Amendments passed, proposing:**
 - A. That the words in Article 8, Section 7, "who are in residence during the regular academic year and" be struck out.
 - B. That Section 5 of Article 10 be removed. It reads:
"Registration fees for the National Convention shall be one dollar (\$1) for each of the voting delegates and fifty cents (\$.50) for all other members in attendance."
- IV. **Matters of misunderstanding clarified:**
 - A. That third year students all be required to subscribe to THE NUNTIUS.
 - B. That a student who has attended a school without a chapter of Eta Sigma Phi can be an

associate member of the chapter at the school where he does post-graduate work if the local chapter will receive him.

- V. **Officers elected:**
 - A. Megas Prytanis, Ed. V. Cory, *Alpha Tau*.
 - B. Megas Prototyparchos, Marie Merritt, *Alpha Delta*.
 - C. Megas Deuterohyparchos, Bernard Breyer, *Psi*.
 - D. Megas Grammateus, Virginia Jones, *Epsilon*.
 - E. Megas Epistolographos, J. B. Spencer, *Delta*.
 - F. Megas Chrysophylax, Fred Entler, *Alpha Pi*.
 - G. Megas Pyloros, Edwin H. Miller, *Alpha Epsilon*.
- The Executive Secretary and Editor of THE NUNTIUS retain their present connection with Eta Sigma Phi.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Auditory Committee: Drs. Hough, Titchener and Pack. The treasurer's books were examined and found satisfactory.

Credentials: Virginia Hohenstine, Alpha Tau, chairman; Mary Straub, Alpha Tau (O. S. U.); Dorothea Welling, Alpha Tau (O. S. U.); Wilbur Laudenslager, Alpha Rho (Muhlenberg); Mary Lou Karstaedt, Sigma (Miami University). The official delegates attending were found to be 26, visiting delegates 11, faculty 7, local chapter 25, total 69.

College Expansion: Rosemary Williams, Psi, chairman; Virginia Jones, Epsilon, (S. U. I.); Bonnie Jean Wallen, Nu (Morningside College); J. X. Mawhinney, Alpha Nu (Davidson College); Suzanne Ware, Sigma, (Miami U.); Dr. George W. Currie, advisor. It was recommended that the present standard be retained, i.e. that colleges must be on the approval list of the American Association of Universities to be considered. It was also recommended to publish a map showing the location of eligible colleges and to send their classical departments sample copies of THE NUNTIUS.

High School Expansion: Zoe Wells, Alpha Delta, chairman; J. B. Spencer, Delta (Franklin College); E. P. Cory, Alpha Tau (O. S. U.); Betty Schollenberger, Alpha Upsilon (Wooster College); Ruth Nelson, Gamma (Ohio U.); Dr. Titchener,

Advisor. The following suggestions were made for expansion of interest in the Classics: *A.* That the Classics in high schools are better promoted through teas, luncheons, and programs than through logic. Programs given by as large a representation of a chapter as possible are advisable and may be put on during "high school week" where colleges sponsor it. *B.* Projects such as poster and essay contests may be sponsored. *C.* Dr. Hough's lecture on Classical Stamps is to be published in *THE NUNTIUS* and thus be made available for use in high schools.

Resolutions: Matilda Macchione, Gamma, chairman; Mary Virginia Respass, Pi (Birmingham-Southern); W. J. Langfitt, Alpha Psi, (Washington and Jefferson); Dorothy Nicol, Sigma (Miami U.).

We—the Committee on Resolutions—wish to express:

A. Our thanks to Dr. J. N. Hough, Dr. Titchener, Miss Hohenstine, and all others acting in our behalf.

B. Our sincere gratitude to those chapters who have supported the national convention by sending delegates, and others interested in making the national convention a great success.

C. Our appreciation and gratitude to the administration and faculty of Ohio State University, the local chapter of Alpha Tau.

D. To the outgoing officers our deepest appreciation for their untiring efforts in the past year in the affairs of Eta Sigma Phi to make the national convention successful and to carry out the business of the convention efficiently and quickly.

E. Our thanks to the reception committee for the warm welcome extended to us to the national convention.

Amendments: Charles Naugle, Alpha Rho, chairman; Sarah Lawler, Sigma (Miami U.); Catherine Painter, Gamma, (Ohio U.); Martha Ellen Rhodes, Delta (Franklin); Edwin H. Miller, Alpha Epsilon (Lehigh University); Prof. Gertrude Smith, Advisor.

The amendments proposed were discussed in the convention and the results may be seen under the summary of business transacted.

Recommendations: Marie Merritt, Alpha Delta, chairman; Frances Hiden, Omega (William and Mary); W. Stitt Robinson, Alpha Nu (Davidson College); Bernard Breyer, Psi (Vanderbilt); Nita Spain, Sigma (Miami U.); Dr. J. N. Hough, Advisor. All recommendations made were passed and may be seen under business transacted.

Convention: Mary R. Wren, Sigma, chairman; Fred Entler, Alpha Pi, (Gettysburg); Evelyn Baty, Alpha Delta (Agnes Scott); Elsie Giddings, Delta (Franklin College); Edith Berry, Gamma (Ohio U.); Dr. Hadsel, Advisor. The committee considered in-

vitations for the fifteenth annual convention of Gettysburg College and Agnes Scott College. The former was favored with the decision chiefly because the South was favored with the 1937 convention at Birmingham, so the East should have the next turn.

Nominations: Theodore C. Panos, Epsilon, chairman; Raymond Mead, Alpha Psi (Washington and Jefferson); Virginia Lee, Gamma (Ohio U.); Stanley Vandersall, Alpha Upsilon (Wooster College); Mary Wickersham, Gamma (Ohio U.); Dr. Harold B. Dunkel, Advisor. The nominees of the committee were elected as listed under business transacted.

INKLINGS FROM THE CONVENTION

"The last shall be first and the first last" held true for some of us who failed to make reservations at the Seneca. We were given access to apartments at the regular price with all the luxury fit for a king, while otherwise we should have had only what we paid for.

—Some of us looked up to a woman more than we are accustomed since the "hoch" in Hohenstine is an undeniable reality.

—Those from the South were given a little touch of the significance of the words Boreas and Zephyrus in Classical literature since the wind on Friday felt a little like it had met an iceberg somewhere in passing. We hope our consequent trouble with the common cold germ did not affect other delegates.

—Dr. Smith is not only an excellent god-mother to our society, but can park an automobile within an inch of the curb like a man. We wonder if that is one of the undiscovered values in the study of Greek.

—You who stayed away from the convention should have seen the fun at the Governor's mansion. The receiving line were all dual personalities receiving at either of two entrances. "When the cat's away the mice will play."

—Appius Claudius Caecus was present in all his glory at the convention on Friday night, thanks to the keen insight of Professor Oldfather. We wager that if that ancient gentleman who caused roads to be paved, aqueducts to be built, and made the senate sit up and take notice had heard such praise and had been living in 1920, Prof. Oldfather would not have had to ask poor college teachers to help the bankrupt Austrians put unpublished volumes of the *Linguae Latinae* into print—Nay, he would have footed the bill himself and would have given the professor a quarter besides.

—Not knowing, we dare not say, but we surmise that the sentiments of "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes" have been travelling from a certain Men's College in Pennsylvania to the guarded precincts of Agnes Scott College by air mail since the convention. Why does co-education still lag?

MINERVA

Resumé of a NUMISMATIC COMMENTARY on the *Res Gestae* of Augustus

By JESSIE D. NEWBY, EPSILON
Central State Teachers College, Edmond, Oklahoma

While taking a course in "Roman Politics," which covered the events from the death of Julius Caesar to the death of Augustus, I read the *Res Gestae* of the first Roman emperor. This unusual document interested me greatly. Augustus himself dictated this unequalled list of accomplishments, but what proof exists today to give credence to such a marvelous recital of achievement? I determined to make a search for the numismatic evidence of the *Res Gestae* to be added to the corroborations in literature and inscriptions. Mommsen and other editors in their commentaries occasionally mention some coin which refers to the particular topic being discussed, but this has not been done extensively or systematically. This paper presents the most interesting of my findings. The task has been an intensively interesting one filled with both delightful and disappointing surprises. There were surprises to discover that certain important statements seem to have been unrecorded on coins. There were other surprises when a coin was discovered which almost seemed to have been made to fit a particular statement of Augustus. On the whole, though, it is amazing to find such a large number of his *Res Gestae* recorded on coins in one way or another. Coins are being unearthed constantly, and occasionally a new type appears. It may be that eventually the complete medallic history of the rule of Augustus will be found depicted on coins. The references to the *Res Gestae* are made to the lines of the six columns or pages of the *Monumentum Ancyranum* as edited by Ernst Diehl.¹ Most of the coin descriptions are taken from the various catalogues of the British Museum, from Cohen,² and from Babelon.³

So many articles about Augustus have appeared during the last year that it is unnecessary here to go into an explanation of the changes he made in government, nor the way he accomplished his purposes. I shall content myself with describing some of the coins which were issued during the lifetime of this wonderful person. The obverse⁴ of Number 4 shows the bare head of one of the triumvirs, Lepidus. The inscription around is, LEPIDUS PONT(ificis) MAX(imus) III VIR R(ei) P(ublicae) C(onstituendae). The reverse side shows the bare

head of Octavius which is also turned to the right. The legend uses the name of the new family into which Octavius had recently been adopted—CAESAR—and his newly acquired title—IMP(erator). The part of the legend which is common to both sides of the coin refers to the selection of these men to the triumvirate. There are similar coins on which the head of Antony replaces that of Lepidus. Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian assumed this title when they set themselves up to restore the government.

Mommsen⁵ said the triumvirate was organized November 27, 43 B. C. and continued until December 31, 38 B. C. Dio⁶ says that Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian came together on a small island near Bononia. After they had searched each other carefully they drew up their agreements. One of these was that the three were to be commissioners and correctors for the administration and settlement of affairs of government for five years. There are aurei on which each of the three members of the triumvirate is entitled III VIR R P C. Grueber⁷ described a coin for each of the years from 43 through 36 B. C. on which the title of triumvir appears in connection with the name of Octavian. Octavian himself in Chapter VII of the *Res Gestae* says that he was one of the triumvirs for the re-establishment of the government for ten years in succession.

