

The Key

of Kappa Kappa Gamma

*The History of
Kappa Kappa Gamma*

Volume II

Fraternity Development 1870-1976

Fall 1977

Vol. 94 No. 3

Introduction

It was during another summer of '73—103 years after the one in which plans for "a new constellation" which was to appear over Monmouth College were being finalized by the founders of Kappa Kappa Gamma—that preliminary steps were taken for the publication of a new *History* of that Fraternity.

Margaret Easton Seney, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan, was the latest in a long line of Fraternity historians. Diane Miller Selby, BN-Ohio State, as editor of *The Key*, the vehicle for publication of the *History*, was automatically involved as a central figure in the production. Ruth Branning Molloy, BA-Pennsylvania, had been working on the compilation of chapter histories since the summer of 1971. I had accepted the position of editor-in-chief, even though I *had* read the inscription of the editor, May Whitling Westermann, Σ-Nebraska, in a copy of the 887-page 1870-1930 *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*:

"Buy the History
Read the History
Never write a history."

I had read it, but not fully comprehended it. Later I was to wonder if those famous words were her *last* words.

This is not the only other attempt at an exhaustive history of the Fraternity. As early as 1881, Alpha Chapter, soon to be declared "closed" because of the ban which was placed on all fraternities at Monmouth in 1874, was designated to present "History" at the next convention at the public "literary entertainment." However, the Kappa who had the first chronicles in her possession had died, and with her the knowledge of where they could be found. Founder Minnie Stewart Nelson (Field) traced the growth of the Fraternity during its first 12 years for the Convention of 1882, but could not present "a complete history" because of the missing information.

In 1889, Mary Kingsbury (Simkhovitch), Φ-Boston, offered to write a *History*. She was editor of *The Key* at the time and reported in the magazine a year later that "the work . . . is well underway." In 1892, that work was placed in the hands of the grand registrar "for the future." Several more historians were appointed during the next 10 years, who duly contributed additional research and written reports.

The Convention of 1902 authorized Minnie Royse Walker, I-DePauw, to prepare and publish a short history. This she did, immediately. *Kappa's Record*, a small, 67-page paper-bound booklet appeared in 1903. It was a valuable account, and did much to preserve early data, but still a larger work was envisioned by Fraternity members.

Elizabeth Gray Potter, another historian-editor of *The Key*, printed several important historical articles in the December, 1907, issue. A new calamity obstructed progress toward a complete volume when an express car fire destroyed one of two boxes of documents which were en route to her.

In 1912, at the end of her term as grand president, Florence Burton Roth, BΔ-Michigan, was appointed historian. Although she optimistically had hoped to have a book ready for the Golden Jubilee Convention in 1920, it was 1922 before she reported that her *History* was "rapidly nearing completion." She wrote many pages about the Fraternity's early years and outlined much of the remaining material, but eventually the chapter histories triumphed over her good intentions, and her resignation as historian was accepted reluctantly at the 1925 Council Session.

May Westermann, "with confidence born of ignorance," offered to finish the work during the last year of her Fraternity presidency, 1925-1926. Her dedicated seven-year struggle to transform the dream into reality is told in Ruth Molloy's biography of May in this volume.

The Key has carried several updates of Fraternity history since publication of the Westermann masterpiece: the outstanding account of editor Isabel Hatton Simmons, BN-Ohio State, in the Diamond Jubilee issue, spring, 1957; another excellent presentation by (Mildred) Ann Meuser Ritter, Θ-Missouri, in the Centennial issue, fall, 1970; and in the winter, 1973 issue, a reprint of "The Heritage of the Fraternity," from *The Kappa Notebook*. A very fine condensed version of Fraternity history appeared in the pledge manual, *Key to Kappa Knowledge*, which was in use from 1950 until the early 1970s.

This is the legacy—of information, descriptions, explanations, photographs, sketches—from which this current *History* has evolved. The Kappas who have assembled it are deeply indebted to those who painstakingly recorded our heritage in other texts.

(continued inside back cover)



Left to right: Ruth Branning Molloy, BA, chapter histories editor; Diane Miller Selby, BN, editor of *The Key*; Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN, *History* editor; Margaret Easton Seney, P^A; chairman History Committee.

1870





1870 - October 13, now celebrated as Founders Day, the golden key first worn by the chapter at Mount Union College by its founders.





1871 - Yalta Harbort, Kappa, elected as the Fraternity's first grand president.





1872 - Expansion began with Beta Chapter.





1880

Grand Membership: 348

1880 - First membership certificates issued.

1881 - First of women's fraternities to form from Grand Chapter of Grand Council form of government.

Chapters assigned to give prizes according to groupings in location.




Three classifications of membership recognized: active, honorary, silent (inactive).

1882 - The Golden Key, first women's fraternity magazine, published.




1884 - Julia Ward Howe, inspired by Phi Chapter, gave name for honorary students making a total of 26 in Yalta between 1874-1884.

1890

Grand Membership: 1,402

1890 - Conventions adopted resolutions to assist in the work of the Fraternity as well as other values as light and work.

First Grand Council meetings in session between Grand Council members authorized.

First "Grand President's Report" authorized.

First printed Constitution authorized.

Grand register added to Council.

First membership Catalog printed.

1891 - First to attend in person to the Fraternity Convention, the first night provided.




1892 - "Sainted Degree" instituted and original designed (purpose to provide women true for independent Fraternity study).

Discontinued 1896 with 24 members, the 4 founders and 23 others.

Alumnae moved to convention for first time.

1893 - Chicago Alumnae Chapter chartered as 89, only one to flourish.

1894 - Kappa Sigma first alumnae grand president.

Grand marshal no longer a Council member.

Editor of The Key on Council 1894-1904, 1913-1950.

Deputies to grand officers first appointed.

First Sylvest printed.

This design adopted as a symbol and signature of the Fraternity.

1900

Grand Membership: 3,191

1900 - First Kappa chapter house built by Beta Eta.

1901 - Second chapter house built by Eta.

Fraternity Chapter House.

1902 - First Kappa chapter house provided through establishment of a permanent endowment fund - later evolved in the Students Aid Fund.

Convention included first provision for student discussion and first Alumnae Day program.

1903 - First history, Kappa's Record, published.

1904 - First Fraternity alumnae officer appointed.

1905 - Ethel removed from Constitution - Open Constitution and Bylaws from that time on.

1909 - List of sons designed and approved.




1910

Grand Membership: 4,426

1910 - First Student Loan made from Fraternity funds.

1911 - Beta Phi, first Canadian chapter, chartered.

1912 - League adopted as official pledge program.

Alumnae officer added to Grand Council as grand vice president.

Alumnae president, later known as POCs, first appointed.

Letters submitted to The Key provided.

1913 - Dorothy Carlisle Fisher French Relief Project begun.

The Most, convention program, first approved.

1914 - Fraternity vice president, first known as POCs, first appointed.

1915 CONVENTION CANCELED - Nurses given for French War Relief.

Chapters Chartered:

- 24 - 1910 - Beta Eta
- 25 - 1910 - Gamma
- 26 - 1910 - Delta
- 27 - 1910 - Epsilon
- 28 - 1910 - Zeta
- 29 - 1910 - Eta
- 30 - 1910 - Theta
- 31 - 1910 - Iota
- 32 - 1910 - Kappa
- 33 - 1910 - Lambda
- 34 - 1910 - Mu
- 35 - 1910 - Nu
- 36 - 1910 - Xi
- 37 - 1910 - Omicron
- 38 - 1910 - Pi
- 39 - 1910 - Rho
- 40 - 1910 - Sigma
- 41 - 1910 - Tau
- 42 - 1910 - Upsilon
- 43 - 1910 - Phi
- 44 - 1910 - Chi
- 45 - 1910 - Psi
- 46 - 1910 - Omega

Conventions:

- 1910 - 1911 - New York, New York
- 1911 - 1912 - New York, New York
- 1912 - 1913 - New York, New York
- 1913 - 1914 - New York, New York
- 1914 - 1915 - New York, New York
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1920

Grand Membership: 9,344

1920 - A play, depicting the founding of KKS, presented at the London, Ontario Convention - the foundation of the historical costume program.

1922 - Rose McGill fund instituted.

Endowment Fund started to finance the new Central Office, most national alumnae services, and provide building loans to chapters.

1923 - First women's society to publish a journal.

Delta Lawrence Burt, full-time executive secretary, began a Central Office and eliminating offices of grand secretary and grand treasurer.

"Grand" prefix changed to "National" for officers and Council.

1924 - Convention standardized the badge and uniform. Age.

List of the subscription to The Key included in convention fee.

First loan made for a chapter house.

Director of alumnae added to Council.

Chapter Finance system adopted - first Fraternity financial chairman appointed.

No national chapter magazine.

1925 - Top chapter award presented - Westminster Fraternity Cup.

1926 - Clara G. Pines created Delta Lawrence Burt award for executive secretary and moved Central Office to Columbus, Ohio.

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Chronology of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity 1870 - 1978



HOW TO READ THE CHRONOLOGY:

Items of the chart as though it were a chronological timeline. Decades are indicated at the top. Events of international significance are depicted at the bottom of the chart same as reference events.

• Reinstatement dates of chapters formerly closed.

★ Fraternity events by Kappa.

1870 - 1880 - Grand Chapter form of government.

1872 - Ethel and Bylaws with ten by Alpha Chapter re-installed in Cuckey Red Book.

1874 - Delta Chapter initiated first honorary member.

1875 - Expansion began with Beta Chapter.

1876 - First re-institution in Cincinnati, Indiana.

1878 - Grand Seal as used to day issued by Epitaph Chapter.

1879 - First meetings.

1880 - First yearbook published by Beta Beta Chapter.

1881 - First Manual of Instructions printed for chapter officers.

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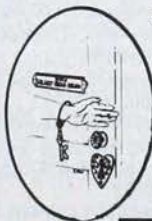
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The Key OF KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA

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Fraternity Development 1870-1976

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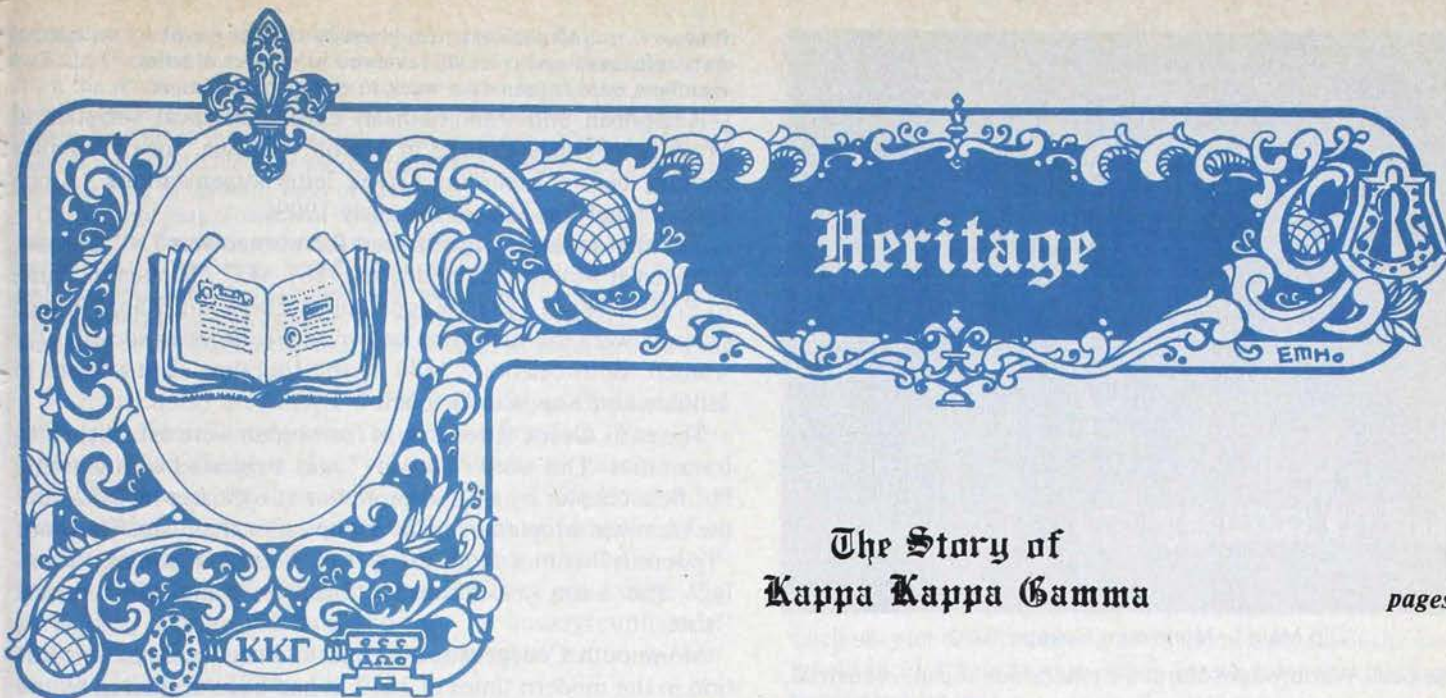
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The Story of Kappa Kappa Gamma

pages 3-6

It is natural to think of bygone days as quaint and old-fashioned. Let us try to keep in mind the fact that each succeeding generation thinks of itself as the most up-to-date, the most advanced. And in truth, it is. In an attempt to convey that feeling, this text is sprinkled with the phrase, "In the modern times of"

Our heritage, the story of Kappa Kappa Gamma, begins many years before the first chapter charter was issued. It begins with the vital need for a student exchange of ideas in the modern times of Colonial America, when the first universities were chartered, starting with Harvard College in 1636. A strict classical curriculum was adhered to. Memorization of Greek and Latin textbooks was encouraged, and outside reading discouraged. The school day consisted of chapel in the morning, classes all day, chapel in the evening, and studies at night. Tutors were hired to oversee the students' after-school hours and to keep them grinding away at their texts. "Literary societies" provided a forum for discussion and debate. Members chose Greek names such as Demosthenian, Antheneum, and the like to set themselves apart from the "barbarians," who were not members.

Phi Beta Kappa, the first fraternity in the United States, was founded just a few months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. On December 5, 1776, five students of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, meeting at the Raleigh Tavern, formed a secret social fraternity. Its insignia was a square silver medal with the Greek letters, ΦΒΚ, and three stars symbolizing friendship, morality, and literature.

Branches of the new fraternity were established at Harvard and Yale in 1779 and 1781, but a flurry of anti-fraternity agitation in 1831 caused Phi Beta Kappa to change its structure and become an honorary society. Hostility to Greek letter groups was an outgrowth of a larger social movement against all secret societies, brought on by an unfortunate incident involving the Masons. The Masonic organization had flourished in America during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Most of our founding fathers, in fact, were Masons.

Other groups, however, had begun to organize along similar lines by 1831. The "Union Triad," composed of Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi, and Delta Phi had been established by 1827. As

Americans spilled over the mountains into the West, they founded new colleges, and the fraternities followed. The "Miami Triad," of Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, consisted of Beta Theta Pi (1839), Phi Delta Theta (1848) and Sigma Chi (1855). Unlike the Union Triad, which remained elitist, conservative, and small in number, the western fraternities were expansionist, democratic, and venturesome. The patterns for the Fraternity Movement had been set. It was distinctly American. There were no parallels in European educational institutions.

What were the educational opportunities for women during the modern times of pioneer America? Girls could learn to read, write, and do simple arithmetic in religious, private, and a smattering of neighborhood schools. There was a general lack of preparatory schools which would give them sufficient background to compete with men for entrance into colleges in the East and those which had been founded on the frontier. In fact, the eastern schools were not open to women. Oberlin Collegiate Institute in Ohio was the first to allow women in 1833, although women's rights were restricted, and it wasn't until 1841 that the first three women were awarded degrees for completing the same program of studies required of men. In 1846, Mount Union in Alliance, Ohio, was the first chartered college to grant "absolute rights" to women. Antioch College, also in Ohio, admitted men and women on equal terms in 1853. In Monmouth, Illinois, a newly chartered college opened its doors in 1856 to 99 enrollees, 26 of whom were women.

Except for the sections of the country immediately influenced by these pioneer schools, women were still adjudged physically unfit for the strain of advanced intellectual training. Nor was there any great necessity for a woman to prepare herself for anything more than the most domestic of household duties, and perhaps a bit of cultural appreciation, due to the prevailing economic order.

President Abraham Lincoln signed the Morrill Land-Grant Act in 1862. Now every state in the Union could establish a college which would teach practical courses, especially agriculture and mechanics, to anyone who wanted to enroll. Thus for the first time, state supported institutions had to offer women the same educational opportunities as men.



"Old Main"—Monmouth College 1870

The Civil War brought about a tremendous social, industrial, and financial upheaval. Women, as a patriotic duty, had replaced men as teachers. After the war, higher education for women became a virtual necessity because many young men had been lost in service to the North and the South. Although most university faculties protested loudly over such an intrusion, they had no choice since state universities and colleges supported by religious denominations derived their support directly from the people.

The college curriculum had changed, during the modern times of the later half of the 19th century, from the strictly classical course of study in the Colonial period and the first century of the United States. Classes began to be conducted as seminars, where students were expected to express opinions, justify conclusions by research, and read widely.

Men's fraternities were thriving, although their original purpose, to provide a forum for individual expression, had been supplanted by the new trends in education. Few had restrictions against admitting women, because most of them had been founded in exclusively male colleges. Precedent-setting Phi Beta Kappa initiated its first women members in 1875. However, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Beta Theta Phi, Phi Delta Theta, Pi Kappa Alpha, and Phi Gamma Delta are reported to have initiated or invited a few women to membership before and after that time. Only one of these, a founder of Kappa Alpha Theta at Indiana Asbury College (later DePauw University) appears to have been a fellow student. The more usual attitudes toward women who sought higher education were antipathy, resentment, ridicule, and hostility.

This prevailing attitude caused women to want to organize their own secret societies as a kind of protective league through which the members could gain acceptance as valid participants in college life. They felt that they were pioneering for all the women students who would come after them. Their wish to provide mutual helpfulness was coupled with a desire for literary exercises and debate "like the men's." These excerpts from the records of those modern times tell the story:

The chapter never lost sight of its primary aim of demonstrating women's equal capacity and fitness for intellectual advancement. . . . To fail a single course was practically unheard of among women students. . . . We voted to translate the initiation service into Greek. . . . The chapter studied works of Tennyson, Whittier, and Mrs. Browning. . . . Essays were read on Fire Worship, Eternal Justice, Compulsory Education, Night, Methods of Burial, Hope, and

Prayer. . . . All performances given by chapter members on campus were rehearsed and critically reviewed in chapter meeting. . . . Two members were chosen each week to edit a chapter paper. . . .

Adelphean and Philomathean existed as local societies at Wesleyan Female College in Macon, Georgia, for over half a century before becoming Greek letter organizations (Alpha Delta Pi and Phi Mu) in the early 1900s.

The first national organization for women was I. C. Sorosis, founded at Monmouth College in 1867. (I.C. changed its name to Pi Beta Phi in 1888.) Kappa Alpha Theta and Kappa Kappa Gamma were the first to be known as Greek letter societies for women. Both celebrate 1870 as the founding date—Theta in January and Kappa in October.

The early Greek letter groups for women were established as fraternities. The word "sorority" was suggested to a Gamma Phi Beta chapter by a Latin professor at Syracuse in 1882, and the term was adopted by many groups after that date. The word "fraternity" comes from the Greek *phratría*, meaning "family." The Latin *frater* means "brother," and *soror* means "sister."

Monmouth College was a 14-year-old coeducational institution in the modern times of 1870. It had been organized by the Presbytery of the Associate Reformed, later the United Presbyterian Church. It was the only one of its denomination in the country. For that reason, young men from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains were enrolled at Monmouth. This was not the case with the women students, however, who were very much in the minority. There were no out-of-state women enrollees in this prairie school.

The story of Kappa Kappa Gamma's inception is told in the words of founder Louise Bennett Boyd, in a letter to the editor of *The Key* in 1899:

Some time during 1869-1870, Minnie Stewart (Nelson, Field), Jennie Boyd, and myself, Louise Bennett (Boyd), met for a "pow wow" in the A.B.L. Hall and concluded we would have something new; the world seemed to be moving too slowly for us and moreover the young men had chapters of Beta Theta Pi, Delta Tau Delta, and Phi Gamma Delta, while among the girls there were only "L.M." and "I.C." organized. We determined that nothing short of a Greek letter fraternity (we did not even speak of it as a sorority in those days) would satisfy us. We three then admitted to our solemn councils, Miss Anna E. Willits, now Mrs. Howard Pattee, of Monmouth, Ill. Our aim was to draw into the society the choicest spirits among the girls, not only for literary work, but also for social development. Of course we thought always, that we had the very brightest and best of all who came (our egotism seems very amusing at this day, but you know just how students feel). We four



Epsilon Chapter, Illinois Wesleyan, circa 1895

decided on our form of organization, the motto and our pins. You have doubtless noticed that the letters on our pins are quite a free translation from the motto, but we wanted those particular letters and were sublimely indifferent to the freeness of the translation. Had we ever dreamed of more than a local habitation for Kappa Kappa Gamma, I suspect we would have been more careful of the records and other matter pertaining to the early days of the society. . . .

One day not long after this at chapel exercises, a new constellation appeared in the heavens, and caused, as we fondly imagined, a great sensation in our little College world. The first Greek letter society for girls had appeared with their shining new pins.² Our dear old President smiled indulgently on us and we felt our future assured. Our meetings were held at the different homes, and we never attained to the dignity of a society hall.

Martha Louisa Stevenson (Miller) and Susan Walker (Vincent), two friends, were asked to join the first four. They were initiated before October 13, 1870, the date the six girls marched into chapel wearing their new keys. (The 1930 Convention voted to add their names to the official list of founders.) Lou Stevenson was one of the "sub-freshman" initiates of KKG. Many of our first members were teenagers of pre-college age, particularly during Alpha's sub-rosa or underground existence, after a ban against fraternities had been issued at Monmouth College in 1874.

Lou Stevenson wrote this little poem, probably some years later, about the girls who started Kappa Kappa Gamma:

Minnie Stewart was our leader
Minnie stood fast through woe or weal.
Jennie Boyd advised us wisely
Jennie was Kappas ballance (sic) wheel
Sue Walker was our beauty
Our Sue never seen surpassed.
Anna Willits, a born Portia
Solved our problems, held them fast.
Louise Bennett (helpfull usefull) (sic)
The still water that runs deep.
Lou Stevenson the youngest Kappa—
Always a good girl when asleep.

Two early members of Alpha recalled their student days in articles that appeared in *The Key* during the 1920s. It seems that, while women students were scorned by the men in some colleges, the Kappa girls apparently were not at Monmouth.

Alice Pillsbury (Shelley, Reesor) remembered a delightful Halloween supper in the Stevenson home. The Kappas were seated at a long table set with exquisite linen and silver. Every alternate place was left vacant for an expected ghostly visitor. At midnight the doors were opened to the darkness outside—unlit by street lamps or lights from any kind of vehicle. Shadowy white figures entered and took the empty chairs. When they removed the sheets from over their heads, they were recognized, to the girls' great relief, as their boyfriends. Mrs. Stevenson had secretly invited them, and the conspiracy had not been revealed.

Carolyn MacAyeal Ogilvie, one of the sub-rosa members, reported that after her top secret initiation at the Pillsbury home one night after dark, with guards stationed around the house, the Sigma Chis and Betas became very kind to her "at once. . . . Before I went to college, I never had a beau. Instantly after becoming a Kappa, I became popular." (For the full account of the founding and early years of the Fraternity, see Alpha Chapter history in Volume I.)

The story of Kappa Kappa Gamma is told throughout the chapters of this book, Volume II of our *1870-1976 History*.

1. Literary societies

2. The existence of Kappa Alpha Theta was unknown to our founders



Early Alpha members appeared in *The Key* 1934 included; back row: Georgie B. Pillsbury, Elizabeth Wallace Taggart, and Mabel Pillsbury. Front row: Lou Stevenson Miller, and Louise Bennett Boyd.

Each chapter directs a spotlight on its own aspect of the story. It is told in 13 different ways—each facet adding special illumination to the whole.

A foldout section, just inside the front cover, features a chronology. Here is Kappa history at a glance, a continuum of events by decade—from one period of "modern times" to another, and yet another. . . .

The chapter following this one tells the story of KKG through its ritual and insignia, the formal and symbolic expressions of the Fraternity.

Our heritage takes on a personal note in the biographies of Kappa presidents, warm and human accounts of their lives and times. We read of their continuous strivings for a sound organization, beginning with the council form of government adopted in 1881 as a reaction to less effective control by Grand Chapter. This had been evidenced all too clearly by the non-existent Convention of 1880, which was postponed by the hostess chapter without benefit of notification to the delegates, some of whom arrived on the originally scheduled date. The Convention of 1881 was a substitute for the one that should have taken place in the even-numbered year.

Presidents and Councils have weathered antifraternity sallies and legislation throughout the years; formulated and executed conservative or expansionist policies, including the first venture into internationalism with the founding of Beta Psi Chapter in Toronto, Canada; and approved recommendations affecting the Fraternity's financial structure and chapter housing. They have enabled the membership-at-large to take compassionate and cohesive action by suggesting the adoption of philanthropic projects in times of war and peace; made provisions for Fraternity communication and education; and promoted alumnae activities as an abiding Fraternity force.

The book continues with the government of KKG by the convention of its members. It is here that the recommendations of officers and committees are considered, the complexities of Fraternity business transacted, special events programmed, and honors and awards bestowed.

The story of KKG is told in the development of geographical provinces, changing where expedient as Kappa has expanded. The Fraternity is dependent upon its province organization and its Associate Council of province officers.

Kappa's story had not been recorded adequately before the advent of *The Key*, the pioneer among women's fraternity magazines. Kappa manuals indicate the needs of each period of

modern times, and published reports verify ongoing events. The story of KKT is told through its printed communications.

Almost as soon as there were Kappa actives, there was a need for another classification of membership. One of Alpha's first initiates, Susan Walker, who was included later in our list of founders, left school without a degree in 1872, and the Fraternity entered into a new phase. Little is known about alumnae until the constitution was rewritten at the Convention of 1881, providing for three grades of membership: active, honorary, and silent. Silent members were those "who have not completed a college course and who no longer pay the fees and perform the duties of the Fraternity." This was followed by: "Alumnae and silent members may become active by paying the fees and performing the duties of the Fraternity, unless their chapter(s) deem fit to excuse them from fees and duties." Some members who were out of college but remaining in town kept closely in touch with their chapters, attending meetings and even taking responsibility as officers. Alice Pillsbury, for example, continued to serve as Alpha's secretary and signed charters for new chapters for two years after her graduation.

When the constitution was perfected in 1882, alumnae were included in the classes of membership: active, alumnae, associate, and honorary. Honorary membership was short-lived. Honorary members were prominent women who were invited to join the Fraternity before the number of Kappa alumnae had grown to influential proportions. Associate members now fall within an undergraduate classification, and those formerly considered associate members are designated as alumnae.

An interesting portion of the alumnae story concerns the Hearthstone, the alumnae clubhouse which was a precursor of trends to come, in later modern times—the movement toward retirement centers for older citizens.

The active phase of Kappa life is short, and leads inevitably into alumnae life, where Kappa activity can be far from inactive!

The vital chapters which tell the story of Kappa philanthropies are next. Kappa's involvement in causes, for the benefit of others as well as our own members, is intricate and endlessly rewarding.

The Fraternity's fiscal development, from the first small fund for the printing of *The Key* to major investments which cover the many components of Kappa endeavors, is an integral part of the whole story. The administration of Fraternity business is also a fascinating chapter.

Kappa was and is a prime contributor to the Panhellenic Movement. The Convention of 1890 made provision for a meeting of all women's fraternal groups of those modern times.

It took place in 1891, the first of many to follow after an interim of 11 years.

The story of KKT is highlighted by a birthday celebration—our 100th. Carefully planned and carried out, it was a time of giving and receiving—gifts from Kappas to the Centennial Fund, to be given again to recipients who would give of the training in rehabilitation they'd received from Kappa. It is a happy chapter.

This volume of our History concludes with a message from Fraternity President Jean Hess Wells. It is not really a conclusion—it is a challenge and a promise for tomorrow . . . as the story of Kappa Kappa Gamma continues to unfold. . . .

The entire fraternity system strives to adapt, within the framework of its founding purposes, to the modern times of each college generation. Although mistakes have been made and some changes have been slow in coming, during the system's 200-year history, fraternities survive because our heritage includes more rights than wrongs, more wisdom than folly.

It is interesting that college societies originated as a reaction to the autocratic policies of university administrations. They were the democratic expression of the new order—the young energetic nation and its enfranchised individuals—even though those individuals felt that they must band together in secret. Now it is sometimes charged that such organizations are undemocratic. Sociologist Frederick D. Kershner, Jr. represents another point of view in his book, *The Meaning of Fraternity*. He defines fraternities as democratic "microcosms and primary groups."

Throughout their existence of over 100 years, women's groups have received their full share of barbs and bouquets tossed at the Greek letter system. Membership is restricted of necessity, largely because of physical limitations of chapter houses, and university and Panhellenic regulations. The reasons are valid enough for those of us who, by chance or design, "belong." But they are often difficult for others. Improved methods of selection are continually sought by conscientious fraternity and sorority leaders.

Fraternity members continue to reach out—to take part in campus and community projects and philanthropic endeavors—to give of themselves. The system does not exist by exclusion, but rather by inclusion. For us it means the inclusion of all that is good, beautiful, and true—recycled again and again to the wider world in which we live.

—Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN-Ohio State

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The Kappa Notebook, "Heritage"





Fraternity

Ritual

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Insignia

pages 15-20

"I think the thing we took the most pride in was that Kappa sprang into life full-grown and finished, like Minerva from the brow of Jove. Nothing ever had to be changed or done over." So wrote Louisa Stevenson Miller, one of the six earliest members of Kappa Kappa Gamma. She was initiated in the spring of 1870, by the four charter members before Alpha chapter made its dramatic first appearance in Monmouth College Chapel that October.

Today we may smile at her assumption but in one respect she was right. Little ever has been changed in the essential ideals and purposes of the Fraternity, although the Kappa ritual, which is the idealistic expression of those purposes, certainly did not spring into being simultaneously as the Greeks believed of Athena. The changes have appeared over the span of a hundred years or more, paralleling the growth and development of the century-old Fraternity. Yet anchored to unchanging Kappa values, each modification and addition has served to exemplify the philosophy of living which is the very heart of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Before the long history of Kappa ritual is explored the term should be defined. What is meant by "ritual" in general? What are its purposes? By dictionary, ritual is "a prescribed form or method for the purpose of a solemn ceremony, religious or otherwise." But a ritual is not necessarily solemn or religious. Any formal ceremony sanctioned by custom may be called a ritual.

The use of ceremony to symbolize ideas of greatest importance is as old as man himself. Its effectiveness has been proved by its persistence in the religious and manhood rites of the primitives, the rites of chivalry "when knighthood was in flower" and those of the earliest student groups in medieval Bologna, to those observed today. Modern society still observes by ritual ceremony important events such as marriage, burial, commencements, installations and inaugurations. We launch ships, dedicate buildings, and cut ribbons for new buildings. Beginnings of any kind are likely to be marked by ceremony.

Fraternal organizations are among man's earliest institutions. They are based on idealism, and have used a certain amount of ritual ceremony, primarily providing new members an introduction to the purposes of the groups. Symbolism as used in ritual is one of the oldest teaching and learning tools. The use of

allegory and symbolic characters to represent ideas in an introductory ceremony, or initiation, gives a significance almost impossible to forget.

One of the purposes of fraternity ritual, then, is to clothe basic, essential ideas in a language formal and beautiful, yet simple enough to be understood and remembered. One purpose of Kappa ritual has been to introduce the Fraternity ideals so effectively that they may be expressed in the lives and characters of its members through succeeding generations.

The story of the Kappa ritual moves slowly in the beginning. It was difficult for historians to piece together in proper sequence its earliest development, for few permanent records were kept in those first years. When, after 1874, fraternities were declared illegal at Monmouth the records of Alpha chapter disappeared and all we have left of that first Alpha are the memories of her members told through letters. Fortunately, in Alpha's zeal to become a national fraternity she established other chapters and with Delta's (University of Indiana) help from 1873 there were, by 1875, five enduring Kappa chapters. Their records have kept for us Alpha's initial steps toward a ritual and their own contributions. In 1876, the "second" convention (in reality the first) took official action toward a common ritual. From then on the minutes of biennial convention and officers' reports join records in the "Book of the Chapter" or "Big Book" kept by each group, providing authentic clues to ritual development.

It was not until the Fraternity was thirty years old, in 1900, that definite steps were taken toward preparation of a history. It was recorded then that the first eleven years of our existence are shrouded in mystery. Twenty years later, May C. Whiting Westermann, Σ-Nebraska, spoke of the difficulty of her task as historian since "the early years are traditional rather than a matter of record. One could romance about them almost unchallenged."

Yet Mrs. Westermann and Florence Burton Roth, ΒΔ-Michigan, did put together evidence from old books and letters along with their precious memories of Kappa chapter life in the 1870s and 1880s. They gave us the first authentic glimpse of the earliest years. To them we owe the initial chapter in the story of the Kappa ritual.



The Red Book of Delta Chapter which contains the earliest known Fraternity records in existence.

When Kappa Kappa Gamma consisted of the few young ladies in Alpha chapter the elements which later became a ritual were basic. Anna Willits wrote that the four original founders discussed plans and decided on a name and motto before mentioning the organization to any others. Our founders, like many students then, were classical scholars. After deep thought and study, it was only natural that ancient Greek ideas and words would be chosen. They were aware of the Greek manner of life, the simplicity, the general love of learning, the reverence for beauty and truth. They studied philosophy and were familiar with the teachings of Plato and Aristotle.

A fascinating possibility concerning the source of the name was brought to light by Edith Reese Crabtree, BG-Wooster. She, a Greek scholar herself, once made a thorough study of Kappa terms and the ideas they express. She used a very old Greek lexicon, so old it could have been the same edition used by students in 1870. Mrs. Crabtree found a story from ancient Greece about a gentleman who exemplified the qualities (known to all Kappas) implied in the name of Kappa Kappa Gamma. Did our Monmouth young ladies know this story? We wonder if they played with the idea that a young gentlewoman might be defined as one who embodied those same qualities. Whether the idea for the name, motto and basic philosophy came in this way or straight from the philosophers who believe in those absolute values, is a matter of conjecture. It is certain that into that choice went study and thought, and the desire of four young women to set up as life-long guideposts those certain principles.

Among the first official acts of the founding group was adoption of the key as its badge. Stories vary relating to its choice. A

mother guessed wrongly, "A key to lock your secrets up." But the founders intended the opposite meaning. Primarily interested in the arts, their meetings devoted to literature and debate, the young students chose the key as an instrument for "unlocking the hidden mysteries in Science, Literature and Art." In 1888, the 18-year-old national fraternity, strong in its chapters and convictions, meeting in its ninth biennial convention, deepened the significance of the badge to one more relevant to its purpose. This remains unchanged today.

With name, motto and badge selected, the six young women were eager to share their venture with others. New members were initiated as soon as possible after pledging. Between 1870 and 1875 pledges were taken into the chapter within days, even hours. In 1871, Alice Pillsbury (Shelley, Reesor), A-Monmouth, had a five minute pledgeship before she was taken into the Greek room and initiated. It was a simple ceremony, consisting mainly of reading the constitution and taking an oath of loyalty, usually conducted as part of a chapter meeting. Yet by 1874 there was a definite ritual, the framework of the present one.

"The Law of the Fraternity," then secret, contained the statement which with little change, stands today in the constitution as the first purpose of the Fraternity, and in the preamble to the bylaws. Alpha's original form was recorded in Delta's historic "Red Book" of 1882. Kappas still proudly affirm union in friendship for the development of noble qualities of the mind and fine feelings of the heart, helping one another attain excellence as individuals and in their relationships with others. For over one hundred years they have recognized a purpose with striking relevance to those of thinking young people today.

The "Oath of Initiation" on record by 1872, and doubtless in use since 1870, rings a familiar bell; pledging loyalty, devotion, and secrecy. Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, M-Butler, first grand president, twelve years later crossed out "ladies" in the pledge and inserted "women."

In speaking of initiations Louise Bennett Boyd, A-Monmouth, wrote years later, "I distinctly remember the anxiety of the first initiates to be put in possession of the secrets of the order, which was rather embarrassing to the charter members as we had not then accumulated much of a stock."

The determination to preserve a secret ritual soon brought difficulties, for before long there were sister chapters to establish. As young ladies did not travel easily in those days, communication was by mail, and a cipher was developed to insure secrecy. It must have been quite a game to construct it and implement its use. In 1872 Delta, the first enduring chapter, was organized. The following account written much later by Anna Buskirk Hill, one of the two organizers, gives the cipher procedure. "The whole performance was very primitive. An oath was sent us in cipher. Later the key to the cipher followed. After deciphering it we signed and returned it to Alpha. Then the Greek words of the name and motto were sent, also in cipher." No wonder Delta's first official meeting did not take place until January, 1873! All secret material when added was sent to new chapters in cipher. Delta proved a valuable addition to the founding chapter and before another year Epsilon (Illinois Wesleyan) added new strength.

To Mrs. Westermann the Fraternity is indebted for these nuggets from her report as historian in 1934. "Alpha struck the keynote and planned the theme of idealism, chose the badge and the name. . . . Her daughter Delta, vigorous from the beginning, carried on when Alpha faced difficulties. Even before Delta became Grand Chapter in 1876 she was building

the foundation which Alpha had so well laid. . . . In January, 1873, it is recorded that Dora Gay, the first after the charter members, was "initiated into the hidden mysteries. . . . one more sister added to our mystic circle."

These excerpts were taken from Delta's minutes in May, 1874, a little over a year after the chapter had been functioning; "The committee appointed to arrange the initiation ceremony presented one which was accepted unanimously" and a motion was made that it be sent to Alpha. "In February . . . (it was) voted to write the Constitution and Initiatory Ceremony in Greek, but a week later the motion was unanimously reconsidered." A committee was appointed "to copy them into the new book in English." At the "second" convention Delta's ritual and initiatory ceremony was adopted. This ceremony, found in the oldest minute books, was used until 1889.

Music was a part of those services. The words of three songs pertaining to initiation are in the back of Beta Gamma's (Wooster) old minute book dating from its founding in 1876. Two are no longer generally used, but the third has been an indispensable part of Kappa initiations ever since. All are attributed to Delta. A Latin chant, equally lasting, came from Eta chapter (University of Wisconsin).

Although Mrs. Boyd was embarrassed in 1870, at the scarcity of "secrets" the lack was soon corrected. A password, grip, rap, challenge and response decided on during that formative period became matters of concern for twenty years. The 1878 Convention voted to change all except the rap, which itself was changed eight years later for one used by newly established Beta (now Beta Beta Deuteron) chapter at St. Lawrence. No change was made in the password after 1878. The challenge and response, though discussed periodically, remained as they first appeared until they fell into 20th century disuse. It was the grip which caused perennial excitement during those first decades.

The first change was made by the 1878 Convention because "the grip being known by several outsiders it is thought to change it." In 1881 it was modified when the constitution was entirely revised. Yet the discussion continued pro and con through many conventions. No change was ever voted yet the question persisted about the authenticity of the grip. Finally in 1908 after reports by committees on Fraternity and ritual failed to reach satisfactory conclusions, a "Standing Committee on the History of the Grip" was formed. Katherine Swift Doty, BE-Barnard, historian, was appointed chairman. This committee's detailed report stated that the grip, unchanged since 1884, and as described in the cipher, was official. This account of a relatively minor item among the Fraternity secrets has been prolonged because it is characteristic of the intense interest in such matters held by Kappas of that period.

The pioneer chapters used titles for their officers known only to themselves. Names for the president and secretary are on record in 1875. Later Kappas have wondered about their Latin terms when everything else is Greek. It seems probable that the founders used the imaginative and idea-rich Greek to express abstract ideas and the symbols connected with them. Yet when they wished to develop chapter organization and government they turned to the Romans, those masters of law and administration. Fraternity growth brought new officers with appropriate names. A corresponding secretary and guard came in 1876. In 1878 Epsilon requested a secret word for treasurer; later a registrar was named. In the 20th century expanded chapter programs required additional leaders.

By 1884 the Fraternity was well established; with chapters from the east coast to Minnesota and Nebraska, all eager to

The Goddess of Wisdom called Minerva by the Romans and Athena by the Greeks.



contribute their own ideas and customs. In an effort toward a unified ritual Psi Chapter (Cornell University) was asked to work at the 1884 Convention on the "Initiatory Ceremony" and report to the Grand Council as soon as possible. No progress was noted in 1886, but two years later a "Committee on Ritual" reported. The rewriting of the ceremony was again left in the hands of Psi, with Mila Tupper (Maynard) in charge. Her report, accepted by Council with amendments, was given to the chapters in the fall of 1889 and adopted by the 1890 Convention.

According to Kate Bird Cross, X-Minnesota, then grand president, ". . . the main ritual is reduced to the simplest and most concise form" and an appendix was arranged "to contain various ceremonies peculiar to the chapters." This revision was the first to mention the system of counselor-initiate relationships which Mary Warren Ayars had "invented," about 1887 in Phi Chapter (Boston University). Mrs. Ayars, a classical scholar, was responsible for the Latin names for many later chapter officers as well as for the Greek terms of this new counselor-initiate relationship. Her addition to the Fraternity ritual continues to have great significance for all members.

Cleora Wheeler, X-Minnesota, recalls that the "new ritual was issued on 8½ x 11 sheets, with a purple ink, done by hectograph. This was a method of reproducing identical pages of writing so the grand secretary could prepare by hand this secret material, page by page. It had a light blue manuscript cover." The appendix, holding identified individual chapter customs, came later.

The 1890 Convention chose the fleur-de-lis as the Kappa flower for its dignity and grace and because in it the two blues are combined. The jewel, the sapphire—symbol of truth, sincerity, and constancy—was also chosen. Almost ten years earlier the colors light and dark blue, first choice of Alpha and Delta, had been definitely established, and Minerva (Athena to the Greeks) with her owl, adopted as patron goddess. Beta Chapter (BB^A-St. Lawrence) brought this pair from the Browning Society when the chapter was chartered in 1881. The Fraternity accepted the goddess and bird of wisdom as naturals for Kappa Kappa Gamma. Later, in 1884, "Beta's yell" (also from the Browning Society) was first used as the Kappas' life-long salute to the daughters of Athena. The rap used by Beta chapter was also adopted then, but changed somewhat at the next convention when the Kappa "yell" became the "call."

The call once was used to open convention but later became a traditional closing for Kappa gatherings.

During its first twenty years Kappa Kappa Gamma had built a firm foundation. The founders set the course better than they knew. The ideals they valued had found expression in a ritual with form and beauty and the various symbols which gave life to those ideals had been lovingly assembled. The grip and password, the rap, the answer to roll call became a part of Kappa life before 1890. Still to come was one meaningful symbol, the Sigma in Delta, designed and submitted to the 1894 Convention by Carla Sargeant (Fisk), Y-Northwestern, with its significance phrased in beautiful Greek. Twenty years later the design became the official pledge pin.

It should be noted that except for the very earliest, all of these ideas and symbols and the ritual embodying them, had been adopted by convention vote following committee recommendation. This established Kappa policy made for more universal chapter understanding and Fraternity-wide identity. Yet individual chapter customs had developed, some of them old and well loved. A unifying procedure seemed advisable and in 1894, a standing committee with Upsilon as chairman, was appointed to consider ritual additions and to obtain and compile for the appendix further information on "special initiatory rites" of individual chapters. Upsilon sent a letter to all chapters requesting specific details of their customs and ritual services. All but two chapters replied. A final report with a recommended revision was ready for the 1896 Convention. But the convention preferred the old initiation service with certain changes and retained it. That revised ceremony of 1896 constituted the authorized initiation ritual which remained practically the same with supplemental additions through 1934. Certain chapter services added to the appendix included one from Beta Nu (Ohio State University) which 28 years later became an integral part of the ritual itself.

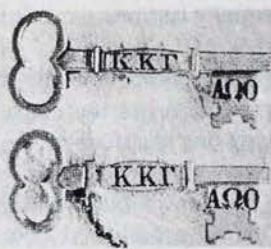
From the days of Alpha's first initiates it had been the custom to read the constitution to the candidate as part of the "initiatory ceremony." After twenty-five years a sentiment was expressed by the 1896 Convention that perhaps it would be better to separate this procedure from the ceremony itself. Later this was accomplished. Just when or by whom the first introductory service was written is unknown, but probably it was not long after 1896. The constitution was a secret document not available to pledges. There was no pledge period similar to later ones and no organized pledge program. During the first initiation preliminary, the constitution was read to the initiates and their signatures affixed as a promise to uphold it. In 1934, this long and somber first section, no longer necessary, gave way to a better idea. But that is another story which comes in a later chapter in the history of Kappa ritual.

The next chapter opens at a Council meeting in 1903, during the presidency of May Whiting Westermann. There it was recommended that all printed documents except the *Ritual* be considered non-secret. The following convention directed that all items in the *Constitution*, *Bylaws*, and *Standing Rules* to remain secret be starred, and at the 1906 Convention all "essentially secret matter" was "taken from the Constitution and placed in a *Book of Ritual*." From that date the Fraternity has had a non-secret constitution, a long step forward.

The historic decision of 1906 made it possible to collect the various rituals into one place for the first time. The oldest sections were handwritten in the early "Secretary's Book." Some were in the "Law of the Fraternity," others were in Council archives.



The first keys were long, flat, handmade pins which were worn in the hair at least on dress occasions.



Badges of 1870 era.

The new "Secret Handbook" was to be in manuscript form to contain the initiation ritual and appendix, all secret matter then appearing in cipher, and the cipher itself. In addition it would include all other supplemental services which had become part of the Kappa ritual. A copy of the manuscript would eventually be made under the supervision of each chapter, completed in durable form on parchment or some optional material.

The grand registrar, Edith Stoner (Robinson), Θ-Missouri, made typewritten copies of "The Order of the Book of Ritual," all material removed from the constitution, and those rituals they did not have, for each of the 33 chapters. It took her a year. The chapters were to assemble their own books and prepare a binding by June, 1907. Fifteen chapters were able to do so, and by the next June all but four were completed. Miss Stoner reported "a general feeling that permanent and valuable archives should be done with the greatest care and as nearly as possible by the same members of the chapters." She herself sent them the slightest ritual changes in handwriting. Small wonder that a recommendation was made at the next convention for "no further changes except when absolutely necessary."

A number of beautiful, handlettered, illuminated vellum books were made during the ensuing years and chapters worked to have them completed to display at the Golden Jubilee in 1920. Skilled Kappa artists were asked to send their names to *The Key* as there were many requests for ritual illustrators. Cleora Wheeler produced some handsome books, but the difficulty of finding skilled workers and the high cost of parchment prevented a complete exhibit.

Included in that first *Book of Ritual* were several supplemental rituals. One, although new to the Fraternity, had an interesting history. Long before, an early member of Theta Chapter (University of Missouri) name unknown, had written an Opening and Closing Ritual for chapter meetings. Theta, and proba-

bly other older chapters, had used it for years. A mysterious 1877 entry in Delta's minutes: "Theta's ritual was accepted," indicates it was used then by Delta. Sent to Psi when chartered in 1883 and credited to Theta, it was found in Psi's scrapbook at convention in 1938. The Council did not learn of this ritual until 1904. Cleora Wheeler, at Columbia for the convention where she became grand registrar, attended a Theta Chapter meeting and was deeply impressed. So was the Council, and the service was adopted at the next convention. It is now, somewhat modified, an essential part of Kappa chapter life and serves to perpetuate the Fraternity philosophy long after college days. As Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M-Butler, once said, "The ideals expressed in our rituals become more forceful by repetition." Kappas are grateful to that unknown sister who knew so well the binding influence of ritual.

The Installation Ritual for Establishing Chapters was also included in the new *Book of Ritual*. It was first called "The National Ritual" and was one of the "authorized but unprinted papers" of the Fraternity kept in Council archives. It had been adopted in 1900, after eight years of study. Records of the 1882 Convention indicate little change in the actual founding procedures from those used by Alpha and Delta in the 1870s. There was no formal installation. The 1892 Convention, however, directed that "a ritual for establishing chapters be adopted," and Delta was appointed the committee to formulate that ritual. Her report to the next convention was referred to Council. Three conventions later, in 1900, the report of the "Standing Committee on the National Ritual" finally was adopted as amended. Carla Sargeant Fisk and Annabel Collins Coe, BZ-Iowa, were responsible for that acceptable report.

The new service was effective, for no mention of change appears for 29 years. At that time the Council recommended that complete instructions for installation be inserted in the *Book of Ritual*. Earlier, when Mrs. Westermann was Fraternity president, at the installation of Gamma Lambda (Middlebury) and Rho Deuteron (Ohio Wesleyan), both from locals with many alumnae, she had modified the service informally, feeling the ritual written for freshmen inappropriate for mature women. She thought it was unfair to have no recognition of alumnae value to the local in the past and their importance to the Fraternity. As a consequence she adapted the ritual for use in initiating the alumnae of the local Kappa Alpha Sigma when, in 1934, Alpha chapter was reestablished. Mrs. Westermann became chairman of ritual in 1934, and her first task was to complete the Alumnae Initiation Ritual for installations. It was accepted by the 1936 Convention.

Among those scattered rituals brought together in 1906 was one for installing chapter and Council officers. The oath of office then was essentially the same as at present when Kappa officers assume the responsibilities of leadership. Another addition starred as secret in the *Standing Rules* of 1904 and removed to the *Book of Ritual* in 1906 were the terms of voting in chapter and Council meetings. They are still in use.

When the supplemental rituals were being compiled a pledging service had been discussed for several years. Chapters had developed their own methods of pledging since the days of simply "pinning on the colors," but no Fraternity-wide plan existed. Requests for such a service had come, and in 1903 chapters were asked to inform the grand president of their ways of pledging. In 1905 Beta Tau (Syracuse University) was appointed to collect chapter pledging services. Its report was presented to the Convention Ritual Committee; in 1906 a Pledging Service was adopted and placed in the *Book of Ritual* "to be used or

omitted, or any adaption of it, at chapter option." Fourteen years later this service was revised tentatively, subject to further study and improvement, and in 1922, an improved Pledging Service became a permanent part of the *Book of Ritual*.

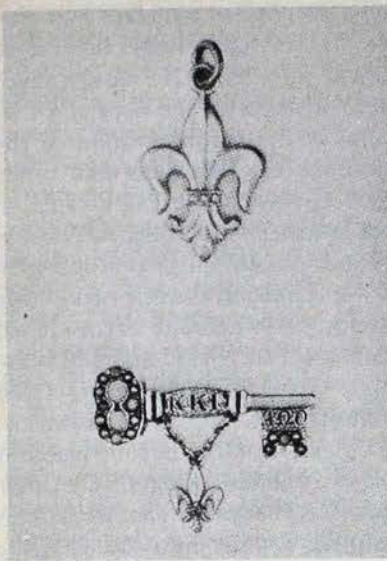
Firmly set into Kappa ritual as the second section of the initiation procedure is another service which dates back to the early history of Pi Chapter (University of California at Berkeley). Again it was Cleora Wheeler who brought this beautiful ritual to the attention of the whole Fraternity at the 1904 Convention. She had visited the chapter and witnessed during initiation, a section hitherto unknown to her. She learned it had been written for the local existing between 1885 and 1897 during Pi's inactivity. Only slightly changed, it was incorporated into the chapter's ceremony shortly after Pi's reestablishment, and there Miss Wheeler found it. Convention in 1906 placed it in the appendix of the new *Book of Ritual* for optional chapter use, and Pi was requested to perfect the service. Some changes were made (one paragraph found its way into the Pledging Service) and finally, in 1924, it moved from the appendix into the ritual itself. The Pi alumna, Mary Bell Morwood, wrote this much loved symbolic section. Nowhere in the ritual are the teachings of Kappa Kappa Gamma more explicit and meaningful.

"Except for those written during the past few years," wrote Mrs. Westermann in 1940, "we have only vague information as to the source of our services. . . . practically no record of the individual Kappas who have left us such a precious legacy. Mrs. Morwood is one exception. We shall remember her when her candle is lighted at Memorial Service."

The Memorial Service was one of the three adopted tentatively by the 50th Anniversary Convention. At Council session in 1918, Beta Iota (Swarthmore College) was appointed the committee to work on such an observance and submit it to the next session. Kappa had lost many members during the late years, among them Juliette Hollenback, BΣ-Adelphi, former grand registrar; and Martha Willets, B1-Swarthmore, grand treasurer, who died in office. Lydia Voris Kolbe, Λ-Akron, grand president, felt there should be some recognition of the loss the Fraternity had sustained. The need for such a service both for chapter use and for conventions was recognized and the service was accepted in 1920. The Chapter Service was placed permanently in the ritual in 1922, and in 1924 the Convention Memorial Service was used for the first time on the Sunday of convention week, a custom observed ever since. It is a never to be forgotten experience in its beautiful setting, commemorating those who have died during the biennium.

Members of Kappa Kappa Gamma, like most Americans, began to move around in the 20th century and sometimes before they left college. An Affiliation Service was the third, with pledging, to be accepted at the Golden Jubilee. Back in 1908, a convention report on a uniform affiliation service from Beta Delta (University of Michigan) had been accepted for optional use. But twelve years later, from several such rituals considered, one from Pi Chapter was recommended by the Ritual Committee and adopted tentatively. It became a part of the authorized ritual in 1922.

Alumnae members of Kappa Kappa Gamma moved around even more in a mobile American society. The first stirring of interest in organized groups is perceived shortly before the 1890s but little was permanently accomplished until after the turn of the century. Not until 1920 is there any recorded mention of alumnae ritual use. The Indianapolis Association enjoyed one. A questionnaire sent to ascertain any desire for a ritual service



Second degree insignia in actual size. Top: founders' insignia belonging to Emily Bright Burnham, Φ -Boston. Bottom: badge of Eva Dean, Δ -Akron, with attachment set with ruby.

brought mixed reactions. Then an alumnae committee at the Bigwin Convention recommended for adoption a Pi Association ritual for optional use, and a copy was multigraphed and issued to existing associations. Several years later a committee appointed by Delta Province Convention submitted a ritual for opening and closing alumnae meetings, and in 1930 it was accepted for optional use, also.

Expressions of reluctance to use the 1930 adoption came because of its similarity to chapter services. Other local customs were mentioned. Consequently, the ritual-conscious 33rd convention adopted a *Book of Rituals for Alumnae Associations* and encouraged alumnae to use it. The booklet included, in addition to the service for meetings, a ceremony for receiving new members, a special welcome for graduating seniors and a procedure for the installation of officers. It was multigraphed in Central Office in 1938 and sent to each association. Except for the addition of supplemental services only slight changes have occurred since in the alumnae ritual. Ceremonies for the celebration of Founders Day and for the presentation of 50 and 75 year pins have been widely used by alumnae associations.

Belonging in a record of alumnae ritual is the brief story of the Second Degree, 1892 through 1896. A project of the 1890 Convention, the plan and ritual were developed by Emily Bright (Burnham), Φ -Boston, then grand secretary, and Rachael Baumann (Lewis), E-Illinois Wesleyan. In accepting their report the Council stated, "The object of the second degree order is to provide an incentive to the chapters and members for deeper study and wider knowledge of all matters concerning the Fraternity. . . ." The ultimate object was to make sure of a continuing group of alumnae adequately prepared for Fraternity leadership, but a second purpose was to stimulate appreciation of the spiritual significance of Kappa Kappa Gamma. Examinations and initiations were held only three times. The reason for the Second Degree grew less when Council voted in 1895, to give the chapters annual examinations. The Second Degree ceased to exist with the 1896 Convention. Its constitution and ritual passed from Emily Bright Burnham to Bertha Richmond Chevalier, Φ -Boston, and May Westermann before reaching the Fraternity archives. Six founders of the order and 33 others were entitled to wear attached to their badges the fleur-de-lis pendant set with a ruby. The list of members is a distinguished one when measured by Fraternity service.

Throughout the development of ritual used by Kappa undergraduates and alumnae there runs a parallel story of ritual usage

by Fraternity officers. Like their chapter counterparts, Latin terms designated Fraternity officers until 1896, when English translations were authorized. The governing bodies were called "Grand Chapters" until 1881; "Grand Councils" with "grand presidents" until 1940, except for an eight year interval of "nationalism" between 1922 and 1930. After the Fraternity incorporated, however, the former "grand" titles prevailed until 1940. At the 34th Convention Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania, grand president, noted she was "the last to serve under that title. . . . In future, just plain presidents . . . nothing grand about them."

As did its name, the composition of the Grand Council changed with increasing responsibilities. Tied closely to ritual history is the evolution of the office of grand registrar. Added as the fifth council member by that busy 1890 Convention, her duties were to "collect and arrange the archives of the Fraternity." As such she kept records of ritual committees. In 1892, she became "the authorized historian of Kappa Kappa Gamma." As the ritual developed these duties grew heavier. The historian became a separate officer, leaving to the registrar the responsibility of ritual work. When the first *Book of Ritual* was compiled and sent to the chapters in its various phases, and with its continuing additions and revisions, the work of the registrar was heavy indeed.

In 1928, the Council Ritual Committee recommended that a ritualist be included in national Fraternity chairmanships and in 1934, Marie Bryden Macnaughtan, Θ -Missouri, the last grand registrar, reported " . . . work on the Ritual is such that it takes considerable time and thought. Since many ideas for changes, revisions and additions. . . have been received and made, thus to push a highly specialized work it is my suggestion that a Ritualist be appointed." And so she was. Maude Barnes Miller, Θ -Missouri, became the first ritual chairman, soon followed by May Whiting Westermann who served for ten years.

Before the *Book of Ritual* was compiled in 1906, Council members had in their keeping the "Chapter Ritual," the "National Ritual" (Installation) and the cipher. After the compilation they were sent typewritten copies of its contents and later the registrar was directed to secure Ritual Books "in adequate and permanent form" for the Council members. The order for making and illuminating the books was given to Elsie Kraemer Holmes, B Σ -Adelphi. This meant careful and devoted work and only three were completed by 1912.

The Kappa Ritual never could be considered complete; continued changes and additions brought revisions of the Council books. Opening and Closing Services for Council session and convention were used in 1924. In time convention rituals were augmented by a Reception of Delegates from New Chapters, a Welcome to New Alumnae Associations and Clubs, the Convention Memorial Service and an expanded ceremony for the Installation of Council Officers. Appropriate services for province conventions were prepared by Mrs. Westermann and adopted in 1940. A most important section of the Council books at that time was the Ritual for the Installation of Chapters including the Initiation of Alumnae, with an appendix containing complete instructions, put into form by Almira Johnson McNaboe, H-Wisconsin, grand vice president, and Mrs. Westermann.

No chronicle of the general and province convention rituals of Kappa Kappa Gamma is complete without a tribute to Charlotte Barrell Ware, Φ -Boston, second grand president. Mrs. Westermann wrote, "Few members have made such a con-

tribution to the Fraternity as did Mrs. Ware in the 'Passing of the Light' ceremonial. While she lived the service was hers to be used as she saw fit. Now that she has gone it is for those closest to her to standardize it . . . but keep, as far as possible, her spirit." Edith Reese Crabtree and Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), BΠ-University of Washington, before Mrs. Ware's death, and Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE-University of Pittsburgh, later, did just that, and at concluding banquet ceremonials Mrs. Ware's spirit still shines as brightly as the light cast from her silver wedding candlesticks, her tangible legacy to the Fraternity she loved. The concept of the continuity of the Kappa ideal to which Mrs. Ware gave expression spontaneously at an Alpha Province Convention in 1935 will continue as the most precious legacy she could have left.

Mrs. Westermann who, as grand secretary and twice president had presided at the installation of five chapters, spoke of "being able to appreciate as others could not" the development of Kappa services between 1900 and 1923. The major accomplishment was the *Book of Ritual* itself. The Upsilon revision of 1896 was still practically the current form exclusive of additional services. By 1923 those services, heretofore in the appendix for optional use, had been transferred to the ritual itself and all chapters were expected to use them with no additions or omissions. Additional chapter customs were placed in a revised appendix for chapter archives.

In 1922 a most successful model initiation was directed by Cleora Wheeler. For a few years, then, little change occurred. Attention was concentrated on making the ritual complete in all chapters and as standardized as possible throughout the Fraternity. Errors had crept into the text and instructions, and the grand registrar was directed to secure for each chapter a type-written copy of the word-perfect ritual based on Cleora Wheeler's authentic text. By 1928 the copies were complete with covers from Burr, Patterson and Auld Co., and each convention delegate took one back to her chapter.

Ritual activity increased in the thirties due in large part to the inspiration and long experience of May Westermann. A need was noted for a different sort of service prior to initiation, and a place was found for a preparatory meeting not only for initiates but also for active members. At least 12 chapters had been experimenting with the idea; Mu (Butler University) seems to have written the first of such services about 1926. The 1934 Convention voted to use this type of service in order to have uniformity throughout the Fraternity. Mrs. Westermann, in consultation with the Council, prepared a new preliminary section based on Mu's ritual and incorporating material and suggestions from other officers and from chapters having similar services. Part of the opening lines of the older ritual were used as the introduction to the new, and some of the passages were adopted from Delta's original "Initiatory Ceremony." So again did Kappa keep the best of the old while recognizing the need for change and progress. The new initiation prelude was sent to the chapters for approval, and was adopted at the 1936 Convention with the suggestion it be used as a candlelight or fireside service. It was first used at Delta Iota's (Louisiana State University) installation. In 1940 the service was adapted for charter members and alumnae at installations.

The interest sparked by the reestablishment of Alpha in 1934 grew stronger in 1936. The 32nd Convention marked the 30th anniversary of the vote to combine the Fraternity rituals into the *Book of Ritual*, and the chapter delegates were asked to bring for display their illuminated, hand-lettered books accompanied by a statement as to when they were made and by whom.



Charlotte Barrell Ware, second grand president wearing the blue gown she wore to preside at the 1888 Convention. These silver candlesticks given by her to the Fraternity are used in the closing service at each general convention and installation of new chapters.

The ritualist felt these beautiful parchment books, adding dignity to any service, should be in evidence on ceremonial occasions. Another model initiation was presented with emphasis on correct pronunciation and standard initiation apparel. The important anniversary feature was the vote for a new edition of the *Book of Ritual* to be published if possible by a Kappa printer able to execute copies "which shall be beautiful pieces of printing ranking with hand done rituals but more practical."

Meticulous and searching work was done by May Westermann in collaboration with Almira McNaboe in preparing the copy. Three classical scholars, Mary Warren Ayars, Winnifred Warren Wilson, both Φ-Boston, and Sarah Fish Baker, BΓ-Wooster, with Cleora Wheeler, gave valuable assistance. A distinctive feature was the appendix of 24 pages, illustrated and containing detailed instructions for each service. It represented the experience of many chapters and successive Grand Councils in installations and attending services.

No Kappa printer was found. The work was done in Central Office on the multigraph with a special type for handsetting. The title pages were photographed from one of the illuminated ritual books and hand colored. The book, printed in blue ink and bound in blue leather, moire lined, was a "most creditable piece of work and only those concerned with it (had) any appreciation of the planning, effort and time involved." All chapters were supplied with the new book by December 1937.

In response to an evident need, copy was prepared for a *Book of Devotions*, and was sent to each chapter the following April. It was the outgrowth of a compilation of devotional services prepared by Mrs. Westermann when she, as historian, acted as chaplain at the installation services of the second Alpha. The booklet was designed to fit into a pocket in the back cover of the ritual book. The chapters welcomed the new *Book of Ritual*, appreciating its attractive format, new size and helpful directions.

The impetus given to ritual interest in the thirties by these last developments could not continue indefinitely. The next



decade found the Fraternity involved in war work, post war adjustment, her own chapter and alumnae expansion and internal organization. Little of ritual importance merits recording except the death in 1948 of May Whiting Westermann to whom Kappa owes much of the beauty and substance of the services added during her period as ritualist.

As the Fraternity grew older and passed its 80th birthday in 1950, a program of ritual education seemed wise. Province conventions in 1951 held workshops on ritual and initiation procedures. The first model initiation in years was presented in 1956, conducted by officers of Gamma Lambda and directed by Mary Turner Whitney, BP^Δ-University of Cincinnati, vice president of the Fraternity.

Like the Fraternity, alumnae and chapters were growing older, and in 1954, a presentation of 50 year pins was adopted. The ritual used by Beta Omicron (Newcomb College of Tulane University) at its 50th anniversary was approved by Council for use by other chapters approaching "middle-age." Looking again toward younger Kappas, Martha Galleher Cox, P^Δ-Ohio Wesleyan, ritualist, presented at the 1968 Convention an "Affirmation of Beliefs," a credo for actives and pledges.

Since the end of World War II academic pressures on the American campus had steadily accelerated. The Council tried in every way to lessen fraternity calls on undergraduate time and strength while maintaining the value of Kappa membership. Due to larger pledge classes initiations had become long and time-consuming. In 1962 a variation known as "Installation Version" was suggested by Martha Cox to lessen the time involved in preparation and performance, with no loss of significance and beauty. Pilot chapters volunteered to use it on a trial basis during the biennium and report in 1964. Since opinion was divided and chapter circumstances differed, the use of either version was made optional in 1966.

Other services approved during the sixties were a Chapter House Dedication and a recognition of 75 year membership. Various minor revisions in the ritual were effected.

Throughout the Centennial Convention the founders were present in the interesting and nostalgic display of old minute

books, rituals and other memorabilia, the Memorial Service dedicated to them, and also the final Passing of the Light. A workshop led by the ritualist discussed 100 years of the ritual. Convention authorized a Ritual Study Committee to examine the current Kappa ritual in relation to its effectiveness today in expressing the fundamental philosophy of Kappa Kappa Gamma. The committee was to consider possible revision and to report to the 1972 Convention.

A committee of undergraduates and alumnae representing wide areas of Fraternity membership with Mary Turner Whitney, ritualist, as chairman, worked through the biennium. Resource material was prepared and chapters were requested to hold discussion meetings and to report to the committee. Ritual workshops at province meetings sent recommendations. After much correspondence and two meetings the committee submitted its report. In substance the report stated that the Kappa ritual still expressed effectively the founders' ideas and ideals. It is an instrument through which they have been and can be preserved from one generation to another. The spiritual elements within the ritual have great value, expressing the spirit of Kappa itself. Consequently only minimal changes were recommended to gain greater clarity and significance for today's undergraduates, yet lose none of the classic beauty and symbolism exemplifying the fundamental philosophy and aims of the Fraternity.

The recommendations of the Study Committee were adopted by the 1972 Convention with few amendments. Copy for a revised edition of the chapter rituals including the appendix was prepared by the ritualist and meticulously and laboriously completed at Fraternity Headquarters. Chapters received the new *Ritual* early in 1973. Later the rituals for Council use at installations were revised by the ritualist in collaboration with Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ-Georgia, director of chapters, in accordance with convention changes.

In her 1954 president's report Edith Crabtree quoted an eminent Harvard professor, George Herbert Palmer. He wrote: "Harvard University, to its glory be it said, is enormously unfinished; it is a great way from perfect. . . . We are tinkering at it all the time, and if this were not so I, for one, should decline to be connected with it." As Mrs. Crabtree felt, the same could be said about Kappa Kappa Gamma. The "tinkering" continues, to meet changing needs and conditions and to render a higher degree of service. The story of some of that tinkering has been given in these pages.

Beginning in 1870, with a name, a motto, a significant badge and a simple expression of purpose the Fraternity has gathered together a complete *Book of Ritual* covering nearly every facet of Kappa life. Written in thoughtful, sometimes poetic language, the *Ritual* has dignity and beauty. Many members have contributed to the services trying to put into words what all Kappas have felt. Their different styles of writing and the periods in which they wrote, add interest to the ideas they expressed. Much is reminiscent of the founding years; much reflects later decades, yet there seems to be a sense of timelessness throughout.

Doubtless the "tinkering" will continue. Though over 100 years old, Kappa Kappa Gamma is still vital and growing. Other needs and conditions will call for change and open greater avenues for service. Regardless of change the *Ritual* will remain, in future years as now, a summation of that philosophy by which Kappas have endeavored for more than a century to build complete and useful lives.

—Mary Turner Whitney, BP^Δ-Cincinnati



"The Greek letter boys cheered and stamped" as six young ladies marched into Monmouth College chapel on October 13, 1870, proudly wearing the first golden keys of Kappa Kappa Gamma, thus announcing the formation of their Fraternity. Entering late, they "went well up front . . . with dignified mein and grace" as their "dear old president smiled indulgently" upon them. Continuing, the *Monmouth College Courier* that October commented: "They wear a little golden key, sometimes on their foreheads, sometimes on their little blue or red jackets which much become them. It has three letters on it, KKT and also AΩO. We have been able to count only six of them." This first public appearance of Kappa's founders with their long awaited badges had been postponed since spring until the handmade keys could be obtained from John Stevenson, a Pittsburgh jeweler. They created a "great sensation in (their) little college world."

At that exciting hour the insignia of Kappa Kappa Gamma consisted solely of that badge, the golden key. Today, more than a hundred years later, the insignia listed in the bylaws are the badge, the coat of arms, the pledge pin, a recognition pin and official emblems for Council officers, field secretaries and the editor of *The Key*. Also in the bylaws are the symbols of the Fraternity and certain related jewelry. The story of these emblems, how they were chosen and when, and the changes made during Kappa's first 60 years, is told in the *1870-1930 History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*. The interesting chapter on insignia, meticulously prepared and profusely illustrated, was written by Cleora Wheeler, X-Minnesota, grand registrar, 1904-1906, custodian of the badge, 1911-1918, and particularly suited for such a task. The following pages are taken from her chapter with needed additions to bring the insignia story into its second century.

The Badge

The badge of Kappa Kappa Gamma has always been a golden key with the Greek letters KKT on the stem and AΩO on the ward, but the size and outline have varied during its century-old history. Those first pins of Alpha chapter, cut from flat gold, were almost twice the size of the present badge. The simple constitution of 1870 contains no description, but Kappa is fortunate to possess the only existing key belonging to one of the founders, Anna Willets Pattee. It was presented at the Centennial Convention as a gift from her granddaughter, Frances Pattee Putnam, A^Δ-Monmouth. Memories vary as to who first proposed the key as badge. Some say it was Anna Willets' mother. Yet Louise Bennett Boyd wrote ". . . My sister and I suggested the key design, but of course it took the combined wisdom of us all to decide. When we were ready for pins I suggested Stevenson's in Pittsburgh because my uncle . . . had known and shopped with the firm for years. We sent a drawing indicating the size and general design and left them to work it out. The pins were satisfactory to us. I do not know when a change was made in the size and design of our key."

Hannah Jeannette Boyd—key in hair



Handmade badge of Anna Willets Pattee, Alpha. Flat style; it was made at Stevenson's in Pittsburgh, 1870.



Cleora Wheeler when custodian of the badge for seven years.

We know now that the size of the badge was discussed by Epsilon (Illinois Wesleyan) soon after its establishment late in 1873. The chapter wished to change it to half the size . . . "if on correspondence with the older chapters it be found advisable." The reply came, "The badge cannot be changed in any way and must be obtained from the contracting firm in the East."

Neither the constitution of 1874 or 1876 specify anything about size, regardless of Epsilon's request. In 1876, however, black enamel letters and the owner's name and chapter engraved on the back was stipulated. By this time ten chapters had been established. Some members had been having names engraved on the front and over the ward; others were forgetting any precaution against loss.

Early chapter customs indicate the privilege of wearing a key had to be earned. From Delta's (Indiana) records, 1876-1877: "Motion that the Fraternity adopt a standard of scholarship. Each member . . . in college being required . . . to have an average of 90 . . . that she may wear the badge."

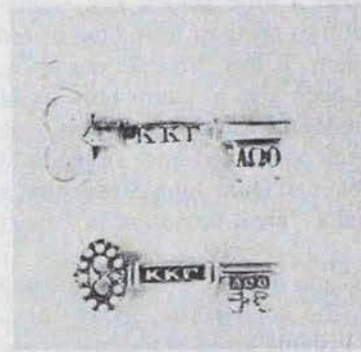
Delta was Grand Chapter in 1876-1878 and a new jeweler's name appears in her minutes, "Secretary was told to write Mr. McIntosh and see if our badges could be made cheaper." The 1879 Convention named the Grand Chapter a "committee to determine what place badges shall be obtained." Epsilon followed Delta as Grand Chapter, yet a clear convention directive in 1881 returned to Delta, "the selection of badges and the decision of questions pertaining thereto." That historic 1881 assembly inaugurated the Grand Council form of government and the following year all questions pertaining to the badge were decided by the Council. Bingham, Walz and Mayhew of Indianapolis became authorized jewelers and by 1884 J. F. Newman, a Phi Gamma Delta in New York City, had begun a service to Kappa as one of its official jewelers lasting over fifty years.

During Kappa's first decades the size and jewelings of the badge followed personal preference. The first keys had been quite long, but not too heavy. The Alpha girls wore them, at least on dress occasions, in their hair. Next, the pin was worn as a brooch, and retained its length for easy clasping at the collar. During the 1880s the width through the center increased and jewels began to appear more often. The swinging pendulum brought smaller keys in the 1890s; some were approximately three-fourths of an inch long. These were supposed to be worn slightly on the bias, at any attractive place among the laces and trimmings adorning the fashionable dresses. In those "gay nineties," tiny keys only half an inch long were used as stickpins on Kappa stocks (wide cravats or neckties). But the unquestioned danger of loss resulted in an 1896 Convention vote that "Keys bearing the letters KKT shall not be used as stickpins." Later that year the length was set at one inch and it is still that size.

The outline was still fluctuating. May C Whiting Westermann, Σ -Nebraska, custodian of the badge, 1918-1920, reported increasing popularity of a more slender badge. First made by Shreve and Company and later by J. F. Newman, more than half the keys ordered from 1918 to 1920 were of the slender outline. Mrs. Westermann, noting the badge was again passing through a period of change, prophesied that, just as the heavier one inch key replaced the original long flat one, so the slender model would eventually take its place. She was correct, for two years later she reported, "the slender type badge now being made by all our jewelers bids fair to become universal for active members."

The 1924 Convention specified the "slender model, plain Roman finish, raised polished gold letters, plain background; jewelings, if wished, to be 15 pearls crownset: one on the handle and three at the top of the ward." Six years later sapphires and/or diamonds were again optional. Members were then, and still are, able to buy the older badges of deceased Kappas and those badges which have been found and returned to Fraternity

The small pins were worn on the bias—one on stickpin was made in that position. Exact size.



Alpha badge 1871. Small badge of 1930s, and current badge standard size.

Headquarters. Funds received from these sales are used to further the Students' Aid Program.

Just as the length and outline of the key kept fluctuating during the first 50 years, so did the type of lettering and jewels. Sometimes black, sometimes gold letters were stipulated. While pearls were originally authorized, diamonds and sapphires alone or in combination were permitted. Later, external events influenced the choice. During World War I jewels were hard to obtain and in World War II the jewelers could not obtain sapphires. The cost of diamonds became prohibitive. Gold was on a quota basis and its content in the badge was reduced. Relatively few Kappas were affected by these difficulties since the majority of them loved the simple golden key or the pearl badge. By 1950, jewels were available for those who wanted them.

During later years the pendulum steadied. The 1974 bylaws state simply that the badge of the Fraternity is a golden key one inch in length, plain or jeweled, with the letters KKT on the stem and $\Lambda\Omega\Omega$ on the ward. It is worn strictly as an emblem of membership by persons duly initiated. The combination of letters KKT is registered with the U.S. Patent Office, and the badge may be secured only from firms authorized by the Council and only upon the presentation of an official badge order issued by Fraternity Headquarters. Keys of deceased members should be returned to Headquarters, unless provision in keeping with the tradition of the Fraternity for the disposition of such badges has been made by the deceased member, her family, or her chapter.

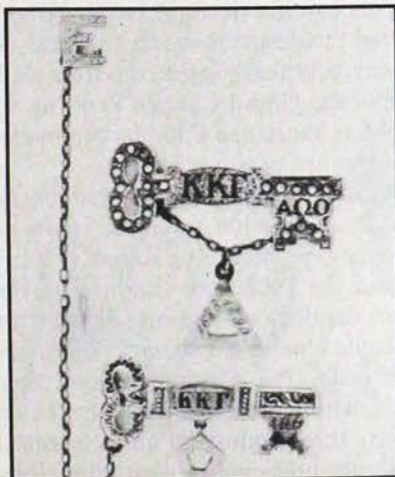
Guard Pins

Various attachments to the badge itself have been added throughout Kappa history. First were guard pins or stickpins with the chapter letter as the head, attached to the key with a tiny gold chain. We do not know just when they appeared, but they were popular and were recognized by conventions from 1881 until 1912. During that period many unique and beautiful badges were made possessing these guard pins, usually jeweled to match the key in pearls, sapphires, rubies, turquoise, opals, emeralds or diamonds. Since 1912, a tiny coat of arms pin, now made with a safety clasp, has also been used as a guard, but this does not serve the purpose of identification as do chapter letters.



Top: badge of Westermann with attachments of grand secretary and president plus ΦBK Key! Middle: badge of Kemp with attachments of grand registrar, vice president and secretary. Diamonds in Tiffany setting (1909). Bottom: badge of Wheeler with grand registrar attachment.

Top: badge of Moseley, turquoise with triangle insignia of grand treasurer 1889-1922, and then national director of provinces 1924-42, currently director of chapters. Bottom: badge of Pollock with pentagon insignia of grand marshal 1889-1894 and currently editor of *The Key*.



A chapter president's badge with gavel guard.



Badge of Katharine Sharp, grand president 1894-96, with first pledge pin attached, and insignia of office. Badge now worn by Fraternity president. Exact size.

Official Emblems

Since 1889, eight years after the Council form of government was established, officers of the Fraternity have been designated by small pendants attached to their keys. By convention vote: "The several members of Grand Council shall henceforth be designated by attaching to their badges as follows: The president by a gold hoop; the secretary by a gold cross; the treasurer by a gold triangle, the marshal by a gold square." Almost immediately, in 1890, the marshal's pendant was changed to a pentagon when a fifth officer, the grand registrar was added. The square was given to the new position and became the emblem of the grand registrar until 1934, when that office was discontinued. It has since been assigned in turn to the directors of standards, chapter programs, and, since 1954, to philanthropies. From their appearance in 1889 until 1972 only two of the first five emblems, the circle and the cross, have continued as the insignia of the original offices assigned. As new offices with differing responsibilities developed, the "dangles" which were added have had a confusing history. The following current list will help clarify it. Note that certain non-Council officers also wear the pendants.

Officers' Insignia:

President—worn since 1889. *Circle*

Vice President—since 1940 when she assumed part of former duties of president. *Half circle*

Director of Alumnae—office established 1940. Previously used by vice president. *Vertical bar*

Executive Secretary—worn by grand secretary, 1890-1922; from 1922-1954 by executive secretary whose title was then changed to executive secretary-treasurer. Present executive secretary wears this emblem though position is no longer a Council one. *Cross*

Director of Chapters—worn first by grand treasurer until 1922. In 1924-1942 assigned to national director of provinces. In 1942-1946 title became director of chapter organization. Present title adopted in 1946. *Triangle*

Director of Philanthropies—assigned first to grand marshal; 1890-1934, to grand registrar; 1934-1940, director of standards. 1940-1954, director of chapter programs. In 1954 assigned to director of philanthropies. *Square*

Editor of *The Key*—first worn by grand marshal until that office discontinued in 1894. Then assigned to editor, non-Council office. *Pentagon*

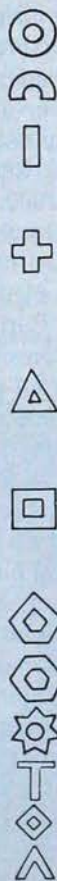
Field Secretary—established in 1930. Non-Council. *Hexagon*

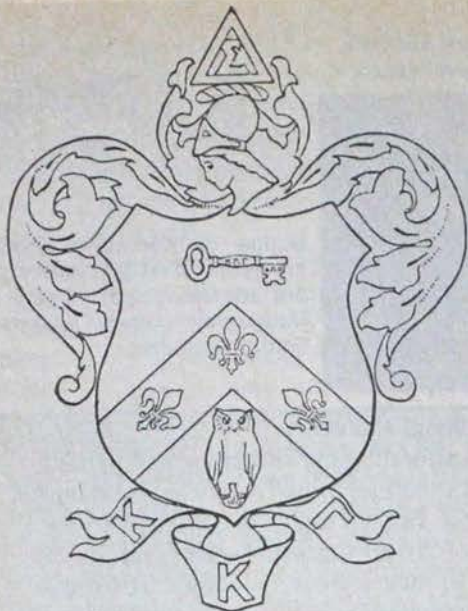
Director of Membership—office established in 1938. *Seven pointed star*

Treasurer—office reestablished 1970 with new emblem. *T*

Director of Field Representatives—office established in 1970. *Rhombus*

Director of Personnel—office established in 1970. *Chevron*





*Beautiful and exact
workmanship and
heraldically correct.*
Margaret Brown Moore

The Coat of Arms

"The coat of arms of Kappa Kappa Gamma is heraldically correct," according to Marc J. Rowe of Philadelphia, authority of heraldry in America in 1911. This statement was based on his collaboration with Margaret Brown Moore, BG-Wooster. Events leading to adoption of the coat of arms began in 1905. For four years a standing committee conferred with chapters regarding designs to be brought to the 1906 and 1908 Conventions. In 1910 a committee report was issued. Margaret Moore, chairman, prepared a rough sketch of her original design for the convention report. She received advice and help for the design from Joanna Strange, BZ-Iowa, head of the reference department of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, as well as from J. F. Hopkins, the designer of the Sigma Nu coat of arms.

In response to her description of the extremely complicated language of heraldry, and realizing that for Kappa to have a coat of arms technically correct Miss Moore needed expert help the delegates voted to permit her to consult an authority. She worked with Mr. Rowe, who rendered her ideas first in watercolor and then in a reproduction¹ indicating the exact position of each color and metal. The laws of heraldry are explicit as to the juxtaposition of colors and metals. If they are not followed exactly the coat of arms is incorrect even though all other requirements are met. The finished design was approved by the Grand Council in October, 1911, and recommended for adoption.

The colored frontispiece of the December, 1911, *Key* was Margaret Moore's final report. It accompanied her article describing the blazoning of the proposed coat of arms in compliance with heraldic laws and its Kappa significance. The Kappa symbols were all included: the key, the Greek letters, the sigma in delta, the conventional fleur-de-lis, the two blues, the owl, and the helmeted head of Athena.

A mail vote throughout the Fraternity in February, 1912, accepted the design as the official coat of arms of Kappa Kappa Gamma. The only change ever made was voted later that year at

¹A "sun proof"—not a blueprint but a reproduction in effect like his original.

convention. The shape of the key now conforms to the badge instead of the symbolic key.

Miss Moore urged the Fraternity to protect the technically perfect design at the outset so it would not be lost to us. Her wish that perfect dies for stamping in gold and silver be made, as well as plates for printing on documents, was accomplished when Cleora Wheeler prepared such plates and dies after consulting with the British College of Arms. When the perfect reproductions were made, Margaret Moore wrote: "It was a pleasure . . . to give my approval . . . to the plates and dies made by Cleora Wheeler, so exquisite they are in workmanship, and so true to the original . . ."

The description of the coat of arms in the present bylaws follows the technical description but is expressed in terms which translate the other words.

Coat of Arms: The coat of arms of the Fraternity shall be:

Shield: Azure, bearing in the honor point the golden key of the Fraternity, in the middle base a golden owl, these two charges being separated by a chevron of silver on which lie three fleur-de-lis of azure.

Crest: Resting on the helmeted hood of Minerva a wreath of azure and silver, thereon a Sigma in Delta in azure hues.

Motto: On a ribbon of azure the Greek letters Kappa Kappa Gamma in silver.

Mantling: Silver and azure.

— *Constitution and Bylaws Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity*
Article XVIII Section 1.B.

A more detailed and fully illustrated account is found in Miss Wheeler's excellent chapter in the *1870-1930 History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*.

The Pledge Pin

It is "When you wear the Sigma Delta pin, the triangle of blue and blue," the song tells us, that you first know the joy of "Kappa friendship true." Not so in the beginning. The first pledge insignia was merely a knot of grosgrain ribbon. In 1875 chapters were pinning their colors on future members. So little time elapsed between pledging and initiation that there was no need for a more permanent emblem. Gradually the custom grew to use as pledge pins duplicates of the stickpins worn as guards. Chosen first were the chapters' Greek letters. Then, after 1890, the three letter monogram and the fleur-de-lis stickpins came into equal favor.

An act of the 1894 Convention unknowingly introduced the Kappa pledge pin, though it was not so designated for twenty years. Carla Sargeant Fisk, Y-Northwestern, deputy to the grand president, Katherine Sharp, also Upsilon, designed and submitted the sigma within a delta as a symbol of the Fraternity, phrasing its meaning in beautiful flowing Greek. After its adoption Miss Sharp ordered the design made in gold and gave it, as a stickpin, to her deputy. She also suggested it for a pledge pin. Between 1894 and 1896 the Grand Council kept the suggestion alive, and in 1899 Miss Sharp had a similar pin made in gold and blue as a gift for another personal friend.

During the 1890-1900 decade, however, the monogram reappeared and became popular. A gold pin was also made with pierced spaces like our present one, becoming Kappa's first, official Fraternity pledge pin at the 1902 Convention. Two years later, the little sigma within the delta was permitted to be used as a pledge pin. Chapters could choose between the monogram and the sigma within the delta. The historic decision finally came in 1914, that the sigma within the delta should be the only pledge pin. It would measure three-eighths of an inch with the delta in dark blue enamel and the sigma in light blue. Today,

more than 60 years later, it remains unchanged except silver became the specified metal in 1926. At initiation the cherished "sigma delta pin" is returned to the chapter.

The Recognition Pin

"The official recognition pin of Kappa Kappa Gamma shall be a golden key five-eighths of an inch in length with the letters KKG on the stem," according to 1974 bylaws. The tiny key may be worn on the collar of a dress or on a coat lapel. However, fifty years ago the constitution declared: "The jewelry of the Fraternity shall be limited to the badge and the pledge pin and articles decorated with the coat of arms." Many alumnae treasured rings, bracelets and pins decorated with the monogram, which was recognized until 1912, when the coat of arms was adopted. Kappas were assured that these might still be enjoyed as heirlooms. Favors, however, might not include copies of the badge, pledge pin, or coat of arms, if made of metal.

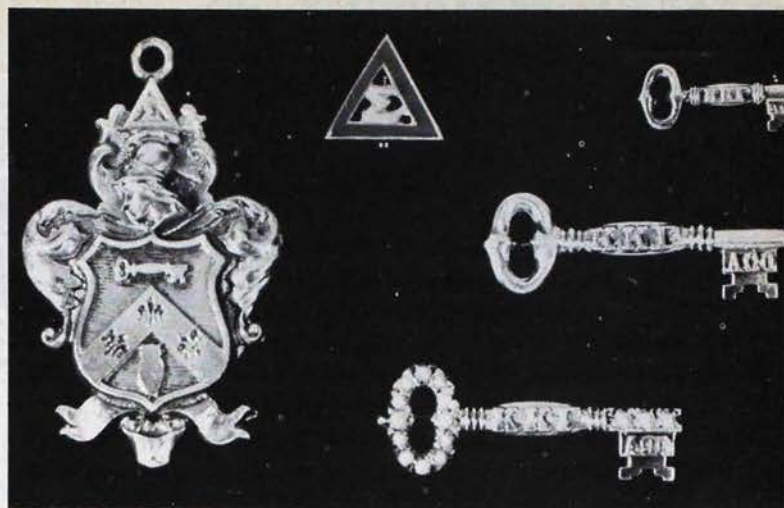
Disapproval of recognition pins and "any badges" other than official ones was voiced in 1934. In 1937, the executive secretary reported the official jewelers were making (and selling) coats of arms in small pins to be used as recognition pins. As a result the grand president recommended the following year that the official recognition pin should be the small key described above. By 1946, the recognition pin was included among the Fraternity jewelry.

Alumnae Insignia

A very special kind of recognition pin is worn by alumnae who have been members for over 50 years. Small gold reproductions of the coat of arms were presented to 10 outstanding Kappas at the Diamond Jubilee Convention's historical dinner. In 1949 a new design was adopted, a small gold fleur-de-lis with the numeral 50 in black enamel. Made first by Burr, Patterson, and Auld, official jewelers at the time, they were awarded at biennial and province conventions. Now alumnae associations and clubs enjoy the privilege of presenting 50 year pins to their eligible members at annual Founders Day observances.

It had become apparent by 1964 that Kappa had been honored by sisters deserving greater recognition. It was decided that members whose Kappa years numbered 75 be given additional honor. The 75 year pin is also a golden fleur-de-lis but in place of the number 50 a diamond is inserted.

Presenting fleur-de-lis pin in honor of 50 years of Kappa membership.



Composite of insignia—coat of arms, sigma within delta pledge pin, small recognition pin, plain key badge, jeweled badge with pearls, 1976.

Any description of alumnae insignia must include another fleur-de-lis worn years ago by only a few. For a brief period between 1892 and 1896 there existed a "second degree" for which alumnae could qualify by passing a rigid examination. Thirty-nine alumnae earned the right to wear the tiny ruby-set pendant which hung by two slender gold chains from the stems of their keys. More about this short-lived membership classification is told in "The Story of the Kappa Ritual" and the *1870-1930 History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*.

Katharine Sharp wearing the pin which is now official badge of Fraternity president.



Fraternity Jewelry

In addition to the jewelry of the Fraternity specified in the bylaws other pieces of treasured Kappa jewelry are worn traditionally by certain officers. The president's badge is the diamond set key and circle of Katherine Sharp, given to her by her chapter, Upsilon, while she was grand president, 1894-1896. It was bequeathed to the Fraternity and presented by Upsilon in 1930. Attached as guard is the plain gold sigma in delta designed by Carla Fisk. The diamond key of May C. Whiting Westermann, grand president 1903-1904 and national president 1922-1926, is worn by the retiring president. It was presented to her by her Council and to the Fraternity for this use in 1950 after her death. At the 1946 Convention Minnie Royse Walker, I-DePauw, gave the Fraternity her beautiful diamond and sapphire fleur-de-lis which she had worn to many Kappa gatherings. Mrs. Walker, a former president's deputy, stipulated the brooch be worn by the Fraternity president on appropriate occasions. To many Kappas it signifies the unfailing loyalty and tireless efforts of its donor in behalf of KKG.



Official Grand Seal of the Fraternity.

In 1953, the Elgin Watch Company asked Council to accept one of the first of their new "Lady Elgin" diamond watches bearing the name and design of the "Fleur-de-lis" for the use of Kappa presidents. Edith Reese Crabtree, BG-Wooster, president, 1952-1956, was given the attractive little watch with its fleur-de-lis band in 1954. It has been enjoyed by all succeeding Fraternity presidents. Traditionally this lovely jewelry is exchanged between the retiring and incoming presidents during the Candlelight Banquet which closes convention.

Because of chapter interest in old badges the field secretaries wear antique keys during their terms of office. These unusual keys, set with turquoise and pearls or emeralds and diamonds, are among those given to Kappa by families or chapters of deceased members. Chapters use other beautiful old badges as rotating officer and award keys.

The Fraternity music chairman wears the gold bar pin with onyx and diamond musical design as well as a matching ring set with diamonds and a black emerald. These were bequeathed to Kappa by Catherine Allison Christie, I-DePauw, music chairman from 1940-1948.

Symbols

Kappa Kappa Gamma has translated her ideals, purposes and goals into tangible symbols over the course of her long history. Only four of these are named as such in the bylaws: the colors of light and dark blue, the fleur-de-lis, the sapphire and the seal of the Fraternity. The history of the first three and others including the sigma in delta and Athena with her owl is discussed in the chapter on ritual. A brief account of the Grand Seal follows here, for it is important to the Fraternity. It has been used to seal charters; to authorize handwritten reports by Epsilon, the last Grand Chapter; and by the first grand secretaries; to imprint copies of early convention minutes; and to make official the badge orders of those days. Today it is used on all official papers, membership certificates, and charters.

In 1876 the constitution stated: "The Seals of the Fraternity shall be Official Seal and Epistolary Seal. Official Seal shall be used for our chapters and Epistolary Seal . . . in sending for badges and in correspondence between chapters." The Official Seal was so called in all constitutions until 1926, when the full term, "The Grand Seal of Kappa Kappa Gamma" was first used. Yet the phrase "Grand Seal" was evidently used much earlier for we read in Epsilon's minutes, 1879: "Grand Seal procured at expense of \$9.00." We know little of its origin except that the design of the arch in the center was prepared "by a loyal supporter of Delta chapter, Gwynn Foster" and that Delta used a seal with this motif to seal Lambda's charter in 1877. The exact description of the seal which appears in the 1974 bylaws is identical with that in earlier documents except for minor editorial changes. It is also an exact description of the impression from an official report of 1879-1880. An engraved

plate of the seal was cut during 1902-1904 and the use of the gold disc and ribbons under the impression of the Grand Seal, conforming to the sealing of our charters, was begun on certificates of membership at that time. Previously the impression had merely been raised in the surface of the paper.

Epistolary seals, first mentioned in 1876, were last alluded to in 1894. They were the property of the chapters. Delta, Epsilon and most probably others too, owned and used them, but an impression from Delta's stamp is the only one ever located. It shows the letter Delta with a key beneath it and "Kappa Kappa Gamma" around the edge.

For a brief period there were province seals. In 1881, when the Grand Council form of government was adopted, Kappa was divided into three provinces, Alpha, Beta, and Gamma. Each came under the jurisdiction of one of the Council, called the province deputy, who kept the province seals. We do not know what these province seals looked like. No impression has been found and Council officers of that period could not even recall their use. But they were included in the 1882 constitution and played their part in the administration of the rapidly growing Fraternity.

Cuts

Kappa was little more than ten years old when the need arose for appropriate representation in college annuals. In 1882, a cut prepared by Beta Chapter (Beta Beta Deuteron) appeared in the *Gridiron* of St. Lawrence University. It shows a shield with keys, owls, and Greek letters with Minerva at the top and the notes of the "call" on a ribbon below. This seems to be the first known gathering of Kappa symbols for a semi-official purpose. Chi and other chapters used the cut. Lambda produced one of Minerva standing beside a Kappa shield, which also was shared with other chapters. Several cuts by eastern designers were used by chapters, but none was ever official.

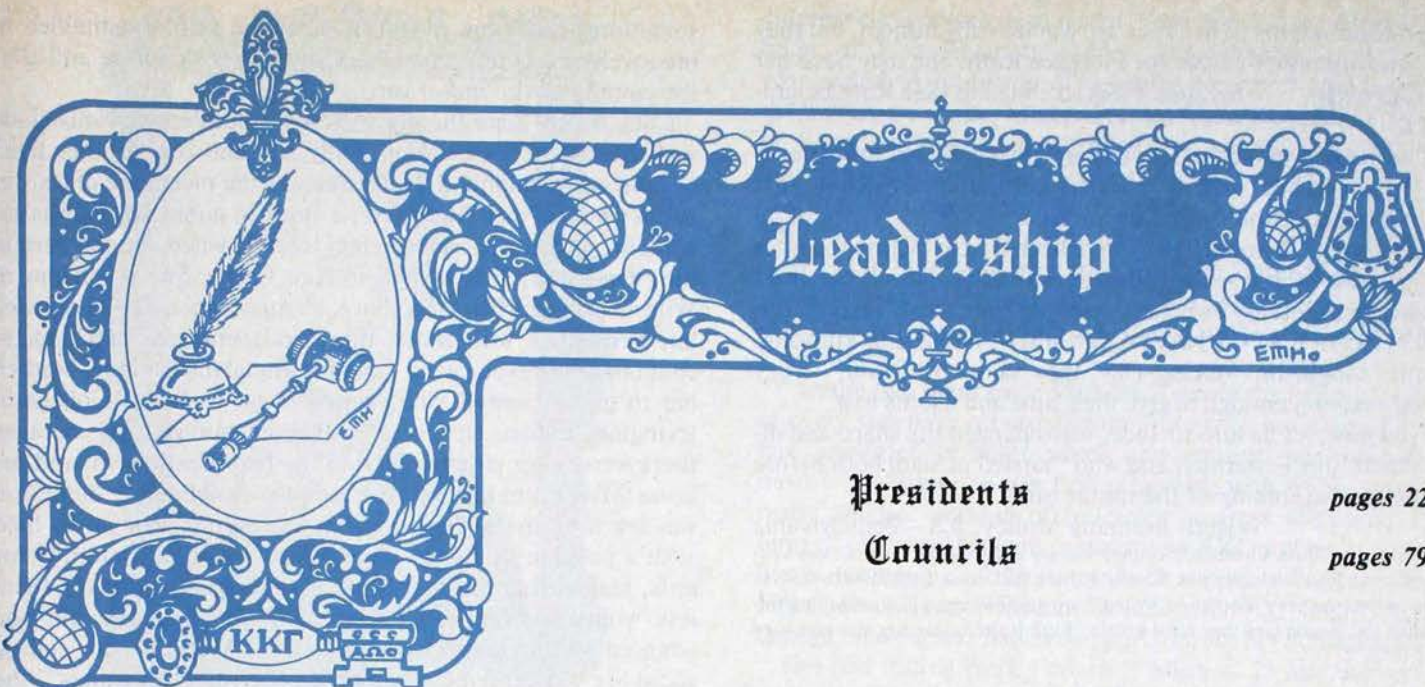
Finally, a cut was approved by Grand Council and shown as the frontispiece of *The Key* in 1887. It was the first illustration published in our magazine. A steel engraving by Lowell Company of Boston was included in the standing rules from 1892 until 1896, as "the authorized cut for college manuals."

Kappa Kappa Gamma from its inception has been forward thinking and progressive. Steadfast always to the ideals and purposes of its founders, it has continued to welcome new ideas and methods of interpreting the original ones. The symbols and insignia of the Fraternity, the more tangible expressions of her essential ideals, have gradually been assembled, at times changed or adapted to fit varying customs and widening horizons of young college women. Through them the lives of many generations of Kappas have been enriched by a philosophy of living as pertinent in the last quarter of the 20th century as it was in 1870. The golden key of Kappa Kappa Gamma is as significant to those who wear it today as to the six who first wore it so proudly to chapel on that October morning at Monmouth.

—Mary Turner Whitney, BP^Δ-Cincinnati

Only official cut of the Fraternity ever adopted for annuals. First illustration to appear in *The Key*, June, 1887.





Presidents

pages 22-78

Councils

pages 79-84

For every one of the 32 women given space in the columns to follow there are dozens of others whose loyalty, service, and special powers make them equally eligible for such consideration. But 32 Kappas between 1881 and 1976 have been elected or appointed to the presidential position, to represent the Fraternity during their terms of office, and, understandably, they are the ones chosen for discussion.

They are remarkable women, for the most part, women who did more than preside, although they seemed to take satisfaction in that act. Their good and common purpose was always to bring benefit and improvement to this Fraternity and to help maintain its prestige and good standing. Their great and common pleasure has been, almost without exception, to take part in the biennial convention—that intimate, ritualistic, splendidly organized interweaving of meetings and events; when friendships fall back into place; when blue and blue ice cream has moved diners to cheers; when plans are planned; processions proceed; honors are bestowed; black gowns and white dresses dominate the scene; and the toasts, yells, and songs of the past return to haunt the less exuberant banquets of today.

Tade Kuhns described convention as kingdom come, an occasion, a rejuvenation. In a lifetime of orderly wandering in an increasingly silent world she could still hear the call to convene, the call which brought her back to the Kappa campus to be biennially refreshed!

"There one sees the Fraternity whole," said May Westermann. "Names become people."

Names became people for me, not at convention, but as I studied the lives of our presidents. I wanted to learn all about them, the influences which led up to that day when they were asked to run for the office and said yes, their actions in office, their later lives. There are many stories which are still untold, many questions which will never be answered. We are mystified, we are puzzled, we are proud. And not only of our own presidents. . . . It is hard to believe, but it is true, that an articulate and angry member of Kappa's Nu Chapter became a grand president of Pi Beta Phi!

The presidency, once a proving ground, has become an accolade. The organization and state of mind called *fraternity* has its own ranges of significance. To our presidents it has been

classroom and study hall, library and podium. It has the order of a formal meeting, the joy of a wonderful weekend, the camaraderie and changing scene of a long train ride on a special train. It is a parlor where friends can gather for song and story, and it is a banquet hall where everything is beautiful and everyone is young. It has been treated as a hobby, as a puzzle to solve, a way of serving, a second chance. . . . For an opportunist it offers opportunity. It has been an escape, and for one it was a way of life.

These biographical accounts have been edited and reedited. Kay Graf, editor-in-chief of the *History*, who combines more of the virtues and abilities than should be any one person's right, was the first to read what I had written. She had space, uniformity, and important matters to do with content to think about. She did a lot of thinking! She then passed edited pages on to Peg Seney, historian; Marj Bird, vice president; and Jean Wells, president, for their thought and comment.

None of the material presented here was researched in *myths and legends*. Every fact presented as a fact can be found in *The Key*, *Proceedings*, *History* (1930), *History* (1975), in a few personal letters, in a quick glance at the Encyclopedia Britannica (the 1911 edition), in a run of *Who's Whos*, in one phone call to one university, and on the tapes of living presidents made by Edith Mae Hamilton Herrel in Columbus in 1974. I obeyed Gide's order, "Do not understand me too quickly," so when deadline time approached it was with true thankfulness that I was able to turn to Peg Seney, Eleanor Boardman, and Caroline O'Dell for the five biographies I had no time to tackle.*

At that moment of desperation I still had those big ones, May and Tade, to write. I dreamed that Tade came up the stairs, swishing her trained gown, her black eyes flashing, to see what I had written about her. I hadn't written anything! I screamed and screamed! So thank you, Peg, Eleanor, and Caroline for taking care of "Goodie" (Campbell), Helena (Ege), Ruth (Seacrest), Mary (Whitney), and Beth (Schofield). And thank you, Edie Mae. I tried to discover what made all these women tick. . . . You (and *The Key*) made them talk.

In earlier days, many Kappas were called noble. Noble girls were pledged, noble women were rewarded, and nobly went to their reward. It is not a popular adjective now, but it is what we

like our presidents to be. They are wonderfully human, but they may not stumble—except for Florence Roth. She may have her broken neck . . . because it was so amusing (See Roth biography).

For many years there was a rumor that a Kappa must never be photographed with a glass in her hand. Realizing that "lifelikeness of the central character is the primary aim of all life histories," I would like to have been free to picture the glass in the hand, as well as the subsequent swallow. Now I, because I am perverse, lift my own glass in an old-time toast: THE PRESIDENTS OF KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA! Noble and knowing, gentle, tough, on 'Asking Day' they said, 'I'll do it.' They loved *fraternity* enough to give their time and talents to it. . . .

And now, let us turn to Tade, who changed the shape and direction of this Fraternity, and who "tarried in Siam both before and after the coming of the motor car."

—Ruth Branning Molloy, BA—Pennsylvania

*Editor's note: Ruth's husband became seriously ill during the time she was writing the presidents' biographies. That is why she had to ask for help with the five she has mentioned. The "guest writers" are acknowledged in a credit line following the biographies they have written. Ruth is the researcher and author of the other 27.



The adventure of Tade Hartsuff Kuhns' life was a continuing one, a triumph of advance planning, always with something to look forward to or back upon. From her birth in New Castle, Pennsylvania, on May 27, 1859, to her death in Los Angeles, California, on May 30, 1937, the birth and death were only two dots on one hundred ports o'call. Occasions, events, interim experiences were lived, recorded, filed for future reference. She lost her husband, she lost her hearing, she lost her Kappa badge and John Kuhns' Phi Delta Theta pin, and these important losses were balanced by achievement, acquisition, and discovery.

On December 3, 1932, she was guest of honor at a luncheon at Panhellenic House in New York City. The first copy of May Whiting Westermann's *History* was presented to her (she had offered \$100 for it!) and it was inscribed and signed by May: "Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, beloved first president, whose ability for organization made Kappa Kappa Gamma a pioneer among women's fraternities in the grand council form of government and in the publication of a magazine; whose vision of what our organization might be and do set a goal toward which we still strive; whose idealism and constant interest have been an inspiration to successive generations of Kappa throughout fifty years." May had put much thought into the inscription.

Some time before 1917 Florence Burton Roth asked Tade to write an autobiography. It was to have been part of the history which Florence, then historian, had planned, but the story was too long to use. Twice Tade went to Bronxville to write while May typed, but her eyes were failing her, a beloved nephew died suddenly, and the story was left unfinished. It was there for May to use as reference in her appreciation for *The Key* after Tade's death, a story packed with Tade in motion, going and coming, flying and floating, on trolley and saddle, and even

sometimes lingering, an uncharacteristic state exemplified in the lovely sentence: "She tarried in Siam both before and after the coming of the motor car."

Long before Siam there was New Castle, Pennsylvania. Tade was the last of six children. Only she and one brother lived beyond early childhood. Her name was the nickname of a sister Sarah who had died. Her favorite study in public school was geography, and music was her chief interest when she was sent to the "One Study University" in New Castle. She was happy in Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, for two years, but her father who stated that "independence of character could best be developed in a coeducational institution," wanted her to go to Cornell. She wanted to go to Butler College in Irvington, Indiana. Its president had encouraged her, because there were other girls going from the New Castle area, and because Miss Catherine Merrill, professor of English literature, was teaching there. Miss Merrill, the second woman to hold such a position in an American college, was antifraternity for girls, feeling that the life would coarsen girls and leave them less womanly. She admired strength of character, but she admired sweet, tender qualities more. Much of the college social life was centered around Miss Merrill's "Evenings," the girls adored her, and it was hard to go against her wishes. It was not hard for Tade because Tade was independent, and because the Thetas had tried to make her join their group. She would not. Besides, she liked the Kappas whose Mu Chapter had been founded less than two years earlier and who had recognized that this perverse and lively girl did not like to be pushed. Tade became a Kappa.

Tade was inspired and encouraged by Louise Landers, a Mu charter member, who knew a great deal about her Delta Tau Delta brother's fraternity and who read his magazine with avid interest. She and Tade were full of unanswered questions about their Fraternity. They told each other that the early movers and doers had been graduated, and that for some reason the Convention of 1880, scheduled with Eta Chapter as hostess, had not been held. It seems that the members of Eta had decided to postpone the meeting a week, but had failed to notify the other chapters of the change. Consequently, five delegates had arrived in Madison, Wisconsin, with no knowledge of the postponement.

"We felt," said Tade, "the need of a convention to make somebody responsible for something." She liked Phi Delta Theta's system of government by council. Mu Chapter had been brought into being by Phi Delta Theta. The president, George Banta, was Tade's friend, and John Kuhns, another friend from Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was a member at the University of Indianapolis.

Delta Chapter was hostess, and Bloomington, Indiana, the meeting place for the 1881 Convention. (This meeting was a replacement for the ill-fated Convention of 1880.) Although it was obvious that a better form of government was needed, there were conservatives among the delegates who felt that the Grand Chapter system of the first eleven years had been perfectly satisfactory, that change would be hazardous. Tade Hartsuff, small, olive skinned, vivacious, tactful, rose during the clash of opinion and presented the Grand Council plan on which Louise had tutored her so well. There was debate, but the constitution was altered, and the plan adopted. It was new, a fearful thing to contemplate, but it was rational, which made it worth contemplation. Tade Hartsuff, president of her chapter, a born leader, was elected president under the new order. The radical element had won. The government had been centralized



Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, Mu-Butler

and expedited, and in three years the wisdom of the change would be acknowledged by all the chapters. Even in 30 times three years the basic system still held.

Now Louise Landers brought up the bold question of a magazine, suggested a name, *The Golden Key*, and the convention voted for it. Volume 1, Number One of the first women's fraternity magazine, dateline Indianapolis, May, 1882, featured the 1881 Convention:

"The annual convention of KKG Fraternity, held at Bloomington, Indiana, September 28, 29, 30, 1881, was unusually successful and well attended. There were ten chapters represented." Tade Hartsuff, it said, "was full of ideas for making Kappa Kappa Gamma a more efficient organization." The editor knew that "that eager, vivacious, black-eyed, black-haired young woman could make things go. . . ."

The editor was Minnetta Taylor of Iota, known to Kappas as a literary light and former prodigy who read *Plutarch's Lives* and *Scott's Poems* at three, and who later read 12 languages, had critical knowledge of 11, spoke seven fluently, and was an artist, poet, debater, and orator. No wonder that Tade, chairman of the committee to select the editor, seized Minnetta in her arms, kissed her on both cheeks, and told her she was to be editor-in-chief!

"Miss Hartsuff and I found a common sympathy. She was a red hot radical or rather improver, and I was a white hot one. We both believed with all our hearts and minds and souls in the new woman and her future . . . we walked the floor, prophesying good concerning Kappa Kappa Gamma and the future of woman. . . ."

Tade's senior year was not easy. She had the problems and disciplines of a final year in college, the presidency of a chapter, the grand presidency of a Fraternity to deal with, and she had to find a printer and raise money for the *Golden Key's* first issue. With customary perversity her graduation essay in a college which had no art course was called, "The Influence of Art." In three days of August and September, 1882, the sixth convention in Madison, Wisconsin, found the new Grand Council system satisfactory but still inconclusive, for efficiency in all

emergencies had not been tested. Tade called the convention to order, made the inaugural address, and was reelected for a two-year period. A profusion of helianthi decorated the gas jets at the literary exercises, Minnie Stewart Nelson traced the growth of Kappa, Minnetta read one of her poems, and important questions were settled. Delegates had gone to Madison determined to accomplish something, and it was, they decided, the best convention in Fraternity history.

In 1883, Tade went back to deliver the alumnae address for the Athenian Society at Butler. In 1884, when the Kappa delegates met at Canton, New York, the Grand Council system was a sure success.

"In the two years since Madison," wrote the editor, "events of every sort have occurred in the fraternity, but none of them has presented a point which the council was unable to meet. . . . Honor to our first president, with whom this and many another impulse of fraternity progress originated. Her term of office has brought prosperity to KKG and her name will live in the history of the fraternity as a wise and active ruler." Eight new chapters (Upsilon, Beta Zeta, Phi, Xi, Beta Tau, Psi, Omega, and Sigma) had been added during her administration.

She had retired from Fraternity office at 25 and during the next two years she studied law—as western Pennsylvania's first woman law student. She wrote feature articles for local newspapers, and she accepted the proposal of her favorite Phi Delta Theta, John Bugher Kuhns. They talked about taking courses in common law together to be followed by post graduate courses in Roman law. They were married on January 12, 1886, in Greensburg, made a trip to Texas and New Orleans, then went back to Greensburg to live with John's mother, who was Tade's close friend. During the summer of 1889 Tade was busy in Johnstown working for the relief of the victims of the terrible flood, and in January, 1890, she and Mrs. Kuhns went to California.

John, in the meantime, had taken a pocket of timber in the Alleghenies, and Tade drew up the plans and watched over the building of a house in Munlow. She named it "Alteyrie" and Kappa's famous honorary member, Julia Ward Howe was more or less inspired on a visit to write:

"An eagle's nest
On a mountain crest
Surely you are blest."

Her first trip abroad was in 1900. She stayed three months and saw the funeral of King Victor Emanuel II, the Passion Play, and the Paris Exposition. In 1902, when she had recuperated enough from a serious illness, she went to London for Edward VII's coronation. In 1904 her mother died. Tade went to Cuba, and in June she and a young cousin left for a trip around the world. She and John had planned to take the trip together, but he couldn't leave at that particular time. (He was planning to quit the mountain home because the timber had been cut out, and the cleaning up process remained.) He said she had to go anyway, so she did. They sailed from California, and the visit to Japan was more thrilling than any of the six later visits. On the way to China, although she was already troubled by the deafness which was later to hinder so severely her communication with the world, she could hear the guns of the Russo-Japanese War. She missed the Empress' birthday, but saw a table made of wood from the vessel on which the "Star Spangled Banner" was written, and heard *Faust* in the Philippines. In India, she visited a refuge for 1700 child widows, and in Jerusalem at Easter, she stayed in a room once slept in by the grandfather of the Kaiser. In Turkey, she was investigated be-



Tade in costume. See page 99 for color portrait.

cause she wrote letters on rolls of Japanese paper. From Greece and Italy she returned to New York, arriving just a year less than three days after her departure.

She found the mountain home dismantled completely. She and John settled in Greensburg, but late that very year John died.

In the spring she went to California (which always seemed so good for her health), and in September to Europe and Egypt. Palermo (at Easter) and Paris were lovely, but then she had to go home because there were business matters connected with John's estate.

Her first trip to South America came early in 1909. The Panama Canal was under construction. She crossed the Isthmus by rail. There was smallpox in Ecuador, and at Lake Titicaca she bought an Irish lace coat. It was Easter in Santiago de Chile, and there was snow late in April as she crossed the Andes. After Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio there was a boat to London, then summer in the Scandinavian countries, a cruise to the North Cape, Germany, the Balkans, Greece, Poland, Berlin for Christmas, Russia for the Greek Christmas, Germany for Russian opera, France, Tunisia, Algeria.

By late spring, 1910, there was Paris, then Berlin for the graduation of student friends and her 51st birthday, autumn in the Bavarian Tyrol, Christmas in Berlin, new clothes in Paris, and by February 1, 1911, she was on her way home. She stayed home for nine weeks then went from San Francisco to Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand (women were already voting there), Java, and India for the Durbar.

It was Calcutta for Christmas, Burma, then Japan for the cherry blossoms and an imperial garden party. In September she saw the Emperor's funeral, "the most unique spectacle of my travel days." In Korea she was telling a group of the unusual wedding of Robert and Charlotte Ware when she met the brother and sister of Bertha Richmond Chevalier. She heard Sun Yat Sen speak on the first anniversary of the Republic, and spent Christmas, 1912, with cousins in Soochow. After Cam-

bodia and North India, she approached the happiest time of her life—six months in Kashmir where she had her own houseboat and made currant jam on an alcohol stove.

She had another illness and spent time in a nursing home in India, but in February, 1914, she was able to go by boat to Italy, then on to Germany where she stored her trunks and valuables. With that problem taken care of, she was able to visit Constantinople, Russian Turkestan, Tiflis, Persia, where she enjoyed seeing old friends, a Kappa among them. Then there was a five day-five night jaunt in a carriage. On October 31, 1914, she left Teheran and celebrated Christmas on a steamer in the Persian gulf on the way to India. . . . Easter in Ceylon, May with the cousins in China and Japan. She was in San Francisco on August 7, 1915, for Kappa Day at the Exposition, and reminiscenced with enthusiasm.

After the United States entered the War, she had to stay mostly in Berkeley Springs and "did her bit" by making "four minute speeches." She decided to have her Alpha friend, Elizabeth Gowdy Baker, paint her full-length portrait, wearing the lovely Mexican scarf she had bought in San Francisco. At the Mackinac Island convention in 1920 she presented the portrait and spoke at the banquet and told how the artist had said that this portrait was the hardest she had ever painted. Tade thought the difficulty was due to the embroidery on the scarf.

Tade had a fine collection of shawls and scarves. She had had a keen sense of the dramatic in dress, from the school days when she was described as "a demure little figure . . . with the soft white kerchief . . . crossed Quaker fashion" to the formal dress of 1884, "a rich black silk with guipure trimmings, fichu of Oriental lace, corsage bouquet, and long yellow gloves." The 1920 Convention report mentioned her wardrobe, "collected from the uttermost parts of the earth, a collection of jewels that would take an imposing place in any Museum of Art . . . you could miss 16 committee meetings while she narrated the pagan histories of miles of necklaces."

Tade's message to the 1920 conventioners contained a fervent plea: "May we do our part as Kappas, women, and voters, not only to help along that breaking of the shackles of autocracy our government demanded in the late war, but really bring about the internationalization of Kappa Kappa Gamma which should be the other half of the first century of our fraternity. We were leaders in nationalization, why fall behind in internationalization?" The radicalism which in 1889 had been involved with the progress of women, as exemplified in the onward march of the Fraternity: *Action rightly directed means happiness to the worker, success to the cause*, and which was maintained in spirit throughout her life in spite of her handicap, cannot be confused with liberalism. Tade was not a liberal.

She was not tireless, although she seemed to be. After the Golden Jubilee Convention she had crossed to France, spent a month in Spain . . . Morocco, back to Spain, France, Belgium, Switzerland. In the summer of 1921, she was able to recover the trunks and valuables which had been stored in Germany in 1914 and remained there intact throughout the war. In 1922 she opened the Berkeley Springs house, visited friends, and traveled in the United States. In 1924 there was a short trip to Italy, Switzerland, and France before the Bigwin convention.

In 1925, a Mediterranean cruise helped pass the time. She left the party at Haifa and went by motor into Syria and on to Baghdad, where she enjoyed an afternoon in the Baghdad Woman's Club. In Jerusalem the Latin and Greek Easters were both appreciated. The Greek Holy Fire Festival was as weird as the Emperor's funeral had been that time in Japan. By the al-

most new railway she went to Cairo, then on to London, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Holland by plane, England, and home.

It was good to be home because she could perfect the plans she had been making for a long time for a very special journey. She always planned ahead, reading history, studying geography and politics. This time she went directly to Egypt, spent Christmas in Cairo, then traveled 3000 miles by Nile boat to the head of navigation. Then there was a motor trip south and it was a thrill to realize that she was the first white woman to have traveled over this particular stretch of new road. The animals she saw were like the ones in the Martin Johnson films.

The 1928 Wilson College Commencement was delightful. So was the last Commencement on the old Butler campus and convention at Breezy Point, Minnesota. She visited Canada, then sailed in November on the Floating University through the Panama Canal to San Francisco for Thanksgiving, then Honolulu, Japan, China, the Malay States, Siam, Cambodia, Bangkok, Ceylon, London (for women's clubs, German opera, and Shakespeare), North Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man, Paris, Germany, Paris, home.

After Havana and New York in the spring of 1931, she went to Russia by way of Iceland, the North Cape, the fiords of Norway, Stockholm, with visits to Leningrad, Moscow, four days on the Volga, a trip through the southern Caucasus, the Black Sea, a motor trip to the Crimea, a boat to Odessa, four days in Kiev, and concluded that she was interested, but not convinced, by Russian propaganda. She passed through Danzig and Berlin and reached Paris for the closing days of the Exposition, enjoyed a grape festival and opera in Merano, then Munich, Innsbruck and back to Berlin for more opera. Early in 1932 she was following a plan which took her through Holland, the Canary Islands, Barcelona for Easter, with friends through Spain, leaving for New York so that she could arrive in Swampscott for the 1932 Convention in late June.

The 1934 Convention was held early in July at Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone Park, and on the way there Tade stopped in Indianapolis for the Golden Jubilee of the Butler Class of 1884. She went on to Siam for the royal cremation ceremonies, to Ceylon, and from Djibouti on a French-built railway to Addis Ababa. The American minister, who met her there, was a citizen of Louisville, Kentucky. She visited a leper hospital and motored through the suburbs. The king received her in the palace and tea was served. Later a champagne toast was drunk



to the king, a handsome dark man. His aerodrome was full of French airplanes.

For a while, in the early years, she had allowed herself to stay away from conventions, but in 1896 her husband had persuaded her to go to Evanston, saying, "I wish that you would keep up your connection with your Fraternity. Some day it may mean a great deal to you." There was a great charm about these gatherings, even though her increasing deafness kept her from sharing the lighthearted intimacies and the subtleties of convention friendships. She could enjoy, however, the rapt attention of the young delegates as she talked of the world and its ways, and the respect of all ages who recognized her great part in the strong structure of the Fraternity.

In 1884 Tade had said of Kappa, "This fraternity is ours and will reward us according to our devotion to it." Of conventions she said, "To a Kappa still in college a national convention of the fraternity is kingdom come; to the alumnae some years out of college, it is what the French call an occasion; but to the Kappa grandmothers, it is veritable rejuvenation."

"She was the outstanding figure at most of my 13 conventions," said Beth Schofield. "She was a good friend who could criticize without offending and praise without flattering. When her own chapter wanted to build a house she gave them the first check and a slogan, 'Remember, it can be done, but it will take time.' If she thought she was right about anything, she would fight to the last ditch, and yet if time proved she was wrong in her earlier judgment, she was quick to give generous praise to the person or project in question. . . . Her enthusiasm, not only for Kappa, but for women and their place in world affairs, was an inspiration to all . . . her observations on current problems were as good as a term's reading course. . . ."



Photo above: Tade Hartsuff Kuhns in 1890s.

This photo of Tade appeared in October 1936 issue of *The Key*.

Mu charter member, Flora Frazier Dill, remembered Tade as friendly, tactful, a vivacious and intelligent conversationalist, and a girl with unprecedented independence. She had even outlined her own college course! "Her decisions were never hasty, but were final. Her close friends were lasting ones. You knew if she liked you. . . . She was intensely loyal. . . ."

May Westermann said that to talk to her "was like having the *National Geographic* come to life" or "like a page from the *Arabian Nights*." In a 20-minute toast at a convention banquet, she "covered the important points on prohibition, child labor, mandatories, and the U.S. Senate. . . ." Said Helen Bower, *Key* editor, "Handicapped as she was . . . it was not possible for her to communicate easily to a fraternity assembly the alert quality of her mind, her intelligence, her appreciation of life as an adventure." Minnetta Taylor, long ago, had said, "The whole fraternity was animated by her enterprise and supported by her courage."

She wore her Kappa badge in order to be recognized and for the respect engendered by the sight of it. It was not Tade's own badge, however, for that had "disappeared" in South America, along with John's Phi Delta Theta pin (which went along with her even though John did not). The badge she wore was the badge of Louise Landers Neff. The husband of Tade's late friend and early guide and inspiration had offered his wife's gold key to Tade, requesting only that "some day" it be given to Mu Chapter.

On May 18, 1937, from a Los Angeles hospital Tade wrote an enthusiastic letter about the Hearthstone plan—she had made the first gift for the fund: "I am strongly in favor of starting one unit now . . . many will give . . . when they realize we have a real home. . . . Go right on with the good work. With abundant love." On May 30, she died.