Of the twenty-one times the first Roman emperor was hailed imperator, all but V, XIII, XVI—XIX, and XXI are mentioned more or less directly on coins (see my *Num. Com.*, 8-18).

Of the thirteen times Augustus held the consulship I—III, VI—VIII, XI—XIII are cited on coins (see my *Num. Com.*, 20-24). Number 32 illustrates the reverse side of an aureus on which the seventh consulship of Augustus is mentioned—COS VII.⁸ The year of his seventh consulship, 27 B. C., was the year Octavian pretended to be returning the governmental powers to the people. It was in reality the beginning of the Roman Empire. COS XI is mentioned on my No. 42 below.

Number 26 shows the reverse of a triumphal bronze coin which was issued by the moneyers of 7 B. C.⁹ The coins are variously classified as *sestertii*, *dupondii*, and *asses*. The description of both sides follows:

Head of Augustus, laureate, l.; behind, Victory, draped, holding cornucopiae in l. hand and with r. touching the fillet of the laurel-wreath. CAESAR AVGVST POT MAX TRIBVNIC POT.

S C large in center. M SALVIVS OTHO III VIR A A A F F.

Twenty of the thirty-seven years the tribunician power was held by Augustus are definitely mentioned in coin inscriptions, and nine others are mentioned (without numeral) on coins which can be fairly definitely dated (see my *Num. Com.*, 24-33). The sixth tribunician power, which extended from June 27, 18 B. C. to June 27, 17 B. C., is specifically referred to in the inscription of the aureus (my No. 42) described below.¹⁰

Head of Augustus r., bare; around S P Q R IMP CAESARI AVGVSTO XI TR POT VI.

CIVIB ET SIGN MILIT A PART RECVPT around triumphal arch of three portals; above the central one is a quadriga facing, with figure of Augustus; over the l. portal stands a Parthian soldier offering to Augustus a *signum cohortis*; and over the r. one another Parthian offering with r. hand an *aquila*, and holding in l. a bow. The eighth tribunician power of Augustus is mentioned on the following coin¹¹:

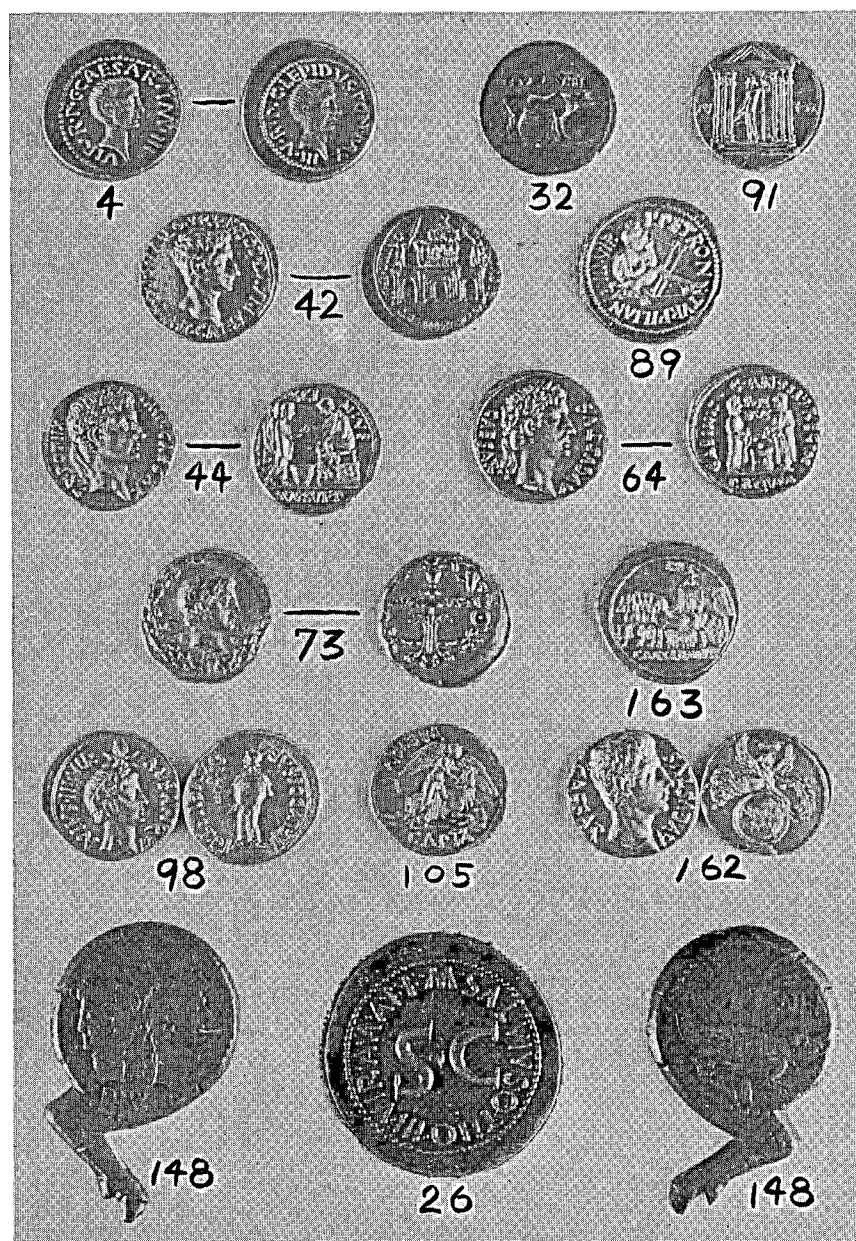
Head of Augustus, laureate, r. IMP CAESAR TR POT IIX.

Augustus, bare-headed, togate, seated l. on low stool on low platform; before him stand two togate figures r., to the former of whom he is handing *suffimenta* taken from a box at his feet. LUD S on front and side of platform. L ME SCI NIVS. AVGVSTVS P in exergue.

In the last sentence of Chapter VII Augustus said that he had been *pontifex maximus*, *augur*, *quindecimvirum sacris faciundis*, *septemvirum epulonum*, *frater arvalis*, *sodalis Titius*, *fetialis*.

The fetials, who are named last in this group, had charge of the formalities in declaring war and peace. Dio (L, 4, 5) says that, when the people wished to declare war upon Cleopatra in 32 B. C., they went to the temple of Bellona where they performed, through Octavian as *fetialis*, all the rites preliminary to war in the customary fashion.

When the Albans and the Romans agreed to fight the battle vicariously by the contest of the two sets of triplet brothers, the Horatii and the Curiatii, a fetial, assisted by another official called a *pater patratus*, made the compact. Livy (I, 24, 8f and XXX, 43, 9) records all the details. After



Augustan Coins

the ritualistic words had been said, the fetial decorated the head of the *pater patratus* with sacred herbs from the Capitoline Mount and killed a young pig with a flint rock, not with a sword. "This act," so Dr. White¹² says, "he concluded with a solemn oath to the gods by which dire misfortune might fall upon the Romans if they caused a breach in the compact. Such a smiting would come upon them at the hand of Jove as came to the pig at the hand of the *pater patratus*."

On coins of two members of the Antistia gens whose family came from Gabii, an Alban town, is pictured a scene which probably was the sacrificial part of the fetial ceremony. C. Antistius Vetus was moneyer in 16 B. C. as is attested by the eighth

tribunician power of Augustus mentioned in the inscription of some of his coins. It was in 16 *B. C.* that Augustus left Rome for his campaign in Gaul. The fetial ceremony may have been performed before his departure. A denarius (my No. 64) of Antistius is described below.¹³

Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath.
CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

Two priests, veiled, standing l. and r., facing one another and holding a pig by the legs over a garlanded and lighted altar. C ANTIST REGIN round edge. FOE / DVS in two lines above altar. P R QVM in ex. GABINIS round edge.

Augustus states (Chapter *XI*) that the Senate named the day on which he returned to Rome from Syria *Augustalia*. Drexel¹⁴ maintains that the inscription AVGVST which accompanies the candelabrum depicted on the reverse of a rare aureus¹⁵ (my No. 73) is an abbreviation for AVGVSTALIA. Newell says that the only possible coin reference to the *Augustalia* is the one below. Mattingly, however, concludes his suggestions in regard to this type with the statement that "the exact attribution of the coin is a riddle."

Youthful head of Augustus, bare, r. Below,
CAESAR. The whole in oak-wreath.

Candelabrum, ornamented with a ram's head r. and l., and surmounted by a crescent, within a wreath of flowers, in which are woven two bucrania and two paterae. AVGVST l. and r., in field.

Among the many buildings which were built or repaired by Augustus was the Lupercal. This was a rocky cave dedicated as a shrine to Lupercus, probably a native Latin deity, who was afterwards identified with the Greek Pan. This was alleged to be the den of the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus. Petronius is a moneyer who, by a reference to the early history of his gens, has indirectly called attention to an accomplishment of Augustus—this time to the reconstruction of the grotto dedicated to the original founder of Rome. Cavedoni¹⁶ stated that this coin (my No. 89) referred to the Lupercal mentioned by Augustus in the *Monumentum Ancyranum*. His description follows:

CAESAR AVGVSTVS. *Testa nuda a diritta.*
P PETRON TVRPILLIAN III VIR. *Pan capripede, barbato, cornuto, ignudo, stante rivolto a sinistra consiringa nella d. e con pedo nella s.*

Another building constructed by Augustus was the temple to Jupiter Tonans which was dedicated September 1, 22 *B. C.* because of the thankfulness of Augustus for having escaped a bolt of lightning which killed one of his torch-bearers while the

Cantabrian campaign was being conducted.¹⁷ The temple is pictured and named on an aureus (my No. 91) in London.¹⁸

Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR
AVGVSTVS.

Hexastyle temple, with pediment and eagle on its apex, on podium of three steps. In center, Jupiter, naked, standing l., holding thunderbolt in l. hand and long straight scepter in r. IOV TON l. and r., in field.

One of the several revivals of obsolete rites initiated by Augustus was the celebration of the *ludi saeculares*. They had been celebrated four times previously—in 449(?), 348(?), 249 and 149 *B. C.* These dates are about one hundred years apart. The fifth celebration should have been in 49 *B. C.* but the attention of everyone that year was centered on the unfinished civil war. Augustus, following a Sibylline oracle, claimed that a *saeculum* was one hundred and ten years, that the last observance was in 126 *B. C.*, and fixed upon the year 17 *B. C.*, June 1, 2 and 3, for the rite. This date coincided with the end of his first ten years' *imperium*. The games were celebrated by the college of the *quindecimviri sacris faciundis*, enlarged for the occasion to twenty-one members, with Augustus and Agrippa at their head. Dio (*LIV*, 19, 8) tells that Agrippa financed these games. Since Augustus, his father-in-law, was the *magister conlegii*, one can imagine that no expense was spared. The games were announced by a herald; in preparation for them purifying elements were distributed to the people (see my No. 44) and offerings of *fruges* were received from them by the *quindecimviri*. On the third day in the atrium of the temple of Apollo on the Palatine, Horace's *Carmen Saeculare* was sung by twenty-seven youths and just as many maidens. It is amazing that Augustus should have said less about this important occasion than he did about the wild beast exhibitions. The *ludi saeculares* are mentioned on numerous coins. The one which seems the most representative (my No. 98) is described here.¹⁹

Herald, standing l., wearing long robe reaching to ankles and helmet with two long feathers, and holding winged caduceus upright in r. hand and round shield, on which is a six-pointed star, in l. AVGVST DI VI F LVDOS SAE.

Youthful head, laureate, r. (Julius Caesar deified); above, a comet with four rays and a tail. M SANQVI NIVS III VIR.

Coin 105 is the reverse of an aureus which shows²⁰ "Victory, draped, r., kneeling on the back of a bull, recumbent on ground, and cutting its throat with knife in r. hand. ARMENIA in arc above. CAPTA in ex." For many years Rome attempted to be the

deciding factor in all the major decisions about Armenia.

Both sides of a very rare coin (my No. 148) are pictured. The heads of Augustus (bare) and of Agrippa (wearing a rostral crown) are shown on the obverse. The inscription is IMP DIVI F. On the reverse is a crocodile fastened to a palm tree with the legend: COL NIM. Nimes, or Nemausus, was one of the many colonies established by Augustus.

The crocodile and palm refer to the conquest of Egypt. The same type appears on coins of the ordinary round flan. Some of the above shape were found at Nimes in 1739 in the foundations of the temple of Diana. They were probably amulets or *ex-voto*, and may have been fastened around the wearer's neck by a cord tied to the foot-shaped extension. Hill²¹ felt that these "ham-shaped pieces were probably made for some religious purpose; the person who would have liked to make an offering in kind was able to give its equivalent in a coin the shape of which suggested the animal offered to his deity."

In Chapter XXXIV of the *Res Gestae*, Augustus says, *clupeusque aureus in curia Iulia positus, quem mihi senatum populumque Romanum dare virtutis clementiae iustitiae pietatis caussa testatum est per eius clupeus inscriptionem*. No ancient writer mentions the *clupeus aureus*. This is an instance where a detail of the *Res Gestae* is proven only by the evidence furnished by coins. The shield is inscribed CL(*upeus*) V(*irtutis*).²²

Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVSTVS below.

Victory, draped, flying r., holding wreath in both hands above a round shield, inscribed CL V which rests against a tall column. S P Q R l. and r., high in field.

The Victory which appears here with the shield probably is a reference to the Victory which Augustus persuaded the Tarentines to permit him to set up in the Curia Julia. The shield may have been kept near her altar.

Number 163 (B. M. C. *Emp. I*, 97, No. 591) pictures the quadriga to which Augustus refers in the last chapter of his record. The horses are pacing; the car is ornamented with figures at front and side and is surmounted by four miniature horses galloping 1. In the exergue is the inscription CAESARI DIVI F. Both Mattingly (B. M. C. *Emp. I*, cxxii) and Grueber (B. M. C. *Rep. II*, 30, n., and 31, No. 4422) say that a quadriga without an occupant indicates a victory for which no formal triumph was celebrated. In Chapter IV Augustus states that he refused triumphs which were offered him.

Lack of space forbids farther detail. Of the one hundred and eighty-eight coins cited in the *Commentary* in support of the many claims made by Augustus in the *Res Gestae*, one hundred and sixty-four are described and fifty-eight are illustrated. It is hoped that many of you, upon inquiry, may find that some coin collector in your neighborhood has an Augustan coin or two which you may see and handle.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ernst Diehl, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 4: Bonn, Marcus & Weber (1925).
2. Henry Cohen, *Medailles Impériales* 2: Paris, Rollin & Feuardent (1880).
3. Ernest Babelon, *Description Historique et Chronologique des Monnaies de la République Romaine*: Paris, Rollin & Feuardent (1885-86).
4. *British Museum Catalogue of Coins of the Roman Republic*: London, British Museum, (1910) II, 579, No. 29.
5. Theodor Mommsen, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*: Berlin, Wiedmann (1883), 31.
6. Dio xlv, 55.
7. B. M. C. *Rep. II*, 396, 398f, 405, 409, 411, and 414f.
8. Max von Bahrfeldt, *Die Römische Goldmünzenprägung*: Halle, A. Riechmann (1923) Plate XII, 5.
9. B. M. C. *Emp. I*, 43, No. 224.
10. B. M. C. *Rep. II*, 37, No. 4453; ca. 17 B. C.
11. B. M. C. *Emp. I*, 16, No. 85; my No. 44. Note the unusual arrangement of the parts of the numeral.
12. I am indebted to Dr. Dorrance S. White of the State University of Iowa for the privilege of using information gathered by him in a paper entitled "Fetiales" from which the above quotation is taken.
13. B. M. C. *Emp. I*, 24, No. 118.
14. Franz Drexel, "Zum Kaiserlichen Hofzeremoniell," *Philologische Wochenschrift* XLVI (1926), 157-60; also Michael Rostovtzeff, *Römische Bleiteserae*, "Klio, Drittes Beiheft (1905), 70.
15. B. M. C. *Emp. I*, 110, No. 683 and cxxvi f.
16. Celestino Cavedoni, "Respostigli Antichi di Medaglie Consolari e di Famiglie Romane," *Bollettino Archeologico Napoletano* VI (1857), 105f.
17. Suetonius, *Aug. XXI*, 3.
18. B. M. C. *Emp. I*, 64, No. 362.
19. B. M. C. *Emp. I*, 13, No. 69.
20. B. M. C. *Emp. I*, 108, No. 671.
21. George F. Hill, *A Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*: London, Macmillan (1899), 3f, Fig. 2.
22. B. M. C. *Emp. I*, 26, No. 126.



How Dead are The Dead Languages?

By RAY TEMPLE HOUSE

There is a joyous old graduating jingle of which two lines run something like

No more Latin, no more French,

No more sitting on a hard old bench . . .

with some more to the same purpose which I have forgotten. Going to school in the good old days of your grandfathers and your remoter ancestors was sometimes a strenuous procedure and sometimes a tedious one, it is true. The village or country school where the youthful philologist-to-be secured his grounding in the three R's was a dull place at best, in spite of the pretty girls, and in spite of the brave biggest boys who now and then devotedly varied the day's program by bringing a garter-snake to school or whipping the teacher. No big boy ever takes the trouble to whip a teacher nowadays. The teacher is the least of their troubles, and they hardly give him a passing thought. They are too busy with other occupations which are more exciting and financially more remunerative, like football and student politics. The old saw about the Harvard instructor who remarked that a college position would be a very decent way of living if it wasn't for the damned students, might very well be turned end for end so that the sophomore made the same remark about his teachers. But I don't believe, on second thought, that the average student would be moved to profanity by the mental image of the average college professor. I think we have a large number of students who cherish no sort of grudge against us, but only a tolerant and good-natured indifference. And I fear that it is in many instances an attitude which we ourselves have invited. The muscular old pedagogue of frontier days who whacked his refractory wards within an inch of their lives was as good a man in every respect as his neighbor the blacksmith and his friend the two-gun deputy sheriff. But school teaching has come with the passing of time to be something of a namby-pamby business. The fashions in educational provender have followed the same general trend as the fashions in food for the body. The breakfast food contrivers and the manufacturers of tooth paste never tire of warning us that our teeth and our digestions are suffering from too much soft stuff. In much the same way, *mutatis mutandis*, a few voices still cry in the wilderness of extravagant educational faddism that what the younger generation needs is not more sugar in their curricular double-rich malted milk sundae, but a return to the solid disciplines of spelling and parsing and the multiplication table in the lower school, followed by

the solid college disciplines of English composition and logic and languages. The Latin and French and wooden benches of the old rhyme were hard; hard enough to make men and women out of our grandfathers and grandmothers. There are good features in the recent educational innovations, notably their encouragement of student initiatives; but initiative that is too completely untrammelled does not make a student a purposeful creator but an irresponsible dabbler. St. Paul was pedagogically sound when he adjured young Timothy to "endure hardness." Education without discipline is not education but demoralization.

All of which sounds as if I were, or were assuming to be because I am before an audience of classical scholars, what you Horatians would call a "laudator temporis acti." Most men who have passed fifty are given to remembering the fleshpots and forgetting the Egyptian taskmasters. But my mood this evening is not propagandist—it is only meditative. My subject asks a question which I shan't be able to answer. I am old enough to have seen a decided change in the status of Latin (which I studied myself for several years and which I have not entirely forgotten, so that I have a little something to say about it at first hand). A large part of what I shall say about Latin is true also of Greek, and although I did spend four or five years at Greek also, I have lost so much of it, and my time is so short, that I shall not undertake to discuss it separately.