Her will was dated 1933 and gave Mu Chapter Japanese prints and Chinese rice pictures and *American Authors* as well as the scarf in which her portrait was painted, a treasure to be properly draped and framed and hung in the chapter house. She returned Lou Landers' badge, and she gave Mu "the old divan in my hall." (As the chapter grew and changed, the old divan lost its significance and "a certain pledge class" moved it to the cellar. The pledges were punished, the sofa was returned, and in 1952 presented to Headquarters.) She willed to the Fraternity her purple velvet dress and black crepe de chine dress, "both trained garments," for use in pageants. She directed that when the last (of three named relatives) "shall have passed away . . . that \$10,000 be paid to the Rose McGill Fund . . . and \$1,000 to the Students' Aid Fund . . . and \$1,000 to the Endowment Fund." She asked that the portrait ("Mrs. Baker's art and work should be preserved") be placed in a museum or art gallery. (It now hangs in the historic mansion which houses Kappa Headquarters.) She gave to the Fraternity the pearl Kappa badge "one of them gave me on the 50th anniversary of my installation as grand president. . . ." and she gave also "the first copy of its history presented to me in New York by the Kappa who wrote it and autographed it. . . ."

May Westermann, "the Kappa who wrote it and autographed it," was to write an appreciation of the first grand president for *The Key*. The strange Odyssey of Tade's life must have puzzled and perplexed this mature and responsible woman, this persevering historian, who must have searched for the right words and answers to her questions only to come up with, "Before me lies an unfinished manuscript. . . ." Surely no obituary ever written has contained the names of so many countries visited so many times!

In the end it is the repetition itself which punctuates the story properly, this story of travels and homecomings, of brief escapes from unnamed dangers to remembered pleasures back and forth and back again. It is, finally, a search for the lost and lovely days when a well-planned case could be presented, a lively discussion carried on, and every syllable distinctly heard within the close and charming circle of youth in convention assembled.

Before us all lies an unfinished manuscript. . . .



Charlotte Barrell, a senior at Boston University, and delegate from Phi Chapter to the 1884 Convention in Canton, New York, at once attracted the attention of Tade Hartsuff (Kuhns), about to end her three year career as the first grand president. Tade, with her great friend and mentor, Louise Landers (Neff), Mu, had discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the Fraternity and had decided that the next grand president should offer the intellectual and social stimulus of a Kappa from the east. In *The Key* of December, 1891, Tade Kuhns told of the charming Miss Barrell who read a poem in well modulated tones at the literary exercises.

"The impressive reading was much enhanced by Miss Barrell's personal appearance, arrayed as she was in a gown of delicate soft white material simply fashioned, and wearing no ornament save a large cluster of maidenhair fern carelessly fastened at her belt . . . the light came and played about her great wealth of golden hair. . . ." Charlotte's immediate future was assured. Miss Barrell was made a member of three committees, and she left the convention as the second grand president of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

She had a dramatic sense. The fern at her belt was not so carelessly fastened. It was meant to be there, and it was meant to stay in place. She had, as her 1930 biographer, Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch wrote, "an aristocracy of the spirit which creates a healthy ambition in admiring followers. Nobody liked being commonplace when associated with Charlotte Barrell." Envious attributes are checked off: imagination, native distinction, skill in organization, intellectual taste, a gifted personality, a lasting influence. She appealed to all ages.

"Who was not touched by her low and moving voice as she gave . . . the devotional or prayer at recent conventions?" asked Ruth Kadel Seacrest. "Who will ever forget the breathtakingly beautiful picture of her in the black silk 'calling gown' as she appeared in the historical pageant of the 1940 Convention?"

"To meet her was to be struck by lightning," said Helen Snyder (Andres, Steiner) in 1931. "She was the epitome of New England . . . her distinction was undeniable . . . she understood the true meaning of Kappa sisterhood. She made me feel as if the job I was about to begin (field secretary) was the finest thing anyone could do . . . that the national and international significance was tremendous . . . to a young and impressionable Kappa, such recognition and inspiration meant more than I can express."



Charlotte Barrell Ware, Phi-Boston

Charlotte Clement Barrell was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on May 11, 1862. A move to Lewiston, Maine, was followed, when she was 12, by a move to Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was at the head of her class in public grammar and high school. At Boston University she was junior proctor, senior class president, and president of Gamma Delta, an open society, while she was occupied with her first year as grand president of the Fraternity! She was graduated in 1885 as a Phi Beta Kappa, with an A.B. degree. She had been trained to be proficient in the classics, and in 1886, when the Cambridge Latin School opened, she began to teach.

In the fall of 1895 she and Robert Allison Ware were married. Tade called it an unusual wedding. Her beautiful silver candlesticks were used, and with future events in mind, she saved the candles from her decorations. A Jersey heifer was among the wedding gifts, and a "crazy adventure in farming" was started.

Robert Ware was eight generations descended from a Robert Ware of Devonshire, who had set up a plantation in 1661. Charlotte's young husband took shares in the ancestral estate, called "Warelands." The newlyweds moved to the home in Dedham, and Charlotte proceeded to bring strength back to the soil through science and to build up a dairy business. (She was an out-door person. *The Key* more than once mentioned her abilities in riding, rowing, and mountain climbing, and the fact that she had spent her summers camping on Lake Winnepesaukee.) The dairy business, a financial success and a force in the saving of infant life, produced the first certified milk in New England and brought about the appointment of the Medical Milk Commission. A dairy school was organized, and lecture courses Charlotte developed later became university extension courses and municipal lectures, delivered while she was executive secretary of Mayor Quincy's Advisory Committee. Commercial offers were turned down.

In 1913 she was appointed by the Commonwealth and by the Federal Government as a member of the American Commission for the Study of Agricultural Cooperation in Europe. Federal land banks were established, partly as a result of the commission's report. That year she was delegate to the International Conference of Farm Women in Ghent. Later, she was a

promoter of the Associated Country Women of the World. During World War I she organized the women's Food Conservation Committee in Massachusetts and helped train the Women's Land Army.

In 1922 and 1924 she was the only woman delegate to the General Assembly at the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, became its secretary, and was made a trustee of the Albanian-American School of Agriculture. Of many awards, she prized most the gold medal from the Belgian Government in 1924, awarded for her dairy work; her medal from the Commonwealth in 1929 to "a pioneer who has blazed many an agricultural trail"; and the degree of Doctor of Humanities from Boston University in 1937, calling her an agrarian planner and a true servant of humanity.

From 1888, when her second term as grand president ended, to 1930, when she appeared by special invitation at the Mackinac convention, her imagination, "Yankee shrewdness," idealism, and "enormous capacity for organization and hard work" were devoted to projects beyond the Fraternity. During her four year term charters had been granted to Gamma Rho and Beta Rho, and charters were returned from Beta Rho, Nu, and Pi. Arrangements for Beta Nu were completed before August 1888 although the chapter wasn't installed until October. Membership was restricted to college level, provisions were made for improving the financial condition of *The Key*, and experimental efforts with province conventions were begun.

Charlotte belonged to many organizations, and she was always a working member. The Collegiate Alumnae, the College Club, the Philological Association, the 20th Century Club, were only a few. In 1932 she joined the Boston Intercollegiate Kappa group, and in 1939 they gave her a heart shaped box of candy for a valentine. Often these Kappas were Warelands guests.

In 1930, she returned to the Kappa scene and held delegates enthralled as she reminisced. She talked of other countries and faraway people and of world peace and the power for good of the Fraternity. It was a first convention for Lyndall Finley Wortham, Beta Xi, who was later to present the Ware Cup in Charlotte's honor. She said, "The inspiration for the cup was gained at Mackinac . . . there was forged between us then a bond which not time nor eternity shall lessen."

Lyndall Wortham was also present at the Alpha Province Convention in Syracuse, where, at the closing banquet, an inspired Charlotte initiated the Passing of the Light Ceremony, now a most beloved Kappa tradition.

Betty Fenn (Kingston), Beta Beta, wrote, "She wore the same 'Alice Blue Gown' which she wore as grand president (and) was truly a picture as she showed us her Kappa candlesticks and told us of their tradition in Kappa conventions and weddings. We shall always cherish the memory (as she) passed from their position of honor on the head table one of her treasured candlesticks to the delegate from the oldest chapter to hold as symbol of the torch of Kappa Kappa Gamma. . . ." In 1936 the occasion at the Seignior Club was called "The Banquet of 1000 Candles." Helen Andres was there and remembered that every detail had to be completely thought out in advance to please Charlotte. "The final performance was beautiful beyond description." Charlotte was last to come down the stairs, dressed in her sky-blue gown, and the whole group sang "I Love You Truly." She called it "a supremely thrilling experience." She took part in this ritual after the installation of



Charlotte Barrell Ware, "A pioneer who has blazed many an agricultural trail." Photograph selected by the Department of Agriculture to be preserved in the archives of the commonwealth.

Delta Nu Chapter in December, 1942, and that was her last appearance in this role.

Charlotte was delighted with plans for the Hearthstone, the Florida clubhouse which was imaginatively conceived and brought to life about thirty years too soon. She could see its value and said, "(It has) my enthusiastic approval . . . my heritage from my Plymouth Valley forbears makes me eager to help blaze this new trail." And in 1938 at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia, she had a wonderful announcement with a loving preface:

"I would say that whatever I have been able to accomplish has been due to Robert Ware, because during the years his love has surrounded me . . . we are both happy to deed that section of Warelands which is our home, to Kappa." Robert, in 1935, had nearly lost his life in a traffic accident, and from that day on, it was remembered, Charlotte thought of each day with him as an unexpected treasure. Helen Andres said, "Her devotion to Robert Ware was the keystone of her existence."

Warelands was to be the second Hearthstone, but a few weeks after the happy announcement, the hurricane of 1938 left the beautiful pine woods in devastation. Charlotte looked old for the first time, Helen remembered, yet she suddenly began to see her way clear again, optimistically planning.

"She was not one to be downed for long, no matter what the disaster."

In 1940, Charlotte recovered from a serious illness in order to go to convention in Sun Valley, Idaho. "It was," said Lyndall Wortham, "the best."

"Perhaps it was because it took place just at the time of the fall of France, and when it seemed impossible that England would not follow . . . somehow, locked away from that terrifying world in that golden valley where only Kappa love and ideals and bonds held sway, there was a rebirth of faith in the rightness of things. . . . It was," she said, "Mrs. Ware's convention (not Della Lawrence Burt's who had organized it, or Rheva Ott Shryock's, who was saying farewell after four years in office)."

"She was at her best and I felt the deeply spiritual guidance of her love over every person and action there. She so thoroughly dominated it by these qualities which were Mrs. Ware to me and which typify all the finer things to which my life is dedicated. . . . I watched her at close range as she so thoroughly

charmed Mr. Rogers, the Sun Valley manager, that he established a Kappa Kappa Gamma trail, which she dedicated. . . ."

The Sun Valley management was, at that time, only too happy to have this pleasant Fleur-de-lis Trail present itself, for unexpected problems had arisen. The dedication was a tribute to Charlotte's genius for spur-of-the-moment planning and a *Key* photo shows her digging up the first spadeful with the new president, Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, and the retiring one, Rheva Shryock, flanking her. *The Key* mentioned that it was Charlotte's plan to have a Kappa wayside shrine along the trail, and "since it is Mrs. Ware's wish," the names of all who attended the dedication were printed.

In May, 1934, Charlotte, on her way home from business in Washington, met past Grand Presidents Jean Nelson Penfield, May Whiting Westermann, Evelyn Wight Allan, and Bertha Richmond Chevalier in New York and out of that happy meeting grew a letter of endorsement which these ladies of influence felt had something to do with bringing about the reestablishment of Alpha Chapter.

Evelyn asked them to meet again at her Connecticut house in July, and they did, with Minnie Royse Walker, who had been deputy for three of them, added to the group. Charlotte asked them then to devise a suitable inscription for the Ware-Wortham Cup. It was probably the only time such words have been put together by so many past presidents.

"It wasn't easy," said May.

The inscription: "In recognition of the character and service of Charlotte Barrell Ware, Kappa Kappa Gamma Grand President 1884-1888, in the hope that it may prove a compelling challenge to friendship, selfless service, inspirational living—the Fraternity ideals which her life so radiantly expresses."

At the installation of Alpha Deuteron in October, 1934, May Westermann gave the cup into that chapter's custody, according to Charlotte's wish, until the 1936 Convention when it would be awarded for the first time.

Helen Steinmetz, Delta Epsilon, of Winter Park, Florida, was visiting Bertha Chevalier during the summer of 1938 and they were invited to Warelands.

" . . . No need to tell you how lovely she always looks, but that day she was dressed in a white dress with a white tam and peach-colored smock . . . she came forward with outstretched hands to welcome a Kappa from the palms to the pines. And

"To KKT with happy memories of 1884-88 when I had the privilege of serving as Grand President." Inscription by Charlotte Barrell Ware on photo taken 1924.



how lovely that pine woods is. We walked all over it and she showed us where the Crabtree family had been clearing a space for the first Hearthstone cottage. I came off with pine cones, a birch log, and a cedar log, that are to go on the first fire lighted in the Boyd Hearthstone. . . ."

The Winter Park Hearthstone was dedicated on October 13, 1938. *The Key* carried a number of photographs, perfectly staged. There is a table scene, with the Ware candlesticks. There is a scene at the fireplace with Rheva Shryock at left, slim and regal, holding a candlestick. The other is on the mantel, and a row of Kappa ladies, led by founder Louise Bennett Boyd, stands on that side. A third photo shows Louise Boyd alone at the fireplace. The lighted candles, said *The Key*, had been used to set fire to the mound of pine cones on the hearthstone, and "these instantly burst into a merry blaze. . . ." Three scenes, each with the signature of an absentee genius.

The same issue of *The Key* told the story of the tragic destruction of Warelands' woods.

Charlotte Ware died on April 13, 1945. Her beloved Robert survived her.

She had given the Fraternity her blue gown, her candlesticks, her home. (The money from the sale of Warelands, after payment to the Hearthstone Fund, was placed in a fund for Charlotte Barrell Ware Fellowships awarded with preference for graduate study in international relations, or the welfare of women, or agriculture for a foreign student in North America or a North American student abroad.)

Charlotte Ware gave also, said Ruth Seacrest, then Fraternity president, "joyous eagerness, vision of youth (and later) wisdom of experience." She gave unabashed sentiment . . . she had greater valor than her world may have recognized . . . she had the dauntless courage of the pioneer . . . she personalized our continuity with the past."

"Whatever she said, whatever she did," said Helen Andres, "was fraught with drama, vitality, straight-thinking, and deep spiritual values. Her interests were as wide as the horizon."

And Almira Johnson McNaboe: "Long before she had reached middle age, her sympathies, broadening with the years, included all the world. . . . It seemed impossible that one frail person could combine such limitless energy and indomitable spirit."

Frail? Charlotte?



Kate Bird Cross's farewell to the delegates at the 1890 Convention and to the Fraternity at large as grand president was called "Looking Forward." She had a fine mind and a thoughtful message, but she was also "artistic," and poetic posturizing was second nature to her. She enjoyed writing articles for *The Key*, and she enjoyed talking to an audience which appreciated her.

"One hesitates tonight," she said, "amid the spirit of two and three score, to suggest the winter of isolation, when one among us, stranded, may forget the thrill and delight felt this night—this night, the touch-point of three days, wherein we



Kate Cross Shenehon, Chi-Minnesota

have so gladly wrought together for our own, our best Fraternity."

The convention had accomplished a great deal. They had indeed "wrought together." Kate had been grand president for two years. She had already appointed the brilliant Mary Kingsbury (Simkovitch) of Phi Chapter to be Kappa's first historian, and now a fifth member of the Grand Council was authorized, a grand registrar, and there were to be registrars in the chapters too. Kate wanted history to be written down and archives preserved. She had seen to the second edition of the *Song Book* and the printing of the first *Catalogue*, her Council had issued the *Manual for Corresponding Secretaries*, and after the convention the Council's work for the two-year period was printed as the *Grand President's Report, 1888-1890*. An amended *Constitution* was printed for the first time and the power to amend given to the convention only. Chapters at Ohio State and the University of Pennsylvania were established and the *Beta* prefix used for the first time with Beta Alpha, replacing the former custom of naming a new chapter after a deceased one. The decision was made to go into the University of Michigan and the Simpson College charter was withdrawn. A new plan to attach insignia to the badge would give added prestige and recognition to Grand Council officers.

Kate's Grand Council provided for sessions in the uneven years and payment of the session expenses by the Fraternity. It provided for expenses of Grand Council and delegates to and from national conventions. Chapters were asked to start libraries and to observe an October Founders Day. A ritual of second degree membership (to stimulate advanced Fraternity education and deeper spiritual appreciation of the Fraternity) was short-lived but was the beginning of Fraternity examinations, a jewel and a flower were selected, the initiation of preparatory students was forbidden, and honorary membership came under scrutiny. Chapter houses were encouraged and a move made to finance them. Alumnae associations, but with no voting power, were favored. Most important of all decisions made in 1890 was probably the one to call a Panhellenic convention in Boston the next year. The incorporation of the Fraternity and an international study course were discussed.

Later, May Whiting Westermann, as historian, listed all these accomplishments and she said that Kate Cross was one of the Fraternity's great constructive leaders.

The 1890 Convention in Illinois was more than a series of meetings, consultations, and planned programs. It was called delightful, and it was said that for years to come, a delegate would exclaim, "Ah, my dears, but there are no hostesses so hospitable as those at Bloomington, no sherbets so delicious as those served at our 'informal,' no waltzes so sweet as those played at the Thursday reception, no speeches so inspiring as those of our dear grand president. . . ."

The grand president had talked of being "lost in loitering wastes," of "the true Fraternity pilgrim . . . the daring fleet-foot . . . with victor's roses for the alma fraternity," of Fraternity government chiming "precisely from west to east." Then, in the middle of her inspirational word combinations she had turned sober and said, "In this day with the tide of enthusiasm setting toward the equalization of women, it is hard for some of us, though women, and full of faith for women, to quite define the limit of that trust." When she was making a sincere statement, Kate forgot the wastes and the roses. She even split an infinitive!

Kate Bird Cross was born in Washington, D.C., on October 25, 1864. The family moved to Iowa two years later and to Minneapolis in 1875. Kate went to Miss Judson's school and was in the class of 1886 at the University of Minnesota. She was initiated by Chi Chapter on September 30, 1884, and held every chapter office in succession. She was the first chapter historian. From 1886 to 1888 she was grand marshal and planned the convention in Minnesota in 1888. Her toast-making on that occasion showed the promise realized in the future.

"I, the handmaiden of hospitality, am to tell you how goodly to us has been the pleasure . . . we are each duke of our cup and plate, monarch of our smiles . . . Chi is not more a host than Phi or Psi or Charlotte Barrell less a guest than I . . . I shall be brief and ponderous, crimson shall be my visage, and swathed in smiles." At this point, in her own way, she bit into the bonbon and revealed its true heart: "The weakness of local fraternities is a proven thing—those clubs of a day that know not the strength and comfort of the circle within circle." She was not yet 24 years old and she was now grand president and ready for action.

In 1890 she said, ". . . For six years I have known our Fraternity in intimate relation. In that time it has seemed to me to take on such unification, such strength, that I look, not hopefully, but confidently, to the roses and firesides, the dreams and realities, that promise no end and no departing"—therein combining both her styles. Her audience must have sensed that the unification and the strength were Kate's gift to the Fraternity.

Kate Cross and Francis Clinton Shenehon, a civil engineer in the United States service, were married in May, 1891. They lived where his work took him: in Sault Ste. Marie, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Detroit. They went home to Minneapolis in 1909, and until 1927 he was dean of the College of Engineering at the university. Later he was his own master. Their three daughters were Chi Kappas, as were Kate's two sisters, her brother's wife, and her four nieces.

In February, 1928, Kate Shenehon wrote a letter to *The Key* from Paris, listing the many Kappa members in her family. She had not lost her flair: "I was a student then, and now I am but the first in point of time, of a long line of Kappas of my race."

She had been invited to the 1928 Convention—the second to be held in Minnesota—and both the Shenehons were there. On the first morning the session was alive with grand presidents: Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, Kate Cross Shenehon, Emily Bright Burnham, May Whiting Westermann, Lydia Voris Kolbe, Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones. Tade was the center of attraction, delighting everybody with her reminiscences. Kate was "presented."

Minneapolis was always home to the Shenehons, but their favorite place to go was a summer home on Lake Superior Encampment Forest. Kate loved birds and flowers and enjoyed painting the flowers in her own garden. She collected antique furniture, china, and glass. Long ago Mary Simkovitch had written of her, "Mrs. Shenehon is of an artistic disposition with a delicate appreciation of what is fine in life and letter." She found satisfaction in studying Colonial history and genealogy. She was three times a "Daughter": of the American Revolution, of the American Colonists, of the Founders and Patriots. She was a member of the Hartford Colony.

In the spring of 1939 Kate and Francis Shenehon were both seriously injured in an auto accident in New Jersey (one of their daughters lived in Summit). After weeks in a hospital she seemed to recover and they were able to spend another summer together on Lake Superior. But in October Francis died and six weeks later, in Minneapolis, Kate died too.

Love of beauty and loyalty were the characteristics noted by her friends.

May Westermann saw the picture plain: "As your historian views Kate Cross's service . . . she wonders whether we of the later councils ever expressed gratitude for what she did, for the movements which she started, for the faith which she had in the Fraternity."

At the 1938 Convention Tade Kuhns was often discussed but "we were conscious," said May, "that the *third* grand president had long been missing from these national gatherings . . . " so Kate was to have been an invited guest at Sun Valley in 1940. . . .

"We were too late. . . ."

The Key editorialized that it was a coincidence that Kate had died in a convention year since she had been "responsible for several of the Fraternity's early conventions!"

Kate wrote of herself for the 1930 *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*: "The presidency of our Fraternity is the only office of importance I have held in all my life. I have had many enthusiasms, many interests that have added material elements in a happy life, but my interest in Kappa Kappa Gamma is still heartfelt. I have a jealous concern for its well-being and success, such as one feels for a dear child."



Kate Shenehon



A tribute to Evelyn Wight Allan was written, after her death, by her close friend Jean Nelson Penfield: "... On January 31, 1957, there was lost a great educator, known from coast to coast for her superbly constructive work for the education of young girls. ..." Jean repeated the Minnie Royse Walker story of the "shy child" at the 1892 Convention who had said to Evelyn, retiring as grand president, "I think I love you because your eyes challenge one to do things and to be things," and, in spite of a temptation to call such a line mythic in origin, the point is clear. Evelyn had charisma and gave an undeniable impression of power combined with goodness.

Details of her early life, her family history, are not known. Neither are the facts of her short marriage to Mansfield Allan, except that during this time she was also involved with teaching and administration in New York City. Her husband, described as "a brilliant young journalist," died a year and half after they were married. She had been a New York girl, born in Brooklyn, attended public schools there, and received her B.S. degree from St. Lawrence University in 1891.

In 1890 Beta Beta Chapter sent Evelyn as convention delegate to Bloomington, Illinois. She had had some training in parliamentary law at college, and remarked later that the Council and delegates must have been impressed by the way she "begged the issue," for at that convention she was elected grand president, to succeed the innovative and poetic Kate Cross (Shenehon).

She had more than a knowledge of parliamentary procedure—in 1889 she was the choice of the faculty to take part in the sophomore declamatory contest, and in 1890 she again took the prize for oratory. Besides, she was on the board of directors of the periodical, the *Laurentian*, and of the University Reading Room. At the convention she had made herself a part of a group of Phi members, a prestigious chapter—Emily Bright (Burnham), the grand secretary, was among them—and they had eaten pear fritters and lobster salad together while they discussed degrees and "chapter-houses."

The chapter house discussion was continued during the two years of her administration, and the first Grand Council session in the interim year between conventions took place in 1891 in Columbus, Ohio.

Of prime importance during Evelyn's administration was the first Panhellenic Convention in Boston in 1891, a meeting planned by Kate Shenehon and her Council the year before. The convention was perfectly successful—there was warmth and friendliness among the groups represented, and much was accomplished. Jean Nelson (Penfield) was the delegate from Iota. She and Evelyn met for the first time, and they met again in 1892 in Indianapolis. From that time on they were friends for life.

Leland Stanford University had opened in 1891 and Beta Eta Chapter was founded there in 1892. Evelyn decided to go west for graduate study, and this decision was to affect her future and to enhance her prestige as a power among her peers. She



(Lucy) Evelyn Wight Allan, Beta Beta-St. Lawrence

had already enjoyed helping with the installation of the new chapter, Beta Epsilon at Barnard, and now she became the friend and mentor of Beta Eta. She was never an affiliate, some said out of loyalty to her own chapter, but she gave help, advice, and friendship, and its most illustrious member to the Stanford chapter. This was Lou Henry, a student who became Evelyn's close friend, who had not joined a fraternity, and who, overcome by the persuasive powers of the past grand president, did join. Many years later when Lou Henry Hoover was national president of the Girl Scouts of America, Evelyn loyally agreed to be Girl Scout Commissioner for the Brooklyn District.

Evelyn made an impression "of power, personal and executive" during her year at Stanford. She returned to New York with a B.A. degree, to a useful professional life, to the brief marriage, to helping the girls at Adelphi in their efforts to gain a Kappa charter—she had become interested in them while teaching in the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn. She was asked in 1908 to become the dean of women at Stanford, the first woman in the country to be honored in this way. For eight years she most successfully filled that position, accomplishing in the end exactly what she wanted to: proper campus housing for women, a clubhouse for women, an emergency loan fund for women.

On her return to New York she studied at the Prince School for Store Service and joined the educational staff at Lord & Taylor—she realized that many women could be useful in such work during World War I. She is best known as principal of the Girls Commercial High School in New York. She was loved and admired—one student wrote a piece of verse which found its way to *The Key*, praising her for her dignified mien, her enviable personality, her dynamic energy, her wise guidance, and her motherly interest. This motherly interest had manifested itself in the adoption of a daughter, Lou Weston Allan.

Evelyn's way with words—in fact many a past president's way with words—was proved again at the 1920 Convention when

letters in behalf of Beta Beta which had made an unprecedented request (see *History* Volume I, Beta Beta Deuteron) were successful.

By 1946 Evelyn Allan was ranking grand president. She was an excellent speaker at biennial conventions, including the 1946, the Diamond Jubilee. That year she was appointed ritualist. In 1950 she and Jean Penfield were among the six Kappas to receive Achievement Awards. Her talk to the assembled delegates began "I have spent 50 years in education" and ended in a stirring appeal to the young active members to use their influence toward keeping America free. . . . "We believe in you! We trust you! God bless you!"



Emily Burnham considered the fact of thresholds. They were an obstruction to traffic between rooms; they could cause stumbling; they hindered dancing. So when she and her husband Addison, and their three small children (a third little son had died in infancy) moved from Cambridge to Newton Centre, Massachusetts, their new home had no thresholds. It is simpler to omit thresholds in advance planning than it is to eliminate them after a house is built, but Emily was perfectly capable of that kind of action, too.

Former *Key* editor Ella Titus was acute in her characterization of many a fellow member of Phi Chapter, and she early recognized in Emily Hudson Bright a girl who projected an aura of influence, a young woman "slow in speech and very quick in thought and action." Years later Ella looked again at Emily's letters to her and saw beyond the concise phrasing a host of practical suggestions for Fraternity work and play. Emily, unlike some other officers, enjoyed her train travel on Fraternity business, and on one occasion wrote to Ella from the Keokuk railroad station of the train she had taken whose "connections were perfect—the longest wait is only five hours at Keokuk." In thinking Emily over, Ella made a fervent but unexaggerated statement: She was "a helpful woman and one exceedingly dear to those who knew her."

Her helpfulness often took the form of reform. She had a particular desire to correct wrongs and to perfect the organizations which involved her interest and her heart. She loved the Fraternity as it was but had a vision of the ideal and was intrigued by possibilities. It was Emily who conceived the Second Degree, the special examination enabling Kappas who qualified, because of their comprehensive knowledge of the Fraternity, to enter into a deeper spiritual significance of the Fraternity. The insignia of the Second Degree was a tiny fleur-de-lis set with a ruby, which was attached to the key by a gold chain. Emily was the first initiate, and those first initiations took place at the 1892 Convention which elected her grand president.

Her feelings on extension were more radical than conservative—she held that it was far better to annex possibly excellent new chapters and to eliminate less than desirable old chapters than to go along with exceeding caution. During her four years as grand secretary and two years as grand president (1888-

1894) six chapters were added: Beta Nu, Beta Alpha, Beta Delta, Beta Epsilon, Beta Eta, Beta Iota (the only one during her presidency), and the one and only associate chapter, Beta Theta (the Chicago [Alumnae] Associate Chapter).

The Grand Council of 1888 to 1890 was eager to improve Fraternity government, and Emily was very active in formulating the plans which were adopted by the Convention of 1890. She remarked many years later that she couldn't understand why changes had to be made in the *Constitution*, when the ones she had worked out were just as good. The first *Catalogue*, issued in 1890, was her task and her achievement.

Her unusual gift for organizing and directing was appreciated on the Boston University campus. She had chosen this university for its convenience, but she came to be aware of its other qualities and to be thankful for the opportunities it offered. Her friendships, it was noted by her Phi sisters (she was initiated December 9, 1886), were not confined to Phi, and she did not "condescend" with "less popular girls"—she seemed really to like them! She was president of the Philomathean Society and her special activity was with Gamma Delta, an open society whose members played with children of the street, told stories, made scrapbooks, organized games. Social work and especially problems of housing became her professional passion and her sincerity and fervor were later responsible for many young college people entering this activity.

In April, 1894, *The Key* reported that the grand president had been married to Addison Center Burnham on December 28, 1893, and that "some of us had the privilege of wishing all happiness . . . in person."

Emily Bright Burnham, Phi-Boston



Emily had gone to work for the Associated Charities on being graduated from college in 1890 and in the fall of 1892 had become an agent for the society, a rare example of volunteer turned professional. The October, 1894, *Key* contained her essay, "Charity Organization," stating her beliefs ("I see no reason why the State should allow those who will not support themselves to have so large a share in populating the State") and defining the New Charity ("the charity that gives for the good of those receiving, not for the ease of those who give").

The same issue contained the story of the Ithaca Convention of 1894, Emily's convention, where the power of the alumnae from Chicago manifested itself in the election of Katharine Sharp to the presidency. The banquet which began at 11 p.m. and ended at 2 a.m. afforded the conventioners a rare sight: "three presidents at one table!" Emily read the first toast, "Kappa Kappa Gamma," and her administration was concluded. Her beloved social work and a new and wonderful home life could continue.

The Burnhams shared many interests such as canoe trips and football games. When Emily marched for woman's suffrage, Addison marched too. When the children were growing up there were family folk dancing; summers at Bailey Island, Maine; many parties and house parties (a number involved Phi Chapter); and, of course, more organizing—such as the public library on the island, started by Emily and carried on by the summer people. Emily was often ill but her work continued. As a volunteer for the Associated Charities (later Family Welfare Society of Boston), she planned improvement of Boston's worst slum ("The Morton Street Improvement"). That job was called "one of the best pieces of work done in the city for many years" and was instrumental in removing the occupants of over 700 basement tenements ("Cellars and Basements"). Her sons became so much interested in her work that they used it as source material for Harvard theses. A letter from their professor gave her credit and it amused her to think that her independent little boys who would never let their mother help them with their homework had become young men who "let" their mother help with their college work!

In later years Emily was particularly active in securing the enactment of the Public Housing Laws of the Commonwealth. The Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston called her one of its most earnest and zealous workers, an untiring leader whose contagious enthusiasm influenced many volunteer committees. There must also have been the usual criticism aimed at her and her out-of-home activities, for there is her own protest in her own behalf: "I am really more domestic than the average, bread is still baked in my house, and floor polish is made from a family recipe." She took food to ill friends, advised Bertha Richmond Chevalier on child care and budget-making, and never failed in her support of the two Boston Alumnae Associations and the active chapter. She was the prime mover in obtaining Panhellenic House for Boston's women's fraternities. Addison was the lawyer for the venture, and he gave Phi its piano. Just as Emily recognized the ills of the world around her she recognized, too, the beauties of her various environments. She had studied philosophy in college and said that from that study a great personal happiness in her religion had developed.

Addison Burnham died in September, 1939. The April, 1940, *Key* reported that Emily had moved to 9 Glen Road, Newton Centre, and that she had attended the March 15 meeting of the Boston Alumnae Association. On April 2 she was resting at home when her heart stopped. It would seem that her step from life to death was unhindered by a threshold.

She willed the gavel presented to her at the Indianapolis Convention of 1892, which elected her grand president, to the Kappas of Indiana. It was to be used as a yearly award to the chapter in the state which had contributed most to unaffiliated students on its campus during the past year.



There are certain facts in catalogs and card files. . . .

SHARP, Katharine Lucinda . . . Librarian. b.Elgin, Ill., May 21, 1865. dau. John William and Phebe (Thompson) S.; Ph.B., Northwestern U., 1885; Willard's School, Berlin, Ger., 1888-1889; Ph.M., 1889; University of State of N.Y., 1890-1892; S.L.B., 1892; A.M., U. of Ill., 1907; teacher, Elgin, Ill., 1886-1888; asst. librarian, Scoville Inst., Oak Park, Ill., 1888-1890; library organizer, Wheaton, Ill., 1891; Xenia, Ohio, 1892; in charge comparative library exhibit, Chicago Expo., 1893; director dept. library science, Armour Inst. Tech., Chicago, 1893-1897; Grand Pres. Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1894-1896; head librarian and director, State Library School, U. of Ill., 1897-1907; University extension lecturer on library economy, U. of Ill., 1897-1898; director, summer school of library science, U. of Wisc., 1895-1896; lecturer on library economy, U. of Chicago, 1896; mem. Ill. State Library Assn. (pres. 1903-1904); Amer. Library Assn. (council 1895-1905; V.P. 1898, 1907); Fellow Amer. Library Inst., 1906; Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Lake Placid Club . . . died June 1, 1914.

Just as Bertha Richmond Chevalier, her successor to the grand presidency, could "read the rug" she wove, Kate Sharp could read the index cards in her files. She knew as soon as she became a teacher that teaching in a secondary school was not for her, and she knew even before she went off to Albany to library school that the world of the library was her world.

She was 16 and a freshman at Northwestern University in the fall of 1881. She was called winsome, intellectual, generous, companionable, original in thought, and decided in action. She was a natural leader, had gracious manners, and "a fine physique." A large circle of friends found her admirable. She and a small circle of friends, headed by Anna Boyle (Brown), whose brother was a friend of Tade Hartsuff (Kuhns), founded Upsilon Chapter. Initiation was on April 18, 1882, and the following August Kate and Anna, the delegate, went to convention in Madison, Wisconsin. Tade was reelected. The charm and power of good organization could be understood and appreciated by a girl like Kate.

Library science was a new field and Kate "almost a pioneer." Armed with her new degree from Albany she began the career which was to bring her praise and admiration. She worked out or discovered new techniques and shared them with her colleagues. Her Kappa friends realized her abilities and began to plan for her future. Every year, as the file on alumnae membership grew, alumnae activities gained in scope and importance. A Chicago group had been granted a charter for the first and only associate chapter, Beta Theta, in February, 1893. Its members, which did not then include Kate, decided that it was time the

grand presidency left the east and settled again further west, and that the growing importance of the Fraternity's alumnae must be made known.

The 1894 Convention in Ithaca, New York, saw Kate nominated from the floor and elected, not as a member of Upsilon but as a Beta Theta. She was 29 years old, an old woman for the Grand Council. She was already important in her profession, a fact made known in *The Key*. Her loyal constituents were delighted that their successful candidate was a product of Illinois, a child of pioneers, although the Sharps had come from New York State and the Thompsons, her mother's family, from Connecticut. Upsilon's delegate, Carla Sargent (Fisk), now Kate's deputy, had seen her *sigma in delta* design accepted by the convention, and Kate had it made into a stickpin souvenir for her. Later it became the pledge pin. The day after convention—and oh, what a banquet there had been the night before, beginning at 11 and ending at 2 a.m.!—both Kate and Carla took the Second Degree examination, were initiated, and received their fleur-de-lis pins. It was the third and last time for this exclusive ritual. Kate was not wholly in sympathy with it, but it had its value as the forerunner of general Fraternity examinations, voted for by Grand Council in January, 1895.

Katharine Sharp's administration was the first and, except for 1933-1935, the only one in the Fraternity's history in which there was no extension. There were, however, petitions from 12 institutions, and in 1899 she was the affectionate force behind the charter granted to Beta Lambda, Illinois.

Although Kate's "fine physique" had been noted by her Northwestern friends, she was plagued by illness, and in 1896 at the Evanston convention she presided only at the opening and closing. The first alumnae reunion of Upsilon was held at that convention, the practice of honorary membership was abolished, and the grand president's valedictory restored a feature which had been missed during three administrations. The Sharp valedictory stressed conservatism in extension and the withdrawing of charters from chapters which were "weakening to the Fraternity, on account of the lowering of the standard of the college, or lack of proper material." (This policy was to lead in a few years to the severest test the Fraternity had had to face, the lawsuit which the St. Lawrence chapter felt necessary to initiate in an effort to save Beta Beta.)



Portrait in bronze of Katharine Sharp done in 1922, a gift from the Library School Association to the Library of the University of Illinois.



Katharine L. Sharp, Upsilon-Northwestern

Kate Sharp had worked meticulously in her Kappa role throughout her long illness. Gradually recovering, she returned to her profession, in 1897 becoming the founding director and head librarian of the Library School of the University of Illinois. Ten good years followed. In 1907 her father and her brother died a few months apart, and she was without a family. She had begun a report of Illinois libraries, a many-paged work which would become a foundation for future volumes. Her interest in her chosen field never failed, but her life was broken by her brother's death. She had to get away.

She had for many years been a member of the Lake Placid Club and, as second vice president, she had a part to play in its welfare. She devoted seven years to its interests, but not as a librarian. On June 1, 1914, she was killed in an auto accident in the Adirondacks. The North Shore Alumnae in June and the Estes Park convention in August expressed profound grief in resolutions sent to *The Key*.

As the first charter member of Upsilon to be graduated, Kate had been given a diamond badge by her chapter. This key, to which the diamond circlet had later been added, was owned by Upsilon after her death until the 1930 Convention, when it was presented to the Fraternity to become the official badge of the grand president. Sarah Harris Rowe conducted the ritual of transfer.

Eight years earlier, on March 13, 1922, a bronze portrait tablet by Lorado Taft was presented to the University of Illinois by the Library School Association in honor of Katharine Sharp. May Whiting Westermann, intent on her biography of Kate Sharp for the 1930 *History*, stood in admiration before this tablet, wondering how many or how few Kappas knew of its existence, wondering, too, about the dearth of material to be found concerning this woman so dedicated to her field and to her friends, wondering about the untold story.

There are facts not to be found in catalogs and card files. . . .



Bertha Plimpton Richmond was known as an intrepid and nonchalant cyclist, and this combination of daring and devil-may-care made her a general favorite. She had many friends and few secrets. She was the oldest of a family of five, saw the deaths of two brothers and a sister, was herself "required to leave the world by one of the harder roads," but said of herself that she was the luckiest person she knew. She died in Ashland, Massachusetts, on March 4, 1942. May Whiting Westermann said of her, "She was an addition to any group."

She was born in Boston, a descendant of John Alden and Thomas Dudley, Massachusetts' second governor, entered Boston University in the fall of 1891, and was initiated that November 14. She joined the Fraternity but no other organizations and was known to have said proudly that she "didn't belong to a single Society." In 1894 she became business manager of *The Key*, went to the Ithaca convention, and was elected grand secretary. Bertha and the newly elected president, Katharine Sharp, had more than pleasure in Fraternity and a belief in conservative extension in common. They were library science enthusiasts. In 1895, with a B.A. degree, Bertha became a Boston Public Library staff member. Although she never became a nationally known figure in the profession as Kate did, she gained much from her associations in the field. In 1902 she was married to Samuel Arthur Chevalier, head of the Catalogue Department. Twenty-one years later, feeling a need for mental stimulation, she joined the Harvard library staff and was happy to be working near her old Phi friend and former *Key* editor, Ella Titus. Their friendship had been unbroken for 50 years.

After her marriage, her Kappa membership was one of enjoyment and devotion rather than the earlier one of dedicated labor. Her good friends, the meetings and conventions attended were what mattered—the problems of a president could be forgotten because happy memories are strong, and Bertha Chevalier was essentially light-hearted, practical, and independent, and with "the social gift."

At the century's end, the battles and personalities of the Spanish-American War may have taken over the front pages of the country's newspapers, but for Kappas on the Grand Council the battle raging in their own world and the fear of unfavorable publicity took precedence. *The Key* was careful: "Every active member knows the history of the last three years and knows that the officers have been subjected to a good deal of personal notoriety and unpleasantness." Virginia Gildersleeve, a strong young Beta Epsilon, signed her initials to an essay on charter withdrawal: feelings of pity and leniency were to be crushed when the question was the Fraternity good. Not wealth, scholarship, or social positions of membership was as important as innate fineness. . . "better a half dozen chapters of congenial members and honored ranking than crowded provinces struggling in insignificance and inferior membership." Bertha followed the narrow road of extension policy which Kate Sharp, her predecessor, had traveled. She was still intrepid, but hardly, after a while, nonchalant. She had mentioned smallness of in-

stitution rather than magnificence of membership. But *any* reference to inferiority now seemed to be leading to trouble. Now that matters had come to a pretty pass, *The Key* reported: "Never before . . . has the fraternity had such serious affairs with which to deal"—let its readers know that officers must be allowed to make decisions and not delegates, who usually don't know much about any chapter but their own. The increasingly noisy alumnae and critical actives were being told to leave matters in more experienced hands.

At the 1896 Convention the ill and library-committed Kate Sharp had declined renomination and Bertha Richmond, her grand secretary, was elected president. No changes in government had been made, a songbook was about to be published, a *Catalogue* was being put together, and the vote against having honorary members seemed sensible. May Whiting's and Tade Hartsuff Kuhn's toasts were well received and yells like:

"Who has kept us all in order?"

Katharine Sharp let's all applaud her!"

and

"Richmond, Richmond, On to Richmond!"

cleared the air for a while of controversy.

In 1898 surprised Easterners felt the warmth of Lincoln, Nebraska's welcome. The Hotel Lincoln was accommodating Kappa visitors for \$8.75 a week. Questions to be brought up included one on the desirability of fine arts students and "specials" as members, and: "In What Way and for What Reason Should a Charter be Revoked?" But such questions were cushioned with social events in pleasant places, such soloists as Silence Dales, and dark and light blue ice cream frozen in the beloved fleur-de-lis shape.

Out of this attractive melange was born, after a gestation of years, a decision that chapters should be maintained only in larger colleges and universities, and the policy was put into effect by a vote to withdraw the charter of Beta Beta at St. Lawrence. (In those days there was no provision for notice, proba-

Bertha Richmond Chevalier, Phi-Boston



tion, trial, or defense.) There were vehement objections—the chapter's *Key* letters attested its growing strength—but the Grand Council was not to be swayed. Beta Beta, desperate, referred the matter to the courts. In 1900 a Beta Beta Alumnae Association was formed and took over chapter archives until, years later, they were again needed (see Beta Beta History, Volume I).

Bertha Richmond's 1898 valedictory recommended that constitutional provision be made to stabilize the personnel of the Grand Council. She also urged the formation of alumnae groups and suggested that the new *Catalogue* be their guide. In her final 1900 *vale* she was happy to report that the songbook had paid for itself, the *Catalogue* had been published, and *The Key* was in the black. Many years later Ella Titus mentioned that "those rather dry little items . . . stand for six years of faithful, competent administrative work (and) lasting ties of friendship."

Hopes for a stabilized personnel were temporarily dissipated in 1900 when all five members of Grand Council retired. *The Key* told of the true harmony in their cooperation over the years, mentioned that these five very different women had had "a crisis to deal with, but . . . chose the course which seemed . . . for the best good of Kappa Kappa Gamma." The closing session of the Columbus convention was filled with "not merely the usual sadness . . . but the realization that . . . we were parting with officers who . . . had served . . . with such faithfulness and unselfishness as no organization has a right to expect, much less a right to demand. . . ."

Early in their marriage the Chevaliers remained in Boston, but from 1906 till 1918 lived happily in Holliston, about 25 miles away, where they were neighbors of the Robert Wares of Warelands. Bertha, working with Ella Titus in the Phi chapter room back in Boston as she often did, found Charlotte Barrell Ware a neighbor in that apartment house, too, and enjoyed being asked for tea. The life in Holliston was attractive, with gardening, dancing, things to do with the house, many visiting friends, and the demands of PTA, including a presidency. There were two young sons in the Chevalier household. In 1918 the family took a Boston apartment but returned to the country for summer months, and much later, Florida in winter was part of the pleasant routine.

Bertha Richmond Chevalier had an avocation—rug weaving—and her friends told of her ability to "read the rug." Remembered especially was one into which she wove a pair of khaki pants ruined by barbed wire in "No-Man's-Land" (for another war had come and gone) as a permanent souvenir of four art students who had built a cabin near her Holliston home. There is a kind of admirable consistency in this attractive woman who early found a successful songbook in the midst of controversy, who could weave a rug out of shreds of evidence of a holocaust, and who could still say as she left the world by that "hard route" that she was the luckiest person she knew.



Jean Penfield's little boy was called William Warner, after his father, and the little girl, Jean Louise, a name which broke the

pattern of the past. The death of the two infants during the first years of her marriage did not send their mother into seclusion or depression, but into Kappa service and continuing service to society. The advice of a good friend, probably Minnie Royse Walker, Iota, who became her deputy and biographer in the 1930 *History* sent Jean to the 1900 Convention in Columbus, Ohio, armed with the knowledge that the Fraternity needed her at a crucial time in its history. (See biography of Bertha Richmond Chevalier.)

"Never before in its history has the Fraternity had such disparate affairs with which to deal. Never before have there been so many opinions on any Fraternity subject. At no time has there been so great an anxiety on the part of the delegates to fully comprehend a matter in all its aspects. At no time has a convention striven so hard to understand the history of the organization, its development, its aims, and the real meaning which underlies them. Nor has any previous convention tried so earnestly to live up to the Fraternity's ideals." (*The Key*, October 1900.)

To subdue the storm caused by the expulsion of Beta Beta from the chapter roll, Jean Penfield was elected grand president, although she had had no previous Grand Council experience, and her administration was marked by "loyalty to her predecessors, consideration and justice for all, and the advancement of Kappa ideals." Her own interest in such movements as woman's suffrage caused an increased interest in the Fraternity. Deans of women were approached and asked to consider the generally poor accommodations in the living quarters of women students. The value of alumnae membership was recognized, and participation in social and civic interests stimulated. Two new chapters—Beta Mu and Beta Xi—were installed. After her presidency, Jean was chairman of a committee for social service, a movement she had inaugurated.

Eliza Jean Nelson was the only daughter of an only daughter of an only daughter, all Eliza Jeans. She was born in Greencastle, Indiana, on November 4, 1872, descended from a long line of responsible, prominent, and successful men and women. Her remarkable mother came from a distinguished and "broad-minded" Baltimore family, the Brannans; her father, Franklin Perry Nelson, was a product of Indiana pioneering. His father had freed all his slaves in protest against slavery 35 years before the Civil War, and moved to Indiana from Virginia. The self-assurance which is the property of members of an intellectual and secure aristocracy enabled Jean also to pioneer, to accept women's rights as natural rights, to state her case, to have convictions and to uphold them.

She became a Kappa when she entered the preparatory department of Old Asbury, although the pledging of "preps" was criticized by the Fraternity. The Nelson house, the finest in town, was the scene of many Kappa parties and meetings. In 1891, Jean represented Iota Chapter at the first Panhellenic meeting in Boston, and when the third official Kappa delegate didn't arrive, the 18-year-old sophomore was asked to share the Kappa responsibilities along with Grand President Evelyn Wight (Allan) and Grand Secretary Emily Bright (Burnham).

An hysterical high was reached by Iota and DePauw on the night of May 5, 1892, as members waited for the results of the Interstate Oratorical Contest in Minneapolis, a most important annual event, attracting the interest of 10 states, 63 colleges, and 30,000 students. Jean had already won the college and state contests, and the message, "Victory is ours!" came over the wires early in the morning. It was a first for women as well as a triumph for DePauw, and Greencastle went mad with joy.



Eliza Jean Nelson Penfield, Iota-DePauw

Jean's delivery, her manner, her sincerity, her enthusiasm for her subject, "Industrial Freedom," caused one of the judges to give Indiana the only perfect mark on thought and composition, and newspapers (even as far away as Canada) complimented the orator, the American woman, DePauw, Kappa Kappa Gamma, and Greencastle. The poised and lovely girl in her simple white dress, a feature picked out by the press as proof of superiority, had reached a pinnacle at 19.

After her 1893 graduation, she studied in New York at the Sargent Dramatic School and continued voice lessons at the Metropolitan Conservatory of Music. She organized the Musical Aid Guild for young women who couldn't afford a musical education.

In 1897, she was married to a New York judge, William Warner Penfield. He was descended, it was said, "from several of the early American families." They went to live in the old Colonial house of one of those families in Wakefield, a part of New York. Many years later she wrote *A History and Genealogy of the Penfield Family in America—A Tercentenary Tribute: 1650-1950*.

From 1902 till 1913 she was active in the Woman's Suffrage Movement, lecturing across the country, organizing and heading the work in Bronx County and Westchester County and in the 8th judicial district of the State of New York. She was one of the seven incorporators of the Woman's Suffrage Party of New York, and from 1910 to 1912 she was chairman of the Party for Greater New York. She had for years been an able and active parliamentarian (author of Penfield's *Ready Reference Leaflet in Parliamentary Law*).

In 1913 she decided she could be of greater service as an attorney than in organizational work, so she gave up her official positions. She was admitted to practice in 1916, began lecturing on current legislation and "Law That Every Woman Should Know," and was elected to Phi Delta Delta, national legal fraternity, whose basis for election is an average of 95 per cent in law school.

In 1918, Jean Penfield toured the west with Carrie Chapman Catt and other suffragists. Their mission was to ask the governors of states, where women already had the ballot, to call special sessions of their legislatures to secure prompt ratification of the pending suffrage amendment. This group of women also organized the League of Women Voters in the states they visited.

In 1923, Jean delivered the principal address at the national convention of women lawyers in Minneapolis, scene of her 1892 triumph. She was a member of the American Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers Association. She headed the Department of Practical Law for Women in the Brooklyn Law School. She was listed for many years in *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who in Jurisprudence*. Her private practice was active and successful and she always practiced alone.

She was a long-time member of the Kappa alumnae organization in New York City, had served as its president, and was a familiar and admired figure at Fraternity conventions. The convention had been moved, in 1920, to agree to an unprecedented dispensation after a talk by Tade Hartsuff Kuhns and the reading of fervent letters from Jean Penfield, Charlotte Barrell Ware, and Evelyn Allan. The frantic cause for which Jean had been drafted into Kappa service in 1900 had seemed to resolve itself in 1915 when Beta Beta Deuteron was reinstated. The culmination was reached at Mackinac, and its mood of Golden Jubilation influenced the mood of Lydia Voris Kolbe and her Grand Council. The decision: all alumnae members of the local group which had protected the Beta Beta charter for so long could now be initiated (see Beta Beta Chapter history, Volume 1, *The History of Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1870-1975*.)

In 1946, a delighted convention applauded Jean's acceptance of a 50-year pin, one of the first 10 of this emblem to be presented, and thrilled at her presentation of Minnie Royse Walker's diamond and sapphire fleur de lis "to be worn by the president on all suitable occasions." She could not attend the 1950 Convention and receive her Achievement Award, so a special ceremony was planned in 1951. By 1957, she was the ranking grand president. In the Autumn *Key* that year appeared her tribute to her dear friend, Evelyn Wight Allan, who had died early in the year. On February 27, 1961, in Indianapolis—where at the age of 82, six years earlier she had been admitted to the Indiana Bar—Jean Nelson Penfield died. This was 26 years after the death of her husband, more than 60 years after the deaths of their children.

She had been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of 1812 . . . she was cited as writer*, speaker, reformer, attorney, parliamentarian, chairman, suffragist, past president. . . .

She had been winner of the Interstate Oratorical Contest . . . the only woman ever. . . . What a triumphant time that

*Her writing, besides that already mentioned, included poetry and secular and sacred songs, such as "Hold High The Flag," "Mother Mine," "The Sea," "White Tree Tops," and other poems . . . and "Old Glory," "Battalia," "The Right to be a Man," "Call Me Thine," "Home to Stay," "Her Name," "Thy Cross Shall Be My Sign," "It's Once More Gay on Old Broadway" and other songs.

was! The town was decorated in yellow for DePauw, and dark and light blue for Kappa. On May 20th, 500 guests were served in the Kappa parlors. The centerpiece was a K E Y banked with blue flowers, and smilax festooning from the chandeliers formed a canopy under which lemonade was served. Business in Greencastle was suspended. Speeches were made by the mayor, the college president, so many others. Kappas shouted their pride. Invitations to speak came to Jean from all over the country. When she attended the mass meeting held in Meharry Hall, she was driven in a landau led by four black horses. She was adored for her youth, her modesty, her grace. Even the defeated orators took pleasure in her success.

She was the fair-haired girl, Eliza Jean . . . the lovely, talented only daughter of an only daughter of an only daughter!



In 1899 the Sigma Chapter correspondent to *The Key* told of an "unusually brilliant plan to have concocted in such warm weather." Every member of Sigma had been written to and asked for her picture. An album was to be made so that chapter members of the future could see for themselves what the chapter of the past had been.

Having told of the plan, the correspondent suddenly faced a fact. "We are not doing it at all, for May Whiting deserves all the credit. But then, it is fun to play we helped." It is a fact which the chapter and the Fraternity must have faced many times.

Said Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, "To my mind May Westermann is the ideal Kappa. She was born ideal with a head for detail. Always loyal, always devoted, always sweet. . . ."

She was, in a sense, the embodiment of the Fraternity, possessing the virtues—courage, mentality, honesty, vision,—which the Fraternity, as an entity, would be happy to claim. Her years of service, her wealth of knowledge, her individual attainments turned this sweet-faced woman into a commanding presence, a happy heroine.

There were times, many times, when she was disappointed in human beings, in their inability to cooperate, in their lack of grasp, but she loved them just the same, admitted her own failings with candor, asked questions, expressed doubt, and found hope and humor everywhere.

She was a superior being but she was not pretentious. She would have loved to read the testimonials published in *The Key* after her death on March 21, 1948, and how she would have laughed at the one which read, "Palm Sunday will have a special meaning for us now, since our May went triumphantly to join the hosts that day." One, by her Kappa niece, would have touched her heart. "I am proud of having belonged to her."

Kappa Kappa Gamma was proud that May's sense of belonging enabled her to make such an impression on its history. She was the Fraternity's good fortune.

May Cynthia Whiting was born in St. Joseph, Missouri. Her father, of Mayflower stock, came from Massachusetts; her mother's family were Maryland Quakers. When May was five,

the family moved to Fairbury, a little Nebraska town. After high school she stayed home a year, and when a move was made to Lincoln in 1892, she entered the university. On December 17, she was initiated into Sigma Chapter. The decision to join the group seems to have been sudden because chapter plans for food and frolic at the home of an alumna were cancelled when "Miss Whiting consented." The actives initiated her that afternoon and had the alumnae in for tea later. The evening was spent singing Kappa songs and reminiscing.

Antifraternity feeling was strong at the University of Nebraska. Both men's and women's Greek letter groups had experienced for years the antagonism of the so-called Barbarian organizations. The Greeks had been forbidden to join the prestigious old literary societies and had therefore formed a new one. To lure a Barbarian into the Greek world was an almost irresistible challenge. The famous Louise Pound was won by Sigma, the equally famous Willa Cather remained always an independent. The intelligent May Whiting, whose chapter was "justly proud" to have admitted her to "the mystic shrine," was always aware of the joys of Fraternity life as well as its shortcomings. The mark that Greek letters alone left on the consciousness of the non-Greek was so painful at Nebraska that when Phi Beta Kappa was installed there in 1896 and May was named one of two women first members, a hesitant Barbarian scholar took time to decide about taking on membership in an organization which was called by a Greek name. The university chancellor, Dr. James H. Canfield, was decidedly not antifraternity. His son married a Sigma and his daughter, Dorothy, became a Beta Nu long before she became famous.

The scholarship in English Literature, awarded to May Whiting on her graduation, became a fellowship in the fall when a teaching position was available. In 1898 she received her M.A. and soon completed all class and course requirements toward her Ph.D. The necessary dissertation was never written. She was adjunct professor of English literature at the university when she was married to Theodore Westermann, Sigma Chi, in 1902.

She never deserted her scholarly interests. She read for both enjoyment and enjoyable research, she spoke with effect, she wrote simply and often in a conversational style. She was always a loyal member of Phi Beta Kappa, attending local meetings and national conventions.

Her first Kappa convention was in 1896 at Evanston, Illinois. She was a banquet speaker, and she and the seven other Sigma members present invited the convention to meet in Lincoln two years later. There she was assistant marshal, every train was met, every delegate welcomed. Easterners, especially, were overwhelmed by the hospitality and the interest shown by the city's businessmen who waved bunting, installed gilt keys in shop windows, and flashed Greek letters. The sensation of the banquet, was the ice cream in layers of dark and light blue. One delegate refused to eat anything so pretty. Sigma was praised for its originality. The beloved Dorothy Canfield, now a Beta Nu, spoke. There were many memorable social events at that convention and special delights like a drive on the prairie where the sunflowers were higher than the horses' heads.

Business was conducted, too, and May was nominated for grand treasurer but lost. It was not an ignominious defeat, as the whole Council, with Bertha Richmond as grand president, was reelected. The fun of the convention at Lincoln did not quite hide the serious hints of trouble which were almost to overwhelm the Fraternity during the next few years. (See Bertha Richmond Chevalier biography.) More than one Kappa



May Whiting Westermann, Sigma-Nebraska

in a mood of *deja vu* must have asked what might have occurred if May Whiting had won a place on the 1898 Council. She was, however, appointed deputy to the grand treasurer and held that office until the 1900 Convention in Columbus, Ohio, when she was elected grand secretary, with Jean Nelson Penfield as grand president. In April, 1901, May was the installing officer for Beta Mu. Nan Kretshmer Boyer, chapter historian, describes the scene: "Nineteen young women in long woolen skirts walked to the tiny train station on the prairie, nearly swooning with excitement as the train pulled in, bringing members of Sigma, (especially) Kappa's grand secretary."

The Grand Council met in July, 1901, at Buffalo, New York, not only for business reasons. July 29 was Kappa Day on the Pan-American Exposition grounds. The president was ill and absent, but May was there, as ranking officer. The Kappas were feted with band music and sang Fraternity songs for half an hour. The business sessions were private, for there was much weighty matter to discuss concerning the Beta Beta debacle. (See Beta Beta chapter history.) The Kappas had some trouble convincing newspapermen that these affairs were not to be offered the reading public.

By 1902, when the convention met in Ann Arbor, Michigan, May was elected president. She was married that same year, left the English department at the university, and moved to St. Louis. Almost at the end of her term she went to New Orleans as the installing officer for Beta Omicron Chapter, which had succeeded in its third try to obtain a charter. The Spencer sisters, Mary and Adeline, of Psi Chapter were the only Kappas living in New Orleans at that time, and they helped with the initiation of the Sophie Newcomb girls. At the 1904 Convention in Columbia, Missouri, Elmie Warner Mallory succeeded May as grand president. Minnetta Taylor, *The Key's* first editor, who had more recently been historian, resigned that post, and Elmie decided that this office was a natural one for an ex-president. She appointed May historian.

"I am not at all proud of the fact that after one year, marked by no advance in the work, I resigned," said May.

For twelve years the Westermanns lived in St. Louis. May helped found the St. Louis Alumnae Association, and became a president and pillar of strength to that group. She was a model wife, and mother of young Theodore. Her Kappa friends remarked that, "Despite all the assertions of newspapers as to college and public life unfitting women for being homemakers, Mrs. Westermann seems to take just as much interest in domestic affairs as she did in college or fraternity."

In 1915 the Westermanns moved to Bronxville, New York. May was active in her church, became a member of the Non-descript Club, was a charter member of the Woman's Club, and for five years was a school trustee. She was made registrar of a newly organized Daughters of the American Revolution chapter, and joined other patriotic societies. A time-consuming hobby was genealogy. She joined the American Association of University Women and the New York City Panhellenic, as well as the New York Alumnae Association of Kappa, serving as president between 1927 and 1929. She felt that her efforts in combatting the problems of an alumnae group in a large city were greater than the results.

For many years she had known Cleora Wheeler of Chi Chapter. Cleora had been custodian of the badge from 1911 to 1918 and she asked May if she wouldn't take over that work. May agreed, and as custodian attended the 1920 Convention at Mackinac Island and the 1922 Convention at Glacier National Park. There she was elected national president.*

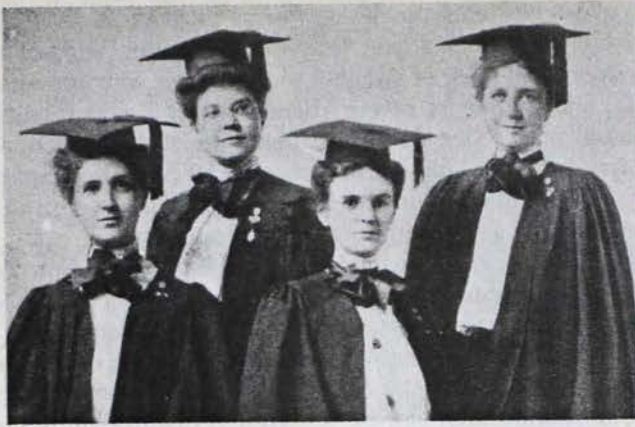
May discussed her Bronxville life with the editor of *The Key* and said of her second chance at the presidency, 20 years after her first, "I feel that it offers a larger opportunity for service than all the things I am doing put together."

In her 1923 report to Council she mentioned her efforts to make the active members feel the impact of the Fraternity by visiting them in person. She had even conducted an initiation for Beta Alpha which decided that "admiration is a finer thing than awe." On February 15, 1923, she installed Gamma Kappa, and remembering the installations of 1901 and 1904, she could appreciate the development of the service. On June 1, she installed Gamma Lambda and said, "I have done few things in my life which I have felt so sure were right . . . (it) is a chapter . . . with a background which can be acquired only through years. It is Minerva, sprung full-armed from the head of Jove." She felt that her important task was to develop newly initiated members into finer personalities than they would have been otherwise.

The president's report in 1924 consisted of a backward look and a forward look. Some of the same problems had persisted over 20 years. To visit chapters meant more and more of a sacrifice, for women on Council were women with varied interests. There were 51 chapters including Gamma Mu, the latest. She considered the development of province government of great significance. Because of the Kappa delegate's illness, May had gone to the Panhellenic Congress in Boston. Storm clouds were gathering with opposition to fraternities in a number of universities. A definite policy of extension was being formulated and it had been proposed that a budgetary system of financial control be adopted. The historian, Florence Burton Roth, had reported that the publication of the History had been delayed because of revision of chapter histories.

Although she had been reelected for the next two years, May had a valedictory to make. She felt that the growth of institu-

*There were only two designated *national* presidents, May Westermann and Georgia Lloyd-Jones, before the word *grand* was used again, ending with Rheva Shryock.



1904 Westermann Council

tions could be compared to the growth of individuals and that Kappa was entering a quickening period, an assumption of national and local leadership. The badge had been standardized, there was increased understanding between alumnae and actives, there would be increased support for Fraternity projects, and such support would result in a real Central Office, a business office.

In July, 1925, at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, the resignation of the historian was accepted with regret. It seemed impossible to find a Kappa capable of this overwhelming work. It was decided that the Council would publish the History, part of which was ready. The chapter histories were the main stumbling block. Three months later the Council decided to postpone the publication.

The slogan for the 1926 Convention in Oakland, California, was "Law Observance." Council members were often asked about their stand on prohibition. May stated that prohibition was not a sentimental issue, but economic and social, and that Kappa stood firmly for law observance. She felt the strain of carrying the burden of a number of offices: "I find it difficult to distinguish between the work I have done as national president and . . . as a member of the special committee on the *Constitution and Standing Rules*, and as Historian."

She felt that the outstanding achievement of the past two years had been the completion of the revision of the *Constitution and Standing Rules* and the printing and distributing of this important document. The important *Catalogue* work was progressing but not completed. She had spent many hours with Della Burt, researching, listing, and verifying the membership rolls of the earlier chapters. One recommendation she had made was that a pamphlet should be prepared, justifying college fraternities with concrete examples of services and advantages to be distributed when needed. The reestablishment of Rho Chapter that year (1925) had been a highlight on a rather bleak horizon.

The 1926 historian's report indicated that the task was becoming increasingly difficult. She knew that it was possible to concoct romantic stories of the early years and few would have been the wiser. She knew that she was more in touch with the facts of the past and the problems of the future, as far as the *History* was concerned, than any other available alumna. May offered, in 1925, to act as editor rather than author and to undertake the publication before the 1926 Convention.

"Had I been only Historian I think the manuscript could have been ready, but I was first of all national president. I admitted myself defeated a second time." She received the steel filing cabinet and valuable archives to hold for "a new officer."

Her 1926 valedictory was not delivered in person, for she had been suddenly taken ill and was in Fabiola Hospital. The valedictory was published in the 1926 *Proceedings*. As May reached the end of her third term, she wrote that she realized her privilege, her good fortune in loyal Councils, her gratitude for confidence shown. She thanked the women of vision in the far west who had planned the convention.

The historian could now take over. Only two chapter histories, Chi and Sigma (by Cleora and May), had been considered suitable by Florence Roth. Chi was published in *The Key* to give others the right idea. By 1927, 15 chapter histories were still lacking and the rest out of date. May would be willing to do research on special articles, but the history could not be published before the 1928 Convention and it would not be inexpensive. In 1928, she reported that as far back as 1882 somebody had been going to write the history and somebody had been "going to" ever since. Given the completed material, there arose the question of money. There was the new *Catalogue* to take care of, there were alumnae meeting Endowment Fund pledges. This history must be full, complete, illustrated, since Kappa had waited 60 years for it. The new plan was to have it ready for the 1930 Convention. If publication had to be delayed further, May wanted to prepare a resumé for *The Key* or to sell as a fifty-cent pamphlet.

In 1929, there was still the intention to have the *History* ready for summer, 1930. Banta wanted to be the publisher. Would a five-dollar book be too expensive to sell? Should there be two volumes so the chapter histories and "Who's Who" could be put off? She wanted copies of old chapter minutes and photostats of charters before 1881. She wanted to clear up all those contradictory memories which older members had been so sure of!

In 1930, May felt "humiliation as well as chagrin." This latest failure seemed worse than absurd. She felt she was not blameless, but that her faults had been ones of bad judgment rather than lack of intention or effort. There had been no response to a whirlwind campaign for chapter histories. At first she had intended to follow Florence Roth's plan of a readable, quotable history, but now she knew that she must make this work a valuable piece of reference. She asked herself questions which required weeks of research, and she had written well-researched articles for *The Key*. The volume must be interesting and helpful and increase knowledge of and love and respect for



Westermann Efficiency Award.

Tade Hartsuff Kuhns was guest of honor at a luncheon given by New York City Alumnae, December 3, 1932, when the first copy of May Westermann's *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity* was presented to her. Standing fourth from right, Mrs. Kuhns receives book from Mrs. Westermann. Eleven former fraternity officers were present, including four past grand presidents and five former editors of *The Key*.



the Fraternity. The lack of cooperation and the volume of correspondence had astounded her.

"The History has been on my mind for 26 years, on my conscience for five, and in my hands and under my feet, literally, for more than a year." The disinterest, the provoking indifference, surprised her. The poor quality of so many manuscripts sent, did poor credit to college women. There had been instances of impudence. And there had been many errors. One point, especially, was hard to mention—from three presidents she had been unable to secure the necessary biographical data. She wanted more pictures, she would confer with all delegates at convention, the task or reading proof would be a great one—but, "If things move along well after convention, the *History* should be ready for distribution in October, just sixty years after the six girls marched into chapel at Monmouth College wearing their Kappa keys.

Work did not progress well after convention. For personal reasons she was not able to devote full time to the task as she had done earlier. There had been little help and the secretarial work didn't really help at all. Cleora Wheeler had supplied convention pictures and made plates from faded old photos, but Cleora's time was limited. Although May had wondered whether the expense of a trip to Monmouth, Illinois, and the two Bloomingtons (Indiana and Illinois) would be worth the value received, it had been voted for her by Council, and in the fall of 1930 she spent a month there. It was inspirational, and the visit to Monmouth had been most interesting. Founder Louisa Stevenson Miller was with her there, and she began to see things through her eyes.

At Swampscott in 1932, Alice Tillotson Barney reported that "long-talked of *History* is really in page proof. When Mrs. Westermann told me that she had spent seven years on it, I revelled in the fact that we had someone who had the ability, strength, and patience to do that for the Fraternity."

In April and June, 1932, May had worked long hours in Columbus with all her strength and with the help of the office staff, checking, going over details, researching correspondence. It was the end of the last week in September when final pages were sent to the office. The first hundred copies were to be autographed and sold at a special price or given to very special people. May decided to put aside *Number Five* for herself.

The February, 1933, *Key* was dedicated to May as "the only one of the historians to see the publication of the *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma* through sixty years." The editor, Helen Bower, reflected upon the handsome binding, dark blue embossed in gold, with the Kappa seal. Those who had heard May's heart-felt toast at the convention: "Buy the *History*, Read the *History*, Never write a history," could never have guessed, between chuckles, the trauma of the years through which she had persisted in her efforts to complete this volume.

A *History*-selling campaign was instituted by Kappa's Central Office, and the names of subscribers were published in *The Key*. It must be noted that one sale was to Margaret Easton (Seney) of Rho Chapter, historian in 1977. The Depression had made it hard for Kappas to buy this high-priced (\$4.50) book, and sales were slow. May had dreamed that the volume would be an inspiration and guide to all Kappas for years to come.

The *History* was completed, but May knew that much had been left undone. She had plans for three projects: Tade Hartsuff Kuhns's autobiography, a roster of Fraternity conventions, and a history of the Fraternity rituals. The Kuhns autobiography should have appeared in 1935, but did not. The investigation into ritual had been disappointing. Old members remembered "foolishness" connected with initiation—no one remembered a service. Mrs. Westermann took pleasure in writing the articles for *The Key*. In 1934, she told of the May meeting at Evelyn Allan's Connecticut house of five former grand presidents and the wonderful time they'd had.

The words for the Westermann Cup, the Efficiency Award, had been written in 1926. This award was described as a symbol of the reverence with which May Westermann was regarded. "To own the cup a chapter must have served the Fraternity in a small measure as our national president has—meeting its demands untiringly, unselfishly, unceasingly." Georgia Lloyd-Jones, who presented the cup in May's honor, knew that efficiency was not the all-encompassing word it should have been, although it has been noted that officers come to appreciate that virtue more than the more evanescent qualities of the spirit.

But May's businesslike desk could easily convert itself into an altar! In November, 1934, the work on ritual was separated from that of the historian and May was asked to take it on. Almira Johnson McNaboe became historian and May, ritualist.

In October, 1946, *The Key* carried this statement from May: "This summer will mark the 50th anniversary not only of my graduation from the University of Nebraska but of my first Kappa convention. . . . It was there that I met Elmie Warner and Lucy Allan. Four years later all three of us were elected to grand council. It pays to go to convention. . . . There one sees the Fraternity whole. Names become people and such fine people. . . ."

The tributes after May's death on the first day of spring, 1948, came from many who loved her, who tried to find words, and who sometimes succeeded. She was "one of life's dearest gifts," she was "everything that was lovable," her "work was flawless, her accomplishments great." She was "brilliant, modest, uncomplaining, unselfish, understanding." "There was no one just like her."

When the unbound, unsold volumes of the Westermann *History* created a problem of space, a decision was made and chapters informed that they could acquire their own pages.

Cleora Wheeler, in Minneapolis, was the only one who responded.

It was, and is, a volume full of fascination, the story of 60 years of women in this part of the world. It is an amalgam of pictures and people, fact and anecdote, of questions answered and unanswered. It is the Kappas who wrote it and took part in it. It is May Westermann. It is the Fraternity. And it is now a collector's item.

On November 28, 1932, the first copy of the *History* reached May Westermann in her Bronxville home. It was the Number One for which Tade Hartsuff Kuhns had offered \$100 at convention. At just that time, by great coincidence, Tade herself arrived in New York, and May decided quickly that a party of celebration was called for. She had for years been a loyal member of the New York Alumnae Association and in no time she was in touch with every member in the area. In next to no time everything was arranged. The party was at Panhellenic House on December 3. Marion Selee (Williams), the mezzo-soprano, sang. Sixty-seven Kappas were seated at luncheon with Almira McNaboe, director of provinces presiding, to give the occasion an official touch. The company included four past presidents, five *Key* editors, a grand registrar, a province president, and an historian! Tade, of course, was guest of honor. She assured May that her copy of the *History* would go with her on her next trip. Twenty-five chapters were represented at the luncheon.

It was a brilliant plan, a party to go down in history . . . and May Whiting deserves all the credit. . . . "But then, it is fun to play we helped."



In the spring of 1900, Elmie Warner, in ill health, was granted leave of absence from her duties as preceptress of women and chairman of public speaking at Buchtel College. Six months later she resigned and returned to Chardon, Ohio, where her father was mayor. In the fall of 1906, she was made dean of women at Grinnell College, Iowa, but returned to Chardon to take care of her sick mother. Her husband, Herbert S. Mallory, whom she had married in 1905, professor and joint head of rhetoric at Grinnell, resigned his post to be with Elmie in Chardon. In the fall of 1908, both of Elmie's parents died and she and the professor went to Ann Arbor, where he was already an instructor in the rhetoric department at the University of Michigan. It was there that their daughter Cynthia was born and, in the words of the 1930 *History*, a boy "Leal, some years later, became a member of the family." On December 30, 1927, in a blinding snowstorm a car driven by Professor Mallory was wrecked against the side of a freight train near Ypsilanti. He was killed and Cynthia was injured.

Cynthia was already a member of Beta Delta. She had been mentioned in *The Key* (December 1924) as the youngest student on the campus of Michigan. She was 13 years old when pledged. Her record probably still holds, although in the early days of the Fraternity pre-college students were sometimes pledged secretly, seized as they stepped off the train. At the time of Cynthia's pledging her mother was a revered adviser to

Elmie
Warner
Mallory,
Lambda-Akron



Beta Delta. Elmie had been an organizer, first president, and stockholder of the Beta Delta Alumnae Association.

On January 18, 1942, Elmie Mallory died and the memorials in *The Key* give some sense of the attractions and the abilities of this 10th grand president, a joy to behold and a joy to know. Beth Bogert Schofield wrote the facts (February 1942 *Key*): "From her student days at Buchtel College through active service . . . as grand registrar 1900-1904, and grand president 1904-1906, and alumnae contacts throughout the remainder of a long and useful life (she) gave her talents, her energies, her spiritual qualities in endeavors that served others . . . in college days in Akron (she was known as a) singer and public speaker. She was one of the pioneer newspaper women, society editor and reporter on the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* in 1901 and later (was) woman's editor and special writer for the Newspaper Enterprise Association in Cleveland, writing under the pseudonym of Cynthia Grey. . . . Hers was a kindly, gentle, generous personality. . . ."

Mary Griffith Canby, who succeeded Elmie as grand president, remembered her (April 1942 *Key*) as vivid and charming, an untiring worker, a versatile newspaper woman. May Cynthia Whiting Westermann, whose successor Elmie was, recalled the beginning of their friendship in 1896. She noted her varied abilities and wide usefulness, her graciousness and idealism, the influence she had on the lives of the young girls she met in Kap-

pa. Cleora Wheeler, who had been Elmie's assistant and deputy *pro tem* spoke of her as ethereal, beautiful, graceful, possessed of a "certain exhilaration in being among people," eager "to take the next pioneering step . . . with a quick sense of the dramatic. . . . When she entered a room people would turn to look at her for there was a radiance about her. A born leader, she never asked favor for herself. . . . She had confidence in others and was able to transfer it to them. . . . Under her leadership the Fraternity lived a stimulating life. She created the wish to live with one's powers at their best, to use one's mind clearly . . . (we had) a perfect friendship which seemed as wonderful as it was real."

The memories of Dorris Fish Coyne, Delta Beta, bring the endearing Elmie closer than all the rest, for Dorris had been a childhood friend of the Mallory children, and she could remember a house filled with beautiful things, "big trees, fields, a brook, horses, dogs and cats, and happiness. . . .

"I remember a tall Junoesque mother who was a dynamo of energy, carefully interweaving the duties of her professional life and service to the community with the management of her home and family. And I remember the quiet, brilliant professor, her husband, who was her Rock of Gibraltar." She recalls a summer when he was writing a book and Elmie busy with her newspaper and magazine articles, a summer of constant interruptions: to pick up a white and unconscious Leal who had fallen from the willow tree-house into the brook; to bind the wounds of an almost garrotted Cynthia who had hung herself on a wire clothesline while racing Star, the Shetland pony; to summon the haymen to rescue me from the top of the barn where I dangled from the big-tined tongs which carried the hay. . . . She never said, 'Go away, I'm busy!' and she always laughed, a full-throated, understanding laugh." She remembered the tragic accident that December night, and Elmie's bravery as she continued the work that she and her husband had planned to do together. Dorris remembered her own initiation when she realized that the key which had been sent to initiate her came from Elmie, the beautiful sapphire key with its grand president's insignia. "I knew her as a wife, mother, psychiatric social worker, child guidance leader, owner and director of Straybrook Country Nursery School, *Detroit News* columnist, teacher, lecturer, author, objective confidante of hundreds who wrote their problems to her, and personal confidante of her friends and her children's friends. . . . I remember that she said, 'We like to think that our girls, when they leave the Kappa house and the college, go into the world a little different and a little special.' That was Elmie Warner Mallory as I knew her: different, and very special."

Elmie Warner was born in Chester, Ohio, of Revolutionary and Quaker stock. She had her early schooling from her mother, and when she went to public school at 10, after a move to Chardon, her only sister was music supervisor. She was valedictorian of her Chardon High School class. She studied public speaking and voice with private instructors. In 1895 she was Lambda delegate to province convention in Adrian, and in 1896 was sent to the Fraternity convention in Evanston. May Whiting (Westermann) and Lucy Allen (Smart), who was later editor of *The Key*, formed her coterie. She was elected grand registrar in Columbus, reelected in Ann Arbor, and became grand president in Columbia, Missouri, in 1904. She visited the mid-west and far west chapters before the Madison convention, over which she presided. There she was elected "alumnae officer," worked at this chairmanship for two years, then retired from Fraternity life.

Elmie was continuously busy with her family, her newspaper work, her educational appointments. In 1917 she became local representative of the Michigan Children's Aid Society, in 1920 she earned her masters degree in Liberal Arts, and even before that she had been made director of the Social Service Department of the University Homeopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor. In 1922, she became director of the Social Service Department of the Michigan State Psychopathic Hospital and lecturer in the Department of Sociology, and supervisor of Psychiatric Social Field Work. While in Europe in 1925-26, she studied in the Tavistock Clinic for Mental Diseases, and she and her husband collected valuable specimens in France as they went in search of prehistoric man. By 1928 she was a daily contributor to the *Detroit News* on child psychology and in 1929 opened her progressive school on her own farm. From 1921 she had been associated with the Michigan Child Study Association, five years as state president and later as honorary president, and by 1929 was giving lectures and courses of study for the extension department of the university. She was a member of the Psychiatric Association of America, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Association of University Women, and managed her business affairs herself.

The Convention of 1900 marked a most critical time in the Fraternity's history (See Beta Beta Chapter in this *History*, Volume I), yet the whole of the elected Grand Council were neophytes. (See Jean Nelson Penfield and May Whiting Westermann) These excellent women brought their beloved organization through its crisis, and the only sour note struck for any reader's observation is a mention in the 1904-1906 *Proceedings* that, "The grand president's visit to Beta Beta was prevented

At 1906 Convention: Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, president 1881-1884; Elmie Warner Mallory, presiding president 1904-1906; and Evelyn Wight Allan, president 1890-1892.



by the April disaster." In 1976 it is not for the biographer-out-of-depth to question the doings of 1900-1906. In Elmie's valedictory she presented the results of an extensive correspondence with deans of women and college presidents. Their answers ran the gamut as far as their opinions of Kappa chapters on their campuses were concerned, including a complaint to do with "strolling out-of-doors with men late on summer evenings."

Elmie pressed the cause of alumnae organization. She exclaimed in 1904, "The keynote shall be 'Charity,' and the refrain shall be 'a Broader Sisterhood, a Nobler Womanhood.' . . . We believe," she said, ". . . chapters should become smaller . . . extension should be slow. (Two chapters were added during her administration, both in 1905: Beta Pi and Beta Sigma.) Strength lies not in number." She maintained always that "rushing with its accompanying festivities and rapidly formed friendships is one of the greatest evils of fraternity life." She asserted that, ". . . honor, scholarship, sincerity, and conservatively formed friendships! Let these be our watchwords now and forever!"

"I do not agree with those of the alumnae who feel that Fraternity life should and does end with graduation. It remains with the alumnae to breathe into this body of Kappa Kappa Gamma the breath of a more wonderful life."

Elmie Warner Mallory . . . different, and *very* special!



Mary Griffith was in the middle of her term as grand president when she was married to William Warren Canby and moved from Philadelphia to Oregon, the move of a courageous and adventuresome woman. She was in her late thirties and she was in love. She had been teaching in Philadelphia high schools for 13 years. She was a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She was a mathematician, a physicist, a botanist. The home she was leaving was a handsome single house at 3914 Walnut Street in West Philadelphia. She was moving to pioneer country.

At a friend's home she had met Will Canby, a mining engineer who had been traveling in the Klondike. He talked of his experiences, he showed Indian handiwork and furs, and the book of photographs he'd taken in Alaska. Besides all this, he was a great grandson of Betsy Ross!

Mary had pioneered too, right on the campus. In 1896 the Roentgen Ray was discovered and she had been the first woman in the country to have an X-ray of her hand made—a two-hour exposure—for display at the American Philosophical Society. And in 1906 when she was elected grand president the Kappas held her reception in Houston Hall, the *men's* clubhouse on the campus. It was a *first* for women at Pennsylvania, which for at least another 30 years would continue to be an unkind campus for women. Mary wrote many years later that she was surprised to receive invitations from alumni groups—men who had treated women with such disdain 50 years earlier.



Mary Griffith Canby, Beta Alpha-Pennsylvania

Mary and Will were married April 19, 1907, at the Episcopal Church of the Saviour. Her dress was trimmed with fleur-de-lis lace and she carried iris. Mary Scattergood, her deputy, was a bridesmaid.

Will Canby was to take charge of a gold-mining operation in the Rogue River Valley in Oregon. Their honeymoon was on Peavine Mountain in the Siskiyou Range. She remembered always the great masses of wild iris in full bloom—"a true Kappa welcome." Oregon was a century in time and 3000 miles away from Philadelphia, but they wanted to stay. In 1908 they bought a fruit ranch near Grants Pass.

She went back to Pennsylvania, to Meadville, for the 1908 Convention, to preside and to read her valedictory. She had served the Grand Council as deputy or officer for eight years and had visited many chapters. She had conducted meetings with tact and skill and was adept at guiding and directing discussions. During her term it was decided that the editor of *The Key* should no longer be considered an officer on the Grand Council, Beta Upsilon had been installed, the grand secretary had resigned, and Mary had taken over that work. She knew the routine well—she had been grand secretary for four years. Many details had been attended to during her administration, but "no big achievements." She knew that internal improvement was needed; she had noticed inaccuracies. She advocated a late pledge day, radical changes in rushing techniques; and she believed that an invitation to membership should be considered a real honor.

"Fifteen years of Fraternity life . . . have left their impression on me. I believe heart and soul in the Fraternity. . . ." She did not believe in some of the methods used in carrying out its principles.

"Business was the keynote" of the Meadville convention. Five changes in the constitution, 24 in standing rules, and 21 general suggestions were made. Dismissal, a copyright for badge design, membership qualifications, the late pledge day, and extension policies were discussed. A belief in the interdependence of the university and the fraternity was expressed. Credit was given "to our outgoing officers for two years of faithful service . . . their work has been done cheerfully and thoroughly, and with no turning they have led us on to better

times." Edith Stoner (Robinson) was elected grand president. Mary Canby returned to Grants Pass. Her grand president's report, over 200 pages long, was printed at the *Courier* office in town. The printer had to buy a new font of type for the job.

In March of 1909 Mary went to Montana to install the new chapter at the university, Beta Phi. She had inspected the group the year before, and it was the only petitioner given encouragement during her presidency. She brought with her Kappa badges of Montana nugget gold for the 17 charter members. She spoke on "The Fraternity World" at the banquet, and the chapter presented her with an original painting by Mr. E. S. Paxson of an Indian and a buffalo. At the reception there were blue and blue baskets filled with candy.

Mary Dechert Griffith was born in Kansas about 1870, when Kansas was the frontier. Her father was the Reverend Charles E. D. Griffith of Ohio and her mother Annie Porter Dechert of Philadelphia. They moved to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and later to Ashland. Mary went to school in Bethlehem and Pittsburgh and in Webster Grove, Missouri. Both her parents died, and in 1884 she went to the Dechert relatives in Philadelphia, to the big house near the university campus. In the fall of 1891 she became a university student, and a Kappa on February 4, 1892. The chapter was two years old. Most of the members were graduate students and were considered of "high caliber" but elderly by undergraduates in other chapters. Later Mary held office in the Philadelphia Alumnae Association. She was grand treasurer's deputy in 1900, was made grand secretary at Ann Arbor in 1902, was reelected in 1904 at Madison, Wisconsin, and in 1906 was the unquestioned choice for grand president.

Mary and Will had no children but she made herself very busy in Grants Pass which she later described as "a very small town with many clubs." For three years she was president of the Parent Teachers Association, and she served a term as president of the Southern Oregon District Federation of Women's Clubs. During World War I she was chairman of the county chapter of the Red Cross and organized the Junior Red Cross for the county. She was president of the county Legislative Club and was one of the first women to serve on an Oregon jury. Will Canby died in 1942, and in 1944 Mary left the ranch for an apartment in town. After that her interests were centered in her church and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She heard from Kappas at Christmas and nearby Kappas had a party for her. She attended a number of conventions, the last at Jasper National Park in 1954.

1907 visit to Chi Chapter at University of Minnesota of Mary Griffith Canby, Grand President, far end of back seat of car.



Mary Canby, 1957.

Mary Canby died November 21, 1957. A Grants Pass Kappa wrote about her funeral: "The little church was packed with her friends and admirers . . . unusual for one so advanced in years . . . a testimony to her sweet and shining spirit. Her faith was deep, sturdy, and happy. Always she was gracious and smiling, though her life was anything but easy. One woman, remembering the Red Cross said, 'I know that precious soul rode miles on a bicycle to organize the Junior Red Cross in the first World War and all I can say is, there was a truly noble woman.' A nurse at the nursing home in which she had spent the last three years of her life said that she brightened the whole place."

Mary Canby once wrote to a Kappa historian that she remembered how her chapter friends had called each other *Miss* and *Mrs.*, "a custom which I'm glad to say no longer exists. Please drop it with me for I am just one of the sisterhood."



Edith Stoner was an excellent and successful teacher. After Mary Griffith Canby's presidency she, Edith, reported, "To a certain extent our work for the next two years must be in line of that of the two years just completed. Time is necessary to the accomplishment of all great things." She spoke up for internal improvement, conservative extension, scholarship, womanliness, forging of self in the interest of others. She recommended, with Mary, a late pledge day.

May Whiting Westermann remembered her with affection and kindness. Grand Council members were always on the lookout for mature and animated actives. There were no province officers to test and draw upon in the early days of the 20th century, and someone poised and gracious like Florence Burton (Roth) or an efficient young chapter house manager like Edith Stoner (Robinson) could be excitedly seized upon for such an office as—grand president!



Edith Stoner Robinson, Theta-Missouri

Edith Stoner's father, a Phi Delta Theta, was born in Ohio, lived in Indiana and Illinois, and, in 1881, went to Missouri to practice law in Kansas City. Edith's mother had been born in Indiana but her family had come from Virginia. Edith was born in Missouri, was graduated from the university—a member of Theta Chapter as her older sister had been. Her younger sister was a member of Pi Chapter.

Edith taught in Missouri for five years, then went to Oakland, California, and for six years taught in the high school there. She was offered the assistant principalship at the Marlborough School for Girls in Los Angeles. Her family and friends were proud. She was "released reluctantly" from this position in April, 1922, when she was married to a University of California graduate, a lawyer, Harrison Sidney Robinson.

She was sent to the Madison, Wisconsin, convention as the Kansas City Alumnae Association delegate in 1906. Having made a fine impression in 1904 when Theta Chapter was hostess, she was elected grand registrar, and, two grand secretaries having resigned in succession, she was given that position just before the Meadville convention in 1908.

The grand presidency came to her in Meadville, and with it, a year later, came the secretaryship of the Eighth Panhellenic Conference. She continued to teach for the first year of her presidency, and she worked at least four hours a day in this volunteer Kappa office. She visited chapters, she made decisions, she wrote letter after letter after letter. She began to think about this honorable job of being grand president or being grand secretary of a growing organization of women. During her second and last year she took a leave of absence from her teaching position. Her presidency then became a full time job. In the fall of 1909 she visited one chapter after another, sometimes spending as much as a week with one group.

"It was indeed a profitable week for the chapter and with all her helpful talks and kind advice we cannot help but be better

and truer Kappas." In three days a whole chapter "fell in love" with Miss Stoner.

Two chapters were added in her biennium: Montana and Kentucky.

Her valedictory, at the 1910 Convention, stressed the "on trial" condition of fraternities at that time. Problems to do with coeducation had had to be faced: chapter house rules, scholarship, Panhellenic arrangements. A system had been set up in which a Kappa not doing well in scholarship was personally contacted by a committee member who wrote "a sympathetic letter of inquiry." The Woods Hole Scholarship Fund and its evolution as the Students' Aid Fund was told anew by Edith, who said she knew that it could be looked up, but wasn't it easier to tell it over again?

Poor work, she felt, was not due to inability or lack of interest but rather to matters outside the studies. She struggled to achieve a meaningful statement: "We do not care to be compared with fraternity people, alone, except where they are higher than the average college student."

She begged that college students whose parents hoped for "mental and moral training" not neglect their opportunities for the sake of representation at all the dances. And she cried out, "It is wrong to be so careless of health (as to deny) the future generation that perfect body which is a most important birthright."

Cooperation with Panhellenic would help solve problems of rushing and pledging she felt . . . accepting the majority vote, although "the majority is not always right . . . it is more apt to be right in the long run . . . than the minority, although it is undoubtedly difficult to persuade the minority in this view." How hard it is to communicate!

She had appointed Margaret Moore as chairman of the [long] standing committee on the Fraternity coat of arms, and it had reported optimistically to her, chapter size had been set at 30, Kappa badges were not to be worn by non-Kappas. . . . Suddenly, in an outpouring of passionate words her feelings were made clear: Officers are busy women, housewives, literary women, or school teachers (of course she didn't mean it was *that* important to be a school teacher, she quickly said). "The really worthwhile woman is the woman whose time is employed in worthwhile matters."

How often the alumnae and the actives she had visited said to her, "Isn't it lovely for you to have the opportunity of traveling in this way?" Of course it was lovely, an opportunity, an inspiration, but in these two years she had written 1500 Fraternity letters, not to mention the letters written as secretary of the Panhellenic. A lot of time, thought, and picking out on the typewriter had gone into these letters. She had been glad to do it, had never regretted the time, because she felt that nothing she could do would repay the Fraternity for the honor given her and for the mental and spiritual growth. But she thought that officers shouldn't have to withdraw entirely from social affairs while in office, that it was time for the grand president and the grand secretary to have a secretary, a typist, for the manual work of correspondence. The chapters used money in extravagant entertaining. Shouldn't the two highest positions in the Fraternity be relieved from typewriting? . . . Drudgery, drudgery. . . . Women had done this work for years and not complained, but was that any reason they shouldn't be relieved?

She suggested that the annual tax be raised from \$3 to \$5 and that secretaries be paid up to \$30 a month for their services. Her apologetics ran into thousands of words.

After she was married she became president of the Claremont Book Club, she was president of the local branch of the Red Cross, she joined the Women's City Club, she played some golf, and she raised a daughter, Marcia Elizabeth Robinson (Dibble), a member of Pi Chapter.

No one bothered to inform the Fraternity that she had died in June, 1950, so it was not until April, 1955, that the notice appeared in *The Key*. . . . In Memoriam—a former grand president.



Early in the fall of 1908 tree-shaded Erie, in northwest Pennsylvania, was the scene of a superlatively pretty wedding. The home was beautifully decorated, the bride was becomingly gowned, the bridesmaids prettily attired, and after a wedding tour of the Canadian lakes the couple would return to Erie and live happily for a long time.

Florence Burton had married Dr. Augustus Henry Roth, University of Michigan, B.A., 1902—M.D., 1904, and would prove in no time at all that the skills of her college years which had so delighted her Beta Delta sisters were no more amazing than her perfect playing of the role of busy surgeon's wife. Her college friend, Mildred Honecker Lamb, who had called her incandescent and said that "her mind was always ready, like spontaneous, glittering springs of bubbling waters," now maintained the simile in describing the hostess-bride.

"Dinner in the weathered brick house," she wrote, ". . . with its swift rise of 15 steps from the street, is as exciting as a draught of iced champagne."

This effervescent mood was characteristic of Florence Roth's life, and Erie was the setting preferred by this pretty, amusing, gifted, woman. Erie had been a city for perhaps 30 years when Florence Burton was born there, of "distinctly aristocratic" ancestors. Her father was of pioneer Connecticut stock and her mother was descended from Noahiah Russell, one of Yale's founders.

Florence went from Erie High School to the University of Michigan. She was initiated in October, 1901; lived in the Kappa house for four years; was ill for some time in 1904; but returned "to fill her accustomed place in our circle."

Before her 1905 graduation she was on the editorial board of the *Inlander* and president of the Woman's League, the important and active undergraduate organization. The league gave a fancy dress party during her tenure, at which "nearly every character of history and fiction was represented." It was a big party, and a great success. On Valentine's Day of Florence's senior year at Michigan she and her chapter planned a party with everything in keeping. Even the chairs in the living room were arranged in the form of a heart. During Commencement Week, Florence read the class prophecy.

In 1904 she had been delegate to the Kappa convention in Columbia, Missouri. In 1908, just a month before her wedding, she was elected grand secretary at Meadville; and in 1910, grand president at Bloomington, Indiana. In that capacity she also served as president of the Panhellenic Conference. On May



Florence Burton Roth, Beta Delta-Michigan

24, 1911, she installed Beta Psi Chapter at the University of Toronto, the Fraternity's first Canadian chapter.

On June 21 a small group of Kappas sailed on the *Batavia* for a tour of Europe and the Roths were the official chaperones. The 75-day tour cost \$430, including tips and a "meat breakfast" but not laundry or lunch. Enroute on July fourth they enjoyed a gala program ending with their own German minstrel show with Florence as interlocutor dressed as *Columbia the Gem of the Ocean*. Original songs were composed and "jokes collected at the expense of the fellow passengers."

Kappas loved Florence's sense of humor and were fond of quoting examples of her wit:

End of banquet speech, 1948, "The mind can absorb only what the seat can endure."

During midnight raid for orange juice at the Hearthstone, "Surely they've got plenty in Florida and won't miss it."

And that hilarious occasion during her grand presidency when "one of Royal Blood yelled, yes, yelled, 'Florence, there's something wrong with the plumbing!' Florence tore in, laid her valedictory in the bathtub, pronounced incantations over the offending plumbing, jiggled the pipes and chanted, 'The Grand President seeth all things, knoweth all things, fixeth all things.' Selah! The Grand Plumber had repaired the plumbing!"

Florence liked to tell stories about herself too, and one of her favorites was concerned with the time she went to convention with a broken neck. A friend had said, "Florence would go to convention even with a broken neck." And she did.

Frances Fatout Alexander, 30th president, said of Florence Burton Roth, the 13th, "She had a sentiment about the Fraternity that seemed almost embarrassing to us." Others might have been disconcerted by her exuberance, but Florence, swir-

ling in bubbles, was not. She was happy to read her own poems at conventions and even such lines as:

"For it's Kappa's birthday party
And her cake is all aglow
With a radiance intended
Her influence to show"

may have sounded charming when Florence read them *con amore*.

Her poem in the style of *Hiawatha*, read at convention in 1916, re-read by May Westermann in 1928, and included in the 1930 *History*, deserted its meter from time to time but showed a feeling for the fun and labor of research and contained a heart-felt plea to our Kappa's founders:

"Would that you had left more record
Of your life in Alpha chapter
Would that we could know you better
Make your lives more real before us!"

From 1912 until her resignation in 1925, Florence was Fraternity historian and the first to "reach the point of planning to publish a history." May Westermann, who took on the unfinished work, said, "The first problem with which she (Florence) wrestled was that of chapter histories—and it was the last." She had written the early chapters and she had collected much material. Her resignation was regretfully accepted.

Later Florence agreed to be chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Clubhouse (afterwards called chairman of the National Board, Boyd Hearthstone), an activity which continued for perhaps 15 years.

She and her husband had one son who was much easier to raise than the spirits of the founders. Russell Roth was an exemplary child, bright, handsome, and an Eagle Scout. The 13-year-old boy, posing with his mother and his dog, graced a full page of the April, 1926, *Key*. Deeply involved with her husband and son, invalid relatives, and civic activities, she made local history in Erie. Besides horseback riding—her sport and hobby—she was founding member and first president of the Hamot Aid Society, established the development fund of the Sarah Reed Homes, was an active Presbyterian, and worked hard on the auxiliaries of community hospitals, for the Woman's Club, the Red Cross, and the Community Chest. Fran Alexander, who wrote about Florence after her death on May 29, 1971, reported that Florence, in "typically modest fashion," had said of herself, "Locally I can report only the most routine sort of life" and then related her many services. Her dear friend Mildred



Florence Burton Roth at the 1958 Convention.

Lamb said that Florence was a social engineer.

Her 1912 valedictory as grand president was honest in spite of Mildred's assertion that "Florence knows the magic of turning the commonest facts of everyday life into gorgeous fiction or tremendous fish stories. . . ."

"No startling events have characterized the term just closing," the retiring president had said, "but we feel assured that there has been growth and progress and improvement, an uplifting of standards and an approach toward ideals."

In 1948 at Sun Valley, Florence, the confirmed conventioneer, was banquet toastmistress and the verses she wrote for that occasion asked for appreciation of retiring officers:

"If you think some praise is due her
Now is the time to slip it to her."

Some praise was indeed due, and it was slipped to her many times.

A rotating chapter award, a silver-footed pitcher, based on excellence in relations with alumnae, effective use of the ritual, Fraternity education program, chapter history, and respect for Fraternity property, is presented biennially in Florence Roth's honor.



In 1965, after *The Key* had written to Eva Powell asking for her Kappa memories, she answered that she had been hoping to feel stronger and more able to search her mind for the sort of words she would like to write. She was then 88 years old, blind, and suffering from the incapacitating effects of a heart attack. She did mention her pride in her old chapter—she had been initiated only two months after Pi Chapter was reestablished on August 5, 1897—and the fact that her nephew had told her that the chapter was still "tops."

In April, 1966, she celebrated her 89th birthday and on May 7 she died, in San Francisco, but not before she had dictated to a niece those "memories" which had been on her mind ever since *The Key* had asked for them. Devotion, energy, persistence, the urge to finish the job—all these were characteristic of Eva Powell.

She was a product of California. Her parents, of Welsh and English ancestry, had been young children when they migrated west in the 1850s. "Eva is the type of western woman of whom California could be proud," wrote Eleanor V. V. Bennet in 1912. Eva combined initiative and organizational powers with tact and charm. Oakland was her home town, Oakland her high school. But after she became a student at the University of California at Berkeley she was not only a Californian and almost immediately a Kappa, she was also a woman "of the wider college world." An organizer of Prytanean, the women's honor society, loved and admired by many, active in many groups, she even went to Europe with friends who were not Kappas!

When the near-nonagenarian remembered the facts of her life she thought of her chapter—"truly a remarkable group of girls." She remembered running for student government president only to be defeated by her rival, a Theta. She said she had loved the study of history and taken every history course



Eva Powell, Pi Deuteron-California

offered. She recalled the disappointment of her Commencement Day when United States President McKinley was supposed to speak and didn't. "Barring this, the day was . . . memorable." She decided, after graduation, to become a doctor, and for a year was involved in a premedical course, but suddenly that was over and travel occupied her time . . . travel, and life in Oakland with her parents, and that busy life in the framework of organizations.

She was often a president: twice of her Kappa Alumnae Association, of the Good Will Free Kindergarten Association, of the Ebell Club (largest club for women on the west coast), of the Guild of the First Congregational Church, of the local YWCA, an organization which was to be very important in her life. She was active in the Reading Club, the Christian Endeavor, the Young Ladies Guild, art classes, in the Long Beach convention of the Federated Clubs when suffrage was endorsed. She headed teams for building campaigns, she was active in the League of Women Voters, she organized study groups, national committees, she successfully raised funds. The girl who had been president of the Art Association in college and a charter member of the Prytanean Honor Society had learned her lesson well—whether or not she lost an election to a Theta rival! She managed to live out of the club room too, for she drove her own horse, entertained, and went to Alaska.

In 1908 the Pi Alumnae Association sent her to the Meadville convention and she was toastmistress at the banquet. In 1910 at Bloomington she was elected grand secretary; in 1912 at Evanston, grand president; and in 1914 at Estes Park, reelected. In her greeting to the gathering after the 1912 election she expressed the hope that Council visits to chapters be inexpensive and simple. "We come to see the girls, not to be entertained." She also suggested, "As we enter into that rush to seek and win the best let us never lose that dignity and poise which should be typical." She liked to think that Kappas could be kindly women and college students even before they were Kappas.

At the Estes Park convention she talked of Fraternity problems and of the new Kappa catalogue "remarkable for its lack

of mistakes." She approved of chapter extension—her administration saw the greatest number of new chapters in 24 years: Beta Omega, Beta Theta, and Beta Kappa were installed, Beta Rho and Beta Beta were reinstated. Beta Gamma alone was lost because of longtime faculty opposition.

"Have we not become so enamored of the word conservatism," she asked, "that we have allowed other fraternities to go into universities first . . . where we had the opportunity . . . ?" She asked for "discriminating extension" and she insisted that "because of anti-fraternity feeling across the country the sororities must increasingly become centers not of exclusiveness, but of truly democratic influences, not of social excesses, but of genuine personal culture, dignity, and character." She warned actives not to make ridiculous demands on men for flowers and carriages, she asked them not to over-dress, and to be aware of the morals of men they invited to the chapter house. She insisted that Kappa students take a stand for higher principles and that they cooperate with university officers. Personally, she was disappointed in the sophomore pledge day which had been considered the hope of the future by some of her predecessors.

During her administration a campaign of alumnae education was carried on, an alumnae officer was made a regular member of Grand Council and called grand vice president, the province system was adopted and province presidents appointed. Later province vice presidents helped the grand vice president. A scholarship requirement for initiation, the importance of the budget and living on a cash basis, the 1916 Convention vote to increase the Students' Aid Fund to \$10,000, social service work for chapters, the adoption of the pledge pin—all these accomplishments and accomplishments to be were woven into her valedictory.

After her four-year term Eva Powell returned to her work beyond the Fraternity. The YWCA claimed her and a year of study in New York was followed by a year in Denver as general secretary, which was followed by an appointment as general secretary in New York, and a 1922 visit to South America to raise funds and organize committees.

She remembered as she, completely blind, dictated her memoirs that her father had died in 1922 as well, that she and her mother and sister had spent 14 months together in Europe, that she had lived, until her mother died in 1940, with her in an apartment in Oakland, and that she had then moved to 1360 Jones Street in San Francisco. And she remembered going, long, long before, in 1909, with her brother on a winter visit to the Yosemite Valley, and having an earache and sleeping, for comfort, with a hot water bottle which leaked so that in the morning when she woke up she found that her hair was frozen to the water bottle and to the pillow.

Her hair was thick and beautiful and in 1910 she began to wear it in the coronet braid that became so familiar because of the photograph used often in *The Key*.

She was lovely to look at, and her success as a fund-raiser attested to her winning ways. She surely had ability, and many talents. Her happiest recreations, she said at 89, had been travel and music. She had even studied musical composition at Mills College and practiced the piano perhaps four hours a day. A new songbook had been published while she was grand president.

She would be happy, she said, speaking of the songbook, if Kappa could be known as a singing Fraternity.

"There's something so wholesome and helpful in singing," she said.



Lizzie Slade, charter member of Lambda and oldest of five Kappa Slade sisters, married Edward Voris, Buchtel College and Harvard Law School graduate, the descendant of Akron settlers and other men of distinction. Their three daughters followed the precedent set by their mother and maternal aunts, and became Kappas, too.

Lizzie, her daughters, and her sister Marion spent many years in Fraternity service; in fact, all those years added together probably added up to more years of service than any other Kappa family up to that time could boast of. The three Voris girls were Elizabeth, who became grand president's deputy, editor of *The Key*, and grand treasurer; Marion, her sister Lydia's deputy; and Lydia, grand treasurer, business manager of *The Key*, and grand president.

She became Lydia Kolbe by marrying her childhood companion Parke Rexford Kolbe, Phi Delta Theta, on June 17, 1905. His father, who had been professor of romance languages at Buchtel, had just died, and Parke was appointed to the vacancy. Parke studied French and German during the European honeymoon, and he and Lydia went to Germany again in 1911 so that he could work on his doctorate in philology. In 1913 he was made president of Buchtel. In December of that year the college became the Municipal University of Akron, and Parke Kolbe was recognized as its first president.

The surely sincere but possibly less than objective dean of women wrote of her Lambda sister and her president's wife that she was efficient and gracious, that her dainty, cheerful, and refined home was an index of her personality, and that to have her as a chaperone at a dance was a privilege—"She is by far the most popular woman on the campus." She, Lydia, had been since 1908 and would be until 1914, grand treasurer of the Fraternity. In 1909 a member of Xi Chapter reported to *The Key*, "Mrs. Kolbe made a place in our hearts that no other person can ever take."

Lydia Voris was born July 17, 1880, in Akron. In 1897 she entered Buchtel Academy from Akron's Central High School, and in the fall of 1899 she was a student at Buchtel College. Four active members of Lambda acquired six pledges, including their legacy, Lydia. Perhaps they won her by virtue of prestige, personality, and parties. At one of the parties that autumn each rushee was given for a souvenir "a watercolor of a dainty leaf." There were four other actives at that time but all were under quarantine since one "supposedly" had smallpox. On pledge day the new girls were taken to the house of quarantine for congratulations.

Lydia was initiated late in April, 1900, and in 1901 went to Louisville, Kentucky, for a course in kindergarten training, graduating in 1902. In 1903 she was attending Dana Hall in Wellesley, Massachusetts. Years later, during the 1920s, she earned a B.S. in home economics at the University of Akron and even had plans for acquiring an arts degree; but in 1925

Parke Kolbe was made president of Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute and they moved to New York. She had been a member of the Art and History Club in Akron and now she joined the Kappa Alumnae Association and the New York Panhellenic. She remained interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of Ohio, and it was suggested, "was interested in other enterprises."

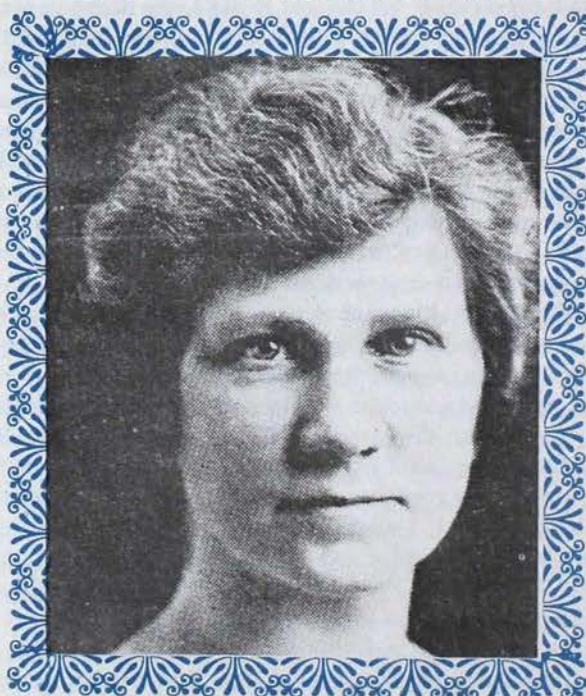
Lydia had perhaps more fervor and feeling than was revealed in the refined exterior of the president's wife. She traveled a great deal with her husband and she didn't mind saying, after a visit to the Pacific, that missionaries "wearing alphabets and Mother Hubbards" had spoiled Hawaii and she regretted that the hibiscus garland as the sole article of dress was taboo!

During the two years between her six years of service as grand treasurer and four years as grand president she was business manager of *The Key*. The February, 1914, issue contained her plea for loyalty: "We are too apt to think and say that our own chapter isn't what it was when we were in college . . . we do not stop to consider that . . . we see things from a different light . . . that entrance requirements are higher and professors 'stiffer' . . . Why not stop 'kicking' and help?" Lydia was not against slang but she was always careful about using quotes. She told the story of a Kappa who had been well entertained by a chapter only to go about erroneously reporting that that chapter would be put on probation. Lydia was provoked to rhetoric reminiscent of familiar parallel expressions: "In the language of etiquette, how ungrateful! In the language of friendship, how unkind! In the language of Fraternity sisterhood, how disloyal!"

Lydia Kolbe was not too comfortable during the first months of her grand presidency. Katherine Mullin, editor of *The Key*, wrote, "Read this if you have been of the opinion that Mrs. Kolbe has been sitting and looking at the new dangle on her key since her election. You have to have intellect, soul, heart, and muscle to be a grand president . . . Mrs. Kolbe has all of these." The muscle requirement had to do with travel.

"I wish," the grand president wrote with some bitterness, "that any who believe that a Fraternity officer undertakes a trip

Lydia Voris Kolbe, Lambda-Akron





The Grand Council at the Golden Jubilee Convention including incoming Grand President Sarah Harris Rowe, (far left) and retiring Grand President Lydia Voris Kolbe, second from left.

of this sort for pleasure alone, might undergo the rigors of night after night spent on trains and at nondescript hotels—the actual physical strain caused by late hours and an almost unbroken series of interviews, examinations, class visits, and social affairs.” After her first term, however, she was willing to be re-elected. It was perhaps a part of *loyalty*. A war had come up and it was decided, by chapter vote, to hold no convention in 1918. (The \$2000 allotted was sent to the Dorothy Canfield Fisher project.) Chapters and alumnae associations were busy helping to win the war, although Lambda wrote that it had not forgotten “duties to other things of importance.” Postponement of the convention was “the first big sacrifice that our Fraternity has made as a whole.”

The Golden Jubilee Convention was held in 1920. It was “Lydia’s Convention,” according to Ida Bonnell Otstott, Lydia’s friend and long-time loyal conventioneer. Lizzie Slade Voris was there to hear her daughter’s valedictory.

“Our hearts still swell with pride and gratification when we view this structure which took 50 years to build. . . . May the structure of the next 50 years be as strong and beautiful. This can only be accomplished by a strict adherence to those policies which have been tested and found invaluable; by an open-mindedness to new ideas and situations; by loyalty to each other which excludes jealousy and rancor and by living according to the ideals of our Fraternity.”

During Lydia Kolbe’s administration a calendar had been printed, a new catalogue custodian selected, province presidents appointed and vice presidents instituted to help the grand vice president with alumnae matters, the Students’ Aid Fund had been increased, *The Key* published in the black and seven new chapters added (Gamma Alpha, Gamma Beta, Gamma Gamma, Gamma Delta, Gamma Epsilon, Gamma Zeta, and Gamma Eta).

In 1932 Dr. Kolbe was invited to be president of Drexel Institute of Technology (now Drexel University) in Philadelphia and was installed on October 1. Lydia joined the Philadelphia Alumnae Association and sometimes went to meetings. On February 28, 1942, Parke Kolbe died.

Lydia returned to Akron and died there, but not until February 9, 1972, at the age of 91. It’s well that she could die in Akron, secure in those familiar surroundings, and among those shadows of substance—Kolbes, Vorises, Slades.



Sarah Rowe remembers taking time off between Council sessions in Denver to ride horseback over the Great Divide with the man who was to become her husband. Once there was a triple rainbow, a good omen for a romantic couple. In a few months, after six years as grand vice president, she would become grand president. On December 28, 1921, she and Richard Yates Rowe would be married at her home in Pasadena, and after a motor trip they would go to their new home in Jacksonville, Illinois. . . . And Sarah Rowe remembers, “Our two boys ended my Fraternity career. I couldn’t even go to my own convention!” That was the 1922 Glacier National Park Convention when May Whiting Westermann was elected, and Florence Burton Roth, called “Mrs. Froth” by a bus driver, promised the Fraternity History in time for Christmas!

In spite of this disappointment, her triple rainbow continued to appear in Sarah Rowe’s sky, for the two boys, Richard, Jr. and (Frederick) Harris, were followed years later when Sarah was 40, by Sally, “the most wonderful daughter anybody could have!” One of her greatest thrills was when she pinned the key on Sally, when she, too, became a member of Upsilon Chapter. And now Sally’s daughter, Sarah Ann Kanaga, is an Epsilon Nu, and spoke at the 1974 Convention’s Presidents Dinner, as did her grandmother. A portrait should be painted of the three Sarahs against the triple rainbow!

When Sarah Harris first appeared at a Kappa convention as Upsilon’s delegate in 1910, she was spotted immediately as “that stunning girl from Northwestern”. Officers were always hoping to find talent for future Kappa service, and this girl was much more than stunning—she was bright and she was loyal. The hope of reflecting honor on her Fraternity was awakening in her. Upsilon was a serious chapter which questioned its pledges about their attitude toward Kappa and which enjoyed a “cosy time” getting to know pledges better, every Thursday. In 1910, because Sarah was delegate, the chapter gave up its annual house party so that as many actives as possibly could, would go to Bloomington, Indiana, in August. . . . “We know that she will make the best delegate ever, but we are going to see for ourselves.”

Sarah was born in Ord, Nebraska, on September 17, 1888. Her parents were Edward Kirk and Hattie (Funke) Harris whose parents had known Lincoln, Nebraska, as a little country town. Sarah Harris’ grandmother, also Sarah Bacon Harris, lived to her 90s. Her daughter, also Sarah Harris, was a political writer for the *Nebraska State Journal*. In Sarah Rowe’s album are pictures of the homes in Lincoln and in Ord. A move was made to Denver; then, at about the time when Sarah was ready for high school, to Evanston, Illinois. After one year at Wells College, Sarah transferred to Northwestern, became a Kappa, and was graduated *cum laude* with a liberal arts degree and “the love and respect of all with whom she has come in contact.” Her older and younger sisters, Clara and Edna, were also mem-

bers of Upsilon Chapter. The Harris home was often the scene of Upsilon parties and get-togethers.

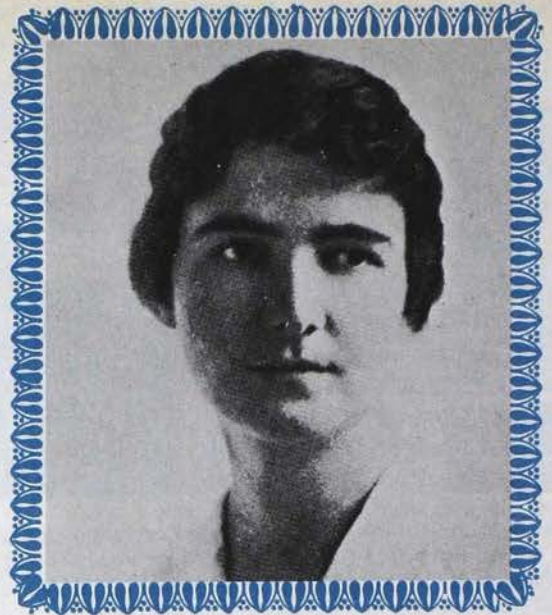
In 1912 Northwestern entertained the convention and Sarah, then secretary to the librarian at the university—later to be registrar at the School of Speech and then dean of women at that school—was active in committee work for the occasion. In 1914 she was alumnae delegate to the convention in Estes Park, Colorado, and it was here that her career on the Fraternity Council started. She was nominated from the floor and then elected as grand vice president, a newly created office to handle alumnae affairs (three former offices had been merged). Sarah put in her plea for alumnae associations, a plea that was to be heard for the next six years, and successfully acted upon.

"Just now when fraternities are being so much censured, so closely watched and their very right to exist questioned, we want Kappa Kappa Gamma to know that its alumnae . . . are loyal and alive to their responsibility. . . ." With the increased voting power of the alumnae, Sarah felt it necessary to build up in them a sense of obligation. If they were to vote they should also work. She sent letters asking for contributions to *The Key*. She asked for alumnae opinions on the per capita tax, she notified alumnae of changes in policy and sent associations and clubs annual report blanks and copies of official Fraternity material. She asked for feeling on philanthropies, she asked for suggestions. Nobody had worked with the alumnae groups in this organized, onward-looking way before. It was exciting for Sarah and for the Fraternity.

Part of her work was as alumnae editor of *The Key*, and she encouraged such articles as, "Has Kappa a World Vision?" which asked, in 1917, "What of us who are not at the 'Front'? We can't all be missionaries, we can't all speak at suffrage meetings, but we MUST all SERVE somewhere." She was also inspired to write to Dorothy Canfield Fisher, BN-Ohio State, the most important Kappa author, and ask for an article for *The Key*. Dorothy discovered that she had known and much admired Sarah's aunt, the political writer, and responded enthusiastically with "A Call From the Firing Line" (*The Key*, October, 1917).

It was, historically for Kappa, an important feature. Dorothy was not afraid to ask, "Now, please, will you do something for me? I appeal to you as members of my own family. . . ." She suggested that Kappas become involved with certain French children who needed so much. Her plea was fervent, the response was greater than anyone could have hoped for, and the Kappa work of World War I was begun. (See Worldwide Concerns chapter.) Sarah's 1919 Grand Council report included the

Sarah Harris Rowe, center, with daughter Sally Rowe Kanaga (left) Y-Northwestern and granddaughter Ann Kanaga (right) EN-Vanderbilt.



Sarah Harris Rowe, Upsilon-Northwestern

words, "I am eternally grateful . . . may we never be without some such stimulus."

The first big sacrifice that the Fraternity as a whole had been asked to make was the relinquishing of the 1918 Convention so that the money saved could be contributed to Kappa's war work. Officers were retained, by Fraternity vote, so Sarah served her last two years in her continuously successful role, sending out a questionnaire—on voting power, on the question of fines for failed assignments, on membership, on maintaining interest, on alumnae-active unity—with "gratifying results." She had been jokingly called "General Harris," and she was proud to report that "under General Harris' command . . . we stand prepared to protect our ideals. The General is still on the trail of the slackers. . . ."

At the 1920 Convention on Mackinac Island, Sarah wore a blue "suisse" frock on which she had herself made 179 bias organdie points, a cause for exclamations from her admirers who said, "She has everything in her favor—brain, heart, looks. . . ." She was elected grand president, more, it is suspected, on the record of six years of success than on the bias points, wonderful though they were.

During her term as president she was most proud of the fact that the Fraternity was able to establish the Central Office with a paid executive secretary, Della Lawrence (Burt), who had served as grand secretary during her administration. Before that time the grand officers themselves had carried on all the business of the Fraternity—correspondence, chapter visiting, petitioning groups, disciplinary matters, Panhellenic—everything. Later activities were unusual for a past president, but Sarah was province vice president for Epsilon, 1923-1925, and president during 1925, visiting chapters during weekends. She was toastmistress for the 1930 Convention—a charming speaker always.

Who's Who of American Women lists other activities: Commissioner, Girl Scouts, USA, 1939-1945; member Great Lakes Regional Board, 1942-1944; member Illinois State Commission for Handicapped Children, 1953-1963; president Morgan County Women's Republican Club, 1944-1950; member State Board, Illinois Women's Republican Club, 1944-1952.

"It was after I got on the Council," she says now, "that I got the larger view and saw what it could mean . . . for a girl to be in college and not only have that chapter back of her but a



national Council watching . . . grades, extra-curricular activities . . . encouraging girls to participate. . . . I think it would be a tragedy for a girl not to go in. . . . ”

Sarah Rowe believes in the young, in change, in the wonder of youth which she feels she regained on safari in Africa with her granddaughter in 1973.

She says, with Sophocles, “ ‘One must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day has been,’ ” and with Tennyson’s Ulysses: “ ‘Tho’ much is taken, much abides, and tho’ we are not now that strength which in old days moved heaven and earth, that which we are, we are, one equal temper of heroic hearts made weak by time and fate, but strong in will, to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.’ ”

“All this is my philosophy,” says Sarah, as she approaches her ninth decade, still the stunning girl from Northwestern.

“I cannot speak truth so much as I would but as much as I dare and I dare a little more as I grow older, not only in speaking but in doing . . . and the truth is, I cannot let my friends down . . . I plunge ahead, pack my bags, take a plane, renew precious old friendships, and thereby renew myself. And then when I get home, I’ll settle down for a brief interval, listen to the ballgames and stocks, take up my needlepoint . . . and agree with my grandmother—this is a good world. . . . ”

May Whiting Westermann
1922-1926 (see page 38)



Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones was 92. She was dying and she was laughing. She had had to believe that life was amusing . . . more and more so as she grew older. “If you are not amused you can only despair,” she said. And, remembering the many causes she had championed: “We had wonderful fights and we won most of them.”

She died on November 20, 1967, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, 75 years after she had become a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma. At her death the Fraternity echoed what the *Tulsa Tribune* said of her, “ . . . (we were) enriched by her being, and we shall be rewarded for years to come by the inspiration she gave us and the challenges that were hers as well as ours.”

Her Kappa life began at the University of Wisconsin, as one of a group of 18 members of Eta Chapter: “We behaved ourselves and put our best feet forward to keep the Kappa image tops on that campus!” And in the spring of 1967 her last official visit as a Kappa was to the Theta Province Convention. Her 75-year pin was presented to her by Marian Schroeder Graham, then director of membership, and Georgia Lloyd-Jones then presented to the Tulsa alumnae and Delta Pi Chapter the key which was given her at the end of her grand presidency. Members of Delta Pi serenaded her, and “the Great Hall was filled with palpable Kappa love.” It was said that this province convention reached a peak of Kappa experience not usually achieved. It was a good night, and Georgia’s daughter, Florence Lloyd-Jones Barnett, also of Eta Chapter, was there to hear her mother’s farewell. Georgia was very proud of the fact that she

had a Kappa daughter and that her two sons had also married Kappas. (There were seven grandchildren and three great grandchildren in 1967.)