In my undergraduate college days, some forty years ago, the small college had no such variety of electives as most colleges have now. And in my day most of the colleges were small colleges. When I attended the great University of Michigan, then the largest of the state Universities and one of the two or three largest Universities under any control in the country, it had a considerably smaller enrollment than the University of Oklahoma has today. People didn't go to college so much in those days, and this is an angle of our question which really deserves attention. The average college student forty years ago was better stuff than the average college student today, and you can't expect as much of our 1938 vintage. No doubt the increasing immaturity and the decreasing selectivity among college students in recent years has been one of the influences which have inclined educational administrators to dilute and emasculate curricula. The trend toward what are called "inspirational" and "practical" courses may be almost as much a matter of running away from certain things which are a little formidable, as

it is a matter of running toward things which are tremendously desirable. Over in certain European countries where writers are afraid to antagonize the government and can't think of anything good to say about the public situation, they produce a good deal of what is called "escapist literature," literature in other words which isn't about much of anything in particular and addresses itself very earnestly to the gentle art of passing the buck. I wonder if a good deal of our current education might not with considerable justice be called "escapist education."

My undergraduate four years were spent in a very small college. We didn't have as many teachers in our entire institution as either of several of the larger departments in our College of Arts and Sciences has at present. Instead of our complicated modern arrangements for the satisfaction of majors, minors, groups, certificate requirements, and the like, we simply enrolled for one or the other of three courses. There was the classical course, the scientific course, and the literary course. I think the classical course was as popular and as large as either of the others. Probably the majority of the students in the institution took two or three years of college Latin, and a large fraction of them had at least a year or two of Greek. I had, in addition to some preparatory courses, both Latin and Greek nearly all the way through. If I were asked how much permanent good each of my various college courses did me, my science, my philosophy, my mathematics, my sociology, I should be at considerable loss to answer. For the most part, I don't know. I enjoyed most of them, I studied all of them with a good deal of docility, I made fair grades in all of them, but I can't tell with any degree of certainty which were meat to me, and which were poison. But of two subjects I am sure beyond a peradventure. Curiously enough, although I always had, and always have, loved to read and enjoyed writing, I learned very little in my English classes and cared very little for them. This is no indictment of the study of English. The next most important thing after knowing how to breathe and take nourishment is to know how to handle your native language skilfully. But English is a desperately hard subject to teach, and only a few so-called English teachers have the slightest idea how to go at it. I never had a good English teacher in college, although I sat for several semesters in the classes of an old gentleman who was an admirable English scholar. I don't pretend to know how freshman and sophomore English should be taught. But I do know exactly how it should not be taught, and that was exactly the way they taught me. I had been given an excellent beginning in English in my pioneer Nebraska country school. I had learned how to parse, analyze, and diagram

sentences, and had never been pestered a great deal with instructions to love Shakespeare's *Hamlet* or dote on Milton's *Samson Agonistes*. You can't fall in love with *Hamlet* or *Samson* because the "prof" orders you to, any more than you can fall in love with the very excellent but rather plain young woman down the street because your papa and mamma think she will make a good housewife and teach you to save your money. There are almost as many hypocrites in the English classes as there are in the churches. For some reason I was never able to like a book because somebody else said it was an amusing book, even when that somebody was an old gentleman with a Ph. D. and his name in *Who's Who*.

There were many useful courses, I haven't much doubt. But the one subject about which I haven't the slightest doubt was the Latin. I am not jollying this audience or making a rhetorical point when I state, honestly and loyally, that I learned more from the study of Latin than from any other college subject. I learned English from it. I learned discipline, self-control, patience, responsible thinking. I mustn't lay it on too thick or I will leave the impression that I am laying claim to more talents and more virtues than I can show the goods for. But our educational administrator friends who decry the study of Latin have no suspicion, and never will have any suspicion, of the incalculable harm they are doing the state and the nation. The Latin literature is nothing marvelous, perhaps, but the study of the Latin language, especially for a youngster whose native language is as artless, if I may phrase it so, as the English, is the most admirable training conceivable. Circumstances have not allowed me to keep my Latin fresh in mind. I can't recall that I ever had a yen to be a Latin professor. I wasn't good enough at it for that, and I am perfectly satisfied that the fates pushed me into another type of work which has its special charm and its special importance. But I look back to my Latin studies with affection and gratitude. Mrs. Browning begins one of her *Sonnets from the Portuguese*:

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways!
Like Mrs. Browning, I shall try to recall some of the points at which the study of Latin has helped me as a man, as a very modest scholar, as a very unpretentious writer, probably at other points. Even Latin didn't make a genius of me, and I realize that my presentation of my case will be amateurish, and inadequate. But I see some influences very clearly.

My native language does the business of expressing thought quite as serviceable as any other. It is even replacing French as the international medium, and no other language in history has stood the pragmatic test as sturdily. But the English language

is an opportunistic, happen-so sort of lingo, possibly because the English people are a race of opportunists, given to positivism and adequate but uncharted common sense. Among contemporary idioms, the German language, for instance, is a marvelously complicated and skilfully built machine, but the English and the Americans fail of a useful sort of training in responsible thinking, until or unless they study another language. I believe that one reason why German thinkers have so far excelled English philosophers at least in profundity is because their language has predisposed them in that direction. Or perhaps it is the other way around. Perhaps the German language is a marvelously complicated but effective mechanism because the German was naturally a relentlessly deep and exacting thinker. In any case, when I learned some Latin and learned to tell subjects from objects, first persons from third persons, indicatives from subjunctives, not by the place of the word in the sentence, or by the subject that went along with the verb, or by the context, but by the verb-forms themselves, I seemed to myself to have got at something fundamental and dependable that enlarged me and advanced me as a thinking being. "Cogito, ergo sum." The firm, infallible logic of the Latin was making more of a man of me as I mastered it. The looser tactics of the English had always served my purpose very satisfactorily and still do; but somewhere along the line I was reminded of a bad joke from my childhood store in which a barker was supposed to be exhibiting a picture representing Daniel in the lions' den. "Now gentlemen," bawled the exhibitor, "you will be able to distinguish Daniel from the lions by the fact that he carries a green cotton umbrella under his arm." Take the green cotton umbrella away from the English Daniel, the accompanying context that differentiates read (reed) from read (red), the arbitrary word-order that is the only way of telling whether Princeton defeated Harvard or Harvard trounced Princeton, and you may at times have trouble in deciding which is Daniel and which is one of the more pious-looking of the lions. But the Latin Daniel is a first plural imperfect, a genitive plural feminine, in and of itself, beyond a shadow of a doubt, umbrella or no umbrella. So the Latin helped make a logician of me, set me to thinking, pondering, reasoning, inferring with a new technique and in new directions, and introduced me to the fascinating and stimulating occupation which has done so much to deepen the convolutions in that extraordinary instrument, the human brain; the study, namely, of comparative linguistics. Some phrasemaker has said with a good deal of justice that nobody ever knew one language till he knew two, and when the two follow such fundamentally

different systems as the English and Latin, they cover between them a magnificent extent of rich linguistic territory.

I have tried to place the largest concrete advantage I found in the study of Latin. Spiritual advantages there were too, more than I can specify. The phrase "intellectual dishonesty" is an imposing and fearsome expression which connotes loose thinking, I suppose more or less intentionally loose thinking, not quite dishonesty pure and simple, but evasion, excusing, pettifying, idle half-truths, timid white lies. Most of us are tempted at times to be, at best, lazy and careless in our thinking. The one-language man is more likely to write and talk and think irresponsibly because he lacks the equipment for checking and double-checking which the scholar possesses. Your English teacher has no infallible way of telling whether you have mastered your Carlyle or your Browning, but your Latin teacher can figure out pretty definitely whether you have studied your Horace lesson by asking you to put it into English. We modern language teachers find continuous translation objectionable for other reasons, but there are times when two linguistic versions of a matter, like the two or three witnesses mentioned in St. Matthew, settle the matter beyond much possibility of a doubt. Most youngsters are given to kidding themselves, and I had a leaning toward big words and poetical phrases that didn't mean much. I haven't yet broken myself of it entirely, but I still remember ruefully how my first college Latin teacher took the starch out of me on several occasions. I had accumulated a gripful of high-sounding English words which I never did more than half understand till I learned their Latin ancestors. Your Latinist may sometimes be pedantic, but he imitates rarely Mrs. Malaprop. He may be a sophist, but he is not likely to be a muddle-head.

I wish I knew a great deal more about the English language than I do, but for a large part of the little that I do know, not merely as a result of the mental habits I have acquired, but in specific, concrete information, it is my study of Latin that is to be thanked. When I speak of the usefulness of Latin, I am not thinking of such relatively small matters as blueprints of Caesar's bridge or the plans and specifications of a house in Pompeii, but mainly of junctures where a knowledge of Latin helps in such every-day matters as the spelling of English words. I had a letter last week from an intelligent and capable man of affairs, a man for whom I have a great deal of admiration, a man moreover with a college education. This man has no idea of sentence structure, or punctuation, and he misspells the most ordinary words. Now it is true that lack of skill in such matters is to a considerable degree a matter of

natural bent and talents, and that a man may be unable to remember which way the *e*'s and *i*'s come in the verbs in "receive" and "retrieve" and may yet be gifted with the ability to receive and retrieve an excellent standing in his community and more coin of the realm than most of us scholar-fellows ever heard tell of. But, reasonable or not, there is a general prejudice against illiteracy and it often hurts a man in both his social standing and his pocket-book. And the study of Latin has helped thousands of us with our spelling, as well as in the improvement of our vocabulary, both quantitatively and qualitatively. I will mention just two words which fairly well educated persons seem to have a tendency to misspell, and one which is frequently mispronounced, with all of which a knowledge of the Latin original might be of some assistance. My first example is "separate," whose Latin cognate, "separo" occurs so frequently in classic Latin texts that almost any good student who has had two or three years of Latin knows that the vowel in the middle syllable is not an "e" but an "a." My second example is the adjective "indispensable," which as we are not likely to forget if we studied our Latin like good children, is related to the Latin adjective "dispensabilis," and to a verb of the first conjugation, a verb in "are," and is not like "reprehensible," which comes from a verb of an entirely different conjugation. And a word of Latin origin which I hear mispronounced fortnightly or thereabouts, and which I presume I should see misspelled if the mispronouncers had occasion to spell it, is "sacrilegious," which has only a distant connection with "religious," but is a relative of the Latin noun "sacrilegium," which noun appears in English in the abbreviated form "sacrilege." Good Latinists may sometimes be bad spellers, but as far as the majority of our words which come from the classical Latin is concerned, they are much less excusable than our friends the educational reformers if they can't spell any better than those gentlemen can.

So that Latin is not dead, except as the corn of wheat mentioned in the Gospel of John is dead, the grain which fell into the ground and died so as to germinate and grow into food and seed and food again for the sustenance of thousands. Latin is alive in your life and mine in ways which I could discuss further and in other ways that none of us realize. Perhaps a man can be educated without it, but I know very, very few who are. The day of its elimination from high school and college curricula may come, but even though that day may be at the same time a day of technical progress and of the multiplication of ingenious mechanical gadgets, that day will mark the coming of another Dark Age, another relapse into barbarism. There may be a

substitute for Latin, as the Ludendorffs had a substitute for God and the Italians have found a substitute for cloth, but no Ersatz quite serves the purpose. We Modern Language students are sometimes classed with your competitors, although in these latter days the educational executives are eliminating us even more zealously than they are erasing you, so that we aren't very cocky or very dangerous. We think we have a place in the curriculum, but it isn't exactly your place. The robust constructional discipline of the Latin is unique among the commonly studied languages. The French can't replace it, for all the supple deftness of that marvelous idiom, because the French has been shorn almost as bare of inflected forms as the English. The Spanish can't replace it, although at least its verb still lugs about with it some part of the old Latin inflectional baggage, since for the purpose we have here in mind the Spanish runs too easily into eloquence, rhetoric and poetry, charming traits but not favorable to the accuracy and logical responsibility which the Latin supports. Curiously, of the widely studied West European languages, German would come much nearer supplying a sufficient substitute than either of the so called Latin languages; for the German, who is profounder than the Latin, but no less enamored of system, has built his language on austere, noble lines of grandeur and beauty, very much akin to the strong and solid structure of the fine old Roman tongue. But German hasn't a chance, even if our contemporaries were inclined to be fairer to it, because it lacks the background, the associations, the atmosphere. Modern High German has been for a few generations the language of a hundred million people. Latin is the language of the civilized world, rich with the cultural accretions of more than two millennia. We can't do our work without your help. We Modern Language students are more directly dependent on you than perhaps any other department of an educational institution. I have implied above that there is little profitable linguistic study that doesn't compare different languages in their present form. It is just as true that there is little profitable linguistic study that doesn't compare different stages in the life of one given language. Our French graduate majors are supposed to go somewhat into Old French; Old French leads back to Vulgar Latin, and on back to the speech of Cicero and Horace. It is nearly as true with the other modern languages, and it is true, in different modes and manners, of English, of law, of history, of government, of religion. It is still as true as ever that all roads lead to Rome. I think the study of Latin is picking up at the University of Oklahoma, and I am glad of it.

The Case for Classical Education

By DALLAS HERRING, ALPHA NU CHAPTER

Davidson College

Sophocles gave utterance to an eternal truth when he said, "Much wisdom often goes with fewest words." It has been suggested that this line from the immortal poet was a herald of the modern science of human behavior, although it was written nearly twenty-five hundred years ago. It would be more pleasing to the classical student to suppose that Sophocles was merely taking cognizance of a fundamental aspect of human nature. And it would perhaps be closer to the truth. The fact, nevertheless, that modern psychologists have claimed the whole problem of communicating ideas as the subject of their particular investigation neither denies the truthfulness of the assertion nor excludes it from our own (albeit non-technical) consideration.

The principle has bearing on a problem which we, as advocates of classical education, are endeavoring to solve just now. Since the inception of the twentieth century, if not before, there has been a definite trend away from the Classics, evidenced primarily in the omission of Latin from the high school curriculum. Many colleges and universities have dropped Latin and Greek from their list of "required" courses, while at the same time a growing number of college students are electing the bachelor of science degree, although they desire a so-called liberal education. This development has not been without a lively defense on the part of the classicists. For a long while the topic was a favorite subject for debate in society halls, in editorial columns, and even in the village stores. By and large, the two camps were divided between those who had never studied Latin (or who had found it so difficult that they had never learned it) and those who, in some degree at least, had come to master and love it.

The trend away from Latin has not been due to a lack of plausible argument in its behalf. It is doubtful indeed that a very strong argument could be offered against the study of any branch of knowledge, certainly against one as comprehensive and vital as this. The question has generally narrowed itself down to whether Latin is to be ranked above certain other subjects, namely the so-called practical sciences, in the high school curriculum. The advocates of "specialized education" are among those most actively opposed, but even they are forced to retreat in the face of the argument that high schools are supposed to be broadly preparatory and that a liberal knowledge of many fields is the professed objective. The case for Latin and Greek has not been successfully challenged on the intellectual plain. It might even be said that the argument has from more intensive study been strengthened.

The apparent ineffectiveness of our oft-repeated arguments, nevertheless, leads to but one conclusion: The debate has not been upon common ground. The revolutionaries who, with uncommon persuasiveness, would free American youth from the "rigid and dictatorial culture of classical antiquity" have failed to come out in the open. Rather than direct their attacks against the reasoned position of the classicists, they have taken recourse to subtle appeals to the imaginative bent, the inherent laziness, and the democratic prejudices of the people at large, who after all are the ones who control the public school system. Latin is no longer a required course of study, not for the lack of sound argument in its behalf, but because we have permitted our cultural standards to slacken and gradually deteriorate.

The criterion of refinement and good breeding in a society such as ours is set by the general public, as it should be perhaps. The inevitable result, however, is a definite clinging to the mediocre. The downfall of Latin in America, then, may be looked upon as another deviation from the fast-dying influence of the old English tradition. It is this aspect of our culture that has made it particularly vulnerable to such underhanded attacks as have been directed against it. In England for centuries one could not be considered cultured unless he knew Latin. In the final analysis it was this desire for social approval that led most men to study Latin. And it was through this very impulse that the cultural standard was held as high as it was.

The problem, then, is psychological rather than logical, it seems to me. All manner of lengthy reasoning will not make what is now a prejudiced society see the value of something so difficult to attain and apparently so impractical. The average man is intellectually lazy. He has not found that rare pleasure which comes to those who have labored diligently through an arduous task. To offer him a logical brief in behalf of classical education is to assure his rejection of the whole plan, especially when he is receiving positive encouragement in the other direction.

Is not this the reason for the ineffectiveness of the argument for Latin? We have been seeking to prove what, if logically considered, can hardly be denied, while on the other hand there has been an emotional reaction against the whole subject. If we would restore Latin to its former position, we must revise the criterion of culture which now obviously does not require a knowledge of the language. The most effective instrument for accomplishing this is the

well-known psychological appeal of social approval. We are generally prone to overlook the extent to which this social consciousness affects our basic decisions. It is a thing so deep-rooted in our nature that it seldom comes to our attention in its full significance. I will venture the assertion that all of us were influenced to some extent at least in our decision to study for an academic degree by this very feeling for the collective approval of our fellowmen.

Is it, then, unworthy, or even unnatural, that we

should seek to encourage an emotional awakening for the Classics? When it is again established that men cannot be considered gentlemen unless they are familiar with Latin, rest assured, there will be a revival in the study of the subject! Perhaps Sophocles had a deeper significance than we at first realize when he spoke of the economy of words. Perhaps he meant that men are not normally interested in verbose arguments. Perhaps he was pointing to the fact that in our endless dialectics we sometimes lose the thing for which we are searching most diligently.

Mythology Surrounding Augustus

By ELSIE GIDDINGS, DELTA

It was a world deeply saturated in mythology that Augustus confronted. The youth, not yet thirty years of age, found himself by the force of circumstances plunged into the midst of a world steeped for generations in the stories of family connections with the immortal gods.

He, as the son of Caesar's niece Attia and the adopted son of Caesar, could claim relationship with a family that was second to none at Rome in the claim it could make to divine and ancient ancestry. The Julian family could trace its genealogy back through Julius to Aeneas of Troy, who according to tradition was the son of Venus. Caesar took great pride in his Trojan ancestry and his descent from Venus.¹ Before the battle at Pharsalus, he had given *Venus Victrix* as his watchword and vowed in case of victory to construct a temple to the goddess. His return to Rome two years later gave him a real opportunity to fulfill his vow. Filled with the confidence gained from his victories, Caesar dedicated the temple not to Venus Victrix but to Venus Genetrix, as the mother of the Julian clan.² The value of such a claim, as a means of winning the approval of the people, is indicated by the fact that later Julian emperors issued coins upon which the image of Venus was engraved, and that Augustus set up her statue in the temple of Apollo.

Just as Octavian could claim relationship with the immortal goddess Venus, so in like manner he could claim descent from Mars, the father of Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome. In 28 B. C., Augustus dedicated one of the greatest monuments of the house of Augustus—the temple of Mars Ultor. The new shrine of Mars Ultor and the Forum in which it was erected formed the most august of all the monuments of the emperor, and the great celebration that attended its dedication represented the ultimate achievement of all that for which Augustus had striven from his youth.³

The young Octavian had pledged a temple to Mars on the battle field at Philippi, and had given

the god the epithet *Ultor* which indicated his function as the avenger of the death of his descendant, Caesar. Three ancestral deities of the family of Augustus were enshrined in the magnificent temple—Mars Ultor, himself, Venus Genetrix, and the deified Julius. With such deities as these enshrined within its sanctuaries, it is not surprising that the temple usurped some of the prerogatives of the old temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus.