In 1926 in Oakland, California, Georgia, going out of office as national director of provinces, had delivered what she called a swan song—it was hardly that. Her report was lively and must have been laugh-provoking. First she wanted to clear up a possible misconception about her high-sounding title, a position which had been created at the 1924 Convention. “I have done many things in my two years of office,” she said, “but there is one score on which my skirts are clear . . . I have never directed a province.” The bulk of her work was with extension. She mentioned her belief that we get back our mete as we measure; and assured everyone that although she had given days, weeks, months, “To tell all that I have gained would bring the executive secretary’s gavel down hard on me.” She hoped that others to follow her would have “the genius to delineate a little more clearly this very nebulous Council office.” She showed her ability to suggest rather than coerce when she mentioned “a mild sort of an exhibit in . . . the little room on the right hand at the back . . . go back there and make up your minds about what the Fraternity should do. . . . ”

The theme of that convention was “Law Observance.” A notable feature was the harmony between alumnae and actives; an unexpected interference was the sudden illness and hospitalization of national President May Westermann; and an afternoon of self-analysis, “charmingly administered,” was proof of “our up-to-dateness.” At the end of the convention Georgia Lloyd-Jones was national president. It was not a unanimous election—Upsilon Chapter had nominated another outstanding woman, Emily Eaton Hepburn. The new grand president had not only taken on a full-time volunteer position, she was also a professional woman, vice president of the *Tulsa Tribune* Company and associate editor of that newspaper. In her last act as director of provinces, Georgia Lloyd-Jones graciously presented her gift of the May C. Whiting Westermann Award, called the Efficiency Cup, “to encourage that efficiency without which we make no progress.”



Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, Eta-Wisconsin

May Westermann had nearly finished the first of two terms when Georgia decided to go to the 1924 Convention, attracted by advance notices in *The Key* about Bigwin Inn on the Lake of Bays, Ontario. "Individual Responsibility" was the keynote of that convention, and May had stressed her belief that "in the last analysis the Fraternity is the sum of the individual members." Georgia Lloyd-Jones found herself nominated and elected to the newly established province director's office, a position stemming from the rapid development of province government, a most significant development of the Fraternity in this era.

Georgia Hayden was born in Eau Claire, a northern Wisconsin lumber town, June 5, 1875. She was sent to a kindergarten managed by a Lloyd-Jones and her boarding school was "a nest of Lloyd-Joneses." She remembers "I was sliding down a steep hill when my future husband came skating down a frozen creek into my life." She lived four years at the Eta chapter house and was graduated with the class of 1896 from the University of Wisconsin, continued her studies of French and German philology in Europe, studied English literature and philology at the University of California and in Chicago, where she also had classes in domestic science at the Armour Institute. She taught in Eau Claire, spent summers in England, was married to Richard Lloyd-Jones, Phi Gamma Delta, in 1907. He was an editor of *Collier's Weekly* magazine and Georgia loved working in New York. She was one of a group of reporters who marched with Margaret Sanger, an early advocate of birth control, to the Tombs in Manhattan. The Lloyd-Jones lived in Nyack and in Greenwich, Connecticut. In 1911 Richard bought the *Wisconsin State Journal* and they moved to Madison where Georgia was able to busy herself with her own chapter as adviser. In 1919 Lloyd-Jones bought the *Democrat*, later the *Tulsa Tribune*, and "our good angel brought us to Tulsa." In New York she had been an organizer of the Browning Association, and in Tulsa she continued an active interest in the American Association of University Women, joined the Child Study and Shakespeare Clubs, and was president of the Parent-Teachers Alliance.

Her first two years on Council had been taken up with extension, chapter visiting, and province conventions. After the 1926 Convention, "We found that our job was not the spectacularly delightful one of reforming the world but was instead the humdrum Martha-like one of setting our own house in order." An assistant had to be hired for Della Burt, the overworked executive secretary. A *Catalogue* had to be completed—"It is a weakness of the Fraternity . . . that we do not require enough business accuracy of our active girls." The Rose McGill Fund must be given substance, now that Rose had died. The new finance system was proving to be most successful and the drive for endowment had become the leading feature of the administration. Georgia enjoyed reading her Kappa mail and loved the informal tone of many letters. She was concerned with serious problems of discipline, more than ever before in the Fraternity history, problems ranging from cheating in class to "actual immorality in the technical sense."

A comprehensive blank for chapter visits had been drawn up, a uniform blank for data on rushees had been issued, a pamphlet for freshman training was being compiled. All chapters had received a word-perfect *Ritual*. Georgia's contagious enthusiasm for extension saw nine new chapters during her four years as president: Gamma Omicron, Gamma Pi, Gamma Sigma, Gamma Tau, Gamma Upsilon, Gamma Phi, Gamma Chi, Gamma Psi, and Gamma Omega. She established a committee to survey chapter standards—"College women of today

National President May Westermann and Director of Provinces Georgia Lloyd-Jones bidding goodbye to the convention delegates at the 1924 Bigwin Inn Convention.



neither think nor act as did [those of] former decades." Co-Organizer scholarships were an outgrowth of Student Aid and forerunner of today's graduate counselor scholarships. Georgia realized the need also of a traveling inspector plan to relieve Council members, and she encouraged a new philanthropic program.

In 1928 she had opened her convention (the first in which alumnae delegates exceeded the actives) with a gavel made from the wood of the stair rail of Old Main at Monmouth College. A thoughtful small courtesy of the convention was a greeting to be sent to Florence Roth with the message that her poem had been read to the assembly! Georgia laughed about this "Convention at the Golden Fleece" and its many efforts to extract money from the delegates for endowment. She talked with enthusiasm about her visit to Pittsburgh and the great achievement in Panhellenism there, and the fact that it seemed to her that the hostility in high places against fraternities was largely gone. She told of the dream of her childhood to have been an Elizabethan in an age of enthusiasms, discovery, devotion, and activity. "I am living my wish in Kappa Kappa Gamma," she said. "She is entering her Elizabethan Age. . . ." The new slate of officers included herself, Florence Tomlinson, Alice Barney, and Eleanor V. V. Bennet. All four of these women would be Fraternity presidents, and only Georgia would be able to finish her term.

At Mackinac in 1930 she said it was probably true that her administration had been a materialistic one, concerned with machinery, with equipment, with regalia, with incorporation, with badge protection, with money matters—but wasn't the Elizabethan age bustling and materialistic? "We have always tried to make you feel that while we might seem radical, that our suggestions were purely suggestions and that we welcomed their scrutiny and criticism. We rejoice that . . . Kappa will always be a pure democracy." Said the convention marshal, Margaret Dickson Falley, "Here was beauty, dignity, and strength, combined with a keen mind and an obvious flair for business!" There was also gratitude, consideration and humor.

"She loved people," said the *Tribune* editorial after her death, "but she had few illusions about them. . . . She could be righteously angry at callousness or greed, but innocent pretensions entertained her . . . she traveled light. And cheerfully. . . ."

Once she said, "Many people struggle through their lives for things that will go into the incinerator the day after the funeral."

"There isn't much of hers that will go into the incinerator," remarked the *Tribune* writer.

But how much to fill the heart! And how much for the Kappa archives!



The 27th biennial convention had voted for a paid assistant to help the beleaguered executive secretary, Della Lawrence Burt, and an advertisement in the December, 1926, issue of *The Key* begged for this much-needed employee. "She must be accurate, a good typist, and, if possible, take dictation." By the time the February *Key* appeared Florence Tomlinson (Myers, Wallace) had applied, been accepted, and made herself indispensable until her return to Drake to serve as assistant to the dean of law in the spring of 1928.

In Breezy Point, Minnesota, in 1928, Florence was unanimously elected national registrar, and she also assumed once more the duties of the assistant to the executive secretary. She was faced with the collection and binding of the Fraternity files and the completion of chapter files. *The Key* for December, 1929, contained Florence's essay: "What a National Registrar Thinks About. . . ."

In July, 1930, at Mackinac Island, Michigan, Florence Tomlinson Myers became grand president.

When the twin chapters Gamma Chi and Gamma Psi had been installed in 1929, Florence was the officer in charge, so she was familiar with the machinery when she went to State College, Pennsylvania, for the installation of Delta Alpha in October, 1930.



Florence Tomlinson Meyers, (Wallace)
Gamma Theta-Drake

This was one of her few official performances. The February, 1931, issue of *The Key* carried the announcement: "The many friends of Florence Tomlinson Myers will regret to learn that the demands of her home have made it necessary for her to resign her position. . . . Alice Barney, her vice president, was elected to fill the unexpired term."

Florence Tomlinson was born in Albia, Iowa, June 15, 1905. Her father was a lawyer; and her mother, one time collector of internal revenue and appointed collector of customs by President Calvin Coolidge. At West Des Moines High School Florence won awards in leadership, service, and journalism, and was first girl editor of the magazine and the annual. Her first job as an active Kappa at Drake was correspondent to *The Key*; her last, chapter president. She was always busy, working for the chapter, for the campus, and in town and in campus offices, helping to pay her expenses. By her senior year she was full-time Drake assistant alumni secretary. She had attended her first Kappa convention in 1924, and it was a taste of honey. In 1925 she was elected to Drake's *Who's Who*; in 1926, before graduation, she won the popularity contest in the coeds' weekly paper. The dossier which Florence was able to present in answer to the advertisement in *The Key* must have been the most impressive accumulation of facts that any 21 year old girl has ever been able to put together. She was bright, beautiful, well-organized, congenial, enthusiastic, talented.

In March, 1973, Florence received her 50-year pin at the Omicron Province Meeting. .

There had been a full life between 1931 and 1973—the activities and honors are impressive: Drake trustee (first woman on Executive Committee); Camp Fire Girls Council; YMCA Boys Camp Committee; Development Council, Iowa Lutheran Hospital; Des Moines Hearing and Speech Center Board; University of Iowa Continuing Education Advisory Board; "Woman of the Year," Junior Chamber of Commerce; Drake Distinguished Alumni Award; community service awards; officer and then international president, PEO Sisterhood. She has been widowed twice, has two children (Delta Gamma daughter, Sigma Alpha Epsilon son), and six grandchildren.

At the Omicron Province banquet the Des Moines Alumnae awarded a beautiful tray to a chapter in Florence's honor, and as Fraternity President Marian Schroeder Graham pinned on the 50-year Award, the 19th president of Kappa Kappa Gamma whispered that this was the happiest day in her life.



Alice Tillotson Barney was swept into the grand presidency on an emotional wave and she relinquished the position, much to the sorrow of her constituents, in just as speedy a transaction. Such violent proceedings were not like her at all. Before her death she was described as modest, dignified, quiet, charming, with a finely attuned, forceful personality. She was known for her ready smile, her gleam of humor, her acceptance of responsibility. After her death, those words and many more were repeated: she was the soul of honesty and loyalty. . . . she had no patience with compromise. . . . she did not take responsibility lightly.



Alice Tillotson Barney, Chi-Minnesota

Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones said, "I grieve for her greatly. . . . I loved her poise and her gentleness. . . . Her family life was quite ideal."

Rheva Ott Shryock remembered her as she had been at Swampscott in 1932, "charming, gracious, and apparently in the best of health."

"She seemed to have everything to make life worth living—charm, good looks, friends, family, intellect, etc.," a Kappa officer recalled.

Alice Barney has the questionable distinction of having been the only president of Kappa Kappa Gamma to have died in office.

She was born in Minneapolis August 2, 1886, of English and French Huguenot ancestry, the daughter of Henry and Lydia Lunessa Tillotson. After grammar school and the East Side High School she attended the University of Minnesota. She was called "Till." She was married August 24, 1912 to Hadwen Case Barney, Delta Tau Delta. His parents were pioneer residents of Minneapolis. Alice had seen the house she would soon be living in being built close to the campus, during her senior year.

The Barneys and their three children were members of the First Congregational Church. Alice joined the Women's Club, the College Women's Club, and was assistant treasurer of the Mabeth Paige Hall, a club for working girls. She had been a member of Chi's house board from 1912, and from 1920 was treasurer of the KKG House Corporation of Minnesota. She was a loyal member of the Minnesota Alumnae Association and was its correspondent to *The Key* just before the 1928 Convention, at Breezy Point, Minnesota.

Minnesota Kappas were thrilled about the convention. A press agent's story in *The Key* mentioned the fact that although Longfellow had never seen Minnesota, he had made the state immortal by writing *Hiawatha*. He remembered that the poet had called this land "the land of handsome women." This was a public relations man's bow to the handsome Kappas. Forty years earlier a Kappa convention had elected Kate Cross Shenehon grand president. She was a Chi Chapter member and that convention also had been held in Minnesota. She sent a

message from Paris and she returned in time for the 1928 Convention. Alice Barney was chairman of the Social Committee, her dear friend Florence Robinson Westlake was marshal, and when Alice was elected grand vice president, Florence wrote an appreciation of her for *The Key*. She said that "Till" was prominent and popular as a chapter member and had been active and loyal since. She was a wise counselor, the chapter's best friend. She had enlarged her sphere by being Epsilon Province president and vice president, and had worked successfully with actives and alumnae alike.

As the new vice president on the Fraternity Council Alice would take over the work among the ever-expanding alumnae population of the Fraternity, including the editing of the alumnae department of *The Key*. Georgia Lloyd-Jones was in her second term as president and Florence Tomlinson (Myers, Wallace), a newcomer working in the Central Office, had been elected national registrar. Many past presidents and presidents-to-be who had as yet little or no inkling of the future came to the 1928 Convention.

The Minnesota alumnae and Chi Chapter were so proud of "Till" and she continued to attend local meetings, to tell her old friends about her new experiences. She loved them and her chapter. It was typical of her that she pledged \$50 to the Endowment Fund when most members pledged \$10, and that she would mention with enjoyment the hospitality she experienced among the alumnae she visited as part of her new position.

An exciting era in the Fraternity had just started. The Central Office had been moved to Columbus from St. Louis and Clara O. Pierce had replaced Della Burt as executive secretary. Clara was to devote the rest of her life to the Fraternity. Its prestige and the purposefulness of its personnel were of everyday concern to her.

Alice Barney had to attack the alumnae letters department of *The Key* as part of her position and attack it she did. She begged the groups to get their letters in. At times even her own group was missing from the *in* list. She knew about the flu and the weather and everything else, wrote Alice, "but isn't there *one* person in your association who could take over if the appointed person can't do it?" After a while it must have occurred to *somebody* that the grand vice president shouldn't have to fool around with letters from alumnae groups. . . . "You will now please mail your letters to my deputy."

In 1930 at the Mackinac convention Florence Tomlinson Myers became president and Alice was reelected grand vice president. *The Key* for February, 1931 announced: "The grand vice president . . . has been elected, according to the provi-



Plaque at endowed bed in University of Minnesota Hospital.



Past presidents at 1932 Convention include in front row: Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, Charlotte Barrell Ware, Evelyn Wight Allan, Emily Bright Burnham. Second row: Jean Nelson Penfield, May Whiting Westermann, Florance Burton Roth, Alice Tillotson Barney.

sions of the Constitution, to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Myers. . . . Mrs. Barney comes to the office with a fund of experience. . . . Kappadom wishes Mrs. Barney a most successful administration."

In 1932 at Swampscott Alice Barney delivered the valedictory customary at the end of each presidential term. Everyone there had in some way been involved with the Depression which had shadowed the country.

"This last year . . . has not been easy for anyone," she said, "nor do I have any great hope that the year following will be entirely free from anxiety." She mentioned recent criticism of fraternities. . . . "The time has come for us . . . to take heed. If we can maintain our usefulness and prove definitely . . . that we are essential to our communities we will have established our right to exist. . . . We hope that we have helped in some small degree to develop a just understanding, a tolerance toward new ideas, and a sympathy to progressive procedure. . . ." She was reelected for a full term.

In her 1932-1933 report she wrote, "It is a good thing we cannot see into the future." She had thought the year before was difficult. It was easy compared to the year after. She gave credit to the eternal vigilance of the executive secretary.

"Our constitution has provided no machinery for handling an emergency such as this for the simple reason that there has never been one before to contend with." Some banks were still closed. Province conventions had been called off. But . . . the wonderful Westermann *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma* had appeared and was a triumph. Eight new chapters had been installed between 1930 and 1933, all but two by Alice: Delta Alpha, Delta Beta, Delta Gamma, Delta Delta, Delta Epsilon,

Delta Zeta, Delta Eta, and now . . . Delta Theta at Goucher would be a fact in September.

Alice was tired. She had traveled a great deal and her conscientiousness never failed to travel with her.

"I am truly thankful we have come out of it so well and only hope that next year will be better for us and the country at large. The year has been a strenuous one. . . ."

Goucher's chapter was installed September 22-23, 1933. Afterwards Alice went to visit a Chi friend in Connecticut. On October third she suffered an acute heart attack, and on October 4 word was received that she had died.

". . . The year has been a strenuous one and I hope there will never be another exactly like it."

There never was.

The Fraternity later endowed a bed at the Hospital of the University of Minnesota in Alice Tillotson Barney's memory.



Kappa presidents have on the whole successfully divided their days into wedges of devoted services—to families, friends, Fraternity, other organizations, profession, hobbies, travel, even themselves. Eleanor Bennet simplified matters by making Kappa her life.

It is known that she was born in Williamstown, Pennsylvania, about 1876, and went to live in California at the age of four, but neither parents nor siblings are mentioned. She was graduated from Oakland High School where she probably knew an English teacher, Mary Marston Campbell, a member of Pi Chapter which existed between spring, 1880, and spring, 1885. From there Eleanor became a member of the class of 1896 at the University of California in Berkeley. She received a Hearst scholarship, and in 1893 helped organize a group of students who at once sent a petition to Kappa. They were spurned by the conservative Fraternity which felt it could not afford another chapter in the far west, but finally they were accepted when the attitude changed. Eleanor Bennet had already been a Commencement speaker, received her bachelor of letters degree and was studying for her masters when Pi Deuteron was installed on August 5, 1897. She was initiated with the charter members as she had signed the original petition, and these new Kappas "could not bear to separate or to feel that the evening was over." Eleanor told listeners at a convention 37 years later how she lay awake nights as an undergraduate, "longing, hoping, almost praying for a Kappa charter."

It is known that she taught in California high schools, subjects which served her well in her Kappa life—English, Public Speaking, Parliamentary Law—and that she was always shamelessly on the lookout for girls to recommend to Kappa chapters. But the times she took off from teaching, the year and a half devoted entirely to travel as national director of provinces, and the two months in a hospital after the 1934 Convention seem to assert that Fraternity was more important than profession. She traveled—for Kappa. She had hobbies—improving the Fraternity image, talking to Kappas, reading their letters, remembering, looking forward. She had a family—all Kappas. She said that reading the Kappa Directory was like reading a novel, and impossible to put down. Conventions gave her all the social pleasures anyone could desire, and conventions gave her friendships, the wonderful people met only at long intervals. May Whiting Westermann said many Kappas had friendships like that with Eleanor "infinitely more real than many a casual friendship with those near at hand."

Encumbered by four names, Eleanor Van Syckle Vanderbilt Bennet used the two "Vs" to advantage as initials only. No



Eleanor V. V. Bennet, Pi Deuteron-California

other Kappa had two Vs for middle initials. They added mystery to her stocky little person. Encumbered by a less than lovely figure, she cheerfully allowed herself to be a figure of fun, for example, by dancing her famous "Butterfly Dance" to after-hours groups. A Philadelphian remembers a Beta Alpha pool party and Eleanor, in a drab and ugly club-issued suit, having fun and getting splashed and making herself "loved by everybody." Later someone said, "She gave dignity to her dumpiness."

Encumbered, but so joyfully, by the demands of love and loyalty, she spent 38 years in active Fraternity service. And then, ironically, she became encumbered by the treacheries of illness, and was forced to give up the Fraternity's highest office, an honor she so richly deserved.

She once said she wanted to know the Fraternity. In the end the Fraternity knew her.

"Her interest never wavered," wrote May Westermann, "and if it be true that one receives in the proportion that one gives, then Eleanor Bennet . . . richly deserved the recognition and the affection which came to her from her fraternity. . . ."

As president of the Pi Alumnae Association she was the delegate to the Madison, Wisconsin, Convention of 1906. She had been writing essays for *The Key*, and in 1909 she was made business manager. She was parliamentarian for the 1924 and 1926 Conventions, and during the years 1921-1927, she was vice president, then president for Kappa Province. In 1926, the California chapters were hostesses in Oakland, and Eleanor was chairman of a model initiation of 19 pledges of Kappa Province. From 1926 to 1930 she was national director of provinces, and, wondered Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, "Was there ever a director of provinces more intimately acquainted with each girl in over two-thirds of the chapters?" During 1929 and 1930 she had visited, often for days at a time, 61 active and alumnae groups, and apologized for two chapters unvisited after a sudden illness in the spring! She did not complain after this strenuous period but she did recommend that a field secretary be hired at an acceptable salary to do the work of chapter visiting.

In 1930 at Mackinac Island, Eleanor was one of five others to be nominated from the floor for grand president after the Nominating Committee had offered the name of the young national registrar, Florence Tomlinson Myers (Wallace). All five immediately withdrew their names. Eleanor was reelected to her position, and Alice Barney was reelected as vice president. Within a few months Florence had resigned, Alice was president, and Eleanor vice president. The chain of events that made the first five years of the 1930s so difficult for Kappas on Council and at Central Office had begun to link themselves one by one.

On October 25, 1930, a charming interlude had inspired Eleanor and left her with a greater appreciation of Kappa ritual than she had ever known before. An octogenarian (Isabella Stewart Hammack, who died four months later) was initiated in a special service in which all those who took part spoke very clearly and slowly so that the initiate could understand. She was the older sister of founder Minnie Stewart, and she had helped Minnie in the preliminary days of the Fraternity's organization.

After the convention, where the vote had been unanimously in favor of initiating this "spiritual founder," *The Key* ran an article which characterized prominent Kappas. Eleanor's word portrait revealed the way she appeared to the women to whom she gave the benefit of her wisdom and the wit of her Butterfly Dance . . . "(she) is to say the least, a character. A regular

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. She couldn't let 15 minutes go by without showing both sides of her personality." The writer remarked that Sarah Harris Rowe had said, "She's as cute as a little red wagon"; and that Georgia Lloyd-Jones had said that Eleanor was so imbued with a love for Kappa that it amounted to a religion.

Eleanor handled her vice presidency with the same devotion and skill she had shown in her other roles, but this office was short-lived. In October, 1933, Alice Barney died suddenly, and Eleanor Bennet, who had been in love with one organization for 40 years finally received its accolade. Now, in her new position, she would no longer be referred to as a "character" or a Jekyll-Hyde, for the words were "dignified, enthusiastic, wise" and "(she) brings to the office . . . a force of character, charm of personality, and richness of Kappa experience." It was also said that she was "broad-minded" but "in the best sense of the word." Bertha Richmond Chevalier wrote her that the essence of honor is the opportunity to serve, and Eleanor in humility and happiness said to the Fraternity, "I thank you for giving me this honor."

The 1934 Convention at Yellowstone was Eleanor's. She presided and she was elected for the next biennium. She and Helen Snyder (Andres, Steiner), the very successful field secretary, had fun christening a geyser "Caprice." The outdoor services were lovely, especially the memorial service for Alice Barney, but there had been so much work that it was hard to appreciate the beauty of the surroundings. Eleanor talked of cooperation and she asked, "What of the future?" She said that the girl who put her best into her Fraternity would find the finest values, and a happiness pressed down and running over which would last her whole life through. The vote for a new chapter of Alpha at Monmouth was affirmative and the date for installation would be October 13, Founders Day.

It was the greatest event of Eleanor's administration, and she, overcome by "pure fatigue" and in the hospital, could not be there. Della Lawrence Burt read her message and poem which mentioned Mr. Chips and paraphrased his famous statement: "Though you think I have no children . . . I do have them by the hundreds . . . even thousands—and all daughters!"

At the opening meeting of the Grand Council in June, 1935, every member answered roll call except the grand president. Her resignation was read. She could not finish her term. Everyone there knew her terrible disappointment yet sensed her courage and cheerfulness. Helen Snyder, now director of standards, was appointed to complete Eleanor's term.

Eleanor lived until February 6, 1940, and her advice was sought by Helen and by Rheva Ott Shryock who followed. She had many friends, but the wonderful days of conventions, of planning, of late talks and fun, of work well done, processions in cap and gown, that was all over with. Helen Bower, *Key* editor, thinking of the candle to be lit at the memorial service in Sun Valley the next summer, wrote, "We will recall that valiant, white-haired little figure to whom two reestablished chapters, Pi Deuteron and Alpha Deuteron, are living memorials."

At Yellowstone she had said goodbye without knowing that it was really goodbye. Her message, as the convention ended its last formal session, was that "Kappa must and will go on to take a stronger and stronger place in this world that is challenging fraternities and making it hard for people to live up to the best that is in them." She thanked her Fraternity for the opportunities it had given her of working to further its aims and

ideals. At the end she said, "Only the joy of the banquet is before us."



Delegates were introduced in *The Key* a few months before the 1928 Breezy Point Convention: "Beta Pi's delegate, Helen Snyder, has done wonderful things for Kappa both in campus activities and in her loyalty and devotion to the chapter She is vice president of the class of '29 and chairman of many important class committees. She is exceptionally prominent in athletics, being on the first teams of all major sports. She is our representative to Panhellenic . . . and a leader in the Athena Debate Club Helen is a charming and attractive girl, just a bundle of pep, and a most enthusiastic representative of Beta Pi."

Helen was born in Seattle in 1907 . . . that the specific day was October 13 was a stroke of luck which was to give thoughtful Kappas a chance to celebrate Founders Day and Helen's birthday as a suitable joint occasion, the last party being in 1976 when the San Jose alumnae organized a fine "This is Your Life" affair for the association's most honored member's 50 years as a KKT. The question must be: How could one evening hold so much?

Helen's paternal grandparents came from Baden Baden and Saxony. He had been a student during a minor revolution and emigrated to territory which became the state of Washington. Her maternal grandparents left the south of the United States to become pioneers in Seattle. Her grandfather was in Alaska during the gold strike; her grandmother wrote poetry. Helen's father had a keen mind and a remarkable memory. His firm constructed many of Seattle's important buildings. Her mother provided constant inspiration to Helen, combining a busy home life with versatile interests and activities. These parents provided a comfortable, stimulating, and affectionate environment for their family, encouraging the children in all their endeavors—Helen, her sister (who pledged Beta Pi two years later than Helen), and younger brothers, both members of Phi Gamma Delta. Helen's memory of her childhood is a completely pleasant one—sports, music, theatre, dancing, books, many friends, and good conversation.

Helen had been active in sports, debating, dramatics, camp counseling, and was valedictorian in high school in Seattle. At the University of Washington, where Beta Pi Chapter initiated her on February 4, 1926, she was Mortar Board, Pi Lambda Theta, Phi Beta Kappa, "Big W," and a *magna cum laude* graduate. A year later she was marshal of the Gamma Upsilon installation and in 1930 co-organizer of that chapter on a part time basis while teaching English at Burlington, Washington, High School.

At Mackinac the convention voted to support a field secretary and Helen Snyder was named. In 1935, following a short term as director of standards she was installed as grand president, and Helen Bower, editor of *The Key*, wrote, "Helen Andres' career in Kappa has been brilliant, probably unmatched in the history of the Fraternity." The person she is can be seen in her own account of her life in Kappa:

"The Kappa field secretary experience was one of the most significant of my life. For over three years I travelled the United States and Canada. I worked with dedicated Kappa officers who helped me bring the best of Kappa practices to our chapters. A new pledge manual was developed with the help of Clara Pierce. Finances, archives, initiation procedures, chapter committee organization, standards and cultural atmosphere, plus rushing techniques and membership selection were improved. Being a member of Council gave me a breadth of understanding and confidence. I wrote endless reports and many accounts for *The Key*. A book could be filled with charming episodes.

"An added dividend of tremendous significance came in the meeting of Phi Gamma Delta's field secretary, Eugen Andres, Jr. Our blind date in Bloomington, Illinois, at an Epsilon Chapter party blossomed into a marriage of forty years. Gene was a handsome and debonair Bostonian from Dartmouth. His understanding and support made my continued Kappa participation possible. We announced our engagement at the 1934 Kappa Convention in Yellowstone Park at the traditional Sweetheart Dinner and were married in December of that year.

"Eleanor V.V. Bennet, who had been a wonderful friend and tutor for me, was elected grand president at Yellowstone but due to her illness (and resignation) I was chosen president and presided at the 1936 Seignior Club Convention. The year of my presidency was packed with activity and decisions. The Depression was causing grave problems and the undergraduate scholarships kept many members in college. The Hearthstone was developing then. (*The Key*, April, 1937: 'Helen, with Clara, originally thought of the clubhouse. She was then a young mother . . . but she could see what such a house could mean to Kappas in the future.') A spurt in alumnae organization was evident, chapter organization continued to strengthen. Perhaps my greatest goal was to see our Fraternity at its best—realizing its wonderful potential.

"After the 1936 Convention I became our national Panhellenic delegate for four years—for two of those years I was chairman of the College Panhellenic Committee. Our committee conducted a survey to determine conditions and attitudes relative to fraternities and rushing throughout the country and the volume of mail prompted my mailman to say, 'When you get into another racket, let me know and we'll share it.' Later I held



Helen Andres (Steiner) talks with Evelyn Allan, recipient of Kappa's Achievement Award at Murray Bay 1950 Convention.



Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), Beta Pi-Washington

other appointments in Kappa: scholarship chairman, ritualist, and in 1948-1950 I served again on the Council as director of chapters.

"We had lived in Boston during our first years of marriage, then moved to Seattle in 1940, and to California in 1946. I was active in Boston Intercollegiate Association, was a Phi Chapter adviser, and became well acquainted with many wonderful Phi alumnae including Charlotte Barrell Ware, Emily Bright Burnham, and Bertha Richmond Chevalier, all former grand presidents. Bea Woodman was another close acquaintance and Edith Crabtree, later to be a Kappa president, was a dear friend. Two of my children were born while we lived in Boston.

"The Seattle years were war years. I was Beta Pi adviser and president of the Seattle Alumnae Association (1942 and 1943). We had gasoline rationing and I'd go by bus to Kappa meetings with two cans of Sponge Soap, the KKT money-making project, in hand.

"A move to San Jose in 1946 started a whirl of Kappa activities. We got an alumnae organization going of which I was president for three years. A petition from the local 'Allenian' at San Jose State University was voted on favorably at the 1948 Convention and Delta Chi Chapter, installed in 1949, became another Kappa focus for me. (My daughter Vivienne, an artist and art teacher who received a Kappa scholarship to study in London, served as chapter president.) For 14 years I was chairman of the house corporation. It was a matter of great regret when the charter was surrendered in 1972. (See Delta Chi Chapter, History Volume I, written by Helen Andres.)

"Attending 22 Fraternity conventions and seeing the pattern of activities and programs, viewing the talents and skills of our active membership, marvelling at the scope of activities of the alumnae in scholarships and philanthropies makes the 50 year panorama a most exciting one for me. Living in the era I have, it has been my privilege to meet two of our founders, many of our early leaders, all of our presidents and other officers.

"I am much impressed with the quality of our active membership and found working with Undergraduate Council members on the Alcohol and Visitation Committee a most stimulating experience. We have to make it possible for students to live with the Kappa standards and also with the university standards. I think one of the reasons we've survived is that we have been flexible. (It isn't) *my* beloved Fraternity. (It's) *our* beloved Fraternity . . . and I feel that these actives are the lifeblood of it. . . . We have to make some concessions so that they can live honestly with the Fraternity.

"I think the world will be a better place because of some of these rebellions that have taken place. Rebellion doesn't bother me—it's sort of a nuisance sometimes but I sort of like itchy people at a meeting—I like to have them say, 'Well, why are we doing this?' . . . It makes you say, 'Why am I defending this?' Why do I get upset about certain things? Maybe I ought to take another look at myself!"

"My life has been devoted to my daughter and two sons (Eugen, lawyer, Phi Gamma Delta; and Frederick, teacher, artist, Delta Upsilon) as well as my husband. I have had time to do a lot of volunteer service in San Jose and have been honored in that city as Distinguished Citizen and as Mother of the Year. I have held responsible offices in many community services and PTA. For 16 years I was a career woman, being one of a very few women in the United States to have in her title the word 'superintendent' (of a school district). I served as assistant superintendent of the Campbell Union High School District, in charge of personnel, in a period when we were hiring over a hundred new teachers a year and expanding from two to nine high schools. In 1952 I enrolled in the Master's program at San Jose State and joined Phi Kappa Phi at the time the degree was awarded.

"In February, 1975, my husband Eugen died of cancer. He and I had both retired in 1972 and returned to our days of traveling. We had several trips to Europe, went on an extended trip around the United States, and traveled to Australia, New Zealand, the Orient, Russia, and South America. I was terribly lonely, adjusting to his loss, and a trip alone to Africa, the Greek Islands, Italy, and Scotland helped me greatly.

"I have recently remarried and have a whole new life which is exhilarating and full to the brim. My new husband, Joseph Steiner, is a dynamic, creative man whose first marriage also ended in his wife's death from cancer. He and I have already traveled extensively, play golf, love bridge, dancing, and gourmet dining. There are so many interesting things to do—it is hard to find time to jot down my past activities!"



Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner) as member of 1964 Historical Committee.

"I only hope future Kappas may have the same influences from the Fraternity that I have had—the privilege of knowing top caliber women who can speak well, think well, give loving consideration to others, use their talents in an effective way, and generally raise the quality of the lives they touch. . . ."

The young field secretary who learned to pronounce the "que" in Albuquerque, who was thrilled by her first flight from Pittsburgh to Columbus, who found good in the Depression when "the lack of money for luxuries has made the college atmosphere more serious and the scholastic average of many of the campuses much improved"; the young wife and mother who rejoiced in the company of the Fraternity's great ladies and who demanded that actives take their intelligence out of storage and show an interest in good books and world affairs; the 50-year Kappa who can say "I have a whole new life . . ." these three, this *person*, this is Helen.

"There is no such thing as a Kappa type," Helen said, 45 years ago. But there *is* a Kappa ideal and it can be found in this scholarly, progressive, enthusiastic, and warmly human woman.



Rheva Ott Shryock, the last of the "grand" presidents of Kappa Kappa Gamma, was not the first of the Fraternity's parliamentarians, but it is generally agreed that she is its greatest authority on parliamentary law, that "body of rules and precedents by which deliberative assemblies govern their procedures."

She says that her consuming interest in the subject began at the Sun Valley convention in 1940, a time of accident and incident, of major decisions and minor details, of bylaws and by-paths. An extensive revision of the *Constitution and Bylaws*, the work of years, was to be placed before the delegation when a committee member announced that she had her own revision to present. Rheva, after four years in the presidency and four years of exasperating controversy with this member, could not dissuade her from her plan, and gave her the opportunity to present her minority report on the revision to the Council and to the convention. One item in the proposal enabled Rheva to quote *Robert's Rules of Order* to her. . . . The committee member subsided, packed her bags and went home. The revision, begun by Council members in 1932, and taken over by Rheva's committee immediately after her election at the Seignior Club in 1936, went through with much discussion, but no fight.

One of the major changes was the deletion of the word *grand* from the titles of the officers and from the Council. Rheva was convinced that the term "grand" was archaic, but that the title of "president" was both dignified and distinctive. When it was learned that the actives, not the alumnae, were objecting to the proposed change, she met with them and was able to convince them that stature would be added to the office by the change.

She had been a positive president, and "grand" was an easy adjective to apply to her. An ex-president remarked, "Until you have seen Rheva walk down the aisle in cap and gown you



Rheva Ott Shryock, Beta Alpha-Pennsylvania

haven't seen true dignity." The duties and privileges of the offices had been of serious concern to her.

Rheva Shryock had been honestly surprised by her nomination in 1936. It was generally believed that Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), the brilliant young Beta Pi who had bridged a difficult gap in the presidency, would run for a full term. But she had other plans (Vivienne Andres, born December, 1936).

Rheva had thought of being made director of extension, because she had recommended, while serving as director of provinces, 1934-1936, that two different officers should handle the widely separated fields of extensions and provinces. She had also been the first to propose that there be an Associate Council, composed of the province officers.

Rheva was not among the group who felt the president should only preside gracefully, shake hands, and be available for speeches. She wanted herself and her Council to be working officers and the executive secretary to be business head of the Fraternity and to carry out the wishes of the Council.

Rheva Shryock and Clara O. Pierce, the executive secretary, had known each other since 1921 when the young Shryocks had moved for a while to Columbus, Ohio, ("a city not near the ocean and I miss the ocean"). Clara's alumnae letter in *The Key* had mentioned the arrival of "Mrs. R. H. Schyrook"—Richard and Rheva learned early to treat variations of their name philosophically.

"We are good friends and I have the greatest admiration for her ability, but it should not be necessary to wrest one's duties from the hands of the executive secretary. . . . We can disagree and work it out."

She respected and was devoted to Eleanor V. V. Bennet. She could appreciate the older woman's knowledge, her abilities as a parliamentarian, her spirit. In the years of Eleanor's illness, after her resignation as grand president, Rheva went to her for advice and to offer confidences.

Eleanor had had her share in the beginnings of Delta Beta, a chapter which owed its very life to Rheva. The local which hoped to petition Kappa had met at least once a week for two years with Duke faculty member Dr. Shryock's young and attractive wife (later remembered by one petitioner as "Roberta Skylark"). In 1930 Eleanor Bennet, director of chapters, came

for the all-important inspection. A frantic phone call to Rheva told her the girls were on probation for smoking on campus. Eleanor was sent to the movies with Richard, the dean was consulted, apologies extended, the probation postponed. The next day Eleanor inspected the chapter, the petition was sent to convention, the vote affirmative.

Rheva always had great sympathy for young women who wanted to be Fraternity members. She gave permission in 1936 to a dying pledge who wanted to be buried wearing her key. She hoped to "play down rushing"; she urged Panhellenic "to work out some system"; she was concerned with the "girls who don't join." Once she felt a sense of relief after seeing a Mortar Board tapping: "It was cruel—worse than we are." A favorite story had to do with her daughter Barbara, who, as a child, watched her mother sign certificates of membership, and asked for one. *Why?* Because then when *she* went to college the Kappas would have to take her whether they wanted her or not. (Barbara became a Beta Alpha. Rheva's sister, Allda, was also a member.)

From the time she typed his doctoral dissertation (She says, "I learned to type after I had finished it."), cooperation and admiration between Richard and Rheva was continuous and sustained. He was her "favorite author" and she was his "favorite parliamentarian."

Dr. Shryock, a much honored historian, wrote his wife's biography for *The Key* after her installation as Fraternity president. He began his account with an immortal couplet, which (deleted from *The Key* essay) is offered now for the first time:

"Rheva Ott, believe it or not,
Began this life as a tiny tot!"

However, by the time she attended her 23rd Fraternity convention in San Diego in 1976, Rheva Luzetta Ott Shryock had been eight times a grandmother.

She remembers well her own paternal grandparents, but never knew her mother's parents who had lived in Baltimore. Her father, Wallace Ott, was a business man, a musician, and a moderator of the Baptist Church. The family lived in Roxborough, a section of Philadelphia, and went to Asbury Park in the summer. The influence of a teacher at the famed Philadelphia High School for Girls caused Rheva to major in chemistry, at the University of Pennsylvania. A scholarship student, she loved basketball and dramatics.

Richard Shryock sat next to her in psychology class one day and they talked about a chimpanzee and how to get to the university from Roxborough. In a lab class she ran wires down the spinal columns of dead frogs and became engaged to Richard, who killed the frogs for her. She was in the Glee Club, *Deutsche Kreis*, the YWCA, and was elected president of Beta Alpha Chapter, believing she would be working toward a graduate degree. Instead she began to teach technicians at Women's Medical College and worked at Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia. She might have become a doctor, but in September, 1921, she and Richard were married and moved to Columbus, where she received her masters degree while he taught. Barbara was born in 1923, and then there was a move to Durham. Richard Wallace was born in 1927, and after a move to Washington, D.C., there were province offices. (Lambda province president and vice president in the early 1930s.) The next address was Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, then months in Munich in 1933 where "the children . . . were soon giving and receiving the Nazi salute . . . while the parents found themselves living around the corner from Hitler's *Braunhaus*. . . ."

After a return to Durham, Rheva was made director of provinces at Yellowstone. The Shryocks moved to New York for a

while, and Rheva enjoyed friendships with May Whiting Westermann, Minnie Royse Walker, Evelyn Wight Allan, and especially Almira Johnson McNaboe, grand vice president then and throughout Rheva's four-year term as president.

Rheva had an almost uncanny sense of future trends . . . the history of women was a subject dear to her. She foresaw the importance of continuing education for women, and during her term of office as president of the Association of Alumnae at the University of Pennsylvania she created such a program. She planned the first convention south of the Mason-Dixon line in 68 years, praising the hospitality of Kappa's very few (at that time) southern chapters. She suggested an examination of Vanderbilt for extension purposes 37 years before Epsilon Nu Chapter was installed. She saw the coming need for homes for retired people and was from the beginning a Hearthstone enthusiast and board member. She was responsible for the purchase of the lovely Winter Park home in 1937. (See *Hearthstone*, Alumnae chapter.)

During her administration, Delta Kappa Chapter was installed. Province officers' manuals and a house directors' manual were written. The *Fleur de Lis*, which contained letters from Council to alumnae, was published. The 1938 Convention saw the start of a new bequest program.

At Sun Valley, conventioners were promised one free day for the first time! Rheva had hoped to have Nora Waln, the Beta Iota writer living in England, as keynote speaker, but Nora's world was already at war. A Nora Waln Fund was proposed by Helen Bower, editor of *The Key*. By the end of convention, the immediate past president, who had hopes of "taking it easy," had been appointed chairman of the fund. (See *Nora Waln Fund in Worldwide Concerns* chapter.)

In her farewells at that convention, she said, "All is not well with the world . . . nor with the nation, and we must give some heed to those universal conditions before turning to the Fraternity, since the latter is inevitably bound and conditioned by the whole world setting. . . ."

After her Kappa presidency, Rheva served as an officer in many professional and philanthropic organizations on the local, state, and national levels. She was president of the Association of Alumnae, University of Pennsylvania (1960-1962). She organized and is chairman of the Friends of the Archives of the

university, and is chairman of its Alumnae Bequests Committee.

She became convention parliamentarian and counselor on a yearly basis for Kappa Kappa Gamma (1950-1974); the National Panhellenic Congress (1949-1955); American Association of University Women (1951-1972); American Association of University Professors (1957-1967, 1971); Girl Scouts of the United States of America (1963-1973); Regional Board, American Baptist Churches of Pennsylvania and Delaware (1972-1976); National Organization for Women (convention, 1975); and various other state and national organizations. (See *Who's Who in the East* and *Who's Who Among American Women*, Volume II.) She retired from convention work in 1976 and is currently involved in counseling, teaching, drafting bylaws, etc.

Besides her 1919-1921 supervisor course for technicians at Women's Medical College; and her organization of, and teaching at, the Duke University Nursery School (1932-1933); her teaching experience includes eight years at McCoy College, Johns Hopkins University (1950-1958); and three at Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary (1974-1975-1976); as well as courses for Philadelphia groups and individuals. She is the author of *Parliamentary Procedure Made Easy*, *Key to Motions*, *Twenty Lessons for Board Members*, and a number of parliamentary skits. Besides her B.S. and M.A. she received a certificate from the University of Vienna, in German.

In 1947 she received the Liberation Medal from King Haakon of Norway for her work on the Nora Waln Kappa Layette Project (the medal is at Fraternity Headquarters). Kappa's Alumna Achievement Award came in 1962, and the Fraternity's greatest honor, the Loyalty Award, in 1968. In 1964 her proud family saw her receive the University of Pennsylvania's Alumni Award of Merit. In her name, the Shryock gavels, donated by the Philadelphia Alumnae Association, are presented at biennial conventions to Kappa alumnae groups serving active chapters with distinction.

Rheva's own gavel collection contains miniatures as well as full-sized objects and includes a normal sized black gavel with a significant inscription on its silver band: Rheva Ott Shryock, Grand President, KKG, 1936-1940; a tiny brown gavel with ivory head given Rheva by Mary Turner Whitney; a walnut gavel with brass-colored band inscribed AAUP (American Associa-



Presidents' table at the 1954 Convention. Seated: Edith Reese Crabtree, Mary Griffith Canby, Helena Flinn Ege. Standing: Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Florence Burton Roth, Rheva Ott Shryock, Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), Elizabeth Bogert Schofield.

tion of University Professors) 1957-1968, 1971; and a small gold gavel with a dangling disc containing KKT and on the reverse a four-leafed clover, presented to Rheva on the occasion of Beta Alpha's 75th anniversary in 1965). There is also a walnut gavel with an ivory head, given originally to Richard's ancestor, Frederick Smith, speaker, Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1830-1832.

In 1940 she promised her constituents, "Never fear that I shall lose my interest in Kappa . . . I am enjoying my freedom, but somehow or other I still have the feeling of responsibility. No doubt that will leave me as time goes by and I begin to enjoy being a nobody."

The feeling of responsibility has never left her.

And Rheva Ott Shryock has never been a *nobody*.



"May every passing year strengthen the bond so dear."

This is the inscription that appears on the missal stand that holds the *Book of Ritual* in the chapter room of Mu Chapter. The stand was presented to the chapter by Elizabeth Bogert Schofield on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of her initiation, "In appreciation of fifty years of friendship." A blue and blue sign hanging outside the door proclaims this to be the Elizabeth B. Schofield Chapter Room.

These are merely some of the visible signs of the Kappa love and respect that was such a part of Beth, and which she transmitted to countless Kappas through the years.

Initiated in 1907, Beth was active in the dramatic productions of the day. Her chapter office was corresponding secretary, and she attended her first convention in 1908. All this was indicative of the years to come. She would be elected Fraternity president at her 16th convention (1940), and in 1960 she would attend her 25th. She would become a charter member of the Indianapolis Civic Theater (1916) and would appear in her 50th role (1956) in "The Solid Gold Cadillac."

In 1915, the Fraternity reorganized the province system and Beth was appointed president of Delta Province, a two-year office. In 1919 she was president of the Indianapolis Alumnae Association. In the 10 years since her graduation from Butler University, she had been teaching elementary school, and in 1919 she and Everett M. Schofield were married. He was as loyal to Delta Tau Delta as she was to Kappa, and their interest and activity with both the active and alumni groups continued.

The 1920s brought involvement in several Kappa areas. In 1921, Butler University lifted the ban on fraternity houses, and Mu Chapter formed a chapter house association and rented a house. In 1923, Beth became president of this group and in 1929 when it was dissolved and Mu Chapter Foundation was incorporated she was its first president, holding this office for 25 years. The university had moved to a new campus and the building of a chapter house was completed in 1930. The financing and organization was accomplished because of Beth's business acumen, and the mortgage was burned in 1948. It was in March, 1925, that the first issue of the chapter paper appeared and she had contributed its title—*Mu Murmurs*.



Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, Mu-Butler

She was the first adviser to Mu Chapter, in the 1920s, and had a deep interest in the chapter finances which were becoming a concern of the Fraternity following convention action. In 1929 she was appointed chairman to supervise chapter finance. It was during this period that she had a part in writing Kappa's first manual on this subject, *Chapter Budgeting and Bookkeeping*. She held this chapter finance position until 1938, when she was elected to the Council as director of provinces.

At the Sun Valley convention in 1940, Beth was elected president of the Fraternity. (The first one not to be designated "Grand"). She was reelected in 1942. There was no convention in 1944 because of World War II, but she stepped down from office and the Council appointed a president under the provisions of the Fraternity constitution. During her years as president, the Fraternity took an active part in war work. The Nora Waln Fund for Refugee Children received support. Kappa Service Women's Centers were sponsored throughout the country and Elizabeth Arden stocked powder bars in these centers. Some 225,000 women in the service enjoyed the centers, which were staffed by 1,200 Kappa volunteers.

The Co-organizer Program was expanded and the title changed to the Graduate Counselor Scholarship Program. Four new chapters were installed during these years: Delta Lambda-Miami of Ohio, Delta Mu-Connecticut, Delta Nu-Massachusetts, and Delta Xi-Carnegie Institute of Technology.

From 1952 until 1956, Beth was Fraternity ritualist, and continued to be a member of the Ritual Committee. She took part in the historical productions at many conventions. At the 1958 Convention, the Fraternity honored her with the Loyalty Award, presented to the alumna member whose work and devotion has enriched the Fraternity. It was also at this convention that she received her 50-year pin. Edith Reese Crabtree pinned it on her.

Two convention awards are given in the name of Elizabeth Schofield. A chapter is recognized for excellence in finance. Also the chapter whose advisory board is judged "best" receives the owl bookends presented by Mu Advisory Board in honor of its long-time member.

During these years Beth continued as an adviser to Mu Chapter, keeping the Mu catalog of members up to date. She took part in every initiation. She believed in "flowers for the living," and the Rose McGill Fund received many gifts from her. It is not known how many girls she helped, but since 1965, 13 Mu Kappas have been honored, each with a Schofield Scholarship for her senior year, maintained by the interest on a \$25,000 trust fund left to the chapter by Beth's husband. Each year the Indianapolis Alumnae Association gives an undergraduate scholarship in her name. In 1948, Beth was the first recipient of the Honor Key Award presented annually by the Indianapolis Alumnae Association to a member for outstanding service to Kappa and the community.

Beth corresponded with Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, Mu, the Fraternity's first grand president, and they met at conventions. Mrs. Kuhns visited the chapter from time to time and was a great inspiration to Beth.

During these years Beth was also active in the community. She was president of the Womens' Department Club, president of the auxiliary at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and president of the Catherine Merrill Literary Club. She appeared in a play almost every year at the Civic Theater. She also served the Red Cross, Visiting Nurse Association, Woman's Rotary Club, and the Women's Committee of the Indianapolis Symphony.

Elizabeth Schofield loved and respected the Fraternity, and her inspiration was felt by all. Having no children, her Kappa "girls" were her pride and joy. She called them all her daughters. And in time there were daughters of the daughters, and now there are granddaughters.

It was on Indiana State Day, April 7, 1962, that Fraternity President Mary Turner Whitney was speaker. With strong emotion and shaking voice she told the 350 Kappas gathered there, "We lost Beth this morning, but she will live forever in our hearts."

—Caroline Godley O'Dell, M-Butler



Beth Schofield as 1910 Convention visitor.



World War II was still affecting the lives of collegians and alumnae alike when Ruth Kadel Seacrest was named 25th president of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity on June 25, 1944. With conventions banned because of the war, the Fraternity Council met with the Associate Council and chairmen at the



1942 Council—front row: French, Crabtree, Schofield, Pierce. Second row: Fields, Seacrest, Johnson.

Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colorado, to transact the business of the Fraternity. Under the provisions of the Fraternity constitution it was necessary for the Council to appoint persons to the offices of those whose term was ending. The post of president was one of these.

To quote from the October, 1944, *Key*, Ruth Seacrest was "no novice in fraternity lore." She was president of her chapter, Sigma-Nebraska in 1922, her junior year. As an alumna she served as chapter adviser, and president of the Lincoln, Nebraska, Alumnae Association; was the first Kappa president of the newly formed Lincoln City Panhellenic; and was president of Zeta Province. In 1938 she was named Fraternity scholarship chairman. She went from that post to director of chapter programs, a position which she held from 1940 to 1944, when she was named president.

The Key introduced the new president with these words: "Slender, gracious, animated, Ruth Seacrest brings all the essential qualities of leadership to her new task." *The Key* went on to point out that Kappa was not the only organization to benefit from her abilities. She was a member of Mortar Board at the University of Nebraska, and was the first honorary member of Kosmet, men's dramatic society. She was president of the Lincoln Junior League and director of Region VII of the Association of Junior Leagues of America. Active in war work, she served as chairman of the Civil Defense Committee in Lincoln. She was listed in the first edition of *Who's Who Among American Women*.

Ruth was married to Joe Winger Seacrest, Dartmouth Phi Delta Theta, in June, 1922, at the end of her junior year in college, and they went to live in Denver. Both are Nebraska natives. They lived in Denver for five years before moving back to Lincoln, where Joe became publisher of the *Nebraska State Journal*. The couple has two sons, Joseph Rushton Seacrest and James Claggett Seacrest.

Educated in music, Ruth served for several years as assistant organist at the First Congregational Church in Lincoln, where they attended services.

Being president of the Fraternity during the war years presented many problems. In her 1945-1946 report to Council, President Seacrest said, "It is doubtful whether at any time during the entire history of the Fraternity, the officers, both Coun-



Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Sigma-Nebraska

cil and province, and chairman have attempted to carry out under more adverse conditions than throughout the years just past. War conditons made increasing demands. Hearts were heavy with worry over loved ones in service; time was squeezed out for community war work; transportation and communication facilities were limited; and with domestic and secretarial help inadequate or completely unavailable, housewives carrying the added responsibilities of fraternity offices have been compelled to overcome what seemed at times insurmountable obstacles. Even the prosaic and formerly telephonic chore of getting groceries and food into the home became practically a twenty-four hour search."

Travel by Council officers was cut to a minimum which made effective communication with the chapters difficult. There was an alarming increase in probation and discipline cases. Changes in residence made it necessary for many Fraternity officers and chairmen to resign. It was difficult to conduct Fraternity business without the general convention, although Council met as often as possible.

With the war over in 1945, the 75th General Convention was held in June, 1946, at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island in Michigan. Ruth Seacrest was elected to serve a second term as president of the Fraternity.

A high point during the Seacrest presidency was the installation of six chapters: Delta Omicron at Iowa State College, Delta Pi at Tulsa University, Delta Rho at the University of Mississippi, Delta Sigma at Oklahoma A & M, Delta Tau at the University of Southern California, and Delta Upsilon at the University of Georgia.

In 1946, during Ruth's second term, the Foreign Fellowship Program was developed and Foreign Student-Foreign Study Fellowships were named in honor of Virginia Gildersleeve, retiring dean of women at Barnard College and a Kappa alumna. A \$1500 scholarship was presented, to be used at her discretion in the interests of international education. The first Alumnae Achievement Awards were presented at the 1946 Convention.

The whole Fraternity finance system was studied and changes made in the management of Fraternity funds.

"Looking back on the past four years," said the president in her final report, "this officer cannot in later years point with pride to any one large monument, any one great project of distinction, as her own special contribution to the Fraternity. I can, however, point with pride to the success with which the Fraternity has gone forward. Several new and large projects have been launched and carried out; our own program, in keeping with our noble objectives of long standing, have progressed and kept abreast of changing times and needs. My heart almost bursts with pride at times when I observe the vision, the careful planning, and the painstaking and sincere efforts made by those who are guiding, and those who are trying conscientiously and enthusiastically to follow."

—Eleanor Penniman Boardman, BN-Ohio State



Helena Ege believed in an old adage: *What you would one day be you are now becoming.* She believed that this advice could be applied to the individual Kappa and to the Fraternity itself. As president, she was constantly alert to the changes demanded in a post-war world, yet she could focus with vision on the future.

Helena Kathryn Flinn, born February 10, 1899, and a native of Pennsylvania, began her Kappa career as a charter member of Gamma Epsilon Chapter, University of Pittsburgh, which she also served as president. Following her graduation she taught dramatics and speech and continued her study of drama at Northwestern, the University of Toronto, Pennsylvania State, and Carnegie Tech. She entered the theater, playing in repertory companies from New England to Minnesota. After the untimely death of her first husband, William J. Gregg, she

Ruth Seacrest snapshot at 1936 Convention.



returned to the Pittsburgh area and taught French at Wilkinsburg High School. Later she married Edward F. Ege, principal of the senior high school. They had one son, Charles Edward, known as "Teddy." She was president of the Pittsburgh Alumnae Association and of Beta Province before being appointed to the Council as director of alumnae in 1944. During her four years as director, 102 new alumnae groups were added to the rolls, irrefutable evidence of her organizational ability. In 1948 she was elected president of the Fraternity and brought energy and charm to the office. Her dramatic experience made her an accomplished speaker and a flawless presiding officer.

After World War II, the college campus and society were caught up in unrest, social conflict, and changing attitudes. The threat of communism invaded the universities, and investigations at every level of government were paraded across the television screen. It affected the work and policies of the Fraternity organization and presented a challenge to those in charge. As a wise leader, Helena guided Kappa through these years.

Recognition outside the fraternity world came to Kappa from several sources. Invitations were received to send delegates to the Conference on Education in the Occupied Areas; to be represented at UNESCO meetings; and to participate in a Voice of America radio broadcast explaining the Dorothy Canfield Fisher French Relief Project. This latter project was pronounced by the Save the Children Federation of New York as the "finest relief project in Europe."

Mindful of the outward spread of Fraternity interest and influence, Helena encouraged the special award to a young Japanese woman doctor, Yaeka Kawai, to study at Bellevue Medical Center in New York and prepare herself to help her own countrymen injured by war. This grant in rehabilitation study was presented in honor of Harriet Ford Griswold, BH-Stanford, herself a polio victim, who had been the banquet speaker at the 1950 Convention. It was the forerunner of Kappa's Rehabilitation Program that was to come.

1949 saw Kappa's succession, by rotation, to the national chairmanship of NPC and Edith Reese Crabtree, BG-Wooster, assumed this office. During her service the entire Council acted as hostesses at the Skytop, Pennsylvania, and Williamsburg, Virginia, meetings of NPC. It was a distinguished era.

Chapter life and development were a deep concern of Helena's. A major project was providing financing for adequate housing of the chapters. Many new chapter houses were constructed, and older ones were remodeled. Two new chapters were installed and housed, Delta Phi at Bucknell and Delta Chi at San Jose State. The necessity for building spread even to the Fraternity office when additional space for the ever-expanding activities became a must. The search for new quarters unearthed the present building at 530 East Town Street in Columbus, and it was purchased in 1951. Extensive renovation and changes began as the old mansion was rehabilitated into a modern, efficient office and a gracious Fraternity Headquarters, suitable for meetings and seminars.

Several helpful innovations for the chapters also took place. The travel-counselor plan was started as an answer to the need for longer chapter visits. A training school for counselors and field secretaries as well as chapter evaluation sessions were held each year. It was a busy schedule for the president. One of her Council said of her, "Helena was a task master but she never worked anyone harder than she did herself. And she always gave credit where credit was due."

Leaving office did not lessen her interest in Kappa. She was called upon to assist with rewriting some of the ritual. She had



Helena Flinn Gregg, Ege, Gamma Epsilon-Pittsburgh

directed and produced the historical pageant for convention in 1942 and once again in 1954 her dramatic talents were put to work to direct and stage the show for the Jasper convention. Her interest in the theater, which had continued all of her life, came to the fore. She wrote "This is Your Life" for the production, basing the story of the Fraternity on the lives of Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, the first president; and Della Lawrence Burt, the first executive secretary. She then wrote the script for "The Boston Story," depicting the influence of three presidents from Phi Chapter, Charlotte Barrell Ware, Emily Bright Burnham, and Bertha Richmond Chevalier. However, Helena's failing health prevented her from directing this performance at the Swampscott, Massachusetts, convention. She died on August 23, 1956.

In her memory the Pittsburgh alumnae and friends established an award of \$3500 for a scientist to study diseases of the blood, particularly aplastic anemia. A rotating award, a pair of beautiful silver candelabra, is presented in her honor at convention to the chapter with the finest pledge program.

Poised, gifted, and charming she made her mark on Kappa Kappa Gamma and what the Fraternity was becoming.

—Margaret Easton Seney, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan



Each Kappa president has had admirable qualities. Many are respected, liked, wondered at. A very few provoke true devotion, or love, that overworked word. Edith Eudora Reese Crabtree is loved by many.

Frances Fatout Alexander felt reverence: "In vision and approach she was more than a fraternity woman."

In 1936, Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), as grand president,



Three presidents gaze upon portrait of first president, Tade Hartsuff Kuhns—Beth Schofield, Helena Ege, and Edith Crabtree.

introduced Edith to the readers of *The Key* as the new director of provinces and found words easily by filling her page from the adjective barrel: “. . . charming, thoughtful, intelligent, loyal, generous, noble, tactful, serene, modest, gentle, natural, wholesome, understanding. . . .” She also mentioned that Edith loved the out-of-doors in her adopted New England—it had been said of Edith and Granville Crabtree that both would like to have been native Bostonians. “I don’t think a petty thought ever crosses her mind,” said Helen.

In 1950 Helen continued her introduction. Now Edith was chairman of the National Panhellenic Congress. “She puts into words what others think,” was the title of the feature, and the affection felt for her by other *fraternity women was mentioned.

“Edith is a wonderful person . . . whose eyes can always see the stars and whose practical head can reason ways for others to look upward. She is full of good will and charity for her fellow man, never too absorbed in the big program to forget the little things which bring joy and happiness to others. She sees through the fuzz and glitter of confused thinking and heads straight for the heart of the matter. She is . . . masterfully articulate. She is as self-effacing as anyone you can imagine, and yet she will fight for what she thinks right and good with all her resources. She is a loving friend, a true counselor, a person of outstanding integrity and character.”

Said *The Key*, “It was with deep affection and profound admiration that she was installed in Kappa’s highest office.” She had been active in *Fraternity work since the early 1930s.

During her administration there was a revision of the *Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules*; the honoring of Clara O. Pierce and her 25th anniversary as executive secretary, an event which included the presentation of the first Gracious Living Award; and special attention to active chapters with the hope of heightening the meaning of Fraternity in the lives of the young members by teaching Kappa history, organization, policies, and procedures.

In 1956 in her valedictory Edith stated, “My greatest joy . . . is in the quality and the quantity of our young leadership . . . we have never been afraid to trust you.”

A high point at this time was the Centennial Commencement at Monmouth College in 1953 when Edith received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. The citation mentioned her graduation from the College of Wooster in 1907, her teaching of Latin, her YWCA secretaryship, her marriage to Dr. E. Granville Crabtree, urologist, and their home in Boston. It told

of her membership in Beta Gamma Chapter and her continuing interest in the Fraternity, as well as in her family and her community. It listed her Fraternity offices and added that she was an officer of the Interfraternity Research and Advisory Council of College Fraternities and Sororities, and a member of the corporation of the Boston City Missionary Society (an old and honored group), a member of the National Association of Deans of Women, and of the Harvard Congregational Church. Edith had agreed to these extra-community services because she thought she “was going to have more time.” The experience at Monmouth gave her, she said, a new perspective, “a greater faith in our reasons for being and a sense of being part of a high adventure.”

At the NPC 1951 Conference in Williamsburg she stressed the need to understand and cultivate techniques of leadership, the use of parliamentary law, the relation of ourselves to causes that have not mass appeal, and, by furtherance of primary responsibility to assist young women in higher education. She asked if fraternity people were doing all they could in the battle to maintain the heritage of the freedom of the past. She said that the National Panhellenic Congress resembled a New England Town meeting . . . in which mutual problems are solved through mutual participation.

Once when asked about her long-time interest in the *Fraternity she said, “I have never sat down and analyzed all the reasons . . . Of the two main satisfactions however . . . I believe the *fraternity system has special opportunity and responsibility in helping to train the leadership America needs, and I am sure the fraternity offers joys of friendship greater than anything except family ties.”

Her family ties were strong: her husband, a prominent urologist who died in the mid-1940s, their children, Charlotte, Edward, and James, and later, the grandchildren, a constant source of joy and interest; earlier her mother’s family, Scotch Covenanters who left Ayrshire shortly after the American Revolution and settled in Northeast Ohio, in the Western Reserve;

*The “F” in fraternity is capitalized when it refers to Kappa; it is in lower case when it refers to other groups, or to the fraternity world, the fraternity system, etc.



Edith Reese Crabtree, Beta Gamma-Wooster



Council elected 1954—Pierce, Crabtree, Whitney, Harris, Alexander, Campbell, Hutchinson.

her father's family, Welsh, who came to the United States in 1859. Her father was a Classics scholar and greatly influenced her own choice of a major study in college. There were many clergymen and educators on both sides of the family.

The joys of friendship: these can be seen in the close ties with members of the Boston Intercollegiate Alumnae Association, and in the love of Kappas throughout the country. Her special pleasure in her Boston group can be seen in letters to *The Key*, in those happy days when *The Key* ran such letters. Here was an extraordinary collection of women, one which boasted that it never needed an outside speaker (although sometimes it had one!) because its own membership was quite talented and entertaining enough. At one time four past presidents made the group proud: Charlotte Barrell Ware, Emily Bright Burnham, Bertha Richmond Chevalier, Helen Snyder Andres. Edith was not yet a national president—she bided her time on that—but she was, for two terms, president of the Intercollegiates (1931-1933) and an Alpha province vice president (1933), as well as a member of the Phi Chapter Advisory Board. She and Granville many times were hosts to Kappas for regular meetings, and warm and hospitable to young Kappas whose husbands were studying at Harvard or M.I.T.

Edith received her Fraternity's highest accolade, the Loyalty Award, in 1964, in recognition of her many years of devoted service. She also was honored with a special achievement award



Epsilon Beta Installation—Edith Crabtree chats with Ruth Harris.

for outstanding volunteer activities in the community, educational, and fraternity fields, reflecting her constant concern for the welfare of youth. She joined the official Achievement Award recipients in a panel discussion, "Ceilings Unlimited," at the convention that year.

She is, in the twilight years of her happy life with its "sequence of normal experiences," living quietly in Phoenix, Arizona, near her daughter, Charlotte Eberhard.



"Let's give three cheers for Kappa Kappa Gamma!" When "Goodie" (as she is always known) Campbell concluded her remarks as toastmistress at the 1962 Convention banquet with these words, first there was a quiet chuckle, then actives and alumnae alike jumped to their feet and literally gave three cheers for KKG. This reaction points up the kind of response everyone feels toward this witty and charming lady. There is a creative spark to everything she does.

Eleanore Goodridge was born on May 27, 1904, in Denver, Colorado, which is still her home. She entered the University of Colorado shortly after her 17th birthday, having been graduated from high school at 16 and spending a year in boarding school. She became a member of Beta Mu Chapter. She graduated *cum laude*, with a major in mathematics. Being a whiz at math channeled her volunteer activities through the years, as treasurer of the Junior League, the Children's Theatre, the Beta Mu House Board, and the Denver Alumnae Association. Goodie's interest in all phases of the Beta Mu Chapter never failed, and she does not deny the story that she cut short her honeymoon to get back home in time for chapter rush week. She had been asked to serve as Beta Mu's finance adviser ("the only kind of adviser the Fraternity had in 1925") immediately after she'd graduated.

Goodie married Joseph L. Campbell, a Phi Kappa Psi from the University of Colorado, and they lived in Denver where he was associated with the New York Life Insurance Company. They had two children—a son, Joe, Jr., a graduate of Yale and a chemical engineer; and a daughter, Carol, who was also a member of Beta Mu Chapter. For Goodie it was always family first, but Kappa a close and loving second.

While serving as the chapter finance adviser she dreamed up the idea of having an alumnae "rush captain," and she says, "That meant me." So, Beta Mu had an alumnae membership adviser before it became an official policy of the Fraternity organization. She served in that capacity for more than 20 years. After holding several offices in the association, including the presidency, she became Eta Province president in 1941. Following this, she served as assistant in the west to the director of alumnae. Her 12 years on the Council began in 1948, when she was elected director of alumnae, then director of membership, and then president.

To quote Goodie:

"I tried to manage the alumnae with a very loose rein."

"I adored being director of membership."

"I had a wonderful time being president."

In each of these assignments she developed remarkable rapport with her colleagues and especially with the actives, gaining the respect of all. Her sharp mind and delightful sense of humor made her an inspiring leader. She became a favorite of everyone who ever received her clever communications. And she made hundreds of friends on her extensive Fraternity travels. Kappa ritualist Nan Boyer says, "She is just plain brainy and funny."

Her obsession has always been membership and its importance. "Chapters," she claims, "are the grass roots of the Fraternity and therefore maintaining the quality of membership is ALL important." Under her supervision as director of membership, and as president, state rush chairmen were appointed. Rush techniques and guidelines were spelled out in *Kappa Keystones*. Four new chapters were installed—Epsilon Beta, Epsilon Gamma, Epsilon Delta, and Epsilon Epsilon.

Goodie's ability to be tough, but not rigid, to listen and evaluate, and then make decisions best describe her leadership. Her presidency was not an easy one for strong anti-fraternity attacks persisted on many fronts. The task of alerting and educating the membership about these threats on the campus was imperative. The Fraternity research chairmanship was established to accomplish this, and Edith Reese Crabtree was appointed to the post. *The Key*, celebrating the 75 years of its existence, published a distinguished anniversary issue which was used as a public relations vehicle and sent to administrators, educators, editors, and others with a cover letter from the president explaining, "This is Our Story."

Another beginning of major importance was the plan to bring one chapter adviser from each chapter to convention for training. The plan was launched by means of a "pool" which made it financially possible. The first group of 67 attended the 1958 Convention and by 1960 the number had grown to 84. Goodie also lists the development of the Rehabilitation Program and its attendant scholarship aid as significant in her tenure. The full scale assistance program and alumnae service projects increased each year.

The end of a Kappa dream took place during these years. Even though much thought, time, and effort had been expended supervising the *Hearthstone*, it had proved to be of no avail. After years of struggle by numerous capable Kappas, it was obvious that the operation of Kappa's alumnae club house in Winter Park, Florida, could not continue. Despite the addition of a new wing to the building, providing rooms for many more paying guests, it was not financially feasible to carry on. The vote to sell the house and end the project was affirmed by



"Goodie" Campbell and Lou Barbeck at Eta Province Convention, 1959.



Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, Beta Mu-Colorado

the 1960 Convention. As Goodie tersely put it, "We got rid of the *Hearthstone*."

Having lost her husband during the final year of her office, Goodie might have chosen to quietly retire and enjoy her grandchild, but it was more typical that she immediately became membership reference chairman for Denver, the membership adviser for Beta Mu, and pledge trainer for that class, all in one fell swoop. She then joined Kappa's Finance Committee for a 10-year period, finishing as its chairman. She also headed a committee of former Kappa presidents to draft a resolution for the Fraternity's Centennial Program. Today she lives in her Denver home, finding time for travel and family, which now includes six grandchildren.

The Denver Kappas honor her with an annual \$500 Graduate Fellowship; and all Kappas honor her testimony for membership in the Fraternity: "I want Kappa to grow with the times, but still stick to the essential ideals and standards. Membership should be inspiring, challenging, rewarding, and FUN."

Her final president's report ended with these words:

"Someone has said, 'Success and happiness come through aspiring high, working hard, seeking the ideal—giving yourself to something great.' To your president, Kappa Kappa Gamma has been that, 'something great.'"

—Margaret Easton Seney, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan



Mary Fuqua Turner, born and reared in the bluegrass region of Kentucky, was named for her two grandmothers: Mary Thomas from North Wales and Susan Fuqua, a Kentuckian of pioneer stock and French Huguenot descent. Not until Mary Fuqua went "north" to the University of Cincinnati did she

lose her double name and learn to answer to plain "Mary." Never did she lose her pride in her Welsh and Kentucky ancestry which included a Welsh bard and the pioneer Daniel Boone.

Mary's undergraduate activities pointed to her later interests. Majoring in English and history with a student assistantship in English, she found time for work in literary and dramatic societies (as vice president and president) while serving Beta Rho as pledge-trainer, standards chairman, and Panhellenic delegate. She was chosen for "Mystic 13," the senior women's honorary, later Mortar Board.

After graduation in 1924, Mary returned to Kentucky to teach Junior High English and history in Lexington, following briefly her father and grandfather in this field. In 1926 she married Richard A. Whitney, a New England Yankee and Kappa Sigma from Massachusetts Agricultural College. She and Dick had met six years earlier when touring Europe in the same group. She went back to Cincinnati for twelve happy, busy years. Two sons, Richard and Lee, were born. As chapter adviser and alumnae president, she widened Beta Rho and other Kappa friendships, and found part-time teaching a welcome sparetime activity during the Great Depression.

In the spring of 1938 Mary was asked by Fraternity President Rheva Ott Shryock to serve as Gamma Province president. Her surprise and pleasure were overshadowed by regret that she could not accept as the Whitney family was moving to Connecticut.

Not until moving to Hartford from Greenwich in late 1942 was Mary close to an alumnae association again. But for all the Whitneys, including two Boy Scouts, civilian defense duties assumed priority in that coastal area.

Kappa activities followed the war's end: marshal for Beta Province Convention in 1947, and then president of Hartford Alumnae Association. Mary went to Sun Valley in 1948 as delegate. After convention she was appointed Beta Province president following the election of Kathryn Bourne Pearse as director of membership. Mary was chosen by the province for a second term in 1949, yet before many months this peripatetic Kappa had moved with her family "north of the (province) border" to Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, in Alpha Province. By mutual agreement she became, from Alpha, an absentee officer of Beta, and as such went to the 1950 Convention at Mur-



Mary Turner Whitney, Beta Rho Deuteron-Cincinnati

ray Bay. Elected there to the Council as director of chapters, Mary filled that office for two terms before becoming vice president.

Between 1950 and 1959, the Whitneys lived in Wellesley. They were most significant years for the new officer, for there began her close association with Edith Reese Crabtree in neighboring Brookline, then on the executive committee of National Panhellenic Conference. Mrs. Crabtree with her wide Fraternity and Panhellenic experience and knowledge of the academic world, was generous with her time and counsel.

Kappa vice presidents had supervised Fraternity philanthropies until 1954. The phenomenal growth of that program called for a director of philanthropies, thus freeing the vice president to assist the president with special assignments. Mary Whitney became the first "vice president without portfolio." During her two years in that office, among the tasks assigned her by the president, Edith Crabtree, were several which influenced her work for the Fraternity over the next 20

President's dinner at Centennial Convention, Whitney, Campbell, Andres(Steiner), and Shryock, Rowe, and Alexander.



years. Planning and directing the model initiation for the 1956 Convention deepened her knowledge and respect for Kappa ritual, as evidenced in the ritual chairmanship from 1966-1975, her last Kappa office. A Kappa-wide campus survey of current conditions affecting fraternities, 1954-1955, was a forerunner of her activity as Fraternity research chairman, 1964-1966. The revision of the province officers' manuals into a joint handbook for the Associate Council, 1956, brought insight into many facets of Fraternity organization, helpful during her later presidency.

The assignment having most direct and long-lasting bearing upon her future responsibilities was Mary's appointment to represent the Fraternity in the National Panhellenic Conference. During the critical mid-century period all aspects of fraternity life had significance. Greek letter societies, like all private voluntary associations seeking to maintain constitutional rights of self determination, were at a crossroads. The character of their future depended largely upon decisions made at that time.

In 1955, Mary Whitney was assigned to the NPC Committee on College Panhellenics as area adviser to the northeast district. She served in this capacity for five years, her area extending from campuses in Pennsylvania to New England, northern New York and Canada as far west as Manitoba. As Kappa Panhellenic officer, contacts with active chapters continued as did Council duties and special vice presidential assignments. Reporting at the close of the biennium, this first "new-style" vice president acknowledged the need for such a free-lance officer but recommended that in fairness to both offices, they should be held separately. Because of her College Panhellenics committee assignment, growing Panhellenic experience, and increasing concern for the gravity of situations involving the fraternity system, she continued as NPC delegate only. She served in this capacity from 1954 until 1961.

Late in 1959 an unexpected move to Canada established the Whitneys on the shores of Lake Ontario. As both Kappa and NPC are international, no one was inconvenienced.

In June 1960, Kappa's Panhellenic officer left for the convention at San Diego with relatively light hands and heart, with sightseeing plans out and back. She returned laden with responsibilities and presidential files. Mary Whitney finished the NPC biennium as delegate to prevent interrupted committee work. Fraternity Vice President Frances Fatout Alexander, the alternate delegate, assisted Fraternity President Mary with Kappa Panhellenic matters until she (Fran) became NPC delegate in 1961.

The 1960 postconvention Council considered its forthcoming program and goals in the light of urgent educational, campus, and fraternity situations. Student population explosion had created overcrowded campuses. The post-Sputnik emphasis on superior education brought revised curricula and heightened academic tempo. Recognizing the increasing maturity and demanding schedules of Kappa actives of that period, Council set up two related goals. The first was to develop within the chapters greater interest and participation in the cultural life of their college communities and to encourage them to share this interest in their chapter homes with friends. The second objective, a simplification of chapter organization and reduction of nonessential activities, sought to relieve unnecessary demands upon members faced with added academic responsibilities. Both of these goals were accomplished. A new pledge handbook was prepared and a revised edition of *Adventures in Leadership* was published for the first time in four separate sections.

During Mary Whitney's presidency, the many changes in



Mary Turner Whitney stopped for a moment at Centennial Convention Historical Museum to read from Delta Chapter's famous *Red Book*.

American social mores were reflected on campus. Long recognized values and standards were questioned. Responding to chapter concern, a re-emphasis on Kappa standards was conducted throughout all areas of the Fraternity program. *The Key* series, "The College Fraternity System," pointing up fraternity values, was acclaimed by administrators to whom copies were sent.

By the early 1960s, the snowballing social revolution had also brought into sharp focus the fraternity autonomy question. The pattern of attack, for nearly 20 years gradually reaching into almost every Greek letter campus, now approached a climax. A new pattern emerged, with insistence upon working through local chapters rather than national organizations. Questionnaires were submitted and signed statements demanded regarding membership policies and off-campus influence. The attempted fraternity regulation in many instances came from newly empowered student governments or student-faculty committees. NPC groups recognized only administrative authority, upon whose invitation local chapters of Greek letter societies, private voluntary associations, became part of a campus community.

Through these troubled years Mrs. Whitney kept open a frank communication with administrative officers, Kappa chapters and alumnae. Requested information regarding Fraternity policy was given only to proper authorities, and no constitutional policy of Kappa Kappa Gamma was challenged by any college or university. She felt there existed a relationship of mutual respect and confidence between Kappa officers and the administrators of Kappa campuses. Insidious attempts from

1962 Outgoing Council members at Grove Park Inn including (seated) Alexander, Whitney, Wagner, Barbeck, Pierce, Rustemeyer, Blanchard, (standing).



various sources to alienate chapters had met with no success in Kappa. Instead, the unusual tensions brought them closer as problems were recognized and solved together. Three new chapters, Epsilon Zeta, Epsilon Eta, and Epsilon Theta, were installed between 1960 and 1964.

The Whitneys returned to the States in 1962 to live in Cincinnati again for three years before Richard's retirement in 1965. Then came their long-planned move to their country home on a tidal river in Beaufort, South Carolina, where "retirement" is an inaccurate term for the busy life they continue to lead.

—Eleanor Penniman Boardman, BN-Ohio State

Frances Fatout Alexander
1964 - 1968

Frances Fatout Alexander once said to Clara O. Pierce, "I've spent my life as an alum trying to make up for my deficiencies as an active."

When, as the retiring Fraternity president, she closed the 1968 Convention, she worded this thought more formally. "My deepest wish for you younger members on the threshold of Fraternity life is that you correctly evaluate this membership you have and this organization to which you belong and that you work for and with its members to protect and preserve a lasting good."

Since 1938 Fran has evaluated, worked, protected, and preserved. And at the Centennial Convention in 1970, she received her Fraternity's *thank you*, the Loyalty Award. She reacted with that gesture of surprised winners the world over, the open hand clapped against the open mouth, and with that emotional outlet allowed us all, a few honest tears.

It had fallen to her lot to serve as president during the most troubled period of fraternity history. "We endured many dark days," she remembers, "when it seemed as if the fraternity system would go under and, most distressing of all, many of our own members questioned its value."

"As president, I signed innumerable statements of Fraternity membership policy and procedure and dealt with constant questionnaires. . . . Important as it was to meet these demands and assure them of our non-discriminatory policies, it was even more vital to hold our membership together, at a time when misunderstandings and emotions ran high. We lost no chapters due to civil rights antagonists. We strengthened our Panhellenic ties, and we retained the respect of administrations for our firm stand and our honest statements. My entire term as president was overshadowed by the terrible pressures and concern for existence that rocked the fraternity world. I am glad to have had a part in holding us together. . . ."

Frances Fatout was born April 29, 1908, of "parents not young." Her father's family was French Huguenot, pioneers in Indianapolis. "Aunt Nellie Fatout" was an early member of Iota chapter. Frances, an only child, went to Tudor Hall for her early schooling, and Lindenwood College, attended a Presbyterian church, sang with the choir, and "had the normal happy childhood." At DePauw she majored in English. Creative writing was, and is, a real interest.

"I was too naive to know what rush was all about, green, unsophisticated. I never held a major office, yet we had a sense



Frances Fatout Alexander, Iota-DePauw

of obligation to the chapter. We were expected to *give back* . . ."

Fran and Frank Alexander lived in St. Louis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, and Atlanta, before their move to Charlotte, where Fran now resides. She lists her "Kappa children" as a special interest, but tragically lost her own daughters in their infancy. A son, Frank, Jr., was a Sigma Alpha Epsilon at Northwestern University. And "You didn't ask me," says Fran, "but I'm going to tell you that the biggest thrill of my life was when my only granddaughter pledged Kappa and was initiated with my key!"

Frances Alexander became really active in Kappa work after the move to Atlanta in 1938. She had always enjoyed her association with other Kappas, but the Fraternity's prestige was not the same in Georgia as it had been in Indiana and she found this hard to accept. During World War II years she was president of the small alumnae association. In 1947 when Kappa decided to colonize at the University of Georgia, the challenge was monumental, and Fran became chairman of colonization.

"We were very successful," she recalls with satisfaction.

Now Fran Alexander was in the swing of Fraternity service: Mu province director of chapters 1947-1952, was followed by Fraternity chairman of pledge training, 1952-1954. She went on the Council in 1954 as director of chapters and counts it a special stroke of good fortune that she was able to serve under Edith Reese Crabtree. In 1958 she became vice president, a four year stint, was Panhellenic delegate between 1961 and 1964, and president for the next four years.

Her husband's telegram to the Fraternity when the presidency was hers read, "How could you do this to me?" but he sent love to the new president—Fran felt that he was a better Kappa than an Σ AE! The actives at that 1964 Convention wired an immediate answer: "You've not lost a wife—just gained 70,000 Kappa daughters."



Frances Fatout Alexander

By this time Fran felt that Kappa was a way of life for her, that she had received so much that she was under obligation to repay in whatever way she could. She has, she says, loved every minute of her active Fraternity work.

A recounting of accomplishments includes her insistence on a January meeting of Council, added to the annual June meeting—she was able to convince the Finance Committee that this second meeting was essential. She was also able to shorten Council attendance at conventions—three weeks had been the period formerly required. One of her most ambitious programs was the very successful training school for province officers in Columbus, Ohio, in the June of Associate Council election years. Three new chapters were added during the Alexander Administration: Epsilon Iota, Epsilon Kappa, and Epsilon Lambda.

Fran is interested in volunteer hospital work with the terminally ill, in programs for retarded and disadvantaged children, in adult education, and in gardening. She has been a volunteer tutor. Her thinking as seen in her editorials and features, and the transcripts of her speeches in *The Key* is clear, forward-looking, honest, broad.

She remembers that when she first went on Council she said to Edith Crabtree "How can I ever follow in the footsteps of Helena Ege and Mary Whitney?"

Edith answered, "Fran, don't ever try to fill anybody else's shoes. Just fill your own." The girl who remembers an inactive life as an active has more than made up for time lost—and one special contribution Kappas of 1976 have to thank her for is the Fraternity president of today. Jean Hess Wells, charter member of Delta Upsilon, was rushed, pledged, and initiated by Frances Fatout Alexander.



When Louise Little Barbeck became president, she was faced almost immediately with the reorganization of Kappa Head-

quarters due to the resignation of Clara O. Pierce, the Fraternity's staunch and sagacious executive secretary for 40 years. Campus unrest continued into the late 1960s, and the membership selection process was challenged from many directions. Psi and Gamma Lambda Chapters were closed. Campus rules and regulations were under attack, and active members requested the same privileges of alcohol and visitation in chapter houses as in college dormitories.

It was, as Louise Barbeck says, an emotional time. "Golly, golly, golly, I could write a book. Clara was ill, there was Centennial Convention, reorganization at Headquarters, complete revision of bylaws, we retired the chapter at Cornell. (See Psi Chapter, Volume I of this *History*. Reinstated as Psi Deuteron in April, 1977.) . . . Great contrasts. . . ."

Lou's quick wit, timing, and sense of humor made her a delightful presiding officer. Her well-groomed and attractive petiteness added to her persuasiveness, which included a blend of authority, quickness of movement and mind, an easy manner, combined with the charm of Texas in her voice and manner.

She calls her childhood happy and normal, her relationship with her parents lovely. Her memories of high school were that she had a "real good time." She loved sports, indoor golf, loved to fish. In the class of 1936 at Southern Methodist she majored in geography—"I was talked into it. I didn't want to major in English or history." She was an active Gamma Phi for one year only.

Then Kappa alumnae activities began and there was volunteer work. She was staff assistant with the Red Cross in Dallas and Washington, D.C., during World War II; she was a volunteer worker at Children's Medical Center and with the Cerebral Palsy Clinic. She was a member of the Dallas and Lakewood Country Clubs, Tanglewood Hills, and a book review club. The Pennywise Investment Club was a stimulating hobby. Two Kappa daughters and four grandchildren brightened the scene.

She went to her first convention in 1948 as president of the Dallas Alumnae Association. A close association with Clara Pierce developed, and also her own career in Fraternity service.

Kappa Province Convention, 1969, saw Lou Barbeck greeting Edith Crabtree—two presidents.



In 1956 she was appointed chairman of chapter programs ("a kind of debacle, really, a bit ahead of its time"). Under "Goodie," Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, she became director of chapters and served, 1958-1962; under Mary Turner Whitney, director of membership, 1962-1964 ("Mary is one of the most dedicated Kappas I've ever known"); under Frances Fatout Alexander, vice president, 1964-1968 ("When Fran took over and said she needed me, I couldn't say *no* to her"). All this had happened since 1955 when she was Theta Province director of chapters.

During her term as Fraternity director of chapters, Kappa officers had gathered in Winter Park, Florida, to talk about a third chapter in Florida. The finger of extension pointed to Gainesville, but when word came from the enthusiastic Kappa alumnae in Tallahassee, the finger of fate pointed in *that* direction and Louise Barbeck was asked to change flight plans and head for Tallahassee. Fate again played a role, for the plane she had originally intended to take crashed in the Gulf and all on board were killed. "Lou's visitation" in Tallahassee was an unqualified success, and so Epsilon Zeta at Florida State University became a fact in Florida's future . . . installed December 9, 1961.

More than a long diagonal line separates the University of Puget Sound from Florida State. In 1963 Lou Barbeck turned on the machinery which led to the 1966 installation of Epsilon Iota ("We felt at home after knowing her for just a few short days," said the charter members warmly.) In 1971 this chapter was host to an Iota Province Meeting and felt especially delighted because Lou Barbeck was to be there.

Louise Barbeck became president at the 1968 Convention in Columbus. In 20 years a woman who had been an active for only one year had run the gamut in Fraternity service as an alumna. Words came to her, whether on the platform or in *The Key*; and her readers and listeners knew where she stood on the day's issues.

She told students that they had a right to expect the Fraternity organization to preserve the heritage handed down by the founders . . . to expect a lifetime of enjoyment with friends of mutual aims . . . friends who had been chosen because of similar interests and sameness of philosophy. She earnestly believed that the real value of any ethical code . . . is whether or not it produces happiness, contentment, peace of mind. She maintained that "if we associate with moral delinquents we have a good chance of being placed in that category," and she was adamant: ". . . the Fraternity stands firm in its principles and is determined to preserve them for posterity."

She told the Centennial Convention, "Our Fraternity will survive because such dedication as we see . . . is contagious and exciting." She described her first two years as "busy, exciting, challenging, demanding, heartbreaking." She mentioned the great Kappas of the past and said, "We stand on the shoulders of giants."

That convention at French Lick, Indiana, was shadowed by the shock of Clara Pierce's death, but brilliantly lit by a super program, much of it planned by Clara. Actor Robert Young was given a citation; Dr. Howard A. Rusk, founder and director of the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, received a check for the institute; President Richard Nixon wrote a letter of congratulation from the White House. A statement of obedience to local, state, and federal laws was approved; bylaw revisions were adopted; the reference system was reviewed; action was taken for a Resource Department at Headquarters. Achievement Awards were given; the new chapter at Clemson, Epsilon



Louise Little Barbeck, Gamma Phi-Southern
Methodist

Mu, was hailed; and best of all, the announcement was made that the Centennial Fund had reached its \$500,000 goal with a last minute boost from lovely Agnes Guthrie Favrot—a great triumph for Anne Harter, the chairman, and the administration.

The trauma of the 1960s was balanced by the Centennial of 1970 and a special honor in 1971 added weight to the balance: the National Rehabilitation Association Organizational Award was made to Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity on October 12, 1971. Lou Barbeck went to Chicago to accept it, and to hear the association president's words: "It is you and your organization who deserve all the accolades and honor . . . our award was simply an effort in a very limited way to express our great and sincere appreciation to you."

As she was about to relinquish her office in 1972 she mentioned, at the presidents' dinner, the oft-repeated question asked her by strangers, "Why do you spend such time and energy on a voluntary basis?" She answered that the incentive was the wonderful people who had given so much of themselves.

Characteristic of the combination of a keen mind and determination, Lou had gained a mastery of parliamentary procedure so important to the conduct of the Centennial Convention. This ability was tapped again when she served the Fraternity in that capacity at the 1976 Convention. For a long time she felt it was a position she was not qualified to take.

Says Rheva Ott Shryock, who held the position so perfectly, so long, "I knew she could."

Of course she could!



Presidents' dinner 1970—Louise Barbeck, Felix McKnight, Katharine Pennell.



Marian Schroeder was born on February 27, 1908, in Missoula, Montana. On March 20th, 1909, in Missoula, Montana, Beta Phi Chapter was installed by past grand president Mary D.G. Canby, who wrote, "There is every reason to believe that Kappa Kappa Gamma will always be glad that she granted a charter at the University of Montana." A very special reason had one month earlier celebrated her first birthday.

Marian Schroeder Graham came to the national presidency at a time of leveling-off. The high of the Fraternity's Centennial, the low of Clara Pierce's illness and death, and the traumatic conditions of the 1960s had marked the previous administration. Marian, as Council member, had lived through these experiences too. She likened her feeling to the rigors of the game of *pom pom pullaway*, played as a child . . . once more there was a game of determination and action with the challenge of threatening factions.

"We meet these challenges," she said in 1967, "by furthering our beliefs, strengthening our thinking with intelligent committed ideals and purposes. Our tomorrow is today. If we believe today, we can and will have a tomorrow." She pointed out, "We do not discriminate . . . but we are selective; selective in everything we do . . . civil rights must be guaranteed to all, social rights more often come by invitation. . . ."

At the 49th biennial convention in 1972 Marian was installed as Fraternity president. The scene was Hollywood, Florida. At the final banquet the camera's lens was hazed over in the humid atmosphere, but haze or no haze it focused on Marian, radiant and regal in her deep orange colored satin sheath banded with pearls and sequins.

"To be wearing (that) dress," she remembers now, "would bring back the reverence I felt as I . . . became president . . . for one and then another term. . . ."

The camera's eye caught her in a clearer air during student

days. In a highnecked dress with a row of buttons parading from collar to sleeve, the green-eyed girl looked out with assurance on a friendly world. Her father had played on the university's first football team; she was the third of eight cousins who became Kappas; she was rush chairman; Panhellenic delegate; her chapter had been honored by a visit from Fraternity President Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones. ("For the first time we, who seem a little isolated . . . have a true national spirit.") In her senior year Marian Schroeder received a ring decorated with the coat of arms for contributions to the chapter and was one of the eight "pinned" Beta Phis who sent the traditional five-pound box of candy to her sorority sisters. It was 1930, and she received her B.A.

On June 18, 1932, after two years of teaching in a small country school—the way teachers started out during those Depression days—Marian and "the Sig Ep," Lester Lincoln Graham, were married in Minneapolis.

A happy third photograph shows the newly elected director of membership in 1966, a proud Marian holding the first grandchild Kimberly, and flanked by son Howard Lincoln ("Link"), her mother, her husband, and daughter Kathleen Ann Gray. The family then lived in Los Angeles, but in the years before, both the war and Les's work had taken them to Minneapolis; Duluth; Williston, (North Dakota); Spokane; Missoula; Seattle; and Salt Lake City. Everywhere they went Marian had loyally maintained associations and faithfully performed the duties which seemed required of her. She never lost interest in her university, and when her children were involved in Camp Fire and Scouting she did her part. She stayed with PTA, the League of Women Voters, and the Republican Party. She admitted that community fund drives bored her but she worked on them anyway, that she was a Methodist who usually went to the Episcopal Church, and that she enjoyed being a Kappa mother and a Beta mother and was "thrilled to death" with Kimberly Gray. By 1976, there were three more "very satisfying and lovely" grandchildren.

Marian, once president of Missoula Alumnae Association, belonged to Kappa groups wherever she lived, and was happy to

1972 Council reception. Seney, Lane, Chastang, Koke, Wells, Barbeck, Alexander, Andres (Steiner), Graham.





Marian Schroeder Graham, Beta Phi-University of Montana

feel welcome and needed. She was membership adviser to Beta Phi, scholarship adviser to Delta Eta, finance and Chapter Council adviser to Gamma Xi. She was on recommendations boards, was Eta province director of alumnae from 1953-1957, and was for two years assistant to the Fraternity membership director. In Salt Lake City she was Panhellenic administrator at the University of Utah for five years and was assistant to the rush director at UCLA before she became Fraternity director of membership.

Membership selection was an activity that Marian always enjoyed. She remembers working for Panhellenic and rush in her active days, and recalls humorously that she spent much time in the kitchen doing dishes "with other tall ones," hiding out because of a rumor on campus that a girl had to be tall to be a Kappa!

After four years as membership director, she was elected to the newly created office, director of personnel. Several months later, she was voted by Council to fill an unexpired term, and became director of chapters. From 1972-1976, the president's gavel was hers.

An achievement of her administration was the publication of Volume I of the new Fraternity *History*.*

Another accomplishment was the updating and revision of most of the fraternity manuals. The *Kappa Notebook* came into being as Marian assumed the presidency.

It was significant, said Marian, to see during her terms of office the "trends of the turbulent '60s dissipating and warmth and communication coming back . . . new vistas opening

*Ruth Branning Molloy, was editor for chapter histories; Catherine Schroeder (no relation) Graf, editor-in-chief; and Margaret Easton Seney, Fraternity Historian. This history was printed in *The Key*, under the supervision of Diane Miller Selby, BN-Ohio State, editor of the magazine.

The complete list of artists, chapter research historians, and members of the Columbus (Ohio) History Committee are printed on the back cover of Volume I.

. . . old faiths renewed." During her four years more chapters were carefully sought, planned, colonized, and/or installed than had been in the past ten years: Epsilon Nu, Epsilon Xi, Epsilon Omicron, Epsilon Pi, and Epsilon Rho became realities. Epsilon Sigma was being colonized, the invitation for Epsilon Tau had been extended. One Kappa chapter, Gamma Sigma, founded in 1928 at the University of Manitoba, returned its charter because of lack of interest on campus.

Marian's message to her constituents in 1972 was one of faith in an "organization of trained university and college women," in its usefulness, in the importance of learning to live and work together effectively and happily. In her farewell address in 1976, her note was still one of optimism and renewal, her feeling one of pride in the Fraternity, of respect for its devoted members, whom she left with honor and humility and a *thank you* for the "many privileges granted. . . ." Her hopes for the Fraternity, she says, are fortified and enriched by her own experiences in leadership.

Marian Graham's portrait of today is a relaxed one as she turns to her husband, now retired; her families; her hobby, grandchildren; her friends; her "interest," needlework; and her unshakable belief that, "My greatest honor is being a Kappa."



Jean Hess Wells, a singularly beautiful and intelligent woman, is Kappa Kappa Gamma's current president.

Her potential was evident to acute observers when, as a junior transfer to the University of Georgia she became on February 14, 1948, a charter member of Delta Upsilon Chapter. After 30 years of service to her Fraternity and her friends, her family and her community, a great many more are aware of her.

Jean apologizes for a dearth of "good old quotes" in mentioning her Kappa interests and activities. But good new quotes are available, such as "I have loved everything I've been involved in, particularly Kappa."

Graham passes fraternity jewelry to Wells at 1976 Convention.



In her two years as an active chapter member she met many Fraternity *greats* and early in her Kappa life began a routine which by now is second nature, that of preparing for installations of new chapters and for initiations. Clara O. Pierce was the first to point a finger at Jean and say, "This is your assignment."

"It could have been that she noticed me because I was taller than the others around at the time," says Jean. It could also have been because aptitude tests place her in the 93 percentile of women in mechanics! At any rate in this instance, Clara had real insight and Jean has performed the installation and initiation duty for Epsilon Epsilon, Epsilon Eta, Epsilon Kappa, Epsilon Mu, and Epsilon Nu Chapters before she became president. She helped lay the groundwork for the installation of Epsilon Sigma, Epsilon Tau, and Epsilon Upsilon Chapters, and the reinstatement of Psi as Psi Deuteron Chapter while serving as director of chapters.

After her university graduation (with membership in Psi Chi, psychology honorary) Jean Hess was married to Dr. Robert Wells, and was no sooner a bride than she returned to her chapter for rush, and to become pledge adviser. A year later her husband had gone to Japan and Korea and the presidency of the Atlanta Alumnae Association was a welcome time-consumer. After his return a move to Memphis meant an important advisory role for Jean with the "Ole Miss" chapter and much commuting. In Memphis, too, she became an alumnae association president and, on return to Georgia, adviser again, and adviser for first the colony, then the chapter at Emory. Five years of hard work as Mu province director of chapters were followed by the position of assistant to two Fraternity presidents, Frances Fatout Alexander and Louise Little Barbeck. She was elected to the Fraternity vice presidency in 1970 at French Lick and became director of chapters at Miami in 1972. Election to the presidency came at Coronado in 1976. There, in a very small nutshell, are compressed 30 years of Kappa service. Her chapter was proud long before she became president and a silver bowl, presented annually to an outstanding active, was named for Jean.

Another nutshell will have to be used to cram full of Jean's interests beyond the Fraternity, for she is a vital, delightful woman of many parts, living for past, present, and future. She is especially involved with the cultural arts. She is a past president of the Members Guild of the High Museum of Art in Atlanta, is on its Board of Trustees and active in the Decorative Arts Program. The Atlanta Symphony is another active interest, the building committee of her church, an antiques show



One of the joys of the presidency is attending Founders Day—this one Jean Hess Wells shared with Memphis (where she had served as alumnae president). Seated is Mary Martin Fentress, BO-Tulane, recipient of the association's Alice Mae Lyon Bennett Service Award. Standing, Anne Marie Tessmer Dobbs, EΔ-Arizona State, Mrs. Wells, and 75-year member Eva Hirst Lovelace, Ω-Kansas.



Jean Hess Wells, Delta Upsilon-University of Georgia

which she manages—to many such activities she has given time, interest, and affection.

An enthusiasm for scholarship and an instinct for service are in the family tradition. Jean's father was once president of Adrian College (her sister a member of Xi Chapter there). Dr. Robert Wells, an orthopedic surgeon, is continuously concerned with medical services and the civic and community life in Atlanta. Two young adults, son Jere and daughter Cathlean, make up the compact yet independent Wells family.

World-wide travels are very much in the scheme of things, and Jean and Bob have entertained visitors to the United States from many countries, through the International Visitors Bureau. A recent visit to Scandinavian countries meant to this peripatetic couple an opportunity to look into Viking history as it relates to our continent's discovery.

During 1976, besides editing the Fraternity manual, *Adventures in Leadership*, and designing interact workshops to meet individual chapter needs, Jean attended in December the 200th anniversary of the American college Fraternity system in Williamsburg, birthplace of Phi Beta Kappa.

"It rather tied in with my love of antiques, an appreciation for fine craftsmanship, pride in creating a work of art by hand." She has a rare feeling, this self-styled "history nut," for "digging, researching, studying, and relishing the strong tradition and sense of continuity since the Fraternity's founding." She understands and appreciates "Kappa's link with the past and the spirit and philosophy of our founders which has been carried through the years in ritual and traditions, as current today as when they were inspired."

And what does she see just over the horizons?

"Surely further expansion is in the forecast. . . . after all, I haven't forgotten how to put up that framework!"



Councils

The Fraternity was governed by Grand Chapter from 1870 to 1881. Alpha, as the first Grand Chapter, considered expansion one of its primary functions. Founder Martha Louisa Stevenson Miller included that aspect of Fraternity development when she reflected, some years later, upon the events of October 13, 1870:

We publicly wore our pins to chapel, hanging back so we must go well up in front and after all the others were seated. . . . After chapel our troubles began. (There were questions on all sides.) "When did you get your charter?" "How old is your fraternity?" etc., etc. I don't know how the other girls managed, but I got my conscience into bad shape right off. Anyhow we made haste to make good and got some chapters started, music dedicated, etc., etc., as quickly as possible . . .

—1870-1930 History of Kappa Kappa Gamma

Minnetta Taylor reported in the March, 1886, issue of *The Golden Key*:

The earliest records show that the chief business of our Alpha was to send its characteristic idea into every suitable place, and to make use of every advantageous method that it could originate or find . . . We are in the vanguard of a live idea—the new woman movement . . .

—Chapter Histories of Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1870-1975

The ease with which chapters could be chartered in the 1870s is evidenced by the rapid growth of the Fraternity.

Alpha Chapter issued charters to 10 chapters before it had to relinquish its authority, due to antifraternity feeling and the ban which was placed on "secret societies" at Monmouth College in 1874. Alice Pillsbury (Shelly, Reesor), as secretary of Alpha, continued to sign charters for new chapters until mid-1876, when Delta became the Grand Chapter and admitted two additional groups. Two years later Epsilon assumed the leadership of the Fraternity. Eight more chapters were chartered before the Grand Council form of government was adopted.

Chapter officers served as officers of the Fraternity as well, carrying on the necessary correspondence—copying by hand the constitution, the ritual and the cipher, and signing charters for Kappa's first 20 chapters. The presiding officers for the three (actual) conventions during the first 11 years were selected from delegates to the conventions.

The Grand Council form of government, a "first" for women's fraternities, was adopted as one of the innovations of the historic Convention of 1881. It provided a sound structure for organization of Kappa's burgeoning chapters in widely separated locations from Massachusetts to Missouri. The Grand Council system would prove to be far superior to increasingly inadequate leadership by Grand Chapter. The first Grand Council was made up of four officers: grand president, grand secretary, grand treasurer, and grand marshal. "Grand" was a universally accepted adjective used to denote the foremost or highest one of a designation.

By 1890, it was apparent that a Fraternity register was needed, and so the post of grand registrar was added to the Grand Council, and soon the first *Catalogue*, or membership directory, was published.

In 1894, the editorship of *The Key* became a Grand Council position. This policy continued until 1906, when the convention provided for the nomination of the editor by Grand Council, and her election for a 10-year period by the convention. Such a long-term expectation proved unrealistic, however. In 1912, a place on Council was again awarded the editor of *The Key*. This remained in effect until 1930, when the editor was welcomed as a visitor to the Council, but not as a member.

The position of grand marshal was eliminated when *The Key* editor became a Council member. Even the insignia, the pentagon, formerly worn by the grand marshal, was reassigned to the editor.

By 1914, Kappa alumnae had gained such importance in the Fraternity that a grand vice president was added to the Council to administer the business of the alumnae.

Two Council posts, grand secretary and grand treasurer, were combined in the office of executive secretary, when a Kappa was first employed by the Fraternity in 1922 to take over those duties in addition to acting as business manager of *The Key*, custodian of the badge, and director of the catalog.

Another change occurred in 1922, when the prefix "grand" was changed to "national" in the titles of officers and Council. They continued to be national until 1930, when once more they were designated grand. That appellation was dropped in 1940, when the less pretentious terms, "president," "vice president," etc., were adopted.

In 1924, a national director of provinces was added. Her duty was to foster a closer relationship between the chapters and the province presidents, and through them, with the Council.

When the Fraternity hired its first field secretary in 1930, she became a member of the Council. This changed in 1938, and since that time field secretaries have not held Council positions.

The office of director of standards was established in 1934. It was hoped that this member of Council could help chapters with cultural programs and character development. The 1934 Convention abolished the office of grand registrar, because initiation equipment and archives now were supplied by the Central Office.

A director of membership and Panhellenic was added to Council in 1938, because of concerns about rushing methods.

Several new places on Council were established in 1940: director of alumnae, director of chapter organization, and director of chapter programs. The latter two replaced the director of provinces position. The office of director of standards also was discontinued at that time.

The vice president, whose office had been established for the administration of alumnae activities, inherited Kappa's ever-expanding philanthropic concerns.

By 1944, the director of chapter programs had become the NPC delegate as well. In 1946, this delegate was given an independent, non-Council position, but she continued to attend Council sessions. The offices of directors of chapter organization and chapter programs were combined into one—director of chapters.

It was nearly a decade before any further changes took place. Because of Kappa's increasing philanthropic involvements and the adoption of rehabilitation services as a vital part of the Fraternity Philanthropy Program in 1952, the addition of a director of philanthropies was a must. This was accomplished in 1954.

Having been relieved of the responsibility for Fraternity philanthropies, the vice president now could take on special assignments which would assist the Council. A major area which has devolved on the vice presidency includes the development and

evaluation of Kappa programs and research projects. The vice president also supervises Fraternity resources and public relations at the present time.

The Council was expanded considerably in 1970 with the addition of a treasurer, a director of personnel, and a director of field representatives.

The executive secretary was no longer elected but appointed by the Council to an ex-officio position on the Council.

The evolution of Council follows the development of the Fraternity's role in our changing society. Legislation for these positions is enacted at general conventions.

—Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN-Ohio State

THE FRATERNITY'S GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS

1870-1976

Grand Chapter Government 1870-1881

1870-1876	1876-1878	1878-1881
Alpha Chapter	Delta Chapter	Epsilon Chapter

COUNCIL GOVERNMENT

1881-1882

Grand President	Tade Hartsuff (Kuhns), M
Grand Secretary	Margaret Noble (Lee), I
Grand Treasurer	Florence Lee (Whitman), BB
Grand Marshal	Lida Kline (Tuthill), E

1882-1884

Grand President	Tade Hartsuff (Kuhns), M
Grand Secretary	Josephine Sarles (Simpson), H
Grand Treasurer	Kittie Parsons (Hanna), BF
Grand Marshal	Flora Clapp (Truesdell, Ransom), BZ

1884-1886

Grand President	Charlotte Barrell (Ware), Φ
Grand Secretary	Alice Hurd (Wilcox), X
Grand Treasurer	Mary Frances Ball Mauck, K
Grand Marshal	(Marion) Bell Slade (Ransom), Δ

1886-1888

Grand President	Charlotte Barrell (Ware), Φ
Grand Secretary	Mary Krenzke (Grandin, Evans), Δ
Grand Treasurer	Martha Murray (Hoover), M
Grand Marshal	Kate Cross (Shenehon), X

1888-1890

Grand President	Kate Cross (Shenehon), X
Grand Secretary	Emily Bright (Burnham), Φ
Grand Treasurer	Flora C. Moseley, Π
Grand Marshal	Helen Pollock (Reed), E

1890-1892

Grand President	Lucy Wight (Allan), BB
Grand Secretary	Emily Bright (Burnham), Φ
Grand Treasurer	Harriette Rice (Bates), K
Grand Registrar	Gay Hancock (Blake), Θ (resigned 2/26/92)
	Charlotte Claypoole, BN
Grand Marshal	Grace Murray, M
	Kate Hadley (Buchanan), M (approved as substitute 2/24/92)

1892-1894

Grand President	Emily Bright (Burnham), Φ
Grand Secretary	Mabel Austin (Southard), X
Grand Treasurer	Jennie Angell (Mengel), Ψ
Grand Registrar	Anna Moosmiller (Harris), Δ
Grand Marshal	Emily Robinson (Smith), BF



1888 Council. Moseley, Cross, Bright, Pollock.

1894-1896

Grand President	Katherine L. Sharp, Y
Grand Secretary	Bertha Richmond (Chevalier), Φ
Grand Treasurer	Annabel Collins (Coe), BZ
Grand Registrar	Mignon Talbot, BN
Editor	Psi Chapter (Mary Josephine Hull)

1896-1898

Grand President	Bertha Richmond (Chevalier), Φ
Grand Secretary	Carla Fern Sargent (Fisk), Y
Grand Treasurer	Annabel Collins (Coe), BZ
Grand Registrar	Mignon Talbot, BN
Editor	Psi Chapter (Mary Josephine Hull)

1898-1900

Grand President	Bertha Richmond (Chevalier), Φ
Grand Secretary	Carla Fern Sargent (Fisk), Y (resigned 4/14/1900)
	Harriet Moore (Thomas), I, affiliated Y, (appointed 7/14/1900)
Grand Treasurer	Annabel Collins Coe, BZ
Grand Registrar	Mignon Talbot, BN
Editor	Psi Chapter (Mary Josephine Hull)

1900-1902

Grand President	Eliza Jean Nelson Penfield, I
Grand Secretary	May Whiting (Westermann), Σ
Grand Treasurer	Mary Pennington, BA
Grand Registrar	Lydia Elmie Warner (Mallory), Δ
Editor	Beta Nu Chapter (Lucy Allen Smart)

1902-1904

Grand President	May Whiting Westermann, Σ
Grand Secretary	Mary Griffith (Canby), BA
Grand Treasurer	Virginia Sinclair (Catron), E
Grand Registrar	Lydia Elmie Warner (Mallory), Δ
Editor	Beta Nu Chapter (Lucy Allen Smart)

1904-1906

Grand President	Lydia Elmie Warner Mallory, Δ
Grand Secretary	Mary Griffith (Canby), BA
Grand Treasurer	George Challoner (Tracy), H
Grand Registrar	Cleora Clark Wheeler, X
Editor	Adele Lathrop, Σ (resigned 11/1/05)
	Elizabeth Voris (Lawry), Δ

1906-1908

Grand President	Mary Griffith (Canby), BA
Grand Secretary	George Challoner Tracy, H (resigned 1/24/08)
	Adele Lathrop, Σ (resigned 7/5/08)
	Edith Stoner (Robinson), Θ, (appointed 7/5/08)



1894 Council. Collins, Talbot, Sharp, Richmond, Hull.

Grand Treasurer Elizabeth Voris Lawry, Λ
 Grand Registrar Edith Stoner (Robinson), Θ (became
 secretary 7/5/08 and vacancy not filled)

1908-1910

Grand President Edith Stoner (Robinson), Θ
 Grand Secretary Florence Burton Roth, ΒΔ
 Grand Treasurer Lydia Voris Kolbe, Λ
 Grand Registrar Margaret Bailey (Barbour), ΒΕ

1910-1912

Grand President Florence Burton Roth, ΒΔ
 Grand Secretary Eva Powell, Π^Α
 Grand Treasurer Lydia Voris Kolbe, Λ
 Grand Registrar Juliette Hollenbach, ΒΣ

1912-1914

Grand President Eva Powell, Π^Α
 Grand Secretary Mary McEachin Rodes, ΒΧ
 Grand Treasurer Lydia Voris Kolbe, Λ
 Grand Registrar Grace Broadhurst (Robinson), ΒΣ
 Editor Elizabeth Rhodes Jackson, Ψ

1914-1916

Grand President Eva Powell, Π^Α
 Grand Vice-President Sarah Harris (Rowe), Υ
 Grand Secretary Mary McEachin Rodes, ΒΧ
 Grand Treasurer Martha Willets, ΒΙ
 Grand Registrar Estelle Kyle (Kemp), ΒΜ
 Editor Katherine Tobin Mullin, ΒΣ

1916-1918

Grand President Lydia Voris Kolbe, Λ
 Grand Vice-President Sarah Harris (Rowe), Υ
 Grand Secretary Estelle Kyle Kemp, ΒΜ
 Grand Treasurer Martha Willets, ΒΙ
 Grand Registrar Mary Rodes Leaphart, ΒΧ
 Editor Katherine Tobin Mullin, ΒΣ

1918-1920

World War I, no convention. By Fraternity vote, officers then serving were retained. Martha Willets deceased 1/20/19. Gertrude Wood (Thatcher), ΒΙ, appointed to serve as grand treasurer pro-tem.

1920-1922

Grand President Sarah Harris (Rowe), Υ
 Grand Vice-President Estelle Kyle Kemp, ΒΜ
 Grand Secretary Della Lawrence (Burt), ΒΞ
 Grand Treasurer Gertrude Wood (Thatcher), ΒΙ
 Grand Registrar Catherine Burnside Piper, ΒΠ
 Editor Katherine Tobin Mullin, ΒΣ

1922-1924

National President May Whiting Westermann, Σ
 National Vice-President Marion Ackley (Chenoweth), ΒΔ
 Executive Secretary Della Lawrence Burt, ΒΞ
 National Registrar Marie Leghorn (Bellinger, Shelton), ΒΠ
 Editor Rosalie Geer Parker, ΒΣ

1924-1926

National President May Whiting Westermann, Σ
 National Vice-President Virginia Rodefer Harris, Δ
 Executive Secretary Della Lawrence Burt, ΒΞ
 National Director
 of Provinces Georgiana Hayden Lloyd-Jones, Η
 National Registrar Mary H. Deeves, ΒΨ
 Editor Rosalie Geer Parker, ΒΣ

1926-1928

National President "Georgia" Hayden Lloyd-Jones, Η
 National Vice-President Virginia Rodefer Harris, Δ
 Executive Secretary Della Lawrence Burt, ΒΞ
 National Director
 of Provinces Eleanor V.V. Bennet, Π^Α
 National Registrar Mary H. Deeves, ΒΨ
 Editor Emily Peirce Sheafe, ΒΠ

1928-1930

National President "Georgia" Hayden Lloyd-Jones, Η
 National Vice-President Alice Tillotson Barney, Χ
 Executive-Secretary Della Lawrence Burt, ΒΞ (resignation
 effective 1/1/29)
 Clara O. Pierce, ΒΝ (election effective
 1/1/29)

National Director
 of Provinces Eleanor V.V. Bennet, Π^Α
 National Registrar Florence Tomlinson (Myers, Wallace), ΓΘ
 Editor Emily Peirce Sheafe, ΒΠ



1916 Procession



1917 Council Session



1932 Council "on burros"

1934 Council





1946 Council



1952 Council trip to ΔΛ-Miami at Oxford, Ohio



1954 Council



1956 Council

1958 Council



1930-1932

Grand President	Florence Tomlinson Myers (Wallace), ΓΘ (resigned 12/20/30)
	Alice Tillotson Barney, X (appointed 1/27/31)
Grand Vice-President	Alice Tillotson Barney, X Eleanor V. V. Bennet, Π ^a (appointed 1/27/31)
Executive Secretary	Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Provinces	Eleanor V. V. Bennett, Π ^a (resigned 1/27/31)
	Alice Watts Hostetler, I, (appointed 1/27/31)
Grand Registrar	Marie Bryden Macnaughtan, Θ
Field Secretary	Helen Snyder (Andres, Steiner), ΒΠ

1932-1934

Grand President	Alice Tillotson Barney, X (deceased 10/3/33)
	Eleanor V. V. Bennet, Π ^a (appointed 10/12/33)
Grand Vice-President	Eleanor V. V. Bennet, Π ^a Estelle Kyle Kemp, BM (appointed 10/12/33)
Executive Secretary	Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Provinces	Almira Johnson McNaboe, H
Grand Registrar	Marie Bryden Macnaughtan, Θ
Field Secretary	Helen Snyder (Andres, Steiner), ΒΠ

1934-1936

Grand President	Eleanor V. V. Bennet, Π ^a (resigned 6/24/35)
	Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), ΒΠ (appointed 6/24/35)
Grand Vice-President	Almira Johnson McNaboe, H
Executive Secretary	Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Provinces	Rheva Ott Shryock, BA
Director of Standards	Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), ΒΠ Emily Caskey Johnson, BH (appointed 6/24/35)
Field Secretary	Helen Snyder (Andres, Steiner), ΒΠ (resigned 12/34)
	Marian Handy (Anderson), ΓΚ (appointed 1/8/35)

1936-1938

Grand President	Rheva Ott Shryock, BA
Grand Vice-President	Almira Johnson McNaboe, H
Executive Secretary	Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Provinces	Emily Caskey Johnson, BH
Director of Standards	Edith Reese Crabtree, ΒΓ
Field Secretary	Marian Handy (Anderson), ΓΚ

1938-1940

Grand President	Rheva Ott Shryock, BA
Grand Vice President	Almira Johnson McNaboe, H
Executive Secretary	Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Provinces	Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M
Director of Membership	and Panhellenic
	Edith Reese Crabtree, ΒΓ
Director of Standards	Marian Handy (Anderson), ΓΚ

1940-1942

President	Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M
Vice-President	Elizabeth Kimbrough Park, ΒΧ
Executive Secretary	Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae	Emily Caskey Johnson, BH
Director of	Chapter Organization
	Leonna Dorlac Lilljeborg, ΔΖ
Director of	Chapter Programs
	Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Σ
Director of Membership	and Panhellenic
	Edith Reese Crabtree, ΒΓ

1942-1944

President	Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M
Vice-President	Edith Reese Crabtree, ΒΓ
Executive Secretary	Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae	Emily Caskey Johnson, BH
Director of	Chapter Organization
	Harriet L. French, ΒΥ (resigned 8/43)
	Heloise Smartt (Brenholts), ΒΘ (appointed 8/43)

Director of
Chapter Programs Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Σ
Director of Membership
and Panhellenic Hulda Miller Fields, BΦ

1944-1946

Officers were chosen by council appointment, under the provisions of the Fraternity Constitution, because of the postponement of Convention and wartime emergency.

President Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Σ
Vice-President Emily Caskey Johnson, BH
Executive Secretary Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE

Director of
Chapter Organization Lora Harvey George, BΠ

Director of
Chapter Programs
and NPC Delegate Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ
Director of Membership
and Panhellenic Hulda Miller Fields, BΦ

1946-1948

President Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Σ
Vice-President Emily Caskey Johnson, BH
Executive Secretary Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE
Director of Chapters Martha Galleher Cox, PΔ
Director of Membership Marjorie Kyes Amend, ΓΘ

1948-1950

President Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE
Vice-President Mary Jim Lane Chickering, ΓN
Executive Secretary Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM
Director of Chapters Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), BΠ
Director of Membership Katheryn Bourne Pearse, ΓΔ

1950-1952

President Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE
Vice-President Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ
Executive Secretary Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM
Director of Chapters Mary Turner Whitney, BPΔ
Director of Membership Katheryn Bourne Pearse, ΓΔ

1952-1954

President Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ
Vice-President Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM
Executive Secretary Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ
Director of Chapters Mary Turner Whitney, BPΔ
Director of Membership Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM

1954-1956

President Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ
Vice-President Mary Turner Whitney, BPΔ
Executive

Secretary-Treasurer Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ
Director of Chapters Frances Fatout Alexander, I
Director of Membership Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM
Director of

Philanthropies Ruth Armstrong Harris, ΠΔ

1956-1958

President Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM
Vice-President Virginia Parker Blanchard, Φ
Executive

Secretary-Treasurer Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae Claire Drew Walker, BΠ
Director of Chapters Frances Fatout Alexander, I
Director of Membership Catherine Alt Schultz, Ψ
Director of

Philanthropies Ruth Armstrong Harris, ΠΔ

1958-1960

President Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM
Vice-President Frances Fatout Alexander, I
Executive

Secretary-Treasurer Clara O. Pierce, BN
Director of Alumnae Virginia Parker Blanchard, Φ
Director of Chapters Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
Director of Membership Catherine Alt Schultz, Ψ
Director of
Philanthropies Jeannette Greever Rustemeyer, Ω



1960 Council



1962 Council



1964 Council



1966 Council

1968 Council





1970 Council



1972 Council and NPC delegate



1976 Council, NPC delegate and executive secretary

1960-1962

President..... Mary Turner Whitney, BP^A
 Vice-President..... Frances Fatout Alexander, I
 Executive
 Secretary-Treasurer..... Clara O. Pierce, BN
 Director of Alumnae..... Virginia Parker Blanchard, Φ
 Director of Chapters..... Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
 Director of Membership..... Jeannette Greever Rustemeyer, Ω
 Director of
 Philanthropies..... Hazel Round Wagner, ΔZ

1962-1964

President..... Mary Turner Whitney, BP^A
 Vice-President..... Virginia Parker Blanchard, Φ
 Executive
 Secretary-Treasurer..... Clara O. Pierce, BN
 Director of Alumnae..... Kathryn Wolf Luce, ΓΩ
 Director of Chapters..... Dorothy McCampbell Nowell, BΞ
 Director of Membership..... Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
 Director of
 Philanthropies..... Hazel Round Wagner, ΔZ

1964-1966

President..... Frances Fatout Alexander, I
 Vice-President..... Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
 Executive
 Secretary-Treasurer..... Clara O. Pierce, BN
 Director of Alumnae..... Kathryn Wolf Luce, ΓΩ
 Director of Chapters..... Dorothy McCampbell Nowell, BΞ
 Director of Membership..... Hazel Round Wagner, ΔZ
 Director of
 Philanthropies..... Anne Harter, BT

1966-1968

President..... Frances Fatout Alexander, I
 Vice-President..... Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
 Executive
 Secretary-Treasurer..... Clara O. Pierce, BN
 Director of Alumnae..... Carol Engels Harmon, ΔK
 Director of Chapters..... Ruth Hoehle Lane, Φ
 Director of Membership..... Marian Schroeder Graham, BΦ
 Director of
 Philanthropies..... Martha Galleher Cox, P^A

1968-1970

President..... Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
 Vice-President..... Phyllis Brinton Pryor, BM
 Executive
 Secretary-Treasurer..... Clara O. Pierce, BN (resigned 1/1/69)
 Katharine Wade Pennell, BN (appointed 1/69)
 Director of Alumnae..... Carol Engels Harmon, ΔK (resigned 6/69)
 Kathryn Wolf Luce, ΓΩ (appointed 6/69)
 Director of Chapters..... Ruth Hoehle Lane, Φ
 Director of Membership..... Marian Schroeder Graham, BΦ
 Director of
 Philanthropies..... Martha Galleher Cox, P^A

1970-1972

President..... Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
 Vice-President..... Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ
 Treasurer..... Jane Lindsay Koke, ΓΩ
 Director of Membership..... Kay Smith Larson, BΠ
 Director of Chapters..... Martha Galleher Cox, P^A (resigned 1/1/71)
 Marian Schroeder Graham, BΦ (appointed 1/1/71)

Director of
 Field Representatives..... Marjorie Matson Converse, ΓΔ
 Director of Personnel..... Marian Schroeder Graham, BΦ (resigned 1/1/71)
 Ruth Bullock Chastang, BN (appointed 1/1/71)
 Director of Alumnae..... Ruth Hoehle Lane, Φ
 Director of
 Philanthropies..... Margaret Easton Seney, P^A

1972-1974

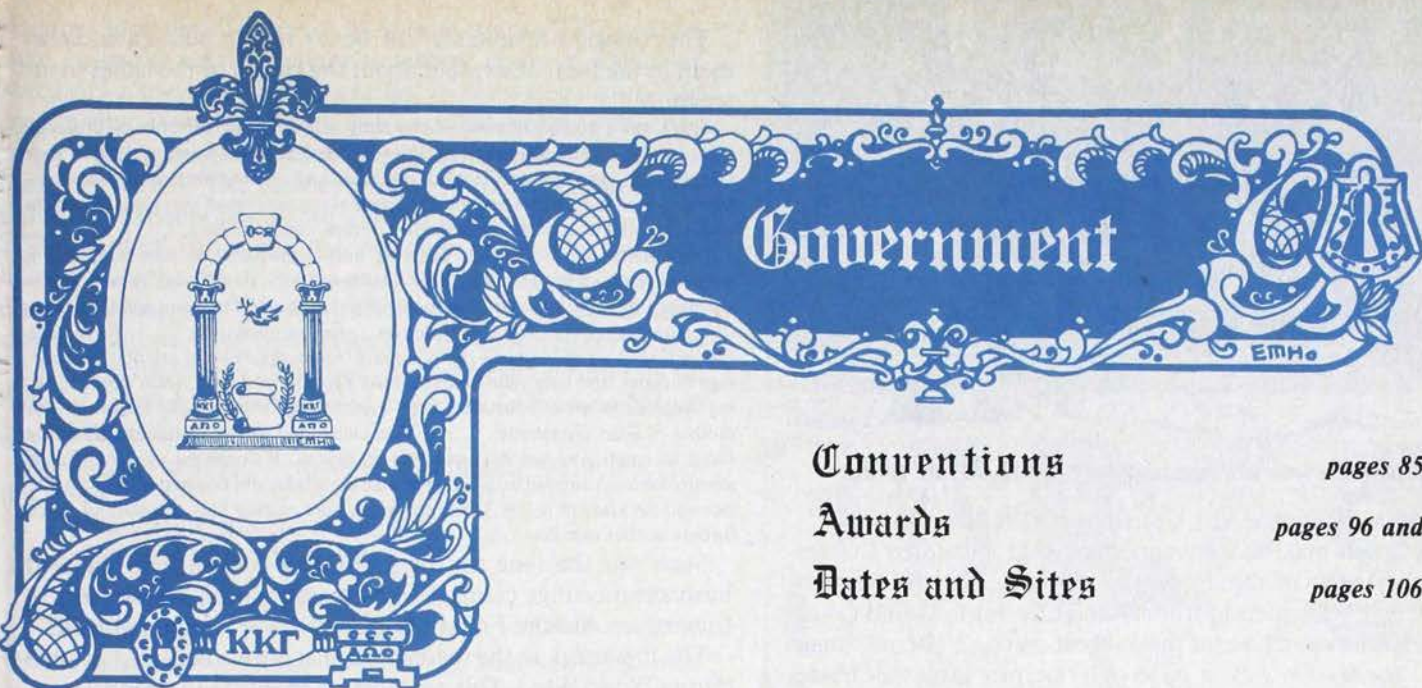
President..... Marian Schroeder Graham, BΦ
 Vice-President..... Marjorie Matson Converse, ΓΔ
 Treasurer..... Jane Lindsay Koke, ΓΩ
 Director of Membership..... Kay Smith Larson, BΠ
 Director of Chapters..... Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ
 Director of
 Field Representatives..... Sally Moore Nitschke, BN
 Director of Personnel..... Marian Klingbeil Williams, Θ
 Director of Alumnae..... Betsy Molsberry Prior, BN
 Director of
 Philanthropies..... Eloise Ryder Pingry, ΓΔ

1974-1976

President..... Marian Schroeder Graham, BΦ
 Vice-President..... Marjorie Matson Converse, ΓΔ
 Treasurer..... Jane Lindsay Koke, ΓΩ
 Director of Membership..... Sally Moore Nitschke, BN
 Director of Chapters..... Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ
 Director of
 Field Representatives..... Kay Smith Larson, BΠ
 Director of Personnel..... Marian Klingbeil Williams, Θ
 Director of Alumnae..... Betsy Molsberry Prior, BN
 Director of
 Philanthropies..... Eloise Ryder Pingry, ΓΔ

1976-1978

President..... Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ
 Vice-President..... Marjorie Cross Bird, BM
 Treasurer..... Jane Lindsay Koke, ΓΩ
 Director of Alumnae..... Gay Chuba Barry, ΔA
 Director of Chapters..... Kay Smith Larson, BΠ
 Director of
 Field Representatives..... Marian Klingbeil Williams, Θ
 Director of Membership..... Sally Moore Nitschke, BN
 Director of Personnel..... Caroline Cole Tolle, ΔΛ
 Director of
 Philanthropies..... Betsy Molsberry Prior, BN



Government

Conventions

pages 85-107

Awards

pages 96 and 105

Dates and Sites

pages 106-107

The governing power of the Fraternity is vested in the general convention of the members. The purpose of general convention is to elect Fraternity officers, to consider reports, to provide leadership training, and to transact such business as may properly be brought before it.

The important intangible values of convention lie in the many opportunities to meet Kappa delegates and visitors from East to West and from Canada to the Gulf, to exchange ideas on chapter and Fraternity programs, and to learn through workshops and discussions. The panorama of the Fraternity at work becomes clear at a general convention.

Biennial conventions have been held by Kappa since 1876. Long-ago conventions were held on the college campuses of the hostess chapters. Now convention sites range from small resort communities to large big-city hotels. Kappas young and old come together with a common purpose and with great expectations to participate in the work of their Fraternity.

The early members of Kappa Kappa Gamma did not anticipate the potential scope of their organization, and therefore kept scanty records of the first conventions. Kappa historians of 1930 determined that Minnie Stewart Nelson, Field, one of the founders, was incorrect in her statement of 1883 that the "first convention was held in Monmouth in 1871. . . ." Another founder, Louise Bennett Boyd, had written "I feel sure that Minnie Stewart Nelson, Field was mistaken as to the Convention of 1871. There had been no convention prior to June, 1872 (the date of my graduation), as there was nothing to convene." Minnie Royse Walker, I-DePauw had expressed still another opinion in her brief 1903 history of the Fraternity, *Kappa's Record*: "In 1871 the members of Alpha Chapter, which was then only a year old, met to decide the question as to whether or not Kappa Kappa Gamma should extend its domain to other colleges. This meeting has commonly been called the first convention and the momentous question of expansion was decided affirmatively by the authorization of the Beta Chapter at Knox College." However, members of several other chapters supported the conclusion that the Convention of 1876 in Greencastle, Indiana, hosted by Iota Chapter, was the first true convention of the Fraternity, even though Mrs. Field's comment of 1883 caused conventions to be counted incorrectly from 1871.

The first records of any convention are of the meeting in 1876 that appeared in Delta's chapter minutes and in a few old letters. This evidence indicated that Delta Chapter had assumed a major role in the affairs of Kappa Kappa Gamma, presumably from its innate strength and because of Alpha Chapter's growing problems with the administration of Monmouth College. Delta was named Grand Chapter at the 1876 gathering and certain constitutional revisions, recommended by Delta, were accepted along with her ritual and initiation ceremony. This influential chapter also arranged or approved Fraternity expansion and provided the convention with a presiding officer, Anna Buskirk (Hill).

The 1876 Convention was held in private homes. The agenda included meetings and the soon-to-be-traditional banquet. Members attended from Delta, Epsilon, Gamma, Eta, and Iota Chapters. The constitution provided for a biennial meeting, and since Epsilon was to be the Grand Chapter from 1876-1878, these delegates named Bloomington, Illinois, as the next convention site.

The 1878 Convention was largely concerned with establishing a constitutional uniformity, again following Delta's text. Kate Hight, Δ-Indiana, acted as grand president and Mary Hill, H-Wisconsin, served as grand secretary. Epsilon was named Grand Chapter for two more years until the next convention, set for August, 1880, in Madison, Wisconsin.

In August, 1880, however, Eta, the host chapter postponed the convention for one week and the chapter secretary neglected to inform other chapters of this change. This failure in communication resulted in scattered arrivals, and ultimately no convention was held in 1880. Communications were finally re-established, and Delta hosted a convention in September, 1881, in Bloomington, Indiana. This session was actually the third, but was listed as the fifth, and thus the subsequent numbering of national conventions was established.

The 1881 Convention showed that the distribution of Kappa chapters was approaching a national scale. Kappas attended from New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin as well as from the original areas of Illinois and Indiana. This meeting was attended by Tade Hartsuff (Kuhns), who would play an important role in the future of Kappa Kappa Gamma as well as at this



Eighth National Convention, August 24-27, 1886, Akron, Ohio

convention where she was elected grand president. This epoch-making Convention of 1881 instituted the following changes in the Fraternity organization: the form of government was changed from Grand Chapter to Grand Council; provision was made for the publication of a Fraternity magazine, *The Golden Key*; a code of Fraternity laws was made; chapters were divided into provinces; and Fraternity colors were adopted. A literary program and musical evening, in keeping with the times, ended the convention. Conventions were returned to even-numbered years in 1882 when Eta again invited everyone to Madison. Miss Hartsuff presided. Committees were formed that expedited the business of the 15 chapters represented. Such efficiency left time for "an evening session of literary and artistic merit." The convention closed with a banquet at the Park Hotel where 60 Kappas enjoyed a feast "delectable both to behold and taste." After examining the souvenir menu, the ladies were unable to decide upon the merits of any one delicacy, so they began at the top and went through to the bottom of the following:

MENU

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| Selected Oysters, Raw | |
| Tomato Soup, with Rice | |
| Baked White Fish, Stuffed, Port Wine Sauce | |
| Boiled Chicken, Parsley Sauce | |
| Corned Beef with Young Cabbage | |
| Chicken Salad, Celery, Lobster Salad | |
| Roast Baron of Beef, Horse Radish | |
| Mallard Duck, Game Sauce | |
| Young Turkey, English Dressing | |
| Prairie Chicken with Jelly | |
| Fried Oysters | |
| Sliced Prairie Chicken with Olives | |
| Tenderloin of Beef, Larded, Mushroom Sauce | |
| Broiled Snipe on Toast | |
| Baked Sweet Potatoes | Stewed Corn |
| Baked Mashed Potatoes | |
| Stewed Tomatoes | |
| Assorted Cakes | Vanilla Ice Cream |
| Lemon Ice | Champagne Jelly |
| Mixed Nuts | California Pears |
| Grapes | Oranges |
| | French Coffee |
| | Apples |
| | Layer Raisins |

Beta Chapter entertained the seventh Fraternity convention in August of 1884 in Canton, New York. Tade Hartsuff presided for the last time and then passed the gavel of the grand president to Charlotte Barrell (Ware), Φ-Boston. Representatives of 13 chapters dispatched much business, and the literary tradition continued as Miss Barrell read a poem, "The Maidenhair," by Emma Copper, one of the future editors of *The Key*.

The "elegant hospitality" of Beta Chapter stimulated comment in the local newspaper about the charm of the ladies in attendance:

There was a noted gathering of charming people at the residence of Professor C. K. Gaines on Thursday evening, the occasion being the reception given by Beta Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma to the gifted and accomplished young ladies assembled here in attendance upon the biennial convention of that most important and influential of all the college Ladies' Greek letter societies. . . . The toilettes were unusually beautiful and elegant, but so numerous that it would be impossible to describe them all in detail. Mrs. C. K. Gaines wore a lavender surah silk, covered with deep founces [sic] of oriental lace and silk tulle drapery, pompadour neck, and lace sleeves; pearl ornaments. . . . Miss Tade Hartsuff wore a rich black silk, with guipure trimmings, fichu of oriental lace, corsage bouquet, and long yellow gloves. Miss Krenzke of Akron, Ohio wore a striking costume of pink India silk, with overdress of fringed silk, trimmed with mother-of-pearl ornaments. . . . Miss Gertrude Lee wore a toilette peculiarly fitted to emphasize her delicate style of beauty. It consisted of a heliotrope albatross cloth, trimmed with velvet of a darker shade, and finished with fine white lace and necklace of pearls. Other costumes were equally fine, but want of space forbids further mention.

Such was the tone set for succeeding conventions: efficient business meetings coupled with pleasant social atmosphere as friendships and the Fraternity grew to an international scale. The first break in the regular biennial events occurred in 1918 during World War I. This cancellation enabled the Grand Treasury to send \$2,000 to Dorothy Canfield Fisher, BN-Ohio State, for relief work with French children in Bas Meudon, France.

An important point about the earlier conventions is that they were planned and executed by undergraduates. Even after the Grand Council form of government was established, officers were still chosen from among the undergraduate delegates. In 1892, however, alumnae members assisted active chapters in preparing for biennial meetings and at that convention the first alumnae association delegate, Gertrude Small (Keeley), Φ-Boston, from Chicago, sought a place at convention and began the era of alumnae influence. In 1892 the Chicago Associate Chapter, then called Beta Theta, was the only chartered alumnae association. In two years, one of its members, Katherine Sharp, Y-Northwestern, became grand president of the Fraternity.

Convention locations varied from year to year, depending on the host chapter. In the early years, meetings were held in college buildings, chapels, and churches. The 1886 Convention in Akron, Ohio, met in the Delta Tau Delta Hall, and the 1892 Convention assembled in the Hall of Representatives, Indiana State House, in Indianapolis.

Eventually, Kappa Kappa Gamma tried convening at a summer resort hotel by accepting Beta Mu's invitation to meet in Estes Park, Colorado, in 1914. The Golden Jubilee Convention of 1920 met at another resort, the Grand Hotel at Mackinac Island, Michigan. Other notable conventions included the first Canadian convention at Bigwin Inn, Lake of the Bays, Ontario, in 1924, and the 1926 Convention in Oakland, California. Both

Ninth National Convention, August 21-24, 1888, Minneapolis, Minnesota



required long-distance travel by special trains. Early conventions helped to establish many traditions, some of which survived and some which did not. *Le Bal Poudre* is past history. Sigma Chapter brought powder, patches, and rouge to the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Convention of 1902 when this colonial banquet was started. The custom continued until 1926 when the California banquet demanded a mantilla instead.

The spirit of convention has long been affected by the songs that are sung by the delegates and the Convention Choir. The dining and assembly halls have often rung with music. At times singing contests have been held, and high enthusiasm generated. Songs have been composed, or new words substituted for those of familiar numbers—to be eagerly noted and exchanged among the chapters.

As long ago as 1896, there were rhyming calls for members of the Council:

“Mary Hull, she prints *The Key*,
Which is the pride of KKG!”

“Carla Sargent, she’s a dear,
How we wish she were here!” . . . and others.

Other festivities included a stunt night, begun as a last-minute idea in 1904, which has continued to be a popular entertainment as well as material for rushing. Beta Mu Chapter introduced the Fancy Dress Party at the 1914 Convention. Although a costume had long been a part of each conventioneer’s wardrobe, this party called for innovative costumes made from crepe paper in two shades of blue.

In 1920, a play depicting the founding of Kappa Kappa Gamma, written by Mabel Warner Millikan, I-DePauw, was performed at the Golden Jubilee Convention. Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M-Butler, directed this entertaining but not historically authentic play. For example, the Fraternity colors came from Iota Chapter and not from the dress of a founder. Also, both Louise Bennett Boyd and Jeannette Boyd denied that Kappa Alpha Theta made any advances to the group before they founded Kappa Kappa Gamma.

This play later grew into a pageant with chapter representatives wearing costumes appropriate to the year of their chapters’ installations. The historical pageant continued to be a convention highlight for many years. The Fraternity acquired many lovely old gowns, some from former officers, which were used in this production or in some other way, throughout the years. In 1968 and 1974, Kappa hostesses wore them, quite appropriately, in the beautiful Victorian mansion which houses Fraternity Headquarters, as conventioners toured the building.

Convention historical pageant 1940 featured Charlotte Barrell Ware in a gown worn originally by her aunt, Mrs. Justin S. Morrill, wife of the senator from Vermont who authored the Morrill Act of Congress which established land grant colleges in the U.S. Photo shows Mrs. Ware surrounded by girls from Kappa’s chapters at Land Grant colleges.



Ithaca Convention 1894



Historical Pageants often featured chapter delegates modeling costumes from the date of their chapter founding.

The procession, a striking custom, began in 1916. Academic caps and gowns had been used by Grand Council since 1896, making the march across campus especially attractive. In 1930, a hood lined with two shades of blue was added to the regalia worn by officials.

The Hoot, the convention newspaper, was first published during the Ithaca Convention of 1916 under *Key* editor Katherine Tobin Mullin, BΣ-Adelphi. It had been foreshadowed two years earlier at the Estes Park convention, when news of the meetings had been printed in one of the issues of the *Estes Park Alikasai*. There was no convention in 1918, because of World War I, but in 1920 *The Hoot* reappeared despite the miles of water separating the news staff on Mackinac Island from the printer on the mainland. Glacier National Park’s mountain peaks were too great a deterrent in 1922, but in 1924 printing difficulties on the Lake of Bays, Ontario, were overcome and a *Hootlet* also was printed, as an advance sheet for *The Hoot*. The 1926 *Hootlet* obviously had been prepared for travelers on the

Convention procession is always inspiring.





Convention Contrasts



①

1—Sun Valley 1940—arrival by train

2—Bedford Springs 1958— arrival by car & bus

⑤

3—Famous Kappas arrive Sun Valley 1948 Mable M. Smith, Sarah Harris Rowe, 15th president; Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, 27th president; and Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), 25th president.

4—Asheville, N.C. 1962—arrival by plane

5—Estes Park 1914—president Lydia Voris Kolbe (right)



②



③



④



6—1878 Convention Delegates—Bloomington, Ill.



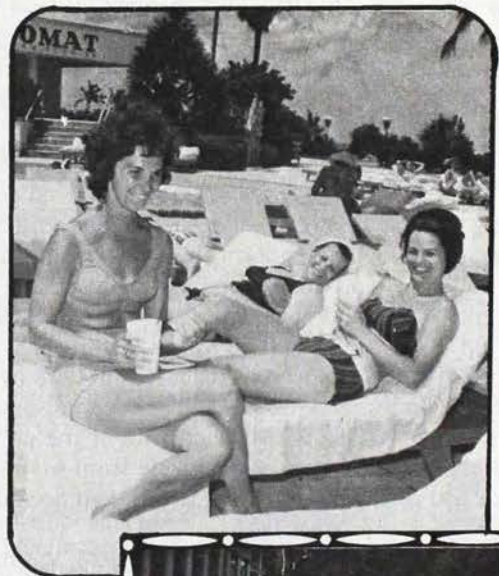
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7—1976 Convention past presidents reception: Louise Little Barbeck, Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, Mary Turner Whitney, Rheva Ott Shryock, Helen Snyder Steiner, and Frances Fatout Alexander.

8—1972 Convention in Hollywood, Florida

9—Cookout California-style 1976

10—1958 Bedford Springs swimming comedy team of Beth Bogert Schofield and Kay Alt Schultz



8



9

10



In *The Hoot* office of the 1962 Convention are Isabel Simmons, Anne Morningstar, Peggy Drummond, Willa Mae Wright, Florence Lonsford, Jane Ford, and Ellen Fowler.

special convention train. An article, "Timely Tips to Travelers," carried the admonition: "Lay out your thinnest dress the night before and wear as little underneath as is consistent with Kappa decorum. It is apt to be warm coming down the foothills of the Sierras." This pre-convention special train aspect of *The Hootlet* continued until 1956, when the mode of travel had changed. Twenty years passed before another *Hootlet* made an appearance at the Coronado convention in 1976. This news sheet emerged from the Kappa mimeograph machine early one morning, and featured light-hearted convention sidelights and bits of nostalgia. *The Hoot* has been a more reliable adjunct to conventions since its inception than has *The Hootlet*.

The first theme for a convention was used at the Golden Jubilee in 1920, "Unity in Diversity." Other themes followed.

The permanent memorial service honoring deceased members began in 1920 and was written and presented by Lydia Voris Kolbe, Λ-Akron, then grand president. It showed the need for such a service for chapter and convention use. The Committee on Ritual prepared a brief service that was adopted in 1922. *The 1930 History of Kappa Kappa Gamma* describes a particularly moving memorial service in the Stanford Memorial Church at the 1926 Convention. The western sunset mingled with the candlelight as the assembled Kappas sang "Day is Dying in the West" and ended with the newly adopted recessional hymn, "We Look to Thee Kappa Gamma."

The presiding officer's gavel, first used in 1928 by Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, H-Wisconsin, had been presented to the Fraternity by Mrs. T. H. McMichael, wife of the president of Monmouth College. The gavel was made from wood from the stairway of Old Main at Monmouth, which had been destroyed by fire.

At the second Mackinac convention in 1930, the host chapter, Upsilon-Northwestern, presented the Fraternity with the diamond-set key of Katherine Sharp, one of its members who had been grand president from 1894 to 1896. It is used as the

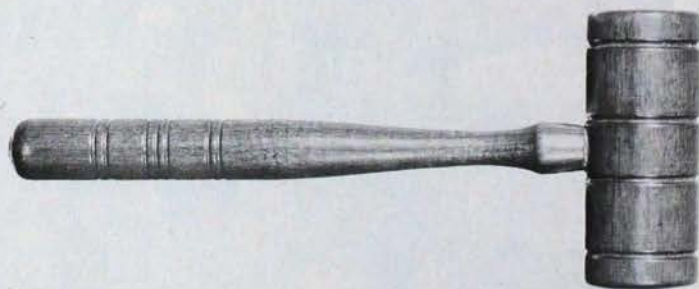


Kappas piled out of the Mackinac Island ferry, second lap on the route to convention, 1946.

official badge of each incumbent president. Traditionally, this key is pinned on the newly elected president at the closing banquet of the convention. The president's jewelry is also transferred from outgoing to incoming president at this banquet. Minnie Royse Walker, I-DePauw, gave her beautiful diamond and sapphire fleur-de-lis pin to the Fraternity in 1946. In 1954, the Elgin National Watch Company presented a diamond wristwatch with a fleur-de-lis band to the Fraternity. These pieces of jewelry have been worn by each Kappa president since their presentations.

Another custom is the "Passing of the Light" Ceremony, the climax of the Candlelight Banquet which closes all conventions today. This impressive closing got its start in 1935 from a toast given by Charlotte Barrell Ware, at an Alpha Province Convention. On this occasion Mrs. Ware, who was grand president from 1884 to 1888, spontaneously handed one of the silver candlesticks from the banquet table to the delegate from the youngest chapter in the province, saying, "You are the keeper of the ancient flame. You are the flame. So, let the light be passed." This ceremony was repeated by Mrs. Ware at Fraternity conventions and eventually was put into writing by Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE-Pittsburgh, to include a delegate from each province and the Fraternity president. Today, handsome silver candlesticks, a gift to the Fraternity from Mrs. Ware, are used as part of the ceremony.

Mrs. Ware, a beloved convention-goer was the inspiration for an unusual occurrence at the 1940 Sun Valley Convention. The



Gavel used at conventions from staircase of Old Main, Monmouth.



Traditional Memorial Service honoring Kappas who died during biennium.



1914 Convention at Estes Park, Colorado.

resort management had planned a walking path from the main lodge to a cabin up the mountain trail, intended as a quiet place to stroll and relax. At Mrs. Ware's suggestion it was to be known as the Fleur-de-lis Trail in memory of the Kappas. On July 10, 1940, a group of Kappas watched Mrs. Ware turn the first earth on the site of a proposed shelter along the trail. Plans included benches along the path, perhaps 12, marked for each of Kappa's provinces. This dedication was an unprecedented event in Kappa history.

A major change in convention planning was launched in 1932. Up to that time, plans were developed by the chapter issuing the convention invitation. All costs were met by this chapter, with Central Office contributing only \$300 toward the budget. As conventions increased in size, and larger numbers of Kappas attended, the decision was made to form a committee to develop the plans and procedures. The convention marshal, as she was called, served as chairman of this committee which organized social events, arranged transportation to the site, assigned rooms, and scheduled staging of all the meetings. Florence Robinson Westlake, X-Minnesota, was appointed by the Council as the first marshal. Many Kappas have served as chairman of several conventions, among them Della Lawrence Burt, BΞ-Texas; Marian Handy Anderson, ΓK-William and Mary; Isabel Hatton Simmons, BN-Ohio State; Virginia Alexander McMillan, ΓK-William and Mary; Curtis Buehler, BX-Kentucky; Loraine Heaton Boland, BB^A-St. Lawrence; and Mary Agnes Graham ("Gray") Roberts, Y-Northwestern.

One of the most demanding tasks of the Convention Committee is the scheduling of transportation for hundreds of Kappas from their homes to convention sites. Marie Bryden Macnaughtan, Θ-Missouri, handled this assignment with great efficiency for 16 years. Jane Pollard Gould, BM-Colorado, served as her assistant several years, and later became transportation chairman. She also had a major responsibility in arranging post-convention tours, which became an added attraction beginning in 1934.

The business of Kappa Kappa Gamma continued to be the main feature of all conventions. Constitutional revisions, or-

Murray Bay Convention Committee trio—Marie Macnaughtan, transportation; Virginia McMillan, chairman; and Clara O. Pierce, business chairman.



ganizational changes, and the adoption of new and stimulating programs marked the conventions of the next two decades. During these years, members met the challenge of increasing growth in alumnae groups and the number of chapters; the rise of anti-fraternity feeling; and the effects of a devastating war. Training sessions for province officers, who arrived several days ahead of convention delegates, became a part of the constructive experience of attending a convention.

On the lighter side, sporting events were included with contests in golf, swimming, and tennis. Evening dinners became special occasions and were planned to suit the locale of the convention.

Traveling on the "Kappa Special Train" was a happy prelude with extra treats and a chance for fellowship and fun. For example, in 1934, while en route to Yellowstone Park, Kappas were treated to a roundup in Livingston, Montana, where a Kappa queen was chosen. Riding was a feature of this convention, but delegates were cautioned, in advance, not to wear riding clothes under their caps and gowns.

Presentation of chapter awards began in this era.

The May C. Whiting Westermann Cup was first awarded in 1926 by Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, H-Wisconsin, who was then director of provinces and later Fraternity president. This rotating award, honoring Mrs. Westermann, came to be known as the Efficiency Cup, going to the chapter which excelled in certain areas.

A lovely silver urn, from Lyndall Finley Wortham, BΞ-Texas, in honor of Charlotte Barrell Ware, was given for the first time in 1934 for fine all-around chapter performance. This became known as the Standards Cup. It has since been retired to Fraternity Headquarters and was replaced by Mrs. Wortham with a beautiful silver punch bowl, tray, and cups as the Standards Award.

May Westermann with winner of the Efficiency Award at 1946 Convention.



Standards Cup with donor Lyndall Findley Wortham.



Current Standards Award is Silver punch bowl and 12 matching cups.





Erie Association presents Fraternity Appreciation Award to honor Florence Burton Roth, right, to BM-Colorado in 1960.

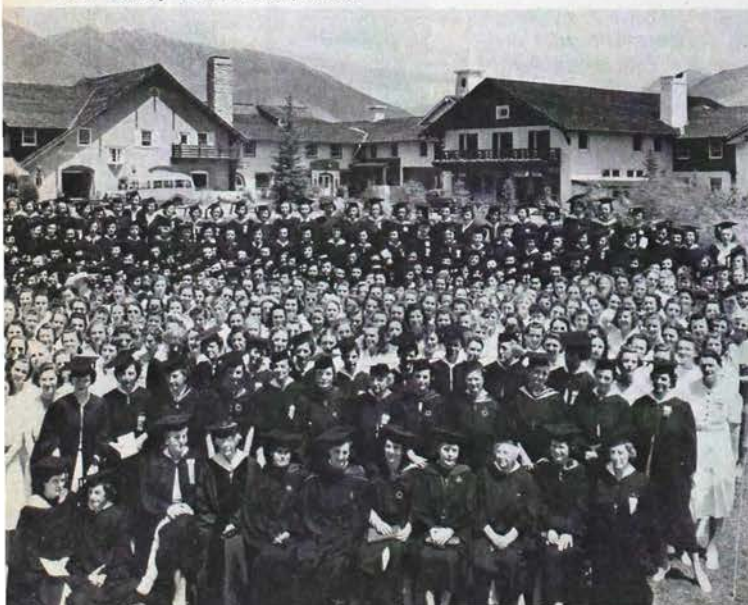


Maxine Maxwell receives McNaboe Award for Dallas—1950.



Habiteer's Luncheon—1952 Convention.

Sun Valley convention, 1940.



In 1935, a beautiful antique tankard was selected by Mabel McKinney Smith, BΣ-Adelphi, from the silver collection of Minnie Royse Walker, I-DePauw, deputy to several grand presidents and author of the first Fraternity history, *Kappa's Record*, 1903. The tankard, presented in Mrs. Royse's honor, became the rotating scholarship award for the chapter with the highest scholastic record during the previous biennium on a campus where there are more than 10 Panhellenic groups competing for the position.

Eventually alumnae groups also were recognized. The 1940 Convention saw the presentation of the McNaboe Award. The province vice presidents who had served under Almira Johnson McNaboe, H-Wisconsin, presented two silver bowls to the Fraternity in "affectionate appreciation" of Mrs. McNaboe. These cherished awards honor the alumnae groups for best performance in all departments. Three more McNaboe Awards have been added since the 1940s, because of the increase in the number and size of alumnae organizations.*

Attending conventions became a hobby with many Kappas, and by 1938 a special luncheon was made part of the official program for these convention "Habiteers." Prior to that convention, Habiteers had met informally to recall old times and renew friendships. Ida Bonnell Otstott, Σ-Nebraska, affectionately known as "Brownie," was proclaimed queen of the Habiteers in 1938 with 19 conventions to her credit. When a Kappa attends five conventions she becomes a Habiteer and is ceremoniously inducted into this ever-growing group.

During the 1930s and 1940s the practice of having outside speakers address the conventions was started. Prominent Kappas served as keynoters and session leaders, and college deans who were Kappas were invited to participate in the programs. The first male convention speaker was Alan E. Duerr, a Delta Tau Delta and chairman of Inter-Fraternity Council, who spoke in 1938 on the relationship of the fraternity to the college campus. This was a timely topic, for national concern was being shown for students not invited to join fraternities. This sympathy for the uninvited produced wide-spread anti-fraternity feeling during the 1940s. Following this was the disquieting effect of World War II and the changes it brought to campuses.

Conventions have always provided an opportunity for new ideas to be presented and adopted. World War II sparked the Army and Navy Association in 1938, organized to serve those connected with the military. Kappa families, moving about the country on a tour of duty, as well as women who joined service units were reached by this contact.

Another war-time project had its start at Sun Valley in 1940 when Nora Waln, BI-Swarthmore, a noted Kappa author who lived in England, was unable to fulfill her speaking engagement at convention because of the war. Helen Bower, BΔ-Michigan, then editor of *The Keys* suggested that a fund be established with the \$200 set aside to bring Nora to Sun Valley. Individuals joined in and the money was sent to Miss Waln to aid children in bombed-out areas of London. This project, known as the Nora Waln Fund, was supported by Kappas through the war years and was also used to supply layettes for Norwegian children.

By 1942, the United States was at war. The convention delegates that year made plans for the duration, realizing that there could be no more meetings until hostilities ended. At that meeting, delegates responded enthusiastically to an idea presented by Virginia Tucker Jones-Heiss, ΓK-William and Mary, Army and Navy chairman, to give special consideration to recreational opportunities for women in the services. Eventually,

*See complete list of Fraternity awards pages 96 and 105.

14 service women's centers were sponsored by various alumnae groups as a result of this suggestion. The first center was in Des Moines, Iowa. Hotels offered space, Elizabeth Arden supplied the powder bars, and local Kappas served as hostesses and staff. More than 200,000 service women used the centers, manned by 1,200 Kappa volunteers during those war years.

There was no convention in 1944. Instead, a conference of officers and chairmen who worked with chapters was held at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

After the war the Fraternity celebrated its Diamond Jubilee by returning to the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island. At this convention another tradition was launched. Alumnae Achievement Awards were presented for the first time in 1946 to prominent Kappa alumnae for their outstanding achievements and accomplishments in various fields.

It has been said that the nice thing about conventions is that each one "seems better than the last." The ever-increasing number of Kappas attending conventions confirms that statement. Each convention can be remembered for a distinct contribution to the progress of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

In reviewing the meetings of the 1920s, Clara O. Pierce remarked, "Mackinac in 1920 will be remembered as the 'Golden Jubilee'; Glacier National Park in 1922 marked the beginning of the Endowment and Rose McGill Funds; Bigwin Inn in 1924 is famous for the adoption of our national finance system; California in 1926 broke all previous attendance records and saw the completion of the revised constitution; Breezy Point in 1928 educated us on extension, brought a climax to our drive for \$100,000 endowment, and provided funds to send two active girls, (co-organizers) to assist active chapters; and the addition of a field secretary was probably the most outstanding contribution of the 1930 meeting."

The impressive report of the financial stability of the Fraternity in the Depression years was the outstanding factor of the 1932 Convention; and 1934 marked the re-establishment of Alpha Chapter at Monmouth College, the elimination of the Council office of registrar, and the addition of the director of standards. At the 1936 Convention the Hearthstone Alumnae Club Project was launched; the director of membership was added to the Council in 1938; and the war years brought the Nora Waln Fund at Sun Valley in 1940 and the Service Women's Centers in 1942. The Diamond Jubilee, celebrated in 1946, was followed by a return to Sun Valley in 1948 when more than 700 Kappas broke attendance records. Guided by the convention committees and the officers for 20 years, conventions had flourished and prospered. Delegates arrived eager to discuss the business at hand and to enjoy the beauty of the convention site.

The attendance figure at the Sun Valley convention was to be duplicated frequently during the next two decades. The Fraternity grew in the 1950s and 1960s, adding 16 chapters and numerous alumnae groups. Many resort hotels simply were not big enough, or were too remote, to handle the flood of Kappas and their luggage on opening day. Nevertheless, Kappas traveled to the four corners of the continent to attend conventions, and industrious convention chairmen and their committees met the many challenges of preparation and execution. As conventions grew larger, in 1960 travel arrangements were transferred to a professional agency. It was a sign of the times that during this period the special Kappa train was replaced by air travel as the major mode of transportation to conventions.

Entertainment was frequently elaborate. In 1960, there was a gala evening with television and movie star Lucille Ball at the Hotel del Coronado near San Diego. In 1952, at the Home-



Diamond Jubilee Convention at Mackinac Island, 1946.



Ice mold featured at buffet in 1966 at Bretton Woods convention.



Kappa pledges greet guests at Yellowstone convention in 1934.

Traveling to Jasper Park convention, 1954, Kappas couldn't "bear" to pass up this furry character.

Past grand presidents of Kappa at 1938 Convention. Front row: Westermann, Chevalier, Burnham, Allan, and Ware. Back row: Roth, Lloyd-Jones, and Andres (Steiner).





Helena Ege in her self-designed fleur-de-lis skirt worn at Murray Bay convention in 1950.

stead in Hot Springs, Virginia, a Mardi Gras Ball was given with official, authentic costumes, mantels, and crowns which had been worn at the Elves of Oberon Ball in New Orleans the previous winter. At Swampscott, Massachusetts, delegates attended a Boston "Pops" Concert and enjoyed a special Kappa pageant, "The Boston Story." It was written by Helena Ege, featuring the biographies of several distinguished members of Phi Chapter at Boston University.

At conventions in the early 1950s the Fraternity committed itself to the field of rehabilitation as a national philanthropy. In 1950 at Murray Bay, Kappa awarded a special fellowship to a woman doctor from an occupied country for study in rehabilitation and physical medicine in honor of Harriet Ford Griswold, BH-Stanford, the banquet speaker. By 1952, interest was such that the convention approved Kappa Rehabilitation Services as a Fraternity philanthropic project, and two years later created the Council position of director of philanthropies.

Conventions continued to be an ideal time and place to recognize and honor past Fraternity leaders.

In 1954, a special birthday party was given in honor of Clara O. Pierce, BN-Ohio State, for her 25 years of service as executive secretary to the Fraternity. At this time the Gracious Living Award was first presented in her honor by Helen Bower, BΔ-Michigan, Marian Ackley Chenoweth, BΔ-Michigan, and Elizabeth Kimbrough Park, BX-Kentucky, to the chapter exhibiting those qualities of hospitality and graciousness that so distinguished Clara O. Pierce.

At the 1956 Convention, Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ-Oklahoma, director of alumnae, announced the establishment of an Alumnae Loyalty Award, to be presented biennially in honor of Helena Ege, former director of alumnae and Fraternity president. The award was based on the criteria of "work and devotion which has enriched the Fraternity and inspired her Kappa sisters." The first Loyalty Award was presented to Marie Macnaughtan, former Fraternity officer and long-time chairman of convention transportation.

In 1962 at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, North Carolina, gavels were first awarded to alumnae groups for outstanding service to active chapters. The gavels were given by the Philadelphia Alumnae Association in honor of Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania, former Fraternity president.*

Conventions increasingly became a time for Fraternity education as well as recognition. Meetings offered a unique opportunity for alumnae and active members to confer with officers,

*See complete list of convention awards pages 96 and 105.

and receive training and information that would increase efficiency of the chapter and alumnae work. At the 1958 Convention in Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, chapter advisers attended conventions for the first time, and participated in a pre-convention training school. Associate Council members



Harriet Griswold, banquet speaker 1950.



Recipients of the Gracious Living Awards, 1956.

Responsible for the fun part of convention were these hardworking members of the Social Committee 1962.



also met for pre-convention training. Programs, speakers, seminars, panel discussions, workshops, and even model initiations became an integral part of the schedule as Kappa kept pace with the need to supply all members with skills and knowledge.

A tour of Fraternity Headquarters, completely restored and remodeled after a disastrous fire in 1965, was a highlight of the 1968 Columbus Convention.

As concerns became more complex, special committees were appointed to carry on in-depth study of certain problems and report to the next convention. The Fraternity's reference system was examined by such a committee appointed in 1968 and first chaired by Harriet French, BY-West Virginia, and later by Susan Rockwood, BP^A-Cincinnati. Their recommendations were presented in 1970 after two years of study. A committee of undergraduates and alumnae, under the leadership of Mary Turner Whitney, BP^A-Cincinnati, ritualist, worked through 1970-1972 to review the ritual in relation to its effectiveness in expressing Fraternity philosophy and ideals in contemporary terms. Following this, another committee was organized with Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), BPI-Washington, former president, as chairman to develop recommendations on the housing policies and present them to Council in 1974 in Columbus, Ohio.

These committees have been a most successful addition to solutions made by convention actions.

Perhaps the most exciting convention ever was the Centennial Convention at French Lick, Indiana, in 1970. More than 1,000 Kappas came, either full or part-time, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Fraternity. The week-long meeting featured entertainment by renowned pianist Peter Nero and a pageant professionally staged by a New York producer and narrated by television-movie star Robert Young. A sight and sound museum, featuring effective displays of memorabilia, provided the membership an unforgettable experience in Fraternity education. A gigantic birthday cake decorated the hall for a festive party. The climax was the thrilling announcement that the Centennial Fund goal of a half million dollars had been achieved, enabling Kappa Kappa Gamma to carry out an ambitious scholarship and rehabilitation program. The Centennial Convention also marked the complete revision of the bylaws and standing rules of the Fraternity. The Council was enlarged and its responsibilities redefined.

It was a week to remember . . . a convention filled with celebration, commemoration, and constructive action. (See Centennial Celebration chapter.)

The 1972 Convention, first in Kappa's second century, set a precedent by honoring the Fraternity's first chapter to reach its hundredth birthday. A check was presented to the University of Indiana in honor of Delta Chapter.

The "Order of the Owl" was organized in 1974 as a special recognition of all graduate counselors, past and present.

The pageant, "From Bustles to Blue Jeans," was a highlight of the 1976 Convention. This outstanding program made use of slides and tapes to supplement the parade of historical fashions, modeled by delegates and Kappa visitors to the convention. The show was prepared by Diane Miller Selby, BN-Ohio State, with the help of her husband as a multi-media consultant.

Through the years, conventions of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity have grown from the early, tentative, and informal gatherings of college girls to large-scale meetings of both active and alumnae members from all over the United States and Canada.



Mothers and daughters gathered for photo at 1968 Columbus Convention.



Convention Choir 1974.

As a time of increased awareness of the Fraternity and a time to make and renew friendships, conventions are unparalleled. No one can forget the thrill of an opening session when hundreds of women share a ritual with significance that transcends the boundaries of time and space. The pleasure of meeting Kappas from across the continent, the education in leadership skills, the poignancy of the Memorial Service, the pageantry of the procession and recession, the inspiration of the Presidents Dinner and Candlelight Banquet, all are special memories for each Kappa, whether attending her first convention or coming as a Habiteer.

As Kappas gather at biennial conventions, what they experience is a part of the quality that distinguishes Kappa Kappa Gamma and maintains the bonds of loyalty.

—Dale Brubeck, GK-William and Mary
Margaret Easton Seney, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan
Curtis Buehler, BX-Kentucky

Break-time at convention, 1976—white dresses still are required attire.



Convention Awards

EFFICIENCY AWARD

In honor of

MAY C. WHITING WESTERMANN
(Rotating)

The custom of giving awards at each general convention began in 1926 with the cup given by Georgia Lloyd-Jones in honor of May C. Whiting Westermann, Σ , when she was grand president.

Mrs. Westermann was the only Kappa elected to the presidency for three terms, 1902-1904, 1922-1924, and 1924-1926. Her contributions to the Fraternity's progress were many but one of her greatest accomplishments was the completion of the *History of Kappa Gamma, 1870-1930*.

Mrs. Westermann was a scholarly woman, with an untiring zest for detail, a Phi Beta Kappa, professor of English, and a genealogist.

(Non-rotating)

The Fraternity also gives an efficiency award to an unhouse chapter.

STANDARDS AWARD

In honor of

CHARLOTTE BARRELL WARE
(Rotating)

In 1934 Lyndall Finley Wortham, B Σ , presented a silver urn to the Fraternity. This has been retired to Fraternity Headquarters and Mrs. Wortham since has given a beautiful silver punch bowl, tray, and cups which became the Standards Award. This is given in honor of Charlotte Barrell Ware, Φ , grand president from 1884-1888 while still attending college. Mrs. Ware believed that "Kappa ideals, no matter by what name they are called, are the only ones on which to base a happy, useful life." Her desire for the Fraternity was that it represent the best of everything.

Mrs. Ware originated the Passing of the Light Ceremony. Her beautiful English candleholders are used in this service of conventions and at chapter installations.

In later years Mrs. Ware became internationally known for her work in dairy science. She had great interest in Land Grant colleges.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

In honor of

MINNIE ROYSE WALKER
(Rotating)

The Fraternity has always stood for scholastic excellence and a purposeful interest in higher education for women. At the 1902 Convention an Alumnae Day was on the program for the first time. The convention voted to accept the alumnae recommendation that a committee be appointed to study the advisability of establishing a scholarship or endowing a chair at The Marine Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. Minnie Royse Walker, I, was appointed to this committee and later became its chairman. The Founders' Memorial Fund for Students' Aid has grown from this small beginning. The Fraternity's first historical record was written by Mrs. Walker in 1903.

In 1935 Mabel McKinney Smith, B Σ , selected an English tankard from Mrs. Walker's silver collection as an appropriate award to present to the Fraternity in her honor as the first Scholarship Award. This award is given to a chapter on a campus where there are more than ten groups competing for the top position.

(Non-rotating)

The Fraternity also gives an award to the chapter which excels on a campus where there are less than ten groups competing.

FINANCE AWARD

In honor of

ELIZABETH BOGERT SCHOFIELD
(Non-rotating)

It is a known fact that women control the buying power of the nation. Kappa makes a real contribution in basic financial training of its members. Their responsibilities in chapter operations provide foundations for sound financial practices in their future lives, whatever their fields.

Kappa's first finance manual, *Budgeting and Bookkeeping*, was printed while Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M, was Kappa's chairman to supervise chapter finance. The Finance Award, presented in her honor, made its appearance at the 1940 Convention.

An unhouse chapter also receives an award in Mrs. Schofield's name.

PUBLICATION AWARD

(Non-rotating)

Alumnae are always interested in news of their own chapters, and chapters are glad to tell them about their accomplishments. Various news publications have appeared over the years. The first one was published by Delta Chapter in 1879. The Fraternity regards this as an essential part of each chapter's public relations program, and for this reason presents an award to the chapter whose publication is judged to be best. Editorial content, alumnae news, general make-up, and readability are the determining factors. It was first awarded in 1946.

GRACIOUS LIVING AWARD

In honor of

CLARA O. PIERCE
(Rotating)

"Manners must adorn knowledge" . . . Lord Chesterfield. Consideration for others is essential for gracious living. It can best be acquired from group association.

This award, a silver julep cup, was first Presented in 1954 by Helen C. Bower and Marion Ackley Chenoweth, both B Δ , and Elizabeth Kimbrough Park, B Σ , in honor of Clara O. Pierce, B Σ . One of Miss Pierce's first jobs with the Fraternity was raising money for the Endowment Fund, to be invested in loans for chapter houses. However, she believed that a chapter house needs to be more than a well constructed and a well equipped house if it is to be a real home. Those who reside there must acquire the art of living and working harmoniously together. Miss Pierce continued her interest in housing as a member of the Housing Committee though she had many other duties when she became executive secretary-treasurer of the Fraternity.

(Non-rotating)

The Fraternity provides an award for unhouse chapters in this field.

PLEDGE TRAINING AWARD

In honor of

HELENA FLINN EGE
(Rotating)

In 1956 the Pittsburgh Alumnae Association gave a pair of lovely silver candelabra to be used as a pledge training award in honor of Helena Flinn Ege, I Σ , Fraternity president from 1948-1952. During her term as director of alumnae more groups were chartered than in any other period in the Fraternity's history. It seemed fitting that someone who gave so much talented leadership and was such a dedicated worker for the best interests of Kappa should be honored by this particular award, in the hope that many of the young women entering the Fraternity every year may be inspired to carry on in her footsteps.

FRATERNITY APPRECIATION AWARD

In honor of

FLORENCE BURTON ROTH
(Rotating)

Fraternity appreciation is knowledge of the past, which is the link with today; intelligent awareness of the present, which will soon be yesterday. To stimulate this program, the Erie Alumnae Association in 1960 gave a lovely silver pitcher in honor of Florence Burton Roth, B Δ . Mrs. Roth was grand president, 1910-1912; and she presided over the 1910 National Panhellenic Conference. She was Kappa historian from 1912-1925; chairman of the Boyd Hearthstone Board of Trustees, and received Kappa Kappa Gamma's Loyalty Award in 1960.

PANHELLENIC AWARD

In honor of

EDITH REESE CRABTREE
(Rotating)

Edith Reese Crabtree, B Γ , served the Fraternity as president, 1952-1956. She was always interested in the college age woman, sympathetic with her problems, and adaptable to changes. Mrs. Crabtree received Kappa Kappa Gamma's Loyalty Award in 1964.

In recognition of her leadership, Miriam Locke, I Π , Kathryn Bourne Pearce, I Δ , and Mary Turner Whitney, B Φ , gave a silver footed salver in 1962 in her honor.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT AWARD

In honor of

EVELYN WIGHT ALLAN
(Non-rotating)

The Fraternity had for some time recognized the greatest all-around improvement of any chapter. In 1962 the New York Alumnae Association set up a plan to give a non-rotating award in honor of Evelyn Wight Allan, B Σ . She was the Fraternity grand president from 1890-1892 and in that capacity presided over the first Panhellenic meeting in 1891.

Because Mrs. Allan had the ability to challenge people to do things and to be things, it is appropriate that the improvement award be named after her. She served young students all her life. Stanford University asked her to create the position of dean of women and later she taught school in New York where she became principal of the Girls Commercial High School.

GREATEST SCHOLARSHIP IMPROVEMENT AWARD

In honor of

GEORGIA HAYDEN LLOYD-JONES
(Rotating)

At the 1966 Convention, the Tulsa Alumnae Association gave to the Fraternity a silver samovar in honor of Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, H.

Mrs. Lloyd-Jones was vice president and associate editor of *The Tulsa Tribune* for many years. She was a brilliant woman of great charm, a writer, an eloquent speaker, and a Fraternity president who made significant contributions to Kappa.

(Non-rotating)

The Fraternity also gives an award to the chapter showing the greatest improvement in scholarship on a campus where there are less than ten groups competing.

(Continued on page 105)



Mary Moore Stewart



Hannah Jeannette Boyd



Mary Louise Bennett



Susan Burley Walker



Anna Elizabeth Willits



Martha Louisa Stevenson

**Founders of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity
Monmouth College
Monmouth, Illinois
October 13, 1870**



Front door



Bedrooms house all Council and committee members when in Columbus.

Fraternity Headquarters



View from front door

Second floor landing



Office of executive secretary

Powder room



Living room





View of outside of building, built in 1851.



Shadow box display of old badges



Patio—roof garden



Finance office



Living room featuring aquarell painting of first Grand President of Kappa, Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, M-Butler.



Sitting room



Dining room



Catalog room



Work room



Mail room



Only founder's badge on display



Rituals of KKT



Some illuminated rituals

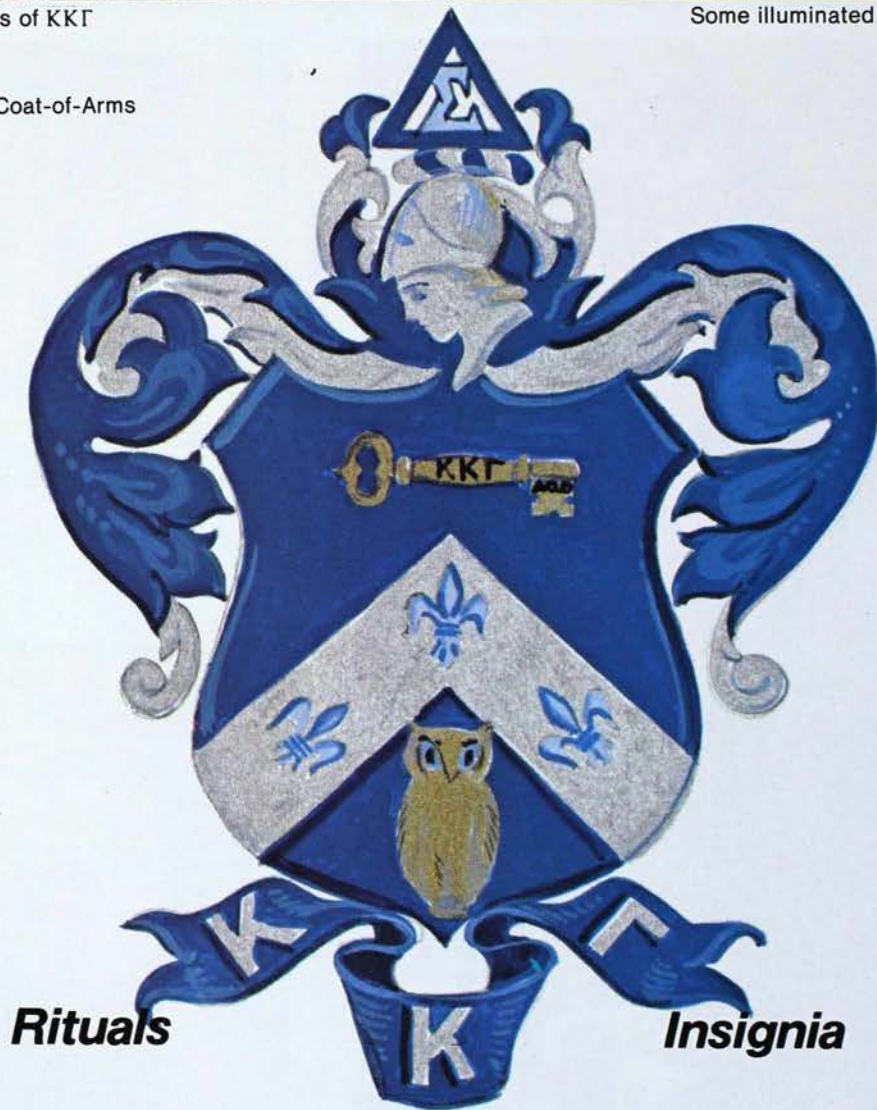


Display case of rituals and charter papers—Delta Red Book in left



Delta Charter

Coat-of-Arms



Rituals

Insignia

Jewelry case display



Official jewelry of Fraternity



Kappa Kappa Gamma Waltz





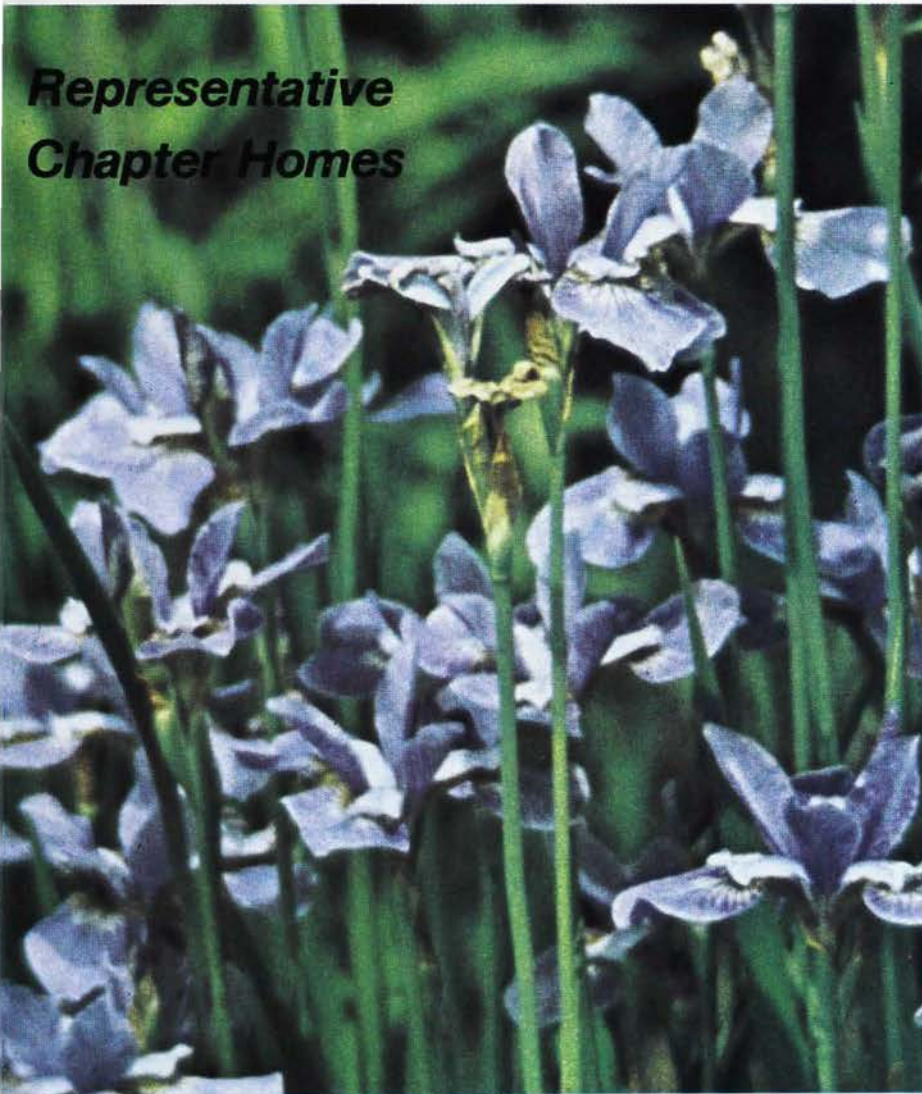
Suite of ΔΔ-Miami of Ohio



Lodge of Λ-Akron



Panhellenic Building for ΕΛ-Tennessee



Representative Chapter Homes



ΚΚΓ and ΚΑΘ share a joint house at University of Pittsburgh



House of Χ-Minnesota

ΔΙ House at Louisiana State



ΒΒ^Δ House at St. Lawrence



ΒΘ House at Oklahoma





Philanthropy



Volunteers



Kappas share time, efforts, and funds with others because they care!

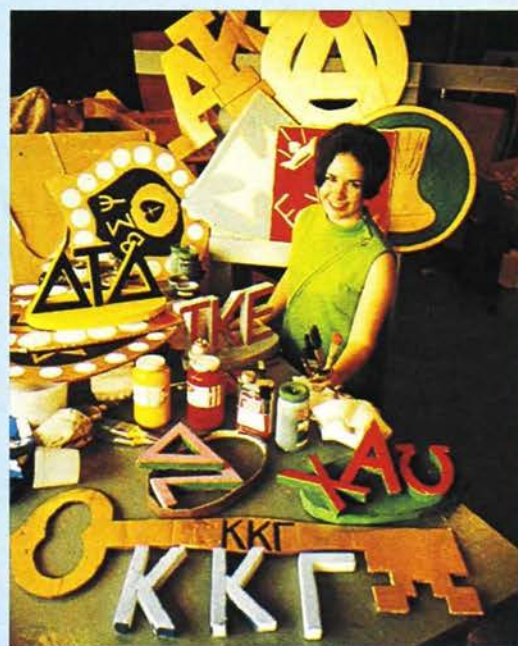
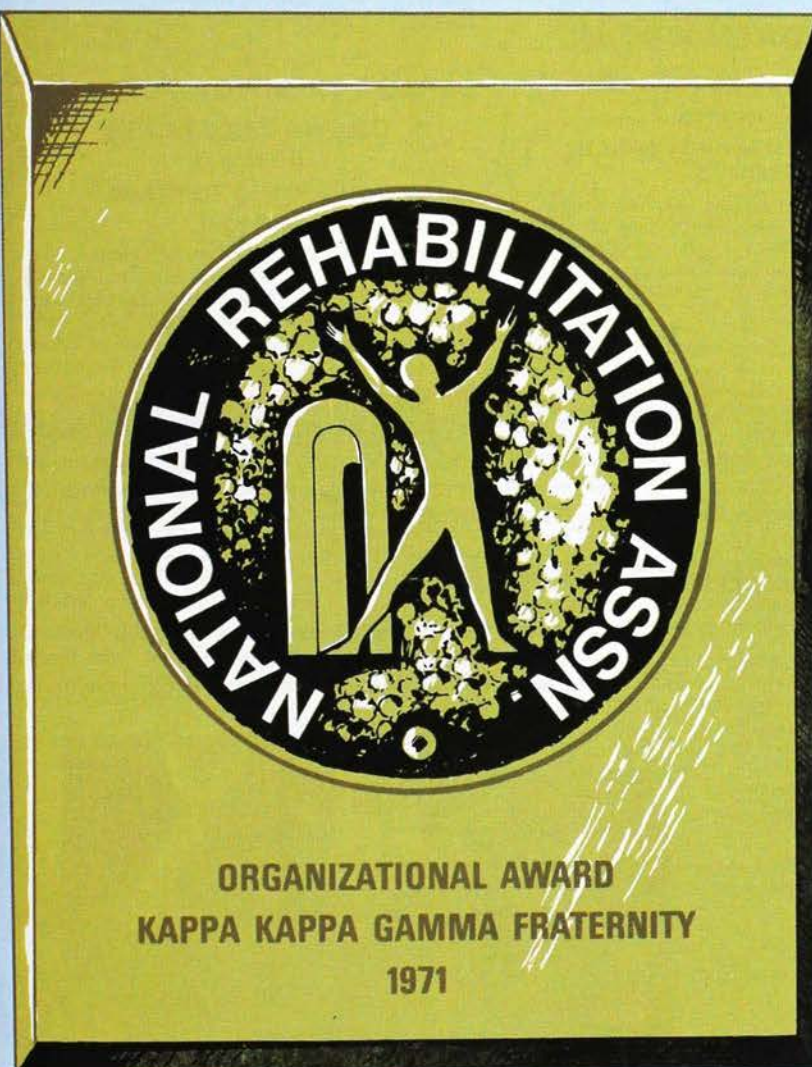




Centennial Convention museum featured early chapter room—founders on bridge—and first meeting at founder's home.

Centennial Celebration

Panhellenic



Signs of Panhellenic
Halloween Party for orphans—

Week Trophies—



Girls working together—





(a) Map showing the locations of all existing alumnae organizations as of February 15, 1977. Areas where more than one group are formed are shown with a circled figure representing the number of different groups organized in that geographic location (i.e. southern California with 12 groups). Over 380 alumnae groups are chartered by Kappa Kappa Gamma currently.

Actives and Alumnae—Working together for a better tomorrow

(b) The cover of *The Key*, October, 1945, shows Kappas involved in service to their country as well as to Kappa.



(c) Beta Xi actives of Texas show the fun and fellowship so typical of Kappa chapters. Several alumnae groups have formed picnic singing groups as an extension of their enjoyable experiences as actives.



Convention Awards

(Continued from page 96)

CULTURAL AWARD

In honor of

HELEN C. BOWER

(Rotating)

Knowledge is the goal of the cultured and educated woman. Kappa was founded in the era when chapter members devoted their time to the study of the classics and their meetings to competition in oratory, poetry, and composition.

In 1966 the Detroit Alumnae Association gave a silver Revere bowl in memory of a well-known journalist, Helen C. Bower, B.A. She was an editorial writer and theater critic for the *Detroit Free Press* from college days until her retirement. From 1930-1946 she edited *The Key* for the Fraternity.

CHAPTER-ADVISORY BOARD RELATIONS AWARD

In honor of

BEATRICE S. WOODMAN

(Rotating)

A chapter and an advisory board working together harmoniously spells success and enjoyment for both. One alumnae with a long experience as a beloved adviser, confidante, and friend to her chapter realized the importance and joy of this relationship.

In 1958 Beatrice S. Woodman, Φ, gave this award—a beautiful Salem bowl, so representative of Boston which has been known since the Revolutionary days as the home of great silversmiths. Miss Woodman, a well-traveled lady, served as chairman of Kappa's French Relief Fund in 1948 following World War II. For this service she was presented the gold Medal of Honor by the French government. She received Kappa's Loyalty Award in 1962.

Since the advisory board is an important part of its relationship to the chapter winning the Woodman bowl, each member of this board is awarded a gift.

ADVISORY BOARD AWARD

In honor of

ELIZABETH BOGERT SCHOFIELD

(Rotating)

Because advisers play an important role in the Fraternity, the members of the board judged best

are presented individual gifts by the Fraternity. Although the advisory board may be judged the best, the chapter may not necessarily win recognition in competition with other chapters for the Chapter-Advisory Board Award, the Beatrice Woodman Salem bowl.

In 1966 the Mu Chapter Advisory Board gave fleur-de-lis bookends to be presented to the chapters whose advisers have been recognized. These fleur-de-lis bookends have since been replaced by owl bookends. This award is in honor of Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M, a beloved adviser to her own chapter, and Fraternity president 1940-1944. Mrs. Schofield received Kappa Kappa Gamma's Loyalty Award in 1958.

ALUMNAE AWARDS

McNABOE AWARDS

In honor of

ALMIRA JOHNSON McNABOE

(Rotating)

These awards are presented to alumnae associations in each of the four membership categories, (to 50; 50-100; 100-200; over 200). The awards are given to those groups with the best performances in all departments during the biennium.

The first recognition paid the alumnae was at the 1940 Convention when the province vice presidents who served with Almira Johnson McNaboe, H, grand vice president in charge of alumnae 1936-1940, presented two silver bowls to the Fraternity in "affectionate appreciation of her service.

Because the alumnae organizations had grown both in size and number, a third award was presented at the 1960 Convention. This, a silver tray, was a gift from the director of alumnae from 1956-1958, Claire Drew Walker, BΠ, and the province directors of alumnae.

At the 1964 Convention a fourth award was added in recognition of alumnae associations with over 200 members. This award was an original fleur-de-lis pin, executed by a Boston jeweler, under the supervision of Beatrice Woodman, Φ. It is a gift from the alumnae groups of Theta Province and their immediate past province director of alumnae, Portia Pittenger Rissler, M.

An award is also presented to an outstanding alumnae club by the Fraternity.

SHRYOCK GAVELS

In honor of

RHEVA OTT SHRYOCK

(Rotating)

These gavels are presented to associations in each of the four membership categories and a club for outstanding service to an active chapter.

They were first awarded at the 1962 Convention by the Philadelphia Alumnae Association in honor of Rheva Ott Shryock, BA, grand president 1936-1940, Fraternity parliamentarian 1950-1970, and winner of the Fraternity Loyalty Award 1968.

MAGAZINE AWARDS

Certificates of award for several categories of sales are presented to alumnae groups during the Rose McGill Magazine Agency report at conventions.

ALUMNAE ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

(Non-rotating)

Achievement Awards have been presented to outstanding alumnae members by the Fraternity since 1946 in recognition of their achievements in careers and professional life.

ALUMNAE LOYALTY AWARD

In honor of

HELENA FLINN, GREGG, EGE

(Non-rotating)

The Loyalty Award is given to a Kappa in recognition of long, faithful and distinguished service to her Fraternity.

It was presented at the 1956 Convention by Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ, director of alumnae 1952-56, in honor of Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE, Fraternity president 1948-1952.



Gracious Living
Award named
for Clara Pierce.



Fraternity awards with those for whom
they are named.

Candlesticks serve as award for pledge
programs.



Bea Woodman
with Chapter-
Advisory Board
Relations Award.



BIENNIAL CONVENTIONS

Convention	Dates	Hostess, Place	Marshal	Presiding Officer
1st	1871	All conventions have been incorrectly numbered from one long thought to have been held in Monmouth, Illinois, but now generally conceded to be a myth.		
2nd	October 14-16, 1876	Iota Chapter Greencastle, Indiana at home of Ida Anderson (Donan)		Anna Buskirk (Hill), Δ Agnes Haskell (Noyes), H
3rd	October 15-16, 1878	Epsilon Chapter Bloomington, Illinois Munsellian Hall, Illinois Wesleyan University		Kate McCalla Hight, Δ
4th	1880	This convention has been numbered although it was never held. The last Wednesday in August had been set at the previous convention for the assembling of the one in 1880, with Eta Chapter as hostess in Madison, Wisconsin. The hostess chapter postponed the date one week but notice failed to reach all delegates, five of whom, at least, came at the appointed time only to find the hostess chapter scattered.		
5th	September 29-30, 1881	Delta Chapter Bloomington, Indiana at home of Fannie Allen (Palmer), Δ		Lillie Adams (Telfer), Δ
6th	August 30- September 1, 1882	Eta Chapter Madison, Wisconsin Unitarian Church		Tade Hartsuff (Kuhns), M
7th	August 27-29, 1884	Beta Beta Chapter Canton, New York Memorial Hall, St. Lawrence University		Tade Hartsuff (Kuhns), M
8th	August 6-8, 1886	Lambda Chapter Akron, Ohio Delta Tau Delta Hall		Charlotte C. Barrell (Ware), Φ
9th	August 22-24, 1888	Chi Chapter Minneapolis, Minnesota Students' Christian Association Building, University of Minnesota		Charlotte C. Barrell (Ware), Φ
10th	August 27-29, 1890	Epsilon Chapter Bloomington, Illinois Adelphic Hall, Illinois Wesleyan University		Kate Bird Cross (Shenehon), X
11th	August 24-26, 1892	Delta, Iota & Mu Chapters Indianapolis, Indiana Hall of the House of Representatives, Indiana State House	Kate Handley (Buchanan), M	Lucy Evelyn Wight (Allan), BB
12th	August 22-24, 1894	Psi Chapter Ithaca, New York Barnes Hall, Cornell University		Emily Bright Burnham, Φ
13th	August 26- September 1, 1896	Upsilon Chapter Evanston, Illinois Lunt Library, Northwestern University	D. Faerie Bartlett (Wilcoxin), Υ	Katharine Lucinda Sharp, Υ
14th	August 24-30, 1898	Sigma Chapter Lincoln, Nebraska University Hall Chapel, University of Nebraska	Laura B. Houtz (Rankin), Σ	Bertha P. Richmond (Chevalier), Φ
15th	August 22-27, 1900	Beta Nu Chapter Columbus, Ohio University Hall Chapel, Ohio State University	Mary Bole Scott (Martin), BN	Bertha P. Richmond (Chevalier), Φ
16th	August 27- September 2, 1902	Beta Delta Chapter Ann Arbor, Michigan Barbour Gymnasium Auditorium, University of Michigan	Pearl B. Taylor (Fitch), BΔ	Eliza Jean Nelson Penfield, I
17th	August 23-29, 1904	Theta Chapter Columbia, Missouri Academic Hall Auditorium, University of Missouri	Ella A. Busch (Chase), Θ	May Cynthia Whiting Westermann, Σ
18th	August 21-27, 1906	Eta Chapter Madison, Wisconsin Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium, University of Wisconsin	Mary Swenson (Alverson), E	(Lydia) Elmie Warner Mallory, Δ
19th	August 25-31, 1908	Gamma Rho Chapter Meadville, Pennsylvania Ford Memorial Chapel, Allegheny College	Bess Rist (Church), ΓP Louise Hempstead, P substitute	Mary Griffith Canby, BA
20th	August 23-30, 1910	Delta Chapter Bloomington, Indiana Men's Gymnasium, Indiana University	Margaret Laughlin (James), Δ	Edith Stoner (Robinson), Θ
21st	August 28- September 1, 1912	Upsilon Chapter Evanston, Illinois Annie May Swift Hall, Northwestern University	Margaret Raymond (Marquis), Υ	Florence Burton Roth, BΔ

Convention	Dates	Hostess, Place	Marshal	Presiding Officer
1st	August 26-September 1, 1914	Beta Mu Chapter Estes Park, Colorado Hotel Stanley	Estelle M. Kyle (Kemp), BM	Eva Powell, Π ^a
2nd	June 26-July 1, 1916	Psi Chapter Ithaca, New York Goldwin Smith Hall, Cornell University	Evelyn Thorp (Minter), Ψ	Eva Powell, Π ^a
3th	1918 July 1-6, 1920	Convention omitted because of World War I Beta Delta, Xi, & Kappa Chapters Mackinac Island, Michigan Grand Hotel	Marion V. Ackley (Chenoweth), ΒΔ	Lydia Voris Kolbe, Ω
4th	July 10-15, 1922	Beta Phi Chapter Glacier National Park, Montana Many Glaciers Hotel	Dorothy Sterling (Loughran), ΒΦ	Estelle Kyle Kemp, BM (Grand President Sarah Harris Rowe, Υ, was unable to attend due to the birth of her son.)
5th	June 24-July 2, 1924	Beta Psi Chapter Lake of Bays, Ontario, Canada Bigwin Inn	Mary H. Deeves, ΒΨ	May C. Whiting Westermann, Σ
6th	July 28-August 4, 1926	Π ^a , Beta Eta, & Gamma Xi Chapters Oakland, California Chapel of Mills College	Anne Jennings Kluegel, Π ^a Ethel McLellan Ward, ΒΗ	May C. Whiting Westermann, Σ
7th	June 26-July 2, 1928	Chi Chapter Breezy Point, Minnesota Breezy Point Lodge	Florence Robinson Westlake, Χ	Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, Η
8th	July 18-25, 1930	Upsilon Chapter Mackinac Island, Michigan Grand Hotel	Margaret Dickson Falley, Υ	Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, Η
9th	June 22-28, 1932	New Ocean House Swampscott, Massachusetts	Florence Robinson Westlake, Χ (First convention with Fraternity appointed marshal)	Alice Tillotson Barney, Χ
10th	July 3-10, 1934	Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming	Florence Robinson Westlake, Χ	Eleanor V. V. Bennet, Π ^a
11th	June 23-29, 1936	Seignior Club Montebello, Quebec, Canada	Della Lawrence Burt, ΒΞ	Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), ΒΠ
12th	July 1-7, 1938	The Homestead Hot Springs, Virginia	Della Lawrence Burt, ΒΞ	Rheva Ott Shryock, ΒΑ
13th	July 2-9, 1940	Sun Valley Lodge Sun Valley, Idaho	Della Lawrence Burt, ΒΞ	Rheva Ott Shryock, ΒΑ
14th	June 25-July 1, 1942	Seignior Club Montebello, Quebec, Canada	Marian S. Handy (Anderson), ΓΚ	Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, Μ
15th	June 21-26, 1944	An officer's conference was held at the Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colorado, in lieu of a general convention because of World War II. Those attending included: Council, Associate Council, chairmen whose work directly concerned chapters and alumnae groups, special officers and members of the Central Office staff.		
Chairman Convention Committee				
16th	July 1-7, 1946	Grand Hotel Mackinac Island, Michigan	Isabel Hatton Simmons, ΒΝ	Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Σ
17th	June 23-30, 1948	Sun Valley Lodge and Challenger Inn Sun Valley, Idaho	Isabel Hatton Simmons, ΒΝ	Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Σ
18th	June 24-30, 1950	Manoir Richelieu Murray Bay, Quebec, Canada	Virginia Alexander McMillan, ΓΚ	Helena Flinn Ege, ΓΕ
19th	July 10-15, 1952	The Homestead Hot Springs, Virginia	Virginia Alexander McMillan, ΓΚ (1) Mary Singleton Wamsley, Ι (2)	Helena Flinn Ege, ΓΕ
20th	June 24-July 1, 1954	Jasper Park Lodge Jasper Park, Alberta, Canada	Marian Handy Anderson, ΓΚ	Edith Reese Crabtree, ΒΓ
21st	June 21-29, 1956	New Ocean House Swampscott, Massachusetts	Marian Handy Anderson, ΓΚ	Edith Reese Crabtree, ΒΓ
22nd	June 25-July 2, 1958	Bedford Springs Hotel Bedford, Pennsylvania	Curtis Buehler, ΒΧ	Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, ΒΜ
23rd	June 23-30, 1960	Hotel del Coronado Coronado, California	Curtis Buehler, ΒΧ	Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, ΒΜ
24th	June 25-July 3, 1962	Grove Park Inn Asheville, North Carolina	Curtis Buehler, ΒΧ	Mary Turner Whitney, ΒΡ ^a
25th	June 24-29, 1964	Sun Valley Lodge Sun Valley, Idaho	Curtis Buehler, ΒΧ	Mary Turner Whitney, ΒΡ ^a
26th	June 23-29, 1966	Mt. Washington Hotel Bretton Woods, New Hampshire	Curtis Buehler, ΒΧ	Frances Fatout Alexander, Ι
27th	June 13-19, 1968	Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel Columbus, Ohio	Loraine Heaton Boland (Livesey), ΒΒ ^a	Frances Fatout Alexander, Ι
28th	June 24-July 1, 1970	French Lick-Sheraton Hotel French Lick, Indiana	Loraine Heaton Boland (Livesey), ΒΒ ^a	Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
29th	June 22-27, 1972	Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood, Florida	Mary Agnes Graham Roberts, Υ	Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
30th	June 20-25, 1974	Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel Columbus, Ohio	Mary Agnes Graham Roberts, Υ	Marian Schroeder Graham, ΒΦ
31st	June 25-30, 1976	Hotel del Coronado San Diego, California	Mary Agnes Graham Roberts, Υ	Marian Schroeder Graham, ΒΦ



Development

pages 108-111

Officers

pages 112-118

Meetings

pages 119-122

The Grand Council form of government was adopted at the epoch-making Convention of 1881 in Bloomington, Indiana. Kappa Kappa Gamma was divided into three geographical areas for more convenience in handling Fraternity matters. Kappa was governed by a grand president and three Grand Council members. Each Grand Council member, as "deputy of the grand president," was responsible for a province, representing that area with her vote. The first three provinces, Alpha, Beta, and Gamma, extended from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the western borders of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

By 1882, the province leaders were known as "managers" or "presidents" of their provinces, although their chief titles and duties were those of Grand Council officers. Each province official was in charge of the seal of her province, which was used on business papers. None of these seals have survived, nor do we have any record of their appearance.

The term, "manager" was dropped in 1890, the provinces were redistributed, and Delta became the Fraternity's fourth province. During the years 1889-1894, deputies were appointed for each province "to assist in general Fraternity work." These deputies were appointed by the Grand Council. They were not members of the Grand Council, as in 1881, nor were they personal deputies of officers, as appointed now, to assist those individuals.

From 1894 until 1914 the term "province president" was not in use. The Grand Council consisted of five officers, one to be

selected from each province and one from the Fraternity at large. A Grand Council member was no longer in charge of a province, but each province provided an officer to the Council. Council officers were elected from the Fraternity at large with the stipulation that no more than two were to be from the same province.

In 1906, Epsilon and Zeta Provinces were added to the system, bring the number to six.

In 1914, Eta, Theta, Iota and Kappa Provinces were created, bringing the total to ten. Only five chapters were allowed in each province. Province presidents, as they were called, once again were appointed by Grand Council from lists submitted by the chapters. These presidents were not members of Grand Council. They were to visit every chapter in their provinces at least once during their two-year term of office. They were to keep in close touch with the chapters through correspondence and they were to make semi-annual reports to the grand president.

A more definite system of province government was needed to unify chapter interests and to awaken interest among alumnae. In 1917, the Grand Council proposed that province vice presidents be added to attend to the alumnae associations and clubs, so that the province presidents could attend to the business of the active chapters. At first, both province officers were listed in *The Key* under the active chapters in each province. However, in April, 1921, the names of the "veeps" headed the list of alumnae associations and clubs. Some felt that the province president should be in charge of the whole province, with the vice president assisting her in all lines of work. But Kappa was growing and there was a need for efficiency and division of responsibility, so this proposal never won out.

In 1922, it was voted that the corresponding secretary of each chapter send a frank and informal monthly report of her chapter to the province president and to the Fraternity president. This would keep lines of communication open in order that any needs which might arise could be met, and good ideas could be shared with other chapters.

Two years later a "national" rather than "grand" director of provinces was added to the Council. She was Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, H-Wisconsin. Her job was to help plan province meetings and to report province activities to the Council. By



Georgia Lloyd-Jones, first director of provinces—office created 1924.

1926, it was required that province presidents send monthly letters to the national director of provinces and send frequent communiqués to the provinces. Communication became even more direct when the corresponding secretary of each chapter began to fill out specific questionnaires for the province and national officers, replacing the frank and informal letters of the past.

The national director of provinces had specific duties, such as supervising the work of the province presidents and the extension program; carrying out assigned duties from the Council; tabulating province reports; and serving as a member of Council.

In 1930, the term "national" was dropped from the title and that position became known as the director of provinces. Lambda and Mu provinces were added—bringing the total to 12. That number remained until 1970.

In 1937, the first province officers manual, a *Province Vice President's Manual*, appeared. It was followed by a *Province President's Manual* in 1938. These publications contained samples of letters and reports, as well as hints for province meetings and suggestions for more efficient province government. These were replaced in 1957 by the *Province Book of Knowledge*. It, in turn, was replaced in 1974 by the *Province Officers Manual*.

In the late 1930s, Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania, Fraternity grand president and former director of provinces, suggested the establishment of an Associate Council, composed of the province officers. This change in status enabled them to participate in Fraternity affairs with greater authority and provided for regular meetings preceding and following general conventions.

In 1940, Kappa created a new council office, that of director of alumnae, a position that exists today. Emily Caskey Johnson, BH-Stanford, was the first director of alumnae to be elected. The province vice presidents could then look to a Fraternity officer to coordinate their efforts for alumnae. At the same time, a director of chapter organization and a director of chapter programs replaced the director of provinces. These new officers assisted the province presidents in improving chapter life.

By 1944, the director of chapter programs had also become the National Panhellenic Conference delegate. In 1946, the Panhellenic delegate became an independent, non-Council position. At the same time, the offices of director of chapter organization and the director of chapter programs were consoli-

Emily Johnson first director of alumnae, established 1940.



dated into a single office, director of chapters. It became a Council office and Martha Galleher Cox, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan, was the first director of chapters for Kappa.

In 1954, province officers were renamed. The province presidents became known as the province directors of chapters (PDCs) and the vice presidents became the province directors of alumnae (PDAs).

The PDC works closely with each chapter in her province through monthly bulletins, regular correspondence, visits, and province meetings. She assists and advises in matters of personnel, organization, techniques and programming. The PDC serves as an important link with Fraternity Council through the director of chapters, and plans the province meetings in cooperation with the PDA. ("Province conventions" were renamed "province meetings" in 1970.)

The PDA works directly with the alumnae within her province. She guides, encourages, and informs these groups through visits and correspondence. She is also an important link to Council through the director of alumnae. The PDA plans programs for alumnae at province meetings in conjunction with the PDC.

A biennial meeting of the Associate Council in the years of province meetings was instituted in 1967, during the presidency of Frances Fatout Alexander, I-DePauw.

In 1970, Kappa redistricted the provinces again, adding Nu, Xi, Omicron, and Pi. It was the hope of the Fraternity that this new organization would lighten the load of the larger provinces and equalize the distribution of chapter and alumnae groups within each province. Many factors were considered during this change. In addition to equalizing the alumnae groups and chapters, Kappa considered geographical distribution, regional

Martha Cox first director of chapters—office evolved 1946.



Ruth Seacrest first director of chapter programs—1940



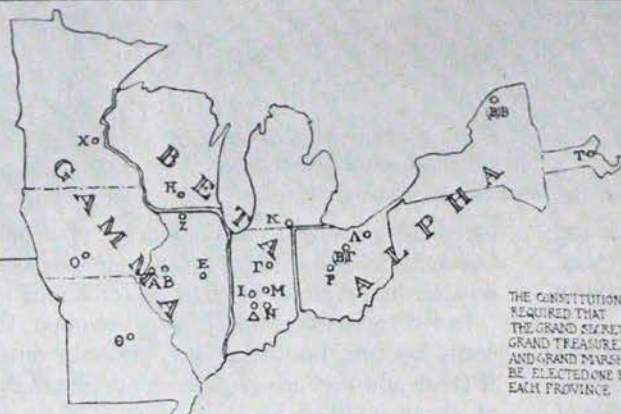
Leonna Lilljeberg, first director of chapter organization—established 1940.



THE THREE
ORIGINAL
PROVINCES
AS VOTED BY
CONVENTION
1881

ALSO ORIGINAL IN
CALIFORNIA

NOTE: ORIGINAL
P, P' AND Z NO LONGER
EXISTED IN 1881, BUT
LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN

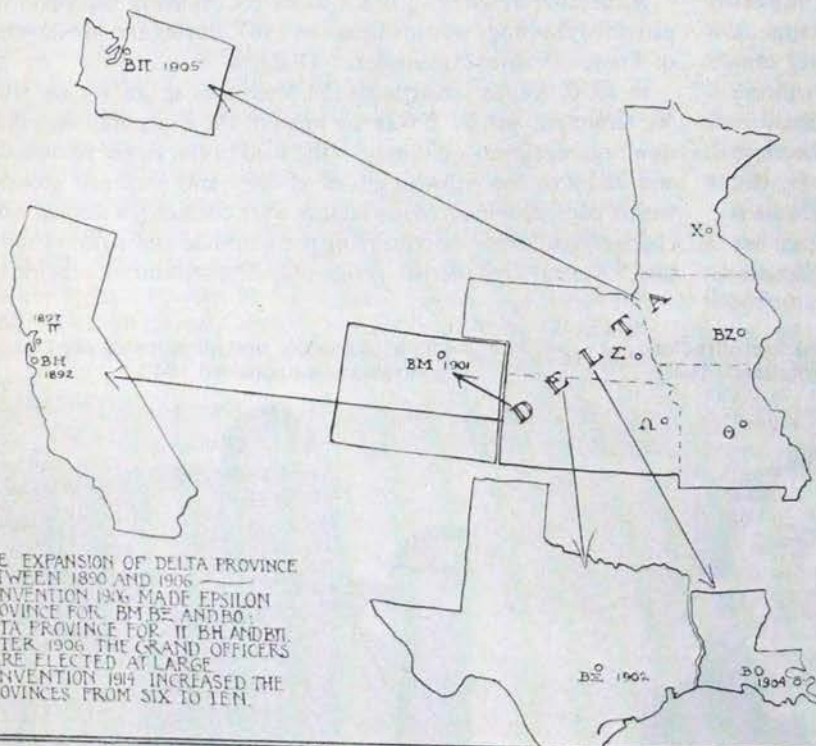


THE CONSTITUTION
REQUIRED THAT
THE GRAND SECRETARY,
GRAND TREASURER,
AND GRAND MARSHAL
BE ELECTED ONE FROM
EACH PROVINCE

THE FOUR
PROVINCES
AS VOTED BY
CONVENTION 1890
WHEN THE GRAND
REGISTRAR WAS
ADDED



CHAPTERS WITH
DATES ARE THOSE
ESTABLISHED IN
THESE PROVINCES
1890 TO 1906



THE EXPANSION OF DELTA PROVINCE
BETWEEN 1890 AND 1906
CONVENTION 1906 MADE EPSILON
PROVINCE FOR BM, BE AND BO;
ZETA PROVINCE FOR II, BH AND BN.
AFTER 1906 THE GRAND OFFICERS
WERE ELECTED AT LARGE
CONVENTION 1914 INCREASED THE
PROVINCES FROM SIX TO TEN.

similarities, growth trends of the actives and alumnae, as well as various campus situations. The Fraternity was trying to plan for future growth, along with convenience and uniformity. It was hoped that the new structure would lighten the load for many and would allow more time for creativity.

The subject of province meetings or conventions is one of the most interesting in the development of the provinces. The first sub-convention, as it was then called, was not a meeting of all the chapters in a province, but of members of Kappa and Xi Chapters, in Hillsdale, Michigan, May 16 and 17, 1885. Everyone had a most enjoyable time, besides takes part in discussions as to the best methods of carrying on Fraternity work. Among the topics considered were methods of chapter business and literary exercises, the relation of Kappas to each other and to the Fraternity, the ideal chapter room, and the Fraternity magazine. Xi and Kappa met again, October 29 and 30, 1886, and on two other occasions before the Convention of 1888.

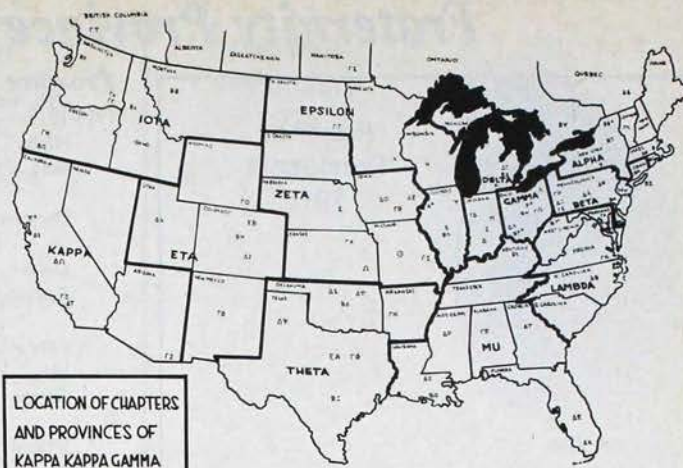
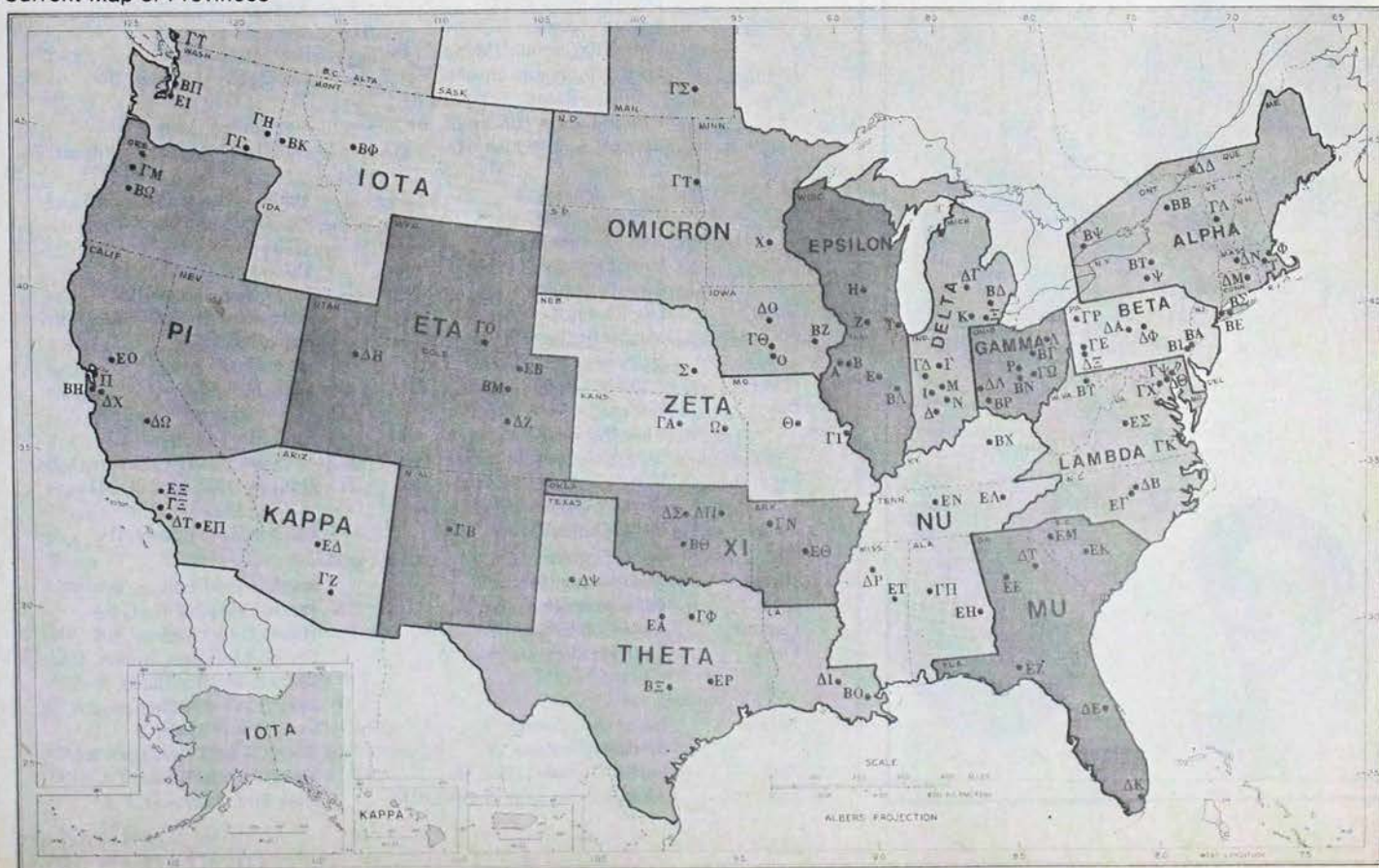
The second sub-convention on record, which was really a province convention, was that of Alpha Province, with Tau (Beta Tau, as it is now called) Chapter in Syracuse, New York, October 22 and 23, 1885. Psi, Phi, and Beta (Beta Beta) Chapters each had two delegates; Lambda and Gamma (Beta Gamma) sent regrets. The grand president, Charlotte Barrell (Ware), Φ-Boston, attended. In the business meetings such topics as the literary work of each chapter, qualifications for membership, and the building up and strengthening of the chapters were discussed. A reception took place the first evening, attended by 150 actives and alumnae. The members of the convention were entertained on the second afternoon at a tea given by Alpha Phi, and the convention ended that evening with a banquet. All felt grateful for the new friendships formed, and for the help and inspiration gained through this meeting.

One would think that with such a good beginning province meetings would have grown and flourished, but such was not the case. It was moved at the 1888 Fraternity Convention that constitutional provisions be made for province conventions in the years alternating with those in which Fraternity conventions occur. A committee composed of delegates was appointed to draw up such a provision. The committee, however, recommended that the matter of province conventions be taken back to the chapters, thoroughly discussed, and a decision made at the 1890 Convention. Apparently the matter did not come before that convention for the Committee on Government recommended a policy proposed by the Grand Council, and the following was adopted: "That the Grand Council hold a biennial session, which shall take place in years alternating with the National Convention, at such place as they shall deem fit; and that at this session the Province Presidents shall make reports on the chapters of their respective provinces after due inspection of the same." The Council had declared that such a session "... could do effective work—much better work than could be accomplished by Province Conventions." (Note that the "province presidents" here mentioned were Grand Council members.)

In spite of this discouraging action, Alpha Province again had a sub-convention in 1891, and there were three more in 1895—Alpha, Beta, and Gamma. That the value of province convention was still debatable is indicated by this question, which was included in the first advanced examination given to chapters in May, 1895: "What is the advantage, if any, to be gained from province convention?"

Province conventions decreased during the next few years. There was one in Columbus, Ohio (then a part of Beta Province), in the home of President and Mrs. Canfield, of Ohio State University. Their daughter, Dorothy Canfield (Fisher) was a member of Beta Nu Chapter at the time. Beta Province convened again in 1901, at Hillsdale College.

Current Map of Provinces



Map of Provinces in 1957.

For 18 years thereafter, there isn't a trace of a single province meeting. The next convention on record was in Seattle, with Beta Pi Chapter serving as hostess to Iota Province, September 8-10, 1919. At Council Session that year the Iota Province Conference, as it was called, was discussed and highly commended.

It wasn't until 1923, however, that the provinces began having conventions in the years alternating with Fraternity conventions, and even so, not all conventions took place the same year until 1931. There were no province conventions in 1933, because of the hardships of the Depression years. None were held in 1943, and in 1945 there were province conferences for officers only, because of World War II.

The province form of government has proven to be sound and efficient in its functioning, a democratic way to transmit ideas from various levels of Fraternity life to the Council and general convention.

—Juliann Schilling Secrest, BN-Ohio State,
Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN-Ohio State

Fraternity Province Officers 1915-1976

Province Presidents 1915



Kolbe



Marquis



Howe



Denne



Bogert

Province

Presidents

Vice Presidents

1915-1917

Alpha
Beta

Bertha Chapman Catlin (Turner), BΣ

Alexandrina Denne, BΨ

Helen Probst Abbott, BB^

Gamma

Lydia Voris Kolbe, Λ

Helen McClintock (Sprague), ΓB

Delta

Elizabeth Bogert (Schofield), M

Epsilon

Elmie Warner Mallory, Λ

Louise Wicks (Bower), BΔ

Zeta

Laurastine Marquis, E

Eta

Louise Pound, Σ

Theta

Helen Olive Devine, BΞ

Katherine Andrews Searcy, BΞ

Iota

Ellen Howe (Goodfellow), BΠ

Marjorie Ross (Toole), BΦ

Kappa

Florence Wendling (Funsten), BH

Eva Powell, Π^

1917-1919

Alpha

Loraine Fitch Storb, B1

Beta

Helen Probst Abbott, BB^

Gamma

Helen McClintock, ΓP

Delta

Mary Sidelia Starr Donner, I

Epsilon

Helen Humphreys (Hoke), BΔ

Anne Benjamin, BΔ

Zeta

Helen Williams DeBarre (Lorenz), H

Eta

Dorothy Musser, BZ

Theta

Katherine Andrews Searcy, BΞ

Iota

Marjorie Ross (Toole), BΦ

Lucille Thompson Horsley, BΠ

Kappa

Georgea A. Wiseman, Π^

1919-1921

Alpha

Loraine Fitch Storb, B1

Beta

Helen Probst Abbott, BB^

Gamma

Helen McClintock Sprague, ΓP

Delta

Mary Sidelia Starr Donner, I

Epsilon

Anne Benjamin, BΔ

Zeta

Helen Williams DeBarre (Lorenz), H

Eta

Dorothy Musser, BZ

Theta

Katherine Searcy, BΞ

Iota

Ruth Klinglesmith (McNair), BΘ

Lucille Thompson Horsley, BΠ

Catherine Burnside (Piper), BΠ

Lesetta Lubkin (Erickson), BK

Georgea A. Wiseman, Π^

Kappa

1921-1923

Alpha

Evelyn Jenkins, Φ

Beta

Gertrude Thilly, Ψ

Gamma

Alice Weston Bray, BT

Delta

Irene Farnham Conrad, Y

Epsilon

Clara Brouse, Λ

Lila Burnett Loudon, Δ

Marion Ackley (Chenoweth), BΔ

Helen Gale George, Y

Zeta

Anna McDonald Anderson, X

Eta

Virginia Lucas Rogers, Ω

Alice Burrows (Van Bomel), BM

Theta

Ruth Klinglesmith McNair, BΘ

Iota

Lesetta Lubkin (Erickson), BK

Dorothy Duniway (Ryan), BΩ

Kappa

Mary Merritt Whitaker, BH

1923-1925

Alpha

Alice Weston Bray, BT

Beta

Edith Baker Hunt, B1

Gamma

Viola Pfaff Smith, BP^

Delta

Edith Hendren Maddock, Δ

Epsilon

Helen Gale George, Y

Sarah Harris Rowe, Y

Zeta

Rachel Gordon Taylor, Θ

Eta

Alice Burrows (Van Bomel), BM

Ethel May Rich (Hallett), Φ

Grace Pottleiger Schwartz, BT

Gladys Eldrett Bush, BT

Margaret Buchanan, BY

Virginia Rodefer Harris, Δ

Doris Mauck (Friedrichs), K

Mildred Armstrong, Ξ

Margaret Herdman, BA

Mae Potter, BM

Virginia Lucas (Rogers), Ω

Ruth Fitzgerald, Θ

Marguerite H. Rohse, BΩ

Laura Stevick (Sizer), BH

Evelyn Why, BA

Gladys Eldrett Bush, BT

Carolyn McGowan, BP^

Lila Burnett Loudon, Δ

Mildred Armstrong, Ξ

Helen Austin (Hayes), K

Cora Wallace, BΛ

Virginia Lucas Rogers, Ω

Ruth Fitzgerald, Θ

Eva Coffee (Kuphal), BΦ

Dorothy Davy Gross (Wilson), BΠ

Mildred Downey Wing, BΣ

May Gladys Burns, BΨ

Carolyn McGowan, BP^

Jane Schmid (Eha), BP^

Edith Hendren (Maddock), M

Delila Judd, Ξ

Sarah Harris Rowe, Y

Lucia Neiberger, E

Vivian Herron Rutter, ΓA

Ruth Bird (Burrows), ΓZ

Margaret McLeod (Hendren), BΘ

Doris Bronson Morrill, BΠ

Eleanor V. V. Bennet, Π^

Beatrice S. Woodman, Φ

Pauline Sensenig Hart, BA

Helen Zeller Gardiner, BN

Cecelia McConnel Strohm, BΛ

Virginia Rodefer Harris, Δ

Marion Ackley (Chenoweth), BΔ

Sarah Harris Rowe, Y

Doris Glidden (Needler), BΛ

Vivian Herron Rutter, ΓA

Ruth Bird (Burrows), ΓZ

Theta Berthe Lathrop Marks, BO
 Iota Dorothy Duniway (Ryan), BΩ
 Kappa Doris Bronson Morrill, BΠ
 Mary Merritt Whitaker, BH
 Eleanor V. V. Bennet, Π^a

1925-1927

Alpha Beatrice S. Woodman, Φ
 Beta Edith Baker Hunt, BI
 Gamma Helen Farst Wallace, Δ
 Delta Edith Hendren Maddock, Δ
 Epsilon Alice Floyd Miller, BZ
 Zeta Rachel Gordon Taylor, Θ

Eta Alice Burrows (Van Bomel), BM
 Theta Katherine Peers Wooldridge, BΞ
 Iota Doris Bronson Morrill, BΠ
 Helen Newman Baird, BΦ
 Kappa Eleanor V. V. Bennet, Π^a
 Ida Henzel Miller, BH

1927-1929

Alpha Alice Weston Bray, BT
 Beta Mabel McKinney Smith, BΣ
 Gamma Fan Ratliff (Mathews), BX
 Delta Inez Richardson Canan, ΓΔ
 Epsilon Alice Tillotson Barney, X
 Florence Robinson Westlake, X
 Zeta Adelloyd Whiting Williams, Σ
 Eta Ethel Adams Martin, BM
 Theta Marjorie Thomas Zander, BO
 Iota Margaret Paddock Davenport, ΓΓ
 Kappa Ida Henzel Miller, BH

1929-1931

Alpha Irene Neal Railsback, Δ
 Beta Alice Watts Hostetler, I
 Reba Camp Hodge, BI
 Gamma Helen Beiderwelle Hanselman, BP^a
 Delta Inez Richardson Canan, ΓΔ
 Ruth Mauck Walrath, K
 Epsilon Dorothy Shade Wilson, BΔ
 Marie Bryden Macnaughtan, Θ
 Anna Rummell Arrowsmith, Θ
 Eta Ethel Adams Martin, BM
 Theta Marjorie Thomas Zander, BO
 Mildred Marr Hulings, BΘ
 Iota Margaret Paddock Davenport, ΓΓ
 Kappa Beatrice Mesmer Standish, Π^a
 Lambda Alice Watts Hostetler, I
 Jane Ramey Knox, I
 Mu Florence Pierson (Hammond), BO

1931-1933

Alpha Irene Neal Railsback, Δ
 Beta Reba Camp Hodge, BI
 Gamma Eleanor Penniman Boardman, BN
 Delta Ruth Mauck Walrath, K
 Epsilon Elizabeth Snider Simmons, H
 Zeta Anna Rummell Arrowsmith, Θ
 Eta Elizabeth Sparhawk (Todd), BM
 Theta Lois Lake Shapard, BΞ
 Iota Mary Rodes Leaphart, BX
 Kappa Virginia Crews Dunning (Blakemore), ΓΞ
 Lambda Jane Ramey Knox, I
 Rheva Ott Shryock, BA
 Florence Pierson (Hammond), BO

1933-1935

Alpha Thora McIlroy Mills, BΨ
 Beta Reba Camp Hodge, BI
 Florence Purney McCarthy, BA
 Gamma Eleanor Penniman Boardman, BN
 Delta Aletha Yerkes Smith, BΔ

Virginia Spence Moss, BΞ
 Doris Bronson Morrill, BΠ
 Eva Coffee Kuphal, BΦ
 Myrtle A. Waters, Π^a
 Ellen Andrews (Wright), BH
 Mary Louise Lacy, BΔ

Mary Bancroft Nichols, Ψ
 M. Marie Mount, Δ
 Alice Watts Hostetler, I
 Clara O. Pierce, BN
 Fan Ratliff, BX
 Inez Richardson Canan, ΓΔ
 Doris Glidden, BΔ
 Alice Tillotson Barney, X
 Adelloyd Whiting Williams, Σ
 Vivian Herron Rutter, ΓA
 Myrl Hope Sisk, ΓB
 Carol Daube (Sutton), BΘ
 Helen Newman Baird, BΦ
 Mildred Broughton Hopkins, BΩ
 Mary Louise Lacy, BΔ

Grace Lynde, BB
 Irene Neal Railsback, Δ
 Alice Watts Hostetler, I
 Helen Hartinger (Stevenson), P^a
 Calista Chaplin (Thomas), K
 Marguerite Haag Churchill, BΔ
 Belle Marsh Augustine, E

Anna Rummell Arrowsmith, Θ
 Annie Lee Duncan Bruce, ΓB
 Elizabeth Buddy Schumacher, BΞ
 Mildred Broughton Hopkins, BΩ
 Dorothy Flegel, BΩ
 Mary Louise Lacy, BΔ
 Eva Penny Cox, Σ

Thora McIlroy Mills, BΨ
 Virginia Niemann (Carley), ΓE

Marion Lilly Smith, BN
 Marguerite Haag Churchill, BΔ

Elizabeth Snider Simmons, H

Anna Rummell Arrowsmith, Θ
 Frances Goltry Whitlock, BΘ
 Annie Lee Duncan Bruce, ΓB
 Mabel Carwile Brush, BΞ

Dorothy Flegel, BΩ
 Eva Penny Cox, Σ
 Rheva Ott Shryock, BA
 Florene Moffett Milford (Hahn), M
 May Bradford Lutz (Mims), ΓΠ

Thora McIlroy Mills, BΨ
 Virginia Niemann (Carley), ΓE
 Mary Scarritt (Wolfe), ΓΩ
 Gem Craig Reasoner, Υ
 Ruth Bracken Huffman, Υ
 Frances Goltry Whitlock, BΘ
 Helen MacArthur Savage, ΓB
 Velma Jones Collins, BΘ
 Kathrina Johnson Nixon, BH
 Beatrice Ludlow (Flick), Π^a
 Rheva Ott Shryock, BA
 Hannah Hunt Stokes, I
 Mildred Beale, ΓΠ

Edith Reese Crabtree, BT
 Frances Hope Galliher, BT

Lois Stewart Murray, BP^a
 Gem Craig Reasoner, Υ

Province Presidents 1915



Catlin



Devine



Wendling



Pound



1935 Gamma Province Convention



1939 Lambda Province Convention



1939 Mu Province Convention



1941 Beta Province Convention

Epsilon	Katherine Kelley Burton, X	Ruth Bracken Huffman, Y
Zeta	Isabel Culver Gregory, Y, Π ⁺ -affiliate	Helen Rugg Condit, BA
Eta	Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Σ	Coleen Johnson Hedges, BZ
Theta	Elizabeth Sparhawk (Todd), BM	Helen MacArthur Savage, ΓB
Iota	Lucile Pattison Esmiol, BM	
Kappa	Lois Lake Shapard, BΞ	Dorothy Ohmart Wright, ΓB
Lambda	Emily Caskey Johnson, BH	Katrina Johnson Nixon, BH
Mu	Virginia Crews Dunning (Blakemore), ΓΞ	Beatrice Ludlow Flick, Π ⁺
1935-1937	Beatrice Ludlow Flick, Π ⁺	Marion Duncan Belton, ΓZ
Alpha	Rheva Ott Shryock, BA	Hannah Hunt Stokes, I
Beta	Elizabeth Bartlett, BI	Ann Scott Wilson (Morningstar), BN
Gamma	Ruth Hocker, BP ⁺	Harriet Louise French, BY
Delta	Elizabeth Kimbrough Park, BX	Helen Dickinson Kelly, ΔE
Epsilon		
Zeta	Mary Geisler Phillips, BA	Edith Reese Crabtree, BT
Eta		Miriam Pheteplace (Schick), BB ⁺
Theta	Florence Pumyea McCarthy, BA	Frances Hope Galliher, BT
Iota	Catherine Simmons (Russell), Δ	Maurine Smith McCain, Θ
Kappa	Beatrice Welle Kolb (Jones), Π ⁺	Katherine Kaiser Moore, ΓΩ
Lambda	Aletha Yerkes Smith, BΔ	Ella Brewer Clark, Δ
Mu	Isabel Culver Gregory, Y, Π ⁺ -affiliate	Helen Rugg Condit, BA
1937-1939	Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Σ	Coleen Johnson Hedges, BZ
Alpha	Lucile Pattison Esmiol, BM	Althea Marr Witte, Σ
Beta	Cyrena Ferree Luthy (Mapel), ΓB	
Gamma	Helen Myers (Cornwell), BΘ	Helen Mather Austin, BΞ
Delta	Emily Caskey Johnson, BH	Betty Ann Macduff (Duff), BΩ
Epsilon	Beatrice Lee Gerlinger, BΠ	Velma Tyler Mansell, ΓY
Zeta		Nettie M. Galbraith, ΓΓ
Eta		Marion Duncan Belton, ΓZ
Theta	Beatrice Ludlow Flick, Π ⁺	Gertrude Murphy Westwood (Chilberg), ΓΞ
Iota		Harriet Louise French, BY
Kappa	Ruth Hocker, BP ⁺	Helen Dickinson Kelly, ΔE
Lambda	Elizabeth Kimbrough Park, BX	
Mu		
1939-1941	Kathleen Bredin Dignan, BΨ	Miriam Pheteplace Schick, BB ⁺
Alpha	Florence Pumyea McCarthy, BA	Nancy Myler, ΓE
Beta	Margaret Tschan Riley, ΔA	
Gamma	Beatrice Weller Kolb (Jones), P ⁺	Katherine Kaiser Moore, ΓΩ
Delta	Helen Shoemaker McCullough (Damus), BP ⁺	
Epsilon	Nora Wilson Tomkinson, Δ	Ella Brewer Clark, Δ
Zeta	Gem Craig Reasoner, Y	Carolyn Beach McCarthy, X
Eta	Isabel Culver Gregory, Y, Π ⁺ affiliate	Ruth Redman Ludy (Dunshee), BZ
Theta	Marjory Kyes Amend, ΓΘ	Virginia Matheson (Sponner), ΔH
Iota	Cyrena Ferree Luthy (Mapel), ΓB	Helen Mather Austin, BΞ
Kappa	Ernestine McDonald Chamberlain, BΠ	Nettie M. Galbraith, ΓΓ
Lambda	Beatrice Lee Gerlinger, BΠ	Ethel Fisher Sullivan, ΓZ
Mu	Virginia Martin Havens, Π ⁺	
1939-1941	Lucy Guild Quirk (Toberman), ΓΞ	Myrtle Miller Upshaw, ΓΩ
Alpha	Mary Frances Wolfe, ΓΨ	Miriam Locke, ΓΠ
Beta	Dorothy Graner Carroll, BO	Elizabeth Ballard Dupuis, P ⁺
Gamma		
Delta	Kathleen Bredin Dignan, BΨ	Hazel Hall Kassor, BT
Epsilon	Margaret Tschan Riley, ΔA	Nancy Myler, ΓE
Zeta	Nora Wilson Tomkinson, Δ	Esther Collicott (Surington), BN
Eta		Ruth Bullock Chastang, BN
Theta	Gem Craig Reasoner, Y	Esther Schlundt, Θ
Iota	Carolyn Beach McCarthy, X	Anna Speers, ΓΣ
Kappa	Helen Ryons Branch (Nix), Σ	Virginia Melvin, Ω
Lambda	Margaret Moudy Rice, ΓO	Louise Cox Marron, ΓB
Mu	Ruthanna Eames McCoy (Evans), BM	
1941-1943	Ernestine McDonald Chamberlain, BΠ	Gladys Hensley Engle, BΘ
Alpha	Grace Darden McFarlin, BΞ	
Beta	Esther Moore Payne, Ω	Hulda Miller Fields, BΦ
Gamma	Lucy Guild Quirk (Toberman), ΓΞ	Ethel Fisher Sullivan, ΓZ
Delta	Mary Frances Wolfe, ΓΨ	Myrtle Miller Upshaw, ΓΩ
Epsilon	Dorothy Graner Carroll, BO	
Zeta	Miriam Locke, ΓΠ	Elizabeth Ballard Dupuis, P ⁺
1941-1943		
Alpha	Karen Johnson Yarwood, BT	Hazel Hall Kassor, BT
Beta	Shirley McNutt Landers, Δ (didn't serve)	Frances Merritt Seil, ΓE
Gamma	Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE	
Delta	Ruth Bullock Chastang, BN	Martha Sinsabaugh Bryant, P ⁺
Epsilon	Vera Altshuler Trager, ΔΓ	Mary Ann Scholl Elliott, I
Zeta	Carolyn Beach McCarthy, X	Ann Speers, ΓΣ
	Elizabeth Fletcher Howell (Feltman), Y	Matilda Thompson, ΓT
	Ardelle Chapin Adams, Θ	Josephine Burkett Farquhar, Σ
	Alberta Beard Wallace, ΓΘ	

Eta	Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM
Theta	Grace Sanderson Holman (Agee), BΘ
	Sarah Brown Army, ΓΔ
Iota	Hulda Miller Fields, BΦ
	Lora Harvey George, BΠ
Kappa	Lucy Guild Quick (Toberman), ΓΞ
Lambda	Ruth Phillips Polack, ΔB
Mu	Miriam Locke, ΓΠ
1943-1945	
Alpha	Sara Millar MacMahon, BN
Beta	Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE
	Katheryn Bourne Pearse, ΓΔ
Gamma	Ruth Bullock Chastang, BN
	Alice Hunsicker Ellsworth (Tubaugh), Λ
Delta	Vera Altshuler Trager, ΔΓ
Epsilon	Elizabeth Fletcher Howell (Feltman), Υ
Zeta	Alberta Beard Wallace, ΓΘ
Eta	Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM
Theta	Mary Singleton Wamsley, I
Iota	Lora Harvey George, BΠ
	Anne Casler Eubanks, ΓΓ
Kappa	Marjorie Miller Hoar, ΓZ
Lambda	Ruth Phillips Polack, ΔB
Mu	Bernice Read Mayes, ΓI
1945-1947	
Alpha	Sara Millar MacMahon, BN
Beta	Katheryn Bourne Pearse, ΓΔ
Gamma	Alice Hunsicker Ellsworth (Tubaugh), Λ
Delta	Frances Shahan Ulen, I
Epsilon	Mary Frances Diffenbaugh Abbott, A ^Δ
	Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM
Zeta	Mary Dudley, ΓA
Eta	Vilate Crane Shaffer, ΔH
Theta	Mary Singleton Wamsley, I
Iota	Anne Casler Eubanks, ΓΓ
	Jean Baird Frayn (Dutton), BΠ
Kappa	Helen Swordling Kasl, ΓZ
Lambda	Evelyn Cox Stewart, BΥ
	Lucy Higginbotham Mann, BΥ
Mu	Dorothy Gamble Favrot, BO
1947-1949	
Alpha	Louise Hodell Butters, ΓΩ
Beta	Katheryn Bourne Pearse, ΓΔ
	Mary Turner Whitney, BP ^Δ
Gamma	Frances Davis Evans, BN
Delta	Shirley Raskey Zimmerman, BΔ
Epsilon	Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM
Zeta	Mary Dudley, ΓA
Eta	Vilate Crane Shaffer, ΔH
Theta	Dorothy Chew Mason, BΛ
Iota	Jean Baird Frayn, BΠ
	Hulda Miller Fields, BΦ
	Ona Carnine McCombs (Kelley), ΓM
Kappa	Marjorie Miller Hoar, ΓZ
Lambda	Lucy Higginbotham Mann, BΥ
Mu	Curtis Buehler, BX
	Frances Fatout Alexander, I
1949-1951	
Alpha	Louise Hodell Butters, ΓΩ
Beta	Mary Turner Whitney, BP ^Δ
	Helen Kinsloe, ΔA
Gamma	Frances Davis Evans, BN
Delta	Georgianna Root Bartlow, BΔ
Epsilon	Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM
Zeta	Jane Shaffer (Prince), ΓI
Eta	Marion Smith Bishop, BM
Theta	Dorothy Chew Mason, BΛ

Louise Cox Marron, ΓB
Gladys Hensley Engle, BΘ

Esther Moore Payne, Ω

Myrtle Henrici Hass, Π^A
Lucy Higginbotham Mann, BΥ
Mary Hatfield Georg, ΓΘ

Edla Scaife Eesley, P^A
Elizabeth Power, ΔΔ
Marguerite Clark Davis, BΥ
Frances Merritt Seil, ΓE

Elinor Gebhardt, BP^A

Mary Ann Scholl Elliott, I
Matilda Thompson, ΓT
Josephine Torr Kuttler, I
Rebekah Deal Oliver, ΓA
Sarah Brown Army, ΓΔ

Esther Moore Payne, Ω
Anne Casler Eubanks, ΓΓ
Helen Newman Baird, BΦ
Myrtle Henrici Hass, Π^A
Lucy Higginbotham Mann, BΥ
Mary Hatfield Georg, ΓΘ

Elizabeth Folger Gray, ΓΩ
Louise Hodell Butters, ΓΩ
Virginia Parker Blanchard, Φ
Emily Mount Ashcroft, BΣ
Edla Scaife Eesley, P^A
Eleanor Rainey Mallender, ΔI
Matilda Thompson, ΓT

Helen Thomas McCague, Σ
Caroline Henry Gillaspie, BM
Sarah Brown Army, ΓΔ
Helen Newman Baird, BΦ
Julia Ferrell Hopf, ΓΓ
Lenita Reddish Betts, P^A
Perla Beckham Wolford (Larison), BΞ

Bernice Read Mayes, ΓI

Virginia Parker Blanchard, Φ
Emily Mount Ashcroft, BΣ

Martha Reuwer Stegner, BP^A
Betty Miller Brown, M
Janet Schmitz Bergquist, Σ
Laura Headen Pendleton, Θ
Caroline Henry Gillaspie, BM
Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ
Julia Ferrell Hopf, ΓΓ
Helen Newman Baird, BΦ

Lenita Reddish Betts, P^A
Perla Beckham Wolford (Larison), BΞ
Bernice Read Mayes, I

Virginia Parker Blanchard, Φ
Katherine Ball Everitt, ΓA

Anna Coolley Carlson, BΛ
Margaret Easton Seney, P^A
Betty Miller Brown, M
Mary Ann Clark Williams (Dazey), BΛ
Laura Headen Pendleton, Θ
Katherine Denman Long, Σ
Nan Kretschmer Boyer, BM
Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ
Gertrude Si s Bransford, BΞ



Province presidents at Sun Valley—1948



Tea table at 1949 Beta Province Convention



Province presidents—Murray Bay 1950



Conferring at Lambda Province Convention—1951



Province presidents at 1952 Convention



Province vice presidents at 1952 Convention



Dignitaries at Delta Province Convention—1955



Epsilon Province Convention banquet—1957

Iota
Kappa
Lambda

Mu
1951-1953
Alpha
Beta
Gamma
Delta
Epsilon

Zeta
Eta
Theta

Iota
Kappa

Lambda
Mu

1953-1955
Alpha
Beta
Gamma
Delta
Epsilon

Zeta
Eta
Theta
Iota

Kappa

Lambda

Mu
1955-1957
Alpha
Beta
Gamma

Delta
Epsilon
Zeta
Eta

Theta
Iota
Kappa

Lambda
Mu

1957-1959
Alpha
Beta
Gamma
Delta

Epsilon
Zeta
Eta
Theta
Iota
Kappa
Lambda
Mu

1959-1961
Alpha
Beta
Gamma

Belle Wenz Dirstine, ΓH
Alysone Hales deLaveaga, BΩ
Lucy Higginbotham Mann, BΥ
Nancy Pretlow Bozarth, ΓK
Frances Fatout Alexander, I

Marguerite Clark Davis, BΨ
Helen Kinsloe, ΔA
Elizabeth Norris Harvey, ΓΨ
Georgianna Root Bartlow, BΔ
Mary Ann Clark Williams, BΛ
Mary "Betsy" Triebel Rahmel, BΛ
Jane Shaffer (Prince), ΓI
Laura Headen Pendleton, Θ
Marion Smith Bishop, BM
Lena Brown Welsh, Θ
Mary Lou Myers Wiggins, BΞ
Belle Wenz Dirstine, ΓH
Marion Howell Tompkins, ΔA
Marjorie Davis Garretson, BA
Nancy Pretlow Bozarth, ΓK
Frances Fatout Alexander, I

Province Directors of Chapters (PDCs)

Virginia Ferguson White, BT
Helen Kinsloe, ΔA
Elizabeth Norris Harvey, ΓΨ
Mary Elizabeth Search Stone, M
Charlotte Beaman Henderson, BP^Δ
Mary Elizabeth Sheldon Chaney, X
Laura Headen Pendleton, Θ
Nan Kretschmer Boyer, BM
Mary Lou Myers Wiggins, BΞ
Mildred Burt Borberg, K

Helen Leonard Frank, ΓM

Julia Smith Stengel, K

Elise Bohannon Maier, BX

Virginia Ferguson White, BT
Ruth Hoehle Lane, Φ
Nancy Saylor Crell, ΔΛ

Mary Elizabeth Search Stone, M
Elizabeth Canan Heath, ΓΔ
Mary Elizabeth Sheldon Chaney, X
Mary Ives Hosto, ΓI
Virginia Shirley McCanna, ΓB

Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ
Dorothea Griffith Humphrey, BΞ
Nancy Lawton Weber, BΠ
Helen Leonard Frank, ΓM

Julia Smith Stengel, K
Flora Stratton Crump, BO

Antoinette Clemens Breithaupt, BΞ
Ruth Hoehle Lane, Φ
Emma Jane Hosmer Miller, ΔA
Sally Moore Nitschke, BN
Elizabeth Canan Heath, ΓΔ
Helen Hanson Barrett, Δ
Jane Tallmadge Ridders, H
Mary Ives Hosto, ΓI
Alice McShane Pitman, ΔH
Dorothea Griffith Humphrey, BΞ
Dorothy Seabee Cassill, BΠ
Florence Wright Pfister, Π^Δ
Alice Phillips Scheleen, M
Flora Stratton Crump, BO

Antoinette Clemens Breithaupt, BΞ
Emma Jane Hosmer Miller, ΔA
Sally Moore Nitschke, BN

Josephine Phelan Thompson, ΓO
Edgarita Webster Wood (George), BΠ
Louise Berry Wise, BΛ

Mary Hamilton Ewing, ΔΞ

Catherine Alt Schultz, Ψ
Katherine Ball Everitt, ΓΛ
Margaret Easton Seney, P^Δ
Margaret Barker Richardson, M
Elizabeth Zimmermann (Howard), I

Alice Huntington Goodwin (Holmquist), Σ

Nan Kretschmer Boyer, BM
Josephine Dunlop Akin, BM

Eleanor French Bowe, BΩ
Edgarita Webster Wood (George), BΠ

Louise Berry Wise, BΛ
Loraine Heaton Boland (Livesey), BB^Δ

Province Directors of Alumnae (PDAs)

Catherine Alt Schultz, Ψ
Pauline Sweigart, ΔA
Margaret Easton Seney, P^Δ
Margaret Barker Richardson, M
Pearl Houk Borsch, E

Alice Huntington Goodwin (Holmquist), Σ
Marian Schroeder Graham, BΦ
Myrtle Oliver Roever, ΓI
Eleanor French Bowe, BΩ
Jean Kronenberg Mears, ΓΓ
Marye Quinn Schetter, K
Claire Drew Walker, BΠ
Ann Murphy Nale, BΥ
Eleanor Heller Haley, ΓX
Loraine Heaton Boland (Livesey), BB^Δ

Marion B. Tombaugh, K
Kathryn Wolf Luce, ΓΩ
Rebecca Rhue Dooley, I
Marilyn McDonald Erickson, Δ
Harriet French Browne, Υ

Pearl Houk Borsch, E
Jeannette Greever Rustemeyer, Ω
Marian Schroeder Graham, BΦ
Doris Kirkham Brokaw, BΞ
Myrtle Oliver Roever, ΓI