Augustus could claim the right of connection with Mars through his own father as well as through Caesar. One of the Octavian family at Velitrae, during war with a nearby town, heard of the sudden onset of the enemy just as he was sacrificing to Mars. In his haste, he snatched the raw entrails of the victim from the fire and offered them as they were. Since he returned victorious, a popular decree was issued providing that future offerings here should be made in the same way.⁴

Octavian was not only influenced by his ancestral gods, but was swayed by those whom he considered as his own personal deities. In the year 28 B. C., because victory over Antony had been won in sight of the great Acarnanian shrine of Actian Apollo, he dedicated the beautiful temple of Apollo and with him enshrined Diana and Latona. Vergil seems to suggest that Octavian erected the temple in fulfillment of a vow of his ancestor Aeneas, who throughout the *Aeneid* is the prototype of the emperor.⁵

Tum Phoebus et Triviae solido de marmore
templum instituat festosque dies de nomine
Phoebe.

The popular belief that Apollo showed special favor to Octavian was greatly strengthened because the temple was built on a site once planned for Octavian's own house. A distinction that hitherto had belonged to Jupiter Optimus Maximus was added to the shrine—the custody of the Sibylline books, which as a prophecy of the priestess of Apollo, could fittingly be kept in the shrine of the god.

Many people perceived in Augustus a recreated Apollo who was to be the saviour of the world. The

famous fourth *Eclogue* of Virgil and some of the *Odes* of Horace indicate to many how firmly men believed in the possibility of such an advent, and how strongly this conception, combined with astrological suppositions had entered into the minds of educated men.⁶ Whether Augustus himself believed in the divine protection of Apollo, we do not know; but it is certain that he was perfectly aware that the current opinion of contemporary society deemed Apollo as his patron god.

In Augustus, too, as the creator of peace and prosperity, some found the characteristics of the kindly god Mercury, the bearer of wealth and civilization. Horace's

Sive mutata iuvenem figura
Ales in terris imitatis almae
Filius Maiae, patiens vocari
Caesaris ultor.

gives enthusiastic and spirited voice to this conviction.⁷

Many legends accompanied the accounts of the early life of Octavian. According to Dio Cassius, Attia emphatically declared that Octavian was the son of Apollo who came to her in the form of a serpent while she was sleeping in a temple. Octavian gave encouragement to belief in the legend by permitting the erection in the temple of a bronze statue of Apollo with his own features.

While Octavian was still a child, Cicero dreamed that a youth, comely in face and stature, had been let down by a god chain from heaven and stood by

the entrance to the Capitol and there received from the hand of Jupiter a whip of gold. Chancing the following day at the Capitol to meet the young Octavian, who had come to Rome to witness one of the triumphs of his uncle, Julius Caesar, Cicero recognized in him the youth of his vision and narrated his dream to bystanders. Catulus, who had never seen Octavian, dreamed that all the sons of the nobles had marched in a solemn procession to Jupiter on the Capitol. During the ceremony the great god had cast what appeared to be an image of Rome into Octavian's hands. Startled at this, he went up to the Capitol to offer prayers to Jupiter, and finding Octavian there, compared his appearance with the dream and convinced himself of the truth of his vision.⁸

Since the life of Augustus was so closely connected with many of the great Graeco-Roman gods through stories of descent, birth, and patronage, we are justified in recounting some of the myths of these gods connected with Augustus, as one means of commemorating this, the bimillennium of his birth.

FOOTNOTES

1. Divinity of the Roman Emperor; Taylor; (American Philological Association, Middletown, Conn.; 1931), p. 58.
2. Divinity of the Roman Emperor; Taylor; p. 63.
3. Dio LV, 10; Suetonius, Augustus, 29.
4. Suetonius, Augustus, 1.
5. Divinity of the Roman Emperor; Taylor; p. 154; Vergil, *Aeneid*, 6, 69f.
6. A History of the Ancient World; Rostovtzeff; (Oxford at the Clarendon Press) "Religion and Art" p. 203.
7. Horace's *Odes*; 1, 2.
8. "The Character of Augustus," Slaughter; (University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature, No. 15, Madison, 1922), p. 97. Dio XLV, 1.

RES GERENDAE

PAYMENTS DUE NATIONAL FRATERNITY

- I. To the national treasurer, Charles Naugle, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

\$1.00 initiation fee for each new initiate.

\$1.00 national dues for the school year from each active member.

Note—(1) Members initiated after April 1 do *not* pay dues for that school year. (2) Honorary and associate members *do not* pay national dues.

- II. To the editor and manager of THE NUNTIUS, Prof. George Currie, Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.

\$2.00 for a two year subscription to THE NUNTIUS from each new initiate.

\$1.00 for a one year subscription from every active member whose two year subscription has expired.

Note—Honorary and associate members, and alumni are urged to subscribe.

Once more let us consider what must be done to make our NUNTIUS effective. Now is the time to begin to prepare for the November issue. If it is customary for your chapter to elect officers in the spring let us have the lists for 1938-39 now and we will promise not to overlook them as we did in a few cases from unfamiliarity with the material passed on to us last fall. If your election is put off until in the fall, it seems sheer negligence not to get that done before the first of November so the directory can be complete in the first issue. In fact we have kept striving for a more complete directory all this year and perhaps in one or two more issues it might show up in all detail.

Again let us exhort each chapter to furnish us correct addresses at the

beginning of next fall so that our requests for material may reach the proper individual without fail or extra delay. Then for delivery of THE NUNTIUS we shall gladly send your copies in one package to each chapter for distribution or to individual addresses as preferred. It costs us all the same as the postage is charged by weight. What we do want is for each chapter to check all addresses we are to use. If you want a package to be sent to your college for those in school and individual copies sent to those subscribers from your chapter out of school, we will do that so as to make sure all deserving THE NUNTIUS get copies.

Again let me ask for pictures. They will help us make a better and more attractive NUNTIUS.

THE MUSES

LOVE'S ECSTASY—CATULLUS 51

It seems to me that lucky person walks among the
 gods,
 And he, if I dare say, walks yet on higher sods,
 Who, sitting at your side the whole day long,
 Looks upon you, and hears the song
 That is your lilting laughter. Oh alas, at this same
 sight,
 My heart doth quake; and I am in a wretched
 plight.
 For when, dear Lesbia, your face I see
 All in my life is gone from me.
 But oh! my very throat is parched; and high love's
 fierce flames bound
 Like mad within my heart of hearts; with their
 own sound
 My two ears ring; and all the day's light dies
 And leaves deep night upon my eyes.

—NORMA REMSEN
Omicron Chapter

TO POSTUMUS—HORACE II.14

Alas, Postumus, mortal man,
 Fleeing years are gliding by.
 Try to curb them if you can;
 You'll ne'er detain them as they fly.
 Though you be one with pious soul
 And sacrifice to Jove each day
 You're not exempted from death's toll;
 You, too, must tread the inevitable way.
 All whom the bounties of earth feed
 Will some day cross that mournful stream
 Whose sad waves must in very deed
 Seize all as if they're in a dream.
 In vain do you shun bloody war
 Or dread the raging autumn winds,
 For soon you'll have to cross the bar
 With others of all sorts and kinds.
 Your land and home and pleasing wife
 You soon must surely leave behind.
 When you depart and leave this life
 The cypress tree is all you'll find.
 So now, dear friend, enjoy the light,
 For Death may visit you this night.

—HOLLY WALKER
Eta Chapter

TO MAXIMINA

"Smile, smile, O Maid,"
 Thus Ovid said.
 But not to all—
 Yet who would call
 A maiden thee,
 With molars three,
 And those not white—
 No hate or spite,
 Maxie, my lass,
 In me or the glass.
 So thou, my dear,
 A smile must fear,
 As fears this beau
 The breezes' blow,
 Or others quake
 A hand to shake;
 Or belles superb
 Fear to disturb
 Their tints with sun
 Or stormclouds dun.
 In gloom abide
 Like Hector's bride,
 Or Priam's wife,
 Widowed for life.
 No jest nor quip
 Should loose your lip,
 And let us see
 Those molars three.
 A tearful mother
 Or wife or brother
 Beside thee set,
 And never let
 The Tragic Muse
 Thy presence lose.
 If thou art wise,
 Hear me advise;
 'Tis I who say 't:
 "Weep, weep, O Maid."

—ERNEST RIEDEL
Alpha Chi

WOMAN'S WORDS—CATULLUS 70

She'd sooner marry none, if 'twere not me,
 That's what my "wife" has said,
 If e'en the great god Jove she might have wed.
 So she said, but what a woman tells
 A loving fool like me,
 Must best be writ in air, or on the sea.

—NORMA REMSEN
Omicron Chapter

LARES and PENATES

GAMMA CHAPTER

By Virginia Lee

Eight new members were initiated into Gamma chapter of Eta Sigma Phi at the regular initiation services held at the home of Professor and Mrs. V. D. Hill. The initiates are Mary Blaschal, Aldine Duncan, Jeannette Hamilton, Helen Mayes, Alex Mekedis, Marion Moon, Paul Tibbitts and Bernard Witsberger.

Following the initiation services, the members adjourned to Eastwood for a formal dinner. Catherine Painter, social chairman, acted as mistress of ceremony. The president, Mary Wickersham extended a greeting to the initiates, and Paul Tibbitts gave the response. Matilda Macchione and Virginia Lee reported on the National Convention at Columbus. Professor Jolliffe, who is completing his first year as professor of Classical languages at Ohio University, extended a welcome to the new members. Natalie Weininger made her adieu to the senior members, giving special recognition to those who had made outstanding contributions to the organization. The program was followed by the installation of officers.