Jean Kronenberg Mears, ΓΓ
Claire Drew Walker, BΠ
Hazel Round Wagner, ΔZ
Eleanor Heller Haley, ΓX
Ruth Eilber Hawkins, K

Marion B. Tombaugh, K
Kathryn Wolf Luce, ΓΩ

Martha Hetterich Flatt, BP^Δ
Harriet French Browne, Υ

Mary Louise Williams Rapp, I
Jeannette Greever Rustemeyer, Ω
Doris Kirkham Brokaw, BΞ
Dorothy LeMaster Carter, BΛ
Jean Kronenberg Mears, ΓΓ
Hazel Round Wagner, ΔZ
Sarah Anne Ryder, A^Δ
Ruth Eilber Hawkins, K

Katherine Tombaugh Bowen, K
Jean Risser Aiken, ΓP
Martha Hetterich Flatt, BP^Δ

Delta Alice James Brogan, BΔ
 Epsilon Jane Tallmadge Ridders, H
 Anne Robins Volume (Rostecki), ΓΣ
 Zeta Helen Kittle Meskill (Slaymaker), Ω
 Eta Betty Burton Perkins, ΓB
 Theta Mary Geisler Morgan, BΩ
 Iota Irene Hawks Wilson (Franks), ΓΓ

Kappa Mary Louise Carey Herbert, BZ

Lambda Christine Hampson Muir, ΓE
 Mu Dorothy McCampbell Nowell, BΞ

1961-1963

Alpha Mary-Martha Lawrence Shute, Θ

Beta (Adda) La Rue Moss Schreib, ΓE
 Gamma Margaret Leland Russell, P^Δ
 Delta Alice James Brogan, BΔ
 Epsilon Mabel Martin McCoy, A^Δ
 Zeta Frances Lewis Tremayne, ΔZ
 Eta Betty Burton Perkins, ΓB
 Theta Dorothea Griffith Humphrey, BΞ
 (Anne) Elizabeth Alexander Price, BΞ
 Iota Anna Belle Hartwig Chumrau, BΦ
 Kappa Mary Louise Carey Herbert, BZ
 Lambda Pauline Tomlin Beall, ΓX
 Mu Dorothy McCampbell Nowell, BΞ
 Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ

1963-1965

Alpha Mary-Martha Lawrence Shute, Θ
 Beta (Adda) La Rue Moss Schreib, ΓE
 Gamma Margaret Leland Russell, P^Δ
 Delta Alice James Brogan, BΔ
 Epsilon Mabel Martin McCoy, A^Δ
 Zeta Frances Lewis Tremayne, ΔZ
 Margaret Haun Groetsch, I
 Jeannette Greever Rustemeyer, Ω
 Eta Emily White Wilmarth, ΓA
 Theta Marilyn Bemis Myers, ΔΣ
 Iota Mary Ellen Martin Gorham, ΓH
 Kappa Gretchen Gleim, ΓH
 Lambda Pauline Tomlin Beall, ΓX

Mu Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ

1965-1967

Alpha June Moore Parrish, BX

Beta (Adda) LaRue Moss Schreib, ΓE
 Gamma Lydia French Champlin, ΔN
 Delta Sarah Matthews Kelso, Δ
 Epsilon Mabel Martin McCoy, A^Δ
 Zeta Sally Stebbins Knudsen, Σ
 Eta Phyllis Brinton Pryor, BM
 Theta Marilyn Maloney Riggs, Ω
 Iota Alice Fisher Summers, ΓM
 Kappa Gretchen Gleim, ΓH
 Elizabeth Bennitt Denebeim, Θ
 Lambda Pauline Tomlin Beall, ΓX
 Mu Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ

1967-1969

Alpha Betty Jane DeBout Taylor, K
 Virginia Poad Zechman, Ψ
 Beta Margaret Porter Cardamone, ΔA
 Donna Lou Symmonds Clemson, ΔA
 Gamma Phyllis Bolman Pfahl, P^Δ
 Delta Sarah Matthews Kelso, Δ
 Epsilon Mary Ellen Sherrard Randolph, H
 Zeta Patricia Piller Shelton, Ω
 Eta Phyllis Brinton Pryor, BM
 Cherry Moslander Ridges, ΔH
 Theta Marilyn Maloney Riggs, Ω
 Iota Kay Smith Larson, BΠ
 Kappa Elizabeth Bennitt Denebeim, Θ
 Lambda Jessie Halstead Kirk, ΓT
 Mu Janet Dickerson Sanford, ΓK

Mary Elliott Pence, BΔ
 Alice Sprague Goulding, Σ

Jane Palmer Canady, ΓΘ
 Doris Kirkham Brokaw, BΞ
 Portia Pittenger Rissler, M
 Marjorie Cross Bird, BM
 Elizabeth Barline Boyington, BK
 Dorothy Hanford Chasseur, ΔH
 Betty Udell Marshall, ΓZ
 Sarah Anne Ryder, A^Δ
 Elizabeth Adams Harrison, BO

Katherine Tombaugh Bowen, K
 Bettie Stone Bassett, Θ
 Jean Risser Aiken, ΓP
 Agnes Park Fausnaugh, P^Δ
 Caroline Godley O'Dell, M
 Frances Swanson Hobert, A^Δ
 Jane Palmer Canady, ΓΘ
 Phyllis Brinton Pryor, BM
 Portia Pittenger Rissler, M

Marguerite Newport Rathbun, ΓH
 Betty Udell Marshall, ΓZ
 Anne Harter, BT
 Elizabeth Adams Harrison, BO

Bettie Lou Stone Bassett, Θ
 Adeline Holmes Lubkert, ΔΘ
 Agnes Park Fausnaugh, P^Δ
 Caroline Godley O'Dell, M
 Frances Swanson Hobert, A^Δ
 Rebekah Thompson Eldridge, Ω

Phyllis Brinton Pryor, BM
 Jane Bothwell Waddill, BΞ
 Margaret Kerr Bourassa, BΩ
 Dorothy Sherman Stokes, Σ
 Anne Harter, BT
 Nancy Upshaw Egerton, ΔB
 Carol Engels Harmon, ΔK

Martha Alexander Barbee, ΓΔ
 Jean Wilcox Morris, I
 Adeline Holmes Lubkert, ΔΘ
 Dianne Drake Anderegg, BP^Δ
 Laura Smith Huetteman, BΔ
 Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM
 Rebekah Thompson Eldridge, Ω
 Mariane Cheney Baldwin, BΦ
 Jane Bothwell Waddill, BΞ
 Margaret Kerr Bourassa, BΩ
 Dorothy Sherman Stokes, Σ

Nancy Upshaw Egerton, ΔB
 Carol Engels Harmon, ΔK
 Jan Charbonnet Crocker, ΓK

Joy Stark Huston, ΔΓ

Jane Lindsay Koke, ΓΩ, ΔB affiliate

Barbara Terry Henderson, Δ
 Mary Frances Gibbs Heinze, P^Δ
 Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM
 Mary Louise Voss Myers, BZ
 Mariane Cheney Baldwin, BΦ

Jane Tournier Curry, Δ
 Jean Davies Hogensen, ΓM
 Eleanor Frances Zahn, ΓΞ
 Nancy Upshaw Egerton, ΔB
 Jan Charbonnet Crocker, ΓK



East Bay Alumnae Association representatives at Kappa Province Convention—1957



Alpha Province actives—1961



1961 Zeta Province officers with convention marshals



Fraternity officials at Epsilon Province Convention—1963



Province directors of alumnae in 1967—first Associate Council Seminar in year of province officers' election



PDAs at 1971 Associate Council Seminar



PDCs at 1971 Convention



Province officers provide a costumed welcome at Coronado in 1976

1969-1971

Alpha
Beta
Gamma
Delta
Epsilon
Zeta
Eta
Theta
Iota
Kappa
Lambda
Mu

Laurada Rowland Andrews, BN
Donna Lou Symmonds Clemson, ΔA
(Adda) La Rue Moss Schreib, ΓE
Phyllis Bolman Pfahl, P^Δ
Barbara Miller Adney, BN
Joan Herrin Hancock, M
Jean Maclellan Hall (Clark), BM
Patricia Piller Shelton, Ω
Cherry Moslauder Ridges, ΔH
Jane Tournier Curry, Δ
Kay Smith Larson, BΠ
Nancy Houston Guthrie, Ψ
Elizabeth Bennitt Denebeim, Θ
Jessie Halstead Kirk, ΓT
Janet Dickerson Sanford, ΓK

Reina Faed Armstrong, BΨ
Jane Lindsay Koke, ΓΩ, ΔB affiliate
Elizabeth Monahan Volk, P^Δ
Barbara Terry Henderson, Δ
Mary Frances Gibbs Heinze, P^Δ
Marjorie Moree Keith, ΓA
Mary Louise Voss Meyers, BZ
Marian Klingbeil Williams, Θ
Jean Mayhew Peters, ΔΠ
Doris Kirkham Brokaw, BΞ
Betty Carlson Schaub, ΓH, BΩ affiliate
Betsy Molsberry Prior, BN
Carol Peters Duncan, BB^Δ, ΓX affiliate
Ellen Johnson Lawther, ΓΨ
V. Elizabeth Foster West, ΔB

1971-1973

Alpha
Beta
Gamma
Delta
Epsilon
Zeta
Eta
Theta
Iota
Kappa
Lambda
Mu
Nu
Xi
Omicron
Pi

Laurada Rowland Andrews, BN
Mary Elizabeth Barrett Pry, P^Δ
Nancy Lease (Osgood), P^Δ
Lois Catherman Whittaker, BΣ
Diane Miller Selby, BN
Mary Elizabeth Barrett Pry, P^Δ
Joan Herrin Hancock, M
Jane Wood Carlisle, BN
Martha Ann Young Miller, Θ
Lena Clarke Clements, ΔZ
Jane Tournier Curry, Δ
Nancy Houston Guthrie, Ψ
Ann Dornsbach Mettlin, EΔ
Elizabeth Hawkins Pickett, ΔT
Marcia Hall Johnson, K
Ann Treadway Henry, ΔP
Barbara Tranter Curley, ΔΓ
Martha Jo Clough Barton, BΘ
Pamela Strong Whitmore, ΓΘ
Margaret Louise Frank Shambarger, BΩ

Judith Grady Duysters (McKibben), P^Δ

Elizabeth Monahan Volk, P^Δ
Caroline Cole Tolle, ΔA

Nancy Currier Bartel, Δ
Mary Frances Gibbs Heinze, P^Δ
Marjorie Moree Keith, ΓA
Betty Smith Beachy, Θ
Cynthia Mitchell Chambers, ΔZ
Dee Speed Elder, ΓΨ
Betty Carlson Schaub, ΓH, BΩ affiliate
Alphonsine Clapp Howard, Σ
Ellen Johnson Lawther, ΓΨ
Carol Carrano Adams, ΔM
V. Elizabeth Foster West, ΔB
Jane Abney Price, ΔΠ
Alene Turner Wall, H
Joann Hatch Moesser, ΓH

1973-1975

Alpha
Beta
Gamma
Delta
Epsilon
Zeta
Eta
Theta
Iota
Kappa
Lambda
Mu
Nu
Xi
Omicron
Pi

Nancy Lease Osgood, P^Δ
Lois Catherman Whittaker, BΣ
Helen Girdler Fishburn, BΔ
Jill Cox Campbell, M
Susan Paul Butler, H
Martha Young Miller, Θ
Elizabeth Willson MacLauchlin, EB
Rebecca Stone Arbour, ΔI
Nancy Houston Guthrie, Ψ
Elizabeth Hawkins Pickett, ΔT
Marcia Hall Johnson, K
Carol Trimble Weisenfeld, BA
Jan Singleton McAllister, ΔP
Barbara Tranter Curley, ΔΓ
Virginia Anding La Charité, ΓK
Martha Jo Clough Barton, BΘ
Pamela Strong Whitmore, ΓΘ
Kay Seward Wilber, ΓΔ
Teri Ann Van Dorn Hampson, ΔO
Lois Wilkinson Bennett, BA

Carol Krier MacDonald, ΓP
Gwendolyn Chuba Barry, ΔA
Caroline Cole Tolle, ΔA
Drusilla Cox Zuverink, BX
Priscilla Shaver, ΔΓ
Cynthia Springer Harbold, M
Betty Smith Beachy, Θ
Cynthia Mitchell Chambers, ΔZ
Shirley Younkun Shreve, ΓA
Dorothy Barbour Brassey, ΓM
Alphonsine Clapp Howard, Σ
Catherine Dennis Thomason, ΓΨ
Carol Carrano Adams, ΔM

Drusilla Cox Zuverink, BX
Lois Baird Jeffery, ΔA
Jane Falter Shelley, BΘ
Carolyn Hornor Wilson, BY

Heloise Lee Stewart, ΓM

1975-1977

Alpha
Beta
Gamma
Delta
Epsilon
Zeta
Eta
Theta
Iota
Kappa
Lambda
Mu
Nu
Xi
Omicron
Pi

Lorna Jean Telfer, ΔΔ
Suzanne Peterson Fream, BT
Helen Girdler Fishburn, BΔ
Juliana Fraser Wales, BN
Sara Schnaiter Lugar, ΓΔ
Katherine Feiger Molt, BA
Carolyn Steele Stauffer, I
Elizabeth Willson MacLauchlin, EB
Rebecca Stone Arbour, ΔI
Mary Kuhlman Hutsiniller, ΓH
Mary Reid Tennison, EΔ
June Miller Mohr, ΓΔ
Sally Schwartz Muzii, Ψ
Virginia Anding LaCharité, ΓK
Martha Jo Clough Barton, BΘ
Teri Ann Van Dorn Hampson, ΔO
Carla Myers Wiese, ΓM
Patricia Maness Kriz, BM

Diana Dodds, ΓI
Gwendolyn Chuba Barry, ΔA
Nancy Birch Henry, ΓΔ
Drusilla Cox Zuverink, BX

Priscilla Shaver, ΔΓ
Cynthia Springer Harbold, M
Nancy Segersten Meeker, E
Dorothy Clinton Thute, Σ
Alice Jones Gerhardt, M
Shirley Younkun Shreve, ΓA
Dorothy Barbour Brassey, ΓM
Carolyn Conway Madding, ΔΓ
Catherine Dennis Thomason, ΓΨ
Juliana Warner Deeds, BN
Lois Baird Jeffery, ΔA
Joy Cox Broach, ΓN
Molly Morony Cox, ΔO
Patricia Maness Kriz, BM
Ann Fletcher Colvin, ΓH

Province Conventions

YEAR	PROVINCE	TIME AND PLACE	HOSTESS GROUP
1885	Alpha	May 16-17 (sub-convention) Hillsdale, Michigan	Kappa and Xi
	Alpha	October 22-23 (sub-convention) Syracuse, New York	Beta Tau
1886	Alpha	October 29-30 (sub-convention) Hillsdale, Michigan	Kappa and Xi
1891	Alpha	September 24-25 (sub-convention) Syracuse, New York	Beta Tau
1895	Alpha	October 1-3 Canton, New York	Beta Beta
	Beta	May 30-31 Adrian, Michigan	Xi
	Gamma	February 15-16 Madison, Wisconsin	Eta
1897	Beta	May 26-28 Columbus, Ohio	Beta Nu
1901	Beta	May 16-18 Hillsdale, Michigan	Kappa
1901-1919		No province conventions held	
1919	Iota	September 8-10 Seattle, Washington	Beta Pi
1923	Alpha (now Beta)	September 12-15 Ocean City, New Jersey	Beta Iota
	Beta (now Alpha)	October 5-6 Syracuse, New York	Beta Tau
	Gamma	September 6-8 Chillicothe, Ohio	Beta Nu
	Epsilon	May 13-14 Evanston, Illinois	Upsilon
	Iota	May 25-27 Eugene, Oregon	Beta Omega
1924	Delta	March 7-8 Indianapolis, Indiana	Mu
	Zeta	April 4-6 Columbia, Missouri	Theta
1925	Alpha	June 17-18 Ithaca, New York	Psi
	Beta	September 1-3 Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania	Gamma Epsilon
	Gamma	June 23-25 Milan, Indiana	Beta Rho
	Delta	June 11-13 Lafayette, Indiana	Gamma Delta
	Theta	April 9 Fayetteville, Arkansas	Gamma Nu
	Iota	May 24-25 Missoula, Montana	Beta Phi
	Kappa	May 8 Los Angeles, California	Gamma Xi
1927	Alpha	October 21-22 Canton, New York	Beta Beta Deuteron
	Beta	September 8-10 Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania	Beta Sigma
	Gamma	June 22-24 Akron, Ohio	Lambda
	Delta	April 28-30 Ann Arbor, Michigan	Beta Delta
	Epsilon	April 16-18 Bloomington, Illinois	Epsilon
	Zeta	May 6-8 Lincoln, Nebraska	Sigma
	Eta	November 10-12 Boulder, Colorado	Beta Mu
	Theta	April 29-30 Austin, Texas	Beta Xi
	Iota	March 4-6 Moscow, Idaho	Beta Kappa
1929	Alpha	September 20-21 Bread Loaf Inn, Vermont	Gamma Lambda
	Beta	September 6-8 Virginia Beach, Virginia	Gamma Kappa
	Gamma	September 13-14 Delaware, Ohio	Rho Deuteron
	Delta	April 12-13 Greencastle, Indiana	Iota
	Epsilon	May 3-5 Urbana, Illinois	Beta Lambda
	Zeta	April 19-21 St. Louis, Missouri	Gamma Iota

YEAR	PROVINCE	TIME AND PLACE	HOSTESS GROUP
	Theta	May 10-11 New Orleans, Louisiana	Beta Omicron
	Iota	May 17-18 Walla Walla, Washington	Gamma Gamma
	Kappa	April 12-13 Palo Alto, California	Beta Eta
1931	Alpha	September 17-19 Muskoka Lakes, Ontario, Canada	Beta Psi
	Beta	June 26-28 Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania	Gamma Rho
	Gamma	May 1-2 Granville, Ohio	Gamma Omega
	Delta	May 15-16 Hillsdale, Michigan	Kappa
	Epsilon	October 9-10 Madison, Wisconsin	Eta
	Zeta	April 17-19 Manhattan, Kansas	Gamma Alpha
	Eta	November 13-14 Boulder, Colorado	Beta Mu
	Theta	April 10-11 Norman, Oklahoma	Beta Theta
	Iota	April 17-18 Pullman, Washington	Gamma Eta
	Kappa	April 3-4 West Los Angeles, California	Gamma Xi
	Lambda	October 2-3 Morgantown, West Virginia	Beta Upsilon
	Mu	April 24-25 Tuscaloosa, Alabama	Gamma Pi
1933		No conventions held because of the financial condition of the country.	
1935	Alpha	June 11-12 Syracuse, New York	Beta Tau
	Beta	March 29-31 State College, Pennsylvania	Delta Alpha
	Gamma	March 22-23 Columbus, Ohio	Beta Nu
	Delta	October 18-19 Bloomington, Indiana	Delta
	Epsilon	October 11-12 Urbana, Illinois	Beta Lambda
	Zeta	April 12-13 Lawrence, Kansas	Omega
	Eta	April 19-20 Albuquerque, New Mexico	Gamma Beta
	Theta	April 12-13 Dallas, Texas	Gamma Phi
	Iota	April 26-27 Eugene, Oregon	Beta Omega
	Kappa	April 5-7 Berkeley, California	Pi Deuteron
	Lambda	October 25-26 Washington, D.C.	Gamma Chi
	Mu	April 12-13 Lexington, Kentucky	Beta Chi
1937	Alpha	September 17-18 Ithaca, New York	Psi
	Beta	April 23-24 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Gamma Epsilon
	Gamma	March 12-14 Cincinnati, Ohio	Beta Rho Deuteron
	Delta	April 23-24 East Lansing, Michigan	Delta Gamma
	Epsilon	May 7-8 Evanston, Illinois	Upsilon
	Zeta	April 9-10 Iowa City, Iowa	Beta Zeta
	Eta	April 2-3 Colorado Springs, Colorado	Delta Zeta
	Theta	April 23-24 Fayetteville, Arkansas	Gamma Nu
	Iota	April 30-May 1 Moscow, Idaho	Beta Kappa
	Kappa	March 5-6 Tucson, Arizona	Gamma Zeta
	Lambda	March 19-20 Durham, North Carolina	Delta Beta
	Mu	February 26-27 Winter Park, Florida	Delta Epsilon

YEAR	PROVINCE	TIME AND PLACE	HOSTESS GROUP
1939	Alpha	September 8-10 Montreal, Quebec, Canada	Delta Delta
	Beta	April 21-22 New York, New York	Beta Sigma
	Gamma	April 28-29 Granville, Ohio	Gamma Omega
	Delta	March 24-25 Lafayette, Indiana	Gamma Delta
	Epsilon	February 24-25 Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada	Gamma Sigma
	Zeta	April 14-15 Columbia, Missouri	Theta
	Eta	March 31-April 1 Salt Lake City, Utah	Delta Eta
	Theta	April 14-15 Norman, Oklahoma	Beta Theta
	Iota	April 28-29 Missoula, Montana	Beta Phi
	Kappa	April 21-22 Palo Alto, California	Beta Eta
	Lambda	March 10-12 College Park, Maryland	Gamma Psi
	Mu	April 14-15 New Orleans, Louisiana	Beta Omicron
1941	Alpha	September 5-6 Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Beta Psi
	Beta	April 25-26 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Beta Alpha
	Gamma	May 2-3 Akron, Ohio	Lambda
	Delta	March 7-8 Greencastle, Indiana	Iota
	Epsilon	March 28-29 Monmouth, Illinois	Alpha Deuteron
	Zeta	March 28-29 Des Moines, Iowa	Gamma Theta
	Eta	April 4-5 Boulder, Colorado	Beta Mu
	Theta	April 25-26 Austin, Texas	Beta Xi
	Iota	May 2-3 Corvallis, Oregon	Gamma Mu
	Kappa	April 4-5 Los Angeles, California	Gamma Xi
	Lambda	February 28-March 1 Baltimore, Maryland	Delta Theta
	Mu	April 18-19 Tuscaloosa, Alabama	Gamma Pi
1943	No conventions held because of World War II.		
1945	No conventions—province conferences held for officers only.		
	Alpha	May 26-27 Boston, Massachusetts	Phi
	Beta	June 22-24 New York, New York	Beta Sigma
	Gamma	June 8-10 Columbus, Ohio	Beta Nu
	Delta	October 19-20 Greencastle, Indiana	Iota
	Epsilon	June 15-17 Madison, Wisconsin	Eta
	Zeta	November 2-4 Kansas City, Kansas	None
	Eta	April 12-15 Laramie, Wyoming	Gamma Omicron
	Theta	July 24-27 Tulsa, Oklahoma	None
	Iota	April 27-29 Seattle, Washington	Beta Pi
	Mu	May 31-June 3 Tuscaloosa, Alabama	Gamma Pi
1947	Alpha	September 17-19 Amherst, Massachusetts	Delta Nu
	Beta	April 11-12 Farmington, Connecticut	Delta Mu
	Gamma	April 18-19 Cincinnati, Ohio	Beta Rho Deuteron

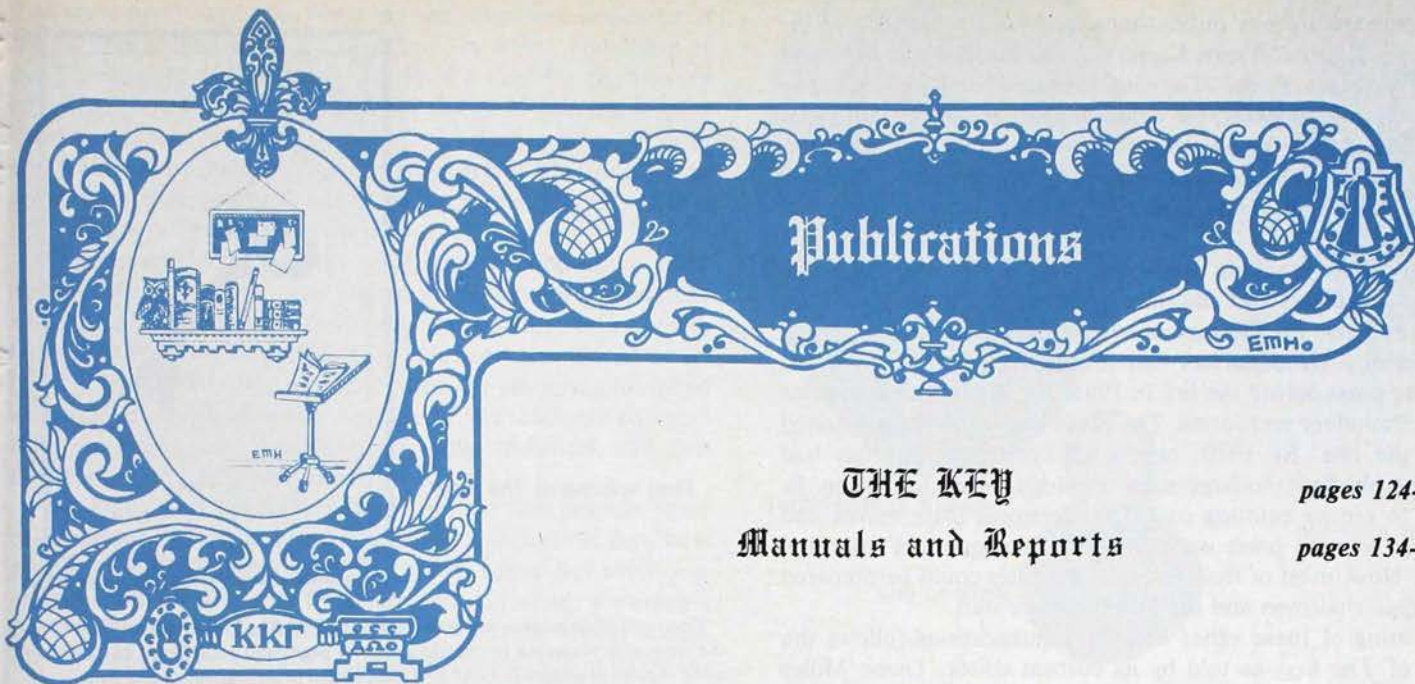
YEAR	PROVINCE	TIME AND PLACE	HOSTESS GROUP
	Delta	April 25-26 Indianapolis, Indiana	Mu
	Epsilon	November 14-16 Urbana, Illinois	Beta Lambda
	Zeta	April 25-26 Lincoln, Nebraska	Sigma
	Eta	April 18-19 Albuquerque, New Mexico	Gamma Beta
	Theta	May 2-3 Austin, Texas	Beta Xi
	Iota	April 11-12 Eugene, Oregon	Beta Omega
	Kappa	April 25-26 Berkeley, California	Pi Deuteron
	Lambda	March 7-8 Williamsburg, Virginia	Gamma Kappa
	Mu	March 27-29 Tuscaloosa, Alabama	Gamma Pi
1949	Alpha	September 8-10 Canton, New York	Beta Beta Deuteron
	Beta	April 29-30 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Delta Xi
	Gamma	April 29-30 Oxford, Ohio	Delta Lambda
	Delta	April 22-23 Ann Arbor, Michigan	Beta Delta
	Epsilon	April 1-2 Minneapolis, Minnesota	Chi
	Zeta	April 29-30 St. Louis, Missouri	Gamma Iota
	Eta	March 25-26 Colorado Springs, Colorado	Delta Zeta
	Theta	May 6-7 Fayetteville, Arkansas	Gamma Nu
	Iota	May 13-14 Pullman, Washington	Gamma Eta
	Kappa	April 7-8 Tucson, Arizona	Gamma Zeta
	Lambda	April 8-9 Morgantown, West Virginia	Beta Upsilon
	Mu	April 1-2 Athens, Georgia	Delta Upsilon
1951	Alpha	September 14-16 Middlebury, Vermont	Gamma Lambda
	Beta	April 13-14 Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania	Gamma Rho
	Gamma	April 13-14 Delaware, Ohio	Rho Deuteron
	Delta	April 13-14 Bloomington, Indiana	Delta
	Epsilon	March 16-17 Bloomington, Illinois	Epsilon
	Zeta	April 27-28 Manhattan, Kansas	Gamma Alpha
	Eta	April 13-14 Salt Lake City, Utah	Delta Eta
	Theta	April 21-22 Norman, Oklahoma	Beta Theta
	Iota	April 27-28 Walla Walla, Washington	Gamma Gamma
	Kappa	April 27-28 Los Angeles, California	Delta Tau
	Lambda	April 6-7 Washington, D.C.	Gamma Chi
	Mu	April 13-14 Winter Park, Florida	Delta Epsilon
1953	Alpha	September 18-20 Ste. Adele, Quebec, Canada	Delta Delta
	Beta	April 17-18 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Beta Alpha
	Gamma	April 17-18 Granville, Ohio	Gamma Omega
	Delta	April 23-25 Hillsdale, Michigan	Kappa
	Epsilon	April 24-25 Evanston, Illinois	Upsilon
	Zeta	April 17-18 Iowa City, Iowa	Beta Zeta
	Eta	April 10-12 Denver, Colorado	Beta Mu

YEAR	PROVINCE	TIME AND PLACE	HOSTESS GROUP
955	Theta	April 10-11 Tulsa, Oklahoma	Delta Pi
	Iota	March 6-7 Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Gamma Upsilon
	Kappa	April 17-18 San Jose, California	Delta Chi
	Lambda	April 10-11 Durham, North Carolina	Delta Beta
	Mu	April 17-18 University, Mississippi	Delta Rho
	Alpha	September 9-11 Ithaca, New York	Psi
	Beta	March 18-19 University Park, Pennsylvania	Delta Alpha
	Gamma	April 1-2 Akron, Ohio	Lambda
	Delta	March 25-26 West Lafayette, Indiana	Gamma Delta
	Epsilon	March 25-26 Madison, Wisconsin	Eta
957	Zeta	March 11-12 Lawrence, Kansas	Omega
	Eta	April 15-16 Laramie, Wyoming	Gamma Omicron
	Theta	March 18-20 Dallas, Texas	Gamma Phi
	Iota	February 25-26 Moscow, Idaho	Beta Kappa
	Kappa	April 15-16 Los Angeles, California	Gamma Xi
	Lambda	April 22-23 College Park, Maryland	Gamma Psi
	Mu	April 15-16 New Orleans, Louisiana	Beta Omicron
	Alpha	September 6-8 Syracuse, New York	Beta Tau
	Beta	April 5-6 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Gamma Epsilon
	Gamma	March 15-16 Columbus, Ohio	Beta Nu
959	Delta	April 12-13 East Lansing, Michigan	Delta Gamma
	Epsilon	February 22-24 Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada	Gamma Sigma
	Zeta	April 5-6 Ames, Iowa	Delta Omicron
	Eta	April 12-13 Albuquerque, New Mexico	Delta Gamma
	Theta	April 12-13 Austin, Texas	Beta Xi
	Iota	March 1-2 Corvallis, Oregon	Gamma Mu
	Kappa	April 5-6 Berkeley, California	Pi Deuteron
	Lambda	March 28-30 Williamsburg, Virginia	Gamma Kappa
	Mu	April 5-6 Lexington, Kentucky	Beta Chi
	Alpha	September 11-12 Boston, Massachusetts	Phi
	Beta	April 10-11 Storrs, Connecticut	Delta Mu
	Gamma	April 10-11 Cincinnati, Ohio	Beta Rho Deuteron
	Delta	April 17-18 Indianapolis, Indiana	Mu
	Epsilon	April 3-4 Monmouth, Illinois	Alpha Deuteron
	Zeta	April 10-11 Columbia, Missouri	Theta
	Eta	April 10-11 Colorado Springs, Colorado	Delta Zeta
	Theta	March 20-21 Fayetteville, Arkansas	Gamma Nu
	Iota	May 1-2 Missoula, Montana	Beta Phi
	Kappa	April 24-25 Tucson, Arizona	Gamma Zeta

YEAR	PROVINCE	TIME AND PLACE	HOSTESS GROUP
1961	Lambda	April 3-4 Morgantown, West Virginia	Beta Upsilon
	Mu	April 17-18 Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Delta Iota
	Alpha	September 8-9 Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Beta Psi
	Beta	April 7-8 Lewisburg, Pennsylvania	Delta Phi
	Gamma	April 7-8 Oxford, Ohio	Delta Lambda
	Delta	March 24-25 Greencastle, Indiana	Iota
	Epsilon	March 10-11 Fargo, North Dakota	Gamma Tau
	Zeta	April 14-15 Lincoln, Nebraska	Sigma
	Eta	April 21-22 Salt Lake City, Utah	Delta Eta
	Theta	March 17-18 Norman, Oklahoma	Beta Theta
1963	Iota	April 21-22 Seattle, Washington	Beta Pi
	Kappa	April 28-29 Fresno, California	Delta Omega
	Lambda	April 20-22 Washington, D.C.	Gamma Chi
	Mu	April 14-15 Winter Park, Florida	Delta Epsilon
	Alpha	September 6-7 Canton, New York	Beta Beta Deuteron
	Beta	April 4-5 Meadville, Pennsylvania	Gamma Rho
	Gamma	April 19-21 Delaware, Ohio	Rho Deuteron
	Delta	April 19-21 Ann Arbor, Michigan	Beta Delta
	Epsilon	March 29-30 Urbana, Illinois	Beta Lambda
	Zeta	March 29-30 Des Moines, Iowa	Gamma Theta
1965	Eta	April 4-6 Fort Collins, Colorado	Epsilon Beta
	Theta	March 22-23 Lubbock, Texas	Delta Psi
	Iota	March 29-30 Eugene, Oregon	Beta Omega
	Kappa	April 26-27 Los Angeles, California	Delta Tau
	Lambda	April 19-21 Chapel Hill, North Carolina	Epsilon Gamma
	Mu	April 26-27 Miami, Florida	Delta Kappa
	Alpha	September 10-11 Amherst, Massachusetts	Delta Nu
	Beta	April 2-3 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Beta Alpha
	Gamma	March 12-13 Granville, Ohio	Gamma Omega
	Delta	March 20-21 Bloomington, Indiana	Delta
1967	Epsilon	April 2-3 Minneapolis, Minnesota	Chi
	Zeta	March 26-27 St. Louis, Missouri	Gamma Iota
	Eta	April 9-10 Boulder, Colorado	Beta Mu
	Theta	March 27-28 Fort Worth, Texas	Epsilon Alpha
	Iota	April 23-25 Pullman, Washington	Gamma Eta
	Kappa	March 19-21 Berkeley, California	Pi Deuteron
	Lambda	April 23-24 College Park, Maryland	Gamma Psi
	Mu	April 23-24 Athens, Georgia	Delta Upsilon
	Alpha	May 5-6 Ithaca, New York	Psi

YEAR	PROVINCE	TIME AND PLACE	HOSTESS GROUP
	Beta	March 31-April 1 State College, Pennsylvania	Delta Alpha
	Gamma	March 3-4 Akron, Ohio	Lambda
	Delta	April 7-8 Hillsdale, Michigan	Kappa
	Epsilon	March 31-April 1 Bloomington, Illinois	Epsilon
	Zeta	April 7-8 Iowa City, Iowa	Beta Zeta
	Eta	April 14-15 Albuquerque, New Mexico	Gamma Beta
	Theta	March 10-11 Tulsa, Oklahoma	Delta Pi
	Iota	April 21-22 Walla Walla, Washington	Gamma Gamma
	Kappa	April 21-22 San Jose, California	Delta Chi
	Lambda	March 17-18 Williamsburg, Virginia	Gamma Kappa
	Mu	March 3-4 Tallahassee, Florida	Epsilon Zeta
1969	Alpha	May 1-3 Rochester, New York	Beta Tau
	Beta	March 7-9 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Gamma Epsilon
	Gamma	April 11-12 Columbus, Ohio	Beta Nu
	Delta	March 21-22 West Lafayette, Indiana	Gamma Delta
	Epsilon	April 18-19 Evanston, Illinois	Upsilon
	Zeta	April 18-19 Manhattan, Kansas	Gamma Alpha
	Eta	April 11-12 Laramie, Wyoming	Gamma Omicron
	Theta	April 25-26 Little Rock, Arkansas	Epsilon Theta
	Iota	February 28-March 1 Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Gamma Upsilon
	Kappa	May 2-3 Scottsdale, Arizona	Epsilon Delta
	Lambda	March 28-29 Lexington, Kentucky	Beta Chi
	Mu	April 25-26 Atlanta, Georgia	Epsilon Epsilon
1971	Alpha	March 12-14 Montreal, Quebec, Canada	Delta Delta
	Beta	March 26-27 Windsor, Connecticut	Delta Mu
	Gamma	April 16-17 Cincinnati, Ohio	Beta Rho Deuteron
	Delta	March 4-6 East Lansing, Michigan	Delta Gamma
	Epsilon	April 24-25 Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Eta
	Zeta	March 26-27 Lawrence, Kansas	Omega
	Eta	March 4-6 Colorado Springs, Colorado	Delta Zeta
	Theta	April 23-24 Dallas, Texas	Gamma Phi
	Iota	April 16-17 Lakewood Center, Washington	Epsilon Iota
	Kappa	April 1-3 Los Angeles, California	Gamma Xi
	Lambda	March 11-13 Durham, North Carolina	Delta Beta
	Mu	April 1-3 Auburn, Alabama	Epsilon Eta

YEAR	PROVINCE	TIME AND PLACE	HOSTESS GROUP
1973	Alpha	March 15-17 New York, New York	New York Alumnae
	Beta	March 16-17 Camp Hill, Pennsylvania	Delta Phi
	Gamma	April 6-7 Hueston Woods, Ohio	Delta Lambda
	Delta	February 16-18 Indianapolis, Indiana	Mu
	Epsilon	April 13-15 Galesburg, Illinois	Monmouth Association
	Zeta	April 13-15 Columbia, Missouri	Theta
	Eta	April 13-14 Salt Lake City, Utah	Delta Eta
	Theta	February 9-11 Houston, Texas	Houston Alumnae
	Iota	April 6-7 Moscow, Idaho	Beta Kappa
	Kappa	April 5-7 Tucson, Arizona	Gamma Zeta
	Lambda	March 30-31 Morgantown, West Virginia	Beta Upsilon
	Mu	April 12-14 Columbia, South Carolina	Epsilon Kappa
	Nu	April 5-7 Oxford, Mississippi	Delta Rho
	Xi	March 2-4 Norman, Oklahoma	Beta Theta
	Omicron	March 9-11 Ames, Iowa	Delta Omicron
	Pi	April 12-14 Berkeley, California	Pi Deuteron
1975	Alpha-Gamma (first joint venture)	April 4-6 Cleveland, Ohio	Rho Deuteron Beta Psi Cleveland and Buffalo Alumnae
	Beta	April 4-5 Meadville, Pennsylvania	Gamma Rho
	Delta	February 14-16 Greencastle, Indiana	Iota
	Epsilon	April 12-13 Urbana, Illinois	Beta Lambda
	Zeta	April 18-19 Lincoln, Nebraska	Sigma
	Eta	February 27 Fort Collins, Colorado	Epsilon Beta
	Theta	March 14-16 Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Delta Iota
	Iota	April 4-5 Missoula, Montana	Beta Phi
	Kappa	April 3-5 Albuquerque, New Mexico	Gamma Beta
	Lambda	April 4-6 Rosslyn, Virginia	Gamma Chi Northern Virginia Alumnae
	Mu	April 11-13 Tampa, Florida	Delta Epsilon Tampa, Clearwater, and St. Petersburg Alumnae
	Nu	April 18-20 Knoxville, Tennessee	Epsilon Lambda
	Xi	March 21-22 Fayetteville, Arkansas	Gamma Nu
	Omicron	April 4-6 Fargo, North Dakota	Gamma Tau
	Pi	March 20-22 Fresno, California	Delta Omega



THE KEY

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Manuals and Reports

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The Fraternity's first publication was *The Golden Key*, in 1882. Not only was it a first for Kappa, it was a first for women's fraternities. Only the men had attempted to produce fraternity magazines up until that time.

Literary exercises were a dominant feature of early chapter meetings, but the singing of Kappa songs was also important, as noted in surviving minutes of those meetings. And so, it is not surprising that the next publication, after *The Key*, was a book of songs. In fact, it had been voted at the Convention of 1881, the same one which formulated plans for Kappa's magazine, "that all songs now in possession of the chapters, worthy of circulation, be sent to a committee . . . for arrangement and publication." This was not accomplished until 1886, when a 29-page booklet of words to songs, but no music, was printed.

Actually, there had been an earlier publication, with music but no words, titled the "Kappa Kappa Gamma Waltz." It was not, however, an official Fraternity publication. Founder Louisa Stevenson Miller recalled that in 1873, the girls of Alpha Chapter had to raise 50 dollars in order to pay for the printing of the composition, which had been written by Mr. S. H. Price of the Music Department of Monmouth College. Professor Price also wrote the "Golden Arrow Polka" for I. C. Sorosis (later Pi Beta Phi), the other fraternity for women founded at Monmouth.

The next Fraternity publications appeared during the administration of the third grand president, Kate Cross (Shenehon), X—Minnesota. A *Manual of Instruction for the Corresponding Secretaries of Kappa Kappa Gamma* was published in 1888. In 1890, the first membership *Catalogue* appeared in print. (*Catalogues*, or membership directories, continued to be published through 1937.) The first *Grand President's Report* also was authorized, containing convention minutes, and the first printed *Constitution*. The *Bylaws* were published in 1894.

From 1888 to 1924, Kappa calendars (the first two were "Kalendars") were printed with some regularity and sold by chapters or individuals for 25 cents each through *The Key*. As publication lapsed for one chapter, it was resumed by another. The covers displayed the Fraternity name or monogram and were decorated with Kappa symbols. Quotations in Latin, French, German, or in English from prominent Kappas and

others were included for each month. The installation of each chapter was noted on the proper date.

Two compositions, widely circulated through *The Key*, also should be noted. "A Kappa Symphony," by Anita Perrin (Knepper), BH—Stanford, is an inspirational paragraph which was printed in the October, 1903, issue. It was published as a document for distribution after the 1904 Convention, and reprinted in 1909. The other "Kappa Symphony" is a poem, written by Harriet Blakeslee Wallace, BT—Syracuse, shortly before the death of her daughter, Ella Wallace Wells, also BT. This "Kappa Symphony" was published in the December, 1909, *Key* as a part of Ella Wells's obituary. Mrs. Wallace, realizing that it might be of comfort to other Kappas, had it printed in a size suitable for framing, and offered it for sale for the benefit of the Student's Aid Fund. The "Kappa Symphony" was set to music by Emily Jean Day Ingram, BT—Syracuse. It plays a significant part in every convention Memorial Service.

The quest for a published history of the Fraternity dates back to within a decade of the founding of the Fraternity. It was not until 1903, however, that the feat was accomplished. Minnie Royse Walker, I—DePauw, prepared 67 pages of history titled, *Kappa's Record*, "A Short History of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity." May Whiting Westerman, Σ—Nebraska, fulfilled the Fraternity's desire for a comprehensive history when she was able to conclude seven years of research and recording with the publication of the 1930 *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*.



Thou Kappa Kappa Gamma live each day in
all our hearts. And in our lives play many noble
sympathetic parts. The parts of sister, second
mother, counsellor, true friend. Of Love's
ideal to which we raise our eyes until the end

Until the end? I think when passed beyond this
little sphere. We still shall see thy joyous
shining light forever clear. And hear in all
the skies thy call of perfect Womanhood
So God may say "On earth and here thou
art a lasting Good"

Ella Wallace Wells

The next Fraternity publications were for the purpose of instruction. The first *Kappa Kappa Gamma Pledge Hand Book* and *Instructions for Pledge Training* appeared in 1931. *Chapter Budgeting and Bookkeeping* aided chapter treasurers in 1935. Two publications for alumnae followed in 1938 and 1939: the *Province Vice President's Manual* and the *Province President's Manual*. The first *House Directors' Manual* also was printed in 1939.

Many other manuals have been printed since then, for the benefit of officers and chairmen in other phases of Fraternity work, and also for the membership-at-large.

Fraternity Headquarters had invested in a multilith offset printing press before the fire in 1965. It had been used to print office stationery and forms. The press had to be reconditioned after the fire. By 1970, nearly all Fraternity manuals had become obsolete, so large-scale revisions were undertaken. In order to reduce printing costs, an electronic plate maker and another printing press were added to Headquarters' machine room. Now, most of the Fraternity manuals could be prepared by Kappa chairmen and the Headquarters staff.

A listing of these other Fraternity publications follows the story of *The Key*, as told by its current editor, Diane Miller Selby, BN—Ohio State.

The importance of *The Key* to Kappa Kappa Gamma cannot be overestimated. Although its early emphasis was on the literary and intellectual aspects of Fraternity life, it also reported Fraternity news. This it has continued to do over the years, serving as a cohesive force for Kappa's membership, whose interests and ages span a wide range. *The Key* was instituted as a voice of and for the Fraternity. That voice has been an eloquent one, thanks to the quality of the women who have served as editors of the magazine. They have unselfishly expended time and talent to uphold Kappa's traditionally high standard of publication and communication.

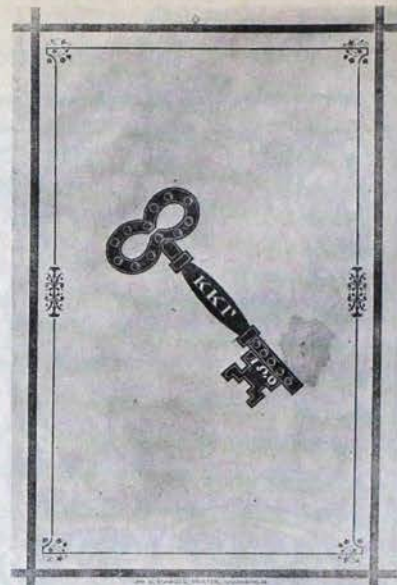
—Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN—Ohio State



May 1882—a date to remember—a date to be remembered by Kappas and all fraternity women, for it marked the appearance of Volume I, Number I of *The Golden Key*, the first magazine to be published by a women's fraternity. Through its 95 years this magazine has mirrored the life, activities, and development, not only of Kappa Kappa Gamma, but of women's growing recognition in the world. It changed from a basically literary magazine reflecting woman's relegation to the purely cultural and domestic aspects of family life, to one in which women's emergence and eminence in science, education, business, finance, politics, and world government is but a story of the participation of Kappas in the role of women's important contribution to the world's progress.

THE KEY Is Born!

The Convention of 1881 authorized the first women's fraternity publication according to the minutes:



First volume of *The Key*.

First topic of discussion was practicability of founding a fraternity publication in the form of a magazine to contain about 60 pages and publication entrusted to some chapter as editors-in-chief who shall attend to arrangements and publication of magazine.

To Tade Hartsuff (Kuhns), M—Butler, goes credit for presenting this idea to the convention and to Lou Landers (Neff), a fellow Butler classmate, goes credit for the name *The Golden Key* and the motto found in the first three volumes: Tennyson's "Every door is barr'd with gold and opens but to golden keys."

The radical idea having been decided upon, the future of the new magazine was to be determined by a committee composed of Minnetta Taylor, as editor, Laura Kelley, both I—DePauw and Lou Landers, M—Butler. It was a much more serious undertaking than the rather casual voting would imply. There were 17 chapters but only nine had delegates in convention. Alpha was practically out of existence, the lives of Rho and Tau were soon to flicker out, Theta was *sub-rosa*. Only 13 chapters at best, at five dollars each—only \$65 in sight to finance a quarterly! The total membership was about 450.

According to Minnetta Taylor's story of the early days of the magazine written for the January, 1898, *Key*, "Probably it was in February that I was, at last, in Indianapolis, pursuing a printer and glancing at the first fraternity periodical that I had ever seen. It was *The Crescent* of Delta Tau Delta; and Miss Landers, whose brother belonged to that fraternity, was anxious that our magazine should resemble theirs. I remember I shocked her by saying that I had never heard of, much less seen, a magazine that I wished to make one like; but I meant no disrespect to *The Crescent*.

"Presently, Miss Hartsuff and I found common sympathy. She was a red hot radical or rather, improver, and I was a white hot one. We both believed with all our hearts and minds and souls in the new woman and her future. Could the fraternity be for that? Could *The Key* help that? We gradually fired each other until by luncheon time she broke away from the table and walked the floor, prophesying good concerning Kappa Kappa Gamma and the future of woman, while I responded, chorally, with what the wisest had thought of it all and how they had prepared the way.

"That was really the forge where *The Key* was hammered out of shapeless metal. After that, everything was a matter of detail. There was no force on earth except death that could have stopped *The Key*. Death itself could not; for love is stronger than death."

Despite many set-backs when the very first issue appeared, it carried an explanation of the object of *The Key*: "The object of our paper is three-fold. First, to afford a field for the literary labors and intellectual cultivation of the girls. Second, to give fraternity news. Third, to summarize current topics. . . . In conclusion, we would say that our paper is not a secret publication. We hope to make it worth taking by every one, whether belonging to a fraternity or not."

Continuing her story of the early days of publication, Minnetta wrote, "I recall a visit I made to our printer in company with one of our Mu girls. Our object was to hurry him up with his work. We found him short of help, so volunteered to set type for awhile. We only retreated when the plastering loosened and suddenly came down on our heads. We solemnly accepted this warning to keep our hands off things technical, and turn our minds to things intellectual."

"As I look back upon those days from the view point of years of experience in a world that has moved wonderfully fast, how primitive and guileless those early efforts seem. But when you consider what a woman's fraternity and still more, a woman's fraternity journal meant in those days, when the higher education of woman was yet only an experiment and still in its infancy, our undertaking was both courageous and commendable."

"Let us hope that our efforts will be measured, not so much by the apt saying that 'Every reform is led by a vanguard of fanatics' as by that other one, 'that the time to create grand and beautiful things has arrived when those created for the purposes are here'."

Minnetta Taylor edited the first three volumes of the magazine which took four years to complete. She wrote of the second year, "Next year *The Key* was placed on a subscription footing. Those voluntary subscriptions would have been amusing to any one not interested in the fate of *The Key*. They were on the frequent feminine plan of taking two or three numbers for a community, lending them around, and thereby saving money for chocolates and other necessities. I could not blame the girls, but was obliged to point out that *The Key* could not exist on good wishes, which seemed to surprise them."

Continuing her story of these early days she said: "Meanwhile, the fraternity character of *The Key* steadily improved, owing, primarily, to the habits of punctuality and business attention taught by the Council. During the last year that the editorship was with me the chapter letters came on time, some contributors sent manuscripts on the proper day, and finance required no makeshift."

Minnetta Taylor asked to be relieved of her duties as editor at the Canton, New York, Convention of 1884, and an attempt to comply with her wishes had been made by voting:

"That the publication of *The Key* be placed in the hands of one chapter. That each chapter be taxed ten dollars annually for the support of *The Key* and members receive therefore as many copies as desired, and that voluntary subscriptions be one dollar."

Eta Chapter was chosen to publish the magazine but, after a period of uncertainty, resigned the editorship. Iota declined the responsibility, so Miss Taylor, unwilling to see *The Golden Key* come to an untimely end, offered to continue as editor. At the Akron, Ohio, Convention of 1886 the magazine was placed in charge of Phi Chapter at Boston University. Miss Taylor suggested that the name be changed to *The Key* (an abbreviation already in common use), so Phi's first number which appeared in December, 1886, bore a new cover and a new name, *The Key*.



Tade Hartsuff Kuhns



Minnetta Taylor



Lou Landers

During the eight years that Phi Chapter held the editorship the following were editors-in-chief; Emma Louise Cooper (Adams), Margaret Bradford (Hildreth), Alexandrine Chisholm (Hager), Mary Kingsbury (Simkhovich), Margaret Dodge and Ella Titus. They were ably assisted by equally forward-thinking women as department editors and business managers whose zeal in soliciting advertisements helped offset the lack of funds forthcoming for the magazine. These business managers collected ads from colleges, jewelers, university book stores, printers, an art gallery, a tea room. A. Carlton & Company told of their special Hair Restorative while T. E. Mosely and Co. advertised their large assortment of Button and Lace Boots ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$5.50. Probably the most amazing ad of the early issues was a testimonial by the President of Cornell University for Pond's Extract reading: "The learned and eminent scholar, Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. writes under date December 2, 1884: 'Long experience has taught my family to prize Pond's Extract very highly, and to regard it as one of the absolute necessities of housekeeping.' Such testimony from a man of the

Volume 5, #4—complete with frog feet which became known as the "biological specimen."

"Even when, after two volumes, the color was changed to blue-gray and the 'Frog's feet' cut from the plate, a new resemblance was found, this time to a Chinese laundry sign."



VOL. VI. MARCH, 1889. NO. 2.



LOUIS SCOBEE CUMBACK,
Class of 1875, I. A. U.,
GREENCASTLE, IND.,
BOOKS, STATIONERY AND ART GOODS,
NOTIONS, NEWS, ETC.

A full line of miscellaneous School and College Text Books. All the latest novelties in Plain and Fancy Stationery.

Miss Susie Hopwood, K. K. F., Class 1878, saleslady with Mr. Cumback, will be pleased to meet old and new friends.



MADAM FOY'S
Corset & Skirt Supporter!

As regards health, comfort and elegance of form has for years been one of the most popular and satisfactory corsets in the market. It is particularly adapted to the present style of dress, and has the endorsement of eminent physicians. For sale by all leading dealers.

Price, by mail, . . . \$1.30.

—Manufactured by—

FOY, HARMON & CHADWICK,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Remington Standard Type-Writer

Is considered well nigh indispensable to literary people.



It furnishes pleasant and profitable employment to thousands of ladies.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,

339 Broadway, **NEW YORK.**

→*DREKA.*←

1121 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Fine Stationery and Engraving House.

Send for sample of papers and prices. Handsomely engraved invitations for Colleges, Weddings, Receptions, etc. Our unequalled facilities and long practical experience enable us to produce the newest styles and most artistic effects, while our reputation is a guarantee of the quality of our productions.



Mary Kingsbury



Emma Louise Cooper



Alexandrine Chisholm



Margaret G. Bradford



Margaret B. Dodge



Ella A. Titus

In an 1885 Key ad Madame Fay had nothing on Mr. Remington, they both gave support in their own fashion.

The all purpose ostrich apparently had the edge on the mink when advertised in a 1907 Key.



Magnificent Plumes
DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCER
The Finest Feather Goods in the World
Save Middlemen's Profit and Import Duties
TIPS, PLUMES, BOAS, STOLÉS, FANS, Etc.
All bear the Cawston Trade Mark, a Guarantee of Superior Quality
BEAUTIFUL NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE
CAWSTON OSTRICH FARM
P. O. Box 89, South Pasadena, California

Ten Friends Will Laugh
when you send each of them a
Cynic's Post Card with illustrations and epigrams purloined from



"Altogether New Cynic's Calendar for 1907"
"The Auto Guest Book of Punbad's Maxims"
"The Matrimonial Primer"
"Child Harold's Book of Abridged Wisdom"
"Johnny Jones' Two 'Nature Books'"

For set of 10 cards **Free**
address your bookseller or send two cents for postage to
Paul Elder and Company
Van Ness Avenue, Corner of Duval Street
San Francisco

G. W. La PEIRE
PALO ALTO
CALIFORNIA
Fancy Groceries
Fine California Fruits

character of President White should induce all heads of families to at least try Pond's Extract, etc." (Testimonial advertising was old before movie stars existed!)

It is almost impossible to realize that the publication of *The Key* was an active chapter project under Phi. However, many of the names on Phi's list were Phi Beta Kappas and these editors set their policy by the report sent to the 1886 Convention: "What is needed by *The Key* in the line of literary contributions are college and fraternity sketches and fraternity discussions . . . I, together with some others, regard discussions of literary subjects as profitable in fraternity unification and pleasant for mutual study; but the proportion of general literature to fraternity should always be small. One who takes much interest in fraternity affairs soon discovers that the magazine is one of the most important factors in fraternity growth and consolidation. It brings in the leading ideas of the best fraternities, it unites and disciplines the chapters, it expresses the fraternity policy, it determines the fraternity's general rank. Next to having no convention or a poor one, the greatest fraternity calamity is to have no publication or a poor one. There is scarcely a fraternity of any importance at all that does not now have its publication, and the better the publication the better the fraternity as a rule. The care of its magazine is something Kappa Kappa Gamma cannot afford to neglect."

In Volume VII, Number 4, September, 1890, there is a picture of Julia Ward Howe—the very first illustration used in *The Key*. Two other illustrations were used during the Phi years as editor—a group of Kappas in Berlin and Lambda's Chapter Hall.

The Key, cognizant of the new trend in the Fraternity, published its first alumnae department in 1891. The following year *The Key* noted that an outlet for work outside the Fraternity was

needed and the subject of philanthropy was discussed: "The question of the duty of a fraternity, as such, to the outside world is bound to make itself heard." It was noted that Beta Alpha Chapter had already secured a table in botany at Wood's Hole. In this same issue Delta Chapter brought up the question of a Kappa scholarship. And at the same time came the question of the relation of the alumnae to the chapter. The suggestions were the same as are followed today: knowing and visiting the chapter, having an alumnae group in towns where there are chapters, helping chapters with extra special things and issuing the forerunner of the chapter news letter.

THE KEY Comes of Age

The editorship of *The Key* was changed to Psi Chapter in 1894 and for the first time the editor, Mary Josephine Hull, became a member of the Council. In one of her first editorials Miss Hull wrote: "The magazine is a sort of fraternity compass and the chapter who never looks at it cannot know in what direction the fraternity is steering."

She made *The Key* more easily available for the active members by mailing it to the individuals instead of in bundles to the corresponding secretaries. Discussions of a pledge pin, illustrations for the magazine, professions for women were all topics of consideration.

The 1900 Convention was held in Columbus, Ohio and Beta Nu Chapter, Ohio State, took over the editorship of *The Key* with Lucy Allen (Smart). She changed the cover and made it consistent with the one used on the songbook and catalog. The demands of her marriage and birth of a son and daughter brought to an end Lucy Smart's editorial career, but she continued writing books.

The Convention of 1904 voted that the editor be elected by convention and (Susan) Adele Lathrop, Σ—Nebraska, was thus elected. She also changed the cover and used excellent pictures throughout the magazine but with a conservative policy. Miss Lathrop was forced to resign because of ill health, and Elizabeth Voris (Lawry), Δ—Akron, BH affiliate, was appointed to fill the term, but not as a member of Council.

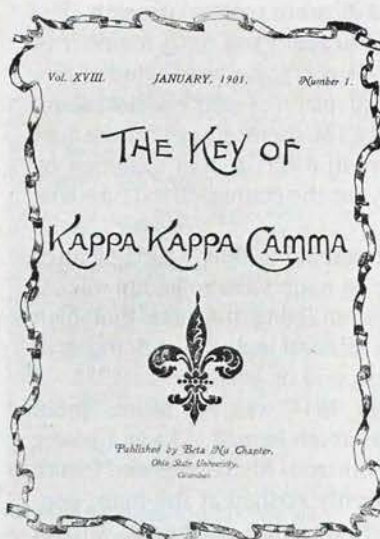
The place of the alumnae in the fraternity organization was quite a topic at this time. Grand President Elmie Warner Malloy, Δ—Akron, said, "The alumnae of Kappa Kappa Gamma can live without their Fraternity. Their Fraternity can live without its alumnae. Neither, however, can attain the highest ideals of fraternity life without the other." As social service chairman, Jean Nelson Penfield, I—DePauw, made practical suggestions to alumnae associations for social service work through the pages of the magazine. The first alumnae officer, Virginia Sinclair (Catron), E—Illinois Wesleyan, was appointed to oversee and cooperate with alumnae associations for the purpose of perfecting a better organization.

When Elizabeth Voris Lawry was elected to the Council in 1906 as grand treasurer, Elizabeth Gray Potter became the editor. She was the first to receive a salary for the editorship from the Fraternity. Mrs. Potter, a charter member of Pi Chapter at University of California, brought to the magazine her interest which had been awakened as Fraternity Historian, scholar, writer, and librarian. At the time of the 1906 Convention there were 33 active chapters and 33 alumnae groups. The subject of co-education was much discussed in the magazine as was the need for college women to enter the business world and for better job placement of college educated women.

Elizabeth Rhodes Jackson, Ψ—Cornell, moved into the editorship in the fall of October, 1910. She was the first editor to publish the magazine under the George Banta Company, which



Mary Hull

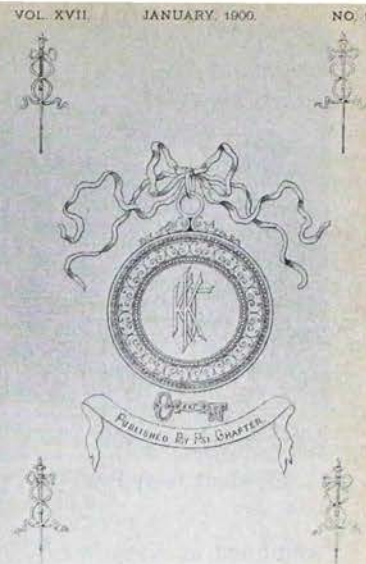


The original Beta Nu cover gave way after one volume to a dark gray, and at time light blue with navy blue.

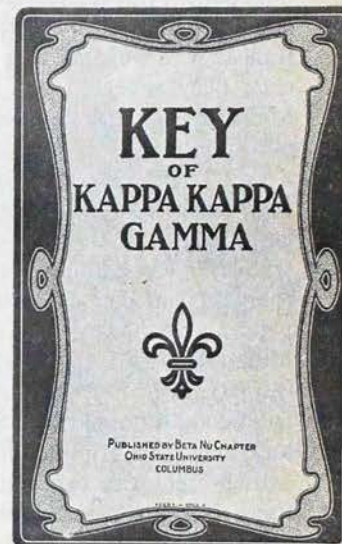


Lucy Allen Smart

Adele Lathrop

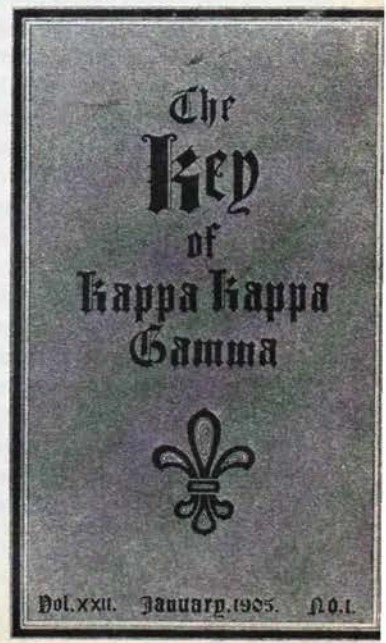


1900 Psi Chapter's cover, above.



A new blue and blue cover was begun by Adele Lathrop and used throughout the editorship of four editors.

The new cover under Beta Nu's editorship in light and dark blue featured the fleur-de-lis and was similar to that used on the Song Book and Catalog.





Elizabeth Gray Potter



Elizabeth Voris Lawry



Elizabeth Rhodes Jackson



Katherine Tobin Mullin

continued as Kappa's official publisher until Fall, 1972. The Fraternity was entering a period of more rapid expansion. The first two years of her editorship Elizabeth was not a member of the council, but for the latter two years she was included as a council member. She introduced pictures and articles about Kappas who were making names for themselves and the first color plate appeared in *The Key* in 1911. It was designed by Margaret Moore, BΓ—Wooster, for the contemplated new coat of arms for the Fraternity.

Scholarship, too, was being stressed. Phi Beta Kappa pictures were published and a committee on national scholarship was established "with the intent of stimulating the idea that high scholarship is compatible with general culture and the well rounded character which is developed by social contact."

Elected editor of *The Key* in 1914 was Katherine Tobin Mullin, BΣ—Adelphi. She writes about herself, "I was a young Brooklyn woman with a narrow horizon. My friends and I wore ankle-length hobble skirts, modestly slashed at the hem; pep-lums; big bowl-brimmed hats well down on our heads, with an ostrich feather or two; high buttoned shoes, suede tops. Only the rich owned cars, and wore dusters and heavy veils.

"But my horizon widened in 1914, not only account of the World War, but because I then began really to study the map of the United States, to learn about our chapters from Boston across the plains and mountains to California, I read what Kappas were doing. For *The Key* it was an era of letters and my first big editorial thrill was a letter to *The Key* from Dorothy Canfield Fisher, BN—Ohio State, the best writing—naturally—that had ever been on our pages. It was a letter from France, describing the little town of Bellevue-Meudon, near Paris, telling about the children there—children whose fathers were fighting and whose mothers were working for France. She told what these children needed, and how we might help them. The response of the Kappa readers was immediate interest, and the little town there became our 'project,' and the help went over for years. We got to know Madame Fischbacher, Mrs. Fisher's French friend who took care of our work there. Those of us who went to France after the war (my husband and I did) were invited to go to her lovely home in Meudon. We met her interesting family, and in the little 'settlement house' that had been organized there, we saw many of our children we had helped."

Much space in the magazine was devoted to the war and its effect upon women and Kappas in particular. Editorial and Parthenon, as well as the Alumnae Forum, showed the trend of the times telling of the patriotic work of our chapters and alumnae. Their activities were colored by the war clouds. A listing of Kappa war workers at home and abroad was printed in *The Key* and showed the many facets of activity for women.

This was the period of real emergence of women. The subject of women's suffrage was still paramount. Alice M. French, N—Franklin, wrote in *The Key*, "There are two reasons why women wish to vote—first, because every person who is subject to our laws should have a right to express his wishes in the making and execution of those laws; and second, because we think we should be more powerful to make the world better."

The 1916 Convention agreed that every active must make the first payment toward a \$15 life subscription to the magazine. One of the innovations of this convention was the publication of a convention paper, *The Hoot*, daughter of *The Key*. It was the brainchild of editor Katherine Mullin. A forerunner of this news sheet made an appearance at the 1914 Convention, when Elizabeth Jackson, unable to accomplish a convention publication, prepared the material covering the Estes Park convention activities for one of the semi-weekly issues of the *Estes Park Alikasai*. *The Hoot* became a regular feature of conventions, although there have been a few exceptions. Certain conventions sites, surrounded by too much water or too many mountains, prevented access to printing facilities in the early days. *The Hoot* at times has been accompanied or preceded by its offspring, *The Hootlet*. The editor of *The Key* had the responsibility for the publication of these convention newspapers.

Rosalie Geer Parker, BΣ—Adelphi, held the editorship of *The Key* from 1922-1926. She wrote of her job, "It was a simple task to learn the chapter roll because we were just beginning the 'Gammias,' and the chapter letters were featured in each issue with a list of those that were delinquent!"

The gray cover imprinted in navy blue ink attributed to the Mullin era was continued.



"After an apprenticeship under Katherine Mullin, we (editorially) were installed as a council officer, with a pentagon attached to our badge, and began our rounds of chapter visiting.

"We also recall the period when jewelled badges were prohibited because they were not considered 'democratic,' and everyone was expected to wear a plain golden key, although heirlooms might be preserved.

"In those days it was quite possible for an editor to produce babies as well as a publication. In fact, there was a similarity between the two occupations. Each time that an issue of *The Key* was delivered after a due season of labor, there was a feeling that bells should ring in the steeples!

"Each issue of *The Key* came out with the standard cover bearing the coat-of-arms as prescribed by Cleora Wheeler. And this editor, believing completely that 'one picture is worth a thousand words,' began to increase 'photographic illustrations,' on a budget that would astound a present day planner. Despite the incredible fashions of the Twenties, those pictures still show the bright, idealistic faces of those pre-Depression days."

The magazine gradually kept getting larger and larger and in 1928 it reached an all time high, 225 pages for one issue and 730 pages for the year.

The 1926 Convention at Mills College in California produced a hard-working editor who saw her internship in working (sometimes all night) on the convention newspaper, *The Hoot*. Emily Peirce Sheafe, BΠ—Washington was appointed editor and held that position until 1930.

She wrote of her experiences with *The Key*: "The four years of my stewardship of *The Key* came at the transitional period when our Fraternity was coming to the realization that it had grown beyond the limit where its business could be conducted by one person from her home and shifted from place to place as administrations changed. The efficiency that demanded the establishment of a central office also affected *The Key*.

"My own election, for instance, came about because no one else could be found who was willing to take the office. The newly awakened urge to more efficiency and, I like to think my protests at the lack of standard of qualifications for the editorship, brought about the change from a choice by election to the far better method of appointment by the Council—a change that has made *The Key* an exemplary frat-magazine.

"Amateur or not, I enjoyed the four years as editor and am grateful for the privilege of having been associated with the national officers of two administrations."

The "Bower-ian Era"

In 1930 the so-called "Bower-ian Era" of *The Key* began. Helen C. Bower, BΔ—Michigan was appointed editor and held that position until 1946. During her 16 years of editorship the covers of *The Key* changed many times and Helen wrote that the October, 1941, issue showed a new cover featuring a pictorial from a photograph by Jack Van Coevering, naturalist and author. "Kappas will note that the scene suggests those blues 'we borrowed from the depths of summer skies' and 'from the calm lake's deeper dyes!'" From that point on the covers were different with each issue, including four full color covers used during the 75th anniversary year of the Fraternity, starting with October, 1945.

Helen began to effect gradual changes in format and content. The magazine changed to a two column page and new type faces modernized the style. Excellent editorials started each issue; a column on Washington, D.C., activities depicted the pinning of a Kappa badge on Mrs. Rutherford Hayes' gown in the National



Rosalie Geer Parker

THE KEY of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity



Vol. XLV December, 1928 No. 4

After five issues the border was dropped from the cover design.

THE KEY of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity



Vol. XLIV October, 1927 No. 3

In October, 1927, the cover changed to a very light blue imprinted in a dark blue design of striking simplicity.



Emily Peirce Sheafe

Museum in Washington. A column on Field Secretary's Travel, the building of chapter house libraries with a concise list compiled by Kappa Margaret Herdman, BΛ—Illinois, were all included in early issues of her editorship.

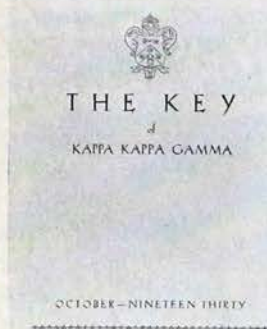
A critic for the *Detroit Free Press*, Helen Bower wrote often of women's role and an especially interesting article titled "Where Women Work" concluded that one-third of the women were connected with one form or another of educational work, and more than one-third with some form of office work. According to the census of 1930, one out of every five of the women workers of the country was then engaged in a job classified as clerical. Average salary for those who worked for salaries was \$2,678 a year, and the all-women's average salary range was from \$300 to \$14,000.

"The picture that the survey gives of the woman worker, whether in business or the professions, whether married or single, whether young or old, is one of decided permanency and stability—despite the difficulties and setbacks experienced in the depression."

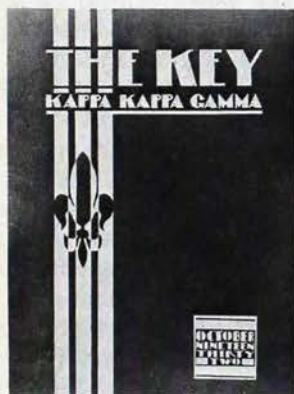
To help Kappas with the problem of finding their place in this vocational picture, a Vocational Guidance Bureau was set up with Estelle Kyle Kemp, BM—Colorado, as chairman. The purpose was to give "definite knowledge of vocations open to women; the courses in college that are necessary as a background and the specific studies necessary for a particular occupation," and to help members get started in the business world. The Fraternity set up a vocational file to help in their vocational program and the magazine again featured types of jobs and gave job advice.



Helen Bower



The first cover carried the coat of arms and a band of fleur-de-lis in the same blue and blue tones of Mrs. Sheafe.



Blue and blue cover adopted in October, 1932.

Another variation on the design appeared October, 1934.



On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of *The Key*, Helen wrote of her experiences; "Whatever I gave to *The Key* in hours of work was returned to me more than a thousandfold in Kappa friendships; in demonstrations of kindness, helpfulness and co-operation; in opportunities to enlarge my experience of places and people through attendance at Kappa council sessions, conventions, Panhellenic meetings and editorial regional conferences.

"Those were prideful years—of pride in its best and finest sense—of pride that grows out of obligation, responsibility and gratitude.

"There was pride in Kappa, first of all, as I learned from 'inside Kappa' to admire and respect the dedicated women who gave—as those who followed them are giving—uncounted volunteer hours of devoted thought and service. I was proud of *The Key* as the printed spokesman of Kappa accomplishment, collectively and individually, always in the true spirit of Kappa's meaning and purpose.

"There was pride in *The Key* itself, as the first woman's fraternity magazine—an evidence of the advanced, progressive, farseeing vision of those early Kappas. By its very being, *The Key* stood for leadership, the leadership Kappa has always fostered.

"There was enormous gratification, satisfaction and fun. There were—and are—the friendships that will endure to the end of life, whether the friends ever meet again or not. There was the inevitable growing in stature and understanding."

A four-color picture of the Hearthstone, bought in 1937, was produced in *The Key*, and rumblings of war coming ever closer to American shores were recorded in *The Key* with stories of Kappa survivors of world encounters. Editor Helen Bower spontaneously began Kappa's first World War II philanthropic project at the Sun Valley Convention in 1940 when she started collecting money for aid for Refugee Children of Europe. (This became the Nora Waln Fund)

The pages of *The Key* swelled with startling items, lists of women in defense industries, lists of husbands and sons killed, Kappas volunteering for all branches of volunteer service, USO, Red Cross, etc.

Helen Bowers found it necessary to resign her editorship in 1946 after completing the summer issue. Martha Combs Kennedy, Θ—Missouri, another newspaper woman, was appointed and she completed the convention issue. Of her brief term she wrote, "I am undeservedly glorified here, among former editors—since I edited only one issue of *The Key* and that one couldn't help being fairly easy. There was a convention to cover."

Martha Kennedy had to give up the editorship after her one issue because of her newspaper husband's foreign assignment, and Clara O. Pierce, BN—Ohio State, Kappa's capable executive secretary, not wanting a lapse in the continuous publication of *The Key*, filled the gap for three years along with all her other duties.

Clara O. Pierce wrote of her editorial duties; "One day in November, 1946, I returned to my desk from an extended Fraternity trip, to an accumulation of mail. A part of this collection was some material for the December issue of *The Key*. The editor, Helen C. Bower, had resigned due to family illness. Martha Combs Kennedy, who had edited the October issue, was somewhere en route to Texas. Unless the record of continuous publication since 1882 was to be broken, there was no other alternative than to get out this issue. So, I became by necessity the pinch-hit editor. Publishing a magazine is different from booklets and manuals, which I had been accustomed to doing, but

THE KEY OF KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA



October, 1941, showed a new cover, a pictorial from a photograph.



For the 75th anniversary year of the Fraternity, starting with October, 1945, four different color covers were used. Other three covers illustrated the current holders of the three Fraternity cups.

THE KEY OF KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA



A drawing by Mary Shaw Mahronic, ΔE—Carnegie Tech, was used for Kappa's Diamond Jubilee Convention issue. It was a white background printed in dark blue ink.

Martha Combs Kennedy



proved an interesting challenge. As Business Manager of *The Key*, I had approved policies and budgets for this publication, but living within the budget had not before been my problem. As Helen Bower once said, when someone remarked how attractive her layouts were, 'but who lays out the editor.' Suddenly the editor's problems became realistic ones of my own to solve.

"These were the years after the war when prices of printing and paper were beginning to soar. The question of filling each page with material which would be of the most interest to the greatest number of people was of primary importance. Some customs of long standing had to be changed in the interest of cutting costs. Pages of 'personals' such as births and marriages were discontinued. For the first time the cover was used to portray a different campus scene for each issue. As these were not always in blue and blue, one older member inquired whether the ritual and the colors had been changed too. To include the greatest number of news items for alumnae, a section called, 'Alumnae News Around the Globe' was added; and for the actives, 'Campus Highlights.' Editorials were developed for news items from the 'Desk of the Executive Secretary.'

"As editing the magazine was not a part of my daily business, it had to be accomplished by night or over the weekends. Katherine Wade Pennell, BN—Ohio State, who was head of the Central Office Catalog Department at that time, assisted in proof reading and layouts. Between us we put out the magazine until 1949, when someone with enough knowledge of the Fraternity could be found to take over the job. It takes more than just professional know-how to publish a fraternity magazine."

"Issy's Issues"

Isabel Hatton Simmons, BN—Ohio State, was just that person into whose capable hands the editorship of *The Key* was entrusted for some twenty years. "Issy" was a journalism major, she had read proof on the 1930 *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*, worked in Central Office, and was in charge of Kappa's Diamond Jubilee Convention. With an ardent love for the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, Issy turned her talents to the editing job of *The Key*. Special sections of *The Key* showed the progress of women (and Kappas) as they became authors of note, artists of acclaim, and world travelers. A regular feature of the early fifties was a career section and many pertinent articles about politics and communism were written by Kappa husbands for *The Key* or reprinted through the auspices of the Citizenship Committee of National Panhellenic and other sources.

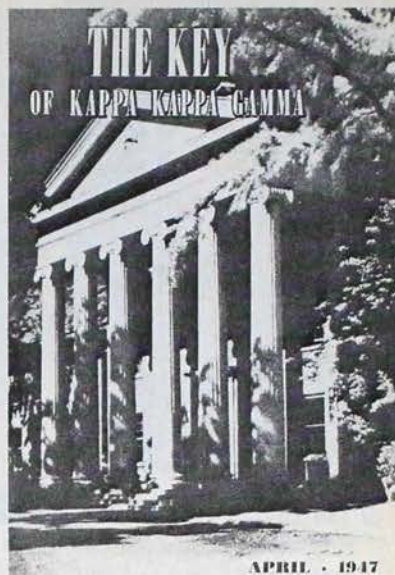
The rising prices throughout the country were reflected in smaller issues of the magazine, for while costs rose, the life subscription remained at the same level as when originally established. The April, 1954, issue made a new, and not-to-be desired first, with probably the smallest issue ever printed. However, the budget was balanced and in the next three years news was condensed to fit slimmer, well-packed issues. Chapter and alumnae letters gave way to the pressure of the budget, but new sections of Alumnae News and Campus Highlights were substituted. Articles continued to show the leadership of Kappa in the woman's world—the scope of ability and breadth of interest. An entire career issue done in 1960 is still today a marvel of compilation of Kappas and career opportunities. Another special feature of Issy's editorship was a four-part series done of membership in Kappa—a history of fraternities, the pledge, the active, and the alumna stories. These were offered in spiral-bound reprint form also.

Issy served as chairman of the National Panhellenic Editors Conference and was also an instigator of their "Operation Brass



Clara O. Pierce

The scenic cover, printed in varying colors, depicting campus scenes was adopted by Clara Pierce.



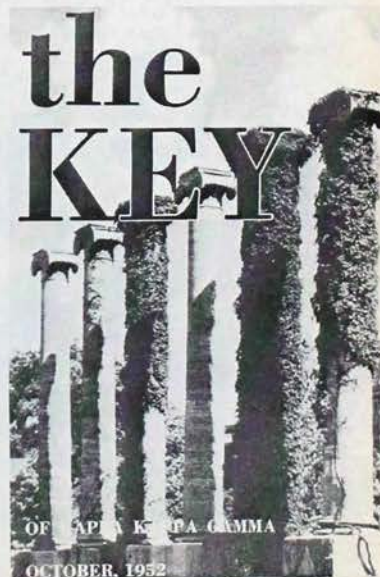
APRIL - 1947

Tacks Committee," which sought professional writings for use in all sorority magazines. The theory was that by pooling resources a writer could be paid for his work, whereas, the individual sorority could not afford to pay for articles in its individual journal.

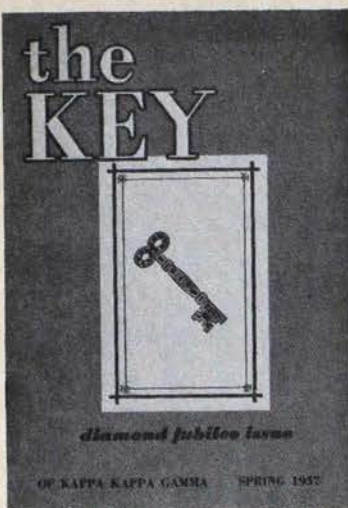
Issy wrote in the spring, 1957, issue of *The Key*: "For 75 years the pages of the magazine have recorded not only the happy events of Kappa's life but its pages too have had to record the loss of many of those early members who build well for the future. Gone are those six girls who marched into Monmouth Chapel that bright October morning 87 years ago, gone are those girls of yesterday who led the Fraternity either as undergraduates or very young graduates, before the turn of the twentieth century, gone are the early editors of *The Key* who set the high standards of journalism which have been adhered to through the years. While they may be gone, their aims and ambitions for Kappa still live in every class of initiates of today. The growth of the organization is dependent upon the new members who come to fill the ranks of those who have gone before. Each is a tiny part of Kappa Kappa Gamma as a whole.

"Continually through the years Kappa Kappa Gamma has forged ahead as better citizens and better women as they have kept pace with the economic, social and educational changes that have come to women since 1870. So, as *The Key* continues its journey as the mirror of the deeds and ambitions of Kappas

Isabel Hatton Simmons



The scenic cover continued except for change in type used to modernize the style beginning with the October, 1952, issue.



Diamond Jubilee—75 years of *The Key*



An Example of the creativity of Issy Simmons.

everywhere, it will continue to reflect the new leaders, the new projects and the new ideas of its membership in the years to come."

In June, 1969, Isabel Hatton Simmons retired as editor of *The Key* with twenty years of service to her credit—longer than any other editor. She continued to serve her fraternity as nominating chairman for the Centennial Convention and as a trusted and valuable adviser yet today.

Council appointed a youthful and vibrant (Mildred) Ann Mueser Ritter, Θ—Missouri, to the editorship of *The Key* following the retirement of Issy Simmons. Ann had graduated from college only four years before accepting the position. However, she brought with her great experience in journalism. Her father owned a newspaper and "printing ink was in her



Ann Meuser Ritter, husband Jim, and daughter Julie Ann.



1970 Centennial issue using full color on covers

blood." She was president of Theta Sigma Phi and vice president of the journalism students. A finalist for homecoming queen, president of her pledge class and first vice president of her chapter, Ann certainly knew the scope of the active viewpoint.

Her most profound statement for the Fraternity is surely found in the Centennial issue of *The Key*, fall 1970. It is a masterpiece of condensed history of Kappa Kappa Gamma as well as coverage of a spectacular convention. The use of four-color on the covers must have been a hint of what was to come in the future.

Regretably, the Council announced that Ann Ritter had resigned as editor in the winter of 1971 due to ill health. Her vacancy was filled most graciously by another real "pro," Ann Scott Morningstar, BN—Ohio State, who served as interim editor. Ann owns her own professional advertising and public relations agency in New York City and had served Kappa for many years as public relations chairman. A Phi Beta Kappa and Magna cum laude graduate, Ann's four issues of *The Key* are a historical record of Fraternity events from winter 1971 through fall, 1972. She received the Alumnae Achievement Award in 1960 and was responsible for the Kappa Centennial film in 1970.

Diane's Dispatches

The winter issue of *The Key*, 1972, carried a new name as editor, Diane Miller Selby, BN—Ohio State. At the time of her appointment by Council Diane was serving as province director of chapters for Gamma Province. She had been active as rush and chapter council adviser for both BN—Ohio State and P^Δ—Ohio Wesleyan prior to her selection as editor. A past president of the Columbus, Ohio, Alumnae Association and past president of her chapter, coupled with the experience of working for several years at Fraternity Headquarters, made Diane's background suitable for this new position.

Editors note: Diane's brief description of herself has been supplemented by these additional paragraphs, which by no means do justice to her charm, her talent, her wisdom, and her inexhaustible pleasantness and willingness to take on still another responsibility.

Diane has an outstanding record of community leadership in addition to her Kappa activities. She is a past president of the Mortar Board alumnae, and a past education and provisional chairman for the Junior League of Columbus. She is a founder and past president of one of the Children's Hospital "Twigs," volunteer service organizations which help support it. Diane has been a Brownie Troop leader and room mother several times over, and has taught Vacation Bible School for her church.

Diane was co-founder of "Ladybugs and Buckeyes," an organization which made an outstanding contribution to Ohio's observance of the U.S. Bicentennial. This group of volunteers modeled historic costumes and accessories which were donated by interested individuals throughout the state. It was more than a fashion show—it was a multi-media program complete with slides, music, and narration. Diane's husband, David Baxter Selby, who is associate director of the Audio-Visual Department at Ohio State University, acted as technical adviser and active participant in the production's off-stage activities. This involvement led into another for Diane, Kappa's historic fashion show at the 1976 Convention in Coronado, California. Multi-media techniques were applied to this presentation, and gowns from Kappa's collection were modeled by convention delegates, making it a memorable event.

Two years into her editorship, Diane was also appointed Fraternity Resources Department consultant. This involved her in a wide variety of additional activities, ranging from slide programs to chapter installations. Because she and her husband own a motor home, they also act as chief transporters of officer and committee personnel whenever Fraternity meetings and seminars are held in Columbus.

Diane and Dave manage to combine family togetherness with Kappa and community service. They cheerfully pack up their three daughters and the motor home and take to the road to meet the Fraternity's timetable of conventions, province meetings, and chapter installations. A trailer, packed with the voluminous installation supplies, is attached whenever the mission is the establishment of a new chapter. Dave and the girls keep house; "shop" for colleges Elizabeth, Susan, and Sarah might attend; and go sightseeing while Diane attends to her Kappa duties.

The bus carried the Bicentennial production's costumes and equipment during that unbelievably demanding schedule of events in every part of Ohio, which began before and extended beyond 1976. The girls joined the cast of models, Dave ran the machines, and Diane narrated.

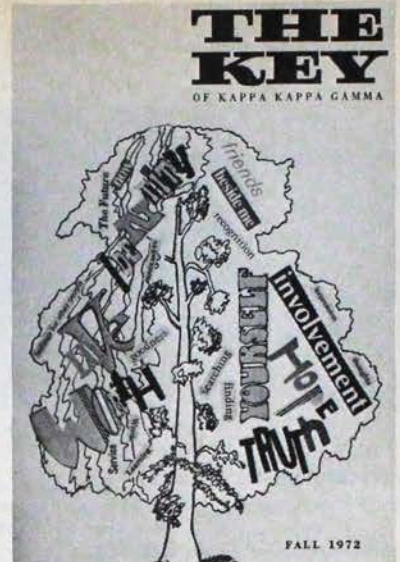
In 1975, Diane added the chairmanship of the "Operation Brass Tacks" Committee of the National Panhellenic Editors Conference to her long list of duties. (This is the program which was instigated by Kappa's Isabel Simmons.) The committee's Bicentennial pamphlet, "200 Years A Proud Heritage," was published during her tenure, with Diane acting as business manager. The committee also publishes "Campus Sights and Sounds," the digest which appears in all sorority magazines.

A remarkable Kappa, this current editor of *The Key*!

The time was right—a change in printers, a change in format and a change in size for *The Key* all transpired within the year of 1973. The summer, 1973, issue of *The Key* was 8½" x 11" and this change was accomplished not merely at the whim of the editor but was dictated by the economics of the printing business. The spring, 1974, issue of *The Key* featured a four-color cover and the use of color on inside pages as have all issues following that number.

Kappa's demand for excellence (as well as economics) has never been underestimated, and the search for these goals will be eternal with *The Key* editorship. Three more changes in printers only serves to illustrate that Kappas are flexible and persistent. Mailing costs soar, the price of paper changes daily, and the budget seems at the mercy of labor negotiators. However, spirit undaunted, *The Key* shall proceed in the future, as always, to tell the news of the changing Fraternity with "a careful eye that appeal is made to active members who during four years or less must be given that indefinable something which makes them truly members of Kappa Kappa Gamma. It must continue to hold their interest during the early years of college, and the later

Ann Scott Morningstar



Fall 1972 issue

ones by revealing the Fraternity as an organization deserving the interest and support of the alumnae." (From 1930 *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*)

The continued use of four-color in the magazine has hopefully served to show the vibrant, exciting and progressive future of Kappas in all endeavors of life. Circulation is close to 83,000 and regular sections still include "Campus Highlights," "Alumnae News," and "Career Report."

The Key has been the vehicle for the production of the current history of Kappa Kappa Gamma—truly a gift of the Fraternity to each member. Part I appeared in the fall, 1975, issue of *The Key* and included history of all chapters. The current issue of *The Key*, fall, 1977, carries the second part of the history of the general development of the Fraternity. This is the first complete history up-date since the book published in 1932, (*1870-1930 History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*). *The Key* has always been the historical recording of the activities of the Fraternity and its members. Through the life line of Kappa's mouthpiece is recorded the continuing emergence of women in the years to come. As each editor has added her bit to the chronicling of Kappa's deeds in the past, so will the editors of the years to come meet the challenge and record those deeds of the membership.

—Diane Miller Selby, BN—Ohio State

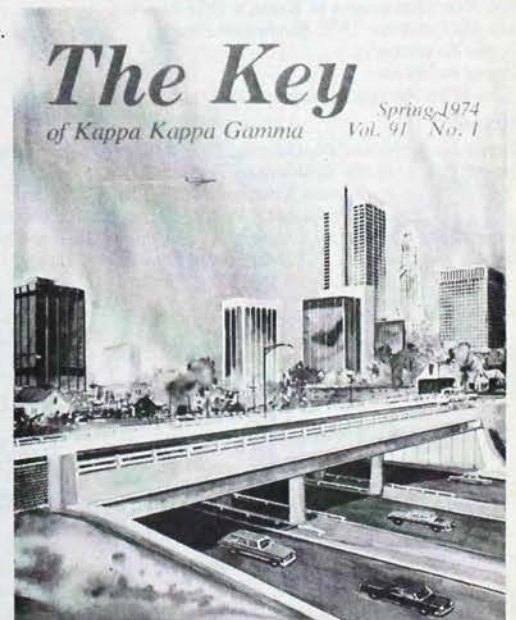
EDITORS OF THE KEY

1882-1886	Minnetta Theodora Taylor, I
1886-1888	Phi Chapter Emma Cooper (Adams) Margaret Bradford (Hildreth)
1888-1890	Phi Chapter Alexandrine Chisholm (Hager) Mary Kingsbury (Simkhovitch) Margaret B. Dodge
1890-1892	Phi Chapter Margaret B. Dodge Ella A. Titus
1892-1894	Phi Chapter Ella A. Titus
1894-1900	Psi Chapter *Mary Josephine Hull
1900-1904	Beta Nu Chapter *Lucy Allen Smart
1904-1906	*Adele Lathrop, Σ (resigned 9/1/05) *Elizabeth Voris (Lawry), Λ
1906-1910	Elizabeth Gray Potter, Π ^a
1910-1912	Elizabeth Rhodes Jackson, Ψ
1912-1914	*Elizabeth Rhodes Jackson, Ψ
1914-1922	*Katherine Tobin Mullin, BΣ
1922-1926	*Rosalie Geer Parker, BΣ
1926-1930	*Emily Peirce Sheafe, BΠ
1930-1946	Helen C. Bower, BΔ
1946-1949	Clara O. Pierce, BN
1949-1969	Isabel Hatton Simmons, BN (1950-1970, chairman, Editorial Board)
1969-1972	Mildred Ann Mueser Ritter, Θ (resigned 1/1/72) (1970-1972, chairman, Editorial Board)
1972-1972	Ann Scott Morningstar, BN (appointed interim editor and chairman, Editorial Board 1/1/72)
1972-	Diane Miller Selby, BN (chairman, Editorial Board)

*Council position

First 8½" x 11" four-color issue.

Diane Miller Selby



Manuals and Reports

Publication **Author or Editor**
(if known) **Date**
(if known)

Advisory Board Manuals

<i>Three R's for Advisers</i>	Frances Fatout Alexander, I Joyce Thomas Fuller, ΔΥ	1956
<i>The Advisers Book of Knowledge</i>	Ruth Hoehle Lane, Φ Elizabeth Monahan Volk, P ^A	1968
<i>Advisers' Book of Knowledge</i>	Jane Tournier Curry, Δ	1976

Alumnae Manuals

<i>Guide Post for Alumnae</i>	Nan Kretschmer Boyer, BM	1953
<i>Guide Post for Alumnae</i> , revised	Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM	1974

Alumnae Newsletter

<i>Fleur-de-lis</i>	1924-48
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Bequest Program

Pamphlets	1941
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Centennial

Pamphlet, <i>100 Years for KKG</i>	1967
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Chapter Manuals

<i>Adventures in Leadership</i>	Leonna Dorlac Lilljeberg, ΔΖ	1943
<i>Adventures in Leadership</i>	Leonna Dorlac Lilljeberg, ΔΖ	1949
<i>Adventures in Leadership - Part I - (Duties, Procedures for chapter officers, committees and advisers)</i>		1963
<i>Adventures in Leadership - Part II - (Meetings, chapters and committees and special services)</i>		1963
<i>Adventures in Leadership - Part III - (Social events-traditions, general policies)</i>		1963
<i>Adventures in Leadership - Part IV - (Building chapter programs, suggestions for chapter officers, committee and advisers)</i>		1963
<i>Adventures in Leadership (Chapter organization and management, duties of officers and chairman)</i> Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ		1976
<i>Chapter Awards</i>	Clara O. Pierce, BN	1968

Council Newsletters to Chapters

Get on the <i>Bandwagon</i> with Chapter Programs (Annual Chapter Instruction Paper)	1951
Enter Your <i>Bandwagon</i> in Kappa's 1954 Parade	1952
Keep Your 1953 <i>Bandwagon</i> Rolling	1953
Enter Your <i>Bandwagon</i> in Kappa's 1954 Parade	1954
Tune Up For Your 1955 <i>Bandwagon</i> Parade	1955
<i>Chapter keystones</i>	1955-1968
<i>Chapter Keystones</i>	1974
Lou Ellyn Alexander Helman, ΔΛ, publications chairman	

Finance

<i>Chapter Budgeting and Bookkeeping</i> , Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M . . .	1935
<i>Chapter Budgeting and Bookkeeping</i> , revised	1946
Patricia Kingsbury White, M with Clara O. Pierce, BN, executive secretary	
<i>Financial Management for Chapters</i> Clara O. Pierce, BN	1959
<i>First Aid for Treasurers</i> Mary Swan Huntzicker, Henry, ΓΓ	1976



Etiquette

<i>Etta Kett Has Rhythm</i>	Fan Ratliff (Mathews), BX	1940
drawings by Frances Kimbrough, BX		

Membership

<i>Design for Rushing (Organization)</i>	1947	
<i>Design for Rushing (Parties)</i>	1947	
<i>Rush Parade</i>	1952	
<i>Keys to Membership</i>	Kay Smith Larson, BΠ	1974
<i>Keys to Membership</i> , revised	Sally Moore Nitschke, BN	1976

Pledge

<i>Kappa Kappa Gamma Pledge Hand Book</i>	1931	
<i>Kappa Kappa Gamma Pledge Hand Book</i> , revised	1932	
<i>Kappa Kappa Gamma Pledge Hand Book</i>	1934	
<i>Kappa Kappa Gamma Pledge Hand Book</i>	1940	
<i>Kappa Kappa Gamma Pledge Hand Book</i>	1944	
<i>Your Key to Kappa Knowledge</i>	1950	
<i>Your Key to Kappa Knowledge</i> , revised	1952	
<i>Your Key to Kappa Knowledge</i> , revised	1955	
<i>Your Key to Kappa Knowledge</i>	1958	
<i>A Key to Kappa Knowledge</i>	1962	
<i>A Key to Kappa Knowledge</i> , revised	1965	
<i>Kappa Notebook</i>	Kappa Notebook Committee	1972
Barbara Terry Henderson, Δ; Edith Mae Hamilton Herrel, BN; Sally Moore Nitschke, BN; Phyllis Bolman Pfahl, P ^A ; Ruann Ernst Pengov, BN; Diane Miller Selby, BN; Patricia Stanceau, BN; Patricia Weber Swaddling, K; Cynthia Jones Voelker, P ^A ; Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN, publications chairman.		
<i>Kappa Notebook</i> , revised	Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN	1973
<i>Kappa Notebook</i> , revised	Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN	1976

Pledge Training

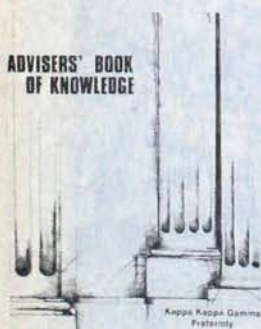
<i>Instructions for Pledge Training</i>	1931
<i>Instructions for Pledge Training</i>	1932
<i>Instructions for Pledge Training</i>	1934
<i>Instructions for Pledge Training</i>	1936
<i>Instructions for Pledge Training</i>	1940
<i>Instructions for Pledge Training</i>	1944
<i>Instructions for Pledge Training</i>	1950
<i>A Key to Pledge Program Planning</i>	1958
<i>Appendix to Pledge Chairman's In-</i> <i>struction Book</i>	Sally Moore Nitschke, BN, 1962
<i>Pledge Trainer's Guide</i>	Ann Fletcher Colvin, ΓH, 1972
with Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN, publications chairman	

Scholarship

<i>Scholarship Study Hints</i>	ΓI Chapter,	1974
with Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ		

Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules

<i>Constitution (Compiled from old records)</i>	1870-1892
<i>Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules</i>	1870-1926
<i>Constitution (Originals and Copies)</i>	1892
<i>Constitution (Originals and Copies)</i>	1900
<i>Constitution (Originals and Copies)</i>	1904
<i>Constitution and Bylaws</i>	1906
<i>Constitution and Bylaws</i>	1910
<i>Constitution and Standing Rules</i>	1912
<i>Constitution and Standing Rules</i>	1914
<i>Constitution and Bylaws, amended</i>	1914
<i>Constitution and Standing Rules</i>	1916
<i>Constitution and Standing Rules, amended</i>	1916-1918
<i>Constitution and Bylaws</i>	1918-1920
<i>Constitution and Standing Rules, amended</i>	1920-1922
<i>Constitution</i>	1924-1926
<i>Constitution and Bylaws</i>	1930
<i>Constitution and Standing Rules, amended</i>	1930-1932
<i>Constitution and Standing Rules</i>	1934



<i>Constitution and Standing Rules</i>	1936
<i>Constitution and Standing Rules</i>	1938
<i>Constitution and Standing Rules</i>	1940
<i>Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules</i>	1942

Constitution, Bylaws, and Standing Rules, continued

<i>Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules</i>	1946
<i>Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules</i>	1948
<i>Constitution Revisions</i>	1950
<i>Constitution Revisions</i>	1950-1952
<i>Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules, revised</i>	1954
<i>Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules, amended</i>	1958
<i>Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules, amended</i>	1960
<i>Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules, amended</i>	1962
<i>Constitution, Bylaws and Standing Rules, amended</i>	1966
<i>Constitution and Bylaws, revised</i>	1970
<i>Constitution and Bylaws, amended</i>	1972
<i>Constitution, Bylaws, Standing Rules, Policies</i>	1976
<i>Standing Rules</i>	1893
<i>Standing Rules</i>	1896
<i>Standing Rules</i>	1901
<i>Standing Rules</i>	1904
<i>Standing Rules</i>	1906
<i>Standing Rules, revised</i>	1906
<i>Standing Rules</i>	1970
<i>Standing Rules, revised</i>	1972

Directories and Catalogues

<i>Catalogue</i>	1890
<i>Catalogue Appendix</i>	1892
<i>Catalogue</i>	1898
<i>Directory</i>	1913
<i>Directory</i>	1919
<i>Directory</i>	1926
<i>Directory</i>	1933
<i>Directory</i>	1937

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<i>Headquarters Tour</i> Clara O. Pierce, BN	1968
<i>A Walk Through Fraternity Headquarters</i>	1974
Joan Brightman Thatcher, Dean, P ^Δ	
<i>Supplement to a Walk Through Fraternity Headquarters</i>	1974
Joan Brightman Thatcher, Dean, P ^Δ	

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<i>Kappa's Record</i> Minnie Royse Walker, I	1903
<i>History of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity, 1870-1930</i>	1932
May Whiting Westermann, Σ	

History of Kappa Kappa Gamma,

Volume I:	
<i>Chapter Histories of Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1870-1975</i>	1975
Volume II:	

Kappa Kappa Gamma Organization and Development, 1870-1976.....

History Committee—for complete listing see back covers, Volumes I and II.
Margaret Easton Seney, P^Δ, Fraternity historian; Ruth Branning Molloy, BA,
editor for chapter histories; Diane Miller Selby, BN, editor of *The Key* and
layout; Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN, History editor-in-chief.

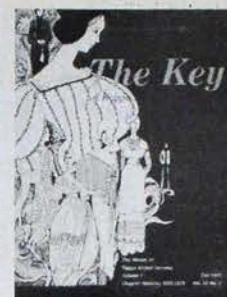
House Management Manuals

<i>House Directors' Manual</i>	1939
<i>Our Kappa Home</i>	1950
<i>House Board Manual</i> Catherine Kelder Walz, BA	1956
<i>Open the Door to Gracious Living for Future Kappas</i>	no date
<i>Kappa Houses for House Boards</i> Patricia Piller Shelton, Ω	1976
<i>Kappa Houses for House Directors</i> Martha Stephens Toler, Θ	1976

Minutes and Proceedings

Convention Minutes

<i>Convention Minutes</i>	1878-1888
<i>Convention Minutes (Original)</i>	1890



<i>Convention Minutes (Original and Copies)</i>	1894
<i>Convention Minutes (Original and Copies)</i>	1896
<i>Convention Minutes (Original and Copies)</i>	1898
<i>Convention Minutes (Original and Copies)</i>	1900
<i>Convention Minutes (Original and Copies)</i>	1902
<i>Convention Minutes (Original and Copies)</i>	1904
<i>Convention Minutes</i>	1906
<i>Convention Minutes</i>	1908
<i>Convention Minutes</i>	1910

Council Minutes

<i>Council Minutes</i>	1905
<i>Council Minutes</i>	1907
<i>Council Minutes</i>	1909
<i>Council Minutes</i>	1911
<i>Council Minutes</i>	1913

Council Report

<i>Council Report</i>	1892-1894
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Grand President's Reports

<i>Grand President's Report</i> (Convention Minutes, Constitutions, Standing Rules).....	1890-1892
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1892-1894
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1894-1896
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1895
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1896-1898
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1897
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1898
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1898-1900
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1899
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1900
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1900-1902
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1901
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1902
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1902-1904
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1904
<i>Grand President's Report</i>	1905

Law and Proceedings

<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1878-1904
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1906-1908
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1908-1910
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1910-1912
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1912-1914
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1914-1916
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1916-1918
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1918-1920
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1920-1922
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1922-1924
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1924-1925
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1925-1926
<i>Law and Proceedings</i>	1926-1928
<i>Law and Proceedings published annually</i>	1928-1952
<i>Law and Proceedings published biennially</i>	1952-1968
<i>Proceedings published biennially</i>	1968-1976

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<i>Bicentennial Blueprints for Award-Winning Panhellenics 1776-1976</i>	1976
Phyllis Brinton Pryor, BM	

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<i>Province Vice President's Manual</i>	Almira Johnson McNaboe, H	1937
<i>Province President's Manual</i>	Rheva Ott Shryock, BA	1938
<i>Province Book of Knowledge</i>	Mary Turner Whitney, BP ^Δ	1957
<i>Province Convention Planning (pamphlet)</i>		1957
<i>Province Officers Manual (P.O.M.)</i>	Jane Tourner Curry, Δ	1974
with Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN, publications chairman		



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What Every Kappa Should Know . . . Isabel Hatton Simmons, BN . . . 1956
Public Relations in Perspective . . . Anna Mitchell Hiett Pflugh, BM . 1974
 with Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN, publications chairman

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 Mary Turner Whitney, BP^a

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 edited and published by Chi Chapter
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Songs of Kappa Kappa Gamma . . . Beta Epsilon Chapter 1897
Songs of Kappa Kappa Gamma . . . Beta Sigma Chapter 1916
Songs of Kappa Kappa Gamma . . . Beta Rho Chapter 1921
Initiation Songs 1932
Songs of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity 1932
 Winifred Glass (Rosenwald), ΓΘ
Serenade of Keys Catherine Allison Christie, I . . . 1945
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Style Guide for Kappa Publications 1974
 Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN
Style Guide for Kappa Publications, revised 1976
 Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN

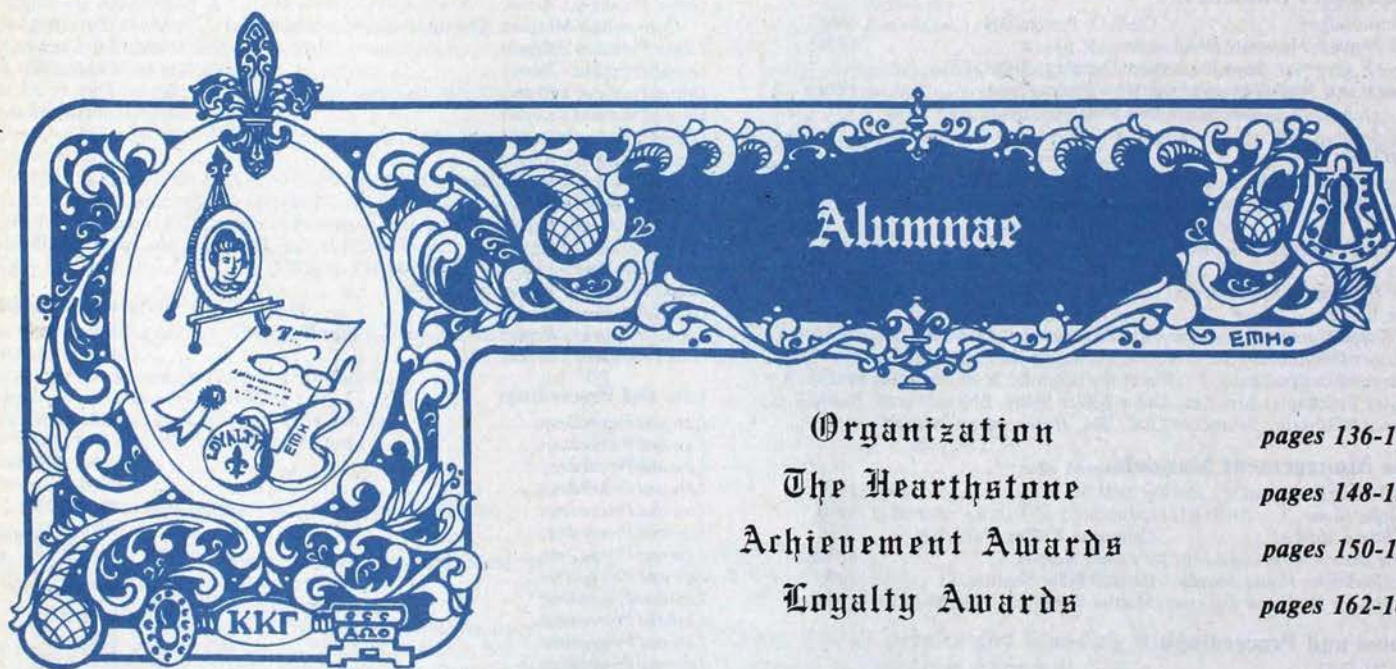
Vocational Guide

Vocational Guide 1940

The Fraternity's convention newspapers, the *Hoot* and the *Hootlet*, are not listed, because they serve a special purpose which is discussed in *The Key* portion of this chapter and in the Convention Chapter.

Nor are chapter newsletters listed, because their preparation is the responsibility of the individual chapters rather than the Fraternity. They are important links in the chain of continuity that extends between each chapter's newest pledges and eldest alumnae. Chapter newsletters serve as effective lines of communication and help maintain the bonds of chapter loyalty and pride.

—Nancy Sanor Pennell, BN—Ohio State
 Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN—Ohio State



Organization	pages 136-148
The Hearthstone	pages 148-150
Achievement Awards	pages 150-162
Loyalty Awards	pages 162-164

By the end of Kappa's first decade the Fraternity Movement for women was taking root on many college campuses. Not only had Kappa grown during this era but other women's fraternal groups had appeared in different sections of the country. The infant movement was on its way to becoming a robust adult. Thus was born the second phase of membership within the Fraternity, the alumnae.

The announcement of the first alumnae group was noted in *The Golden Key* in 1887:

Only last week, those of us around Boston who could be present adopted a constitution, organizing ourselves into the Boston alumnae chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma. Of course, at present we must exist as a separate society, but we hope that

at the next convention we, too, may be recognized as forming an integral part of the Fraternity, and may have not only an interest, but a share, in its work. Perhaps the active chapters then will not object to little hints and suggestions from us, but will be willing to let us work in full sympathy with them for our common object, our Fraternity.

This realization came true, and at the Convention of 1892 the first alumna delegate was seated, Gertrude Small (Keeley), Φ-Boston, representing the Chicago Alumnae Association. This convention amended the constitution to provide for the establishment of *associate* chapters, and Chicago became Beta Theta Chapter whose charter, signed in 1893, was the only charter issued to an associate chapter group. The year 1896 marked the

end of such chartered *chapters* of alumnae and it was not until 1915 that alumnae groups were again granted formal charters as *alumnae*. Many alumnae associations and clubs, established during this interim, were allowed representation at conventions with the privilege of the floor but no vote.

The following year *The Key* noted that an outlet for work outside the Fraternity was needed and the subject of philanthropy was discussed. "The question of the duty of a fraternity, as such, to the outside world is bound to make itself heard."

In this same issue Delta Chapter (Indiana) brought up the question of a Kappa scholarship. And at this same time came the question of the relation of the alumnae to the chapter. The suggestions were the same as are followed today: knowing and visiting the chapter, having an alumnae group in towns where there are chapters, helping chapters with extra special projects, and issuing the forerunner of the chapter newsletter.

In *Kappa's Record—A Short History of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity* written by Minnie Royse Walker, I-DePauw, in 1903, the activities of the first alumnae associations were chronicled. Almost without exception the minutes of these groups reflect that much of their work was done "for the local active chapter." Entertaining the active chapter, providing financial assistance, organizing and incorporating as house associations, and furnishing chapter rooms were but a few of the concerns the alumnae had for the well-being of their active chapter members. While the system of chapter advisers was not formalized until the 1920s, the minutes of one association reflect the need as early as 1915 "to cooperate with the chapter in their difficulties . . . to talk to the chapter on scholarship." It is noteworthy that the first chapter advisers served in the areas of finance, catalog, scholarship, and standards.

Another stage of development appears in this era, the "Second Degree" initiation. The purpose of the Second Degree, which was founded in 1892, was to provide an incentive for deeper study into Fraternity matters. Only the six founders of the degree and 33 others wore the fleur-de-lis insignia of the Second Degree. The program was discontinued in 1896 as it was felt it was unfair to the general membership because the examination and special initiations could only be conducted at conventions or Council sessions.

Another type of special membership also was abolished at the 1896 Convention. When the Fraternity was young, honorary membership was permitted for "ladies who have made progress worthy of note in some department of Science, Literature or Art." These honorary members provided moral and material support to the chapters. However, as more Kappas entered into alumnae membership, the need for honorary members no longer existed.

The following editorial in *The Key* in 1899 shows the thinking behind the present-day newsletter:

It would be an excellent thing for Kappa Kappa Gamma if each chapter would this year try the experiment of sending out a letter to all its alumnae, giving them an account of the year's work thus far, the plans for the future and of any general fraternity matters. The lack of alumnae interest is, in almost every case, due to ignorance rather than indifference."

Alumnae clubs had their literary programs with discussions of recitations, piano and voice solos, papers prepared by members, reports on foreign news, noted men, American politics, music, art, science, and nobility. An important part of every meeting was "conversation."

Kappa scholarships got their start at the Convention of 1902 when Fanny R. M. Hitchcock, BA-Pennsylvania, offered the Fraternity one hundred dollars toward the establishment of a twelve hundred dollar fund for a table or scholarship at Wood's



Minnie Royse Walker in 1920.

Hole. A committee was appointed with Miss Hitchcock as chairman to start this as a Fraternity project.

The 1902 Convention also included the first provision for alumnae discussion and marked the first Alumnae Day Program. Some of the topics of discussion were:

- Our Alumnae Associations
- What Should be the Character of the Alumnae Association Meetings?
- Alumnae Help for Chapters
- The Alumnae and *The Key*
- The Relations of the Alumnae to the Establishment of Chapter Houses

Equally noteworthy were the words of Fraternity President Jean Nelson Penfield, I-DePauw, to the convention:

"We wish to emphasize the fact that the Fraternity is peculiarly an undergraduate body; on the undergraduate falls the expense of the Fraternity; on the undergraduate is laid the responsibility of maintaining the standing of the Fraternity; with the undergraduate should rest the privilege of making the laws of the Fraternity. These facts we emphasize, but at the same time we desire to urge the benefit of close and intimate relationship with the alumnae, from whom the undergraduate has inherited, and whose judgment, advice and companionship Estelle Kyle Kemp, BM-Colorado, left, second alumnae officer and, right, Virginia Sinclair Catron, E-Illinois, first alumnae officer.





Famous Kappas



①



②



④

③

1—Lucy Webb Hayes, honorary P, wife of U.S. President

2—Candice Bergen, BA, actress with Walter Abel

3—Anne Armstrong Thompson, BX, author

4—Mary A. Livermore, honorary I, women's rights

5—Linda Agustsson, Y, (photo John Zimmerman, *Time*, 12/25/72)

6—Barbara Hall Feldon, ΔE, actress
7—Mary Thomas Brooks, BK (Photo Larry Stevens Coinpics)
8—Julia Ward Howe, honorary Φ, author *Battle Hymn of the Republic*
9—Karin Cheatham, E, Miss Disney World Ambassador 1973 (photo Disney Productions)
10—Alice Duer Miller, BE, women's rights
11—Kate Shelly, O, heroine
12—Donna DeVarona, ΓE, 2 Olympic Gold Medals 1964



⑤



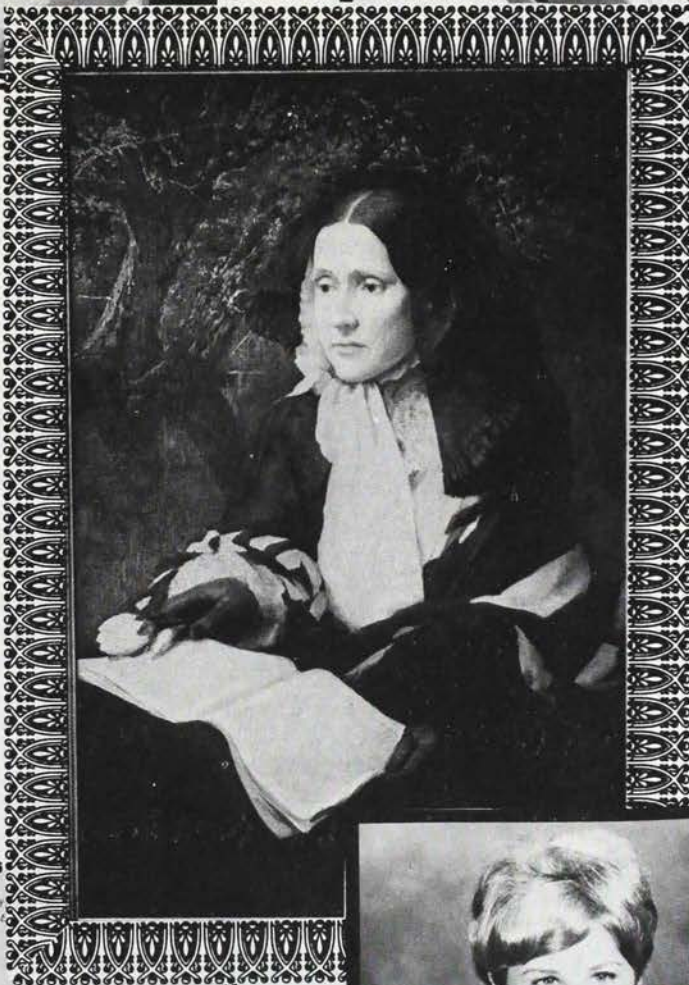
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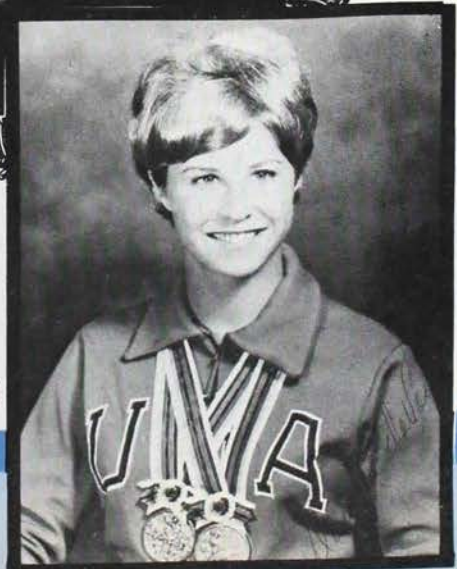
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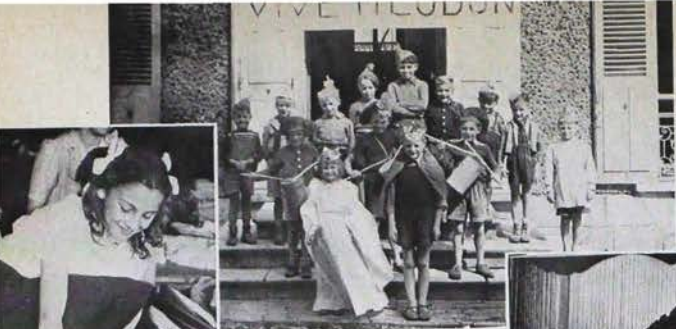
KATE SMELLY
MEDALS PHOTO



11

12





Kappa Kampship for French children.

Odette Dubois, 13, a little war orphan, looks happy trying on shoes.



Danielle Jagiela with Rheva Shryock.

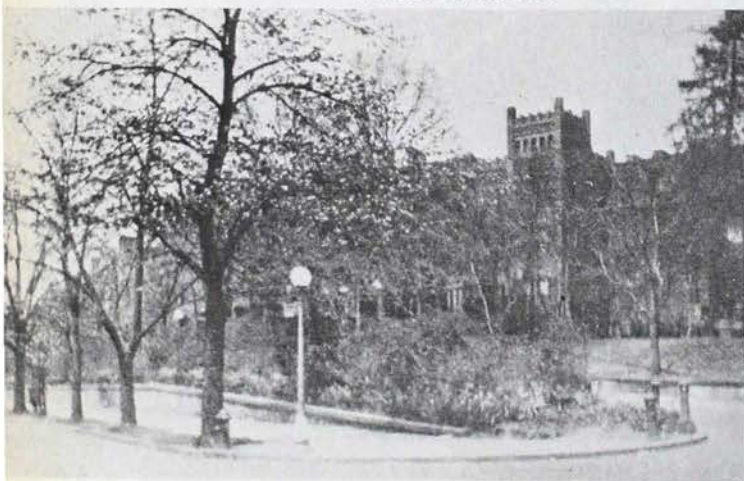
should ever be counted not only valuable but most welcome." During her two years, five new alumnae associations were added.

As the result of the rapid development of alumnae associations, the first alumnae officer, Virginia Sinclair (Catron) E-Illinois Wesleyan, was appointed in 1904 to oversee and cooperate with alumnae associations for the purpose of improving and assisting them. Her work was so well done that 21 alumnae delegates attended the next convention where the alumnae voted a simple organization for themselves with three to serve as an Executive Committee. In addition, it was voted to appoint an alumna from each chapter to organize the chapter alumnae. Grand President Elmie Warner Mallory, Λ -Akron, said:

"The Alumnae of Kappa Kappa Gamma can live without their Fraternity. Their Fraternity can live without its alumnae. Neither, however, can attain the highest ideals of fraternity life without the other."

At the time of the 1906 Convention there were 33 active chapters and 33 alumnae groups. This convention gave to the alumnae delegates the long awaited power of a vote. Then, as now, the power consisted of a half vote on all matters except those which are of direct and sole alumnae concern—thus reaffirming the position that the active members should have the controlling vote in the Fraternity.

The world events leading up to the declaration of the European War in 1914 set the stage for a new period in the life of women in America. Kappa's own Dorothy Canfield Fisher, BN-Ohio State, voiced some of these feelings in her book, *The Squirrel Cage*, a protest against the stifling life of women's social obligations. Likewise, the Fraternity was entering a period of



more rapid expansion. Alumnae work was gaining more impetus and, by the Convention of 1914, had assumed such importance that it was voted to add a member to the Council, the grand vice president, who should represent the interests of the alumnae and have supervision of the organization and development of alumnae organization. The first to serve in this new position was Sarah Harris Rowe, Υ -Northwestern.

Alumnae associations, with increasing power, together with alumnae clubs, numbered 61 by the Convention of 1914. Province government was developed and province presidents appointed after the convention. Later, province vice presidents in charge of alumnae associations were also appointed. These province officers were the forerunners of the present-day province directors of chapters and alumnae.

Pictures and articles about Kappas who were making names for themselves were introduced in the "Kappas Known to Fame" section of *The Key*. Virginia Gildersleeve, BE-Barnard, was installed as dean of Barnard College. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Π -California, was introduced to the readers of *The Key* as the national tennis champion.



Dr. Mary Crawford goes to war zone as surgeon.

The 1916 Convention, the last before America's entry into the World War I, appointed a committee to build the Students' Aid Fund to \$10,000 by the 50th anniversary celebration. A special impetus to this was a \$5000 endowment given in her memory by the family of Juliette Hollenbach, B Σ -Adelphi, former Council officer.

By 1918, active chapters and alumnae groups were busy with war work as thousands of Kappas volunteered for the Red Cross, YWCA, and associated activities. The convention was cancelled. Perhaps the single war effort best remembered was the project initiated by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who was then living in France with her husband and two children. She appealed to the Fraternity for clothes and money for the needy children in Bellevue-Meudon, a suburb of Paris. Mrs. Fisher reported the response was "far beyond anything that had been dreamed," and the generous support of Kappas everywhere continued to the war torn area until 1921. Never before had all Kappa members, both active and alumnae, so completely submerged themselves and their individual groups in any one great cause. For many years the *Despensier* bore the name of "Kappa Kappa Gamma" which had established a permanent endowment as a lasting monument to help the Fraternity's adopted nieces and nephews of France.

This was the period of the real emergence of women. They not only did their bit by rolling bandages, knitting socks, helmets and sweaters, but new job opportunities were opening for them on all sides. It was Letta Brock (Stone), E-Illinois Wesleyan, who first conceived the need of a Kappa House in our Capital City. From spring, 1918, to summer, 1925, the house at 1413 Massachusetts Avenue opened its doors to the many Kappas who came to the city for governmental work.

The 50th anniversary convention in 1920 was one of hope and enthusiasm for the future. With 50 years of dedicated work and organization by scores of talented women, Kappa Kappa Gamma was firmly based as a leader in the fraternity world.

The 1922 Convention was another epoch-making convention in Fraternity history. The Central Office was established, with Della Lawrence (Burt), BΞ-Texas, as the first paid executive secretary to be employed full time. To meet the monetary demands of establishing the new executive office, the Endowment Fund was created to finance the office, cover national emergencies, give loans to chapters for building and furnishing houses—in short, to assure a firm foundation. Eighty-five associations made pledges to the fund, 46 pledging their full quota. Alumnae gifts and pledges exceeded \$45,000.

The Rose McGill Fund had its start when a gift was made to Rose McGill, BΨ-Toronto, who was suffering from tuberculosis. Today the Rose McGill Fund still administers to the needs of Kappas in time of particular distress.

A campaign for \$100,000 was begun at the 1924 Convention. "Fab" became a byword with all Kappas who sold this soap to help the Endowment Fund and their chapter or association. Stockings, playing cards, vases, birthday coins, and loyalty rolls all played their part in the campaign. Emily Eaton Hepburn, BB-St. Lawrence, offered \$1,000 to the Fund if nine others would do the same in the whirlwind drive toward the goal.

Official alumnae references had their beginnings in 1926. A uniform blank for data on prospective rushees was prepared, requiring the signature of the person recommending the girl, and listing definite background information. According to the report of Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, H-Wisconsin, national president, the Council was appalled by the large number of discipline cases—six. She said, "It is a commentary on what the chaotic conditions of college life and the too hasty choosing of members can accomplish." It was felt that sufficient information about each rushee would help alleviate the problem.

In 1929 the Central Office was re-located in the Ohio State Savings Building in Columbus, Ohio with Della Lawrence Burt's assistant and former Endowment Fund Chairman, Clara O. Pierce, BN-Ohio State, becoming the second executive secretary.

The Students' Aid Fund, started in 1916, was sufficiently launched by this time to have become of service to members and non-fraternity women. The many projects of this era gave new stimulus to alumnae groups. At the recommendation of Della Lawrence Burt, Co-organizer Scholarships were adopted in 1928. These Scholarships were named for Charlotte Powell Goddard, M-Butler, long-time chairman of the Students' Aid Fund. They were awarded to graduate students who took their work on campuses where new Kappa chapters needed guidance in Fraternity organization. The Co-organizer Scholarships were the forerunner of Graduate Counselor Scholarships.

By 1930, 3500 alumnae belonged to 101 associations, an increase of 40 groups since 1924, when the first alumnae membership-at-large newsletter, *The Fleur-de-lis*, was published.

Kappa Lou Henry Hoover, BH-Stanford, moved into the White House just before that black October day when the New York Stock Exchange crashed in 1929, and with it the jazz age came to an abrupt end.

The "Thoughtful Thirties" was an era of panic, depression, and diplomatic incidents. The sobering effect of the depression was reflected in the world and its women. Gone was the extravagant ostentation of the twenties. The Fraternity was kept financially stable under the guidance of the new executive sec-



Volunteers work with crippled child and occupational therapist to rehabilitate patients.



Amarillo, Texas gave away a "little Red Playhouse" and gained \$1450 for the Hearing and Speech Foundation. Ruth DuBois Bandy, BΞ, Martha Munday Estes, BΞ, and Gail Scott Farrell, ΔΥ-Texas Tech.



Philadelphia alumnae joined KAΘ for luncheon and fashion show—proceeds to Child Development Center. Ann Stubblefield Ince, ΓΦ-SMU; Gay Chubba Barry, ΔA-Penn State; and Mrs. J. A. Stewart, KAΘ.

retary, Clara O. Pierce. President Alice Tillotson Barney, X-Minnesota, remarked:

"As you all know, this has been a trying year for every business and organization. I feel very strongly that a great deal of appreciation and gratitude should be given the executive secretary for so successfully guiding our finances. That we are able to carry on and run our affairs successfully is due to her wisdom and ability."

During this era the Students' Aid Fund was expanded, Foreign Exchange Fellowships established, and the Kappa Magazine Agency formed to provide income for the Rose McGill Fund endowment.

Two permanent awards were given the Fraternity as the first such recognition of the organized alumnae, when the province vice presidents who served under Almira Johnson McNaboe, H-Wisconsin, during her regime as grand vice president (1936-1940), gave two silver bowls in "affectionate appreciation of her, to be awarded for outstanding alumnae association cooperation." The first awards were presented in 1940 to Fort Wayne for small associations and to Chicago Intercollegiate for



Almira McNaboe presents Alumnae Achievement Award to Jean Nelson Penfield.

large associations. During Mrs. McNaboe's period as alumnae officer, organized alumnae membership was doubled.

After an intensive search for an alumnae philanthropic project suitable to all groups, the 1936 Convention voted to accept the awarding of "Kappa Kampships" as a project. "As they are something that can claim the philanthropic interest of every association in an international unity, without quotas or financial burden, without neglect of Kappa's other splendid established social service," it was thought "such a project will lend support to local camps and create mutual interest between the community and its Kappa citizens," *The Key* stated.

Here too, at this convention, was the culmination of a three year study of a club house committee headed by Irene Neal Railsback, Δ-Indiana, for Kappa's Hearthstone program, the inspiration of Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), ΒΠ-Washington, and Clara O. Pierce. The idea of establishing a club house for Kappas whose college days were behind them, "who sought congenial companions, security, and pleasant surroundings," was their brainchild. The first such Hearthstone, bought in 1937, was heralded when the Louise Bennet Boyd Hearthstone in Winter Park, Florida, opened on Founders Day, 1938, for long-term or overnight Kappa guests. In keeping with the idea of the original committee of "planning not for one, but for several units in varying parts of the country," Charlotte Barrell Ware and her husband, Robert, deeded their home, Warelands, lying within the original grant to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, to Kappa for its second Hearthstone. (See Hearthstone section of this chapter.)

The great dream did not prove realistic, however, and the Hearthstone had to be abandoned in 1962. The property was sold and many of the valuable antique furnishings were sent to Headquarters. The proceeds from the eventual sale of Warelands became the nucleus of the Charlotte Barrell Ware Scholarship.

The Sun Valley Convention of 1940 was clouded with war shadows. The number of alumnae associations—147, now doubled the number of active chapters—74. Alumnae clubs numbered 13. A new constitutional provision for the organization of small groups created definite activity in the expansion program. The new office of director of alumnae was added to the Council.

Then came Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Kappa's Army and Navy Association, formed in 1939 to help service wives at new posts and to keep in touch with Kappas in far-flung assign-

ments, was diverted to entertainment for Kappa sons and husbands and to aid many new Army and Navy wives traveling with reservist husbands now called to active duty.

Kappa's first World War II philanthropic project had its inception at the 1940 Convention when the Nora Waln Fund was spontaneously started by *Key* Editor Helen Bower, ΒΔ-Michigan, for aid for refugee children of Europe. The nucleus of the \$1,000 collected that convention week was \$200 which was to have brought a famous Kappa 'literary lady', president of the London Alumnae Association, Nora Waln, ΒΙ-Swarthmore, as a convention speaker. Through this fund a total of \$25,000 was expended in aid to families bombed out in Britain. Later, the income to the fund was diverted to providing layettes for the Norwegian children. Following the cessation of hostilities, loving Kappa hands made and then distributed 5000 layettes in Norway. Additionally, \$28,000 was given to promote international understanding between women of all nations.



Nora Waln reports from East Germany in 1961.



Miami alumnae at Tuesday Red Cross Bee—Kathleen Daniels McMullan, Dorothy Wright, and Dora Peterson Richardson, all ΔK-Miami.

And as the nation, recovering from the initial shock, settled down to war in 1942, Kappas faced the future. The wartime effort of Kappa was symbolic of similar work of all women in America. The 1944 Convention was cancelled, but a working conference of Fraternity and chapter officers at Colorado Springs was held. Kappas volunteered for all branches of volunteer service, USO, Red Cross, etc. Kappas were in Washington in all departments of government, and enlisted in all branches of the Women's Service Corps. Out of this developed Kappa's Service Women's Centers as the child of Virginia Tucker Jones-Heiss, ΓK-William and Mary, first chairman of the Army and Navy Association.

Service Women's Centers

SPONSORED BY KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA FRATERNITY

OPEN TO ALL WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
COLUMBUS, OHIO
DAYTON, OHIO
DENVER, COLORADO
DES MOINES, IOWA
EL PASO, TEXAS
HONOLULU, HAWAII

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
PORTLAND, OREGON
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



Virginia Tucker-Jones Helss, Gamma Kappa (William and Mary) inaugurated the Army and Navy Alumnae Program and Service Women's Centers.

Under her guidance, the alumnae associations sponsored recreational centers for women in the armed forces. The first unit of the Service Women's Centers was a room in connection with the USO at Des Moines. This opened in July, 1942, in time to greet the first WAAC class of officer candidates at Fort Des Moines which included 11 Kappas. In New York, the Biltmore Hotel Kappa Lounge opened January 28, 1943, to serve a total of 125,000 service girls. Continuing through 1946, Kappa Centers of varying lengths of service were found in Baltimore, Columbus, Dayton, Denver, El Paso, Los Angeles, New York, Oakland, Phoenix, Portland, St. Louis, Seattle, Washington, D.C., and two in Hawaii. Twelve hundred Kappa volunteers staffed these units which served 300,000 American girls wearing the uniforms of all branches of service.

Kappa's service flag of 600 names included four very special stars for members of Kappa's official family: Harriet French, BY-West Virginia, who resigned from the Council to join the SPARS; Jane Emig (Ford), BN-Ohio State, of Central Office who drove the first clubmobile over the Burma Road for the Red Cross; and two other Red Cross workers, Betty Brush (Ross), BE-Texas, former active chapter editor of *The Key*, and A. Rebekah Van Meter, BX-Kentucky, another former Central Office worker.

President Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M-Butler, praised the alumnae for their work in her report of 1944:

"We have been gratified to see the added stimulus given to alumnae by their very own war time projects. Other opportunities for service by the Fraternity and its members will be presented as we move from war to peace again."

The work of alumnae associations did continue. At the 75th anniversary convention in 1946, interest was turned to a post-war effort in the same area of France where Kappa's World War I assistance was undertaken. Dorothy Canfield Fisher appealed once more for help for the French children of Bas Meudon.

Beatrice Woodman, Φ-Boston, was chairman of this project which provided for the sponsorship of schools and needy children, the sending of food and clothing, and donations to CARE. For her devoted efforts, the French Government bestowed its Gold Medal of Honor upon Miss Woodman.

Kappa scholarships included \$500 given to the Institute of International Education for two scholarships. The Foreign Fellowship Program, started in 1937, was developed, and Foreign Student and Study scholarships were named for Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, BE-Barnard. Two hundred fifty dollars was given the International Fellowship Committee of the AAUW, similarly named for her.

Kappas themselves were not forgotten as the Memorial Flower Fund became a part of the Rose McGill Fund. It grew out of an idea of Clara Pierce and the custom of Fraternity President Elizabeth Schofield, who for many years had contributed to the Rose McGill Fund as a token for a loved one rather than sending flowers at the time of a death.



Eleanore Goodridge Campbell presents money for French Relief Project to Beatrice Woodman. Dorothy Carnine Scott and Dorothy Reasoner Risser look on.

By 1944, alumnae everywhere were straining to the limit under their load of the war effort and under the greater weight of worry, heavy hearts and loneliness. Director of Alumnae Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE-Pittsburgh, feeling it important that every Kappa tie should be utilized as a morale booster, began a concerted effort to bring all available alumnae into group membership. Membership increase and alumnae projects became the year's design. "New Alumnae" cards, with suitable ritual, were presented to graduating seniors to serve as an entrée when presented to any alumnae group.

Alumnae assistants Grace Sanderson Emmert, Holman, Agee, BΘ-Oklahoma, followed by Eleanore Goodrich Campbell, BM-Colorado, working in the West, and Nancy Myler, ΓE-Pittsburgh, in the East, concentrated specifically on extension plans and set up province committees to aid in reaching all towns where there were sufficient numbers of Kappas to organize new associations and clubs. Three new associations and 13 clubs were added in one year. Six previously organized groups whose depleted membership made it impossible to carry on officially, designated an "Alumnae Representative in Organized Towns" to continue general Fraternity contact until such time as the group could again become active.

Under Mrs. Ege's inspirational and challenging leadership, and through the detailed planning and tireless efforts of the alumnae assistants, regional assistants, and many of the province vice presidents, the number of new groups increased by 117 for the four year period of their work. Paid alumnae memberships exceeded the goal of 10,000. Total membership approximately doubled. The unlimited and constant effort of



Red Cross Kappa workers of New York City 1941. Shapard, Everett, Parker, Young, Ettl, Liebold, and Gerard.



Cleveland alumnae serving breakfast at USO Club 1945. Left to right, Mary Lewis Neal, M-Butler, Elisabeth Holt Holler, E-Illinois, Lorine Pearson Fulton, M-Butler.

Pittsburgh alumnae Marjorie Lewis Koerner, ΓP -Allegheny, proudly displays Red Cross Blood donor roll, while Marion Howell Tompkins, ΔA -Penn State, and Shirley Brown Churchfield, ΓO -Wyoming, check scrapbooks.



alumnae associations and clubs to contact new members and keep old members active was unequalled. In many metropolitan areas the tendency had been to create geographical groups, junior groups, or afternoon and evening groups to facilitate meetings and insure contacts with more of the potential members.

The tenor of the world to come was keyed by Kappas writing from Oak Ridge of the beginnings of the atomic age. Kappa's Virginia Gildersleeve helped write the page of world government as one of our country's representatives in the formation of the United Nations in 1945.

Kappa concluded celebrating her 75th year at the 1946 Convention when Virginia Jones-Heiss called upon the members with these words:

"The tireless women of anarchy seek to destroy your world because they are too barren to create a world of their own. Be more realistic, more diligent—be tougher than they. You, and Kappa and democracy are now engaged in Operations Crossroad."

This convention was studded with Kappa names famous through the country: Pattie Field, BM-Colorado, former diplomat; Roxana Jackson, ΔZ -Colorado College, national USO di-

rector of volunteer service; Margaret Cuthbert, Ψ -Cornell, director of the women's division of NBC; Evelyn Wight Allan, BB-St. Lawrence, educator.

Alumnae Achievement Awards, recognizing Kappas who had excelled in their professional or business life, were given to outstanding alumnae for the first time at this 75th Jubilee Convention. Among the recipients were Margaret Cuthbert, Virginia Gildersleeve, Nora Waln, and Sarah Blanding, BX-Kentucky.

Another custom which has been retained through the years is the bestowing of the honored 50-year gold fleur-de-lis pin on Kappas who have been initiated members for at least a half century. This custom, first started at convention in 1946, was expanded in 1962 to include appropriate recognition of beloved members who have been initiated 75 years. These pins are the same as the 50-year pins with the addition of a diamond inserted. The awarding of these pins has become a special pleasure of alumnae groups throughout the country. In addition, a decision was made in 1976 to honor 50 and 75-year members with special certificates.

The 1952 Convention officially launched the Kappa Rehabilitation Services and the results of an extensive survey into this area were reported. Such a program was adaptable to small clubs and large associations alike and its flexibility made it possible to serve the needs of any community. Assistance could be offered in the form of money, gifts, scholarship funds and volunteer services. Toledo and Kansas City Alumnae Associations were pioneers in establishing scholarships for study in rehabilitation work. For the first time, three Rehabilitation Scholarships, by gifts of varying amounts from many alumnae associations and clubs, were made for the school year 1957-1958.

The first manual for alumnae, *Guide Post*, was printed in 1953. It was edited by Nan Kretschmer Boyer, BM-Colorado. Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM-Colorado, revised this material for a new edition in 1974.

A very special award was given the Fraternity at the 1956 Convention to honor Helena Flinn Ege, former Fraternity president and alumnae officer under whose terms as director of alumnae the alumnae organizations had its phenomenal growth from 159 to 275 groups. Helen Cornish Hutchinson, B Θ -Oklahoma, director of alumnae, presented an Alumnae Loyalty Award as a gift to the Fraternity to honor Helena. This first award was received by Marie Bryden Macnaughtan, Θ -Missouri. This coveted award has been presented at each convention since to recognize long and faithful service to the Fraternity.



Helena Ege, Alice Burrows, Virginia Gildersleeve, and Rheva Shryock. 1946.



Kappa alumnae tour of the Orient 1968.

Honolulu alumnae entertaining visiting coeds 1958.

The format of the 1958 Convention was changed to combine a Leadership School for active and alumnae delegates and advisers, the latter attending for the first time as a convention group. President Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM-Colorado, praised alumnae work at the close of her term in 1960, and pointed out that although several NPC sororities had more active chapters than Kappa, none approached Kappa in the number of alumnae organizations. She explained, "There is just one explanation—Kappa interest and loyalty. Our chapters are giving us good members who continue their enthusiasm for their Fraternity after leaving school. The growth of our alumnae is amazing."

Because of this growth, both in size and number, a third McNaboe Award was presented at the 1960 Convention. This award, a silver tray, was a gift from Claire Drew Walker, BP-Washington, 1956-1958 Director of alumnae, and the province directors of alumnae.

At the 1964 Convention, a fourth award was added in recognition of large alumnae associations with a membership of 200 or more. This award is an original fleur-de-lis pin, executed by a Boston jeweler under the supervision of Beatrice Woodman, Φ-Boston. It is a gift from the alumnae groups of Theta Province and their immediate past PDA, Portia Pittenger Rissler, M-Butler. An award is also presented to an outstanding alumnae club by the Fraternity.

In 1962 the Rheva Ott Shryock gavels were first awarded to the associations in each of the different membership categories and a club for outstanding service to an active chapter. These gavels were presented to the Fraternity by the Philadelphia Alumnae Association in honor of Mrs. Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania.

The 1966 Convention heard the sad report of the disastrous fire at Fraternity Headquarters in February, 1965. Through countless hours of work by the Headquarters staff and willing hands of the Columbus alumnae, 1968 Convention delegates viewed the complete restoration of the lovely Victorian mansion at 530 East Town Street. Gifts totaling approximately \$3,000 were contributed to the Headquarters restoration by alumnae groups.

The 1970 Centennial Convention proudly hailed 361 alumnae groups (178 associations and 183 clubs), with a membership of 17,674. The largest associations exceeded 400 members, the smallest club boasted eight. The composition of a great majority of alumnae associations and clubs represents a cross-section of the entire country. It is not uncommon to have 30 or more active chapters represented in the larger associations.



Even the small club of ten members sometimes represents almost that many chapters.

All groups, large and small, enjoy the same friendships and participate with the same interest in the various programs and activities. Fund-raising projects, service to humanity through thousands of individual local causes, the informative year-books, the stimulating program of events for the year, the thoughtful presidents' letters, the high quality newsletters, the officer training programs, and the installation luncheons are found in every group, regardless of size.

The 1930 *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma* defines future alumnae goals as: "The solving of the problem of the alumnae association in the metropolitan area . . . the finding of a suitable philanthropy . . . and greater financial support of the Fraternity on the part of the alumnae."

Since then, these goals have been met.

The concept of one association per city has been replaced by the area concept. The greater Los Angeles area boasts ten separate organizations. The greater Chicago area has 16 individual groups. Junior groups make participation possible for new graduates and young mothers with limited time. Night meetings are scheduled to accommodate the routines of career women. Social events with guests, joint meetings with actives, joint projects with other Panhellenic groups, morning coffees and dinner meetings all combine to provide the opportunity of participation to every alumna.

Phoenix Founders Day—left to right, Alphonsine Clapp Howard, Σ-Nebraska (50-year pin) Betsy Molsberry Prior, BN-Ohio State, PDA; Barbara Seibert Glenn, M-Butler (Arizona State's Centennial Scholar) Gail Abbott Dickey, ΓΞ-UCLA, alumnae president.





Kappas In Careers



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1—Nancy Fields O'Connor, BΦ, actress, artist

2—Dr. Marjorie Spurrier Sirridge, ΓΔ, hemotologist

3—Carolyn Smith Paschal, Θ, artist

4—Dr. Hanna Kwiecinska Pappius, ΔΔ, B.S., M.S., PhD.

5—Dr. Rowena Spencer, ΔI, assistant professor surgery Louisiana State

6—Constance Cornell Stuart, ΓΨ, White House Staff



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7—Beatrice Blackman Gould, BZ, editor *Ladies Home Journal*
 8—Jean Bartel, ΓΞ, Miss America, associate producer TV
 9—Diana Devine Felt, ΔH, TV producer
 10—Dee Ann Nelson, ΓT, pharmacist

9



12

11



11—Betty Ann Bowser, ΠΔ, WAVY TV (now CBS)
 12—Mary Lou Kennedy, BN, editor *Weekly Reader Children's Book Club*
 13—Judy Ford Stokes, ΕΕ, dietitian

13





Libby Denebeim, Θ-Missouri, working with handicapped children on left, and right, story hour comes alive at a school for mentally and physically handicapped children in Norfolk, Va., thanks to Dale Penrose Harrell, ΓΓ—Whitman, and puppet friends.

The adoption of the Kappa Rehabilitation Services Program at the 1952 Convention was reinforced by the adoption at the 1970 Convention of a resolution identifying Kappa's philanthropic interest with the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine in New York City.

At the 1966 Convention it was announced that gifts to Kappa's philanthropic programs exceeded one million dollars during the 56 years these programs had been in existence. By 1971 the second million had been reached.

What might be the concerns for the second century?

The rampant inflation of the early 1970s made an impact on all phases of Fraternity operation. The process of maintaining an effective alumnae organization is neither as "low cost" nor as simple as in years past. Even federal taxation regulations must be taken into account in planning and executing the income provisions of the budget.

Communication, despite the sophistication of technology, poses problems due, in most part, to the sheer size of the Fraternity and its organizational structure.

The rapid changes in moral and social values from generation to generation pose a conflict to be absorbed within the age groups of our membership.

The competition for the time and talent of our members has never been greater. The woman of today, with many mechanical aids to help her accomplish the chores of the day, has never known greater freedom—freedom to explore her needs, continue her educational process, achieve success in the field which challenges her. How she chooses to use that freedom is vital to the continued growth of the alumnae organizations of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

The unrest and distrust of "establishment" caused by the war in Vietnam, the disillusionment associated with civil rights investigations, and the discord produced by local autonomy demands of many university administrations all contributed to apathy toward the Greek System in general during the 1960s. This apathy affected the rate of growth of alumnae organizations and membership. Perhaps the alumnae goal of today could be to prepare for a resurgence of growth and greater dedication to the precepts which have maintained Kappa throughout the years as the alumnae leader in the Panhellenic world.

Isabel Hatton Simmons, BN-Ohio State, editor of *The Key*, 1949-1969, wrote:

The growth of an organization is dependent upon the new members who come to fill the ranks of those who have gone before.

Alumnae provide the Fraternity's continuity.

Carol Engels Harmon, ΔK-University of Miami



The Hearthstone . . . possibly the most misunderstood and controversial project in Kappa's history . . . was born "of a dream of the future, a forward-moving new link in Kappa's great chain of friendship."

The initial step to make the dream a reality was taken October 12, 1933, when, under the leadership of Grand President Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-University of Pennsylvania, the Grand Council of Kappa Kappa Gamma voted that a committee investigate the possibilities of establishing a Kappa alumnae home.

The 1934 Convention approved the report of the Convention Committee for such a project and that the name should be Kappa Club House; that such a project should be self-supporting; that further investigation should be made on the methods of establishment; and that it should be an alumnae project. The 1935 Council Session voted to "instruct the chairman to take preliminary steps toward planning a campaign for an endowment to be launched at the next national convention."

The Hearthstone Fund was established in 1936 as a gift fund and alumnae project. The purpose was to provide alumnae club houses in several parts of the country, where Kappas could "enjoy friends of common interest and a gracious home together." Such club houses were to stand as memorials to the founders of Kappa Kappa Gamma, who envisioned friendship and the ideas of the Fraternity as lasting throughout life, not merely during college days. Unfortunately, it was not clearly determined at this time whether the service should be for Kappas as a retirement home, or an alumnae chapter home where Kappas of all ages could live on a cost basis.

These two functions for one house were not practical. However, the 1936 Convention voted to endorse the Hearthstone Fund and to name the first home "Hearthstone."

The campaign, with its slogan, "Be a Brick, Buy a Brick," proceeded, and pledges and money began to come in.

The original plans were to build a sizeable endowment before purchasing the first Hearthstone unit. However, the purchase of the Lee property in Winter Park, Florida, was authorized at a cost of \$25,000 in 1937. The loan was authorized from the Key

Hearthstone Board of Directors front row: Lillian Wilmott Fishback, Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, chairman; Mary Jim Lane Chickering. Back row: Alice Watts Hostettler, Catherine Kelder Walz, Jean Newmaker Tuthill and Beatrice Larson Vincent report a successful season—1956.



Publication Fund. A local Winter Park committee was established, and a Board of Trustees was approved.

The Boyd Hearthstone, named for M. Louise Bennett Boyd, the only living founder, was dedicated on Founders Day in 1938.

President Shryock presided at the formal banquet, and Mrs. Boyd lit the first fire on the hearth with the flame from one of Charlotte Barrell Ware's historic candlesticks.

The Hearthstone was a gracious lake-front home in a beautiful setting and would accommodate 10 guests and the hostess manager. It was intended for year-round use, but the demand was always seasonal, which complicated the planning and operation.

The Hearthstone was not designed as a permanent retirement home. A minimum of six reservations for the season was required for operation. During the first year, since this was a pioneer project for Kappa, it was decided by Council that, although the Hearthstone was intended for use of Kappas exclusively, relatives and friends of Kappas would be accepted as guests whenever the rooms were not filled.

During the Convention of 1938, Council members voted to accept the bequest of Charlotte Barrell Ware, Φ -Boston, second grand president of the Fraternity, for Warelands, a second Hearthstone unit. This property was later found to be unsuitable, and was also a tremendous tax burden on the Fraternity. The 1948 Convention voted to sell it and use the proceeds to establish the Charlotte Barrell Ware Scholarship Fund.

In 1940 the Boyd Hearthstone represented an investment of approximately \$45,450. This included the initial cost of \$25,000 and \$20,450 in improvements to the building and grounds, plus furnishings and equipment.

Three original bedrooms were furnished with antiques given to the Fraternity by M. Louise Stevenson Miller, founder; Florence Jackson Stevens, $B\Delta$ -Michigan; and Lyndall Finley Wortham, $B\Xi$ -Texas.

The Hearthstone had difficulty in becoming an integral part of the Fraternity picture from the year of its dedication. It wasn't understood by all, neither was it able to meet its financial burdens nor become self-sustaining. In 1948 the convention voted that the remainder of the wartime service Center Funds be given to the Hearthstone Fund, to be used toward the building of an addition to the home at a cost of approximately \$14,400, raising accommodations to 26 seasonal guests.

During the years of the Hearthstone operation many study committees were formed, many visits made by Council members, great publicity campaigns attempted, and tremendous efforts put forth by the resident board members, but at each convention there was always dissension over this project. It was not financially sound and served so few.

The summary and recommendations given by the chairman of the Board of Trustees and accepted by the 1960 Convention tells the story.

"Kappa Kappa Gamma had a beautiful and valuable piece of property on Lake Osceola, Winter Park, Florida. Devoted service was given the Hearthstone project by many alumnae and the Fraternity and Hearthstone owes much to them. From 1936 to 1960, \$50,000 was donated by Kappas and friends to the Hearthstone. The money donated was absorbed in the purchase, remodeling and operation of the building."

In 1960 the Hearthstone was considered non-profit and self-supporting in its actual operation. This included minimal repairs, upkeep and improvements, insurance, interest and payment on the original debt, hostess-manager salary, and other



With Louise Bennett Boyd at the speakers' table were from left to right: Alba Bales, Hearthstone manager; Betsy Maruel Chaffer, first guest; Florence Burton Roth, chairman Board of Trustees; Rheva Ott Shryock, grand president; Irene Neal Railsback, chairman, Hearthstone Fund; Helen Steinmetz and Mary Patton von Frühthaler, of Winter Park.



Hearthstone Club House living room, lovely in dusty pink and Williamsburg green with color spots of amethyst and ruby, bone white and gold.



Front of Boyd Hearthstone

Back of Boyd Hearthstone



necessities of home ownership. Neither the expensive paid advertising in *The Key* nor letters to alumnae and actives had produced much result.

Each board member through the years gave of her time, energy, and ability. Many hours of thought, work, and planning were devoted to the Hearthstone each year. But because of the seasonal occupancy there was no possibility of year-round income. The majority of the rooms were double—the majority of the guests preferred single.

Of more than 60,000 Kappas in 1960, fewer than 20 had availed themselves each year of the Hearthstone. In 1959-1960, the Hearthstone registered only 15 members of Kappa families, eight sponsored non-Kappa guests, and only 18 Kappas. This was the picture each year. It was never possible to maintain the property as required by sound business practices. Since 1938 the house was never filled, except for a month or two at the height of the Florida season.

The proposed Endowment Fund was never realized, thus there was never an assured annual income as recommended in 1934. Neither did the Hearthstone have the whole-hearted backing of the Fraternity alumnae associations and clubs, financially or otherwise. A few did make generous and welcome gifts, for which the board was most grateful. Summer and early fall expenses absorbed the greater part of yearly surpluses, at least for the years 1952 to 1960. Finally and most importantly, it became increasingly difficult to find local Kappas willing to give the amount of time necessary for board members.

The recommendations presented by the Board of Trustees were: "That Council be authorized to dispose of the property to the greatest benefit of the Hearthstone Fund, at such time as is deemed proper; that all gifts to the Hearthstone of sentimental value or Fraternity significance be kept and then disposed of at the discretion of Council; that all other furnishings be disposed of if the property was sold; that all proceeds be retained in the Hearthstone Fund."

In accordance with the convention vote, the property was put up for sale, but it was not until November 26, 1962, that the sale was consummated. In the meantime the Hearthstone continued to operate.

The Boyd Hearthstone was torn down by the new owners. Many of the antiques were sent to Fraternity Headquarters. Several gifts were made to Rollins College and Delta Epsilon Chapter. Other southern chapters also shared in the gifts: Epsilon Zeta at Florida State, Epsilon Eta at Auburn, and Delta Upsilon at Georgia. The Kirkpatrick Clinic in Winter Park, run by Nila Kirkpatrick Covalt, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan, received miscellaneous gifts and the remaining items were sold at a private sale to local Kappa alumnae.

Net proceeds from the sale of the building and furniture, after all bills were paid, was \$43,453.37. This was deposited to the credit of Hearthstone Fund and invested.

This money was voted in 1965 to be used toward restoration of Fraternity Headquarters after it had been damaged and partially destroyed by fire.

Throughout its turbulent history, Irene Neal Railsback, Δ-Indiana, was the chairman of the Hearthstone Fund. There were six hostess managers and two chairmen of the Board of Trustees. Florence Burton Roth, BΔ-Michigan, served from the dedication in October, 1938, to 1954. Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM-Colorado, was chairman from 1954 to the closing, sale, and disposition of the property in November, 1962.

While the dream of the 1930s realized in the form of the

Louise Bennett Boyd Hearthstone has vanished, the many treasured memories of the years of planning and existence of the first Kappa Club House unit, the Boyd Hearthstone, will never be forgotten.

—Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM-Colorado



Alumnae Achievement Awards have been presented to outstanding alumnae members by the Fraternity since 1946 in recognition of their contributions in careers and professional life.

The presentation of these awards is an outstanding feature of each biennial convention. If a recipient is unable to attend convention for the presentation, the award is mailed to her.

During the first decade of the awards, a special ceremony was often planned for a recipient who had been unable to attend convention. This sometimes took place in the year between conventions, but the policy was discontinued after 1956.

Many of these women held Kappa offices as actives and alumnae and have served as advisers to active chapters. A great number of them are members of Phi Beta Kappa and other college honoraries. They have been listed in the various *Who's Who* publications. Unfortunately, it has been necessary to omit these details in order to save space. If their complete range of activities and honors were included, a third volume of the *History* would have to be published.

The listing, which follows, mentions each winner's professional achievements and activities up to the date of the awards and does not include her later accomplishments. Imagine that each of these biographical sketches begins: "At the time of her award," . . .

1946

Margaret Cuthbert, Ψ-Cornell, was director of the sustaining programs for the National Broadcasting Company. Originally from Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada, she went to New York after working as secretary for the school of home economics at Cornell. Within ten years she had been placed in charge of the speakers' division of the program department of NBC, arranging programs for more than 40 studios. She managed international broadcasts as well as a "Round the United States" broadcast in which editors of college dailies discussed student opinion on campus questions.

Virginia Gildersleeve, BE-Barnard, dean of Barnard College for more than 36 years, was regarded as one of the country's foremost educators. Dean Gildersleeve had an intense interest in foreign affairs. This was recognized by her country when she became the only woman delegate from the United States to the 1945 conference in San Francisco to draft the United Nations Charter. She had a voice in selecting the organization's name and was a creator of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Later she served a brief time as an alternate delegate to the General Assembly. In addition, Dean Gildersleeve was a founder of the International Federation of University Women, an original trustee of the Institute of International Education, member and later chairman of the Adviso-

ry Council of the WAVES, chairman of the board of Reid Hall in Paris, and decorated with the French Legion of Honor.

Nora Waln (Osland-Hill), BI-Swarthmore, was internationally famous as an author and journalist. Her books include: *The Street of Precious Pearls*, *The House of Exile*, *Reaching for the Stars*, and *Surrender the Heart*. There is a dramatic story behind *Reaching for the Stars*. The first manuscript disappeared while Miss Waln was in Germany. Three copies were mail separately to her publisher in America but none got through. After going to England, she rewrote the book from notes and soon after, it was published, she sent a copy to Heinrich Himmler, Adolph Hitler's storm trooper and *Gestapo* chief. He retaliated by seizing seven children, friends of Miss Waln's whose names had been disguised in the book but whom he tracked down. Miss Waln entered Germany secretly and in an interview with Himmler offered to serve as a hostage for the children. Himmler offered to release them, and as many other people as she could list on a large sheet of paper, if she would promise to write nothing further about Germany except romantic, historical novels. The offer was declined. She was willing, she said, to forfeit her life but not her beliefs.

Kappa launched a Nora Waln Fund for Refugee Children. To it Miss Waln added royalties from her books and honorariums from her lectures. These monies were distributed to mothers in England during the bombing in World War II, and transferred to Scandinavian relief when Nora's work took her to that area. Layettees were provided for Norwegian babies. In recognition of her work she received the Liberation Medal from the King of Norway.

1947

Sarah Blanding, BX-Kentucky, was the first woman president of Vassar College. She studied at the University of Kentucky, Columbia University, and London School of Economics. She returned to the University of Kentucky in 1928 as dean of women and associate professor of political science. From Kentucky she went to Cornell University where she was the dean of New York State College of Home Economics, the first woman to head a college in that university. President Harry Truman appointed her to the National Commission on Higher Education. She received many citations and awards of distinction.

Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Π^A-California, began winning national tennis championships in 1902. She won her first United State singles championship in 1909, and repeated her victory in 1910, 1911, and 1919. Mrs. Wightman was the founder-donor of the Wightman Cup Trophy for which U.S. and British women compete annually. She established the first Girl Scout Merit Badge ever given in tennis.

1948

Jessica Garretson Finch, Cosgrave, BE-Barnard, had completed nearly 50 years of service as president of Finch Junior College, which she founded, remaining on the staff to teach philosophy and current events. Throughout her administration of Finch, she guided the curriculum to include both preparation for practical living and the intangibles of scholarly education. She had a productive, long, and distinguished career as an educator and author.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, BN-Ohio State, was an author whose writings were widely published and translated into French, German, Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish. Her works fell into the categories of short stories, novels, books on child

Philadelphia Kappas presenting layettes for Norwegian babies to Nora Waln, seated left, and Rheva Shryock, right.



Dorothy Canfield Fisher, center, receives Achievement Award from Bea Woodman, left, and Harriet Griswold, right.

training and adult education. For many years she served as critic and member of the editorial board of the Book-of-the-Month Club. She worked unstintingly for the Fraternity's Dorothy Canfield Fisher Project for French Relief during World War I, supervising Kappa relief work in France. For the war blind, she succeeded in introducing into France the machine which made Braille plates. She organized World War II Relief work in the bombed suburbs of Paris, working through the school system. Again Kappa gave her support.

Marian Simpson Carter, Garber, ΓΩ-Denison, a top career woman in radio, was assistant program director of "Town Hall of the Air" at the time of her award. She entered the radio field as a hostess at NBC, then changed to the program department. She moved to CBS and afterwards to Washington, D.C. in charge of radio programs for the government's Resettlement Administration. She received a Rockefeller Foundation Radio Fellowship.

Lulu Holmes, ΓΓ-Whitman, had held a prestigious position as a member of General MacArthur's Staff. Her experiences in Tokyo as U.S. Army adviser on Women's Education relate to the aftermath of Japan's surrender, when Japanese women wanted to learn everything about American women. She encouraged higher education for oriental women. She traveled widely in India and China, and lectured at their universities. Lulu Holmes was dean of women at Columbia and Washington State Universities during her career.

1949

Josephine Paddock, BE-Barnard, had won prestigious prizes and awards for her paintings in oil and water color. One of these was a portrait of the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, Φ-Boston honorary member. Her paintings were included in many fine arts collections in America and Europe. Her famous oil painting, "Youth," had been exhibited at the National Academy of Design, the Chicago Art Institute, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Beekman Tower, the New Haven Paint and Clay Club, the Allied Artists of America, and the Present Day Club, Princeton.



Achievement Awards

- 1—Helen Knox, BΞ, banker
- 2—Sarah Lee Lippencott, B.A., astronomer
- 3—Emma Fall Schofield, Φ, lawyer and judge
- 4—Phyllis McGinley, ΔH, author
- 5—Avis Pumphrey, ΓΥ, social service
- 6—Jo Ann Pflug, ΔK, actress
- 7—Lois Winter Lloyd, AΔ, volunteer
- 8—Lieutenant Colonel Mary Elizabeth Kelly, ΓΘ
- 9—Polly Knipp Hill, B.A., etcher, painter, art teacher





8



10



9



11



12

10—Betty Jane McKenty Wylie,
ΓΣ, playwrite
11—Doris Hart, ΔΚ, tennis player
12—Patty Berg, X, golfer
13—Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman,
ΠΔ, donor of tennis Wightman
Cup
14—Lieutenant Colonel Emily C.
Gorman, Ψ



14



13



Dr. Mary Crawford, left, interviewed by Mary Margaret McBride, KAO, on WNBC.

Ruth Leach Pollock, Π^A-California, had the distinction of being the first woman vice president of International Business Machines Corporation. At the time of her election to this corporate office, she was manager of the entire IBM systems service.

Mary Crawford Schuster, Ψ-Cornell, a physician of New York City, had served overseas during the first World War as a doctor and ambulance driver. After the war she became head of the Health Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, where she served many years. She later retired to private practice.

Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, Φ-Boston, one of the United States' outstanding pioneer settlement workers, was a social economist. After graduating from Boston University, she studied at Radcliffe, the University of Berlin, and Columbia University. She became president of the National Public Housing Conference, vice chairman of New York City Municipal Housing Authority, founder and director of Greenwich House, and a member of the National Federation of Settlements. In 1917, she authored the book, *City Worker's World*.

1950

(Lucy) Evelyn Wight Allan, BB-St Lawrence, a Kappa grand president, specialized in education. She had been principal of Girls Commercial High School of Brooklyn, the world's largest school for girls, enrolling 10,000 students. She had also acted as Girl Scout Commissioner for the Brooklyn district. Evelyn Allan created the post of dean of women at Leland Stanford University in 1908 and served in that position for eight years, building enduring standards for coeducation.

Helen Bower, BΔ-Michigan, was associated with the *Detroit Free Press* for many years as drama critic. She was editor of *The Key* from 1930-1946. She also served the Fraternity as historian. She was a member of Theta Sigma Phi, now Women In Communications, Incorporated, and was on the board of the Women's Hospital in Detroit.

Marion Hilliard, BΨ-Toronto, was chief of service of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Women's College Hospital, Toronto, and physician to the women at Victoria College, University of Toronto. She had graduated from the School of Medicine at the university and interned in Women's College Hospital, doing special work in England in obstetrics and gynecology.



Marion Hilliard, Lester Pearson, Canada's External Affairs Minister and Mrs. Pearson (Maryon Moody), BΥ-Toronto.

(Eliza) Jean Nelson Penfield, I-DePauw, had been a grand president of Kappa. She had an outstanding record as a platform speaker, parliamentarian, lawyer, and leader in the cause of voting rights for women. She had toured the west with the late Carrie Chapman Catt to work for ratification of the woman's suffrage amendment. With Mrs. Catt she helped to found the League of Women Voters.

Emma Fall Schofield, Φ-Boston, was a lawyer, teacher and lecturer. She studied at the Sorbonne and Paris Law School and was associate justice of the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex, Malden, Massachusetts. She was the first woman in New England to sit on the bench. Her mother was another Boston Kappa, the first woman in Massachusetts to plead a case before a jury, and to argue a case before the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Emma Schofield was a trustee of Boston University, a member of numerous bar associations, and was active in many women's clubs in which she played important roles of leadership and pioneering. She was a member of the Massachusetts Electoral College in 1924.

Emma Shipman, Φ-Boston, was very active in the Christian Science Church. She was chosen as leader and president by The Mother Church of Christian Science in 1950. She served on many of the church committees, and wrote many religious articles for Christian Science publications.

Anna Maude Smith, ΓA-Kansas State, managed her own successful business, the Anna Maude Cafeteria in Oklahoma City. She was active in the National Restaurant Association and a member of the city's Chamber of Commerce. She began her career in business administration as manager of the YWCA cafeteria.

1951

Beatrice Blackmar Gould, BZ-Iowa, was a newspaper reporter, short story writer, and dramatist before she became the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, in full partnership with her husband, Bruce Gould, in 1935. She received her graduate degree at the Columbia School of Journalism, became woman's editor of the old *New York World*, and wrote short stories for the *Cosmopolitan* and *The Saturday Evening Post*.

Emma Moffat McLaughlin, Π^A-California, was trustee and program chairman of the World Affairs Council of Southern California and a director of the San Francisco Community Chest. She was also a member of the distribution committee of the San Francisco Foundation and a director of H. Moffat Company (San Francisco) and the Children's Hospital of San Francisco. Mrs. McLaughlin, in her many years of public service worked as an officer and director of many groups. She was a member of the Women's Committee of the Golden Gate International Exposition and had served with several presidential and gubernatorial campaign committees.

Louise Pound, Σ-Nebraska, professor emeritus of English at the University of Nebraska, was prominent as a writer and lecturer in the fields of philology, literature, and folklore. Among the important positions she held during her career were: national president of the American Folklore Society; national president, American Dialect Society; member of the advisory council of the Guggenheim Foundation; founder, senior editor and on the staff of *American Speech*, published at Columbia University. Dr. Pound received both her A.B. and M.A. degrees at the University of Nebraska and her Ph.D., gained in two semesters, magna cum laude, from Heidelberg, Germany. She received an honorary Litt.D. from Smith College. Dr. Pound was the author of many textbooks and scholarly treatises, including *The Ameri-*



Unidentified friend on left, Helen Knox, Jean Nelson Penfield, and Florence Burton Roth.

can *Thesaurus of Slang*, *Poetic Origins and the Ballad*, and did much of the writing and editing for *The College Book of American Literature*.

1952

Emily Dunning Barringer, Ψ-Cornell, a pioneer woman doctor, wrote her life's story in her book, *Bowery to Bellevue*. A movie version entitled *The Girl in White* was made and shown throughout the country.

Marty Lewis Cornelius, ΔΞ-Carnegie-Mellon, consistently exhibited in the Associated Artists of Pittsburgh exhibits. In 1939, she won the second prize in oil painting for "Jewish Passover," which was reproduced in *The Jewish American Outlook* magazine. In 1945, her honorable mention oil, "Her Mother's Lover," was selected for the Portrait of America Exhibition by the Pepsi Cola Company. She took many prizes and exhibited in many showings throughout the country. She taught art and painting and worked as a scenic artist, scene designer, and costume designer.

Helen Knox, ΒΞ-Texas, had been appointed Treasurer of the Robert E. Lee Mansion Foundation for the restoration of Stratford Hall in Virginia after her retirement as manager of the Women's Department of Chase National Bank and president of the Association of Bank Women. During World War I she organized auxiliaries for the Red Cross. She also organized and financed the public library in her home town. She wrote stories for numerous magazines. She authored *Money-Wise*, an everyday guide to finance for women, in collaboration with Mary Berkeley Finke.

Aleta Cornelius Malm, ΔΞ-Carnegie-Mellon, exhibited her paintings throughout the country. In 1947, she was an honorable mention medalist of the Pepsi Cola Paintings of the Year. In 1950, she was selected for *Life* magazine's article on 19 young American artists under 36. Again in 1951, she was included in a *Life* article, "Life Hits Pittsburgh." Also in 1951, she won the Grinsfelder prize for distinguished oil painting. Aleta taught oil painting classes and served as an officer of the Pittsburgh Associated Artists.

Phyllis McGinley (Hayden), ΔH-Utah, for some years had delighted readers of *The New Yorker* with her clever poems. In 1948, in collaboration with Billings Brown, she wrote the lyrics for the Broadway musical show, *Small Wonder*. Her books of verse were highly praised and widely read. She was termed "a suburban Robert Frost." Her writing has warmth and wit. Among her books are the following titles: *A Short Walk From the Station*, *Love Letters of Phyllis McGinley*, *Times Three: Selected Verse From Three Wonderful Times*, *Most Wonderful Doll in the World*, *Saint Watching*, *Sixpence in Her Shoe*, *Province of the Heart*, *Plain Princess*, and *Wreath of Christmas Legends*.

Ruth Fanshaw Waldo, ΒΣ-Adelphi College, had a notable career in the field of advertising as vice president of J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency. She was a member of Advertising Women of New York, the Foreign Policy Association, and other groups. She was also a member of the Board of Trustees of Adelphi College at the time of her award.

Cleora Clark Wheeler, X-Minnesota, was an artist, a designer and illuminator of books and other publications. She had received certificates of proficiency in advanced engineering drafting from the University of Minnesota. An expert in steel-die stamping, Miss Wheeler gained widespread recognition. She prepared the text and illustrations on insignia which appeared in the 1930 *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*.



Dr. Louise Pound

Jane Froman



1954

(Ellen) **Jane Froman (Ross, Burn, Smith)**, Θ-Missouri, one of the nation's most admired singers, had skyrocketed to fame and was the first artist to accept former President Franklin Roosevelt's call for talent to entertain U.S. servicemen overseas during World War II. Enroute to that assignment, her plane crashed near Lisbon, Portugal, in 1943. This tragic accident left her a cripple. Her brave determination to recover brought her the love and admiration of the nation. The 20th Century-Fox musical, *With a Song in My Heart*, is the fairly accurate story of her life. Jane returned to Europe and, on crutches, made a 30,000 mile tour of G.I. camps.

Emily Eaton Hepburn, ΒΒ-St. Lawrence, was a civic leader and a business woman. She advanced the restoration of Beekman Hill area in New York City and built the Panhellenic House, later known as Beekman Tower. Mrs. Hepburn aided the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Zoological Society, and the American Museum of Natural History. She was a 50-year trustee of St. Lawrence University. Mrs. Hepburn held the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Tufts College and Doctor of Humanities from Rollins College. Her chief civic interests were helping underprivileged children, raising academic standards among young women, and preserving historic shrines.

Gertrude Cornish Milliken, ΓΔ-Middlebury, had received wide recognition in the field of education. She was founder, former principal, and president of the board of the House in the Pines School at Norton, Massachusetts.

Ruth Davison Reid, BΨ-Toronto, had become noted in the field of dietetics. She was head dietician for the Bank of Montreal and served two terms as president of the Montreal Dietetic Association. She was the first editor of the Food Department of *Chatelaine* magazine. A lecturer on nutrition, she conducted a regularly scheduled radio program at the time of her award.

Dorothy Taylor, ΓΨ-British Columbia, was editor-in-chief of a weekly newspaper in New Westminster and recording secretary of the Canadian Women's Press Club. After graduation from the University of British Columbia and study at the Sorbonne, Miss Taylor traveled through the Orient to do articles for the Province of Vancouver. She wrote a witty book about her automobile travels in Central America entitled *Plataforma*, or *Flat Car in Central America*. She spent her spare time on her farm, "El Charita," raising purebred Jersey cattle and taking ribbons at top cattle shows.

(Bertha) Fain Tucker, I-DePauw, had been elected judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County in 1953, the first woman elected to judgeship in Cook County since 1923. She had built a reputation for fearlessness and fairness among the legal profession. Lawyers sang the praises of "the Lady Judge."

1955

Edith Clarke, H-Wisconsin, was a professor of electrical engineering at the University of Texas and a retired engineer of the General Electric Corporation at the time of her award. She was the first woman to receive an electrical engineering degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Another first was her election as a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

1956

Patty Berg, X-Minnesota, having won every major amateur golf title available, had turned professional and joined the Wilson Sporting Goods Company advisory staff in 1940. During World War II, Patty served as chairman of the women's physical fitness commission for the Minneapolis Civilian Defense Council and later joined the Marine Corps Women's Reserve as second lieutenant. Patty won the U.S. Open in 1946 and was crowned the World Champion of Women Professionals at the Tam O'Shanter Tournament in Chicago in 1954. Her brilliant playing won her the Associated Press award of "Women Athlete of the Year" in 1955. Her books, *Golf* and *Golf Illustrated*, are great contributions to the field. Patty was the first woman to syndicate a golf column.

Olive Mason Gunnison, BB^A-St. Lawrence, was a lecturer and writer on gardens and flowers. Her book, *Learning to Garden*, and its revised edition, *Practical Gardening*, were widely read and followed. Mrs. Gunnison was given a citation by the St. Lawrence University for her knowledge of natural science



Patty Berg



B. Fain Tucker

and for these two books. She maintained a museum in which all branches of natural history were represented, and which was open to the public year-round. Her herbarium contained 4,500 different species of plants. Mrs. Gunnison was a member of the Advisory Council, New York Botanical Garden and the Garden Club of America. She held a citation from St. Lawrence University for her achievements in horticulture.

Louise Keener, BΨ-West Virginia, was comptroller of the University of West Virginia. A graduate of Wellesley, Louise took a secretarial course in Kansas City, Missouri. Following a short period in business in Kansas City, she returned to West Virginia University as secretary to the president. This position gradually turned into budget work and in 1936 she moved to the finance office. She was a sustaining member of the Morgantown Service League and a member of the Board of Directors of the Morgantown Community Concert Association.

Gladys Miller, ΓM-Oregon State, was well-known for her achievements in the field of interior design, but she had an equally active career as an author, lecturer, editor, and educator in the field of home building. Miss Miller was associate publisher of *Small Homes Guide* and *Home Modernizing*, leading publication in the home construction field, and decorating and merchandising consultant for General Electric's Lamp Division. In addition, she was furnishings consultant to the Quartermaster General of the United States Army and Research and Development Division of the Quartermaster Command. During World War II, she was in charge of furnishing the government residence halls in Washington (36 buildings and 22,500 rooms) and the decoration of Blair House and Blair-Lee House.

Mary Geisler Phillips, BA-Pennsylvania, author, educator, and editor, became a professor emeritus of Cornell University in 1949. She taught in the high schools of Philadelphia for three years before she became assistant editor of the National Research Council, Washington, D.C. Mary became extension instructor at New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca; then assistant editor, NYS College of Home Economics, Cornell University; then its acting editor, and finally the editor. She authored the following books: *Honey Bees and Fairy Dust*, *Ant Hills and Soap Bubbles*, *Spider Webs and Sunflowers*, *Glimpses Into the World of Science* (co-author), *Nature by Seaside and Wayside* (co-author), 4 vol., *Things That Go, Anything Can Happen* (co-author), and *Little Lamb's Hat*.

Marie Sellers, BI-Swarthmore, prior to her retirement, was director of the Consumer Service Department with General Foods. Here she supervised test kitchens and a radio cooking school, among her other duties in product publicity and services to the merchandising, advertising, and research departments of the company. Miss Sellers also participated in the Old Masters

Plan at Purdue University, by which retired people, who had had outstanding careers, are invited to consult with students in helping direct their futures. She began her career in business first by teaching, then by becoming associate editor of two national magazines. She performed home demonstration work in the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture during World War I, and subsequently wrote as the first woman in the Press Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Claire Drew Forbes, Walker, BΠ-Washington, had received national recognition in the fields of public relations, promotion, advertising and merchandising. In 1952 she received national acclaim as "Advertising Woman of the Year," and in 1956 she was given the "Hats Off" award by the local Ad Club in recognition of her outstanding public service. She began her career in advertising in Seattle. When she later established her home in Santa Barbara, she founded the first advertising agency in that town.

1958

Doris Hart, ΔK-Miami of Florida, had joined A. G. Spalding's advisory staff and taught tennis in Florida and New Jersey in the summer. Doris had won every major tennis tournament in the world, beginning with the world singles championship at Wimbledon in 1951. Her 23 national titles included the women's national singles championship, the women's doubles with Shirley Fry, and the mixed doubles with Victor Seixas.

Mary Shaw Marohnic, (Horn), ΔΞ-Carnegie-Mellon, identified with the art world of Pittsburgh, was a vice president of the Arts and Crafts Center of Pittsburgh and assisted with designs and ideas for the Pittsburgh bicentennial year. Her paintings were included in the collection of the Pittsburgh Board of Education, the Latrobe Art Collection, and many private collections. She painted hospital murals; did illustration, display decorating, and portraits; in addition to teaching at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

Eleanor Jewett Lundberg, BA-Illinois, had recently retired as art critic for the *Chicago Tribune*. She joined the staff in 1917 and continued with that paper as she authored two books of verse, *From the Top of My Column* and *In the Winds' Whistle*. She was a member of the Arts Club of Chicago; Cordon, Palatte and Chisel; All-Illinois Society of Fine Arts; National Society of Arts and Letters; American Pen Women; Professional League of American Artists and the DAR. She held a citation from the Union League Club of Chicago for Distinguished Service to Art.

Anna Scott Wilson, Morningstar, BN-Ohio State, public relations executive, headed her own firm of Morningstar Productions in New York City. Prior to that she was executive vice president of the Phoenix News Bureau. "Ann" had worked in the public relations and publicity division of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, following two terms as vice president of the organization. For two terms she was president of the West Virginia State Federation of Republican Women's Clubs. She was a member of the New York Republican County Committee; Public Relations Society of America; and the Junior League of Huntington, West Virginia.

Mary Lucas Richardson, BΠ-Washington, was chief of the Division of Rheumatic Fever, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Pennsylvania Department of Health, a position she had held since 1949. Following her graduation from the University of Washington with a degree in mining engineering, Mary taught physics and chemistry. In 1929, she received an M.S. in psychology from the University of Utah and resumed her teaching in this field. Ten years later the University of Colorado

bestowed upon her an M.D. degree, and in 1941 Mary was licensed as a practicing physician. In 1947, she was certified by the American Board of Pediatrics.

Patricia Searight, BN-Ohio State, was the only woman in the country to be program director of a 50,000 watt radio station at the time of her award. "Patti" began her work with Station WTOP in Washington in 1952 as producer of an 18-week radio series in cooperation with the Washington public schools. She produced a 13-week series on mental health in 1954 for which she was awarded the John Benjamin Nichols Award from the American Medical Association. As a special correspondent for the French government in 1956, Patti recorded a series of programs for national distribution. Prior to her radio work, she was a bacteriologist in Detroit and Akron.

"Kim Stanley," (nee **Patty Reid Conway**), ΓZ-Arizona, was winner of the Critics Outer Circle Award, the accolade of the Playwrights Company; and named best actress of the year by *Variety* and *Billboard*. Kim Stanley proved her ability and versatility in several Broadway performances and many television shows. (This award was not accepted.)

Aryness Joy Wickens, BΠ-Washington, deputy assistant secretary for employment and manpower in the United States Department of Labor, also held that department's Distinguished Service Award. She had received the Achievement Award of the District of Columbia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club as well. Mrs. Wickens began her career in the Department of Labor in 1938 after teaching in the economics department of Mount Holyoke College and serving on the research staff of the Federal Reserve Board. She served as adviser to the United States delegates to the International Labor Conference in Geneva in 1947 and in San Francisco in 1948. She served as adviser to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1951 and 1952. Mrs. Wickens received an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago.

1960

Gena Rowland Cassavetes, H-Wisconsin, stage and screen star, was making a picture in Europe at the time of the 1960 Convention. Gena's Broadway success began when she starred with Edward G. Robinson in *Middle of the Night*. Before that she toured with Melvyn Douglas in *Time Out for Ginger* and appeared in both the Broadway and road companies of *The Seven Year Itch*.

Madelyn Pugh Martin, Davis, Δ-Indiana, was a television script writer. She was working on the Tom Ewell TV show and had created "My Favorite Husband," and "I Love Lucy" for Lucille Ball. She was nominated to an Academy "Emmy" for television writing in 1955 and received the Sylvania Award for TV writing in 1952. She was named "Woman of the Year" by the *Los Angeles Times* in 1957.

Nita Lohnes Frazier, ΓΓ-Whitman, a successful writer of children's fiction, began her career as a high school teacher and newspaper woman. Several of her books were accorded Junior Literary Guild selections. The titles of some of her books are: *By-Line Demme*, *My Love is a Gypsy*, *Little Rhody*, *Somebody Special*, *Secret Friend*, *Young Bill Fargo*, *Rawhide Johnny*, *Magic King*, *Something of My Own*.

Ruth Shellhorn Kueser, ΓM-Oregon, was supervising landscape architect for the University of California, Riverside campus. She had been landscape architect for Disneyland; the Santa Monica Civic Auditorium; the Veterans' Hospital at Long Beach; and Bullock's stores in Santa Ana, Pasadena, Palm Springs, Wilshire, and San Fernando Valley. Her many honors



Nancy Olson

included being named "Woman of the Year" by the *Los Angeles Times* and the South Pasadena Business and Professional Women's Club. She received awards for industrial landscaping. Known professionally by her maiden name, Miss Shellhorn was in business with her husband.

Nancy Olson (Lerner, Livingston), H-Wisconsin, actress, starred in Disney's *Pollyanna*. She began her acting career in the public schools of Milwaukee. She was discovered by a talent scout while she attended the University of California at Los Angeles.

Wilfreda Heald Lytle, BM-Colorado, was Regional Director for Women's Activities of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in Washington, D.C., and a member of the Delaware State Legislature at the time of her award.

Helen Wills Moody, Roarke, Π^A-California, famed tennis star, devoted her retirement time to community and cultural interests. Her conquest of the tennis courts, begun as a child, led her to both national and international tennis acclaim. Her selection to the Tennis Hall of Fame was announced in 1959. Mrs. Roark was also the author of books on tennis and a book on her own life story, *Fifteen-Thirty*.

1962

Mildred Moore Anderson, Ξ-Adrian, assisted General Henry M. Robert as a parliamentarian in the revision of *Robert's Rules of Order* and in writing his other two books, *Parliamentary Practice* and *Parliamentary Law*. She served as national parliamentarian for the Daughters of the American Revolution, Parent Teacher's Association, and Council of Jewish Women. For 18 years she was on the school board of the public schools of Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, and during that time served one term as president of the Pennsylvania School Directors' Association.

Elizabeth Aldrich Bridgeman, BO-Newcomb, Tulane, authored many technical books and papers on petroleum fuels and lubricants. In 1959, she was named "Oil Woman of the Year." She worked eighteen years with the United States Bureau of Standards as a chemist, after which she became petroleum technologist with the research division of Philadelphia Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Emily Gorman, Ψ-Cornell, was director of the Women's Army Corps, Washington, D.C. She had earned the rank of lieutenant colonel. After a period of teaching and personnel placement work, Emily Gorman joined the Fifth Officer Candidate Class of Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Her years of service in the Army, principally in the field of training and administration in the United States and abroad, prepared her for her responsibility as chief of the 10,000 WAC officers and enlisted personnel on active duty.

Polly Knipp Hill, BA-Illinois, BT-Syracuse affiliate, was a painter and etcher of note. Her bachelor in painting degree was supplemented with art training and research in the United States and in Europe. Mrs. Hill began her career as a fashion

artist. Later, she illustrated books, and worked in all media including Conté, pastel, oil, and watercolor, as well as her specialized field of etching. She exhibited widely in the United States and abroad in one-man shows and jointly with her distinguished painter husband, George Snow Hill. She had many prizes to her credit, and many of her etchings were in permanent collections of outstanding galleries.

Adelaide Romaine (Kinkele), Ψ-Cornell, was president of the Manhattan Club and medical director for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. She was a specialist in industrial medicine and author of *Women in Industrial Medicine*. Dr. Romaine was the first woman to hold office in the Medical Society in the County of New York. In 1961, she received a citation for 30 years' service to the New York Infirmary as attending physician and consultant.

Frances McGovern, Λ-Akron, attorney, legislator, was the first woman chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. As chairman, she was a member of the governor's cabinet. She was also a member of the Advisory Council on Economic Security to the United States Department of Labor. She was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1949. Frances was in the Ohio House of Representatives from 1955 to 1960, and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1960. She became a member of the National Democratic Platform Committee. During this period she concurrently practiced law in Akron, Ohio.

Frances Sutton Schmitz, BΔ-Michigan, was in the private practice of architecture with her husband in the firm known as Herbert and Frances Schmitz, Architects, Detroit, Michigan. She was consulting architect for Kappa at the time of her award. Mrs. Schmitz was the first woman architect to become registered in Michigan by examination.

Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania, a Fraternity president, had been Kappa's parliamentarian since 1950. Mrs. Shryock held a B.S. from Pennsylvania and an M.A. from Ohio State University. She took graduate work at Syracuse University, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Vienna. She was author of several publications, including *Parliamentary Procedure Made Easy* and a *Series of 20 Lessons on Parliamentary Law for School Board Members*. Mrs. Shryock had been director of the Nursery School, Duke University, and Pennsylvania state director of Planned Parenthood. She was president of the Association of Alumnae, University of Pennsylvania, at the time she received the Achievement Award. In 1947, King Haakon of Norway awarded her the Liberation Medal for her work with the Kappa Laying program.

(Helen) Marjorie Coles Smith, Φ-Boston, was a public relations worker, free lance writer, and industrial editor for Martin Marietta Corporation until her retirement. She took courses at Johns Hopkins School of Engineering, and wrote many articles for technical and trade publications. Marjorie was the first woman in Maryland to be president of a Chamber of Commerce. She was named Woman of the Year in 1958 by the Women's Advertising Club of Baltimore. She edited the Women's Ad Club monthly publication.

Anna Speers, ΓΣ-Manitoba, president of the R. James Speers Corporation Limited and chairman of Brooks Equipment Ltd., Winnipeg, was an expert in the nutrition field and a consultant on food economics. Miss Speers was supervisor of Homemaking Schools in the Province of Manitoba. During the second World War she was with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Ottawa, first as nutritionist and later as director of requirements. She then became consultant in family economics in

the department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa. Anna received a B.S. in home economics and an M.A. in economics of consumption from the University of Manitoba. She studied at the London School of Economics and took graduate work at the University of Minnesota in education methods and nutrition.

1964

Virgil Crook Barritt, Ω-Kansas, was a senior preceptor, Institute of Logopedics in Wichita, Kansas. Her work as a member of the staff included teaching, teacher training, lecturing, and fund raising, as well as important administrative duties. She was a member of the American Speech and Hearing Association, the Board of the United Cerebral Palsy Association, the local Junior League, and the Kansas Speech and Hearing Association.

Margaret McIntosh Boice, ΓO-Wyoming, humanitarian and civic leader of Cheyenne, Wyoming, who pioneered in establishing juvenile and domestic relations courts in the state of Wyoming, was given a citation by the State Labor Council for her work on the Child Labor Amendment. Mrs. Boice, a former music teacher, was active in many musical activities of her community including the direction of the Community Chorus. Politically, Mrs. Boice fought against legalized gambling in Wyoming, helped secure the state driver's license, and headed a movement to establish the School of Nursing at the university. She was awarded the Distinguished Alumnae Award in the field of humanities and an honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Wyoming.

Mary Seago Brooke, BO-Newcomb, Tulane, directed the social service work of the Veterans Administration Center in Whipple, Arizona. Mrs. Brooke had been state president of the Arizona Association for Mental Health, and was chairman of the 1965 Southwest Pacific Regional Institute of the National Association of Social Workers. Mrs. Brooke was a state board member of the Arizona Conference on Social Welfare, and in 1963 received the Eleanor Hall Achievement Award for sustained contribution to Social Work in Arizona.

Cathleen Tharaldsen Catlin, BΩ-Oregon, had wide experience in the world of fashion as a columnist, editor, copy writer, fashion coordinator, and director. For 19 years she was associated with Marshall Field in Chicago in fashion as well as in advertising and sales promotion. In 1960 she received the Chicago newspaper editors' Mary Thompson Award as one of Chicago's nine most dynamic women. She also received the Advertising Federation of America's Josephine Snapp National Advertising Award.

Margaret Simson Curry, ΓO-Wyoming, was the author of *So Far From Spring*, and *Fire in the Water*, *Creating Fiction from Experience*, as well as many articles and stories in such magazines as *Reader's Digest*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and *Good Housekeeping*. She also wrote a book of poetry, *Red Wind of Wyoming*, and lectured on creative writing at Casper College and the University of Wyoming. Two of her books won the Wyoming Historical Society Award, and a story, published in 1956, won the Western Writers of America Spur Award for that year.

Katherine Avis Pumphrey, ΓY-British Columbia, was director of social service, Vancouver General Hospital. She was a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers, the National Association of Social Workers, and Canadian Association of Social Workers. Miss Pumphrey was the author of numerous articles in professional magazines and director of social service at Montreal General Hospital from 1950 to 1957.

Lieutenant Colonel Mary Elizabeth Kelly receives award from Fraternity President Fran Alexander at Bretton Woods 1966 Convention.



1966

Julia "Judy" Morton Cole, BT-Syracuse, was a fabric designer and a consultant designer for Kandell, Incorporated, converter of home furnishing fabrics. She had been a designer and stylist for several other large concerns including Cheney Brothers, dress silks division; Marshall Field & Company, manufacturing division; Bloom Incorporated; Riverdale Manufacturing Company; and Colonial Fabrics Incorporated. Her work took her to many countries as well as to nearly every area of the United States.

Jean Winifred Gordon, ΓΩ-Denison, had just retired from General Foods, but continued to serve as a consultant. She had joined the General Foods staff in 1940 and was engaged in public relations activities for 20 years, much of the time as manager of the company's community relations services. She had worked with the English operations in connection with the official opening of the plant in Banbury, England. Miss Gordon served on boards of various community organizations including the Adult Education Advisory Board and citizen committees, working with the Board of Education of White Plains, New York.

Mary Elizabeth Kelly, ΓΘ-Drake, deputy director, Women's Army Corps, had earned the rank of lieutenant colonel. She held a B.A. from Drake and an M.A. in Business Administration from the University of Maryland. She also attended the United States Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. She entered the Army in 1943, having served as an auditor with the Iowa Agricultural Conservation Committee. During World War II she served as an adjutant, personnel officer and a fiscal officer. "Liz" had been honored with the Distinguished Alumnus Award from Drake University and the Army Commendation Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Mary Freeman Kelly, ΓX-George Washington, was coach of women's swimming for the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the national committee of Sports Medicine, and on the Board of Directors of the American Swimming Coaches Association. Mary was on the 1952 United States Olympic Swimming Team and a member of the U.S. Women's Olympic Swimming committee, 1956-1964. She was a member of the National AAU and several times a champion.



Mary Freeman Kelly



Elinor Rose

Gabrielle Jane Sellers Kroeger, BΨ-Toronto, was a Foreign Service officer, United Nations Division Department of External Affairs. A Rhodes Scholar, she held diplomatic rank abroad, had been posted to the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, and served on Canadian delegations to the 15th-20th sessions of the General Assembly. She held a Kappa Kappa Gamma Graduate Fellowship, a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship (honorary), a Rotary International Fellowship, Canadian Federation of University Women Graduate Scholarship, and a Studentship at Nuffield College, Oxford University.

Sarah Lee Lippincott, BA-Pennsylvania, astronomer, was research associate and lecturer at Sproul Observatory. She received her B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and her M.A. from Swarthmore. She was a member of Sigma Xi, the American Astronomers Society, the International Astronomical Union and was co-author of *Point to the Stars* and *Philadelphia, the Unexpected City*. Her scientific papers were published in the United States, Holland, France, and Canada. She did research in astrometric study of nearby stars, double stars, and planet-like companions to nearby stars.

Doris Seward, Δ-Indiana, was dean of women at the University of Kentucky. She received a B.A. from Indiana, and her M.A. and Ph.D. in student administration in high education from Syracuse University. She was formerly associated with Syracuse University, the Student Christian Movement of New York State, the University of Minnesota, and Purdue University. She was a member of the National Association for Women Deans, Administrators, and Counselors, and the American Association of University Women.

Jane Stokes Wallace, BA-Pennsylvania, was director of world advertising and fashion for Celanese Corporation of America. Formerly she was assistant training director for Lord and Taylor, associate editor of *Department Store Economist*, ready-to-wear editor of *McCall's*, and advertising manager for

Celanese. She was a member of the National Home Fashions League, Advertising Women of New York, Fashion Group and the Association of National Advertisers at the time of her award.

1968

Jane Cahill, ΓΨ-Maryland, was an administrative assistant to the chairman of the board of the IBM Corporation in Armonk, New York. In 1961, she was a site manager for IBM in Bermuda and then became recruitment manager for the Washington Systems Center in Bethesda. From September, 1966, to September, 1967, she was a White House Fellow assigned to Secretary Robert C. Weaver, Department of Housing and Urban Development. During this time she became administrative assistant to the secretary. In college Miss Cahill was president of her chapter and later served as alumnae adviser. She was a speech and drama major and received a B.A. degree in 1954. She did graduate work at Catholic University, Dunbarton College, and Georgetown University.

Susan Rockwood, BP⁺-Cincinnati, affiliate ΓΩ-Denison, was associate professor of microbiology and director of the medical technology program at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, at the time of her award. Dr. Rockwood received her B.A. from Denison, her M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Cincinnati. Before going to Miami University in 1962, she held various positions as a laboratory technologist, clinical laboratory supervisor, research bacteriologist, instructor in bacteriology and nursing, and became a holder of a fellowship in surgical bacteriology at Cincinnati General Hospital. She was a member of the Registry of Medical Technologists, and of the Society for American Microbiologists.

Elinor Kiess Rose, K-Hillsdale, was a syndicated writer of light verse, whose quatrains appeared in many newspapers. Her verse and prose had been published in a number of magazines. Identifying herself with the daily incidents and frustrations of life, she was the author of *Rhyme and Reason*, *Sugar and Spice*, and *Relax, Chum*. She received the Hillsdale College Achievement Award and the "Writer of the Year" award given by the Detroit Women Writers.

Marguerite Wykoff Zapoleon, BP-Cincinnati, was an economic consultant and author of articles and books on occupations and employment. A past editor of *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, Mrs. Zapoleon had more than 20 years of experience in various branches of government. A former special assistant to the director, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, she had access to facts pertaining to women and the role they play in the total labor force in the United States. Much of this was compiled in her books: *The College Girl Looks Ahead to Her Career Opportunities*, *Occupational Planning for Women*, and *Girls and Their Futures*. Mrs. Zapoleon did graduate work at the New York School of Social Work, the London School of Economics and at The American University.

1970

Margaret Dickson Falley, Υ-Northwestern, was recognized by the American Society of Genealogists as the leading American authority on genealogical research in Ireland. She was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1952 and was an annual lecturer at the American Institute of Genealogy, National Archives, Washington, D.C. from 1955-1960.

Barbara Hall Feldon, ΔΞ-Carnegie-Mellon, was a television and motion picture actress best known as "Agent 99" in the television series, "Get Smart." She began her climb to fame

Dr. Doris Seward

Marguerite Zapoleon.



as Barbara Hall of Pittsburgh, and after college went to New York where she acted in stock community theatres. She also had been a highly sought-after photographic fashion model in New York.

Mary Elizabeth Hendricks, Δ-Indiana, was manager of public relations services for Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, following a series of promotions since the beginning of her career in 1942. She was a past president of the Indianapolis chapter of Women in Communications (then Theta Sigma Phi).

F. Marguerite Hill, BΨ-Toronto, one of Canada's most eminent women physicians, was physician-in-chief of Women's College Hospital in Toronto, and a professor on the faculty of medicine at the University of Toronto. She was the first woman ever appointed to the board of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. As a member of the Metropolitan Social Planning Council, she was concerned with problems of youth, with particular reference to drugs.

Mareta West, BΘ-Oklahoma, was the first woman astrogeologist to be hired by the United States Geological Survey. She had been a petroleum geologist before entering the new field of astrogeology. She mapped the moon landing site of the Apollo II flight which put the historic first man on the moon in July, 1969. Six prospective sites were submitted but hers was chosen.

1972

Gloria Kerry, BΔ-University of Michigan, specialist in periodontics in her practice of dentistry, achieved all three of her degrees, B.S., D.D.S., and M.S., from the University of Michigan. She was the author of *Dental Clinics in North America* and numerous technical articles.

Jo Ann Pflug (Woolery), ΔK-Miami of Florida, was the star of the television series, "M.A.S.H." She also had appeared in many other shows. She was helping to raise funds for a special school for the adoption of perception problem children at the time of her award.

Lucy Guild Quirk, Toberman, ΓΞ-UCLA, did public relations for her own firm; was chairman of Media Arts, Los Angeles City College; and a member of 20 volunteer organizations in support of community services causes. She had been women's page and special features editor for Los Angeles newspapers. She was awarded UCLA's Achievement Award in 1971 and named California Stars Mother of the Year in 1972.

Gail Guthrie Valaskakis, H-Wisconsin, having received her B. Sc. from Wisconsin and her M.A. from Cornell, was working on her Ph.D. at McGill. In her career in the field of education pioneering, she had been a member of the Communications Task Force Man in the North Research Project, Institute of North America. She was assistant professor, Department of Communication Arts, Loyola University; on the Board of Directors, Native North American Studies; and author of *L'Indien d'Amerique en Transition*, *Anik and the North*, and other plays.

Betty Jane McKenty Wylie, ΓΣ-Manitoba, was an author specializing in dramatic writing after she received her B.A. (honors in English and French), and her M.A. at Manitoba. She had written plays for radio and television (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation), and puppet plays. She directed puppet workshops and Puppeteers of American Festivals. Her plays include two versions of Ibsen's *Enemy of the People*; children's plays "Kingsayer," "I See You, I See You," and "Mark." She founded the branch of Canadian Association for Children with Learning Disabilities.

1974

Elizabeth Louise Anderson, ΓK-William and Mary, an



Bernice Foley

organic chemist, was science adviser to the U.S. Office of General Enforcement in Washington, D.C., and served as special assistant to the deputy assistant administrator for general enforcement. She was an authority on air pollution from pesticides. "Betty Lou" received her masters degree from the University of Virginia and a Ph.D. from the American University. She was a William Arthur Maddox Scholar, National Science Fellow, and Defense Department Fellow.

Mary Elizabeth Thomas Brooks, BK-Idaho, had been director of the U.S. Mint since 1969. She owned and operated a sheep and cattle ranch in Idaho. She was a former Idaho State Senator, and had been both vice chairman and an assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee. Her career began as administrative assistant to her father, U.S. Senator John Thomas of Idaho. She also worked in the family banking chain.

Diana Devine Felt, ΔH-Utah, was director of public affairs for Station KCPX-TV, Salt Lake City, and hostess of a weekday TV program, "There's a Doctor in the House." She was coordinator of mental health for Salt Lake County, and executive secretary for the Mental Health Board. She had been president of the Junior League, active in the Community Chest and other civic and cultural organizations.

Bernice Williams Foley, BP^A-Cincinnati, was director of the Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library in Columbus, Ohio, and the author of *Star Stories*, a book for children. She wrote a weekly column, on the "Columbus Scene," for several Ohio newspapers and reviewed books for the Sunday *Columbus Dispatch*. She edited *The Ohioana Quarterly*, a literary magazine, and the annual *The Ohioana Year Book*. Both publications had

Gloria Diane Kerry



Lucy Toberman





Carey Nelson, Anne Elder, Judy Stokes, Ruth Owens, and Mary Poole received awards in 1976.

won national awards for literary merit. She had been a fashion coordinator, TV commentator, and lecturer at the University of Cincinnati.

Phyllis Eason Galanti, ΓK-William and Mary, was a past president of the POW-MIA Families League. During the six years and eight months that her husband, Paul, was a prisoner of war, she devoted every effort to effecting his release and that of other POW's. In 1972 she traveled to Paris to confront the Conference on Indo-China about the POWs; and in Richmond, Virginia, she headed a letter-writing campaign. She received 452,000 letters in behalf of the POWs from a population of 500,000. These letters she took to Stockholm in an appeal to release the POWs.

Lois Winter Lloyd, A^Δ-Monmouth, was one of the founders of the North Shore Association for the Retarded. This training day care center served over 100 children and adults. Her first program of help for the retarded was held in the basement of her home in order to give her own retarded daughter proper aid and training.

Phyllis Loughton Seaton, B^Δ-Michigan, was elected to City Council in Beverly Hills, California, and became mayor. She was an actress, director, and stage manager. She had been the first woman stage manager in New York City, and head of talent departments for two California movie studios.

Katherine Shaw Spaht, ΔP-Mississippi, was assistant professor at the Louisiana State University School of Law, Baton Rouge. She had graduated at the top of her class at the University of Mississippi. Her activities at the time of her award included Junior League, co-chairman of the Easter Seal Telethon, and Muscular Dystrophy Drive.

1976

Anne Elder, I-DePauw, a talented script writer, had recently received another Emmy Award. She acted at "Second City" in Chicago, and was a regular on television's "Laugh-In." She produced two Billy Jean King Specials, "Women in Sports"; "Bill Daleys' Hocus-Pocus"; and an ABC special filmed at Sea World, Cleveland. Anne co-authored the Mitzi Gaynor specials for TV, and was a guest on many TV game shows.

(Lucy) **Kate Jackson**, ΔP-Mississippi, portrayed a nurse in the weekly TV show, "The Rookies," and had appeared in several telethons for multiple sclerosis, donating her time and talents. She had been a regular cast member of the television

daytime series, "Dark Shadows," and played the lead in the MGM movie, "Night of Dark Shadows." She won the Golden Apple Award as female newcomer of the year (1974) given by the Hollywood Women's Press Club.

Carey Boone Nelson, Θ-Missouri, although kept busy with six children in her Staten Island home, found time to work with heavy bronze, brass, and marble. She exhibited in Paris, Monaco, Cannes, Athens, and Munich. Carey was commissioned by the governments of France and the United States to create a sculpture of General Lafayette for the Bicentennial celebration. The sixth great-grandniece of Daniel Boone, Carey saw her sculpture, "Daniel Boone in Later Years," placed in the rotunda of the State Capitol Building in Jefferson City, Missouri. She graduated from Wellesley with a pre-med degree and held a master's degree in education from Wagner College.

Ruth Parry Owens, ΔA-Miami of Ohio, was director of pediatric endocrinology and assistant professor of pediatrics at Western Reserve University, where she received her M.A. She had received acclaim for her study of hormones and their effect on body growth and development.

Mary Durey Poole, X-Minnesota, served on the Urban Coalition's Youth and the Private Sector Task Force, the New Mexico Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for the Governor's Organized Crime Commission, and the National Advisory Council for the National School Volunteer Program. Mary was president for the Albuquerque Junior League and became a director of Region XII, Association of Junior Leagues. In 1974, she was selected one of "Ten Outstanding American Women," in an article in *Harper's*; and she was featured in *Town and Country Magazine's* 1975 article, "A Candid Look at the Junior League." She was president of the Association of Junior Leagues at the time of her award.

Judy Ford Stokes, EE-Emory, a registered dietician, was president of Judy Ford Stokes and Associates, Incorporated, a firm of registered dietary consultants. Her clients included over 95 hospitals, nursing homes, the United States Penitentiary, and the Georgia Penal System. Judy's dietary consulting firm was the first in the nation; and was one of the largest employers of registered dietitians in the South.

—Bernice Williams Foley, BP^Δ-Cincinnati



ALUMNAE LOYALTY AWARDS

Considered to be the highest honor which the Fraternity can bestow upon a member, the Alumnae Loyalty Award was established in 1956 and is presented at each biennial convention. The award is given in memory of Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE-Pittsburgh, by Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ-Oklahoma, and is presented to an alumna whose work and devotion have enriched the Fraternity and inspired its members. The selection is made by the Council.

The following biographical sketches of Loyalty Award recipients tell the story of their Fraternity contributions up until the time they received their awards. Later events in their Kappa lives are not included.

1956

Marie Bryden Macnaughtan, Θ-Missouri, was the first Loyalty Award recipient. She spent many devoted years as a Council officer, Convention Committee transportation chairman, and Kappa Magazine Agency chairman. She was the last grand registrar to serve the Fraternity, 1930-1934. That office was abolished at the 1934 Convention.

First winner of alumnae Loyalty Award presented by Helen Hutchinson (left), director of alumnae, in honor of Helena Flinn Ege, was Marie Bryden Macnaughtan (right).



1958

Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M-Butler, was a former Fraternity president, committee chairman, province officer, and Mu Chapter adviser. Elected grand president at the 1940 Convention, Mrs. Schofield sensed the impact upon the Fraternity of the European war, which later, and upon America's entry, became World War II. Under her administration the Fraternity became involved in its first war work of that era, that of sending money and supplies to the Nora Waln Fund for Refugee Children in London.



Marie Bryden Macnaughtan presents Loyalty Award to second recipient, Elizabeth Bogert Schofield (right).

1960

Florence Burton Roth, BΔ-Michigan, was the Fraternity's grand president, 1910-1912. She was grand secretary, 1908-1910. She later served as historian and chairman of the Hearthstone Board of Directors. The first Canadian Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma, Beta Psi at the University of Toronto, was installed during Mrs. Roth's term as grand president (1911). She established a closer, more personal relationship between the chapters and the Fraternity officers.

Florence Burton Roth receives Loyalty Award from Beth Schofield.



1962

Beatrice Woodman, Θ-Boston, served as a province president and vice president, and as chairman of Foreign Study Fellowships. She carried the responsibility for the World War II Dorothy Canfield Fisher Project for French Relief. Beatrice Woodman was honored by the French Government for the devoted work that she had performed among the women and children of France. In addition, Miss Woodman was a devoted adviser to Phi Chapter at Boston University and a staunch member of the Boston Alumnae Association.

Beatrice S. Woodman receives Loyalty Award from Florence Burton Roth.



1964

Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ-Wooster, Fraternity president, 1952-1956, led the 1951 National Panhellenic Conference as Kappa delegate. For several years she served as Interfraternity Research and Advisory Conference secretary. She was a province officer, a member of the Council as director of standards and director of membership. She served as chairman of the Fraternity's Research Committee. She received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Monmouth College in 1953.

Edith Reese Crabtree holding Loyalty Award in 1964.



1966

Agnes Guthrie Favrot, BO-Newcomb, was a long-time Convention Committee member, and a Rose McGill Fund chairman. She inspired many Kappas of different generations, her continuing interest in the undergraduate never failing. She was Beta Omicron Chapter adviser and also the donor of many scholarships for undergraduate use. Her loyalty and enthusiasm for Kappa never failed.

Agnes Guthrie Favrot, a past Rose McGill Fund Chairman, receives Loyalty Award from Clara O. Pierce.





A warm handshake for Loyalty Award winner, Rheva Ott Shryock (left), from Executive-Secretary Clara O. Pierce.

Loyalty Award winner Frances Fatout Alexander is congratulated by President Louise Little Barbeck (left).



Mary Turner Whitney reads inscription on the Loyalty Award as President Louise Little Barbeck studies design.



Dr. Miriam Locke (right) is stunned at the announcement of her selection as Loyalty Award winner. Jean Risser Aiken (left) shows her delight.



"Gray" Roberts beams with appreciation as she accepts Loyalty Award from President Marian Schroeder Graham.



1968

Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania, had been Kappa's convention parliamentarian since 1950. For her work in this field, she was chosen in 1962 as one of the Fraternity's Achievement Awards recipients. During her administration as grand president, 1936-1940, the *Constitution and Bylaws* were extensively revised, and she helped prepare several manuals: *Province President's Manual*, *Province Vice-President's Manual*, *Manual for House Directors*. In 1947, King Haakon of Norway awarded her the Liberation Medal for her work with the Kappa Layette Program during World War II.

1970

Frances Fatout Alexander, I-DePauw, was Mu Province director of chapters, 1949-1953. Next she served as Fraternity chairman of pledge training and then as director of chapters, 1954-1958. She became the Fraternity's vice president in 1958 and served two terms. She went off Council in 1962 to become Kappa's National Panhellenic Conference delegate, 1962-1964. She was Fraternity president, 1964-1968. She became chairman of Fraternity research and Panhellenic alternate delegate in 1968.

1972

Mary Turner Whitney, BP-Cincinnati, who was Fraternity president, 1960-1964, believed that the Fraternity must support its educational objectives. Pledge training methods were reexamined, and a new pledge handbook, *A Key to Kappa Knowledge*, was published (1962). She was Fraternity vice-president, Kappa's delegate to Panhellenic, exchange editor, and chairman of the Ritual Committee.

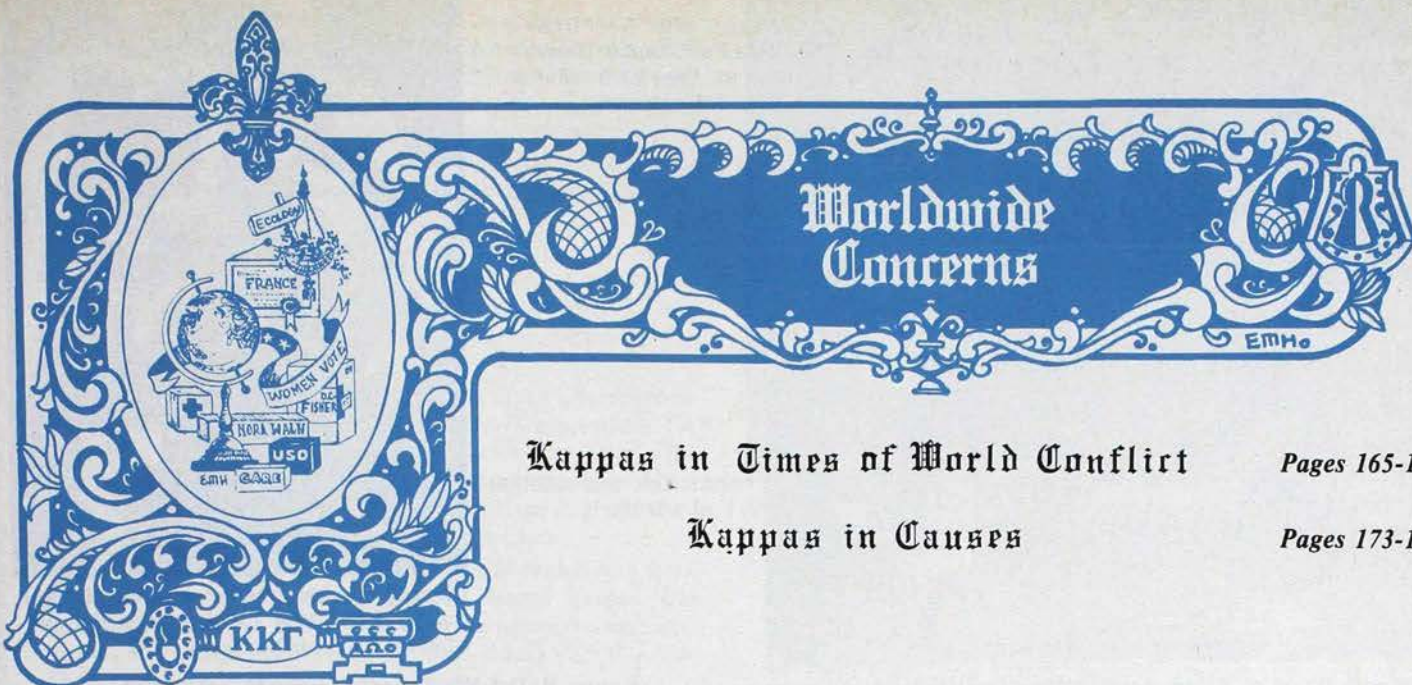
1974

Miriam Locke, ΓΠ-Alabama, Ph.D., was professor of English at the University of Alabama at the time she received the Loyalty Award. She served KKT in many capacities, including the presidency of Mu Province and chairmanship of Fraternity scholarship. She was representative for Kappa at the Commission of Occupied Areas held by the American Council on Education in collaboration with the United States State Department, Kappa representative at national meetings of Deans of Women, and adviser to her chapter. She also served as National Panhellenic delegate, and chairman of Kappa Fellowship.

1976

Mary Agnes Graham "Gray" Roberts, Y-Northwestern, served in many Kappa offices—chapter, alumnae, province, and Fraternity. In 1942 she became president of Upsilon Chapter, and in 1944 she became a graduate counselor and went to Beta Pi Chapter at the University of Washington. She was a field secretary from 1945 to 1947, and served as chairman of pledge training, 1948-1954. She was a member of the Convention Committee from 1954 to 1972, when she became chairman of Kappa's Convention Committee.

—Bernice Williams Foley, BP^Δ-Cincinnati



Kappas in Times of World Conflict

Pages 165-172

Kappas in Causes

Pages 173-176

The members of Kappa Kappa Gamma have given dedicated leadership to humanitarian and philanthropic endeavors across the years. Kappas are proud of their sisters' participation in local, national and international philanthropies, in careers which have manifested a concern for others, and in the performance of duties which called them during times of war.

The Centennial issue of *The Key* (Volume 87, Number 3, Fall 1970) features an excellent challenge for the future by Sarah Harris Rowe, Y-Northwestern, the Fraternity's ranking past president. Excerpts are quoted here as a reflection upon Kappa contributions to the status of women today and to causes which are helping shape a better world.

"... there are volumes of recorded minutes and Kappa Keys which tell the story of Kappa Kappa Gamma's first uncertain steps, of the dreams of her mature years and the story of her cultural growth. In these records one can discover the diverse temperaments, opinions, and tastes of her members and read of their brave forays into what was always considered a man's world.

"... Change is necessary and healthy, change in political thought, change in government, change in education, change in fraternity aims and ambitions. We can never go back, we can't stand still, we must advance.

"Change, growth and development do not mean discarding all that has gone before; it does not mean breaking with tradition. Rather growth and change means reevaluating new demands in this brave new world in which we live.

"... The principles and ideals established by her founders have been exemplified by the wonderful company of women who have held high her Kappa's standard through the years. There has been in these women a nobility common to all, a high sincerity of purpose.

"... As we have received, we will gladly and generously give of ourselves and our substance. Then and only then can we deserve immortality."

The turbulent, trying years of world upheaval which encompassed world wars, brought countless opportunities for members of Kappa Kappa Gamma to serve on all fronts. The following account can only hint at the many valiant acts of courage and compassion performed by Kappas all over the world. It is,

however, an effort to pay tribute to all Kappas at home and abroad who served with unstinting, unselfish devotion, and it is a special tribute to Kappas who lost their lives in conflict.

—Mary Lou Claxton Smith, Φ-Boston



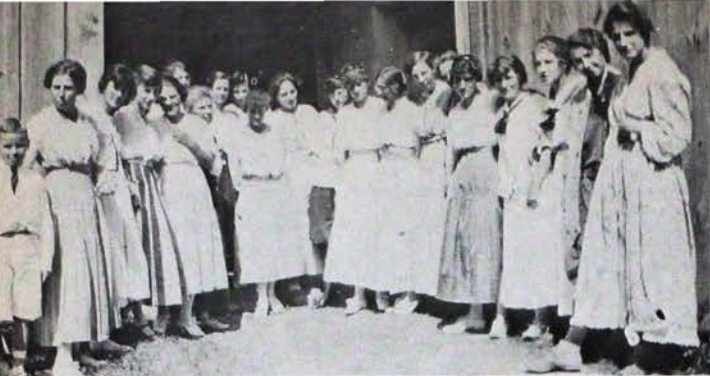
World War I Involvement

As the cancer of World War I spread across the face of Europe in 1914, leaving the United States temporarily isolated, Canadian Kappas of Beta Psi Chapter were the first to become involved in war-related activities. Actives and alumnae alike responded wholeheartedly to the tremendous need for work to be done by women. For the next four years they worked tirelessly at knitting and rolling bandages and in newly created jobs in factory, office, and farm.

During this time the Union Jack at Victoria College, University of Toronto, never flew at full mast. And even today one can see there the bronze marker memorializing the university's war dead. Engraved on it is the name of Lily Denton Keys, a member of Beta Psi, the only woman graduate of the University of Toronto to die in service during the War.

Volunteer Work

When the United States entered the War in April, 1917, many more thousands of Kappas volunteered for Red Cross, YWCA, and other war activities. In Washington, D.C., so many Kappas were employed in various capacities that a Kappa House was opened in the spring of 1918, housing 30 Kappas doing work related to the war effort. Letta Brock, E-Illinois Wesleyan, was largely responsible for this home on Massachusetts Avenue which was maintained until 1925.



World War I—1918—
Beta Psi Chapter (Toronto) at the farm where they did war work.



Helen Kirk and another
BY at war work.



Dorothy Canfield Fisher and her children
during World War I. Daughter Sally initiated by BI-Swarthmore in 1927.

The wide scope of Kappa war work was featured in two issues of *The Key* in 1918. Over sixty pages of text and pictures featured Kappas who were involved all over the globe in knitting, sewing, and Red Cross work at home and in service overseas. Mabel Potter Daggett, BT-Syracuse, summarized the great changes in the position of women wrought by the war in her best-selling book entitled *Women Wanted*.

There are, of course, no records to show the countless numbers of Kappa mothers, sisters, and wives who lost their men in the battlefields of Europe. These women are beyond praise.

Two well-known Kappas typified women's answer to the call of duty and patriotism. Dr. Mary Crawford (Schuster), Φ-Boston, served valiantly in France, the only woman doctor in a group of American physicians.

Lou Henry Hoover, BH-Stanford, was in London with her husband the day the war was declared. Because of the throngs of Americans fleeing from Europe to safety in England, the American Committee was organized and Mrs. Hoover became chairman of the Women's Division, showing the good judgment and graciousness she later exhibited as first lady of the United States.



Lou Henry Hoover,
BH-Stanford, opens
doors of White House
and buys May
baskets to help feed
the children.

Kappa Relief Work at Bellevue-Meudon, France

No account of Kappa's varied work in World War I would be complete without highest accolades to the well-known author, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, BN-Ohio State, whose work in France with hundreds of war-scarred children was sponsored by the Fraternity. Living in France at the outset of the war with her husband and her own two young children, she remained to help the French people in various capacities: first printing books and magazines for the war-blinded, then directing the commissary for ambulance trainees.

In 1916 Mrs. Fisher appealed to Kappas in a letter printed in *The Key* to help alleviate the suffering of the children of Bellevue-Meudon, a suburb of Paris. The response was overwhelming, and the story of Kappa Kappa Gamma's relief work in Bellevue is most vividly related in the following excerpts from her own article published in the *The History of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity, 1870-1930*:

As far as I personally was concerned, the beginning of the Kappa war work was off in the war zone near Soissons the end of August in 1917. The American mail had been brought in and one of the letters was from somebody [Sarah Harris Rowe, Y-Northwestern] on *The Key* asking if I wouldn't please write them a nice long letter telling about my "interesting life in war-time France." I confess I read the letter, feeling infinitely far away from all the people who would read *The Key*! Well, I wrote, not an account of my life, which had nothing but grinding, hard, dull work in it, but a plain description of the needs of a group of children in an old, poor industrial suburb of Paris, Bellevue-Meudon, and the Kappa's answer brought all America and all Kappas infinitely near.

The Kappa help has been beyond anything we dared hope for, since it has not only been generous but steady. The first Kappa package of worn clothes came, I am proud to say, from my own old Chapter of the Ohio State University, and were distributed for the first Kappa Christmas party, to twenty families, on Christmas 1917. That is four years ago and the Kappa work has gone steadily on, helping increasingly large numbers of children.

By the following spring, 1918, it had won recognition from the municipal authorities of the town, . . . and had a corner to itself at the back of the public library reading room, where the Kappa clothes were kept, where Dr. Morehouse, a splendid American woman, Red Cross doctor, came out to examine the ailing children who were being helped by Kappas. . . . From the first June to the end of 1918, 78 families were placed on the Kappa card catalogue, and 206 children were helped.

At Christmas time the Kappas sent over so much, both money and supplies, that a splendid Kappa Christmas party was held, when 300 children gathered, had the time of their lives and went away, clutching each of them, some Kappa candy (nobody had seen any candy for so long that the children had scarcely heard of such a thing before), an orange, and a real Christmas present, not useful, but pretty and bright, representing the element of gaiety and cheer that the War had excluded from their little lives.

... Another immense advance was made at this time, the securing of a district nurse, the very first one ever seen in that region. Kappa contributions in money had grown so wonderfully that somewhat doubtfully, we made the organization responsible for that fixed charge per month.

This year of 1919 saw the high water mark of the organization's activities; 123 new cards (representing families) were placed in the Kappa card catalogue, 19 delicate children were sent away to the country during the hot weather, ... a doctor ... came all the way to Meudon from his Paris home to examine the poor and ailing children whom the Kappa nurse brought to see him.

In 1920, there were not so many packages of clothes sent from America, except for the ever faithful Detroit Kappas. But surprisingly large sums of money crossed the ocean, the organization was now completely in order, and worked very smoothly. The medical work was developed and enlarged.

In 1921, ... the Kappa organization was asked by a very important National charitable organization to cooperate with them in the care for and monthly reports on war orphans in Meudon. No testimony could more effectually show the respect and esteem which the wise French management of Kappa funds has earned for our work in Meudon.

All this, so far, is the regular routine work that goes on in our name, week after week, month after month, in that far-away French town. But there is better yet. The flexible organization of the work, the lack of red tape, the generosity of the Kappas made it possible to meet those sudden emergencies, heart-piercing in their pathos, coming under no special heading, not to be put into any special pigeon-hole, which so often baffle organizations. The Kappas do not stop to label or pigeon-hole, they just open their hands to help.

The Kappa fund is for anything that will help children whose lives have been darkened by the War.

Do you notice that something is missing from this report, something that reports always have, a statement of how much money, actual cash, the Kappas have given, in addition to the invaluable packages of clothing? I did not put it down before, because I wanted to end with it. From the first money gift up to the last received in 1921 the Kappas have sent 48,810 francs, ... to their French adopted nieces and nephews. (The author had suggested that the alumnae call themselves the "Kappa Aunts of Bellevue.") Of this, 24,000 francs have been put away to bear interest, which pays for simple running expenses, so that Kappas have a permanent endowed war-charity in France, as a lasting monument to their efforts to alleviate war suffering.

The details of the years following 1916 and the Kappa French Relief Project sponsored by Dorothy Canfield Fisher in France have already been told in her own words and can best be summarized by the fact that the town hall of Bellevue-Meudon was graced with a bronze plaque reading simply "Kappa Kappa Gamma." Mrs. Fisher described Kappa's work there as a "Lighthouse of International Goodwill." However, this interest did not end with the war; for 20 years Kappas continued to give food and toys to the children of France. The 1944-45 *Proceedings* reported that the dispensary in Bellevue-Meudon "continued, with Kappa funds, up until the time the Germans entered Paris in this war." The Red Cross took over the work Kappa had begun.



Dorothy Canfield Fisher, honorary chairman of "KKΓ will feed the children" receives first check for relief from Helena Flinn Ege and Beatrice Woodman.

Kappa Service in World War II

The Nora Waln Fund for Refugee Children

In 1940 the scene shifted from France to England where another generation of children were victims of another war. Even though World War II had not yet reached American shores, Kappas set out to help the bomb-scarred children of London by establishing the Nora Waln Fund for Refugee Children. A former president of Kappa, Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania, was appointed chairman to organize and manage the fund. The following excerpts are from Rheva Shryock's report on the project:

The Nora Waln Fund for Refugee Children was started in 1940 by that inimitable editor of *The Key*, Helen Bower, BA-Michigan. When she learned that the keynote speaker for the 1940 Sun Valley Convention, Nora Waln, BA-Swarthmore, president of the London Association and a famous author, would not be permitted to leave war-torn England to come to America, Helen proposed that the money budgeted to bring Nora to America be used instead as the nucleus of a fund. This was to be sent to Nora to distribute for the emergency relief of children and others in England bombed out of their homes. The convention approved unanimously, and increased the original sum three-fold.

The news of convention action establishing the fund reached Nora after a night of bombing. She cabled: "Many houses in the little village nearby were damaged and the people made homeless." The first installment of the money sent her, therefore, was used to help these neighbors, many of the children suffering from "bombshock."

Donations continued to come in after the convention; the fund was changed into a long range project with Mrs. Shryock as chairman. The following year, Thora McIlroy Mills, BΨ-Toronto, was appointed Canadian chairman. Somewhat later ten regional and one hundred local chairmen were appointed to encourage alumnae associations in their efforts to raise money for the fund. Benefits were held all over the country—fashion shows, bridge parties, book reviews—and one active chapter added \$18 to the fund by selling the grease generated in its kitchen from the morning bacon!

In 1943, when the bombing in England had reached a new height, Mrs. Waln turned over one-half the royalties of the paperback edition of her first book, *The House of Exile*, written during the years she and her husband George Osland Hill, a consular officer of the British Empire, lived in China. (Her second book, *Reaching for the Stars*, had been written while the Walns were living in pre-war Germany.) In addition to the royalties, Nora added the proceeds from her BBC Broadcasts to English school children, and later a portion of the fees received from her lecture tour of the United States and Canada.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA MEMBERS AND FRIENDS SEND LAYETTES
Express Telegram to Mrs. GILBERT SEIL, 18 Radcliffe Road, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.



Window of W & J Sloane Co., N.Y. City—July 7, 1946. In center is shown blown-up photo of Nora Waln, framed in blue and blue. Below, excerpts from her letter to the Fraternity telling of the plight of Norwegian mothers and babies, and asking for aid. Norwegian and American flags flank display of layette made by Kappas.

Even strangers contributed, sometimes surprising themselves, as one heckler discovered when he attended one of Nora's lectures in this country. She was telling of her work with the dock-side children of London, and how she had received money for this work from Australian and New Zealand soldiers stationed in England, from two Scottish bankers who came in contact with her work, and a Welshman who gave her 100 pounds for blankets. A man in the audience suddenly called out, "Are the Kappas still chasing men?" And Nora, without a pause, said, "Yes indeed, we are still asking men to give money to our charities," and went on with her lecture. Afterwards, the man came up to apologize. Nora told him it was expensive to be impertinent to a Kappa. "When he asked how expensive," Nora wrote, "I told him at least \$100. He gave it to me so quickly, I was disappointed that I hadn't asked for \$1,000 for the Fund."

Nora wrote that she was taking care of refugee children in her own home, mostly Czechoslovakian and Norwegian (children of underground workers in their own countries). She had used part of the money "to set up mothers and children in temporary shelters, provided food and clothing, paid doctors' fees for young wives of soldiers nervous about having first babies without a doctor." She used the money to have roofs and walls rebuilt, purchased pillows and blankets, lamps, mirrors and ironing boards, even teapots to replace those shattered by bombs, and "clothes-horses for drying (airing) babies' clothes."

Nora Waln gave personal service and supervision to her task, wisely disbursing the fund which was to take on another dimension a few years later.

Back on American shores other kinds of jobs were developing for Kappas to show their innate qualities of leadership.

Army-Navy Association

Even before the United States entered World War II, the Fraternity organized its Army-Navy Alumnae Association to enable Kappa service wives in unfamiliar places to meet one another. A suggestion from Isabel Hatton Simmons, BN-Ohio State, led to the formal creation in 1939 of this new organization, the chief purpose being to provide an alumnae association for Kappas who had no permanent homes. Virginia Tucker Jones-Heiss, GK-William and Mary, the wife of an Army officer, was its first chairman.

The first project undertaken by the Army-Navy Association was the enrolling of all Kappas whose husbands served on Army or Navy posts, since at that pre-war time most wives accompanied their husbands to their posts. When a member

moved, she was urged to notify Mrs. Heiss of her new address so that the nearest alumnae association could be notified. Thus she could be assured of Kappa hospitality in her new place of residence. Kappas serving as missionaries in far-flung places and wives of State Department diplomats were also urged to join the association.

By November, 1939, Virginia Heiss had uncovered over 580 Kappas whose husbands were affiliated with the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Consular Service. The number was to continue to grow. The success of the group depended chiefly on correspondence, especially concerning requests for recommendations of girls whose fathers were in service. Because of the national defense emergency and the serious war situation in Europe, keeping address files up-to-date was a time-consuming but necessary task, since the success of the organization depended on knowing the whereabouts of all of its members.

In 1942, after the official entry of the United States into the war, the Army-Navy Association expanded in all directions. Not only were Kappa service wives temporarily stationed in new communities offered hospitality by other Kappas, but the service husbands, brothers, and sons of Kappas were also welcomed by local alumnae. If a Kappa wished to have her relative entertained at his new location, all she had to do was fill out a blank supplied by Central Office. As Virginia Heiss stated in her annual report in *The Proceedings of 1941-1942*:

What defense work is more vital than the determined maintenance of normal social relationships among both civilians and the armed forces, and that is the goal of the Army-Navy Alumnae Association's orientation program for transient Kappas and Kappa service men.

Several charts published in *The Key* during 1943 and 1944 listed the war programs of each alumnae association. In an accompanying article in *The Key*, April, 1943, Virginia Heiss wrote:

This chart is a reaffirmation of Kappa's 72-year-old determination to be a social instrument as well as a social asset....Yes, it will give you a lift to recall the overall view of Kappa at war—a fire-watcher keeping a rendezvous with the blue-black silence of California night, a nurse's aide tip-toeing through the dimmed ward of a Canadian hospital, a canteen worker bringing refreshment to sentries in the moon-washed canyons of Utah, a hostess entertaining at a Kappa Service Women's Center, a service woman on duty in the throbbing jungle. Somewhere, these are Kappas at war.

Service Women's Centers

The advent of women's branches of the service—the WACS, WAVES, WAFS, and SPARS—increased the membership in

San Francisco Bay Kappas purchase a station wagon for American Women's Volunteer Services.



the Army-Navy Association, as Kappas all over the nation joined the armed services themselves and began new lives of service and adventure all over the world. Members of the Red Cross and similar organizations were encouraged to join also.

As the war expanded in all directions, the pressing needs of American service women everywhere brought a new focus to the Fraternity's wartime projects. In 1942 the first Service Women's Center—sponsored by local Kappa alumnae and the USO—was opened in Des Moines, Iowa, the home of the first WAC training school.

By 1943, this new war project was expanding at a rapid pace. An executive committee was organized, first under the leadership of Virginia Heiss, then under the direction of the new chairman, Margaret Baughman Craig, ΓK-William and Mary. Marion Handy (Anderson), also ΓK, served as the new treasurer of the Service Women's Centers Fund. Since the work load had increased considerably, a separate chairman of Service Women's Centers, Rosemary Jo Wentworth Shidemantle, Ω-Kansas, was appointed in early 1943. Later a Canadian chairman, Dr. A. Marion Hilliard, ΒΨ-Toronto, was added. Much ground work had to be laid before each recreational unit became a reality. Public relations with the Army and Navy Departments, the USO, and local civic groups were of prime importance in this innovative activity.

With service Centers springing up in big cities across the nation, this new project quickly took hold of Kappa alumnae's imagination and need to be of help. Many of the units were sponsored jointly with the USO, the YWCA, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and other Panhellenic groups; local hotels and stores often furnished rooms; and Elizabeth Arden generously donated powder rooms to each center. Though each had its own special assets depending on its location, each operated on a master plan. Each center displayed a Kappa coat of arms; each had its own Elizabeth Arden make-up room; each sponsored social activities for service women—tours, teas, dances, entertainment reservations; and all supplied some of the amenities of home—bathing facilities, beauty parlors, dry cleaners, writing rooms with free stationery, libraries, music rooms, and sometimes overnight facilities. Often additional hospitality was offered officers and enlisted women in Kappa homes near the centers.

Though the exact statistics are impossible to arrive at, various officer reports in *The Proceedings* indicate that approximately 1,250 Kappa volunteers served over 300,000 service women in the following 14 centers: Baltimore, Columbus, Dayton, Denver, Des Moines, El Paso, Hawaii (for officers), Hawaii (for enlisted women), Los Angeles, New York, Phoenix, Portland, St. Louis, and Seattle. Approximately \$14,000 was invested by Kappas in this project.

As the war continued, Kappa focused greater attention upon its women in service. Every Kappa service woman received Christmas greetings from Central Office in 1944, and the response from them was gratifying. Each of them was listed in *The Key* and received issues of *Fleur-de-Lis*, an alumnae newsletter. Articles in both publications continued to feature them throughout the war. A special tribute was paid to the three Kappa casualties in World War II: Jeanne Lewellen Norbeck, ΓH-Washington State, a test pilot who was killed in a plane crash; Alice Blacker Slingluff, ΒΔ-Michigan, who died in service with the Red Cross in New Guinea; and Harriet Gowen, X-Minnesota, who was listed as missing in action while serving with the Red Cross in Australia.

Gradually the emphasis of Kappa hospitality switched to hos-



Margaret Hincks, Colonel Agnes Neill, Thora McIlroy Mills, Betty Robinson Mustard—our Canadians in World War II service.



Selling war stamps are Alice Murray and Patricia Behney, both ΔA-Penn State.

Selling war stamps are Alice Murray and Patricia Behney, both ΔA-Penn State.



WAC poster contest prize winners—ΓΩ-Denison Kappas Rose Ann Heidenreich and Patricia Hudson.



Waves at the Portland powder bar.

pital visiting of Kappa men wounded in service. A list of service hospitals was compiled and sent to each alumnae association, followed by requests for specific visits. Fortunately, the need for this service was never very great though the list of Gold Star Kappa mothers and wives continued to grow.

Nora Waln Fund

The Nora Waln program changed drastically after the war was over. The unconditional surrender of Germany had taken place in May, 1945; that of Japan in August and September. Nora Waln had written that her relief work in England was completed and that she had accepted an assignment as a war correspondent for the *Atlantic Monthly* to visit various countries and report on conditions there. During this time she met an English Quaker Friend who had worked in Norway during the war. She told Nora of the plight of the poor Norwegian babies, many of whom had only newspapers for swaddling clothes. This struck a responsive chord in Nora, who promised, "Kappa will send you 5,000 layettes!"

The versatile Kappa Rheva Shryock was drafted again to adapt the Nora Waln Refugee Fund to a different setting, from

England to Norway. The following excerpts are from her colorful account of the layette project in 1945:

5000 layettes! Neither Nora, nor the chairman, nor anyone else had any idea how many 5000 layettes were. Even one turned out to be a bulky package. How could the Kappas make even a few hundred layettes when many of them were still at their war jobs, or serving in hospitals and schools, and in the WAVES or WACS? Furthermore, even if the Kappas could sew, flannelette to make the baby clothes and blankets was practically non-existent. Even when a few yards were found, the cost was prohibitive. Nonetheless, enthusiasm for the project mounted. A quota system was established based on the number of paid members in each alumnae association. And to spur the Kappas on their Waln-appointed task, *The Key* inspired all by the good publicity it gave the project.

Then in April, 1946, the Kappas cornered the flannelette market. Ann Scott Morningstar, BN-Ohio State, turned up 25,000 yards of the coveted material; the Fraternity quickly purchased it and sold it at cost to the associations, all of which were soon turned into sewing bees. Thus all over the United States and Canada Kappas entered into its greatest cooperative effort of the war, making 5000 layettes for Norwegian babies and their mothers.

Again Nora Waln herself entered the picture. She agreed to spend four months of 1946 on a lecture tour of the United States and Canada, the proceeds to be given to the Nora Waln Fund for layettes. Everywhere that she spoke enthusiasm for the layettes grew. To her Kappa sisters she said, "One of the joys that I have had in every place that I have been has been in meeting members of our Fraternity and finding them akin to me in spirit. I think it is because from the first we have pledged girls who grow into women who have unity in essentials, diversity where freedom is needed, and in all their hearts compassionate love for those less fortunate than themselves."

After the cutting and sewing of the layettes (which included a complete set of baby clothes, plus other baby supplies, and a nightgown for the mother) endless problems had to be surmounted: following complicated crating regulations, hauling to the dock a freight car and a half of 2000 layettes, and at last shipping them to Oslo. With the aid of many outside volunteers—helpful men with money and business connections—the first 2000 layettes were safely delivered to Norway in June, 1946. There they were met by Lucy Guild Quirk (Toberman), ΓΞ-UCLA, who was in Europe with her husband on a business trip. They rearranged their itinerary so that they could be in Norway when the first layettes arrived. She presented them to the women of Norway in the name of Kappa Kappa Gamma. Broadcasting over the Norwegian radio: "This gift, made by the hands of the women of America, is a token of the admiration and esteem in which we hold the Norwegians. Into every stitch has gone warmth from the heart of Americans."

A second shipment of layettes, 2000 from the port of Philadelphia, arrived a month later. They were displayed in schools throughout Norway before distribution.

All Kappas were vicariously honored by the award of the Liberation Medal in 1947 to Nora Waln and Rheva Shryock by King Haakon VI of Norway for "services for my country during the war."

Canadian Kappas received an additional honor when the Governor of Albert College affiliated with the University of Toronto presented an award for distinguished service in Humanitarian Causes to Thora Mills.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher French Relief Project

Before the last stitch of little socks for Norway's babies had been knit, there appeared another strong link in Kappa's international chain of wartime sharing. From Vermont, Dorothy Canfield Fisher sent word of the need of other children—children living in Bas-Meudon, a suburb of Sevrés, France, where the huge Renault automobile works were located. Immediately after the Germans had occupied France, they forced workers in



Bea Woodman, Φ-Boston, with children in French Relief Program.



Children getting new clothes from "Kappa shipment."

these plants to keep producing for the Nazis. Thus it was ironically inevitable that our American bombers concentrated on Bas-Meudon. The innocent victims were, of course, the little children. And so, near the end of World War II, one of Kappa's earlier war related charities was revived, the Dorothy Canfield Fisher French Relief Fund.

Beatrice Woodman, Φ-Boston, was chosen to lead the work, and through her tireless efforts in the first winter Kappas sent over \$1,000 in CARE food packages, plus 50 additional boxes



Nora Waln Fund Canadian Chairman Thora McIlroy Mills, with Elizabeth Dingle, and Alice Stoneman, all BY-Toronto.

of clothing. Summer camps, near beaches and mountains, were a necessity for the mental and physical health of some of the children in this war-torn area. All camp expenses, "Kappa Kampships," were paid for a total of 125 youngsters. Financial aid was given to 15 destitute schools in the area and many children were "adopted" by chapters and alumnae groups which helped support them. Again, *The Key* helped in this project by printing pictures of the children and their letters.

In a speech at the 40th biennial convention held at Jasper Park, Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE-Pittsburgh, Fraternity president, stated that the French Relief Fund, revived under Bea Woodman, had reached a total of \$25,600 in money and \$15,000 in value of packages.

But the total money sent to this devastated post-war town did not really reflect the spirit of the venture. As Mrs. Fisher wrote, "There is something miraculous about the way in which this warm, loving spirit of Bea's has reached across a great ocean. . . . Those Meudon people have felt that, to us, they were not objects of charity but objects of a neighborly wish to help."



Helen Myers, BΘ-Oklahoma, plays piano between dances at N.Y. Kappa's party for officer personnel at the Princeton Club.

The Fraternity was again honored in 1948, when the French Consul in Boston presented the French Gold Medal of Honor to Beatrice Woodman in recognition of her devoted service.

The Return to Peace

As World War II finally came to a close in 1945, Kappa's war-related philanthropies gradually began to terminate.

As demobilization progressed, the Army-Navy-Air Force chairman began to make plans to convert the organization back to a peacetime status, still seeking to aid service wives in foreign countries. Under the leadership of the new Service Women's Center chairman, Elizabeth Hunt Siegmund, Υ-Northwestern, an effort was made to carry on the Service Women's Centers for six months after the war until the national situation had stabilized and most service women had returned home. The last center officially closed on June 1, 1946.

When Mary Jim Lane Chickering, ΓN-Arkansas, was appointed the new Army-Navy-Air Force chairman in the fall of 1945, she continued the reconversion program. Her first goal in peacetime was to revise the membership list to include any Kappa living outside the United States and Canada and to bring all the war-confused files up-to-date. It was with regret that



World War II Red Cross Clubmobile with Helen Hoska, ΓΓ-Whitman, and Louise Maystik, ΔΓ-Michigan State. An average of 62,000 cups of coffee were served monthly plus 5,000 cups lemonade and 1000 cups iced tea, and 100,000 doughnuts!

Grace-George Koehler Pancake, ΔB-Duke, chairman in 1949-1950 suggested to the Council that the Army-Navy-Air Force Association be disbanded. The remaining balance of approximately \$1,000 in the Service Women's Centers Fund, designated by Council as the Virginia Tucker Jones Heiss Fund, was given to the Hearthstone Fund to go toward a new peacetime project, the construction of an addition to the Hearthstone in Florida.

After six years of vigorous leadership, from 1946 to 1952, Beatrice Woodman turned over all of Kappa's French Relief work to the Save the Children Federation, an organization which had helped her from the beginning as a channel for shipping and distributing Kappa funds and parcels to Bas-Meudon. Alumnae groups and individual Kappas continued to sponsor French children through this agency.

Because of her varied offices held in Kappa and her unselfish devotion to the children of Bas-Meudon, in 1962 Beatrice Woodman was the recipient of Kappa's highest alumnae award, the Loyalty Award.

In 1946 Rosalie Geer Parker, BΣ-Adelphi, was appointed chairman of post-war projects. She agreed to complete the layette project for the Norwegian children, and under her supervision 79 more cartons were shipped.

By 1948 when the Nora Waln Fund was closed by convention action, \$60,000 had been raised: \$18,000 in cash by the Kappas in the United States and Canada, an additional \$24,000 invested in layettes, and the remainder from Nora Waln herself.

Kappas staff Hawaii County library book wagon.





Pickers Tour Tokyo 1970. Christine Mulkin FitzRandolph, Nancy Stratton Dillon, Pam Rowe Smith, Judi Wineland Byers, and Linda Massey, all EB-Colorado State Kappas.

The Korean War

By 1950 Kappas were once again involved in a war, the Korean War. Many husbands, fathers, and brothers called to help defend South Korea came to the aid of countless Koreans suffering great injustices and physical needs. It was during the rehabilitation of Korea that Kappas became directly involved.

Lieutenant John Hale wrote his mother, Elsbeth Close Hale, BZ-Iowa, of the horrible conditions existing there after the armistice was signed. Through Mrs. Hale, the Burlington Alumnae Club collected clothes and gifts to be sent to her son's chaplain for orphanages in Seoul and Youngdung-po.

Another rehabilitation project was the Urijip Won Orphanage for girls in Pusan, Korea. When the American soldiers, who had been supporting this orphanage, were withdrawn from Pusan, the Essex County Alumnae Association continued helping through the American-Korean Foundation.

Miriam Locke, ΓΠ-Alabama; A. Pearl Dinan, ΓΤ-North Dakota State; and Ruth Hocker, BP^Δ-Cincinnati; attended a conference on Korean Reconstruction of voluntary non-governmental organizations for Kappa. This meeting took place in December, 1950. The conference stressed the importance of education for the Koreans as well as the basic needs of food, shelter, and clothing.

The Vietnam War

The Vietnam involvement affected every Kappa alive. Each chapter history in Volume I reflects this impact upon all of the students, faculty, and the total campus community as well as the Americas and the world.

Epsilon Beta Pickers perform for U.S. troops in forward area Quang Tri—overlooking Ho Chi Minh Trail in Viet Nam.



To aid the Fifth War Loan Drive, Linwood Gisclard, ΔΙ-Louisiana State, 1944 Maid of Cotton, stepped out in a dress trimmed with \$1,500 worth of war stamps—and with her, handsome Cesar Romero, then a seaman first class and gun crew member of attack transport in U.S. Coast Guard.

The doubt, the anger, the anguish, and the struggle took a long lasting toll upon society bringing about widely contrasting changes in almost every aspect of life.

The United States sent combat troops to South Vietnam from the mid-1960s to the early 1970s. Kappas continued to help the servicemen and the needy Vietnamese in different ways.

In 1969, five Epsilon Beta (Colorado State) Kappa "Pickers" were sent on a five-week summer USO tour of Pacific military installations and hospitals in Japan, Korea, Guam and the Phillipines. They sang in 52 performances. For 25 days they toured Vietnam with the Hollywood special Christmas show in 1970. These girls were Linda Jeanne Massey, Christine Mulkin (Fitzrandolph), Pamela Rowe (Smith), Nancy Stratton (Dillon), and Judith Ann Wineland.

Through the interest of Lieutenant Millard B. Byrne; his wife, Nancy Weyrich Byrne, Y-Northwestern; and his mother, Nancy Wilson Byrne, BX-Kentucky; Columbus alumnae sent cash contributions and shipped 157 pounds of clothing to the refugee work of the St. Elizabeth Orphanage in Vietnam.

Each of these war-related projects necessitated fund-raising of astonishing proportions. However, it would not be possible to sum up the hours spent by Kappas everywhere in unselfish devotion to people of all ages, in all places plagued by war.

Bea Woodman wrote in 1951, "Remember, philanthropy is one of the privileges of democracy." Each of these endeavors in behalf of others is an important link in the Fraternity's chain of sharing, a chain which must never be broken, even when the world at last becomes a place of peace.

Rheva Shryock has adapted the famous inscription on the Charlotte Barrell Ware candlesticks as a fitting conclusion for this report on Kappa's contributions in times of world conflict:

"So shines a gold key in a war-torn world."