DELTA CHAPTER

Franklin College

By Elsie Giddings

Delta chapter convened for its regular monthly meeting March 9. Routine business occupied the interest of the members. Plans for sending delegates to the national convention were discussed. John Spencer presented an interesting discussion of mythology and the lesser divinities.

No April meeting was held, but three of Delta's four active members served as delegates to the national convention at Columbus, Ohio. The chapter was represented by John Spencer, who acted as official delegate and was chosen Megas Epistolographos of the organization, and by Elsie Giddings and Martha Ellen Rhodes.

On May 19, initiation services will be conducted for Edna Agnew and Dolores Keith. Miss Keith, who was the winner of the three state Latin contests, recently placed first in the state college French contest. Following the initiation rites, a dinner will honor the new members. A talk based upon the theme of mythology will be presented by Martha Ellen Rhodes, and a report of the national convention will be given. Election and installation of next year's officers will be held in the near future.

PI CHAPTER

Since the national convention, Pi chapter has had two fine programs. At the regular monthly meeting held at the home of Miss Irvil Jones, Dr. C. D. Matthews, an honorary member, gave a very instructive talk showing the many points of contact between the Hebrew and Roman and Greek civilizations of ancient times.

On Friday, May 13, the chapter really had its lucky day. A banquet was given to raise some needed funds, attended by about thirty-five members, alumni and friends. Doris Murphy, chief promoter, had prepared programs and the menu typed in Latin, and presided with grace. Musical selections were rendered on the cello by Miss Ruth La Tuille and the cithera (zither) was used by Prof. Currie to illustrate ancient music. After a snappy broadcast of ancient news by Maurice Crowley and a report of the national convention by the editor, the audience was thrilled by the scholarly and spicy comparison of ancient economics with modern by Prof. E. Q. Hawk, of the Birmingham-Southern College faculty.

RHO CHAPTER

Drake University

By Rozella Furness

We have had some highly interesting meetings this year. A paper on "Extra Compensation for the teachers of the Classics" was read by Professor Kirk at the December meeting. For the January meeting, Jack Cambell read a paper "Summary of Classical Influence on English Poetry" and also some of his translation of Greek Lyric Poetry together with some of his own poems written in the Greek style and metre.

SIGMA CHAPTER

By Mary Lou Karstaedt

At our last meeting of Eta Sigma Phi we had convention reports by our official delegates. Following this, Miss Cathcart, Latin critic teacher of the training school, showed us movies she took while traveling through England, France and Italy last summer. We plan to have just one more meeting this year at which our new officers for the year 1938-39 will be installed.

We have had two very interesting meetings of the Miami Classical Club since our last letter. One program was arranged about the Ides of March. An

explanation of the Roman calendar was given; then a part of the play "Julius Caesar" was presented in costume. Another program centered around the Roman theater. Short talks were given on different aspects of the theater. Dr. Frank Clark of the Greek department showed slides of ancient theaters and actors. An annual picnic is being arranged for our last meeting of the year.

On behalf of Sigma chapter, and especially the delegates who went to Columbus, we want to thank Alpha Tau chapter for acting as host to the National Convention. We wish all success to the new national officers, and will cooperate whenever we can.

ALPHA ALPHA CHAPTER

By Amelia Veronee

On the evening of May 12, Alpha Alpha chapter of Eta Sigma Phi held its last meeting of the session 1937-38. Miss Bertie Wolpert and Miss Patricia Walker were installed as President and Treasurer respectively. A burlesque on the life of Helen of Troy, written by the faculty advisor, Dr. Donnis Martin, was presented before an audience consisting of the underclass Classical students of the college. After the play, songs were sung and delightful refreshments served by members of Eta Sigma Phi.

ALPHA DELTA CHAPTER

Agnes Scott College

By Eva Ann Pirkle

The Alpha Delta chapter had five representatives at the national convention in Columbus, Ohio: Miss Zoe Wells, president; Miss Marie Merritt, treasurer; and Miss Evelyn Baty, Miss Catherine Torrance and Miss Martha Stansfield were the faculty representatives. We were indeed honored to have Miss Merritt elected First Vice-President.

Another member of the chapter received an outstanding honor recently. Miss Mildred Davis was awarded the Quennelle Fellowship for graduate work. This fellowship is awarded every two years to any girl in the senior class at Agnes Scott or in the two preceding senior classes who is best equipped to do graduate work. Miss Davis is planning to do her graduate work at Columbia University in comparative literature.

ALPHA LAMBDA CHAPTER**The University of Oklahoma**

By Mary Ellen West

Alpha Lambda chapter held initiation for twenty-three neophytes during the first week of April. The new members are Dorothy Thornton, Va Rue Lindsey, Alline Lowe, Elva Beth Page, Jean MacTaggart, Olen Jeffries, Donald Peters, Wynema Burns, John Gossett, Ronald Bollenback, Charles Donaldson, Rosella Trautman, Helen Merkle, Mary Ellis, Marcelle Mousley, Maurice Norcross, Charles Robert Kerr, Constance Lee, Joe Davis, Guy Nice, Alline Huffman, Fred Speakman and Helen Cordell. Dr. O. W. Reinmuth, head of the Classics Department of the University was initiated as an honorary member. Before coming to this University, Dr. Reinmuth was Associate Professor of Classics at the University of Nebraska.

Following the initiation a banquet was served in honor of the new initiates. Madelyn O'Keefe, president, presided at the banquet. Santiago Vera, a student in the Modern Language Dept., from Caracas, Venezuela, sang two Spanish selections. The guest speaker was Dr. Roy Temple House, for twenty-seven years a member of the faculty of The University of Oklahoma, and now head of the Department of Modern Languages. Dr. House is author and editor of several books, and since 1927 has been editor of *Books Abroad*, a quarterly-review of foreign books. He studied Latin and Greek in American and foreign universities.

Alpha Lambda chapter of Eta Sigma Phi has many students who are outstanding in campus activities and

honors. Flossie Greene has been awarded a Graduate Residence Scholarship at Columbia, in Greek. Helen Anderson received a scholarship at Wellesley. The following were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa: Jack Plott, Harris Russell, Flossie Greene.

Alpha Lambda chapter has enjoyed a very interesting and beneficial program during the last three semesters under the guidance of Dr. H. Lloyd Stow, who was formerly national treasurer, president, and was for six years executive secretary of Eta Sigma Phi.

ALPHA TAU CHAPTER

By Virginia Hoff

Since the National Convention, Alpha Tau chapter has been primarily occupied with our initiation of new members. In place of our usual formal banquet we had an informal supper on May 4, at the home of Dr. J. N. Hough which was followed by the initiation ceremony.

The following members were taken in: Charles Bates, Edith Carstensen, Dave Efros, Russel Foster, Helen France, Anne Fredericksen, Richard Hayes, Edward Hill, Virginia Hupp, Dorothy Jones, Josephine Mooney, John Oglevee, Marguerite Strong, Catherine Trent. We also have three members who were initiated at the National Convention. They are William Adamson, Mary Louise Jackson and Jean Toes.

The newly elected officers of Alpha Tau chapter were also installed, they are: Prytanis, E. P. Cory; Protohyparchos, Jeanne Ferguson; Deuterhy-

parchos, Virginia Hoff; Grammateus, Mary Self; Epistolographos, Marjorie Gompf; Chrysophylax, Margaret Wolf; and Pyloros, Annetta Cohen. At the present time Alpha Tau chapter expects to wind up its activities for the year by having a picnic along the river in the near future.

ALPHA PSI

By Marion J. Spence

The last meeting of Alpha Psi was held in the form of a banquet, and it was well attended and enjoyed by all those who were present.

Eta Sigma Phi medals were presented to two high school students, Herbert Shannon of East Washington High School and Florence Nicholas of Washington High School, who were our guests at the banquet. Mr. Shannon has been accepted at Harvard, and Miss Nicholas has not as yet decided on her college, although she has been accepted by a number of leading colleges.

W. J. Langfitt, the Alpha Psi delegate, gave an interesting report on the Convention and encouraged all members to make an effort to attend the National Convention while undergraduates in college, for according to him the convention was both highly entertaining and instructive.

Dr. A. H. Sweet, Professor of History at Washington and Jefferson College, was the chief speaker of the evening and presented a fine address on "Humanism." T. A. McGurk read a fine paper on "Greek Religion." An interesting discussion of the paper followed. Officers were unanimously elected for the year 1938-39.

CHAPTER DIRECTORY**ALPHA—University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois**

Harold B. Dunkel—Sponsor.

BETA—Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

President: Mildred Evans, Pi Phi House.

Vice-President: Barbara Garfitt, Tri Delta House.

Secretary: Gloria Rensch.

Treasurer: Robert Estabrook, Delta Tau Delta House.

GAMMA—Ohio University, Athens, Ohio

Prytanis: Mary A. Wickersham, Howard Hall.

Hyparchos: Helen First, 69 So. Court.

Grammateus: Jean M. Jones, Howard Hall.

Chrysophylax: Ida M. Rodenbeck, 69 So. Court.

Pyloros: John Orphan, 18 No. College.

Epistolographos: Virginia L. Lee, Lindley Hall.

DELTA—Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana

Prytanis: Martha Ellen Rhodes, Shelbyville, Ind.

Hyparchos: Jean Halliday, 19 N. Forsythe Street.

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

Chrysophylax: John Spencer, 926 E. Jefferson Street.

EPSILON—University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

Prytanis: Siegle Fleisher, 717-A, Iowa Avenue.

Hyparchos: Gordon Couchman, 513 N. Linn.

Grammateus: Marjorie Scudder.

Pyloros: Billie M. Bock.

Chrysophylax: Mary Elizabeth McCollister.

ZETA—Denison University, Granville, Ohio

Prytanis: Martha Jump, Beaver Hall.

Protohyparchos: Esther Goldie.

Grammateus: Lorna Pilott.

Epistolographos: Geraldine Lay.

Chrysophylax: Esther Price.

ETA—Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida

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

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

Grammateus-Epistolographos: Frederica Roberts, 314 Gilchrist, F. S. C. W.