—Joyce Thomas Fuller, ΔΥ-Georgia
Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania
Mary Lou Claxton Smith, Φ-Boston



Remember the Ladies—*The Strong-Minded Ladies* is the title of a play written by E. Rebecca Matlov, ΔB-Duke, in 1966. Becky wrote, "These ladies . . . helped shape our country and had the disconcerting habit of actually thinking for themselves. Seldom was the free thinking woman appreciated, let alone welcomed."

Throughout history, women such as these Kappas have dared to speak out as courageous crusaders for all women in the many areas of life: Jean Nelson Penfield, I-DePauw, early advocate of women's rights; Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, Φ-Boston, social economist and settlement worker; Emma Shipman, Φ-Boston, president, Mother Church of Christian Science; Alice Duer Miller, BE-Barnard, suffragette; Emily Eaton Hepburn, BB-St. Lawrence, civic leader; Lou Henry Hoover, BH-Stanford, World War I overseas food relief worker and president, Girl Scouts of America; Virginia Gildersleeve, BE-Barnard, only woman member of first United Nations delegation; Pattie Field, BM-Colorado, diplomat; Emma Fall Schofield, Φ-Boston, one of first women judges in Massachusetts; Mary Hariman Rumsay, BE-Barnard, humanitarian and founder of the Junior League; Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Π^A-California, tennis champion who helped promote women's tennis at the national and international levels; Phyllis McGinley (Hayden), ΔH-Utah, poet; Elizabeth Gowdy Baker, A^A-Monmouth, painter; Sara Blanding, BX-Kentucky, and Doris Seward, Δ-Indiana, educators; Ruth Parry Owens, ΔA-Miami University, pediatrician and pediatric research scientist.

The Key, Spring 1960, Career Issue, edited by Isabel Hatton Simmons, BN-Ohio State, has an excellent coverage of Kappas in the 1960s, listing over 170 Kappas in the first edition of *Who's Who of American Women*. This Career Issue deals with the fears, frustrations, joys and sorrows as well as the important intellectual capabilities, stamina and determination needed for success whether in full-time, part-time, paid, or volunteer work.

Throughout the world individual women and women's groups have continued to work not only for the right to vote but also for complete equality under the law as in areas of equal education and working opportunities. In the United States and Canada, almost all professions are open to women; they have won huge gains in equal education but have not yet won equal pay for equal work. Women have been elected state governors and been appointed cabinet members and ambassadors and are leaders in industry, science and many professions.

Kappas "strong-minded ladies" have given their lives to careers and causes for the betterment of all humankind. It is impossible to name each one of these women for almost every Kappa personally has made a contribution of worth in this area whether in a career, a daring feat, the raising of a child, or in the field of volunteer work. The independent woman who has remained an individual and become a leader is exemplified in renowned Kappas such as Minnetta Theodora Taylor, I-DePauw, the first editor of a women's fraternity publication: *The Golden*



Left: Roxana Jackson Right: Betsy Taubman



Margaret Allee, Θ-Missouri, social service executive with American Red Cross in Tokyo, Japan.

Key published in 1882; Mary A. Rice Livermore, I-DePauw, prominent worker for woman's suffrage and temperance reform; and Julia Ward Howe, Φ-Boston, an author working for human rights.

Among these pages are pictures of representative Kappas whose lives symbolize Kappa leadership at its best.

Kappas have excelled in many fields of endeavor. They have given outstanding leadership to humanitarian causes as the Suffrage Movement, Peace Corps, Unicef, Vista, the United Nations, religion, Equal Rights Amendment, and the environment. They have been involved at all levels of education, both public and private. Some are scientists in varied fields as chemistry, astrogeology, medicine or biology. Others have achieved distinction as sculptresses, painters, authors, actresses, or radio and television performers.

The list is endless, their service unlimited, their contributions immeasurable.

—Mary Lou Claxton Smith, Φ-Boston

Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN-Ohio State, *History* editor—"A Kappa lady whose loyalty knows no bounds and who has persevered through four and one-half years of volunteer service to see the *History* completed." (Tribute submitted by the History Committee)





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1. Margaret Cuthbert, director Women's & Children's programs NBC
2. Phyllis Eaton Galanti, William Mary, MIA-POW
3. Kappa alumnae gather forces "save a stream."
4. Sarah Gibson Blanding, BX-Kentucky
5. Mareta West, mapping original site of moon landing
6. Patricia Searight, BN-Ohio State with then vice president Richard Nixon
7. Virginia Gildersleeve, educator and internationalist
8. Jean Nelson Penfield, I-DePauw
9. Arnyess Joy Wickens, BΠ-Washington, with 1960 Secretary of Labor James Mitchell

10. Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), Judge Emma Fall Schofield, Emma C. Shipman, Dr. Marion Hilliard and Helen Bower.
11. Jane Froman, Θ-Missouri, singer-actress, and Harriet Ford Griswold, BH-Stanford, perform for crippled children.
12. Janet Carlisle Bogdan, ΔA-Penn State, in Peace Corps.
13. Nancy Hanschman Dickerson, H-Wisconsin, CBS news correspondent with President John Kennedy and Thurston Morton.
14. Ann Baker, ΔA-Miami, Operation Crossroads, Africa.



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1. Gena Rowlands Cassavetes
2. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch
3. Mary Harriman Rumsey, BE-Barnard
4. Jane Pauley, Δ-Indiana
5. Julia Ward Howe, Φ-Boston, honorary member
6. Margaret McIntosh Boice, ΓO-Wyoming
7. Sue Rockwood, ΔΔ-Miami



Founders' Memorial Fund for Students' Aid

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Rehabilitation Services

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Kappas's heritage has been enriched by the strong emphasis placed on its philanthropic program. The Fraternity's first century was enhanced by the remarkable development of what has become a three part program encompassing:

(1) The advancement of higher education for women by means of **Founders' Memorial Fund for Students' Aid**

(2) **Rehabilitation Services** whereby chapters and alumnae groups are encouraged to do volunteer work within their own communities by adopting some project which benefits the handicapped

(3) Financial assistance to members in need through the **Rose McGill Fund**

Wise planning and imaginative foresight paved the way for remarkable accomplishments achieved by a voluntary organization whose first attempt to establish a scholarship fund began with the receipt of a \$100 gift in 1902 and was followed in 1910 when the first loan of \$250 was made to a woman student.

By the 1966 Convention the Fraternity could claim that since 1910 just over one million dollars had been spent for scholarship aid and assistance to members. This exciting announcement was made by then Director of Philanthropies Anne Harter, BT-Syracuse, at the philanthropy banquet at Bretton Woods. Climaxing the totals read and displayed by each of the various philanthropy chairmen, a shower of hundreds of balloons descended from the ceiling when the sum reached \$1,000,000. It is equally as exciting to note that in the decade since 1966 an additional million dollars had been added to that figure.

In the educational field, which encompassed the Student Loan Fund, the six-part Scholarship Program along with special research grants, a total of more than one and one-half million

dollars had been expended on educational assistance to women by 1976.* While most scholarships had gone to Kappas, it is noteworthy that many independent, foreign students, and members of other NPC groups benefited as well. In addition, hundreds of thousands of dollars had been spent to provide confidential assistance to members in need through the Rose McGill Fund, which was begun in 1922.

Statistics play an interesting role in history and the development of the Philanthropy Program is no exception as the following figures indicate.

Amounts awarded to scholarship aid from the Students' Aid Fund grew from \$4,772 in 1936-1937 to \$69,021 in 1975-1976. Aid provided to members by the Rose McGill Fund grew from \$3,895 in 1956-1957 to \$30,800 in 1975-1976.

These accomplishments could not have been possible without the generous support and unfailing interest of Kappas everywhere. By the mid-twentieth century their Fraternity's broad philanthropic program had become a meaningful way of life. Gifts from alumnae groups, chapters, and individuals, which are the main source of income to all funds, had always been encouraged and welcomed since the adage "only Kappas give to Kappa funds" had, in general, been a statement of fact. Kappa philanthropies benefited in the 1930s through the efforts of actives and alumnae selling various products such as Fab soap, plastic bags, "pinkies" (finger rings), and Muriel Bell cosmetics. The figures below show in large measure why the Fraternity had been able to expand its program so dramatically by the close of its first hundred years.

*These figures do not include expenditures from the Centennial Fund for the Centennial Rehabilitation Scholarships and grants.

Gifts Received by Kappa Funds

	Students' Aid Fund	Rose McGill Fund and Memorials	Rehabilitation Services Fund	Unallocated Philanthropies	Totals
1935-1936	\$ 461	\$ 1,285			\$ 1,746
1955-1956	5,393	3,384	\$2,039	\$388	11,205
1965-1966	26,682	6,180	7,898	447	41,207
1975-1976	64,772	36,487	*	*	101,259

*Included in other categories

In 1949 the Dallas, Texas, Alumnae Association presented the Fraternity with a gift for \$500 to be used for a graduate fellowship to be known as the Dallas Association Fellowship Award. In the early 1950s interest was shown by other alumnae groups and some individuals in contributing amounts equal to full scholarship grants. When such gifts were donated, the Fraternity began using the name of the donor in the title of the scholarship when it was awarded. Due to the efforts of the various directors of philanthropies in promoting these full-scholarship gifts, known as name awards from alumnae groups, this phase of special gifts developed extensively, particularly after 1960. Today some 40 to 50 name awards are presented annually.

The administration of the philanthropies program broadened a great deal as programs developed and the need for and receipt of gifts increased. In the early days as the various philanthropy funds were established, a chairman was appointed to administer them. With the passing years the over-all supervision of the philanthropies was added to the responsibilities of the Fraternity vice president. In 1954, the program had developed to such a point that it was felt necessary to create a special Council position for the sole purpose of administering Kappa's philanthropic endeavors. At the convention that year by-laws changes were voted upon to establish the office of director of philanthropies.

The following Kappas played a major part in the development of Kappa Kappa Gamma's Philanthropy Program:

Charlotte Powell Goddard, M-Butler, chairman, Students' Aid Fund 1906-1926

Della Lawrence Burt, BΞ-Texas, executive secretary 1926-1929

Clara O. Pierce, BN-Ohio State, executive secretary 1929-1969

Almira Johnson McNaboe, H-Wisconsin, grand vice president 1934-1940

Elizabeth Kimbrough Park, BX-Kentucky, vice president 1940-1942

Assistant to the vice-president in charge of philanthropies 1942-1944

Edith Reese Crabtree, BF-Wooster, vice president 1942-1944

Emily Caskey Johnson, BH-Stanford, vice president 1944-1948

Mary Jim Lane Chickering, ΓN-Arkansas, vice president 1948-1950

Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ-Oklahoma, vice president 1950-1952

Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM-Colorado, vice president 1952-1954

Ruth Armstrong Harris, ΠΔ-California, director of philanthropies 1954-1958

Jeannette Greever Rustemeyer, Ω-Kansas, director of philanthropies 1958-1960

Hazel Round Wagner, ΔZ-Colorado College, director of philanthropies 1960-1964

Anne R. Harter, BT-Syracuse, director of philanthropies 1964-1966

Martha Galleher Cox, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan, director of philanthropies 1966-1970

Margaret Easton Seney, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan, director of philanthropies 1970-1972

(Ruth) Eloise Ryder Pingry, ΓΔ-Purdue, director of philanthropies 1972-1976

Betsy Molsberry Prior, BN-Ohio State, director of philanthropies since 1976

Fanny Ryson Hitchcock, BA-Pennsylvania, first chairman Students' Aid Fund.



The Founders' Memorial Fund For Students' Aid

In 1902 Fanny Ryson Hitchcock, BA-Pennsylvania, sent the delegate from that chapter to convention with a hundred dollar check with the provision that this gift become a fund which should be increased until the interest would be sufficient to enable a worthy girl to study at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, in the government biological laboratory for deep sea research. For several years prior to this, the Beta Alpha actives and alumnae had raised \$50 a year for the support of a table at the laboratory. A scientific institution had been chosen because nearly all the Beta Alphas were science majors. And thus a beginning was made on the part of Kappa Kappa Gamma to provide assistance to deserving women students toward their goal of higher education.

It is interesting to note that Beta Alpha Chapter, in the same spirit which prompted its earlier philanthropic action, gave to the Fraternity a large bequest it had received. This money, which was presented at the 1976 Convention, will provide another specific annual scholarship.

A committee of three was appointed by the Grand Council to be in charge of the fund with Dr. Hitchcock, a pioneer woman scientist, as chairman. Due to illness she had to resign in 1904, and Minnie Royse Walker, I-DePauw, took her place as chairman. At the 1906 Convention the fund which had only grown to \$105.80 was placed in the care of Charlotte Powell Goddard, M-Butler. The 1908 Convention voted to allocate 50 cents from each initiation fee to the fund and the alumnae associations began to show interest in sending contributions.

It seemed to the chairman and the grand president, Edith Stoner Robinson, Θ-Missouri, that it was important for the Fraternity to provide a fund to assist undergraduates to obtain their degrees rather than graduate students to specialize. As a result, and with permission from Dr. Hitchcock, the Wood's Hole Scholarship Fund was changed into a fund from which deserving Kappas could borrow to continue their education uninterrupted. The first loan of \$250 was made in 1910 to a senior of Iota Chapter who graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors.

In 1916 the dream of the chairman, Charlotte Goddard, was realized when the convention delegates voted to increase the fund to \$10,000 and make it beneficial to other worthy women not members of the Fraternity. In 1918 the allotment from each initiation fee was changed from 50 cents to one dollar.

At the Golden Jubilee Convention in 1920 the Students' Aid Fund was formally dedicated to the founders of Kappa Kappa Gamma. As more than \$14,000 had been raised by that date, it was determined that the scope of usefulness of the Students' Aid Fund could now be broadened. In 1921 announcement of

the Fraternity's desire to be of service to all women students through the fund was sent to the deans of women in the 48 colleges and universities where Kappa then maintained chapters. Gratifying responses were received from the deans as well as the institutions' presidents.

The Students' Aid Fund continued to increase with its assets more than doubling from 1922 to 1926. For this reason, the one dollar allotted from initiation fees was discontinued in 1926 and diverted to the Endowment Fund.

In 1930 the name of the Students' Aid Fund was officially changed to Founders' Memorial Fund for Students' Aid.

Through the years loans from the Students' Aid Fund were available to graduate students. In 1939 it was voted to limit the size of the loan to \$400, but it was later increased to \$500. Juniors and seniors were the only eligible undergraduates to apply for loans and a thousand dollar life insurance policy was required from each girl taking out a loan. All transactions for loans were confidential unless announced by the applicants themselves.

Kappas and non-members have been loaned over \$300,000 through this service. This phase of student aid is no longer active. No loans have been made since 1974.

The endowment which provided for loans became the basis for the Students' Aid Program. When it reached an amount sufficient to cover demands for loans, different items of income were diverted in order to create the other scholarships and fellowships which the Fraternity has been able to offer. Without the investment of the endowment, the many facets of the Students' Aid Fund described in this account would not have been possible.

During all these years the finances of the various scholarship funds became more and more complex. As each scholarship program developed within the Students' Aid Fund, it was apportioned monies from the sundry sources of income to the fund. The Centennial Convention delegates in 1970 voted upon a complete revision of the bylaws which presented a more simplified, streamlined and understandable set-up for the financial administration of the philanthropic funds. The Founders Memorial Fund for Students' Aid, the Rose McGill Fund, and the Educational Endowment Fund each were set up as separate, non-profit corporations in order to comply with the requirements of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 as they applied to foundations both public and private.

Student loans were made from the principal of the Founders Memorial Fund for Students' Aid. Sources of income to the fund are (1) gifts, (2) bequests and memorials, (3) interest on notes and monies, (4) income from the Educational Endowment Fund, and (5) rebates on sales of official Fraternity jewelry.

A description of each scholarship program within the fund follows.



Charlotte Powell Goddard, M-Butler, past chairman Founders Memorial Fund for Students' Aid.



Marian Ackley Chenoweth and Della Lawrence Burt in 1938.

Graduate Counselor Scholarships

At the 1928 Convention the recommendation of Della Lawrence Burt, executive secretary, was adopted to establish co-organizer scholarships. By that time the Students' Aid Fund had been in existence 26 years. Over the years the accumulated interest had helped to increase the fund and it was decided to use the money for scholarships to colleges and universities where there were new Kappa chapters. The purpose of these scholarships was to be two-fold: the recipient could begin graduate study while guiding a new chapter in organization and familiarizing the members with Fraternity traditions and policies. These awards were named for Charlotte Powell Goddard, chairman of the Students' Aid Fund, 1906-1926.

The first committee to choose the new scholarship recipients was composed of Eleanor Wright Houts, I-DePauw; Marie Bryden Macnaughtan, Θ-Missouri; Gladys Udell Orr, Θ-Missouri; Della Lawrence Burt, and Executive Secretary Clara O. Pierce.

The first awards were made to five girls in 1929: Laura Smith (Downs), M-Butler, to ΓX-George Washington; Anne Cahill (Jordan), Ω-Kansas, to ΓΨ-Maryland; Harriet Pasmore (Hiltabiddle), K-Hillsdale, to ΓT-North Dakota; Helen Snyder (Andres, Steiner), ΒΠ-Washington, to ΓΥ-British Columbia. In January, 1930, Marion Handy (Anderson), ΓK-William and Mary, went to ΓΩ-Denison. The girls chosen had not only been outstanding students on their campuses, but had held responsible positions in their respective chapters and wished to pursue studies for advanced degrees in a field of their choice.

In 1940 Edith Reese Crabtree, ΒΓ-Wooster, then director of membership, expressed the desirability of a graduate student counselor in every chapter house. Since that was not financially possible, the executive secretary suggested the enlargement of the Co-organizer Scholarship Program, heretofore limited to new chapters, to include any chapter wishing to take advantage of the opportunity, as well as including special assignments to campuses where the Fraternity wished to make a study. At that time the name of the program was changed to the Graduate Counselor Scholarship Program. Nearly 100 chapters have benefited from the assistance of a graduate counselor, many of them more than once, as the number of counselors continues to increase.

Through the years, those applicants chosen have been chapter leaders who are interested in and knowledgeable of their Fraternity and are able to work well with their peers. Every



Graduate counselors 1976—left to right: Patti Gilliard, BΘ-Oklahoma; Caren Cook, BΘ-Oklahoma; Janeen Gould, BB^-St. Lawrence; Kay Scholberg, ΔΦ-Bucknell; and Gay Linvill, ΓA-Kansas State.

effort has been made to match the recipients to a school offering the graduate program of their choice as well as to the chapter wishing this assistance. The scholarships cover tuition and fees. If a chapter is housed, it assumes room and board expenses of the counselor; if unhoused, the Fraternity pays her expenses.

During the early years the Council selected the girls to serve as graduate counselors. In 1944 a chairman of graduate counselors was appointed to supervise the program. She, along with the Fraternity president, director of chapters, and the executive secretary formed the selection committee. The chairman's position included screening of applicants, assisting with the training school held late each summer for counselors and field secretaries at Fraternity Headquarters, and keeping in touch with the counselors during the school year.

Kappas who have served as chairman of graduate counselors are Aletha Yerkes Smith, BΔ-Michigan, 1944-1946; Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), BΠ-Washington, 1946-1948; Martha Galleher Cox, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan, 1948-1954; and Marjorie Matson Converse, ΓΔ-Purdue, 1954-1970.

At the Centennial Convention in 1970, changes in the bylaws were voted which created several new Council positions. One of these offices was the director of field representatives whose duties were to include those formerly held by the chairman of graduate counselors, as well as supervision of the traveling field secretaries. Marjorie Converse was elected the first director of field representatives, 1970-1972. She was followed by Sally Moore Nitschke, BN-Ohio State, 1972-1974; Kay Smith Larson, BΠ-Washington, 1974-1976; and Marian Klingbeil Williams, Θ-Missouri, since 1976.

Fellowships

Kappa Kappa Gamma's widely respected Fellowship Program came into existence in 1934 when convention delegates voted to accept the recommendation of the executive secretary, Clara Pierce. The recommendation was to award three \$500 fellowships for beginning graduate study in the fields of art, humanities and science. The Students' Aid Fund had grown to a point where some of its income could be diverted for this purpose.

These fellowships are offered yearly. The program has been broadened to include all fields of graduate study. The awards are open to any young woman regardless of affiliation, who by June of the year of application holds a degree from an institution where Kappa has a chapter or who plans to attend such a school for her graduate work.

As the program grew steadily through the years, public awareness of Kappa as a sponsor of intellectual achievement

became more wide-spread. Increasing numbers of academic organizations which encouraged graduate work requested that Kappa allow them to publish information about the Fellowship Program in their lists available for graduate work.

At first, income for the fellowships was provided by gifts, bequests and two-thirds of the rebate on sales of Fraternity jewelry. The program was enabled to expand as more gifts were made available to this part of the Students' Aid Fund. It was the Dallas Alumnae Association which first provided a \$500 gift for a special fellowship award given in its name. Since then a number of alumnae groups have annually contributed the necessary funds to create additional full fellowship grants. Often such a gift will be in honor or in memory of some well-loved member of their group.

At the 1960 Convention, the Denver Association presented the Fraternity a \$500 fellowship gift in honor of Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM-Colorado, who was retiring as Fraternity president. The Denver Association has continued the Campbell Award annually. In 1964 the Detroit Association gave two fellowships in memory of Helen Bower, BΔ-Michigan, former editor of *The Key*. Also in 1964 the Council accepted the recommendation that the Fraternity name an annual award to be known as the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fellowship in honor of Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ-Wooster, former Fraternity president. This was first awarded in 1965. In 1970 the first recipient of the Clara O. Pierce Memorial Fellowship was named, honoring Kappa's executive secretary of forty years. This award was established by friends and admirers of Miss Pierce.

The Charlotte Barrell Ware Fellowship was created in 1950 and first awarded in 1956. "Warelands," the property left to Kappa by Mrs. Ware, Φ-Boston, second grand president, 1884-1888, and her husband, Robert, had been sold and this fellowship in her memory was to be awarded biennially from the invested sale proceeds. Provisions for the award originally stated "that it be granted to either a foreign student in an American University or a North American student abroad; that preference be given to study in a land grant college, where a foreign student is brought to the United States or Canada." However, these stipulations no longer apply to this grant.

There are approximately 25 graduate fellowships awarded each year—many of them name awards.

The role Kappa has played in the advancement of learning for deserving young women has been a significant contribution to American education. Chairmen of fellowships who have given of their time and interest in the supervision of the program include Sue Stone Durand, Θ-Missouri, 1934-1936; Lora Harvey George, BΠ-Washington, 1936-1942; Leonna Dorlac Lilljeberg, ΔZ-Colorado College, 1942-1952; Alice Pearl Dinan, ΓT-North Dakota, 1952-1954; and Miriam A. Locke, ΓΠ-Alabama, since 1954.



Martha Galleher Cox, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan, chairman graduate counselors 1948-1954.

Undergraduate Scholarships

By convention action in 1936 undergraduate scholarships were established. Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), then Fraternity president, was concerned over the loss of valuable members to the chapters because of financial reasons. She inspired Executive-Secretary Clara Pierce to work out a plan to finance scholarships on the undergraduate level which could be awarded to outstanding actives who were in need of assistance to complete their education.

The 1938 Convention accepted the recommendation that gifts to the Students' Aid Fund be set aside for such scholarships. In 1939 a bulletin was sent to the alumnae telling them of the fine record of the recipients to date in order to stimulate gifts for this purpose. The gifts received in 1939-1940 doubled those received the previous year.

Records show that the first name awards for these scholarships were given in 1960 by two former Fraternity presidents, Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M-Butler, and Ruth Kadel Seacrest, Σ-Nebraska. The latter continued this practice along with several other loyal alumnae including former Fraternity president Mary Turner Whitney, BP^A-Cincinnati and her husband, Richard; Agnes Guthrie Favrot, BO-Newcomb, former Rose McGill Fund chairman; Katharine Bailey Hoyt, BN-Ohio State; and Jean Dickey Marantz, X-Minnesota. Since the death of Mrs. Schofield in 1961, the Indianapolis Association has continued giving an undergraduate scholarship each year in her memory. That same year four other alumnae groups provided the Fraternity with full scholarships of \$250 to be awarded in their names to undergraduates. In 1966-1967, 23 undergraduate name award scholarships were given by alumnae groups and individuals. Many of the groups' gifts have been in the form of memorials honoring outstanding and beloved members of their alumnae association or club.

The maximum award had been \$250 for these grants up until 1969-1970 when it was determined that some awards up to \$400 could be made if the need was sufficient. One of the purposes of these scholarships had always been to alleviate the burden of financial worry and heavy work loads for chapter leaders so that they could maintain their responsibilities and good grades. Over the years recipients of Kappa undergraduate scholarships have represented the finest of Kappa's young members having maintained "B" averages and made a definite contribution to chapters and campuses. Many have held membership in honorary groups as well as exhibiting leadership ability. Most of the recipients have held summer jobs and have also worked part time during the school year.

For many years two dollars from each pledge fee was allocated for these scholarships. At the 1966 Convention this was



Elizabeth Kimbrough Park, BX-Kentucky, Undergraduate Scholarships chairman 1936-1940.

Carolyn Collier, Θ-Missouri, recipient of first Fellowship Award—exchange student to Germany.



diverted to the Current Expense Fund and income for Undergraduate Scholarships was to come solely from gifts and bequests.

The Beta Eta Undergraduate Scholarship has been awarded since 1948. The Fraternity has held in trust the money from the sale of the Beta Eta house and furnishings since the time women's fraternities withdrew from the campus at Stanford University. The interest from the invested trust has provided these scholarships of \$250.

A number of Kappas have served as undergraduate scholarship chairmen, having found the work of investing in the future of outstanding young Kappas to be most rewarding. They include Elizabeth Kimbrough Park, BX-Kentucky, 1936-1940; Marian Handy Anderson, ΓK-William and Mary, 1940-1952; Betty Evans, BΘ-Oklahoma, 1952-1957; Joyce Thomas Fuller, ΔΥ-Georgia, 1957-1958; Alice Anne Longley Roberts, I-DePauw, 1958-1960; Ruth Hoehle Lane, Φ-Boston, 1960-1964; Ridgely Park, BX-Kentucky, 1964-1965; Susan W. Rockwood, BP^A-Cincinnati, 1965-1970; and Jean Risser Aiken, ΓP-Allegheny, since 1970.

Foreign Study—Foreign Student Scholarships

For 34 years Kappa participated in a Foreign Study-Foreign Student Scholarship Program. Over 100 foreign students from approximately 26 different countries received assistance, while 63 Kappas received awards for study in foreign countries. More than \$66,000 was expended for these grants.

While opportunities to know these fine students from other countries broadened the horizons of many Kappas, constantly increasing costs made it impractical to continue the program after 1970.

However, since 1967, Kappa graduate students have had the opportunity to study foreign languages abroad due to the generosity of Robert Root who established the Susanna Stover Root Foreign Language Scholarship in memory of his wife, ΔA-Penn State. The student must reside at least a year in the country of the language studied.

The development of the foreign study-foreign student scholarships deserves a place in the philanthropy story of Kappa since so many young women have benefited. It all began in 1936 when Clara Pierce, visited at dinner with a German professor in the DePauw chapter house. The professor, eager to extend the work of a foreign exchange program at other universities, suggested that Kappa might consider an exchange with a daughter of a Munich, Germany, friend.

The chairman of fellowships was instructed to obtain information about foreign exchange students from schools and bureaus operating this plan. After the report was read and approved, the Council recommended in May, 1937, that Carolyn



(left) Danielle Brejaud from France to study business administration at Washington State.

(center) Veena Seth from Bombay, India, received her degree in social work and studied in U.S. at Smith College in psychiatric social work.

(right) Junko Monna Nishikawa also studied on a Foreign Student Scholarship.

Collier, Θ-Missouri, be allowed to study music at the University of Munich and live with the parents of Elizabeth Noelle. Elizabeth in turn became an exchange student at the University of Missouri, studying journalism and living at the chapter house.

The program continued for the next few years in an uncertain way due to the hazards of the war in Europe. By 1940 no complete exchanges were possible. In 1944 fellowships were offered to young women from Latin America countries for study in the United States. This part of the program was carried out through the Institute of International Education.

The Foreign Study-Foreign Student Program developed as an outgrowth of the exchange scholarships for the purpose of promoting international good will and understanding between foreign countries and the United States and Canada. These scholarships were named for Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, BE-Barnard. Upon her retirement as dean of Barnard College in 1946, the Fraternity presented her with \$1,500 to be used according to her discretion in the interests of international education. The first gift of \$300 was used for badly needed books for the library of the American Girls College of Istanbul, Turkey. Reid Hall, a residence and club for university students in Paris, was given \$500 to help with refurbishing a room. A gift of \$400 was made to Dr. Chioh Yu Liang, a pediatrician, to buy equipment for the pediatric department of Hsiang-Ya Medical School in China. The remainder was given to the Asia Institute of New York for a scholarship to be awarded to a qualified American student for the study of Arabic culture and language in the institute.

In the postwar period, the gift from the Nora Waln lecture tour was more than sufficient to finish the Fraternity's war project of baby layettes for Norway. Nora Waln, BI-Swarthmore, a war correspondent, had expressed a wish to have this money used for Kappas to study and travel abroad, so \$5,000 was transferred to the Foreign Study Fund. Polly Kuby (Edman), BA-Illinois, studied in Sweden and Jean Leer (Gelder), ΓΔ-Purdue, was a delegate to the International Student Service Conference in Denmark while Tania Skovorca and Emilie Syrova arrived in Columbia, Missouri, the first students to take part in Kappa's postwar exchange scholarship program.

At the 1948 Convention it was decided to establish a fund of \$1,500 to be offered to Lulu Holmes, ΓΓ-Whitman, dean of women at Washington State University. She had just returned from Tokyo, Japan, where she had been a member of General MacArthur's staff, advising on the educational place for women of that country. Through her efforts two Japanese principals came to study at Bryn Mawr and Smith, the first two Japanese teachers to study here since the end of World War II.

From 1937 to 1950 this area of scholarship aid was a subdivision of the Fellowship Program. The chairman supervising the program was called the associate chairman of fellowships. In 1950 the position was changed to chairman of foreign study-foreign student scholarships and the program became a separate category within the Students' Aid Fund. Since 1970 awards for foreign study are considered a part of the Fellowship Program if and when there are applicants for this specific category.

During the existence of the program the fascinating job of chairman was held by Alice Pearl Dinan, ΓΤ-North Dakota, 1944-1952; Beatrice Woodman, Φ-Boston, 1952-1956; Katherine Ball Everitt, ΓΛ-Middlebury, 1956-1958; Kathryn Bourne Pearse, ΓΔ-Purdue, 1958-1966; Kathryn Wolf Luce, ΓΩ-Denison, 1966-1969; and Rebekah Thompson Eldridge, Ω-Kansas, 1969-1970.

Emergency Scholarships

In 1942 emergency scholarships were set up when the convention voted \$5,000 of the principal of the Students' Aid Fund to provide for such awards. Then Undergraduate Scholarship Chairman Marian Handy Anderson, ΓK-William and Mary, suggested the need for such additional funds to aid undergraduates as a wartime measure. Since emergencies arose in the lives of active members regardless of the times, this type of scholarship has continued as a valuable addition to the program.

Needed assistance has been provided to additional worthy girls who did not qualify for the regular undergraduate awards and enabled the Fraternity to widen considerably its program of educational aid to members. Emergency awards have been the only scholarships given throughout the school year, up to April first, as the need has arisen and as long as funds for emergency grants for that year held out.

In 1960 the first emergency scholarships provided in full by alumnae groups were gifts of \$200 each given for this purpose by the Clay-Platte, Missouri, Club and the Central Long Island Association. Since then this part of the scholarship program has benefited greatly by the generosity of alumnae groups who, realizing the need of undergraduates, have been willing and eager to assist. With the increased interest in the name awards in recent years, the emergency scholarships have usually been provided in full by alumnae associations and clubs. The top amount given was \$200 until 1970-1971 when larger amounts were granted in cases of extreme financial need.

Until 1968 the chairman of undergraduate scholarships administered the emergency scholarships also. By that date her work had increased to such a point that the next four years the director of philanthropies took over the emergency scholarships. In 1972 a separate chairman of emergency scholarships was established and Nancy Voorhees Laitner, ΓΔ-Purdue, served as the first chairman to handle these increasing demands for emergency aid.

Special Research Grants

At the 1950 Convention a special \$2,000 fellowship was presented by the Fraternity at the suggestion of Ann Scott Morningstar, BN-Ohio State, Kappa's chairman of public relations. The award was to be made to a woman doctor from one of the occupied countries for training in rehabilitation methods in America so she could return to and help the many children in her country suffering from the disease caused by war. The first special research grant was named for Harriet Ford Griswold, BH-Stanford, herself a polio victim, who was the banquet speaker at that convention. The special fellowship was arranged by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the Institute of Physical



Harriet Griswold and Dr. Yaeko Kawai.

Medicine and Rehabilitation of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center. This was the first award of its type given by a voluntary organization and in 1951 Dr. Yaeko Kawai of Japan arrived in this country to begin her studies.

In 1953-1954 Dr. Anita H. Payne and Dr. Lola S. Kelly were joint recipients of a special \$2,000 cancer research award at the University of California's Donner Laboratory. This grant was made possible by gifts from friends of Marion Howell Tompkins, ΔA-Penn State, former Alpha Province director of alumnae who died while in office.

In November 1955, Dr. Chung Hi Oh arrived in the United States to take up a grant sponsored jointly by Kappa Kappa Gamma and the American Korean Foundation to study at the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation under Dr. Rusk. This plucky and resourceful Korean doctor and mother of two young boys endeared herself to many Kappas during her 18 months stay in this country. She was a guest of the 1956 Convention at Swampscott, Massachusetts, and visited Kappas and alumnae groups the breadth of the country on her way home at the conclusion of her studies. Dr. Oh returned to Korea as its only woman doctor in the field of physical rehabilitation. Her courage and determination, in spite of tremendous odds, were remarkable. Many alumnae groups and individuals, as well as the Fraternity, have since assisted Dr. Oh with gifts through the American Korean Foundation.

A special \$3,500 research grant in memory of Helena Flinn Ege, ΓE-Pittsburgh, former Fraternity president, was presented in 1960-1961 to Dr. Doris Howell to pursue study in the field of hematology at Duke University Medical School. This award was made possible by gifts from the Pittsburgh alumnae, chapters, alumnae groups and the Fraternity.

Other Special Awards

Following the centennial of the Fraternity in 1970, the Council decided to present special scholarships to universities in celebration of chapter centennials as they occur. The first of these, a \$3,000 rehabilitation award, was presented on behalf of the Fraternity to Indiana University honoring Delta Chapter on October 21, 1972. As other chapters have reached their centennials \$1,000 grants have been made to the universities. Epsilon Chapter, at Illinois Wesleyan, was so honored in 1973. Eta Chapter, University of Wisconsin; Theta Chapter, University of Missouri; and Iota Chapter, DePauw University, were honored in 1975.

Dr. Chung Hie Oh was Korea's only woman doctor in the field of physical rehabilitation. She studied under Dr. Rusk with a grant from Kappa.

Rehabilitation Services Scholarships

This program was a natural outgrowth or extension of the Rehabilitation Services Program as suggested by Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ-Oklahoma, and adopted by the 1952 Convention. For several years a number of the recipients of Kappa fellowships were young women studying speech therapy and correction, audiology, the teaching of the deaf and other fields in the rehabilitation of the handicapped. As early as 1955-1956 the Kansas City, Missouri, Association and the Toledo Association began awarding special rehabilitation scholarships through the Fellowship Program.

In 1956 the first Fraternity rehabilitation scholarship was awarded to Loydell Jones (Zaremba), ΓX-George Washington, for the study of speech correction. Thus was begun the second part of a two-pronged Rehabilitation Services Program. By offering scholarship aid to those young women wishing to pursue professional careers in the area of rehabilitation, an effective complement to the total Philanthropy and Scholarship Program of the Fraternity was achieved. Since their inception these scholarships, both on the graduate and undergraduate level, have been open to non-members as well as Kappas.

Gifts and bequests provided the income for the rehabilitation scholarships which from 1960 to 1970 had been a part of the Educational Endowment Fund. At the 1970 Centennial Convention, when the bylaws were revised the rehabilitation scholarships became a part of the Students' Aid Fund joining the other scholarships in the program already described.

Alumnae groups have been more than generous with their gifts for rehabilitation scholarships, and because of their interest and substantial support many special awards have been made possible.

At the 1962 Convention the Kansas City, Missouri, Association presented \$1,000 to the Fraternity for a special summer study scholarship in speech therapy for the brain-injured at the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine at New York University. This was awarded for the summer of 1963 to Mariel Ferré, Pi Beta Phi. The Kansas City Association has continued to make this outstanding award available each year.

Starting in 1955 the Toledo Association made possible a \$500 rehabilitation scholarship given directly, in alternating years, to Ohio State University and the University of Michigan. For a number of years the Indianapolis Association provided a similar award directly to Purdue and Indiana Universities. The Washington, D.C., Association presented an award in speech therapy to George Washington University. Although the money for these scholarships did not go through the Fraternity, the selection of recipients was handled by the Rehabilitation Services Committee. However, in 1964, at the recommendation of the Fraternity Finance Committee, it was voted that all money for



scholarships, except those already established, go through the Fraternity Headquarters in order to be recognized as a part of the Fraternity Scholarship Program.

In 1965 a special Kappa Kappa Gamma Rehabilitation Scholarship was made possible by combining large gifts from the Fairfield County, Connecticut, the San Francisco, and Philadelphia Associations and many smaller contributions to the Rehabilitation Services Fund. An additional \$500 was made possible by a gift from the Cincinnati Association in honor of Mary Turner Whitney, Fraternity president, 1960-1964. This exceptional grant was for special study at the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine in honor of its director, Dr. Howard A. Rusk and husband of Glayds Houx Rusk, Θ-Missouri, a long-time member of the Rehabilitation Services Committee.

In 1967 the Dallas Association's special \$1,000 scholarship was made available for doctoral work in any field of rehabilitation of the handicapped. In the latter part of the 1960s nearly all of the rehabilitation scholarships, both graduate and undergraduate, were provided for in full by name awards from alumnae groups in amounts from \$300 to \$1,000.

The decision to establish Centennial Scholarships for study in fields of rehabilitation of the handicapped came easily with the full interest and financial support of the alumnae in this type of educational training assistance.

The duties of the chairman of Rehabilitation Services include the supervision of rehabilitation scholarships. Those who have held this position are Marguerite Chapin Maire, BΔ-Michigan, 1952-1955; Catherine Alt Schultz, Ψ-Cornell, 1955-1956; Margaret Easton Seney, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan, 1956-1966; Agnes Park Fausnaugh, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan, 1966-1970; (Ruth) Eloise Ryder Pingry, ΓΔ-Purdue, 1970-1972; and Donna Simenson Long, BΔ-Illinois, since 1972.

Kappa Kampships—Another Kind of Scholarship

Alumnae associations expressed an interest in having a philanthropy project that they could pursue in their own communities. As early as 1934 a Philanthropic Survey Committee examined the possibilities of such a project for Kappa and recommended to the 1936 Convention the adoption of "Kappa Kampships." Prior to the proposal, the idea had been tested and endorsed by the Portland, Oregon, Association. The delegates of the 1936 Convention approved the recommendation.

Through "Kampships" underprivileged high school girls were to be sent to summer camps in the vicinity of an alumnae association. Thus an association could provide as many grants as its finances might make possible. It could also lend support to

Alumnae happily present check for local philanthropy to aid in speech rehabilitation of children.



Carla Dunn, ΔΨ-Texas Tech, recipient of Centennial \$3,000 Rehabilitation Graduate Fellowship in speech pathology.



Anne Harter, BT-Syracuse and Margaret Easton Seney, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan. Both past philanthropy chairmen.

local camps and create interest between the community and Kappa. Many alumnae associations responded to this idea until World War II turned their attention to other local and national projects.

Rehabilitation Services Program—The Service Field

The outstanding legislation of the 1952 Convention was the adoption of the Kappa Rehabilitation Services Program as a Fraternity philanthropy. Helen Cornish Hutchinson, BΘ-Okla-homa, Fraternity vice president, had presented an extensive survey of the possibilities of adjusting such a program to the capabilities of small alumnae clubs as well as the larger associations. Its flexibility also made it possible to serve the needs of any community. Alumnae and actives would be enabled to work in a broad, yet flexible, service in cooperation with highly diversified local organizations dedicated to the rehabilitation of the handicapped. Assistance could be offered in the form of money, gifts, scholarship funds and volunteer service.

The word "rehabilitation" means to "restore." Kappa's interpretation as related to philanthropy applies the word in its broadest meaning. Rehabilitation service projects by Kappas have been those which in some measure "restore" the handicapped and disabled to useful and richer lives.

The Fraternity has recognized these categories:

- (1) Aid to the physically handicapped by birth, injury, or disease
- (2) Aid to the mentally retarded
- (3) Aid to the socially deprived (the underprivileged, social problems, delinquents, etc.)
- (4) Aid to emotionally disturbed and mentally ill
- (5) Aid to the aged

The Rehabilitation Services Program captured the interest and imagination of Kappa alumnae groups who have offered their support and assistance to hospitals, schools, agencies and rehabilitation centers in their own communities.



Alumnae groups plan varied activities to raise funds for philanthropy.

Sally Rowe Kanaga, Y-Northwestern, presents checks from Rehabilitation Services Committee to Dr. Howard Rusk (left) founder and director of Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine (\$35,000 grant) and Eugene J. Taylor (right) secretary-treasurer World Rehabilitation Fund (\$6,000 grant). The grants represented donations from Kappas around the world in celebration of KKG Centennial.



Space does not permit the listing of the innumerable types of service projects entered into over the years by alumnae groups and active chapters. Issues of *The Key* have featured many of the innovative and useful ways in which groups have involved themselves in the name of Kappa to help better the lives of countless others who in some way need rehabilitation. While active chapters have never been required to adopt a local project, many, having been inspired by the alumnae and the desire to help others, have undertaken rehabilitation services suitable to their members' interest and the community's needs.

Statistics show the growth of interest and participation by alumnae groups since the program's inception with ever increasing hours of service and gifts of money. It all adds up to an annual contribution of some 30,000 service hours and about \$75,000 of local gifts and contributions, as of this printing.

Those alumnae groups which have participated in Rehabilitation Services over the years have discovered that sharing with the handicapped is an investment which helps disabled individuals toward self-supporting life. This investment has brought new strength, interest, and enthusiasm to the Kappa organization and carries a personal gain which comes from the concern for others. It is an investment in good will not only for Kappa but for all fraternities.

Well aware of the importance of learning and sharing knowledge acquired, the Fraternity accepted invitations to three World Congresses on Rehabilitation. Congress sponsors, who are the officers and leaders of the International Society for Welfare of Cripples, felt the Kappa volunteer story would be of interest to the citizens of countries just starting to establish voluntary programs. A modest exhibit displaying some of the first five years of Kappa work traveled to London with Professor Eugene J. Taylor, who later became secretary-treasurer of the World Rehabilitation Fund. Professor Taylor had spoken at Kappa's 1952 Convention on a panel that included Harriet Ford Griswold, BH-Stanford, and Donald V. Wilson, director of the International Society for Welfare of Cripples. Kappas in London manned the exhibit and attended sessions. Margaret Easton Seney, chairman of Rehabilitation Services, represented Kappa at the 1960 Congress in New York City. This time the exhibit included a "take-home" leaflet from *The Key* with Mrs. Seney's account of Kappa's work to date. Three years later the Copenhagen Congress Kappa exhibit was handled by a Kappa who was then living in Europe. She had once been a scholarship student. Many other Kappas visited the Congress.

Kappa's participation in rehabilitation and its concern in educating women in careers to help the handicapped through its regular Rehabilitation Scholarship Program and the Centennial Scholarships and Special Centennial Grants given in 1970-1971 culminated in the presentation of the annual Organizational Award presented by the National Rehabilitation Association to the Fraternity in October of 1971, in Chicago, Illinois.

Perhaps the man most responsible for Kappa's interest and involvement in rehabilitation, Dr. Howard A. Rusk, summed it up best when he said, "I know of no comparable group in the United States that has made a greater contribution to the rehabilitation of the disabled people, not only in the United States but throughout the world, than Kappa Kappa Gamma. I am sure the disabled people are grateful to Kappa Kappa Gamma for helping them achieve new lives, self-sufficient and with dignity."

Chairmen of Rehabilitation Services who have coordinated this phase of the philanthropy program also have supervised the Rehabilitation Services Scholarships already discussed. Their names may be found in that section.

The Rose McGill Fund—The Fraternity Field

The impulsive and generous donations of each chapter and alumnae group represented at the 1922 Convention to one member of the Fraternity has grown into Kappa's truly remarkable and unique Rose McGill Fund which expresses fraternal feeling at its finest. Rose McGill, a young member of Beta Psi

Judith Yakey French, M-Butler (left) and Beatrice Douglas Todd, M-Butler, volunteer in "Operation Crossroads."





Rose McGill and visitor Helen Bauslaugh, BY-Toronto.



Rose McGill with Shirley Luke, BY-Toronto in 1923.

Chapter at the University of Toronto, was seriously ill with tuberculosis and except for her Kappa affiliation was alone in the world. Beta Psi members had been helping but were unable financially to continue. The delegate from that chapter told of this plucky young woman's distressing plight and asked if the Fraternity had any fund which could offer aid. Since there was none, each group represented pledged \$10. With the \$600 raised much of Rose's hospital expenses were defrayed and a few comforts provided to make her life easier and happier until her death.

From 1922-1924 the Rose McGill Fund was part of the Fraternity's Endowment Fund. It was then separated from the latter and Marion Ackley Chenoweth, BΔ-Michigan, was appointed chairman. From its beginning the income was provided by personal gifts and donations from chapters and alumnae groups. At one time one dollar from each initiation fee was allocated to the fund and during a later period two dollars from each pledge fee provided needed income.

The Rose McGill Fund was set up for the purpose of assisting deserving members of the Fraternity in time of serious financial difficulty with outright gifts. From its beginning, gifts from the fund to recipients have been completely confidential. Any Kappa in need due to illness or misfortune has had the privilege of turning to her Fraternity and asking for aid.

In 1941 a memorial type of giving, known as "Flowers for the Living," was established as part of the Rose McGill Fund at the suggestion of Clara Pierce. It was suggested that memorial contributions to the fund in lieu of flowers was a most fitting tribute to a beloved Kappa, relative, or friend. The program has had wide appeal and Kappas everywhere, both individually and through alumnae groups and chapters, have shared the opportunity to honor departed loved ones while at the same time adding to the comfort and happiness of the living.

The chairman and the Council had long hoped for the possible endowment of the Rose McGill Fund in order that the security of members in need would be safeguarded for the future. The Convention of 1946 approved such action and the endowment was named in memory of Della Lawrence Burt, BΞ-Texas, Kappa's first executive secretary. The annual income from the Endowment Fund was to provide funds for the current operation of the Rose McGill Fund. The Della Law-

rence Burt Endowment Fund was started with over \$16,000 including three bequests to the Fraternity, numerous personal gifts, and more than \$13,000 from Kappa's Magazine Agency. The three bequests of \$1,000 each included one from Charlotte Powell Goddard, M-Butler, one from Mary Ross, BT-Syracuse, and another from John W. Ruttinger in memory of his wife Phyllis Pierce Ruttinger, BA-Illinois.

Each year the Kappa Magazine Agency, started in 1932, has provided a substantial income for the Rose McGill Fund. The magazine agency was launched as an endowment source for the Rose McGill Fund. Subscriptions placed through this agency are processed by the magazine chairman and a portion of the profits is distributed to the Rose McGill Fund. Operation of this growing business has taken diligence, ability, and sensitivity. Through the years the number of subscriptions has increased steadily. In 1975 a banner year made it possible to send \$12,000 to the fund.

Chairmen of the Kappa Magazine Agency have been Ann Scott Morningstar, BN-Ohio State, 1933-1934; Dorothy Shade Wilson, BA-Illinois, 1934-1935; Marie Bryden Macnaughtan, Θ-Missouri, 1935-1947; Helen Barge Freytag, Σ-Nebraska, 1947-1948; Helen Boyd Whiteman, AΔ-Monmouth, 1948-1967; and Gwendolyn Dorey Spaid, M-Butler, since 1967.

Through the years the fund has helped Kappas of all ages, including young women left alone to raise a family through death or illness of a husband or separation. Some have been assisted with tuition fees and money for books in order for them to return to college and better prepare themselves for a career as head of the family. Older Kappas on fixed or limited incomes and suffering from the frailties of age have also known the helping hand and love of their Fraternity. Many Kappas assisted have been outstanding women; many have been devoted Fraternity workers. Misfortune, accident and illness have come to them unexpectedly, yet all have come to know the true meaning of Kappa sisterhood through the Rose McGill Fund.

As our membership has grown along with the upward spiral in the cost of living so have the needs of the Rose McGill Fund increased. In 1956-1957 \$3,895 was spent on member assistance while in 1969-1970 \$14,150 was used for this purpose. Today that amount has more than doubled.

Yet as with other Fraternity funds the membership has responded with increased gifts. In 1956-1957 gifts received by the Rose McGill Fund and Della Lawrence Burt Endowment Fund totaled \$3,514. Toward the close of the Fraternity's first century in 1969-1970 gifts received for that year totaled \$17,425 including one large personal gift of \$12,000 from Lyndall Finley Wortham, BΞ-Texas. This generous gift has continued as an annual contribution from Lyndall Wortham and the Wortham Foundation.

For a number of years a group of New York City Kappas known as the Mabel McKinney Smith Luncheon Group has provided the chairman with a gift during the fall so that each member of the Rose McGill "family" can be provided with a

Ruth Harris, ΠΔ-California, chairman Rose McGill Fund 1958.

Marian Ackley Chenoweth, BΔ-Michigan, first Rose McGill Fund chairman.



special Christmas check. In 1964 the South Bend-Mishawaka, Indiana, Association "adopted" one of the Rose McGill members with the cooperation of the fund's chairman. These alumnae provided appropriate Christmas gifts for this member and her family. This project caught the interest of a number of alumnae groups who contacted the chairman to see with whom they could share Christmas in order to make it brighter for a regular Rose McGill Fund recipient.

The Christmas Sharing Program continued to grow so that today those members of the Rose McGill family who wish to be a part of it are matched with alumnae groups or chapters who are eager to take part. Even holidays other than Christmas have been added to the remembering. The concern and interest has expanded to the point that an assistant was added to the Rose McGill committee in 1975 to handle the requests and arrangements for the project. Elizabeth Monahan Volk, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan, was appointed to serve as that chairman.

In 1975 the Rose McGill Fund extended its assistance to members by establishing a limited program of Graduate Emergency Aid. This program, set up as the Circle Key Fund, awards grants for continuing education and vocational training.

The grants are for alumnae members, of any age, who are in acute financial stress while pursuing their education. The grant may be in any field, at the graduate level, or may provide specific training courses needed for a job. Due to this new emphasis the Rose McGill Committee was once again enlarged to handle the details, Josephine Yantis Eberspacher, BM-Colorado, was the first appointee to administer this emergency aid.

Much of the fine work accomplished by the fund can be directly attributed to the five women who have held its chairmanship to date. Each has held firmly to the belief expressed by Mrs. Shepard, the second chairman, "that fully important as the financial aid given is an understanding and sympathetic heart." Those who have served in this capacity are Marion Ackley Chenoweth, B^A-Michigan, 1924-1927; Lois Lake Shepard, B^E-Texas, 1927-1950; Agnes Guthrie Favrot, B^O-Tulane-Newcomb, 1950-1958; Ruth Armstrong Harris, P^A-California, 1958-1969; Myrtle Oliver Roeber, P^I-Washington U., 1969-1976; and Elizabeth Monahan Volk, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan, since 1976.

—Anne Harter, B^T-Syracuse
Margaret Easton Seney, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan

Graduate Counselor Scholarship Recipients

(including name, initiated chapter and chapter where recipient served as a graduate counselor)

1929-1930

Anne Cahill (Jordan), Ω-Kansas to ΓΨ-Maryland
Laura Smith (Downs), M-Butler to ΓX-George Washington
Helen Snyder (Andres, Steiner), B^I-Washington to ΓY-British Columbia
Harries Pasmore (Hiltabidle), K-Hillsdale to ΓT-North Dakota State

1930-1931

Marian Handy (Anderson), ΓK-William & Mary to ΓΩ-Denison
Mary Barnard (Newton), ΓΔ-Purdue to ΓN-Arkansas
Elizabeth Irvin (Farris), BM-Colorado to ΔΓ-Michigan State
Nancy Hassig (Mack), Ω-Kansas to ΓΦ-Southern Methodist
Marian Cruickshank, ΓΛ-Middlebury to ΔΔ-McGill

1931-1932

Marian Handy (Anderson), ΓK-William & Mary to Φ-Boston
Elizabeth Irvin (Farris), BM-Colorado to ΓZ-Arizona
Margaret Barker (Richardson), M-Butler to ΔE-Rollins
Marion Cheyne (Felton), ΓK-William & Mary to ΔA-Pennsylvania State
Lucy Guild (Quirk, Toberman), ΓΞ-UCLA to ΔB-Duke

1932-1933

Alice Fisher (Summers), ΓM-Oregon State to ΔZ-Colorado College
Dorothy Graham (Fee), Σ-Nebraska to ΓO-Wyoming
Elizabeth Nelson (Hutchinson), BM-Colorado to ΔH-Utah

1933-1934

Catherine Simmons (Russell), Λ-Akron to ΔΘ-Goucher
Daphne Dailey, ΓN-Arkansas to ΓN-Arkansas (appointed but did not serve)

1934-1935

Joyce Snider (Heaton), Υ-Northwestern to A^A-Monmouth
Hilda Butts (Satterlee), Θ-Missouri to ΓN-Arkansas
Nancy Scudder (Davidson), B^I-Washington to ΔH-Utah
Esther Collicott (Surington), BN-Ohio State to ΔI-Louisiana State

1935-1936

Mai Flourney VanDeren (VanArsdall), ΔB-Duke to ΔI-Louisiana State
Esther Collicott (Surington), BN-Ohio State to ΔI-Louisiana State
Marguerite Jenkins (Long), ΓB-New Mexico to ΔI-Louisiana State
Leonna Dorlac (Lilljeberg), ΔZ-Colorado College to ΔI-Louisiana State

1936-1937

Virginia Coyle (Ketcham), ΔI-Louisiana State to ΔI-Louisiana State
Leonna Dorlac (Lilljeberg), ΔZ-Colorado College to ΔI-Louisiana State
Lena Mills Newton (Benton), ΓN-Arkansas to ΓN-Arkansas
Nancy Cushman (Baldwin), ΔE-Rollins to ΔE-Rollins

1937-1938

Katherine Benton (Dolligner), B^B-St. Lawrence to Ψ-Cornell
Anna Wagner (Dearborn), ΔB-Duke to BΣ-Adelphi
Jessie Hertz (Walker, Brown), ΔB-Duke to ΓA-Kansas State
Virginia Coyle (Ketcham), ΔI-Louisiana State to ΔI-Louisiana State

1938-1939

Christine Harris (Smith), ΔB-Duke to ΔK-University of Miami
Doris Heath (Webster), Ψ-Cornell to Ψ-Cornell
Anna Wagner (Dearborn), ΔB-Duke to BΣ-Adelphi

1939-1940

Mary Jim Lane (Chickering), ΓN-Arkansas to ΓN-Arkansas
Mary Donegar (Wanser), BΣ-Adelphi to BΣ-Adelphi

1940-1941

Rebecca Galloway (Clark), ΓΩ-Denison to ΔΛ-Miami

1941-1942

Constance Bailey (McLaughlin), BΥ-West Virginia to ΓN-Arkansas
(Betsy) M. Elizabeth Moore (Wagner), ΔK-University of Miami to BΣ-Texas
Dorothy Pettit (Bates), BN-Ohio State to U. of North Carolina

1942-1943

Phyllis Horn (Mallek), ΔΔ-McGill to BM-Colorado
Constance Bailey (McLaughlin), BΥ-West Virginia to ΓN-Arkansas
Alice Anne Longley (Roberts), I-DePauw to ΔN-Massachusetts
Jean Holdridge (Reeves), E-Illinois Wesleyan to ΔM-Connecticut

1943-1944

Anna Jo Davis (Thompson), ΔΘ-Goucher to BΘ-Oklahoma

1944-1945

Mary Agnes Graham (Roberts), Υ-Northwestern to BΠ-Washington
Dale Hinton (Hertel), Λ-Akron to BZ-Iowa
Dorothy Reesman (Graham), BN-Ohio State to BA-Illinois

1945-1946

Phyllis Brothers (Long), ΔZ-Colorado College to ΔΓ-Michigan State
Mary Elizabeth Davis (Wampler), I-DePauw to Ψ-Cornell
Patricia Jackson (Haig), ΓΣ-Manitoba to ΓΔ-Purdue
Marjorie Matson (Converse), ΓΔ-Purdue to ΔA-Pennsylvania State
Wilma Winberg (Johnson), ΔN-Massachusetts to ΔO-Iowa State
Patricia Piller (Shelton), Ω-Kansas to ΔO-Iowa State
Arma Jo Smith (Northrup), ΓA-Kansas State to ΔO-Iowa State
Mary Ella Crook (Clark), ΓN-Arkansas to U. of Georgia

1946-1947

Margot Copeland (Newsom), ΔΛ-Miami to ΔO-Iowa State
Marjorie Cross (Bird), BM-Colorado to ΔΣ-Oklahoma State
Mary Elizabeth Davis (Wampler), I-DePauw to Ψ-Cornell
Norma Jean Fix (Butts), ΓP-Allegheny College to ΔP-Mississippi
Marjorie Free (Lichty), Ω-Kansas to Π^A-California (Berkeley)
Martha Ann Holloway (Hughes), M-Butler to B^T-Syracuse
Mary Lou Kennedy, BN-Ohio State to Υ-Northwestern
Patricia Land (Stevens), ΔI-Louisiana State to ΔP-Mississippi
Elizabeth Tobey (Fey), ΓΓ-Whitman to H-Wisconsin
Alice Webb (Spradley), ΓΦ-Southern Methodist to ΓΠ-Alabama
Wilma Winberg (Johnson), ΔN-Massachusetts to ΔO-Iowa State
Betty Lanier (Parrish), ΔE-Rollins to U. of Georgia
H. Stuart Smith (Asquith), ΓI-Washington University to ΔΣ-Oklahoma State

1947-1948

Annie Laurie Ragsdale (Parker), ΓΠ-Alabama to U. of Georgia
Betty Lanier (Parrish), ΔE-Rollins to U. of Georgia
Lynn Latham (Chaney), ΔI-Louisiana State to U. of Georgia
Janet Wolters (Gottfredson), ΓH-Washington State to ΔT-Southern California
Elaine Smith (Woolman), ΓX-George Washington to ΔT-Southern California
Patricia Land (Stevens), ΔI-Louisiana State to ΔP-Mississippi
H. Stuart Smith (Asquith), ΓI-Washington University to ΔΣ-Oklahoma State
Ruth Schreiber, ΓP-Allegheny College to ΔP-Mississippi

- Jean Huston (Springer), $\Gamma\Delta$ -Purdue to $\Delta\Sigma$ -Oklahoma State
Dorothy Obrecht (Keller), BT -Syracuse to X -Minnesota
Patricia R. Merriman, ΔM -Connecticut to Σ -Nebraska
- 1948-1949
Patricia Meily (Mershon), ΔA -Pennsylvania State to ΓB -New Mexico
Margery Lawrence (Hetherington), $\Gamma\Omega$ -Denison to ΔX -San Jose State
Betty Scrivner (Campbell), BX -Kentucky to ΔK -University of Miami
- 1949-1950
Martha Jones (Phillips), $\Gamma\Omega$ -Denison to ΔB -Duke
Margaret Ellen Copeland, BY -West Virginia to ΔP -Mississippi
- 1950-1951
Marilyn Fox (Rutherford), H -Wisconsin to ΔO -Iowa State
Colleen Jacobsen (Voshall), BM -Colorado to $\Delta\Sigma$ -Oklahoma State
Martha Rowsey (Anthis), $B\Theta$ -Oklahoma to $\Delta\Phi$ -Bucknell
- 1951-1952
Georjean Groom (Fogle), $\Delta\Pi$ -Tulsa to Π^A -California (Berkeley)
Sally Rowe (Kanaga), Y -Northwestern to ΓE -UCLA
Jean Bowling (Quenon), BY -West Virginia to ΓN -Arkansas
Ella Williams (Bassett), ΔA -Miami to $B\Phi$ -Montana
- 1952-1953
Helen Hampton (Murry), Y -Northwestern to ΔT -Southern California
Sally (Sarah) Ballantyne (Schiaroni), ΔA -Miami to ΔT -Southern California
Claire Guthrie (Traylor), Y -Northwestern to ΓI -Washington University
Carolyn White (Junkers), BP^A -Cincinnati to ΓE -Pittsburgh
- 1953-1954
Carolyn White (Junkers), BP^A -Cincinnati to ΓE -Pittsburgh
- 1954-1955
Felicia Henderson (Cogan), $\Delta\Pi$ -Tulsa to $B\Omega$ -Oregon
Mary Lou Maurhoff (Stewart), ΔE -Carnegie-Mellon to $\Delta\Omega$ -California State (Fresno)
- 1955-1956
Janice Camenisch (Keil), A^A -Monmouth to ΓN -Arkansas
Joan Copehaven (Cox), E -Illinois Wesleyan to EA -Texas Christian
Anne Rixey (Boyd), ΓK -William and Mary to $B E$ -Texas
Wendy Robbins (Vogel), Y -Northwestern to EB -Colorado State
(Mary) Constance Schmid (Cobb), $\Gamma\Pi$ -Alabama to Emory University
- 1956-1957
Barbara Wheeler (Wolff), $\Delta\Gamma$ -Michigan State to EB -Colorado State
(Mary) Constance Schmid (Cobb), $\Gamma\Pi$ -Alabama to Emory University
- 1957-1958
Beverly Alexander (Tuller), ΓX -George Washington to ΓE -Pittsburgh
Ann Wescott (May), ΔB -Duke to ΔZ -Colorado College
Angelyn Sanders (Chandler), $\Gamma\Pi$ -Alabama to M -Butler
Sophie Martin (Godwin), ΔB -Duke to ET -North Carolina
- 1958-1959
Carol Krueger (Culver), E -Illinois Wesleyan to ΔT -Southern California
Judith Lennon (Cashman), BB^A -St. Lawrence to BA -Pennsylvania
Sophie Martin (Godwin), ΔB -Duke to ET -North Carolina
Margaret Wills (Keleher), ΔA -Miami to ΔP -Mississippi
Mary Owen (Winkler), ΓX -George Washington to EA -Arizona State (replaced by Molly Susan Roller Spingler, ΓZ -Arizona, 2/59)
- 1959-1960
Sue Forster (Vincent), ΓZ -Arizona to BA -Pennsylvania
Nancy Haun (Dozier), $B E$ -Texas to ET -North Carolina
Elizabeth Helmer (Pfiffner), ΔB -Duke to $\Delta\Pi$ -Tulsa
Nancy Lipman (Giles), ΔH -Utah to EA -Arizona State
Judith Mayers (Bryan), ΔB -Duke to EE -Emory
Barbara Sayre, BY -West Virginia to ΔY -Georgia
Karen Thomas (Liske), ΓK -William and Mary to H -Wisconsin
- 1960-1961
Margaret Beeson (Heinisch, Panek), P^A -Ohio Wesleyan to BT -Syracuse
Lamoine Brittan (Kearce), $\Delta\Sigma$ -Oklahoma State to EZ -Florida State
Marie Kingdon (VandeBunte), Δ -Indiana to ΔY -Georgia
Martha Simmons (Murray), A -Akron to Ψ -Cornell
Elizabeth Willson MacLaughlin, EB -Colorado State to EA -Arizona State
- 1961-1962
Mary Elizabeth Dailey (Metzger), BT -Syracuse to BA -Illinois
Betty Ann Firebaugh (Bullis), $\Delta\Sigma$ -Oklahoma State to EI -Puget Sound
Gail Guthrie (Valaskakis), H -Wisconsin to Ψ -Cornell
Ann Haun (Barlow), $B E$ -Texas to EZ -Florida State
Margaret Miller (Brucker), $\Gamma\Theta$ -Drake to EZ -Florida State
(Carol) Lee Sykes (Dickinson), ΓK -William and Mary to ΓB -New Mexico
- 1962-1963
Jane Anne Briggs, EZ -Florida State to EH -Auburn
Carolyn Christian (Bottoms), EE -Emory to EH -Auburn
(Angela) Joan Gambino (Pender), $\Gamma\Delta$ -Purdue to EB -Colorado State
Gail Guthrie (Valaskakis), H -Wisconsin to Ψ -Cornell
- Linda Hulsey (Bianco), $\Delta\Omega$ -California State (Fresno) to BZ -Iowa
Margaret Miller (Brucker), $\Gamma\Theta$ -Drake to EZ -Florida State
- 1963-1964
Phyllis Leslie Brooks (Cox), ΓP -Allegheny College to EH -Auburn
Sandra Gaye Fergusson, ΓN -Arkansas to $E\Theta$ -Arkansas (Little Rock)
Anne Amelia Gibson, BT -Syracuse to ΔE -Carnegie-Mellon
Cynthia Kernahan (Marshall), $\Gamma\Delta$ -Purdue to EZ -Florida State
Karen Peterson (MacArthur), $\Gamma\Delta$ -Purdue to $\Gamma\Psi$ -Maryland
- 1964-1965
Carol Davis (Taylor), ΔX -San Jose State to ΔH -Utah
Nancy VanGilst (Rice), BY -West Virginia to EH -Auburn
Marylyn Krider (Delano), ΓK -William and Mary to ΔP -Mississippi
Anne Amelia Gibson, BT -Syracuse to ΔE -Carnegie-Mellon
Sandra Gaye Fergusson, ΓN -Arkansas to $E\Theta$ -Arkansas (Little Rock)
- 1965-1966
(Beth) Elva Elizabeth Allen, ΔO -Iowa State to BT -Syracuse
Caryl Fernandes (Wilhoite), I -DePauw to ΔN -Massachusetts
Dexter McCoy (Hall), EA -Texas Christian to BX -Kentucky
Silvia Brown (Swiss), ΔA -Pennsylvania State to EI -Puget Sound
Beth Willinger (Calonico), K -Hillsdale to ΔX -San Jose State
Debera (Luise) Sharpe, ΔY -Georgia to EH -Auburn
Lynette Mehl (Hilliard), $B\Theta$ -Oklahoma to ΔO -Iowa State
- 1966-1967
Dorothea Humphrey (Henegar), EA -Texas Christian to EA -Tennessee
Mary Ellen Lindsay (Woofert), BY -West Virginia to ΔM -Connecticut
Penne Longhibler (Prigge), $\Gamma\Theta$ -Drake to Δ -Indiana
Marsha Lynn Love, EZ -Florida State to EK -South Carolina
Janna McCoy (Lutovsky), ΓT -North Dakota State to EI -Puget Sound
Jayne Seastrom (Lytle), $B\Pi$ -Washington to ΔX -San Jose State
- 1967-1968
Waneta Coester (Tuttle), ΓB -New Mexico to EH -Auburn
Betty Cooper (Rains), EA -Arizona State to EZ -Florida State
Martha Ellen Dalby (Goodman), $\Delta\Gamma$ -Michigan State to ΓB -New Mexico
Anne Birch Lipford, $E\Gamma$ -North Carolina to EK -South Carolina
Rebecca Ann McLaughlin, E -Illinois Wesleyan to EA -Tennessee
Betsy Rule (Marcum), BY -West Virginia to EA -Tennessee
Jayne Seastrom (Lytle), $B\Pi$ -Washington to ΔX -San Jose State
- 1968-1969
Mary Louise Lehman (McGee), ΓP -Allegheny College to BY -West Virginia
Jane Barnhart Morrow, EE -Emory to EK -South Carolina
Fern Murray (Bowman), $\Delta\Phi$ -Bucknell to ΔE -Carnegie-Mellon
Lois Ann Nagorski, K -Hillsdale to ΔK -U. of Miami
- 1969-1970
Mary Hendershott (Itani), ΓZ -Arizona to $\Delta\Sigma$ -Oklahoma State
Loretta May McCarthy, ΓZ -Arizona to BM -Colorado
- 1970-1971
Jean Dale Brubeck, ΓK -William and Mary to EM -Clemson
Sue Campbell (Jones), A^A -Monmouth to ΔN -Massachusetts
Christine Lowry (McKeag), ΔA -Pennsylvania State to ΓM -Oregon State
Loretta May McCarthy, ΓZ -Arizona to BM -Colorado
Patricia Nealon (Burt), ΓE -Pittsburgh to BO -Tulane
Nell Browder Simpson, EE -Emory to BX -Kentucky
- 1971-1972
Suzanne Marie Barnett, ΓK -William and Mary to EM -Clemson (resigned 12/71)
Patsy Bredwick (LeVang), ΓT -North Dakota State to Ω -Kansas
Pamella Ann Martin, E -Illinois Wesleyan to EZ -Florida State
Patricia Nealon (Burt), ΓE -Pittsburgh to BO -Tulane
Ellen Jester Ruth, ΓZ -Arizona to $\Gamma\Delta$ -Purdue
M. Linda Troeller, BY -West Virginia to BT -Syracuse
Sandra Lynn Ulrich, EI -Puget Sound to $B\Phi$ -Montana
- 1972-1973
Katherine Caples, BK -Idaho to $B\Phi$ -Montana
Judith Clark (Wilder), $\Delta\Psi$ -Texas Tech to ΔY -Georgia
Carlisle Judd (Hamilton), E -Illinois Wesleyan to $\Gamma\Theta$ -Drake
Janice Pearson (Williams), ΔN -Massachusetts to Σ -Nebraska
Jackie Gotter (Vicklund), ΔX -San Jose State to $B\Pi$ -Washington
- 1973-1974
Jane Braughtigam (Garrow), ΓP -Allegheny to BA -Pennsylvania
Ann Dearmore, $\Delta\Psi$ -Texas Tech to M -Butler
Elizabeth Heller, ΓT -North Dakota to ΔH -Utah
Beth Ann Sharp, ΔA -Pennsylvania State to $\Gamma\Delta$ -Purdue
Darilyn Wade, ΔP -Mississippi to EN -Vanderbilt
- 1974-1975
Molly Stuart Beard, Σ -Nebraska to $\Delta\Psi$ -Texas Tech
Linda Buell (Corrigan), I -DePauw to EK -South Carolina

Janet DeMichaelis, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan to ΓΨ-Maryland
 Martha Avery Helm EΔ-Arizona State to Θ-Missouri
 Kristine Hoselton (Lovely), ΔΠ-Tulsa to EN-Vanderbilt (resigned 1/75)
 Jessie Pflager, ΓΩ-Denison to ΔN-Massachusetts
 Monica Young (McKenney), ΔN-Massachusetts to ΓE-Pittsburgh
 1975-1976
 Edith Ann Brengel, Υ-Northwestern to H-Wisconsin
 Jean Dale Brubeck, ΓK-William and Mary to U. of Virginia

Robin Lynn Darst, Σ-Nebraska to BM-Colorado
 Janeen Gould, BB^A-St. Lawrence to EΠ-California at Riverside
 Margaret Mary MacDonald, ΓΔ-Purdue to EN-Vanderbilt
 Sally Milbourne (Hughes), I-DePauw to EO-California at Davis
 Julie Carol Morris, ΓN-Arkansas to Θ-Missouri
 Lisa Fayal Thompson, E1-Puget Sound to EΞ-California State at Northridge
 Jill Ann Eversole, BN-Ohio State to ΔA-Pennsylvania State
 Deborah Smith (undergrad.), ΔA-Penn State to EP-Texas A & M



Fiscal Structure

pages 189-193

Chapter Housing

page 194

The financial aspect of the growth of the Fraternity adds a practical side to the experience.

In the very early days, there were areas which seemed more important to those who were seeking to unite in the bonds of friendship. Finance apparently was handled by each chapter for its own needs.

However, records do indicate an interest for cooperation among those early chapters, and so, at the Convention of 1881 a grand treasurer was elected. Also, as the members earnestly wished to produce a magazine, *The Golden Key*, each chapter was assessed \$5 toward its publication.

Fines were evidently an important source of income, and they were levied, for instance, for "not responding to Grand Council within two weeks"; for "sending money or reports to the wrong officer"; and "against members, chapters, and members of Grand Council and officers of the Fraternity for failing to meet the requirements of the *Standing Rules*, a fine of not less than \$1 and not more than \$5!"

By 1900, the fee for the magazine, now *The Key*, had been in-

creased to \$10; the first trust fund, the Key Publication Fund, had been established; and a minimum initiation fee of \$5 with a \$3 per capita tax had been put into effect.

The Wood's Hole Scholarship Fund was started in 1902, with a gift of \$100 from Fanny R. M. Hitchcock, BA-Pennsylvania. This was the basis for the beginning of the Students' Aid Fund and in 1908 its purpose was outlined as a loan fund for undergraduate students. The first loan was made in 1910.

The Sinking Fund was established in 1902 as an emergency fund, composed of one-half of funds in the treasury after expenses of the 1902 Convention were paid, and it was to be increased biennially by 50% of any surplus until the sum of \$2,000 was reached. This, with interest, plus 50% of biennial surplus was to be used as a scholarship fund. Three trustees were elected to serve a two-year term.

Interest in an alumnae organization grew steadily. This was accomplished in 1906, but it operated as a separate financial entity with specific requirements stated in the *Standing Rules*. There was an annual tax of \$3, part of which was retained by the



grand treasurer and part was sent to the alumnae officer chosen at convention. In addition, each association was held responsible for \$5 for *Key* advertising and one subscription to *The Key* for every two members.

The need to protect the use of money for specific purposes led to the establishment of different funds. By 1914, there were three official funds listed in the *Constitution*: Sinking, Undergraduate Students' Aid, and Key Publication Funds.

The life subscription for *The Key* had been set at \$15.

In 1922, the salaried office of executive secretary was created and Della Lawrence Burt, BE-Texas, was elected. Among the many duties combined under that office was that of treasurer. This marked the beginning of the centralization of the Fraternity's activities.

There was also an investment committee composed of the grand president, vice president, and the executive secretary who served as chairman. This committee authorized investments to be made by the executive secretary.

The Endowment Fund was created in 1922, using as its nucleus the Sinking Fund with the stated purpose the establishment of an executive office and loans to chapters for building and furnishing chapter houses. The first chairman of the fund was Irene Farnham Conrad, Y-Northwestern. The committee was comprised of the province presidents and vice presidents. The fund was to be maintained with one dollar from each initiation fee, donations, annual subscriptions of \$5 for *The Key*, life membership of \$50 with a life subscription to *The Key*, and memorials from chapters.

The Rose McGill Fund was also started at this 1922 Convention.

1900-Key Publication Fund



1924-Loans to Endowment Fund



First chapter house loans

In 1924, Beta Pi's system for chapter finance was adopted. It was called the Kappa Kappa Gamma System of Budgetary Control of Finance. Anne Holmes Goodfellow, BΠ-Washington, was appointed chairman to supervise chapter finance. Grant I. Butterbaugh was employed as national accountant and chapter audits were required.

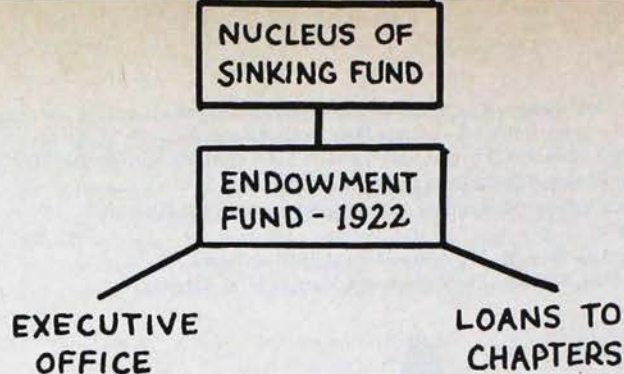
The initiation fee was increased to \$25 and included a \$15 life subscription to *The Key*; \$1 for the Students' Aid Fund; \$1 for the Rose McGill Fund; and an \$8 per capita fee.

The 1924 Convention approved loaning Key Publication funds to the Endowment Fund at 4% interest. This was to be loaned to chapters for housing at 6%. Local financing was to be obtained first, with the Fraternity taking a second mortgage for ten years.

The first chapter house loans, all in the \$5,000 to \$6,000 range, made at this time were: Beta Mu-Colorado, Beta Zeta-Iowa, Beta Upsilon-West Virginia, Sigma-Nebraska, and Delta-Indiana. By June of 1930, 19 chapters had received \$148,500.

The Students' Aid Fund had been handled locally by Charlotte Powell Goddard, M-Butler, since its inception in 1902. As evidence of the trend toward centralization, it was transferred to the Central Office in 1926.

Clara O. Pierce, BN-Ohio State, was appointed chairman of the Endowment Fund in 1927 and a campaign to raise \$100,000



was started. Donors were asked for a Loyalty gift of \$10; a Keystone gift of \$50 with the donor entitled to wear a small gold keystone on her badge; or for special gifts over \$50. Emily Eaton Hepburn, BB^A-St. Lawrence, offered to pledge \$1,000 if nine others would do the same. This offer was met through the combined efforts of nine alumnae associations. Alumnae groups were asked to pledge \$250 to \$750 payable over a five-year period. This resulted in \$10,000 for the fund. During the campaign members sold playing cards and Fab soap, netting the fund over \$5,500.

By 1928, the Central Office, under the supervision of the executive secretary, was handling all finances except for the Endowment and Rose McGill Funds which their respective chairmen handled. Records of all funds were audited by Mr. Butterbaugh and a new and more sophisticated double entry system of bookkeeping had been installed in Central Office.

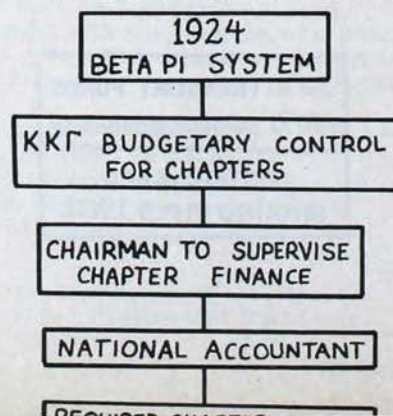
In 1929, Clara O. Pierce was elected executive secretary; the Central Office was moved from St. Louis to Columbus, Ohio; and Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, M-Butler, was appointed finance chairman to supervise chapter finance, in which capacity she served until 1938.

A pledge fee of \$5 became official in 1930, divided between the Students' Aid Fund and the Rose McGill Fund. Alumnae charter fees were \$10 with \$1 per capita fee from each member. The initiation fee was increased to \$40 with allocations for the Key Publication, the Endowment, and for general running expenses and convention.

The Monmouth Memorial Fund was established in 1930 to honor the memory of Kappa's founders. The endowment for this was created by gifts from active chapters, alumnae groups, conventions including province, donations from birthday coins, and sales of frames for membership certificates. The first amount, \$2,500, sent to the Monmouth College Library was to establish the endowment and purchase books for Kappa's memorial section. It was given on the 75th anniversary of the college.

Approximately \$5,000 was sent to increase the original amount after 1930, including an anniversary gift of \$750 in 1945 and \$1,000 in 1952, as well as a framed picture of the Fraternity founders.

The Fraternity presented a painting by John Singer Sargent entitled "A Winding Road and Cypress Trees, San Viglio," to the library in celebration of Kappa's Centennial in 1970.



A bank account was opened in Canada in 1931 because of the rate of exchange and results of the Depression. This was used by Kappa's Canadian chapters, alumnae groups, and for conventions held in Canada. The account was discontinued in 1974 as unfeasible at that time.

The Kappa Kappa Gamma Magazine Agency came into being in 1933 with the original purpose to provide money to send an alumna delegate to province conventions. Later it became an important source of income for the Rose McGill Fund.

The Convention Fund was established in 1932 as a special fund. At that time, the Fraternity paid half of the railroad fare for an alumna delegate; the railroad fare for an active delegate with a miscellaneous amount for time exceeding one day of travel; half the expense of selected chairmen; and full expense of selected officers.

A manual called *Chapter Budgeting and Bookkeeping* was published in 1934-1935. Virginia Bixby Whitney, Y-Northwestern, was appointed in 1938 as finance chairman to supervise chapter finance. She served in this capacity until 1942. This committee officially became a standing committee in 1940, known as "Budgeting and Bookkeeping."

In 1930, investments were primarily in certificates of deposit, building and loan shares, savings accounts, and chapter house mortgages. In 1935, an investment counselor, John B. Chase of Boston was appointed. He advised the Council Investment Committee, and the first investments were made in Investment Trusts allowing . . . "20% of the Key Publication Fund's investment to be placed in securities which are not fixed income bearing. . . ."

Exchange scholarships were started in 1937 and later developed through the Institute of International Education. The foreign fellowships were named for Virginia Gildersleeve, BE-Barnard.

Boyd Hearsthorne in Winter Park, Florida was purchased as a Kappa clubhouse in 1938, and Warelands was deeded to the Fraternity by Charlotte Barrell Ware, Φ-Boston, and her husband. Proceeds from the sale of Warelands became the nucleus later for the Ware Scholarship Fund.

Kappas everywhere became involved in selling pails of sponge soap, plastic bags, "pinkies" (finger rings), and Muriel Bell products to raise money for Fraternity philanthropies in the 1930s. Profits of \$3,403 were distributed to the different funds.

Chapter finance supervision now having become a standing committee known as "Budgeting and Bookkeeping," a Fraternity Finance Committee was recognized as a standing committee in 1940 with Arleen Wilson Hughes, ΔZ-Colorado College, as chairman. She continued in this position until 1943 at which time Dorothy Hensley Keys, BΘ-Oklahoma, was appointed and served until 1965.

Also, all chapters were required to operate under the Kappa Kappa Gamma Uniform System of Budgetary Control of Finance in 1940.

In the period between 1940 and 1950, emergency scholarships were started with awards ranging from \$50 to \$200. The first Beta Eta Scholarship was granted in 1949 and jewelry rebates were divided by giving two-thirds to fellowships and one-third to foreign study.

Tax-exempt status was granted by the Internal Revenue Service to the Fraternity; the Students' Aid, Rose McGill, and Endowment Funds as non-profit organizations in 1945.

The Della Lawrence Burt Memorial Fund was established in 1946. Three bequests of \$1,000 each were used to start this fund: two from estates of Charlotte Powell Goddard, M-Butler, and Mary Ross, BT-Syracuse, and the third from John W. Rut-



Virginia Bixby Whitney, Y-Northwestern.



Arleen Wilson Hughes, ΔZ-Colorado College



Dorothy Hensley Keys, BΘ-Oklahoma



1968 Chapter Housing Committee—Frances Sutton Schmitz, BΔ; Marilyn McKnight Crump, ΓΔ; Clara O. Pierce, BN; Catherine Kelder Walz, BΔ



Curtis Buehler, BX-Kentucky, on the left, and Frances Davis Evans, BN-Ohio State, on the right, are both past chairmen of chapter finance.

tinger in memory of Phyllis Pierce Ruttinger, BA-Illinois. Including some other gifts the total was \$3,336. This fund was to receive proceeds from the magazine agency, gifts and memorials, and the income from investment of its funds was to provide income for the Rose McGill Fund.

During 1946-1947 a program of expansion took place which resulted in the necessity to provide housing on five newly colonized campuses. The excellent credit reputation which Kappa held in the business world made possible the negotiation of a mortgage loan arrangement with one of the largest insurance companies in the world. This was a Kappa first as no other fraternal group had previously negotiated such a loan. The plan proved to be feasible as the obligation was paid off five years before the maturity date of the mortgage.

Housing for chapters has always held an important place in the programs developed by the Fraternity. A special committee, Chapter House Building and Financing, was established in 1930, to offer advice and approval on any building or remodeling projects.

Proper financing was necessary and this committee along with the Finance Committee assisted with the necessary budgets to permit projects to be undertaken.

Happily, a house board would have funds accumulated as a starting point. Budgets were worked out indicating the financial ability of a chapter to support the project. Local financing was obtained if possible, and the Fraternity, in some instances, guaranteed these loans. Second mortgages, if necessary, were usually given by the Fraternity from the Endowment Fund.

Colonized chapters often presented difficult housing problems as they had no funds with which to start, and frequently too few alumnae to take on the responsibilities of a house board. At one time, some of these chapters had only an official local representative who reported the housing needs to the Finance Committee. Kappa Headquarters acted as an agency, receiving the money and paying the bills which would ordinarily have been the responsibility of the house board.

In 1948, upon advice from a well-qualified banker member of the Finance Committee, all investments were placed in a consolidated investment fund with each participating fund realizing its proportionate share of income as its investment related to the consolidated fund.



In 1950, the purposes for use of the income from the Endowment Fund were transferred to the advancement of the educational functions of the Fraternity. The income was to be used for the general administration of Fraternity funds.

Boyd Hearthstone lost its tax-exempt status which made it more difficult financially to run it as a club house.

In 1951, in order to provide needed space, the Fraternity purchased the property at 530 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio as its headquarters.

That same year the first Pension Trust for employees became effective.

In 1952, the annual operating fee of \$10 from alumnae associations and \$5 from clubs was made a requirement.

At that time, supervision of chapter finance was taken into Headquarters and in 1954 that committee was officially changed to "Chapter Finance." Frances Davis Evans, BN-Ohio State, served as chairman of that standing committee until her retirement January 1, 1969. A revised edition of the *Chapter Budgeting and Bookkeeping Manual* had been published in 1946, and in 1959 a completely revised book, *Manual on Chapter Financial Management*, was compiled by the executive secretary, the chairman, and the auditor.

The Convention of 1954 established the life membership fee, with a percentage going into a Discretionary Fund to be allocated where needed by the Finance Committee, and a portion into a Life Membership Endowment Fund.

An Alumnae Transportation Fee was collected for the 1954 Convention from alumnae association delegates attending convention. The amount was determined by the Convention Committee and this practice continued for ensuing conventions.

A comprehensive fire insurance program was offered in 1957 to all Kappa houses. This was to provide 100% replacement insurance with 10% being carried by Lloyd's of London. It was a master policy in the name of the Fraternity, with underlying policies for the locations covered. It was required from those on which the Fraternity held or had guaranteed a mortgage and was optional for others. This plan afforded more uniformity of coverage; eliminated the possibility of local policies lapsing because of changing house board officers; and gave better protection for the large investments in Kappa houses. Premiums were never more than the same insurance taken locally and in most cases were less because of the size of the master policy. This was an innovative plan and led other groups to follow suit.

In 1958, a program of investment of surplus funds was offered to house boards and chapters if desired. A straight 4% was paid and a number took advantage of this offer.

The Endowment Fund was changed in 1958 to the Educational Endowment Fund and its category changed to Educational and Philanthropic Funds. The income was to be used for housing units and scholarships in the field of rehabilitation.

The Internal Revenue Service permitted tax-deductible gifts to this fund for the benefit of housing needs for specific chapters. Gifts were sent to Kappa Headquarters and held without interest until requested. Inasmuch as the tax advantage was very appealing, many chapters benefited until 1968 at which time the Internal Revenue Service disallowed that provision. The scholarship provision remained, however, and the fund was used for the Centennial program of scholarships granted to celebrate Kappa's first one hundred years.

The Adviser Pool Fee came into being in 1960. By recommendation of the convention that year, a fee was to be paid for each member active in the fall. This was to provide funds to pay all expenses of one adviser to convention from every chapter.

This proved to be very beneficial to the advisers as well as to the chapters.

This Convention of 1960 voted to increase the pledge fee to \$15.

The Boyd Hearthstone was sold in 1962 as it had been plagued with financial problems for which there seemed to be no solution.

In 1964, the Centennial Fund was established to raise funds for the scholarship awards planned for the celebration in 1970. Anne Harter, BT-Syracuse, was named chairman, and with the goal of \$500,000 set, did a wonderful job of collecting, recording, and acknowledging the gifts from her home in Washington, D. C. (The full story of this project will be found in the Centennial Celebration chapter in this volume.)

Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM-Colorado, was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, in 1965, the year of the disastrous fire at Fraternity Headquarters. The decision was made to restore the building, but to include some changes to make it more functional as it had been fourteen years since the original restoration of the building. Costs had increased. Therefore, it was necessary to use all the insurance money as well as gifts; to place a mortgage on the building; and to use the proceeds from the sale of the Hearthstone to complete the project. This was a wise investment as the property appreciated and became an asset in Kappa's Investment Fund. The continual use of this building, not only as the business office for the Fraternity, but also to provide room and board for the numerous committees which meet there throughout each year, has proven its worth.

In 1968, the Pension Trust was dissolved and a new retirement plan adopted.

In 1969, it was voted to send *The Key* to all living members. Many older Kappas, who had been out of touch, wrote to say how delighted they were to know again what was happening in the fraternity world.

Curtis Buehler, BX-Kentucky, was appointed chairman of chapter finance, also handling the large insurance program which covered bonding, liability, and fire.

The Internal Revenue Service, in 1969, passed the Tax Reform Bill and as a result of this, a study of the Fraternity's financial structure was made by a national accounting firm. Adjustments were made to conform to provisions in the new laws which were primarily focused on the use of investment income and also to assure exemption requirements. Changes were made to permit the use of fees for general administrative purposes and *The Key* was classified as an educational journal. The investment income from the Educational Endowment was allocated to the Students' Aid Fund.

The 1970 Convention was a one hundred-year celebration, but in addition, it approved a completely revised set of *Bylaws*. As a result of the revision, a treasurer was elected to serve on

Council and as a member of the Finance Committee. Jane Lindsay Koke, ΓΩ-Denison, was elected to this position.

Jeannette Greever Rustemeyer, Ω-Kansas, was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee and an assistant treasurer, also a member of the Finance Committee was appointed to supervise chapter finance, with the supervision still implemented through Fraternity Headquarters.

As housing was one of the important facets of Kappa's activities, the housing chairman was added as a permanent member of the Finance Committee.

Through the years, many chapters borrowed from the Endowment Fund, some paying off original mortgages and borrowing again for remodeling, new additions, furnishings, or changes in location. By 1970, 68 chapters had benefited from loans, and total loans outstanding at that time represented close to two million dollars.

In 1971, the decision was made to place the investment portfolio, which did not include the mortgages receivable, in the hands of an investment counseling firm. At the same time, the securities were transferred to a custodial bank in New York.

In 1972, to expedite the use of fees and to further simplify, the monies of the Fraternity were divided into Current Operating, Endowment, Philanthropic, and Special Funds. The three philanthropic funds, the Rose McGill, Students' Aid, and Educational Endowment, were established as separate non-profit corporations to comply with the requirements of the Tax Reform Bill of 1969 as they apply to foundations, both private and public.

In 1974 the initiation and life membership fees were combined, and some adjustments made in other fees to help offset increased costs of administration.

Betty Burton Perkins, ΓB-New Mexico, was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee in 1974, and a financial administrator was appointed to handle the financial activities at Headquarters, under the supervision of the treasurer and the executive secretary.

Budgets had to be carefully planned to enable the Fraternity to place the membership files under a computer system. This was accomplished by 1975. Computers having become almost a way of life, systems had been researched for both chapters and Fraternity finance. Because of these studies, chapter finance was simplified, comprehensive and clearer instructions given, and the annual chapter finance report made more understandable.

Kappa Kappa Gamma has always operated along conservative lines. The final authority for approval of all activities, both financial and other, rests with the Council. The Fraternity has always been most fortunate in having intelligent women with far-sighted vision to guide it through good and bad times.

—Katharine Wade Pennell, BN-Ohio State

Finance Committee: Jeannette Greever Rustemeyer, Ω-Kansas; Alice Watts Hostetler, I-DePauw; Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM-Colorado, chairman; Harriet French, BY-West Virginia; Clara O. Pierce, BN-Ohio State.

Betty Burton Perkins, ΓB-New Mexico, current Fraternity finance chairman.





Officers of the Fraternity, and especially Clara O. Pierce, executive secretary, felt that good and adequate housing was vital to the success of an active chapter. In reading the history of a chapter one can sense that importance.

The need to assist with the planning and financing of chapter houses was realized in the 1920s. This concern led to the formation of a "Chapter House Building and Financing Committee" in 1930, with Myrtle White Godwin, BΔ-Michigan, as chairman. It was established as an aid to members whose chapters faced building programs. Ruth Shellhorn (Kueser), ΓM-Oregon, and affiliate of Ψ-Cornell, was an early member of the committee. Margaret Read, BM-Colorado, an architect, joined this committee in 1933 and eventually served as chairman.

Psi Chapter at Cornell was the first chapter to be assisted with its plans for a new house.

As the effects of the Depression lessened, more and more chapters needed help in building or remodeling their houses to fit the requirements of expanding numbers. For many years no changes had been feasible.

In 1939, Catherine Kelder Walz, BΔ-Michigan, was appointed chairman of the committee. She served in this position until 1970, when she retired. Frances Sutton Schmitz, BΔ-Michigan, a registered architect, became a consultant on the committee in 1946, and she, too, served until 1970. These two women gave loving and devoted service to chapter housing through those years.

During this era Kappa pioneered in supervising the financing of chapter housing. More and more chapters were being added to the rolls, and more and more older chapters needed additions. With the colonization of five chapters in 1946-1947, building taxed Fraternity resources.

This ambitious program called for other possible sources for financing. Negotiations were made with Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the country's largest insurance firms, to arrange mortgage loans to chapters, guaranteed by the Fraternity. The excellent reputation of Kappa's financial management made this possible.

The increased financial liability necessitated the development of greater controls for chapter budgets. Careful supervision was placed on the spending of money which the actives were expected to pay back. The planning of these budgets was worked out through the Housing Committee.

Through the years the committee reached into all facets of chapter housing. Those chapters contemplating building or remodeling (sometimes to double the capacity of their houses) were required to contact the chairman. The chapter then completed a survey which revealed its needs as to the number to be housed, the number to be fed, and specific requests.

Kappa's ideas for good sorority living were supplied to a local architect. Drawings and plans were then submitted to the committee for study and review. Necessary revisions were returned to the architect. Frances Schmitz once said, "An architect

whose experience with multiple housing consisted of designing a convent or a municipal building needed lots of help." After bids were accepted by the local chapter, further cuts were often necessary.

The budgeting and financing were executed under the guidance of Clara O. Pierce and her assistants at Headquarters—Katharine Wade Pennell, BN-Ohio State, and Frances Davis Evans, BN-Ohio State.

Catherine Walz and her committee also prepared manuals to assist house boards, when building was contemplated, and also to direct them in the management and operation of a house. Frequent workshops and round tables were conducted at biennial conventions to answer questions and to train the alumnae who shared so much of the responsibility for house management. The committee responsibilities actually included supervising the planning, building, upkeep, and the paying off of all housing.

Several professional decorators, Grace Sanderson Emmert, Holman, Agee, BΘ-Oklahoma and Marilyn McKnight Crump, ΓΔ-Purdue, served at various times to act as resource people on decorating and furnishings, once the house was finished.

The changing needs of chapter living made remodeling and additions a constant requirement. Larger lounges, television rooms, air conditioning, and even the necessity for ice makers called on the committee's ingenuity and imagination for solution.

During the decades between 1939 and 1970 some 53 houses were constructed or remodeled and of that number 26 were designed by Frances and Herbert Schmitz. Among the most unusual upon which the Schmitzes collaborated with a local architect and Kappa Alpha Theta's counterpart is a double house at University of Pittsburgh where one-half is owned by the Thetas and the other half by the Kappas of Gamma Epsilon Chapter—a successful and unique project.

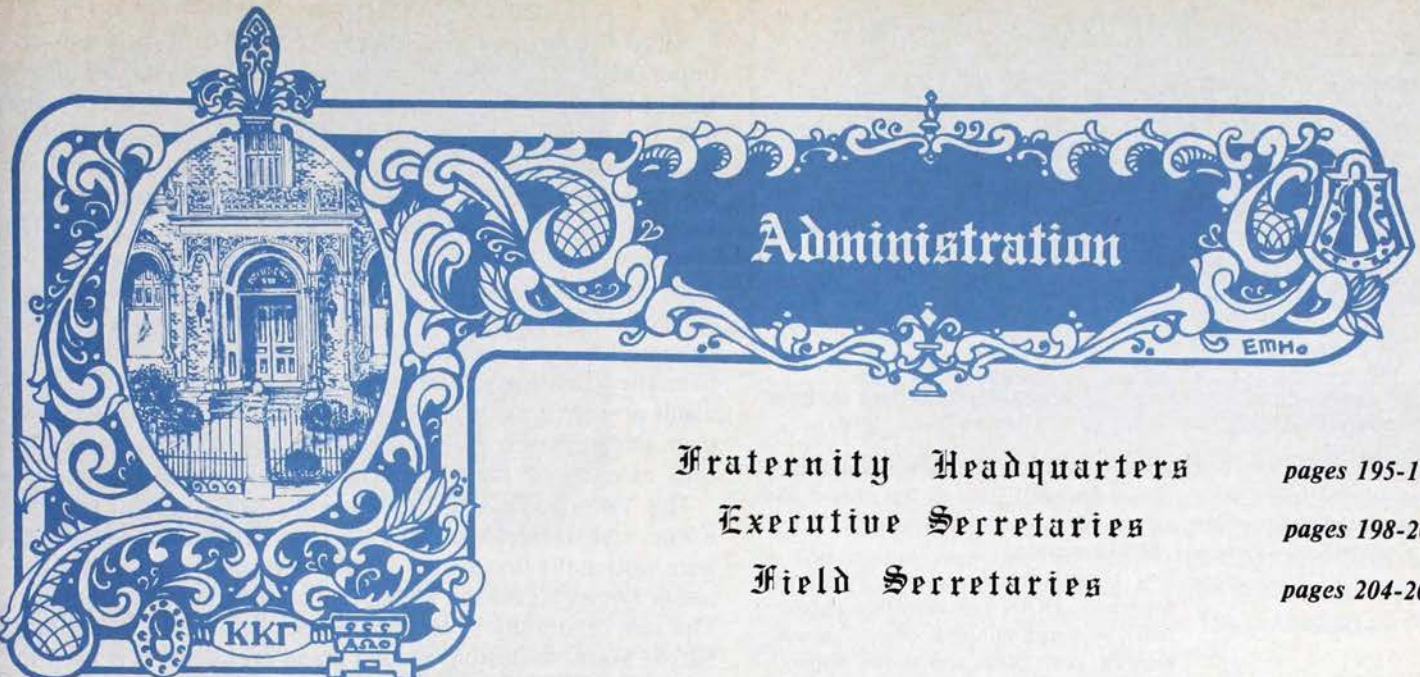
The cost of the building activity during this period ranged from \$59,000 to \$325,000 per unit for the buildings alone, excluding land, landscaping, and decorating. Kappa's efficient and knowledgeable committee supervised the expenditure for Fraternity housing between 1939 and 1970.

Testimony to the Housing Committee's diligence and effectiveness was seen in the survival of chapter homes during the troubled years of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Many other groups were forced to sell their elaborate houses because they could not make the payments as membership declined. Only one Kappa house suffered that fate; the rest of the chapters continued to pay off their mortgages and occupy their houses. The harmonious relationships developed by the Housing Committee helped a great deal.

Since 1970, Patricia Piller Shelton, Ω-Kansas, and Martha Stevens Toler, Θ-Missouri, have served as chairmen of housing. Due to high construction costs, increased interest rates, and a leveling off of chapter sizes, their major concerns have been to assist and guide house boards with house management and chapter relations. In 1976, Patricia Shelton edited *Kappa Houses for House Boards* and Martha Toler compiled *Kappa Houses for House Directors*.

If chapter houses across the land reflect dignity, livability, and gracious charm it is because loyal and talented Kappas helped to make it so.

—Margaret Easton Seney, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan
Catherine Kelder Walz, BΔ-Michigan



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The twenty-fifth convention of Kappa Kappa Gamma, in 1922 at Glacier National Park, voted to establish a Central Office by combining the offices of grand secretary, grand treasurer, business manager of *The Key*, custodian of the badge, and director of catalog, with a salaried executive secretary. The office equipment was to be purchased within a budget approved by the grand president.

Della Lawrence (Burt), BE-Texas, who was grand secretary 1920-1922, was elected the first executive secretary and a member of the Council. Central Office was established in a room in her home at 3710—27th Street, Bryan, Texas. When she married Howard Burt, on June 9, 1923, the Central Office became a part of their home in Bryan. Fire destroyed this home in September, 1925, but most of the records of any value were rescued and some of the old records had not as yet been shipped by former officers. *The Key* subscription files were rescued intact. In the fall of 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Burt moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and Central Office was maintained in their apartment at 2003 Maury Avenue.

In November, 1926, the Students' Aid Fund, for development and management of loans as well as the follow up on delinquent accounts added to the responsibility of this office. The 1926 Convention voted to hire a full time assistant for the executive secretary and the 1928 Convention decided that a cataloguer should be added to the staff of Central Office. Della Lawrence Burt resigned as executive secretary in July, 1928.

Clara O. Pierce, BN-Ohio State, was elected to fill Mrs. Burt's unexpired term. She had been chairman of the Endowment Fund and had held offices in the alumnae and province fields. Miss Pierce went to St. Louis during the fall of 1928, to serve as cataloguer and to gain additional experience for the role of executive secretary. All equipment was moved to Columbus and Central Office was established in three rooms on the fourth floor of the Ohio State Savings Building at 85 East Gay Street in 1929.

Central Office moved into a larger suite of rooms in the same building due to the Fraternity's expansion. Even these arrangements proved to be inadequate. Between 1930 and 1952, the membership had grown from 22,213 to 49,350; the active chapters had increased from 41 to 82; alumnae groups from 102 to 301; and participating alumnae from 373 to 11,000.

The need for more storage space became an important factor as the responsibilities of Central Office expanded. These included:

- Chapters—charters, rituals, ciphers, catalog card and chronological index files, membership certificates for new members, badge order books, installation equipment, archives, bound officers' notebooks, Fraternity publications, paper and mimeographed report forms, communications from Fraternity officers
- Alumnae—charters, rituals, Fraternity publications, paper and communications from Fraternity officers.
- Blueprint and specification files of chapter houses
- House Director—files, applications, employed, contracts, information, publications
- House Board—files, officers, communications, publications
- Mailings—incoming, outgoing, requests, current, past, communications
- Supplies—to meet the demands of communications—officers, report forms, instructions
- Fraternity Publications—current, past (chapters and alumnae), song books, Panhellenic, other related publications, *The Key*—reserve copies of all issues
- Library research files
- Historical Records—Chapters: petitions, installations, discipline, annual evaluation, field secretary reports, charters and archives of deceased chapters



Central Office
in 1929



Original pen and ink drawing of Fraternity Headquarters by Edie Mae Herrel, BN-Ohio State, used for Christmas Card 1976.

—Alumnae: Charters and archives of deceased groups

- Financial and bookkeeping records
- Conventions—Province: files of minutes

—General files of all communications, programs, souvenirs, HOOTS (convention publication), verbatim minutes, officers' hoods, insignia, choir robes and stoles, displays, historical costumes and accessories, flags

These demands indicated increased operating space as well as storage space. A parking lot was also desirable. Property in the business area was scarce and expensive. An historical, 18 room house built in 1852 became available. The architect who designed the beautiful old mansion was George Bellows, father of artist George Wesley Bellows. It was within walking distance of downtown Columbus. Interestingly, a fleur-de-lis fence graced the front of the property. The Finance Committee recommended the buying of the house in the spring of 1951. Much credit must be given to two Kappa husbands, Emerson Cheek and Gordon Root, for their selfless efforts in securing the property for the Fraternity. Thus Kappa Kappa Gamma became the first women's Greek organization to establish a permanent headquarters, 530 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.

The house had served as the residence of David Tod, Governor of Ohio during 1861 and 1862. In 1865, it was purchased by a prominent Columbus family who made it their home for the next fifty years. The Columbus Women's Club bought the house in 1923 and added an auditorium, joining the original house to the carriage house. The Women's Club could not finance the property during the Depression, so it passed into private hands again.

Remodeling was undertaken under the guidance of Clara Pierce and Frances Sutton Schmitz, BΔ-Michigan, Fraternity architect. Adequate office and storage space, with a vision toward future expansion, were the goals. The first floor rooms and auditorium were converted into a lovely drawing room, offices, and work rooms for the many mechanical pieces of equipment. A lunch room for staff and visiting officers, plus storage space were completed on the first floor.

A shadow box containing a collection of beautiful old badges is featured in the entrance hall. Beside it is the only founder's key known to be in existence, that of Anna Willits Pattee. It was given to the Fraternity in 1970 by her granddaughter, Frances Pattee Putnam, AΔ-Monmouth.

Kappa's rehabilitation program was recognized by the National Rehabilitation Association in 1971. The award received is displayed on a table in the hall. Also to be seen here is the silver urn presented in 1934 by Lyndall Finley Wortham, BΞ-Texas. It served as the Fraternity Standards Award until 1970 when Mrs. Wortham replaced it with a silver punch set.

All rooms, except the business offices are furnished with antiques. Many have been given or bequeathed by former members of the Fraternity. A full-length water color portrait of Kappa's first grand president, Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, M-Butler, painted by Elizabeth Gowdy Baker, AΔ-Monmouth, hangs in the drawing room. It was painted in 1916 and presented to the Fraternity on the 50th anniversary of its founding in 1920. The portrait was on loan to Monmouth College until the opening of Fraternity Headquarters in 1952. Below the portrait is a glass-topped table, the gift of Phi Chapter, containing mementoes of Beatrice Woodman, Φ-Boston, including her Medal of Honor from the French government, awarded to Miss Woodman as a result of her participation in the Fraternity philanthropy program during World War II. The table also contains badges of early members of Phi Chapter.

The Victorian sofa in the drawing room belonged to Mrs. Kuhns and was given by Mu Chapter. The table upon which were written the first Kappa minutes was contributed by the estate of Louisa Stevenson Miller, one of the Fraternity founders. The pair of sterling silver candlesticks belonged to Charlotte Barrell Ware, Φ-Boston, second grand president. It is used in the "Passing of the Light" ceremonies at conventions and at installations. The floor to ceiling pier mirror and the very large white marble top table came with the house. The portrait of Clara O. Pierce was painted by Paul Burns. Two marble fireplaces have always graced this room.

The authentic coat of arms of the Fraternity hangs in the reception room. A framed picture of Lucy Webb Hayes, wife of the nineteenth President of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes, along with her acceptance to honorary membership in Rho Chapter (Ohio Wesleyan) in 1880 is in the executive secretary's office. A round walnut tilt-top table from the estate of Louise Stevenson Miller is also in that room. A pair of marble-based brass candlesticks with prisms, belonged to her and can be seen on the mantle in the office of the chapter finance chairman.

The winding staircase leads to the second and third floors. The rooms on the second floor were developed into two separate bedrooms for officers and chairmen attending meetings. There were three two-room apartments; one for the hostess-manager and the other two rented. The two rooms on the third floor were used for field secretaries. The top floor consists of one room, a cupola, overlooking the city.

In the ensuing years, the hostess-manager apartment had to be used for Kappas attending meetings. A luster cup belonging to Charlotte Barrell Ware, a platter of Louise Bennett Boyd and a needlepoint stool made by Della Lawrence Burt are among the antiques in that suite. Eventually, one of the rented apartments was converted into a conference room. Previous meetings had been in the office of the executive secretary. The carriage house became a four-car garage for members of the staff and above this area were two two-bedroom apartments, one for the maintenance man and the other for a tenant.

Living Room





Fire damage at Fraternity Headquarters was extensive and due to great care the firemen were able to save almost all the valuable antiques.



1882 was saved as were the cuts and pictures. Fortunately stencils for the reprinting of the *Ritual Book* were saved as well as the convention verbatim minutes. Delta Chapter's (Indiana) Red Book and other valuable chapter books given to the Fraternity were in a safe and survived the fire. The old badges on display in a large gold frame were also saved.

The 180 pieces of antique furniture were saved, due to the efficiency of the Columbus Fire Department in removing them from the building immediately. They were stored in a furniture warehouse to be dried out, refinished, and reupholstered. Only two pieces were lost. The saturated carpeting was taken to a carpet warehouse for drying out. The historical gowns used for the convention pageants, choir robes, officers' hoods and insignia, and other regalia were sent to a dry cleaning establishment to have the smoke odor removed. All pieces of silver, glassware, lamps, dishes and metal office desks were placed in the temporary building and restored.

A display case was destroyed containing Fraternity memorabilia including the original pledge pin, a gold stick pin of the Sigma in Delta, a blue enamel pledge stick pin, a combination of letters KKG in silver, and old certificates.

During the restoration of the building, the space destroyed was restudied in order to meet the needs of the time, including a complete fire alarm system for each room and also a burglary system. The former catalog room and office machines room were planned for the same functions. The modern files were more fireproof, and the mechanical equipment was replaced. All rooms were rebuilt and decorated by craftsmen who were experts in their fields. A newly developed treatment for intense smoke odor was applied. The paint on the exterior of the building was sandblasted to bring out the beauty of the old bricks.

On the second floor a small lounge was developed for the field secretaries, who spend several weeks there during the year Conference Room.



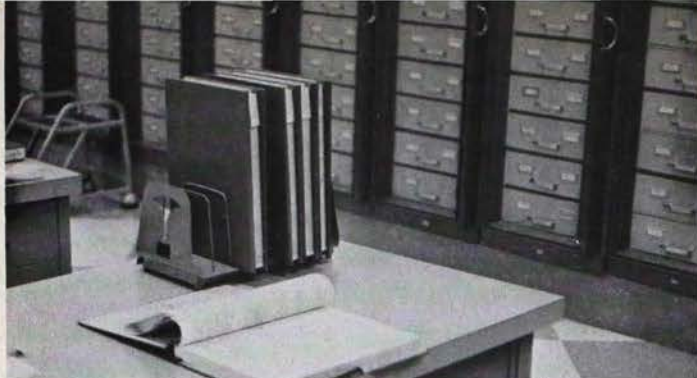
During the remodeling of the newly purchased building, Central Office was housed on the second floor of a rented property in the area. In these very crowded facilities office procedures were maintained, and preparations were made for the 1952 General Convention. In December, 1952, the formal opening of the Fraternity Headquarters was held with all appropriate appreciation and satisfaction.

The Fraternity continued to grow and all was going along well until February 11, 1965. On that morning a fire of unknown origin destroyed the catalog and office machine rooms completely, as well as parts of the second floor in the back of the building. The remainder of the building was badly damaged by smoke and water, but fortunately there were no injuries.

The decision was made to restore the building. Time had proven the efficiency and economy of the office space and of the housing for Fraternity officers during meetings and conferences those 13 years. Increase in office rental and hotel accommodations far surpassed the cost of operating the Fraternity Headquarters, a material asset.

In the interim, business continued under trying and difficult conditions. An entire building across the street at 553 East Town was leased for office operations and preparations were made for the 1966 Convention. A large warehouse was rented where the charred and wet, but usable supplies, books, booklets, installation and convention items were stored. These were dried out, repackaged and sorted for moving into the restored building. Much of this work was done by loyal members of the Columbus Alumnae Association as well as members of the Headquarters staff. The valuable catalog files were not burned, but smoke had crept into the drawers. A portion of the cards were almost impossible to read. Eventually they were retyped. All mechanical office equipment was destroyed.

The stencil files for *The Key* mailing list were stored in the basement of the temporary building. Some had been damaged. The spring issue of the magazine was delayed because a new address list had to be compiled. A few records, including the large books of the vocational and professional members, were in such condition it was not possible to save or to reproduce them. Fortunately the original and only copies of the minutes and the grand presidents' reports were at the bindery. The only complete set of bound volumes of *The Key* since 1881 was saved. The four bound sets of grand presidents' reports, the *Constitution*, the *Bylaws and Standing Rules*, *Proceedings*, and a complete file of songbooks were also rescued. The Reference Department file of articles and dates published in *The Key* since



Catalogue room of Fraternity Headquarters shows old every-member file in background with current, compact five notebooks listing every member with address.

completing their annual reports. The one apartment which was damaged by the fire was made into a conference room where all meetings take place. This room is enhanced by a large solid cherry table, formerly in a director's room of one of the large Columbus banks. Louisa Stevenson Miller's diploma dated Monmouth College 1874 hangs in this room. A gentleman's Victorian chair from her estate and Lenabel Jacobs' portrait of Emily Eaton Hepburn, BB^A-St. Lawrence, are also there. Mrs. Hepburn was instrumental in establishing Panhellenic House in New York City. A small laundry and pressing room for guests was included in the planning of this floor. The roof garden was replaced in the area just outside the conference room.

The two bedrooms and bath on the third floor were reclaimed, as was the cupola on the top floor. The storage rooms were modernized and the maintenance man's apartment over the garage was enlarged. There is no longer rental space in the building.

The summer of 1966 was devoted to moving into the restored Fraternity Headquarters while business was carried on as usual. After 40 years of devoted service to the Fraternity, Clara O. Pierce retired January 1, 1969. She was respected by the entire fraternity world for her business acumen.

Katharine Wade Pennell, BN-Ohio State, was appointed executive secretary-treasurer to succeed Miss Pierce. She served in that office until June, 1970, when a reorganization of the council changed it to executive secretary, with the duties of treasurer assumed by an elected officer. Katherine Pennell served as executive secretary until her retirement in June, 1972. Betty Sanor Cameron, BN-Ohio State, was then appointed to fill that post.

Executive Secretary Betty Sanor Cameron, BN-Ohio State, receives first City Beautiful Award from Columbus Convention Bureau honoring Fraternity Headquarters Building. December 1973.



Using the micro-fiche reader to locate a new address is fast and convenient.

Membership records have been computerized since 1970. Microfiche viewers are used to facilitate retrieval of information on record cards kept in fireproof files. The old catalog file has been retained, however, with cards for all new initiates the only addition now made.

The Columbus Convention and Visitors Bureau and its affiliate, the Helmsmen, presented one of the first City Beautiful Awards to Kappa Headquarters in 1973. The building is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

—Frances Davis Evans, BN-Ohio State



Kappa Kappa Gamma has had four executive secretaries since that title was created at the 1922 Convention: Della Lawrence Burt, BΞ-Texas; Clara O. Pierce; Katharine Wade Pennell; and Betty Sanor Cameron. The last three are members of Beta Nu Chapter at Ohio State University.

Della Lawrence Burt

Della Lawrence (Burt) became the Fraternity's first executive secretary. Even before she was graduated from the University of Texas in 1918, in absentia, Miss Lawrence went to Washington, D.C. to do war work (World War I). Her diploma was mailed to her later. While there she lived in the "Kappa House," the residence on Massachusetts Avenue which was home to 30 Washington-based Kappas from 1918 to 1925. Miss Lawrence served as its house manager, secretary, and house president.

She met Katherine Tobin Mullin, BΞ-Adelphi, in Washington and was appointed her deputy. Mrs. Mullin was editor of *The Key* at the time, and Miss Lawrence was a great help in getting-out the war-time issues. When Mrs. Mullin was unable to attend the Council session in the fall of 1918, Miss Lawrence went to Cleveland, Ohio, in her place.

During the 1920 Convention at Mackinac Island, she was elected grand secretary, and became executive secretary in 1922. Miss Lawrence began her duties in a room of her home in Bryan, Texas. In 1923 she married Howard Burt, but continued as executive secretary until January 1, 1929. A son was born to the Burts in 1929. Mrs. Burt served as deputy to the next executive secretary from 1929 through 1935. She was marshal of the 1936, 1938, and 1940 Conventions. Della Lawrence Burt died in September, 1941.

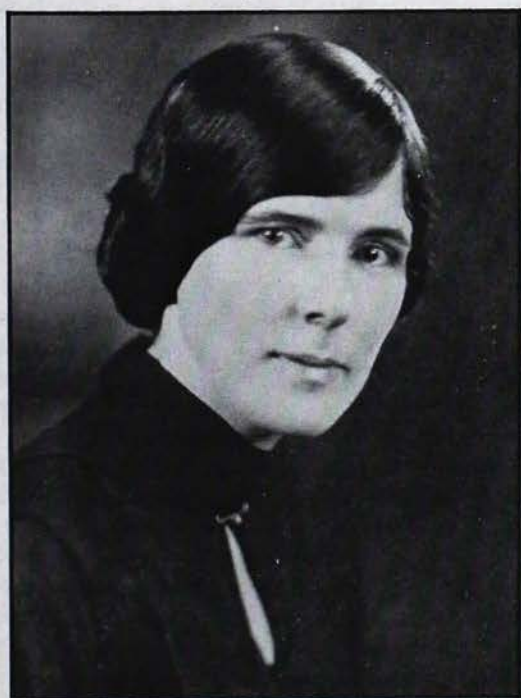
Those are the facts, but the personality of this first executive secretary emerges clearly in what others have said about her. She was tall, attractive, "radiant in life, a rare, joyous person, and one of the most fortunate, for she was given . . . the power to communicate to others her love, friendliness, and zest for living. . . ." But she had fun, too, as she told about being the 1936 Convention marshal. "The marshal expects to be on the jump, but the general spirit of fun in the doing of every job was what made this convention the success that I feel it was . . . the thing was a cheerful affair and there was fun in the doing."

Mrs. Burt had a sense of humor, too. Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania, tells that at the opening dinner of the 1940 Convention, during her term as grand president, "Della came up to me, bowed low, and with her best Texas accent said, 'Shall we dance?'" Helen Bower, BΔ-Michigan, the editor of *The Key*, wrote that Della Burt was "probably the sort of woman who could do Europe and the Holy Land in six weeks for \$500 on one suitcase!" Della Lawrence Burt showed her consideration for others in even this small way: the outside of any special delivery letter from her had these instructions, "Postman: If delivered before 7 a.m. or after 11:30 p.m., please put in mail box."

Howard Burt was a perfect Kappa husband. Their honeymoon was interrupted so that Mrs. Burt could attend Council sessions. Mr. Burt "took over the badge order routine, used multigraph and addressograph tirelessly, got off mail at the midnight hour, never resenting the ever-present Fraternity in their Texas home and later in Missouri. Crowning evidence of Mr. Burt's regard for Kappa came in the gift of his mother's wedding gown to be worn in the historical pageant at conventions."

On the night Della Lawrence Burt died, the nurse asked if she had any sisters, and Mr. Burt replied, "Yes, over 25,000. . . ." Afterwards, the notes and letters told over and over of the impression Della Burt always made, the affection in which she was held by every Kappa who knew her, even slightly.

Della Lawrence Burt



First executive secretary with newly revised *Constitution* as her stole!

In her memory more than \$16,000 was placed in the Della Lawrence Burt Endowment Fund for the Rose McGill Fund in 1946. The fund was the fulfillment of a dream of many years.

—Lee McDonald Cassier, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan

Clara O. Pierce

With the appointment of Clara Owen Pierce as executive secretary on January 1, 1929, a 40-year era was begun for the Fraternity. On that date the first Central Office was established in a downtown office building at 85 East Gay Street in Columbus, Ohio, the home city of the new officer.

It was a lucky day for Kappa Kappa Gamma that Miss Pierce had decided to give up a career in merchandising and turn her executive abilities and drive toward Kappa's future. During this period which ended January 1, 1969, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Clara O. Pierce were almost synonymous. Every facet of the Fraternity felt the impact of her dynamic personality. Her wise and innovative ideas also had their impact on the fraternity and sorority world-at-large. The mark of approval bestowed by male business leaders bespoke of her managerial abilities and manner of promoting new ideas which reached beyond her own organization.

Clara Pierce was initiated into Beta Nu Chapter at Ohio State University in 1917 during World War I. After leaving college she became a member of the Columbus Alumnae Association and served as its secretary and alumna delegate to the 1925 Gamma Province Convention. There she was elected Gamma Province vice president. In 1926 she was appointed chairman of Kappa's Endowment Fund drive which exceeded its goal of \$100,000. In mid-1928, after Della Lawrence Burt, BΞ-Texas, requested retirement from the executive secretary position, Miss Pierce went to St. Louis to be with Mrs. Burt for a five-month training period. Truer words were never written than when Della Burt wrote of her successor, "No saner, more able business leader could be found than Clara O. Pierce."

Not only was she a business leader but she had a rare personality. Her father was a Presbyterian minister and her mother a native of the "deep South." She had the charm and graciousness often associated with her mother's ancestry, coupled with native business shrewdness. In spite of her graciousness, her red hair did not belie a determination, and yes, temper, which flared occasionally if she felt a trust betrayed or a promised job not done. She was a true friend and had the rare trait of bringing out the best in people of all ages. The way she could get to the basics of a problem was a special gift. It was her ability to work



Clara Pierce and Della Burt—Sun Valley 1940.

with and be liked by all ages that brought about the centralization of all the activities of the Fraternity.

Original duties for the executive secretary were to include the administration of the programs and philanthropies of the Fraternity, to serve on most committees, to act as treasurer, to edit Kappa publications, as well as to serve as business manager of *The Key*. By the time of her retirement the overall picture had grown to encompass many facets not included in her original duties.

This was a period of change for the Fraternity, then numbering 58 chapters with 15,748 members. Forty years later there were 94 chapters and approximately 82,000 members. Money was accumulating in the Endowment Funds, pledge classes were growing, and a survey recommended more chapters. The Fraternity, indeed, was on the move and had chosen the right person for the right place at the right time to accomplish its many objectives.

Setting up a modern business office, restructuring files salvaged from a destructive fire during Della Burt's tenure, checking old records and combining sources of information into a system to grow on as well as adopting sound financial policies were of vital importance. Included on the early agenda was overseeing the publication and publicizing of the 1930 *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*.

The foundation work of this early era led to the orderly checking of all files and records. Soon the chronological and alphabetical membership files were synchronized and brought up-to-date. Next, a geographical file was made to keep track of alumnae members and aid in the expansion of alumnae extension. The result of this up-to-date membership record was the publication of a *Fraternity Directory* in 1933 and again in 1937.

In 1930, Miss Pierce recommended to the convention the bonding of the bank accounts of all Kappa chapters. Ann Scott Morningstar, BN-Ohio State, public relations chairman, wrote in the *Fraternity Month*, "As a result of this profoundly intelligent move, just one year later, Kappa chapters rode through the terrors of the nationwide bank failures without the loss of one red cent." And no chapter houses were lost during this period.

Other recommendations by the executive secretary to that convention became Kappa firsts—the appointment of a paid traveling secretary, the appointment of a Convention Committee to manage the biennial meetings instead of a hostess chapter, and the creation of a Convention Fund.

In later years she proposed the plan to have an adviser from each chapter attend convention and worked out plans whereby the Fraternity helped defray alumnae as well as active expenses for participation at the biennial meetings.