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

CHAPTER DIRECTORY

THETA—Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

Prytanis: Marie Edwards, Alpha Delta Pi House.
 Prototyparchos: Cynthia Demaree, 509 No. Washington St.
 Grammateus: Edythe Thornton, Pi Beta Phi House.
 Chrysophylax: Louisa Montgomery, 332 S. Fess.

LAMBDA—University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi

Prytanis: Miss Vassar Bishop, University of Mississippi.
 Hyparchos: Mr. Lawrence Olsen, University of Mississippi.
 Epistolographos: Margaret Murphey, University of Mississippi.
 Grammateus: Mrs. Isabelle Coleman.
 Chrysophylax: Mr. William Johnson.
 Pyloros: Mr. David Hamilton.

NU—Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa

Prytanis: Barbara Melson.
 Hyparchos: Deon Moor.
 Grammateus-Chrysophylax: Anita Haafke, 3607 Peters Avenue.

OMICRON—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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

PI—Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama

Prytanis: Doris Murphy, 4928 Farrell Avenue, Fairfield, Alabama.
 Hyparchos: Mary Virginia Respass, 1320 N. 24th Street.
 Grammateus: Buford Truett, Men's Dormitory.
 Pyloros: Leon Gray, Brighton, Alabama.
 Chrysophylax: George Currie, 871 7th Street, West.

RHO—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

Prytanis: Harold Shiffer.
 Prototyparchos: LaVern DeLong.
 Grammateus: Rosella Furness.
 Chrysophylax: Frances Ely.
 Pyloros: Edwin Becker.

SIGMA—Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

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

UPSILON—Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Mississippi

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

CHI—Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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

PSI—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

Prytanis: Rosemary Williams, 2709 Brightwood Ave.
 Prototyparchos: Ovid Collins, Jr., 1213 Greenfield Avenue.
 Epistolographos: Charlotte Williams, 209 24th Avenue, South.
 Grammateus: Mary Louise Beardin, Jackson Blvd.
 Chrysophylax: Alfred Livingston, Ruleville, Miss.

OMEGA—College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia

Prytanis: Catherine Judy, Jefferson Hall.
 Prototyparchos: Grace McGhee, Barrett Hall.
 Grammateus: Martha Davis, Kappa Kappa Gamma House.
 Chrysophylax: Eleanor Turner, Jefferson Hall.
 Pyloros: Rosa Elizabeth Jordan, Phi Mu House.
 Epistolographos: Margaret Vaden, Barrett Hall.

ALPHA ALPHA—Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina

Prytanis: Kate Glenn Hardin, 611 Lancaster Avenue.
 Prototyparchos: Jean Flynn, Box 367, Winthrop College.
 Chrysophylax: Elizabeth Abercrombie, Box 148, Winthrop College.

ALPHA BETA—University of Denver, Denver, Colorado

Prytanis: Maurice Ervin, 350 Washington.
 Hyparchos: Katherine Trueheart, 495 So. York.
 Grammateus-Chrysophylax: Gus Profit, 2050 So. Gaylord.

ALPHA GAMMA—Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

Prytanis: Mary Lula Williams.
 Prototyparchos: Aln Reed, 3479 McFarlin.
 Deuterohyparchos: Ruth Leinbach, 610 So. Clinton.
 Grammateus: Gertrude Harper, Route 8, Box 490.
 Epistolographos: Reba Abicht, Virginia Hall.
 Chrysophylax: Jack Hester, Atkins Hall.

ALPHA DELTA—Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia

Prytanis: Zoe Wells, Agnes Scott College.
 Hyparchos: Elsie Blackstone, Agnes Scott College.
 Grammateus: Nell Allison, Agnes Scott College.
 Epistolographos: Mildred Davis, Agnes Scott College.
 Chrysophylax: Marie Merritt, Agnes Scott College.
 Pyloros: Frances Lee, Agnes Scott College.

ALPHA EPSILON—Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Prytanis: John E. Sutcliffe, 826 Delaware Avenue.
 Hyparchos: Donald L. Davis, 447 Heckewelder Street.
 Grammateus: John Karl Baiz, 826 Delaware Avenue.
 Chrysophylax: Nevin Fidler, 1224 Maple Street.
 Pyloros: J. Palmer Murphy, Chi Psi Lodge.

ALPHA ZETA—Washington Square College, New York University

Prytanis: Irving Krongelb, 587 East 140 Street, Bronx.
 Hyparchos: Sylvia Posen, 66 St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn, New York.
 Grammateus: Alice Checkovitz, 6618 Grand Avenue, Maspeth, Long Island.
 Epistolographos: Harold Lally, 44 Willis Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.
 Chrysophylax: Meyer Franklin, 538 Eagle Rock Avenue, West Orange, New Jersey.

CHAPTER DIRECTORY

ALPHA THETA—Hunter College, New York City

President: Helen Pendias, 519 41st Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Vice-President: Anita Silverman, 135 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
Secretary: Florence Rothschild, 460 Senator Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Treasurer: Margaret Vogel, 1131 W Farms Road, Bronx, New York.

ALPHA KAPPA—University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Prytanis: Robert Jones, 608 S. Mathews.
Hyparchos: Margaret Hobson, 1106 S. Lincoln.
Chrysophylax: Grundy Steiner, 1107 W. Illinois Street.
Grammateus: Olive Lauterback, 1111 W. Nevada.

ALPHA LAMBDA—University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma

Prytanis: Madelyn O'Keefe, 707 W. Boyd.
Hyparchos: Pauline Drawver, 707 W. Boyd.
Grammateus: Elizabeth Crosbie, 722 Chautauqua.
Chrysophylax: W. D. Howell, 728 Jenkins.
Pyloros: James Henderson, 755 De Barr.

ALPHA MU—University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri

ALPHA NU—Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina

Prytanis: Dallas Herring, Box 637, Davidson, North Carolina.

ALPHA XI—Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

Prytanis: Rolland E. Stevens, 5232 Schollmeyer Street.
Protohyparchos: Edith May Greiderer, 2124 Russell.
Epistolographos: Vera Anne Smith, 5500 Cabanne Avenue.
Grammateus: Mildred F. Eisennager, 3939 Page Boulevard.
Chrysophylax: Margaret Ann Watson, 5038 Waterman.
Pyloros: Susan Jane Ross, 5365 Cabanne Avenue.

ALPHA OMICRON—Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin

Prytanis: Mary Jane Graettinger, Russel Sage Hall.
Protohyparchos: James Joseph, 728 E. John Street.
Grammateus: Ruth Barnes, 539 E. South River Street.
Chrysophylax: Selden Spencer, Brokaw Hall.

ALPHA PI—Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Prytanis: Charlotte Waltemyer, 251 Springs Avenue.
Hyparchos: Roderic Senft, Student Christian Association Building.
Grammateus: Mildred Sell, Biglerville, Pennsylvania.
Chrysophylax: J. Loyd Dunkleberger.
Pyloros: William Marks, Seminary Avenue.

ALPHA RHO—Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania

Prytanis: Donald Pichaske, Muhlenberg College.
Protohyparchos: Norman Wilkinson, 2105 W. Levingston Street.
Grammateus: Randolph Kulp, 604 St. John Street.
Chrysophylax: John McConomy, 2225 Liberty Street.
Pyloros: Donald Schlicher, 409 North Seventh Street.

ALPHA SIGMA—Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia

Prytanis: Marvin Adams.
Chrysophylax: Charles Trip.

ALPHA TAU—University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio

Prytanis: Mr. E. P. Cory, 154 East Norwich Avenue.
Protohyparchos: Miss Jeanne Ferguson, 10 14th Ave.
Deuterohyparchos: Miss Virginia Hoff, 2039 Collingswood Road.
Grammateus: Miss Mary Self, 564 South Terrace St.
Epistolographos: Miss Marjorie Gompf, 308 16th Ave.
Chrysophylax: Miss Margaret Wolf, 10 14th Avenue.
Pyloros: Miss Annetta Cohen, Neil Hall, Ohio State University.

ALPHA UPSILON—Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio

Prytanis: George Clark, Douglas Hall.
Hyparchos: Elizabeth Neal, 722 N. Bever St.
Grammateus: Margaret Koons, Babcock Hall.
Chrysophylax: Dorothy Longwell, Babcock Hall.
Pyloros: Elizabeth Schollenberger, 836 Forest Drive.

ALPHA PHI—Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi

Prytanis: M. F. Adams, 1416 North West Street, Jackson, Mississippi.
Hyparchos: Mildred Clegg.
Chrysophylax: James Kelly.
Grammateus: Blanton Doggett, Pi K A House, 1359 N. West Street.
Epistolographos: Cecil Triplett.
Pyloros: Roy DeLamotte.

ALPHA CHI—University of Tulane, New Orleans, Louisiana

Prytanis: Lucille Artigues, 2533 Calhoun Street.
Hyparchos: Dorothy Everett, 3635 Napoleon Avenue.
Grammateus: Marianna Scott, 442 Lowerline Street.
Chrysophylax: Mary Pearce, 1022 Jefferson Avenue.
Pyloros: Margaret Jean Till, 29 Newcomb Campus.

ALPHA PSI—Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania

Prytanis: C. G. White, Beta Theta Pi House, Washington, Pennsylvania.
Hyparchos: B. W. Johnston, 436 East Bean Street, Washington, Pennsylvania.
Grammateus-Chrysophylax: Marion Joseph Spence, 1240 Sycamore Street, Washington, Pennsylvania.

ALPHA OMEGA—Louisiana University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Prytanis: Lois Green, Box 217 Baton Rouge, La.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS
TO
ETA SIGMA PHI
WRIGHT & STREET, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1903

223-227 West 62nd Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOR
PINS, KEYS, RINGS, STATIONERY

*Ask Your Chapter Secretary for the
New Booklet Showing New Items*

For Other Quotations and Designs on

College, Club or Organization

EMBLEMS AND NOVELTIES

Write Us Direct

Prompt, Courteous, Efficient Service