A historical pageant, displaying the gowns and dresses worn by Kappa celebrities, became a part of many Kappa conventions. It was through Miss Pierce's efforts that these dresses were given as mementos of Kappa history.

Another convention feature, a joint idea of Clara O. Pierce and Ann Scott Morningstar, was the Alumnae Achievement Award originated in 1946. The 50-year Kappa recognition pin had its beginning with an idea of Clara's also.

Two important business steps taken in her early years included the incorporation of the Fraternity and the patenting of the letters, KKG, used on the badge.

Instruction booklets covering all phases of management were published by the office, more often than not ghost-written by Miss Pierce, with assistance from various Fraternity chairmen whose names are listed as the authors. The first pledge book was published in collaboration with the first field secretary, Helen Snyder (Andres Steiner), BΠ-Washington. Many revisions of this book, plus a *Pledge Trainer's Manual*, followed through the years.

Mimeographed instructions for operating the chapter finance system gave way to a printed booklet known as *Budgeting and Bookkeeping*.

A booklet of instructions for house directors, which appeared in 1939, the first of its kind, was prepared with the aid of the then director of standards, Emily Caskey Johnson, BH-Stanford. A pamphlet extolled the virtues of good chapter house manners.

Through the years more booklets based on Clara O.'s vast knowledge coupled with thoughts from various chairmen were published to meet chapter and alumnae needs. Among these were books on public relations, information on good meals for chapter houses, a book list to build a good chapter reference library, manuals for various chapter advisers and chapter and alumnae officers, biennial reports of the happenings of the Fraternity, and revisions of the *Constitution and Bylaws*.

Clara O. Pierce



Central Office Staff—1930s. Hatton, Pierce, Meeks, Hatfield, and Edelen.

As the Fraternity continued to grow, it became apparent that it was impossible to study many phases of the organization in depth at Council sessions or to give much needed training at such a time or at Fraternity conventions. Committees were set up with yearly meetings, often at Miss Pierce's suggestion, to handle the details of the various programs. Among the early ones were the Chapter Evaluation Meetings to go over each chapter individually and make recommendations to the Council session.

A Province Officer's Training School, set up for a day prior to conventions, now has become a biennial summer meeting. Each year finds graduate counselors and field secretaries meeting with Council members and committee chairmen to learn how to work with chapters during their visits and to assist and encourage them with their problems.

Another early committee formed was one to study the various financial aspects affecting the budget before presenting recommendations to the Council. Miss Pierce, following a study of chapter finance and the protection of chapter house loans, was instrumental in negotiating a comprehensive insurance program in conjunction with an agency willing to handle this insurance nationwide, although it was a completely new idea.

A financial coup for Miss Pierce came at the end of World War II at the time of a nationwide housing shortage. After the 1946 Convention passed a large extension program, including colonization projects sponsored by the Fraternity, there arose the problem of providing suitable housing for these new chapters on campuses where they must be competitive with old established groups. She was able to put into operation a building program for new chapter houses and a renovation and enlargement program for existing ones. Well established credit and outside financing for the Fraternity, enabled the establishment of a program of loans from a large insurance company which operated nationwide. It was so well thought out that this large loan guaranteed by the Fraternity was paid off before the maturity date.

Once again her financial genius showed when, in 1945, the Internal Revenue Service granted non-profit organization status to Kappa and income tax exemptions for gifts to the Rose McGill and Students' Aid Funds. In 1961, she was able to encompass gifts to the Fraternity in an Educational Endowment Fund, including loans for chapter housing. This Internal Revenue ruling was changed, and the exemption of the housing section of the fund was revoked in June, 1968.

Chapter housing was of special interest to Clara O. Through her efforts a Chapter Housing Research Committee was set up which evolved into a standing committee to check house plans and approve financing. Miss Pierce made contacts for wholesale buying of china, silver, etc., and suggested the appointment of an interior decorator to aid chapters in furnishing their homes. The choice of house mother, later known as house director, was given more emphasis, and selections were made by house boards in conjunction with chapter officers. At Central Office a file was established made up of applications of qualified women to fill these positions. This step greatly assisted house boards throughout the country.

Always interested in the active and her needs, Miss Pierce continued to implement the Scholarship Aid Program which, at the time of her appointment, consisted principally of a Student Loan Fund. In 1934, the field secretary, Marion Handy (Anderson), ΓK-William and Mary, was worried about chapters losing



valuable members due to financial problems. With Miss Pierce's help, undergraduate scholarships were instituted.

In 1938, looking ahead to the trends of internationalism, she recommended an exchange program be arranged between foreign countries and the Fraternity. Thus was the start of the foreign student-foreign study scholarships which encompassed aid to women around the world who owed a part of their educational experience to Kappa Kappa Gamma.

At the 1942 Convention, which was held at the beginning of World War II, money was set aside, again at Miss Pierce's suggestion, to give emergency scholarships to keep good students in the active chapters.

Also she promoted the start of fellowships for graduate study, special one-time scholarships for special purposes, possibly in research or in areas such as rehabilitation. It was Miss Pierce's sound financial planning which led to the magnitude of this program. It was climaxed with the Centennial Fund of the Fraternity in 1970. Advance planning for all this was started prior to Clara's resignation and her subsequent death in the fall of 1969.

Again, at her suggestion, an untapped source for future income for the Scholarship Program could be from bequests, and such a program was recommended and passed at the 1938 Convention. The mechanics for such a program were set up when World War II interfered. However, the Fraternity continues to reap some benefits, but not as envisioned by Miss Pierce.

Another source of income she originated was the Magazine Agency which for a very short time was handled in the Central Office. Proceeds from this venture aid the Rose McGill Fund.

When jobs for women were difficult to obtain following World War II, Miss Pierce came up with the idea of a Vocational Guidance Bureau. A chairman was appointed to help dispense information about vocations open to women and a file of careers and vocations of members was maintained at the Central Office.

Another project, the dream of Helen Andres and Clara Pierce, was a clubhouse for retired Kappas—a place where they might live in pleasant surroundings with congenial friends. This developed into the Hearthstone Project which unfortunately, because of building restrictions, etc., developed into too expensive a project to be continued.

One of the original duties of the executive secretary was to serve as business manager of *The Key*. Here again Miss Pierce's business acumen put the magazine on a sound financial basis and allowed it to continue a leader in sorority publications. She was responsible for a budget; publishing contracts; solicitation of advertising; supervision of the mailing lists; filing and storage of extra copies; and, in addition, setting up a picture and



Clara O. Pierce in 1954 at convention on the occasion of 25 years of business leadership.

cut file for use by chapters and other publications. Little did she expect to add to her duties that of editor! However, when the editor of *The Key* resigned in 1946, Clara O. edited the magazine from that December issue to October, 1949. She saw another idea come to fruition at that time when an Editorial Board was formed in the hope of avoiding another crisis with an editor's necessary resignation.

Another innovation, started in spare moments in the office years before, has proved its value many times over—a card file of *Key* articles, authors, and illustrations of source material. Time never allowed another such file she wished to see done—a similar card catalogue of *The Proceedings*, the official Fraternity record.

By 1950 the need for more space for the Central Office was apparent. Following an earlier suggestion to buy a house away from the center of the city, one at 530 East Town Street was acquired as the Fraternity Headquarters. An early home of an Ohio governor, it had been allowed to deteriorate. It was remodeled to allow offices, storage and work areas on the ground floor. The two upper floors included rooms for visiting officers and field secretaries when not traveling, as well as adequate space for the many important committee meetings held annually or semi-annually, the Council sessions and the Training School for field secretaries and graduate counselors. Two apartments were also included to help subsidize the cost of operation.

Once more Ann Morningstar wrote, "As a result of Miss Pierce's devotion to every detail of the planning and building, important architectural survivals, such as the rare hand-rubbed slate mantel-pieces, have been carefully preserved. At the same time the latest and most practical office equipment has been installed." Remodeling was completed and the building opened in 1952.

Unfortunately, in February, 1965, the storage, machine and apartment areas were completely demolished by fire and the rest of the building badly damaged by water. Miss Pierce rose to the occasion once more and set up temporary offices in an old house across the street and rented a warehouse for salvaged supplies. The Headquarters was back in operation in 1966.

Miss Pierce's contributions were not completely Kappa oriented. She served on the first board of the Fraternity Managers' Association of Ohio State University and eventually was president of the board. Her Jackson Street home in the remodeled German Village section of Columbus won a Junior

League PLAN award for restoration in 1966. Many of her heirloom furnishings and antiques were willed to the Fraternity.

Through 40 years, until her retirement in 1969, Miss Pierce made many friends among Kappa Kappa Gamma's active and alumnae membership and in the entire fraternity and sorority world. Her love of people, her desire to help as a friend, her willingness to give credit to others for ideas which really generated in her keen mind, her ability to resolve problems effectively, her willingness to give more of herself at every turn, made her beloved and respected by all. Clara O. Pierce has been described in many ways: "having a cool head and a warm heart"; "being blessed with good health, unlimited energy, and a creative mind"; and "leading others in discovery of new approaches and solutions." The hours she gave to her Fraternity cannot be counted—it was her life and Kappa her family. Were she living in the 1970s, Clara Pierce would have been one of the most sought after women executives. Kappa was lucky to have claimed this lady before the business world sought her out. Her life was devoted to Kappa and the trusteeship which had been placed in her hands. Her wish that each Kappa would "aspire nobly . . . adventure daringly. . . but serve humbly" was certainly exemplified in her own actions as she "helped thousands of young women mold their lives through Fraternity membership—young women who today must be trained to be good homemakers and good citizens and intelligent community leaders as well as able to meet the added test of the times in careers of their choice—this was the lifetime work of Clara O. Pierce,"—a legacy she left to all generations of Kappas.

—Isabel Hatton Simmons, BN-Ohio State
Lee McDonald Cassier, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan

Katharine Wade Pennell

Katharine Wade Pennell was appointed to fill the unexpired term of executive secretary-treasurer when Clara O. Pierce retired. In 1970, the new elective office of treasurer was created, and "Kay" served as executive secretary and ex-officio member of Council, without vote, until she retired in 1972.

Kay Pennell had been a member of Headquarters staff since 1945, serving first as head of the Catalog Department, when

Katharine Wade Pennell



Central Office, as it was then called, was renting office space in the Ohio State Savings Building. She moved into the book-keeper position in 1948 and eventually carried the title of assistant treasurer.

Mrs. Pennell was born in Aurora, Illinois; and was educated at Fairfax Hall in Virginia, and at Ohio State University. She later served on the Beta Nu Building Association and in 1948 became a member of Kappa's Finance Committee, continuing until 1976.

She is much renowned for her "grasp of the financial affairs of the Fraternity, her overall knowledge of the administration, and her ability to work with people. . . ." Kay Pennell says, "There isn't anything that happens in the Fraternity that isn't reflected in the financial activity and organization." This included the expansion of the Fraternity as a whole, assisting in the Rehabilitation Program, and planning and administering the finance program for chapter housing. All of Mrs. Pennell's experience has resulted in a highly respected financial structure for Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Kay Pennell has two sons, one Kappa daughter-in-law, and is the devoted grandmother of four boys and five girls. One granddaughter is a Beta Nu Kappa.

In 1967, Kay Pennell met another real challenge when she purchased and refurbished a small home for her retirement, a project which has been quite successful. Her hobbies include needlepoint, gardening, and antiques furniture.

She has been involved in church work through the years, having served on the Altar Guild among other activities, and since her retirement has had the time to become active in several other philanthropic organizations as well as helping Kappa—as an author, resource person, and proofreader for the History committee.

—Lee McDonald Cassier, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan

Betty Sanor Cameron

Betty "Seetie" Sanor Cameron, BN-Ohio State, is Kappa's current executive secretary. She was appointed to the position in June, 1972, following a two-year term as the Fraternity's administrative director, under Mrs. Pennell.

Betty Sanor Cameron



Left to right: Robert Cameron, George Mathewson, Ann Cameron Mathewson, Betty Sanor Cameron, and Carol Cameron.

Mrs. Cameron was a fine arts major at Ohio State University and originally came to Headquarters hoping to do calligraphy. She began her work as head of the Catalog Department during 1969. She moved into the office manager-administrative director position during 1970 and 1971, and began training under Mrs. Pennell.

Mrs. Cameron did much of the preliminary work in computerizing the Fraternity. She worked with seven or eight computer companies, none of which were familiar with Greek letters. What Kappas wanted from a computer had to be determined, and computer forms had to be standardized. One of the main responsibilities of her job is to operate Headquarters as economically as possible. The utilization of an offset printing press and a plate maker for in-house printing, along with the computer, are means to this end.

Mrs. Cameron states that: "The function of the Headquarters has been sustained as the business office of the Fraternity as outlined when originally conceived in 1924. The departmental divisions have remained as the basic organizational structure with the current technological developments in office procedures being instituted to influence the productivity and facilitate the implementation of the duties. The steady, healthy rise in membership numbers has caused a natural increase in the responsibilities of the office. Furthermore, the Fraternity committee structure has improved communications and diversified the activities of the Headquarters."

Betty Cameron has had much leadership and organizational experience as chairman of the Board of Managers of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, as a former president of the Junior League of Columbus, as a long-time volunteer at Children's Hospital, and as an active participant in the Columbus, Ohio, Kappa Alumnae Association.

Her mother was a Kappa, she has two Kappa sisters, and two Kappa daughters. Her husband is Robert V. Cameron, a CPA, and a member of Phi Kappa Psi. Given some free time, "Seetie" Cameron really enjoys a good game of bridge. Last, but not least, Mrs. Cameron does get to do the calligraphy for scrolls, chapter charters, and awards and certificates given at convention.

Our executive secretaries have contributed significantly to the development of Kappa Kappa Gamma for over 54 years.

—Lee McDonald Cassier, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan



Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner) first field secretary, and Emily Caskey Johnson.



The 1930 Convention of Kappa Kappa Gamma approved funds for its first field secretary, whose duties were to serve the Fraternity as a traveling secretary, to offer assistance to actives and alumnae in all phases of programming and activities, and to make reports on her findings to the Grand Council.

Helen Snyder (Andres, Steiner), BΠ-Washington, was appointed to the new position in May, 1931. She visited 50 chapters and over 60 alumnae groups that first year. The average length of her chapter visits was three days. Her expenses, two-thirds of which was spent on train fare, were \$1,048.

The position of field secretary was a Grand Council position until 1938.

The scope of Fraternity work had increased greatly by the end of the decade, and the membership had nearly doubled—from 16,547 in 1930 to 30,646 in 1940. The chapter roll had grown from 67 in 1930 to 74 by the time of the 1940 Convention. The Fraternity Council's recommendation that two field secretaries be appointed to facilitate the many responsibilities of that position was approved.

The number of field secretaries was increased from two to three in 1960, and currently there are four appointees. These young women now work with the chapters, only. They are outstanding college graduates who have had wide Fraternity experience as officers of their own chapters. They are supervised by the director of field representatives.

In addition, a traveling counselor plan has been in effect from time to time. The plan was initiated to fulfill a need for longer visits than the field secretaries can make to certain chapters for specific counseling, but not long enough to require a full-time graduate counselor.

—Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN-Ohio State

Field Secretaries

1931-1935	*Helen Snyder (Andres, Steiner), BΠ (resigned 12/34)
1935-1938	*Marian Handy (Anderson), ΓΚ (appointed 1/8/35)
1938-1940	Leonna Dorlac (Lilljeberg), ΔΖ
1940-1942	Heloise Smartt (Brenholts), BΘ (appointed 2/41)
1942-1943	Catherine Cudlip (Garvey, Bonner) B1 (appointed 6/41)
	Heloise Smartt (Brenholts), BΘ
1943-1944	Catherine Cudlip (Garvey, Bonner), B1 (resigned 3/15/43)
	Martha Galleher Cox, P ^A (appointed 3/15/43)
1943-1944	Martha Galleher Cox, P ^A
	Margaret Trent (Rogers, Kopel), BX (6/43 to 9/43)
1944-1945	Alice Anne Longley Roberts, I (appointed 9/43)
	Alice Anne Longley Roberts, I
1945-1946	Martha Galleher Cox, P ^A
	Martha Galleher Cox, P ^A
	Carolyn Boyle (Hasskarl) BΞ
1946-1947	Mary Agnes Graham (Roberts), Υ
	Mary Agnes Graham (Roberts), Υ
1947-1948	Marjorie Matson (Converse), ΓΔ
	Marjorie Matson (Converse), ΓΔ
1948-1949	Arma Jo Smith (Northup), ΓΑ
	Marjorie Cross (Bird), BM
1949-1950	Dorothy Obrecht (Keller), BT
	Dorothy Obrecht (Keller), BT
	Mary Lou Kennedy, BN

1950-1951

Martha Jones (Phillips), ΓΩ

Rita Ricke (Taylor), ΓΔ

1951-1952

Rita Ricke (Taylor), ΓΔ

Sara Wilkey (Leavitt), ΓΔ

Traveling Counselors

1951-1952 Jo Ann Dodds (Richardson), BY

Doris Stoetzer (Smith), BY

1952-1953 (Charlotte) Joyce Thomas (Fuller), ΔΥ

1952-1953

Sara Wilkey (Leavitt), ΓΔ

Georjean Groom (Fogle), ΔΠ

1953-1954

Georjean Groom (Fogle), ΔΠ

Marilyn Newman, P^A

Traveling Counselors

1953-1954 Sally Jo Denton (Skinner), ΓΑ

Ruth Ann Tyler, BΘ

1954-1955

Ruth Ann Tyler, BΘ

Ruth Wierman (Hamilton), BM

1955-1956

Amelia Bean (Prevost), ΔΙ

(Margaret) Jean Siegfried (Mayer), ΔΑ

1956-1957

Amelia Bean (Prevost), ΔΙ

(Margaret) Jean Siegfried (Mayer), ΔΑ

1957-1958

Mary Constance Schmid (Cobb), ΓΠ

Allison Allen (Holland), ΓΦ (resigned 12/57)

Virginia Dabney (Chitwood), ΓΦ (appointed 1/58)

1958-1959

Ann Wescot (May), ΔΒ

Beverly Alexander (Tuller), ΓΧ

Barbara Koch (Murphy), ΓΚ

Traveling Counselor

1958-1960 Berniece Whittlesey (Pierce), ΓΓ

1959-1960

Beverly Alexander (Tuller), ΓΧ

Barbara Koch (Murphy), ΓΚ (resigned 12/59)

1960-1961

Joan Baker (Mason), ΓΦ

Virginia Merritt (Autry), BΘ

Nancy Lipman (Giles), ΔΗ

Nancy Lipman (Giles), ΔΗ (resigned 12/61)

1961-1962

Judy McLeary (Jones), BM

Martha Simmons (Murray), Λ

1962-1963

June Moore (Parrish), ΒΧ

Joan Claire Wallington, ΒΚ

Marlys Nelson (Barrett), ΒΦ

Gail Guthrie (Valaskakis), Η

1963-1964

Mary Burkman (Fors), ΒΔ

(Frances) Ann Fletcher (Colvin), ΓΗ

Sandra Rosenbom (Wilcox), ΔΠ

1964-1965

Lucille Henry (Hanrattie), ΓΦ

Janet Mahaffey (Postell), ΔΙ

(Frances) Anne Riley (Carson), ΔΑ

(Frances) Anne Riley (Carson), ΔΑ

1965-1966

Linda Shoemaker (Blyth), Χ

Mary Shuford (Johnson), ΒΠ

Carolyn Carlisle (Phelan), ΓΠ

Jean Lee Schmidt, ΔΑ

1966-1967

Vicki Whitaker (Henry), Ω

Susan Brown (Hardesty), ΒΥ

Janna McCoy (Lutovsky), ΓΤ

Peggy Lynn Riechers (Watters), ΓΜ

1967-1968

Jane Edwards (Langford), ΔΗ

Loretta McCarthy, ΓΖ

Jan Singleton (McAllister), ΔΡ

1969-1970 Julia Jones, EΓ
Barbara Hagey (Graham), ΔΥ
Jane Buker (Moss), ΔΠ
1970-1971 Nancy Lilly (Laney), BΩ
Juliana Fraser (Wales), BN
Marjorie Gohn (Felsburg), ΔA

Traveling Counselor

Ellen Jester Ruth, ΓZ (appointed 1/71)

1971-1972 Juliana Fraser (Wales), BN
Marjorie Gohn (Felsburg), ΔA
(Jean) Dale Brubeck, ΓK
Nancy Kelley (Wittenberg), EZ
Gretchen Dee Gattman, ΔT (resigned 1/72)
Ellen Jester Ruth (appointed 1/72)
1972-1973 Margaret Mitchell Hayes, ΓΠ Nancy Kelley (Wittenberg), EZ
Jennifer Nelson (Harland), Δ
Patsy Bredwick (LeVang), ΓT (resigned 1/73)
Ellen Jester Ruth, ΓZ (appointed 1/73)
1973-1974 Patricia Haddock (Biber), Δ
Katherine Caples, BK
Diedra Raye Ballard, BΘ
1974-1975 Jill Eversole, BN
Linda Sue Dickey, BΘ
Ann Dearmore, ΔΨ
Gayle Pyke, ΔH
1975-1976 Marguerite Erwin, EE
Janice Harenberg, ΓB
Patricia Gilliard, BΘ
Gayle Pyke, ΔH
1976-1977 Terre Blanton, ΔP
Janice Harenberg, ΓB
Mary Flo Squires, ΓΦ
Janeen Gould, BB^a (appointed 8/76, started 1/77)

* Council Position



Anne Riley, Linda Shoemaker, Mary Shuford (all 1965-66 field secretaries). Carolyn Carlisle, Jean Schmidt and Vicki Whitaker (all 1966-67 field secretaries.)

1969-70 field secretaries were Jane Buker, Barbara Hagey, and Julia Jones. J. J. Fraser, Marjorie Gohn and Nancy Lilly were field secretaries 1970-71.



Fraternal Interaction and Cooperation

pages 205-212

NPC Meetings

page 213

During the last thirty years of the nineteenth century—between the time when the first woman's fraternity was founded and the turn of the century, when Panhellenic was founded—women had not only proven themselves intellectually capable of competing with their masculine counterparts, but had proven themselves a power to be reckoned with. Much of their encouragement to strive for excellence came from their Greek societies.

The sorority movement began in the West—what we now call the Midwest, where coeducation, itself, began. I.C. Sorosis (later Pi Beta Phi) was founded at Monmouth College in 1867

and was quickly followed by Kappa Alpha Theta at DePauw, Kappa Kappa Gamma at Monmouth (both in 1870), Alpha Phi in 1872, Delta Gamma and Gamma Phi Beta in 1875. In the 1880s, Alpha Chi Omega and Delta Delta Delta were added to the growing community of sororities—although it was truly a community. Similar problems plagued most campuses where Greeks flourished: competition for pledges, for honors, for achievement, grew so rampant that by the late '80s, calls for cooperation were heard from all sides. In 1883 an abortive attempt was fielded by Beta Theta Pi to initiate Panhellenic cooperation (at that time, the term encompassed, as the name

implies, *all* the Greeks, both men and women). Later attempts were initiated by and for the women's groups alone, and because the men did not succeed in forging association until later, the name "Panhellenic" was claimed by the women.

Although the journals of the Greek societies were regularly sprinkled with encouragement for united effort, the movement was not yet mature enough for cooperation. The conflict between fealty to one's own fraternity and fealty to a Panhellenic union delayed the formation of the latter for a decade or more. Greeks at this time were still in the adolescent stage: suspicious of each other, jealous, often bitterly competitive. The practice of "lifting" was a major concern. ("Lifting," literally, meant lifting the pin of another Greek fraternity and replacing it with one's own. Occasionally, it meant lifting the charter of a whole chapter and replacing it with one's own.)

As increasing numbers of students appeared in institutions of higher education, the cutthroat competition, the fighting of each fraternity for enough pledges to assure survival for yet another year, decreased. Survival had been a risky thing; few students, particularly women, continued in college successively to the completion of a degree in the nineteenth century. A chapter could be nearly decimated in one year by illness, death, marriage, and family crises. So determined were the neophyte Greek women to succeed and to perpetuate the fellowships they had founded, that competition for membership took them into the preparatory schools in search of pledges. By 1902, when their own excesses finally overcame mistrust, it was these two major issues that finally brought them together: high school pledging and "lifting."

There had been much talk during the 1880s of Panhellenism, although primarily among the men's fraternities, the women's groups being still too young to have this concern. In 1883, magazine editors of fourteen fraternities did meet in Philadelphia. On individual campuses (Cornell probably being the first, in 1883), inter-fraternity compacts were sometimes signed for the peaceful regulation of rushing. And in 1891, at the call of KKG, the seven women's fraternities met in Boston.

Kappa had issued the invitation during its 1890 Convention in Bloomington, Illinois. Phi Chapter at Boston was to be the official hostess. Delegates from the seven sororities met in Boston in April of 1891: Alpha Phi, Gamma Phi Beta, Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Delta Gamma and Pi Beta Phi. Lucy Wight (Allan), BB-St. Lawrence, grand president, and Emily Bright (Burnham), Φ-Boston, grand secretary, along with Jean Nelson (Penfield), I-DePauw, represented Kappa, and Lucy Wight was subsequently elected chairman of the convention, which was then divided into committees for the study of inter-fraternity and inter-chapter courtesy, fraternity jewelry and stationery, Greek journalism, and planning for the coming Chicago World's Fair. Each committee presented recommendations which were, in turn, adopted by the convention. Before adjourning, an interim committee was appointed—Emma Harper Turner, Pi Beta Phi, chairman; Lucy Wight, KKG, secretary; and one representative of each of the convening sororities—with the responsibility of "keeping the fraternities in touch, of notifying them concerning the ratification or rejection by the several fraternities . . ." of the seventeen recommendations of the convention.

Hope of cooperation was premature: of the seven sororities, only Pi Beta Phi ratified all of the recommendations. Gamma Phi Beta "refused ratification of any of the report and withdrew entirely from all Panhellenic cooperation," and the other five, including Kappa, ratified only parts of the recommendation.

Although the Boston Convention failed to create a permanent Panhellenic association, it did set the stage for Panhellenic efforts in conjunction with the Colombian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The convention adopted the report of its Committee on the World's Fair, which provided that:

The Fraternities represented in Northwestern University, together with a committee from Delta Delta Delta and Pi Beta Phi, be considered a standing committee to have charge of Panhellenism at the World's Fair in 1893 . . . That if practicable, a certain date be fixed at which time a fraternity excursion be arranged . . . That the committee be empowered to provide a reception, banquet, or to call a convention. . . . that a place of registration be secured if possible in the Woman's Building, where fraternity women may register their names.

The events of the Congress of College Fraternities, which took place July 19 and 20, 1893, at the Fair, did much to foster improved Panhellenic relationships. The first day of the congress, attended by both men's and women's delegates, concerned the history, ethics, legal status, record-keeping, journalism, and finances of fraternities. The second day, the groups divided by sex: the women's fraternities heard discussions concerning chapter houses, extension, and membership limitation. The social activities of the congress—which were extensive and elaborate—were exhilarating; those who attended gained a new concept of fraternity sisterhood and Panhellenic brotherhood:

The social feature in fraternity life was not forgotten, for a reception was tendered to all the Greek letter societies in the beautiful New York State Building at the Fair. Here after four o'clock the spacious parlors and reception rooms were thronged with Greeks from every part of the United States. Groups of the representatives of the same fraternity were soon formed, and every newcomer seemed to gravitate toward his own particular friends, and was ever heartily welcomed. After the formal reception, the building resounded with college yells, "frat" yells and songs and calls of all kinds among which our own was not wanting . . .

Among about five hundred Greeks, Kappa had at least forty women, nearly all the chapters being represented.

The foundation for Panhellenism had, thus, been established; it took another decade to mature. Fraternity editors served as the ties that bound the Greeks together during those years; fraternity journals served as a forum for exchange of mutual concerns and cooperative ideas.

Problems on individual campuses continued to multiply. Preparatory pledging—the rushing and pledging of high school students—proliferated. Rushing, itself, occupied an unwarranted amount of chapter time, effort, and money. Some cooperation occurred on individual campuses—Cornell, Goucher, Minnesota, Syracuse, and Kansas, for example—in the form of Panhellenic compacts, but without the power of sanction of irregular activity, such compacts were not completely effective. Fraternity rushing practices were consistently accused of demeaning the ideals the Greeks wished to perpetuate. In 1896, an editorial in the *Alpha Phi Quarterly* concluded:

Rushing . . . (is) the one problem distressing to each chapter . . . and probably to each fraternity. After observing its cost, its lack of dignity (as practiced in some, but not all, colleges), . . . it is our duty to take

a decided stand upon this question, inviting other fraternities to join us if they will, but if they refuse, alone and regardless of whether we gain or lose the members we desire, to adhere to the principle of reform in rushing.

The conclusion was:

The only successful rushing compact must come from the national fraternities and be binding upon all chapters in all institutions.

Finally, Margaret Mason Whitney, Alpha Phi national president, having corresponded with presidents of the other women's fraternities, discovered them all to be "intensely interested" in cooperative action. Mrs. Whitney called a meeting for May 24, 1902, in Chicago, "for the purpose of discussing the question of pledging and rushing." The same seven fraternities which had met in Boston eleven years before were represented.

The Formative Years

The 1902 Conference, now considered to be the first, the beginning of Panhellenic organization on a consistent basis, was committed to the premise that women's fraternities, founded for similar purposes and based upon similar ideals, should be able to agree upon standards of conduct designed to foster mutual growth and cooperation. It was recommended that such meetings be called annually, by each of the fraternities in rotation, with one delegate in attendance from each. Recommendations for bylaws for the Intersorority Conference were drawn up and submitted to the fraternities for ratification. However, none of the fraternities were willing, as yet, to adopt bylaws binding them to the action of a higher authority than their own national boards. Nevertheless, the "time was ripe" and the Intersorority Conference continued to meet and function for six years without legal authorization. Reluctance centered around the question of powers: was the Intersorority Conference to be a legislative body with powers superceding those of its members (the fraternities), or was it to have merely advisory powers, recommending action to the individual fraternities for *their* adoption? Kappa was, in 1905, instrumental in effecting the latter interpretation—and, therefore, in paving the way for the eventual formation of an acceptable set of bylaws, the adoption of which was completed in 1908.

Panhellenic remains today a conference body. Its recommendations become part of its body of law only after they have been ratified by the member fraternities. Its only legislative powers concern bylaws adopted for its own government. Each participating member retains its own autonomy.

Agreements proposed by the conference—and ratified by the member fraternities—are binding upon the members. Throughout the years, seven Unanimous Agreements have, in this manner, been adopted by the Panhellenic fraternities. They are:

- The Panhellenic Compact, begun in 1902
- The College Panhellenic Agreement, begun in 1903
- The Panhellenic Creed, 1915
- Standards of Ethical Conduct, 1919
- Agreement on Questionnaires and Constitutions, 1949
- NPC Declaration for Freedom, 1957
- Jurisdiction of a College Panhellenic Council, 1965

In 1902, agreement was reached by members on a series of resolutions called the Panhellenic Compact, which solved the primary problems of the day (rushing and pledging) and which remain in effect today, albeit with additions, subtractions, interpretations, and definitions updating them.



We, the undergraduate members of women's fraternities, stand for good scholarship, for guarding of good health, for maintenance of fine standards, and for serving, to the best of our ability, our college community. Cooperation for furthering fraternity life, in harmony with its best possibilities, is the ideal that shall guide our fraternity activities.

We, the fraternity women of America, stand for service through the development of character inspired by the close contact and deep friendship of individual fraternity and Panhellenic life. The opportunity for wide and human service, through mutual respect and helpfulness, is the tenet by which we strive to live.

In 1903, a resolution required the "formation of a Panhellenic Association in every institution in which two or more national fraternities were represented and empowered the first chapter established in each institution to organize the Panhellenic there, the chairmanship to be held in rotation by each chapter in order of its establishment."

The sequence of rotation in office, begun in 1902, was established, each of the seven original members serving in order of their founding date and each subsequent member taking its place in the rotation by date of membership in the conference. By 1912, there were 18 member fraternities fully participating. The fraternity magazine editors began meeting together concurrently with the conference in 1913.

Meanwhile, men's fraternities, who had initiated the Panhellenic movement nearly fifty years before, but who, apparently, were not able to agree as the women, had established the National Interfraternity Conference in 1909. It would be another forty years before both the intersorority and interfraternity groups would further consolidate their efforts in IRAC, the Interfraternity Research and Advisory Council.

1915-1930: The First Challenge

Conferences were held annually until 1915, by which time the basic rules of procedure and the constitution had been adopted. The delegates were, then, able to turn to matters less functional: it was the Congress of 1915 which approved the Panhellenic Creed. Considerably more specific than the shortened and more philosophic creed in use today, the original creed was a reflection of the times in which it was enacted. It was a time of unprecedented growth of the student community on campuses across the country. It was a time when greater educational diversity was becoming available to women as well as to men. It was also a time of social change—brought on in part by the "Great War" and capped by the "crash" of the stock



Beekman Tower, Panhellenic House, New York City

market. Women, particularly college women, were, really for the first time, beginning to realize the possibilities for careers (other than wifery, motherhood, and teaching) that lay ahead of them.

It was during this period of growth in the role of the educated woman that the City Panhellenic developed as an avenue of service and fellowship for fraternity alumnae. The story of Panhellenic House—and the ability, to say nothing of the determination, of the women who built it—belongs to this era: Panhellenic House, begun as a pleasant idea for a meeting place, materialized as a 28-story private hotel for women overlooking the East River in the center of the Beekman Hill area of New York City. Under the auspices of the New York City Panhellenic, a separate corporation was formed under the leadership of Emily Eaton Hepburn, BB-St. Lawrence, which raised the necessary funds in six years. Over half of the stock was owned by fraternities and Panhellenic women across the country. The board of directors included one representative from each of the participating fraternities. Emily Heaton Hepburn remained at the helm for thirty years. She was quoted as being fond of saying: “Let us show that women can do Big Business.” They did: Panhellenic House opened October 1, 1929, on the very eve of the market crash, but it was one of only five hotels in the entire country to survive bankruptcy during the following Depression. This was partly because the leadership was able to “swing” with the times. In 1932 the name was changed to the Beekman Tower and the hotel was opened to the public. For many years it was a center for the arts: in its spacious parlors were held regular concerts, exhibits, lectures. The various fraternity members of Panhellenic were always welcome to use the rooms for their meetings and parties, and it was a popular residence for career

women. Operating at a profit by the 1950s, the corporation liquidated its assets when Beekman Tower was sold in 1964.

The Panhellenic Congress (between 1912 and 1930, this was its title; previously it had been the Intersorority Conference, in the 1930s it was simply the National Panhellenic, and in 1945 it returned to the appellation of 1909-1911, the National Panhellenic Conference) did not seem to possess the adaptability that the board of Beekman Tower had, or the prescience. During the 1920s, a period of fast social change, Panhellenic concerned itself with the necessity of preserving the ways of the past. For Panhellenic, it was a period of standardization of procedures—of grievance procedures, of penalty procedures—a time of increased supervision of College Panhellenics. Protection of the insignia absorbed attention. Membership dues were increased from \$15 per year to \$25. In 1919, the Agreement on Standards of Ethical Conduct was added to the Panhellenic Compact and the Panhellenic Creed as the third Unanimous Agreement between the members.

Associate membership was established as a category of participation for those national fraternities which had not yet accomplished all the requirements for full membership. The Committee on Eligibility and Nationalization of Social Groups recommended that any applicant for associate membership must, “in addition to other specific requirements demonstrating its national character, be established in colleges or universities authorized to confer a bachelor’s degree. . . .” Thus, some petitioning groups had, first, to divest themselves of chapters in non-collegiate schools.

Amidst this organizational upgrading, the congress was also attempting to hold the tide against the rapidly-changing mores of the ’20s. The same Congress of 1926 was disturbed by the emergence of the “stag line” as a social innovation, considered it “detrimental to the best social conditions,” and resolved that:

Each college Panhellenic . . . (shall) . . . lend its influence toward the improvement of social conditions through an agreement to definitely limit, if they cannot eliminate, the number of extra men guests at parties given by women’s fraternity chapters of its college.

Also in 1926 came the agreement with the educational sororities that Panhellenic members would not compete with them for chapters on campuses already in their domain, i.e., the schools for teacher training which were, during this period, beginning to expand from two-year normal schools to four-year teachers’ colleges. This agreement was not completely workable, since the nature of these colleges was changing, also with the times. Although Panhellenic reaffirmed its agreement with the educational sororities at the next two congresses, by 1931 it found it necessary to declare that it considered exempt from the agreement any college or school-within-a-university which had



Emily Eaton Hepburn

the capability of granting a bachelor's degree. Ultimately, this situation was resolved by the acceptance of the members of the Association of Educational Sororities as Associate Members of National Panhellenic Conference in 1948.

The 1930s: Maintaining a Steady Course

Throughout the history of fraternities, there had been recurrent times of criticism and attempts to dismantle the Greek systems. In the 1870s, Alpha Chapter at Monmouth was forced to resort to sub rosa existence before it was required by the denominational college administration to return its charter. In 1912, the NPC had cooperated with the newly-formed National Interfraternity Conference to establish a reference bureau in Chicago for the purpose of combatting anti-Greek agitation and threatened legislation.

The 1930s emerge as yet another period of difficulty for the Greeks as regards their public relations. It was a period of intense interfraternity rivalry among member chapters on local campuses and among the members themselves for expansion opportunities on new campuses. By 1933, there were 23 members.

That the Conference of 1939 reaffirmed its belief in the right of limitation of chapter membership did little to dispel the image of elitism. Popular misconceptions of the Greek system were perpetuated by a flood of motion pictures produced in the late '30s and early '40s painting fraternities and sororities in the worst possible light. The college theme, replete with distasteful, distorted, and often outrageously false representation of the snobbish behavior of sorority girls and "frat" men, created a public image that Panhellenic and Interfraternity Conference are still attempting to dispel. NPC officially protested the movie "Sorority House" to RKO in 1940. In 1939, NPC's "Guide to Publicity" was published for use by college and city Panhellenics.

A need for closer cooperation with college administrations was apparent during this period, and in an effort to effect this, the beginnings of a continuing and growing relationship with the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors were established in 1939, when representatives of NPC attended the NAWDAC annual meeting. This relationship has continued to develop through the years. In 1941, an NPC-NAWDAC Liaison Committee was created, which serves as a clearing house of mutual concerns.

World War II Years: Panhellenic Comes of Age

Panhellenic's first 40 years were developmental years. Fraternities, nurtured in an aura of secrecy, suspicion, and competition with each other, found by uniting behind their common goal,

to maintain on a high plane fraternity life and interfraternity relationship, to cooperate with college authorities in their effort to maintain high social and scholarship standards throughout the whole college and to be a forum for the discussion of questions of interest to the college and fraternity world, they were able to accomplish far more than any of them could have, individually. The association now firmly established, Panhellenic began to expand its horizons toward realizing its goal.

In 1941, the Research and Education Committee was established, its purpose to counteract mounting anti-Greek agitation threatening the rights of private social organizations. In 1943, representatives of the four Panhellenic organizations met together in New York City: the National Interfraternity Conference, National Panhellenic Congress, Professional Panhel-



1939 NPC meeting with Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner) delegate, first on left.

lenic Association, and the Association of Educational Sororities.

That same year, the congress created an association for executive secretaries. The business of managing a national sorority had come of age. It could no longer be managed out of a president's closet. And, Panhellenic had learned that there was much to be gained by cooperation. Kappa's executive secretary, Clara O. Pierce, BN-Ohio State, became the first president of the new Association of Central Office Executives.

Housing problems created by wartime military training on the nation's campuses were anticipated and overcome. Post-war burgeoning of student populations and the demand for new housing was also anticipated. It was an era of unprecedented extravagance in building, coupled with record-setting cost. A Housing Policy adopted in 1947 required most chapters considering building or buying to consult with Panhellenic before proceeding and was adopted in an effort to forestall willy-nilly housing programs.

An innovative agreement among eight Panhellenic members not to invest national fraternity funds in housing on a particular campus where local sororities were going national was an example of unusually wise cooperative action. This agreement, signed at Sky Top, Pennsylvania, in 1949, became the first of five similar housing agreements among Panhellenic members during that biennium. Their success paved the way for further trust and cooperation.

Partly in reaction to earlier criticism and partly because of the unprecedented numbers of students, the limitations on chapter membership were being revised upward during the postwar years. Just as the men's fraternities were being democratized in the postwar years by the collegian veterans, so were the women's fraternities becoming less exclusively homogeneous. Requests for charters and interest in colonizing new campuses surged. National Panhellenic established a committee to handle extensions in 1947; part of its charge was to recommend specific procedures for the orderly regulation of extension.

As mentioned, the last six members of the Association of Education Sororities were admitted to Panhellenic as associate members in 1948. A college Panhellenics sub-committee was established to assist the former AES groups by working with them on their state college campuses. By 1951, the eleven former AES groups became active members of Panhellenic, bringing the total membership to 31 fraternities.

The '40s had seen a new element added to the Greek perspective: a turning outward—a sense of social responsibility—which was reflected in the greatly increased participa-



1955 NPC—Isabel Hatton Simmons, Kay Alt Schultz, Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, Kappa representatives.

tion in campus activities on the part of Greeks. An NPC Policy adopted in 1945 set the tone:

Since it is within the power of the National Panhellenic Congress to be a force in cultural, educational and civic fields, the Executive Committee recommends that the National Panhellenic Congress be more alert in taking advantage of opportunities to cooperate in movements which further cultural, educational and civic interests. . . .

This, in itself, was commendable, but it caused others to look upon the fraternal organizations as they did upon any other all-campus organization, instead of as the private, social groups they were. And in spite of the democratizing factors, the old charges of elitism continued; towards the close of the '40s, the rights of the fraternity members to freedom of association began to be threatened.

Concerted efforts on many campuses to regulate Greek membership selection were met by a 1949 Conference Agreement on Questionnaires and Constitutions, the fourth part of the seven Unanimous Agreements to be enacted by NPC. It stated that:

No fraternity constitution will be filed with the colleges or universities or any outside groups without the approval of the NPC Committee on Research and Public Relations, and that no questionnaires or requests, oral or written, will be answered until such time as these questionnaires or requests have been reviewed by the NPC Committee . . . and information released as to their validity.

The storm was brewing.

The 1950s: Years of Crisis

It is coincidental that the three Kappas to have served as national chairmen of the Panhellenic have served during critical times in its history:

Lucy Wight (Allan), BB-St. Lawrence, grand president, was elected president of the unsuccessful attempt in Boston in 1891 to launch a Panhellenic association. Of interest, however, is the fact that the resolutions concerning regulation of rushing and pledging which were adopted by that convention were, in fact, essentially the same as those adopted eleven years later by the conference in 1902.

Florence Burton Roth, BΔ-Michigan, served concurrently as grand president of Kappa Kappa Gamma and chairman of the National Panhellenic Conference in 1910, during the time when the machinery, the powers, and the limitations of the conference were being devised.

Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ-Wooster, served as chairman of Panhellenic in 1951, immediately preceding her term as president of KKG. She continued to serve

throughout a time of crisis with a determination to help Panhellenic survive its difficulties.

That Panhellenic weathered the storm of the '50s can, in part, be attributed to the determination of Edith Crabtree. The country was in the grasp of fear over the seemingly imminent threat of communism. Campus organizations were under scrutiny by Congressional investigators looking for agents and ideas subversive to American freedoms. The Greeks, who held out for their rights as independent, voluntary social organizations, not only managed to survive intact, but, during this period of American paranoia, took the initiative that focused their attention outward rather than inward.

Panhellenic became increasingly involved in direct aid and advice to college Panhellenics. In 1951, the conference authorized the dispatching of area representatives to campuses in need of help. In 1951, Panhellenic joined IRAC, the Interfraternity Research and Advisory Council, founded in 1945, as a means of interpreting to the public the Principles and policies of its members (the National Interfraternity Conference, National Panhellenic Conference, the Professional Interfraternity Conference, and the Professional Panhellenic Association) and of dealing with special problems which the members shared.

Panhellenic established a representative as an observer at the United Nations and, following a special meeting of the Conference called in 1951, sent Panhellenic delegates to the All-American Conference Committee to Combat Communism.

Citizenship education became a primary thrust of Panhellenic in the '50s. The Citizenship Committee, an outgrowth of the All-American Committee established in 1951, undertook the task of citizenship education among collegiate Panhellenic members, stressing throughout positive elements in American citizenship and pointing out the forces threatening its survival as a free institution.

In 1957, the Declaration for Freedom emerged as Panhellenic's sixth Unanimous Agreement. Adopted on the national tide of anticollectivism, it was originally a statement advocating the teaching of the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of American citizenship before indoctrination in ideologies destructive to those rights. Subsequently amended, the Declaration and the Panhellenic Statement of Rights, adopted in 1957, stand together as a proclamation of members' rights under the Constitution to peaceful assembly as voluntary associations.

Edith Reese Crabtree, chairman NPC; Mrs. E. Tiel Smith, ΔΓ, treasurer; left, and Mrs. A. C. Purkiss, AΦ, secretary, on the right.



As the crisis waned before other urgent concerns in the '60s, the work of the Citizenship Committee turned to general education of the members and was incorporated into the Research and Education Committee in the 1970s.

The 1960s: The Troubled Years

It was becoming apparent that if the Greek system was to survive as an institution and as a positive influence on the growth and development of its members, it would have to become more flexible. College campuses were bursting at the seams with more students than could adequately be accommodated. Panhellenics were being strangled with unrealistic quota systems and overly-complicated rushing rules. In an era when the intellectual content of collegiate studies had greatly expanded, and in the face of a national trend toward a more heterogeneous society, Panhellenic took a long look at itself and admitted that the poor image of the Greeks was, in part, based on fact. A concerted effort to discourage among its collegiate members some of the excesses of the past was launched: overemphasis on social activities and on "Greek Week" extravaganza, unwarranted expenditure of funds and energy for such anachronisms as homecoming floats, queen contests, rushing parties,—were identified and discouraged. The national leadership preached more viable alternatives: higher academic standards, increased involvement in non-social activities, greater emphasis on Greek activities as learning experiences—learning experiences in preparation for life beyond the collegiate years. Workshops sponsored by college Panhellenics were encouraged. Increased leadership and greater resources were made available by the national organization.

American colleges were in the "eye of the storm," the vortex of the forces which affected the social, political, and cultural upheaval in American society in the 1960s. And the Greeks very nearly did not survive the times, which virtually, and in retrospect, amounted to a revolution.

Panhellenic had still been busy in the late 1950s adding to the College Panhellenic Agreement rules on rushing and penalties—while just around the corner loomed disaster. To quote from the Report on the College Panhellenics Committee in 1967:

Antiquated, outdated rushing programs need to be revised to interest today's sophisticated, mature rushee. Today the problem is not the rushee who goes through rush and does not receive a bid but the rushee who withdraws from rush . . .

Clearly, the Greek system was going to have to become more adaptive to changing times if it was not to become a relic of the past. There were many who believed, however, that if the Greeks could survive, there remained a need for the kinds of fellowship and group experiences sororities could offer on college campuses,—campuses rife with such individualism that the individual too often became lost.

1955 NPC meeting at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, with Mary Whitney as delegate—second to right of center "V."



1969 NPC Conference at Miami Beach.

The problem of identification of fraternities as private, social associations, distinct from other campus organizations, produced the seventh Unanimous Agreement in 1965, the Jurisdiction of a College Panhellenic Council, which clearly specified its limitation of authority and reiterated the autonomy of Panhellenic members. Amendments to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Higher Education Act of 1965 excluded private social groups from Federal requirements. Further legislation amending the Educational Amendments Act in 1972 (Title IX) specifically exempted the membership selection practices of sororities and fraternities from Federal civil and equal rights regulations.

The 1970s and Beyond: A New Life

Panhellenic structure is not one conducive to instant change, but, on the other hand, changes accomplished slowly are usually wiser ones than those forced by accommodation to threat.



Panhellenic Leadership award given in 1960 by Mary Turner Whitney, Dr. Miriam Locke, and Kathryn Bourne Pearse in honor of Edith Reese Crabtree.





NPC delegation to Scottsdale, Arizona conference NPC in 1975 included left to right, Kay Smith Larson, Phyllis Brinton Pryor, Frances Fatout Alexander, Marion Schroeder Graham, and Ruth Bullock Chastang.

Change came. While the Panhellenic-endorsed codes of behavior remained much the same, the Panhellenic superstructure of behavior regulation and supervision adapted to the times. Parietal regulations in dormitories were totally discarded. Sororities, continuing to require a loftier code of behavior than was the college norm, transferred their emphasis to individual responsibility for behavior rather than direct supervision. Re-emphasis was placed upon individual achievement. Membership selection became more and more the concern of the collegiate members alone. Relationships of college Panhellenics and city Panhellenics underwent review.

Some members of Panhellenic did not survive the lean years; through merger, the number of Panhellenic sororities stood, in 1975, at 26—down from a high of 32 in 1957.

This may have left the Greeks leaner but stronger. For today we seem to have “rounded the bend.” Shaken down, more in

step with the times—which probably forever will change faster than Panhellenic can keep up—Panhellenic has not only survived, but the fraternity movement has, in many ways, come full-circle. Begun as a force affecting the private lives of its members, it became diverted during the middle years to affecting the social life of the campus as a whole. New directions indicate that the greatest future influence of the fraternity will be—as it began—upon the growth and development of its individual members.

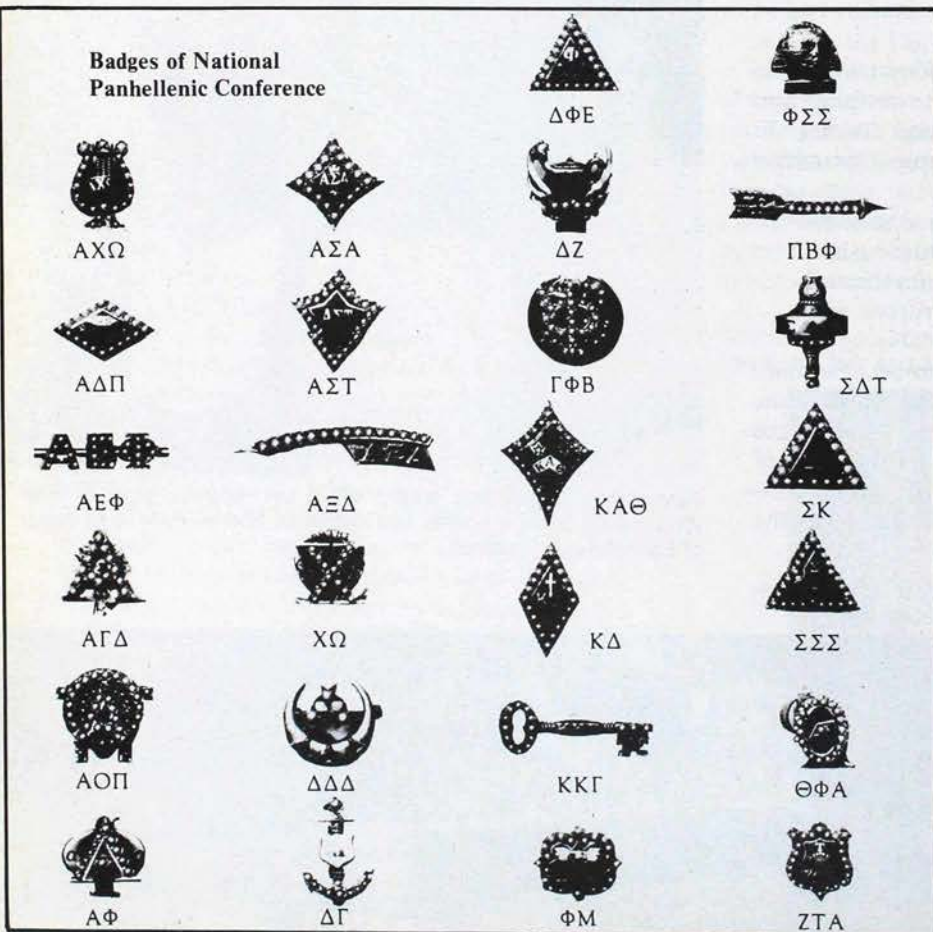
Panhellenic has, since its inception, been cast in the role of the peacemaker, the solver of problems, both from within and from without its member organizations. Its history is traced on the basis of the issues with which it has had to contend—and it has been a rocky path, at best, but one that has been led by exceptionally capable and diligent women who have dedicated their efforts to one end, as exemplified by the Panhellenic Creed:

... We, the fraternity women of America, stand for service through the development of character inspired by the close contact and deep friendship of individual fraternity and Panhellenic life. The opportunity for wide and wise human service, through mutual respect and helpfulness, is the tenet by which we strive to live.

Cultural, social, and political events of the past 100 years have both created the need for such an association as Panhellenic—and very nearly caused its demise. It is a tribute to the quality of its leadership that Panhellenic has weathered its storms and remains today, perhaps, more able than ever to serve the purpose for which it was created.

—Sarah Stevenson Ventres, P^Δ-Ohio Wesleyan

Badges of National Panhellenic Conference



Greek Alphabet

Form	Letter	Greek	English
Α	Alpha	Ahlpha	Alpha
Β	Beta	Bayta	Beeta
Γ	Gamma	Gahmma	Gamma
Δ	Delta	Delta	Delta
Ε	Epsilon	Epsilon	Epsilon
Ζ	Zeta	Zayta	Zeeta
Η	Eta	Ayta	Eeta
Θ	Theta	Thayta	Theeta
Ι	Iota	Iota	Eota
Κ	Kappa	Kahppa	Kappa
Λ	Lambda	Lahmbda	Lambda
Μ	Mu	Mew	Mew
Ν	Nu	New	New
Ξ	Xi	Xee	Zi (eye)
Ο	Omicron	Omicron	Omicron
Π	Pi	Pee	Pi (eye)
Ρ	Rho	Rho	Rho
Σ	Sigma	Sigma	Sigma
Τ	Tau	Tow (as in owl)	Tawe
Υ	Upsilon	Oopsilon	Upsilon
Φ	Phi	Phee	Phi (eye)
Χ	Chi	Kee	Ki (eye)
Ψ	Psi	Psee	Psi (eye)
Ω	Ômega	Omayga	Omeega

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF NATIONAL PANHELLENIC MEETINGS

	Date	Place	Member Fraternities	Chairman	KKΓ Delegate		
Preliminary Convention Called By Kappa Kappa Gamma	April 16-17, 1891	Boston	7	Evelyn Wight (Allan), BB	KKΓ	Evelyn Wight (Allan), BB Emily Bright (Burnham), Φ Jean Nelson (Penfield), I	Grand President Grand Secretary Delegate
1 Inter-Sorority Conference	May 24, 1902	Chicago	7	Margaret Mason Whitney	AΦ	Margaret Paterson (Eastman), I	Representative
2 " " "	Sept. 19, 1903	Chicago	9	Laura Hillis Norton	KAΘ	Virginia Sinclair (Catron), E	Grand Treasurer
3 " " "	Sept. 16-17, 1904	Chicago	9	Grace Telling	ΔΓ	Jean Nelson Penfield, I	Past Grand President
4 " " "	Sept. 15-16, 1905	Chicago	11	Amy Olgen (Parmalee)	ΔΔΔ	Cleora Clark Wheeler, X	Grand Registrar
5 " " "	Sept. 14-15, 1906	Chicago	12	Ella Boston Leib	AΞΔ	George Challoner (Tracy), H	Grand Secretary
6 " " "	Sept. 13-14, 1907	Chicago	12	Jobelle Holcombe	XΩ	Mary Griffith Canby, BA	Grand President
7 Intersorority Conference	Sept. 11-12, 1908	Chicago	12	Anna W. Lytle	ΠBΦ	Edith Stoner (Robinson), Θ	Grand President
8 Nat'l Pan-Hellenic Conference	Sept. 17-18, 1909	Chicago	14	L. Pearle Green	KAΘ	Edith Stoner (Robinson), Θ	Grand President
9 " " "	Sept. 16-17, 1910	Chicago	16	Florence Burton Roth, BΔ	KKΓ	Florence Burton Roth, BΔ	Grand President
10 " " "	Nov. 3-4, 1911	Evanston	16	Marguerite Lake	-ΔΓ	Florence Burton Roth, BΔ	Grand President
11 Nat'l Pan-Hellenic Congress	Oct. 17-19, 1912	Chicago	18	Cora Allen McElroy	AΦ	Eva Powell, Π	Grand President
12 " " "	Oct. 16-18, 1913	Chicago	18	Lillian W. Thompson	ΓΦB	Eva Powell, Π	Grand President
13 " " "	Oct. 15-17, 1914	New York	18	Lois Smith Crann	AXΩ	Katherine Tobin Mullin, BΣ	Editor
14 " " "	Aug. 12-14, 1915	Berkeley	18	Amy Olgen Parmalee	ΔΔΔ	Eva Powell, Π	Grand President
15 Nat'l Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 24-27, 1917	Chicago	18	Lena Grandin Baldwin	AΞΔ	Lydia Voris Kolbe, Δ	Grand President
16 " " "	Oct. 16-18, 1919	Washington	18	Mary C. Love Collins	XΩ	Elisabeth Bartlett	Business Manager of The Key
17 " " "	Oct. 26-29, 1921	Indianapolis	18	Ethel Hayward Weston	ΣK	Lydia Voris Kolbe, Δ	Past Grand President
18 " " "	Oct. 17-20, 1923	Boston	19	Laura Hurd	AΦ	May Whiting Westermann, Σ	National President
19 " " "	Jan. 4-8, 1926	Dallas	20	May Agnes Hopkins	ZTA	Estelle Kyle Kemp, BM	N.P.C. Delegate
20 " " "	Feb. 27-Mar. 1, 1928	Boston	21	Louise Leonard	AΓΔ	Estelle Kyle Kemp, BM	N.P.C. Delegate
21 " " "	Feb. 23-28, 1930	Denver	21	Irma Tapp	AΔΠ	Georgia Hayden Lloyd-Jones, H	National President
22 " " "	Oct. 27-30, 1931	St. Louis	21	Rene Sebring Smith	ΔZ	Alice Tillotson Barney, X	Grand President
23 " " "	Oct. 12-14, 1933	Chicago	21	Clara Raynor Rader in absence of Nellie Hart Prince	ΦM ΦM	Clara O. Pierce, BN	Executive Secretary
24 " " "	Dec. 5-7, 1935	Edgewater Park	23	Gladys Pugh Redd	KΔ	Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), BΠ	Grand President
25 " " "	Oct. 14-16, 1937	New York	23	Harriet Williamson Tuft	BΦA	Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), BΠ	Past Grand President
26 " " "	Nov. 2-4, 1939	White Sulphur Springs	23	Violet Young Gentry	AΔΘ	Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), BΠ	Past Grand President
27 " " "	Nov. 26-29, 1941	New York	21	Beatrice Mullian Moore	ΘΥ	Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ	Director of Membership and NPC
28 " " "	Oct. 30-Nov. 1, 1943	Chicago	21	Juelda C. Burnaugh	BΣO	Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ	Vice President & NPC
29 " " "	Nov. 1-4, 1945	French Lick Springs	21	Helen Hambly Cunningham	ΦΩΠ	Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ	Director of Chapter Programs & NPC
30 " " "	Nov. 10-14, 1947	Colorado Springs	20	Amy Burnham Onken	ΠBΦ	Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ	NPC Delegate
31 " " "	Nov. 8-12, 1949	Skytop	20 & 11	L. Pearle Green Official Rep.	KAΘ	Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ	NPC Delegate
32 Nat'l Panhellenic Conference	Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1951	Williamsburg	20 & 11	Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ Official Rep.	KKΓ	Edith Reese Crabtree, BΓ	NPC Delegate
33 " " "	Nov. 3-7, 1953	Pasadena	31	Margaret Coshun Hutchinson	AΦ	Miriam Austin Locke, ΓΠ	NPC Delegate
34 " " "	Nov. 14-18, 1955	White Sulphur Springs	31 & 1	Helen Russell Byars Associate Member	ΔΓ	Mary Turner Whitney, BP ^a	NPC Delegate
35 " " "	Nov. 4-8, 1957	French Lick	30 & 1	Beatrice Locke Hogan Associate Member	ΓΦB	Mary Turner Whitney, BP ^a	NPC Delegate
36 " " "	Nov. 9-13, 1959	Boca Raton	29	Rosita H. Nordwall	AXΩ	Mary Turner Whitney, BP ^a	NPC Delegate
37 " " "	Nov. 13-17, 1961	Chandler	29	Ernestine B. Grigsby	ΔΔΔ	Mary Turner Whitney, BP ^a	President
38 " " "	Nov. 13-17, 1963	Hot Springs	28	Mary Burt Nash	AΞΔ	Frances Fatout Alexander, I	NPC Delegate
39 " " "	Oct. 27-31, 1965	Williamsburg	27	Elizabeth Dyer	XΩ	Ruth Bullock Chastang, BN	NPC Delegate
40 " " "	Nov. 1-5, 1967	New Orleans	27	Ruth A. Miller	ΣK	Ruth Bullock Chastang, BN	NPC Delegate
41 " " "	Oct. 22-26, 1969	Miami Beach	27	Mary Louise Roller	AOΠ	Ruth Bullock Chastang, BN	NPC Delegate
42 " " "	Nov. 7-10, 1971	Scottsdale	26	Harriet Frische	ZTA	Ruth Bullock Chastang, BN	NPC Delegate
43 " " "	Oct. 21-24, 1973	Memphis	26	Myra V. Foxworthy	AΓΔ	Phyllis Brinton Pryor, BM	NPC Delegate
44 " " "	Oct. 26-29, 1975	Scottsdale	26	Virginia Jacobsen	AΔΠ	Phyllis Brinton Pryor, BM	NPC Delegate



Centennial Celebration

pages 214-221

Centennial Scholarships

pages 221-225

In the early 1960s the Council began discussing the advent of the Fraternity's 100th anniversary to take place in 1970. President Frances Fatout Alexander, I-DePauw, appointed a committee of past Fraternity presidents, chaired by Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM-Colorado, to study appropriate means of commemorating this event. At the 1966 Biennial Convention Mrs. Campbell presented a Centennial Resolution which was unanimously accepted.

In brief, this resolution stated that a centennial program be developed which would center on the local campuses and that outstanding Kappas from the area, if possible, would be honored at a celebration on Founders Day, 1970. These Kappas would be available to the women on the campus for a period of career conferences and other distinguished alumnae would be honored as well. This Centennial Resolution was later revised as planning and direction of the program had changed during the following biennium. (See page 217 for that resolution in its entirety.) A special scholarship recipient, known as the Centennial Scholar, would also be selected during 1969-1970 on each campus where there was a Kappa chapter. Each Centennial Scholar would be announced in June, 1970, and honored at the Founders Day celebration on that campus. The Fraternity's organization for philanthropy would assist in the planning and execution of this program. Broad publicity would be directed by the Fraternity's public relations chairman. There would be appropriate recognition of the founding of Kappa at Monmouth College. An action Centennial Committee should be established to develop and execute plans for the celebration with the committee of past presidents to continue to serve in an advisory capacity.

At the post-convention Council meeting, Anne Harter, BT-Syracuse, outgoing director of philanthropies, was named centennial chairman and Margaret Easton Seney, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan, retiring chairman of rehabilitation services, was appointed assistant chairman.

The following November the first of many centennial meetings was held at the Fraternity Headquarters. Attending this initial planning session were the chairman and assistant chairman, President Frances Alexander, Public Relations Chairman Ann Scott Morningstar, Executive Secretary-Treasurer Clara

Pierce, Key editor Isabel Hatton Simmons, and Headquarters staff members Frances Davis Evans, Katharine Wade Pennell, and Elizabeth Tracy Ridgley. All these women were BN-Ohio State, with the exception of Anne Harter, Margaret Seney, and Frances Alexander.

Two important steps were taken at this meeting. First, it was determined that the Centennial Scholarships would be for study by women in some field of rehabilitation. Where graduate study was available, the grant would be for advanced study. Where there was no graduate program, the award would be to an undergraduate. Second, it was recommended that the Centennial Fund should be completely self-supporting with a goal of \$500,000 to be raised from gifts of individual members, alumnae groups, and chapters, and income from a project initiated a few years earlier, the sale of monogrammed blouses and sweaters. Since rehabilitation scholarships and special research grants were already a part of the Educational Endowment Fund, gifts were to be made payable to that tax-exempt fund, although a separate accounting of Centennial Fund income and expense was to be kept.

Immediately following this meeting, the wheels began turning to set up this sizeable project. Council approval was gained for the initial plans. The Centennial Fund began with approximately \$13,500 obtained from profits to date on blouse sales, an earlier transfer from unallocated philanthropies, and a few early gifts. There was much to be done toward reaching that half-million dollar goal in less than four years. Many felt that this ambitious figure was unrealistic and had been set too high. The enthusiastic committee, in some cases, had to "sell" the program to Fraternity officers before the promotion with members at large was even begun.

The winter 1966 issue of *The Key* featured a special insert kicking off the fund drive and explaining the centennial goals. "Keys to a Second Century" was chosen as the theme. A facsimile pledge card was included in the insert and in all following issues of *The Key* until 1970. There was immediate response from members with gifts and pledges.

The assistant chairman, Margaret Seney, undertook a mailing to more than 2,000 Kappas for an Advanced Gifts Drive in the spring of 1967 which successfully brought in \$46,000 in

cash and pledged gifts during the six-month drive. Gifts to the fund were categorized throughout the campaign under the following headings: Keystone—\$500 or more, Founders—\$100-500, Loyalty—under \$100.

The chairman spent the winter and spring of 1967 locating 60 state or regional chairman to coordinate the fund-raising activities and to supervise the work of the local chairmen who were appointed by each alumnae group. That summer the first of many bulletins of explanation and procedure were sent each chairman by Anne Harter. Alumnae groups and chapters received promotional information on the fund, the centennial plans, and the blouse sales through regular mailings from Headquarters. Information was distributed in this manner throughout the drive. Emily Harding Moellering and Mary Klauer Roland, both BΔ-Michigan, were appointed to take over the promotion and sales of the blouses, which produced over \$19,500 for the fund.

Province conventions during the spring of 1967 featured a special presentation of the centennial plans as prepared by the chairman and assistant chairman. In June the first Province Officers Seminar took place in Columbus, and Anne Harter spoke to the Associate Council on the centennial goals. Immediately following, there was a joint meeting of the Council and Centennial Committee.

The all-member fund drive was initiated in October, 1967, with a mailing from Headquarters to every member. A letter of explanation, brochure, pledge card, and return envelope addressed to the chairman in Washington, D.C. were enclosed. At the same time the fall 1967 issue of *The Key* featured a listing of the donors to the Advanced Gifts Campaign as well as pictures and brief biographies of the 60 regional centennial chairmen. Response to this dual means of promotion of the fund by the membership was immediate and gratifying.

Anne Harter had secured the assistance of two Washington, D.C. Kappas to help with the mounting day-to-day work. Patricia Miller Priest, BΠ-Washington, and Doris Laflin Gregg, Y-Northwestern, performed yeoman service throughout the campaign in receipting and acknowledging gifts, filing, notification of gifts received to appropriate regional chairmen, and typing donor lists for *The Key*. All individual gifts were kept in accounts in Washington while gifts from alumnae groups, chapters, house boards, etc., were banked and recorded in centennial accounts in Columbus.

In the spring of 1968 a reminder mailing from Headquarters to every member brought another great influx of gifts. The portion of the campaign for which Headquarters was responsible was coordinated by Clara Pierce, with the assistance of Elizabeth Tracy Ridgley (Greek). *The Key* provided space for promotion of the fund through articles, excerpts from donors' letters, current reports of fund percentages reached, and the many pages of donor listings. Editor Isabel Halton Simmons and later, Ann Meuser Ritter, Θ-Missouri, cooperated willingly with the Centennial Committee on every request to include information. Jane Edwards (Langford), ΔH-Utah, field secretary, contributed lively cartoon sketches which brightened all printed centennial material.

May, 1968, saw another aspect of the centennial in the planning stages at a meeting in Lexington, Kentucky. Its purpose was to set in motion the procedure for publicizing and eventual awarding of the Centennial Scholarship grants. Attending were Centennial Scholarships Chairman Dr. Doris M. Seward, Δ-Indiana, Director of Philanthropies Martha Galleher Cox, and



Centennial Committee chairmen, left to right; Doris Seward, Δ-Indiana; Anne Harter, BΤ-Syracuse; and Margaret Easton Seney, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan.

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WO-O-O

**What a
Very Wise
Buy!**

808
Dacron and cotton White, Black, Beige, Pink, Powder Blue, Navy, Brown, Willow Green and Maize. Size 30-38
Monogram # 560

809
Dacron and cotton White, Pink, Beige, Powder Blue, Navy, Brown, Black, Willow Green and Maize. Size 30-38
Monogram # 503

201
Dacron and cotton White, Pink, Blue, Beige, Maize, Navy, Black and Brown. Size 30-38
Monogram # 560

204
Same sizes, color and fabrics as #201
Monogram # 510

ad run in *The Key* for blouse sales.

Centennial Committee. Anne Harter, chairman; Martha Cox Galleher, (back) director of philanthropy; Margaret Easton Seney, assistant chairman; Agnes Park Fausnaugh, chairman rehabilitation; Doris Seward, Centennial scholarship chairman; Ann Scott Morningstar, public relations chairman and producer of Centennial film.





Herman Kitchen and staff film Centennial documentary entitled "Keys To A Second Century."



A group of "early times" Kappas seated in front window of Fraternity Headquarters drawing room on sofa belonging to Tade Hartsuff Kuhns, first grand president. (Seated) Pam Zadinsky, Anne Hertenstein, $\Gamma\Phi$ -SMU, Nancy O'Brien, P^{Δ} -Ohio Wesleyan; Debbie Daugherty; (Standing) Marmee Fry, Joann Harris, Betty Ann Bowser, P^{Δ} -Ohio Wesleyan; and Sissy Ryan, all BN-Ohio State unless otherwise noted.



Kathryn Bourne Pearse, $\Gamma\Delta$ -Purdue, (center), Centennial charm chairman sells a charm to Beverly Alexander Tull, ΓX -George Washington, cultural chairman, while former Alpha PDC Antoinette Clemens Breithaupt, $B\Xi$ -Texas, waits her turn.

Chairman of Rehabilitation Services Agnes Park Fausnaugh, both P^{Δ} -Ohio Wesleyan, the centennial chairman and assistant chairman.

The 47th Biennial Convention took place June 13-19, 1968, in Columbus, Ohio. Interest in the centennial was created in several ways. Kappa delegates and visitors toured Fraternity Headquarters guided by staff members and Columbus alumnae. The historic Victorian home had been completely restored since the serious fire in 1965. Anne Harter, Margaret Seney and Mary Roland, as well as those regional chairmen attending convention, took turns manning the centennial booths located in the hotel lobby. Mrs. Roland had designed and made the attractive backdrops for these booths at which Kappas could make pledges or gifts, order blouses or sweaters, or pick up promotional material to take home. The Columbus Alumnae Association sold commemorative plates and ashtrays under the direction of Juliet Connors Ryan, BA-Illinois. Kappa author and 1968 Alumnae Achievement Award winner Elinor Kiess Rose, K-Hillsdale, autographed her latest book of verse, "Rhyme and Reason," donating profits to the fund.

A new project to benefit the centennial was launched by Kathryn Bourne Pearse, $\Gamma\Delta$ -Purdue, member of the Finance Committee and former Council officer, whose enthusiasm sparked its success during the following two years. The sale of sterling silver and 14 kt. gold centennial charms, featuring the special Centennial Seal, was announced and business was immediately brisk followed by mail orders placed with Mrs. Pearse.

A centennial program took place on Alumnae Day, featuring a financial report by Anne Harter and Margaret Seney. Income to date to the fund was announced as \$199,000. An explanation of the Centennial Scholarship program was given by Dr. Seward. Dr. Howard A. Rusk, founder and director of the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine in New York City, spoke. Husband of Gladys Houx Rusk, Θ -Missouri, Dr. Rusk had first interested the Kappas in the support of rehabilitation projects and scholarships in 1952. His message in 1968, "Sick People in a Troubled World," added an inspiring note for the need for trained personnel to work in the many and varied fields of rehabilitation of the handicapped. He projected that the 90 plus Centennial Scholars would touch and improve the lives of thousands of people during their careers.

During the convention a centennial film was produced by Ann Morningstar. Documentary film specialist Herman W. Kitchen of Unit Number One Film Productions, Inc. of New York directed and filmed the production in sound and color. Entitled "Keys to a Second Century," the film was made available in the fall of 1968 to alumnae groups and chapters and was booked solidly until 1970. Featured in the film were Kappa Council officers, the Centennial Committee, Dr. Rusk talking with Dr. Seward about expanding horizons in rehabilitation, views of the Headquarters and scenes from convention. Members of the Columbus Alumnae Association were seen at work on their rehabilitation project and a recent scholarship recipient was featured working as a therapist with retarded children. Actor Robert Young gave the introduction to the film in its finished form.

Before the close of convention former Fraternity President Eleanore Campbell presented for adoption a revised centennial resolution.

THE CENTENNIAL RESOLUTION

(as revised by the General Convention June 17, 1968)

WHEREAS, on October 13, 1970 Kappa Kappa Gamma will celebrate one hundred years of continuous contribution to the educational and cultural development of women and

WHEREAS, it is appropriate that we celebrate this occasion in a manner that recognizes the achievements of outstanding women, to the end that young college women may be inspired by their examples to realize their own potentials, to develop their talents, to take advantage of the opportunities open to them to qualify themselves to assume the responsibilities and to meet the demands of modern society which require the participation of qualified women and,

WHEREAS, Kappa Kappa Gamma has throughout the years maintained a program of recognizing outstanding alumnae for achievements in various fields of endeavor, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that a centennial program be developed which will center in activity on the local campuses and that outstanding alumnae of Kappa Kappa Gamma who have already achieved recognition for performance in their fields be included in a public function on each campus in tribute to their individual achievements and as inspiration to current students; that during the year 1970-71 a special scholarship recipient, to be known as the Kappa Kappa Gamma Centennial Scholar, shall be selected on each campus on which there is a chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma and shall be announced in June, 1970 and shall be recognized at the Founders' Day celebration on our campuses; that these scholarships be granted with particular consideration of women students in the broadest field of rehabilitation, including vocational training, the sciences, and the arts; that in addition to the program of local activities, an appropriate recognition of the Fraternity's founding be given to Monmouth College; that the study of former presidents be continued as advisory to an action centennial committee. This action committee shall be appointed by the council to develop and execute plans for the celebration of the occasion and to work with local chapters and alumnae groups in planning and carrying out the arrangements for each campus.

With only two years, but \$300,000 left to go before the centennial celebration, the committee redoubled its efforts at fund raising. A mailing to parents of active members soliciting gifts was undertaken in January, 1969. In the late spring of that year a third all-member mailing was prepared and sent out from Headquarters. Again response was immediate and helpful. By June, 1969, the chairman could report that the fund stood at 65.5 per cent of its goal or nearly \$318,000.

In January, 1969, the Centennial Committee met briefly with the Council and in May the Scholarship Committee met again at Lexington. The summer 1969 issue of *The Key* listed the women selected locally on each Kappa campus who were to serve as the Centennial Campus Contacts. The "CCCs" were to be responsible for devising the appropriate system for promotion of the Centennial Grants and the selection of winners for their respective schools. The assistant centennial chairman supervised the work of these alumnae.

By the fall of 1969 information was published in *The Key* on the availability of the 1970-1971 Centennial Scholarships and it was reported that the fund had reached 71 per cent of its goal.

Excitement over the development of centennial plans by those most concerned was dimmed considerably by the death on October 27, 1969, of Clara O. Pierce whose interest, assistance, and support of the program had been of such help to the committee. Her astute grasp of the many facets involved in fund-raising was invaluable.

No all-member canvass was planned for 1969-1970, but individual gifts were received at an excellent rate throughout the final year. Response following each issue of *The Key* was noticeably high while blouse and charm sales were encouraging.

It had been the concern of the Council, the Fraternity Finance Committee, as well as the Centennial Committee that



Centennial gift to Monmouth in 1970 was the painting by John Singer Sargent. Left to right; Anne Harter, BT-Syracuse, Centennial chairman; Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ-SMU, Kappa president; Dr. Duncan Wimpres, president of Monmouth College.

the necessary big push for support of the fund by alumnae associations and clubs might result in a decrease of their group gifts to the regular philanthropic and scholarship programs. It was a heartening fact that gifts to all Kappa funds increased during 1967-1970. More scholarships were awarded through the Fraternity philanthropies program than in any previous years.

The oil painting "A Winding Road and Cypress Trees—San Vigilio" by John Singer Sargent was purchased during the winter of 1969-1970 by the Fraternity from the Kennedy Galleries, New York City, as a gift for Monmouth College. In April, 1970, Fraternity President Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ-Southern Methodist, accompanied by Ann Morningstar and Anne Harter visited Monmouth for the presentation. A luncheon honoring them and the president of the college and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Wimpres, was given by Alpha Chapter and the Monmouth Alumnae Association. That afternoon the painting, already hung in the new college library, was unveiled and formally presented by Louise Barbeck before an audience of students, parents and trustees.

The painting, an oil on canvas 28 by 37 inches, was one of the few landscapes done by this outstanding painter of the 19th century. A baroque gold frame was selected with a gold plaque inscribed as follows:

"The Centennial gift from Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity in 1970 to Monmouth College where Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded in 1870."

With the gift to Monmouth made, the first of the centennial goals was realized and the days moved swiftly toward the convention and the close of the Fund Drive. June saw 97 per cent of the goal realized.

The Centennial Convention took place June 24-July 1, 1970, at the French Lick-Sheraton Hotel in French Lick, Indiana. This 48th biennial meeting was attended by a record number of more than one thousand Kappas from the United States and Canada who shared in the celebration of Kappa's first century. The convention used the theme "Keys to a Second Century" which was carried throughout the program and special events. It was appropriate that this meeting carried on its agenda a complete revision of the bylaws which included an enlargement of the Council to nine members.



(Standing) Jayne Weathers Wentz, (Seated) Edie Mae Herrel, Robert Young, and (Standing) Catherine Schroeder Graf—all BN-Ohio State—enjoying the historical museum.

A highlight of the convention was an historical museum set up in one of the spacious lounge areas of the hotel. The museum was designed by Edith Mae Hamilton Herrell, BN-Ohio State, with the assistance of several Columbus, Ohio Alumnae Association members. Committee members were Catherine Schroeder Graf, Diane Miller Selby, Patricia Stanceau, Jayne Weathers Wentz, all BN-Ohio State, and Joan Brightman Thatcher (Dean), PA-Ohio Wesleyan. Partially constructed in Columbus and assembled at French Lick by this committee, whose members acted as guides, the museum livened Kappa's past to hundreds of Kappas who visited it. Eight scenes were designed to fit the style of the eras of Kappa history, taking the visitor down the path of 100 years while passing the major Kappa happenings along the way. Diverse media, materials, shapes, and artistic styles were used to create an exciting experience with each display. A multi-media sound and light presentation was shown at the exit. This final brief two-minute capsule history of Kappa's first century gave a quick over-all impression of what Kappa means to many.

Also on display for conventioners were pictures and brief biographical sketches of the 94 Centennial Scholars already selected for the 1970-1971 academic year.

Another display found in historical museum showed World Wars I and II and the part Kappa played.



Kay Graf puts finishing touches on mannequin wearing clothes of early Kappas and depicting the founding complete with bridge and drawing of Old Main in background.

Again, as in 1968, the Centennial Program was scheduled for Alumnae Day. A financial report by Anne Harter stated the Centennial Fund was shy of its goal by only .07 per cent or \$3,500, although gifts were continuing to arrive both at the convention and the chairman's home. A colored slide presentation showing the growth and development of the fund accompanied the report. Art work for the slides, depicting the building of a birthday cake, was supplied by Florence Hutchinson Lonsford, ΓΔ-Purdue. Margaret Seney told of the Centennial Scholars and of the work of the Centennial Campus Contacts who were so instrumental in the success of the promotion of the program and selection of scholars. Louise Barbeck reported on the gift of the Sargent painting to Monmouth College in April and slides of the painting and weekend events were shown. Mrs. Barbeck then presented to Dr. Howard A. Rusk a check from the Centennial Fund for use at the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine. Convention delegates and visitors responded to the program with a standing ovation for the Centennial Committee.

That evening there was a gala centennial birthday dinner party with a 10 foot birthday cake glittering with 100 candles as a focal point of the dining room. Special guests seated with the Centennial Committee, the current and past presidents, were



Cleora Wheeler, X-Minnesota, looking at Ritual on display and realizing that the cover had been hand-made by her!

actor Robert Young and his wife and Dr. and Mrs. Rusk. Martha Cox presided and Mrs. Barbeck read a centennial toast written for the occasion by Elinor Kiess Rose, K-Hillsdale.

Immediately following dinner a program, "Promise for a Second Century," was given in convention hall. Directed by Broadway's Glen Nielsen, who also worked on advance scripting and production in New York with Ann Morningstar, "Promise" was a blend of nostalgia and now. All camera work, both in New York and at convention, was done by Herman Kitchen and his Unit One Film Productions, Inc. who successfully filmed the 1968 centennial motion picture. Robert Young, who had just received an annual television Emmy Award for his acting in the series, "Marcus Welby, M.D." gave his talent, prestige, and charm to the Kappas as guest star of the program. Mr. Young narrated highlights of Kappa's first 100 years shown to the audience by means of stills, slides, and movies featuring Kappas of past and present days. On screen were scenes from the earlier centennial film as well as the centennial chairman touring the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine with Dr. Rusk. "Live" were Centennial Scholars Cynthia Henry and Patricia Wright to tell of their study plans. Co-narrating the program with Mr. Young was Rosalie Geer Parker, BΣ-Adelphi, former editor of *The Key*. A dance team of collegiate members from ΓΔ-Purdue entertained throughout in period costumes from Victorian days to the Space Age. The Kappa Pickers of Delta Chapter, Indiana University, provided musical numbers. At the close of the program Mr. Young was presented a special Centennial Citation from the Fraternity president, members of the Council, and centennial chairmen.

At the Candlelight Banquet on the closing evening of convention, the centennial chairman made the thrilling surprise announcement that the fund had, at last, reached its \$500,000 goal. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford F. Favrot (Agnes Guthrie, BO-Tulane) were so anxious to see the goal reached at convention that, just before the banquet, Mrs. Favrot presented a check to Anne Harter for the amount needed.

The 1970 Convention ended on a high and optimistic note due in large part to this realization of centennial goals. The chairman returned to her home in Washington, D.C., "laughing all the way to the bank." Gifts and final pledge payments continued to arrive throughout the summer and fall of 1970. The fund officially closed early in the winter of 1971 after having received a gross income of \$516,070.69 or just over 103 per cent.

Doing the "Charleston" in the Centennial program were Priscilla Murphy, Sandy Shimer, Becky McCan and Debby Maynard, all ΓΔ-Purdue.



The Kappa Pickers of Delta Chapter (Indiana) added harmony and enthusiasm to the centennial program. Front, Diane Matt and Janie Pauley; back, Kathy Worster, Jan Helm, Colleen Badell, Ann Grigsby, Marty Youngquist, Nancy Webb, and Leslie Oliver.



Presidents' Banquet. Left to right, Eleanore Goodridge Campbell, BM-Colorado; Frances Fatout Alexander, I-DePauw; Rhea Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania; Felix R. McKnight, speaker (co-publisher and editor of the *Dallas Times Herald*); Louise Little Barbeck, ΓΦ-SMU; and Sarah Harris Rowe, Y-Northwestern.

Robert Young was escorted to the stage for the production, "Promise for a Second Century," by Sandy Shimer, ΓΔ-Purdue, and Becky McCan, ΓΔ-Purdue.





Each province posed for pictures and this is Kappa province 1970.

Founders Day was celebrated in October, 1970, throughout the United States and Canada with specifically planned events by chapters and alumnae groups. Centennial Scholars were invited on Kappa campuses, and outstanding alumnae were honored. The special centennial film was made available to every chapter as an integral part of the Founders Day programs.

Also in the fall of 1970 a commemorative record album, "Songs of Kappa Kappa Gamma—1970," was distributed to chapters, Fraternity officers, and chairmen. The record, produced under the direction of former Music Chairman Bonnie Daynes Adams, ΔH-Utah, featured a wide variety of favorite Kappa songs performed by the Centennial Convention Choir, the Denver Alumnae Chorus, and actives from Delta, Gamma Delta, Delta Psi, and Epsilon Beta chapters. Included were two centennial songs: "Light Up the Candles" by Emily Blanchard Measer and Margaret Smallwood Morse, both BT-Syracuse, which was written specially for the Centennial Convention; and "Centennial Prayer" by Cheryl Edel Stewart, EΔ-Arizona State.

When it was determined that all financial goals planned for the Centennial Fund had been met and the books audited, it was evident that additional monies were available for disbursement. The Council, in 1971, after considerable study, voted \$119,000 for use in the field of rehabilitation services to seven medical institutions in the United States and one in Korea. In addition, 23 graduate and undergraduate rehabilitation scholarships were awarded for the school year 1971-1972 which boosted the total of this type grant for that school year to a record 51.

Table of 50 year Kappas and those who pinned them at the banquet.



Convention arrival and departure!

An unexpected honor came to the Fraternity in October, 1971. The National Rehabilitation Association presented to Kappa Kappa Gamma its Organizational Award. Fraternity President Louise Barbeck accompanied by Director of Philanthropies Margaret Seney traveled to Chicago to receive the award at the NRA Convention. Kappa was the first Greek letter organization to win this honor given annually to "an organization which . . . has demonstrated effective concern for the care, treatment, education or rehabilitation of handicapped individuals."

Actually, the award came about through the pride and interest of one Kappa, Carolyn Springer Wilbourne, BY-West Virginia, who, entirely unsolicited, wrote from her home in Lawton, Oklahoma, to the National Rehabilitation Association Headquarters in Washington, D.C. When NRA asked for detailed information, Mrs. Wilbourne got in touch with Mrs. Seney. On the basis of the information requested and supplied regarding Kappa's program of rehabilitation aid, the invitation to receive the award was issued.

The final achievement of the more than successful Centennial Fund through its expenditures for additional grants and scholarships, and the totally unexpected receipt of the National Rehabilitation Association Award in addition to the fulfilled centennial goals, made the efforts of the Centennial Committee and the hundreds of Kappas who had assisted in many ways throughout the previous four years more than worthwhile.

While 2000 delegates to the National Rehabilitation Association Convention in Chicago 1971 applaud, NRA president Richard D. Burk, M.D., presented the annual organizational award to Kappa Kappa Gamma. Fraternity President Louise Barbeck expresses Kappa's appreciation while Director of Philanthropies Margaret Easton Seney holds the award.



CENTENNIAL FUND STATE CHAIRMEN

ALABAMA: Anne Mandeville Inge, ΓΠ-Alabama
 ALASKA: Karen Harr Hornaday, ΑΔ-Monmouth
 ARIZONA: Ann Stice Thompson, ΑΔ-Monmouth
 ARKANSAS: (co-chairmen) Mary Ellen Gittinger Arnold, ΓN-Arkansas
 Gladys LeCroy Taylor, ΓN-Arkansas
 CALIFORNIA: (Northern area) Kay Kreizenbeck Benz, BK-Idaho
 (Southern area) Betsy Molsberry Prior, BN-Ohio State
 COLORADO: Marjory Rendle Vail, ΓO-Wyoming
 CONNECTICUT: Virginia Campbell Raff, ΔE-Rollins
 DELAWARE: Ellin Brown Foote, ΓP-Allegheny
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: (see Maryland)
 FLORIDA: Carolyn Mylander Wentworth, BN-Ohio State
 GEORGIA: Lorraine Heaton Boland, BBΔ-St. Lawrence
 HAWAII: Virginia Rowe Cooper, ΓΞ-California at Los Angeles
 IDAHO: Frances King Meyer, ΓΨ-Maryland
 ILLINOIS: Josephine Painter Ahlenius, E-Illinois Wesleyan
 INDIANA: Carolyn Godley O'Dell, M-Butler
 IOWA: Mary Ellen Foster Comly, ΑΔ-Monmouth
 KANSAS: Mary Virginia Douglass Brown, Ω-Kansas
 KENTUCKY: Eleanor Lee Todd Congleton, BX-Kentucky
 LOUISIANA: Betty Pharr Moran, BO-Tulane
 MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Sally Gardner Johnson, ΓΨ-Maryland
 MAINE: (see New Hampshire)
 MASSACHUSETTS: Annis Crandall Murdock, ΔH-Utah
 MICHIGAN: Ruth Chadwick Barnes, BΣ-Adelphi
 MINNESOTA: Jane Bredberg Nelson, Θ-Missouri
 MISSISSIPPI: Kathleen Lagarde Virden, ΔΥ-Georgia
 MISSOURI: Marjory Smith Faeth, Θ-Missouri
 MONTANA: Evelyn Hughes Murphy, BΦ-Montana
 NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA: Priscilla Knudsen Wheeler, Σ-Nebraska
 NEVADA: Loretta Newton Gubler, ΔH-Utah
 NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE: (Co-chairmen) Janice Tappin Lowell, ΔM-Connecticut
 Eleanor Sands Eastwood, Φ-Boston
 NEW JERSEY: Adeline Holmes Lubkert, ΔΘ-Goucher
 NEW MEXICO: Diana Wolf Kinney, ΓB-New Mexico
 NEW YORK: (Co-chairmen) (Beta Province cities) Mary Elizabeth Nist Ford, ΓΩ-Denison
 (Alpha Province cities) Mary-Martha Lawrence Shute, Θ-Missouri
 NORTH CAROLINA: Marcia Hall Johnson, K-Hillsdale (resigned)
 Lee Nowell Radford, ΔΥ-Georgia
 NORTH DAKOTA: Barbara Neander Cunningham, X-Minnesota
 OHIO: Suzanne Lovell Hadsell, PΔ-Ohio Wesleyan
 OKLAHOMA: Lorna Troup Stenger, ΓA-Kansas State
 OREGON AND WASHINGTON: Margaret Kerr Bourassa, BΩ-Oregon
 PENNSYLVANIA: LaRue Moss Schreib, ΓE-Pittsburgh
 RHODE ISLAND: Natalie Py Anderson, ΔΓ-Michigan State
 SOUTH CAROLINA: Adele Waddick Bland, BO-Newcomb
 SOUTH DAKOTA: (see Nebraska)
 TENNESSEE: Alta LaRue Abercrombie Johnson, ΓO-Wyoming
 TEXAS: Ellen Brooks Frazar, BΞ-Texas
 UTAH: Harriett Hill McDonald, ΔΥ-Georgia
 VERMONT: (co-chairmen) Louise H. Reynolds, ΓΔ-Middlebury
 Marie Mottola Christie, ΔΔ-McGill
 WASHINGTON: (see Oregon)
 WEST VIRGINIA: (co-chairmen) Lucy Higginbotham Mann, BY-West Virginia
 Ruth Phillips Polack, ΔB-Duke
 VIRGINIA: Paulina Tomlin Beall, ΓX-George Washington
 WISCONSIN: (co-chairmen) Eloise Ryder Pingry, ΓΔ-Purdue
 Margaret Kennedy Wolfe, H-Wisconsin
 WYOMING: Doris Abrahamson Ward, ΓO-Wyoming
 CANADA:
 ALBERTA: Nancy Udell Hopf, ΓH-Washington State
 BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON: Athalie Frasier Solloway, ΓΥ-British Columbia
 ONTARIO: Shirley Reid Eaton, BΨ-Toronto
 QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES: Peggy Drummond, ΓΣ-Manitoba
 SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA: Donna Stewart McNamara, ΓΣ-Manitoba
 ENGLAND: Alicia Kircher Lydon, ΓI-Washington U.
 MEXICO: Patricia Vencill Williams, ΓB-New Mexico
 OVERSEAS: Mary Shuford Johnson, BΠ-Washington

—Anne Harter, BT-Syracuse



Kappa's \$10,000 Centennial award to the County of Los Angeles Rancho Los Amigos Hospital is used for a clinical specialist program in either physical or occupational therapy. (Photo by Mary Frampton, Los Angeles Times.)



When Kappa Kappa Gamma embarked on its program of rehabilitation of the handicapped in 1952, it launched a new and exciting era of participation for both the active and alumnae members. The success of this volunteer program, which provides an opportunity for Kappas to render service to disabled persons in their own local communities, was one of increasing significance. Within a few years it was supplemented by an annual scholarship aid program which made grants available to young women planning professional careers in some rehabilitation field. The total program of service and scholarships gained support both within and without the Fraternity. Rehabilitation Services became the catalyst for worthwhile service programs and the goal for a new emphasis in fraternity living.

Even though Rehabilitation Services was only 15 years old when the committee of ex-presidents was set up to draft a Centennial Resolution, it had made an impact on all Kappas. So it was not surprising that the final Centennial Resolution, presented to the convention at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1966, contained the idea of special scholarships to be awarded during the centennial year of 1970-1971 on each campus where Kappa was affiliated. These scholarships were to be in rehabilitation fields to focus on the Fraternity's interest and concern for persons with handicaps.

Council appointed the following committee to implement this scholarship program and to organize the details for carrying out the directive of the resolution: Dr. Doris Seward, Δ-Indiana,



A recipient of Centennial grant is Dr. Oh of Korean Institute shown working with a burn patient.

dean of student affairs planning at the University of Kentucky, chairman: Martha Galleher Cox, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan, director of philanthropies; Agnes Park Fausnaugh, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan, rehabilitation services chairman; Anne Harter, BT-Syracuse, centennial chairman; and Margaret Easton Seney, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan, assistant to the centennial chairman. This committee met for the first time in the spring of 1968 in Lexington, Kentucky to develop the plans for the Centennial Scholarship Awards, in the areas of rehabilitation.

Kappa's interpretation of rehabilitation had long been a broad one. Fields of study could relate to work with the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, socially deprived, the aged, and others whose handicaps resulted from circumstances of birth, environment, disease, or accident. The Centennial Awards were to be for women students at the graduate level if such opportunities existed or, on campuses where there were no graduate programs, the grants were to go to upper-class women students. The awards were designed for those women showing the greatest promise, capability, motivation, and opportunity for improving the quality of life of her fellow man.

Plans for the task and a carefully coordinated timetable were set up. The project was to be undertaken with the aid of local Kappa alumnae in each college community who were to serve as the Centennial Campus Contacts. These "CCCs," as they became known, were the key to the ultimate success of this unique celebration program. These Kappas were chosen with the help of the chapter advisory boards and the alumnae associations in the 94 communities where we had chapters at that time. These coordinators were supervised by Margaret Seney who guided them through 1970, when the Centennial Scholars were announced.

The CCCs used the facilities of their university financial aid offices to announce the availability of the Centennial Scholarships. They also publicized the grants in many other local sources including the news media and university departments. They were able to encourage many applications.

The progress of the Centennial Fund drive made it possible for Council to approve a recommendation from the Centennial Scholarship Committee in 1969. This request asked that the awards for graduates be in the amount of \$3,000 and for undergraduates the amount would be \$1,000. The size of these proposed awards produced great interest in the program as well as praise and admiration from college administrators everywhere.

Applications for the Centennial Awards were submitted to the local college financial aids office on a form designed for this grant. The university committee reviewed them and made the selection. On many campuses, the Kappa CCC was invited to be a member of this review committee and to assist with the final selection of a scholar. By the spring of 1970 the goal of 94 scholars, one for each campus where Kappa Kappa Gamma was affiliated, had been achieved.

The scholars included 73 graduate students (10 doctoral candidates, 2 medical students, 61 masters) and 21 undergraduates. The scholars ranged from 20 to 49 years old. More than half of them were members of Kappa Kappa Gamma and 18 others belonged to some NPC group. The impact of these talented and gifted women, their training made possible by Kappa, will be felt for years to come. Each one, working in some way with the handicapped, hopes to make it possible for the disabled to lead a fuller and more useful life.

ALPHA PROVINCE

St. Lawrence: Mrs. Mary Monnet, Canton, New York, undergraduate in psychology and sociology.

CCC: Patricia Bickler Wells, BA-Michigan.

Boston: Mary Lee Morrison, F^O-Drake, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, graduate in social work. (Not used)

CCC: Judy Farnham, Φ-Boston.

Syracuse: Dorothy DeVoe, Syracuse, New York, graduate in community organization.

CCC: Kathleen Walker Rossman, BT-Syracuse.

Cornell: Laraine Testa, Ithaca, New York, doctoral in organizational behavior.

CCC: Marjorie Matson Converse, ΓΔ-Purdue.

Toronto: Mrs. Lisa A. Harper, Scarborough, Ontario, graduate in rehabilitation medicine.

CCC: Adele Statten Ebbs, BΨ-Toronto.

McGill: Mrs. Mary Tarasoff, Montreal, Quebec, graduate in communicative disorders.

CCC: Cynthia Griffin, ΔΔ-McGill.

Massachusetts: Shelia Drotter, ΔN-Massachusetts, North Adams, Massachusetts, graduate in child development.

CCC: Marcia Cunningham Santner, ΓP-Allegheny.

BETA PROVINCE

Allegheny: Nancy L. Schott, Elmira, New York, undergraduate in psychology.

CCC: Susan Tuttle, ΓP-Allegheny.

Pennsylvania: Nancy Fitzgerald, Lawrence, Massachusetts, graduate in remedial reading.

CCC: Rheva Ott Shryock, BA-Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh: Mrs. Francine Leah Landay, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, graduate in rehabilitation counseling.

CCC: Jean Risser Aiken, ΓP-Allegheny.

Penn State: Jean C. Shultz, ΔA-Penn State, Villanova, Pennsylvania, undergraduate in social welfare.

CCC: Sue Kern Musser, ΔA-Penn State.

Connecticut: Deborah D. Berger, Livingston, New Jersey, undergraduate in physical therapy.

CCC: Helen Rogers Whitham, ΔM-Connecticut.

Carnegie-Mellon: Mrs. Joan L. Brindle, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, doctoral in fine arts.

CCC: Patricia Kelsey Miller, ΔE-Carnegie-Mellon.

Bucknell: Marilyn Emerich, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, undergraduate in biology.

CCC: Margaret Bryan, ΓA-Kansas State.

GAMMA PROVINCE

Akron: Virginia Bader, A-Akron, Ohio, graduate in speech pathology.

CCC: Connis O'Dell Nolte, A-Akron.

Ohio Wesleyan: Sally Kuhl, Youngstown, Ohio, undergraduate in physical therapy.

CCC: Barbara Mitchell Tull, ΔA-Miami U.

Ohio State: Kathleen Foreman, Oak Harbor, Ohio, graduate in child and family development.

CCC: Ruann Ernst Pengov, BN-Ohio State.

Cincinnati: Mrs. Judith Shields, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduate in speech pathology.
CCC: Jean Tuerek, BP^A-Cincinnati.

Denison: Cynthia Henry, ΓΩ-Denison, Indianapolis, Indiana, undergraduate in psychology.

CCC: Nancy Lewis, ΓΩ-Denison.

Miami: Nancy Kenan Staley, BN-Ohio State, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduate in diagnostic and remedial education.

CCC: Elizabeth Cook Wilson, BP^A-Cincinnati.

DELTA PROVINCE

Indiana: Barbara McKinley, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, graduate in social service.

CCC: Virginia Huddleson Rogers, BA-Illinois.

DePauw: Meredith Knowles, I-DePauw, Indianapolis, Indiana, undergraduate in nursing.

CCC: Ann Remley Rambo, FB-New Mexico.

Butler: Patricia Wright, Indianapolis, Indiana, graduate in special education.

CCC: Nancy Moore, M-Butler.

Hillsdale: Sharon L. Hutman, North Royalton, Ohio, undergraduate in American Civilization (pre-law).

CCC: Margaret Seney Morrow, K-Hillsdale.

Michigan: Dr. Sara Walker, Ann Arbor, Michigan, post-doctoral in arthritis research.

CCC: Doris Humes Pontiz, ΔΓ-Michigan State.

Purdue: Joan McCarthy, ΓΔ-Purdue, Indianapolis, Indiana, undergraduate in speech and hearing therapy.

CCC: Sara Andrews Ohaver, ΓΔ-Purdue.

Michigan State: Mrs. Laura Paraschos, Flint, Michigan, graduate in social work.

CCC: Marilyn Mayer Culpepper, BA-Michigan.

EPSILON PROVINCE

Monmouth: Patricia Jean Kehr, A^A-Monmouth, Chillicothe, Illinois, undergraduate in speech therapy.

CCC: Mary Bartling Crow, A^A-Monmouth.

Illinois Wesleyan: Jill Nestler, Kankakee, Illinois, undergraduate in sociology.

CCC: Helen Meeker McClure, E-Illinois Wesleyan.

Wisconsin: Barbara Ward, Big Bend, Wisconsin, graduate in behavioral disabilities.

CCC: Betsy Brooks, ΓΔ-Purdue.

Minnesota: Carol Sanderson, Rochester, New York, graduate in speech pathology.

CCC: Jane Wilson Borchert, ΓT-North Dakota State.

Northwestern: Sandra Smigiel, Glenview, Illinois, doctoral in communicative disorders.

CCC: Virginai Ricker Hunter, Θ-Missouri.

Illinois: Marolyn Fortin, Champaign, Illinois, graduate in social work.

CCC: Portia Miller Cureton, ΓΩ-Denison.

Manitoba: Mrs. Lois Forsberg, Winnipeg, Manitoba, doctoral in psychology.

CCC: Donna Stewart McNamara, ΓΣ-Manitoba.

North Dakota State: Rene Anderson, Charlson, North Dakota, undergraduate in speech therapy and political science.

CCC: Judy Ozburn, ΓT-North Dakota State.

ZETA PROVINCE

Missouri: Mrs. Susan Byers Chapin, West Plains, Missouri, doctoral in learning disabilities.

CCC: Dorothy Webb Loan, ΓH-Washington State.

Helen Lodwick, Centennial Scholar, working with a child at the Collier Hearing and Speech Center.



The Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago also received a Centennial grant and pictured is Dr. Henry B. Betts, Institute vice president and medical director with the Epsilon PDA and president of Chicago North Shore Alumnae.

Iowa: Mrs. Gail Greenwald, Iowa City, Iowa, graduate in physical therapy.

CCC: Mildred Hanna Hughes, P^A-Ohio Wesleyan.

Kansas: Cynthia Morris, Leavenworth, Kansas, graduate in social work.

CCC: Eleanore Youngberg Stuart, Ω-Kansas.

Nebraska: Mrs. Jane Kinsey, Lincoln, Nebraska, graduate in social work.

CCC: Mary Woodward Cunningham, Σ-Nebraska.

Kansas State: Margaret Conrow, Wakefield, Kansas, graduate in speech pathology.

CCC: Miriam Hobbs Milleret, ΓA-Kansas State.

Drake: Kathy Buster, Kansas City, Missouri, undergraduate in group communications.

CCC: Eleanor Rosene Brown, ΓΩ-Denison.

Washington U: Trova Hutchins, St. Louis, Missouri, doctoral in social work.

CCC: Dian Fleming Murrey, ΓI-Washington U.

Iowa State: LuAnn Arney, ΔO-Iowa State, Fort Dodge, Iowa, undergraduate in veterinary medicine.

CCC: Ruth Shaw Gilman, ΓΘ-Drake.

ETA PROVINCE

Colorado: Nancy Wallace Shain, BM-Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, graduate in counseling and guidance.

CCC: Betsy Reeves Shaddock, ΔZ-Colorado College.

New Mexico: Mrs. Peggy Benton Wilson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, graduate in speech therapy.

CCC: Cyrena Ferree Mapel, FB-New Mexico.

Wyoming: Sherry Lovato, ΓO-Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, graduate in elementary education.

CCC: Elizabeth Stratton Lantz, ΓO-Wyoming.

Colorado College: Kathleen Friesen, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, undergraduate in humanities and elementary education.

CCC: Andrea Jelstrup Corley, ΔZ-Colorado College.

Utah: Marilyn Reese Johnston, ΔH-Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, graduate in speech pathology and audiology.

CCC: Claudia Mitchell, ΔH-Utah.

Colorado State: Doris Haskins, Denver, Colorado, doctoral in counseling psychology.

CCC: Caroline Reid Frye, ΓΨ-Maryland.

THETA PROVINCE

Texas: Pamela Ghetti, Stoughton, Massachusetts, doctoral in special education.

CCC: Mary Gay Maxwell, BΞ-Texas.

Oklahoma: Mrs. Joyce Kofert, Norman, Oklahoma, doctoral in special education.

CCC: Cathryn Young Barrett, BΘ-Oklahoma.

Arkansas: Katherine Starnes, Little Rock, Arkansas, graduate in psychology.

CCC: Nancy Newland Richards, ΓN-Arkansas.

Southern Methodist: Helen Hays Lodwick, BZ-Iowa, Richardson, Texas, graduate in speech pathology.

CCC: Felicia Henderson Cogan, ΔΠ-Tulsa.

Tulsa: Mrs. Jeri N. Brack, Tulsa, Oklahoma, graduate in special education.

CCC: Florence Byrd Stevenson, ΓN-Arkansas.

Oklahoma State: Mary Hendershott, ΓΖ-Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona, graduate in clinical psychology.
 CCC: Athea Jacobson Wright, ΔΣ-Oklahoma State.
 Texas Tech: Carla Dunn, ΔΨ-Texas Tech, Alpine, Texas, graduate in speech and hearing therapy.
 CCC: Pauline Nelson Weidmann, ΔΖ-Colorado College.
 Texas Christian: Carol Nast, Fort Worth, Texas, graduate in medical technology.
 CCC: Lorraine Sherley, ΓΕ-California at Los Angeles.
 Little Rock: Linda Morehart, Mabelvale, Arkansas, undergraduate in sociology.
 CCC: Eleanor Mapes Francis, ΕΘ-Little Rock.

IOTA PROVINCE

Washington: Martha Dilts, Augusta, Georgia, graduate in social work.
 CCC: Nancy Lawton Weber, ΒΠ-Washington.
 Montana: Mary Judah, Billings, Montana, graduate in speech pathology and audiology.
 CCC: May Myrna Eyerly Chaney, ΒΠ-Washington.
 Oregon: Martha Switzer Scharpf, ΒΩ-Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, graduate in public affairs with emphasis in gerontology.
 CCC: Elizabeth Rucker Hulteng, ΒΗ-Stanford.
 Idaho: Mrs. Janice Vowels Johnson, Moscow, Idaho, graduate in special education.
 CCC: LaDessa Rogers Smelcer, ΒΚ-Idaho.
 Whitman: Elizabeth Duncombe, Ethete, Wyoming, undergraduate in sociology.
 CCC: Peggy Nixon Beaulaurier, ΓΜ-Oregon State.
 Washington State: Mrs. Barbara Jessen, Moscow, Idaho, graduate in child development.
 CCC: Cynthia Williams Russell, ΓΧ-George Washington.
 Oregon State: Jane E. Gallagher, Corvallis, Oregon, undergraduate in physical therapy.
 CCC: Anita Miller Gibbs, ΓΜ-Oregon State.
 British Columbia: Mrs. Norma Asp, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, graduate in social work.
 CCC: Marilynne Cawker, ΓΥ-British Columbia.
 Puget Sound: Jo Ann Ancich, Tacoma, Washington, graduate in psychology.
 CCC: Charlotte Wallace Fromang, ΓΟ-Wyoming.

KAPPA PROVINCE

California at Berkeley: Marta Staser, Oakland, California, graduate in social work.
 CCC: Florence Wright Pfister, ΠΑ-California.
 Arizona: Linda C. Stauffer, Tucson, Arizona, graduate in speech pathology (1 term).
 Victoria Gillespie Stevens (Huntoon), ΒΝ-Ohio State, Columbus, Ohio, graduate in clinical psychology.
 CCC: Louise Littlefield McMillan, ΔΖ-Arizona.
 California at Los Angeles: Teresita Moreno, Monterey Park, California, graduate in social welfare.
 CCC: Jeanne Laurion Williams, ΓΕ-California at Los Angeles.
 Southern California: Katherine Shesler, Sacramento, California, graduate in physical therapy.
 CCC: Louise Forve Barker, ΓΕ-California at Los Angeles.
 San Jose State: Sally Armond Moya, ΔΧ-San Jose State, Campbell, California, graduate in learning disabilities.
 CCC: Helen Snyder Andres (Steiner), ΒΠ-Washington.
 Fresno State: Kay King Kilpatrick, Stockton, California, graduate in communicative disorders.
 CCC: Virginia Webber Dow, ΔΩ-Fresno State.
 Arizona State: Barbara Seibert Glenn, M-Butler, Tempe, Arizona, graduate in social work.
 CCC: Margaret McCandless, ΓΙ-Washington U.

LAMBDA PROVINCE

West Virginia: Jean Chambers, Wheeling, West Virginia, graduate in social work.
 CCC: Nancy Van Gilst, ΒΥ-West Virginia.
 Kentucky: Amanda Darnell, Louisville, Kentucky, graduate in medicine.
 CCC: Doris Scripture, Δ-Indiana.
 William and Mary: Sherry Hall, ΓΚ-William and Mary, Bay Village, Ohio, graduate in psychology and special education.
 CCC: Anne Nenzel Lambert, ΓΚ-William and Mary.
 George Washington: Susan R. Green, Alexandria, Virginia, graduate in speech pathology.
 CCC: Eleanor Heller Haley, ΓΧ-George Washington.
 Maryland: Adele Friedman, Birmingham, Alabama, graduate in speech correction.
 CCC: Elizabeth Mouser Fellows, ΓΨ-Maryland.
 Duke: Kathryn Magruder, ΔΒ-Duke, Baltimore, Maryland, undergraduate in psychology.
 CCC: Gloria Heil Wilkins, ΓΘ-Drake.

North Carolina: Judy Guilett Thorne, ΕΓ-North Carolina, Carrboro, North Carolina, graduate in rehabilitation counseling.
 CCC: Bernadine Smith Sullivan, Σ-Nebraska.
 Tennessee: Susan McClure, Chattanooga, Tennessee, graduate in special education.
 CCC: Jane McCormick, ΔΑ-Penn State.

MU PROVINCE

Tulane: Josephine Schumaker, Aberdeen, South Dakota, graduate in social work.
 CCC: Shirley Nichols Sparks, ΒΖ-Iowa.
 Alabama: Theresa Breazeale, Mobile, Alabama, graduate in speech therapy.
 CCC: Miriam Locke, ΓΠ-Alabama.
 Rollins: Alberta Haynes, St. Petersburg, Florida, undergraduate in behavioral science.
 CCC: Linda Qualls Coffie, ΔΕ-Rollins.
 Louisiana State: Carolyn Adams, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, graduate in speech pathology.
 CCC: Mary Beem Kazmann, ΓΝ-Arkansas.
 Miami: Shirley Mondo, Miramar Park, Florida, graduate in medicine.
 CCC: Harriet French, ΒΥ-West Virginia.
 Mississippi: Angelita Delgadillo, ΔΡ-Mississippi, New Albany, Mississippi, graduate in speech correction.
 CCC: Mary Hopper Meyer, ΔΣ-Oklahoma State.
 Georgia: Beth Callaway, Union Point, Georgia, graduate in speech pathology and audiology.
 CCC: Mary Clendening, ΓΝ-Arkansas.
 Emory: Doris Bucher, Atlanta, Georgia, graduate in speech pathology.
 CCC: Betty McGrew Stenhouse, ΔΚ-U. of Miami.
 Florida State: Mrs. Mary Moore, Tallahassee, Florida, graduate in speech and hearing therapy.
 CCC: Mary Pat Fortson, ΔΥ-Georgia.
 Auburn: Kathy Whitehead, Montgomery, Alabama, graduate in speech pathology.
 CCC: Amy Floyd Moss, ΓΦ-Southern Methodist.
 South Carolina: Diane Elmore, Cayce, South Carolina, graduate in social work.
 CCC: Endymion Graham McFadden, ΒΕ-Texas.
 Clemson: Mrs. Maryann Powell, Clemson, South Carolina, graduate in elementary education.
 Assisted by: Dean Susan Delong, Clemson University.

In addition to the scholars, who dramatized the Fraternity's long history of encouraging talented women, the Centennial Fund also initiated research grants to seven medical institutions in the United States and one in Korea. These special grants were established in 1971 using part of the balance which remained in the Centennial Fund. The investigation for these projects was conducted by Sarah Rowe Kanaga, Υ-Northwestern, Rehabilitation Services chairman 1970-1971, and her committee of Jane Lindsay Koke, ΓΩ-Denison, Fraternity treasurer, Ann Scott Morningstar, ΒΝ-Ohio State, Fraternity public relations chairman; and Kappa's long-time friend Dr. Howard Rusk of the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York City.

These grants were presented to individuals working in rehabilitation areas and to institutions involved in unusual research. Each grant was presented during the year 1971-1972 at an appropriate ceremony at the institution, attended by one of the Fraternity officers.

The commemoration of the centennial of Kappa Kappa Gamma had reached a climax in a most fitting manner when the Fraternity was chosen as the recipient of the Organizational Award from the National Rehabilitation Association in 1971. The presentation of this beautiful plaque was made at the association's annual banquet, quite appropriately, on October 13, 1971.

The second century of Kappa Kappa Gamma could hardly have had a more auspicious beginning.

—Margaret Easton Seney, ΡΑ-Ohio Wesleyan

Kappa Kappa Gamma
Centennial Fund
Financial Report
1963-1971

Source of Funds:

Special gifts	\$427,038.22
Canadian gifts	12,819.83
Gifts of stock	3,177.09
Blouse royalty	19,533.84
Charm sales	13,632.59
Jewelry rebate	35.01
Transfer—Unallocated Philanthropic Fund	3,715.11
Interest on invested cash	34,809.78
Cash dividends on stocks	1,084.47
Capital gains—Consolidated Investment Fund	224.75
Total sources of funds	<u>\$516,070.69</u>

Disposition of Funds:

Centennial Scholarships	\$238,916.00
Rehabilitation Scholarships	4,625.00
Gift—Rehabilitation Medicine	10,000.00
Painting for Monmouth College	15,000.00
Film production	30,223.07
Publicity, Promotion, Advertising	27,138.29
Recordings	435.43
Monmouth College picture expense	195.49
Centennial brochure	6,273.28
Charms	6,994.85
Equipment	681.96
Convention	1,587.69
Committee travel	2,654.13
Meetings	286.68
Administration	15,000.00
Printing and stationery	6,689.39
Mailing and postage	12,050.21
Office supplies	262.65
Telephone	751.51
Insurance	90.00
Auditing	850.00
Bank service charge	22.51
Miscellaneous	611.56
Total	<u>\$381,339.60</u>
Honorariums	<u>3,802.08</u>

Total disposition of funds \$385,141.68

Remaining Funds—June 30, 1971 \$130,929.01

Cash in bank \$107,929.01
Certificates of Deposit 26,000.00

Scholarships payable 133,929.01
3,000.00

Remaining Funds—June 30, 1971 \$130,929.01

Notes

Note 1: Prior to the current fiscal year beginning July 1, 1970 the financial transactions of the Centennial Fund were accounted for as a part of the Educational Endowment Fund of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity.

Note 2: The scholarships payable represent unused awards (second half at \$1,500) to recipients at the University of Texas and Boston University.

Note 3: Subsequent to June 30, 1971, scholarships of \$5,100 and grants of \$87,100 to various institutions, have been paid. An authorized grant of \$10,000 to the University of Missouri has not been paid.



Centennial Scholar Martha Switzer Scharpf, BQ-Oregon, with Mrs. Amanda Jane Lynch at a nursing home in Eugene, Oregon.

Report of Centennial Fund Surplus Committee
1971-1972

Kappa Kappa Gamma contributed \$129,000 for Rehabilitation Services in seven medical centers in the United States and one in Korea. In addition to these grants, a total of 23 graduate and undergraduate rehabilitation scholarships were awarded for the 1971-1972 school year to boost the total number of scholarships in this field to 51—\$10,000.

Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine—New York City

\$20,000 for research regarding brain damage at birth and mental retardation under Dr. Maria Diaz Faro.

\$15,000 for two Kappa Kappa Gamma Physician Fellowships at the Institute in the amount of \$7,500 each.

\$10,000 1972 additional grant for research and fellowships.

Ohio State University Department of Physical Medicine

\$6,000 for a one year Kappa Kappa Gamma Physician Centennial Fellowship to Dr. Sharon Denney.

\$12,000 for a two year Kappa Kappa Gamma Physician Centennial Fellowship for Dr. Sharon Denney to complete her training.

Emory University Regional Rehabilitation Research and Training Center

\$10,000 for a master's program in physical therapy or a research training program for senior physical therapists. Grant recipients will be known as Kappa Kappa Gamma scholars or fellows.

Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Institute of Rehabilitation and Research

\$10,000 for research in the use of stereo-metric analysis for early detection of spinal deformities, particularly scoliosis.

County of Los Angeles Rancho Los Amigos Hospital

\$10,000 for a clinical specialist program in either physical therapy or occupational therapy.

Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago

\$10,000 for a rehabilitation nursing education program.

University of Missouri Medical Center

\$10,000 for a one year Kappa Kappa Gamma Howard A. Rusk Physician Fellowship to Dr. Paul F. Gatens, Jr.

Woosuk University (Seoul, Korea) Department of Rehabilitation Medicine

\$6,000 for a teaching occupational therapist to be known as the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fellow, under the supervision of Dr. Chung Hie Oh. (Dr. Oh was one of the first recipients in Kappa's Rehabilitation Program.)



Epilogue

Beyond tomorrow

Here, in these pages, has been written the history of Kappa Kappa Gamma—epic of her distinguished members, molders of tradition, events of significance. We are truly indebted to these women who have spent dedicated years researching and recording this *History*, the first such attempt in more than 40 years. It is a legacy for countless young women yet to come. A priceless heritage now preserved for time immemorial. Kappa, 107 years old, proud and strong. Treasure this past. Honor her name.

What of tomorrow? What shall we leave for future historians to record, for we are truly tomorrow's past. What may seem paramount at the moment must yet stand the critical test of time for it is the task of the historian to put events into perspective.

1976 marked an historically significant year. We celebrated the 200th anniversary of the founding of America—the most successful experiment in democracy ever conceived. And we also celebrated another 200th anniversary—the founding of the American college fraternity system—a uniquely American experience. All of us gained a sense of history and pride as we passed these historic milestones. In this historic place, in Williamsburg, Virginia, that saw some of the earliest political movement leading to the independence of the colonies from the mother country, existed the same climate for change that saw young students at the College of William and Mary bind themselves into an organization. It was a secret society, with a Greek name, a badge, a motto, and a hand shake—and they called it Phi Beta Kappa. This was to be the forerunner of all the fraternities which followed and this was the tradition into which Kappa Kappa Gamma entered almost one hundred years later as one of the first Greek named college fraternities for women.

Whatever the future may hold, the Fraternity of Tomorrow will reflect the University of Tomorrow. For, by our very nature, we are inseparably bound to institutions of higher learn-

ing. Kappa will remain sensitive to the changes in these parent institutions and responsive to the needs of its young women. For Kappa, as a vital, living organization, is ever-changing, ever-growing. We shall continue to seek the finest caliber of young women within the spirit of friendship, to uphold the highest standards of womanhood in social, moral, and intellectual conduct, and to promote excellence in all that we endeavor.

1970 marked the Centennial celebration of Kappa Kappa Gamma and opened the door to its second century, strong in its heritage, full of promise for tomorrow. Little did those six young women dream, 107 years ago, what destiny awaited their schoolgirl conversation—the establishment of our durable Fraternity. To the words of one of our founders—"Kappa, like Minerva, sprang into life full grown and finished"—let us add a post script for tomorrow and beyond.

Never at any one moment can we say, "This is finished." Already since the printing of Volume I, *Chapter Histories 1870-1975*, we have added several thousand members (total membership, June 1977: 103,242) and the names of five new chapters to our roll-Epsilon Pi (University of California at Riverside), Epsilon Rho (Texas A & M), Epsilon Sigma (University of Virginia), Epsilon Tau (Mississippi State University), Epsilon Upsilon (Baylor University)—and reinstated Psi Chapter (Cornell University). These chapters and their young women have entered the fine tradition that is Kappa and yet their records are to be written in another *History*—another day. Already, exciting new Fraternity programs have been developed that will unalterably change the course of Kappa history. The results await the words of future historians to set them into the annals of Kappa's past.

But even as these plans for our future become a part of today, and then yesterday, let us continue to look—beyond tomorrow.

—Jean Hess Wells, ΔΥ-Georgia

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To accept what each day may bring, unless through my own endeavor I can better myself and those whom my life may concern; to value the present, because it is one with the past and future which are mine to make, or to mar; to strive only for what I believe to be highest and best, holding others to no standard which I cannot maintain for myself; to be thankful for, and improve the privileges which are mine as a college woman, bearing in mind

the added responsibility that devolves upon me because of them; to hold high the honor of my fraternity, tempering word and deed according to the influence they will and must have, upon the colors I bear; finally, to give in all things the best that I have; this is to be my Kappa Symphony.

Anita Perrin (Knepper) BH-Stanford, 1903

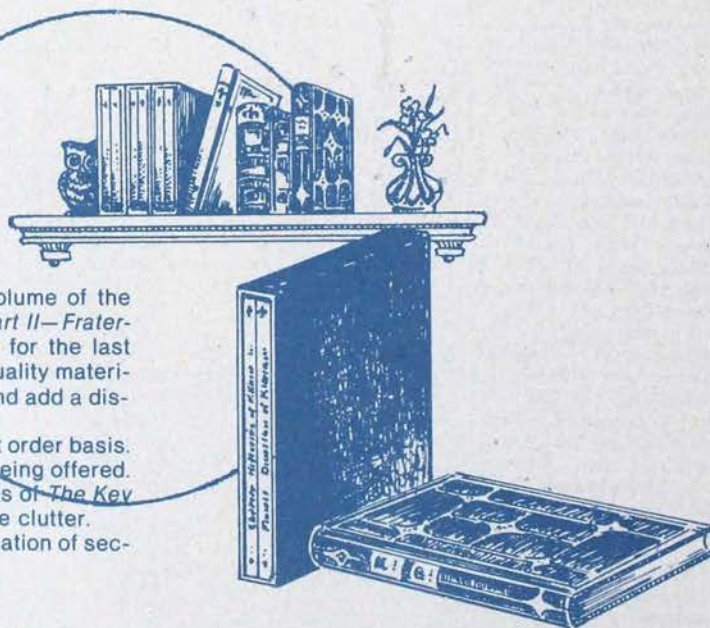
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(continued from inside front cover)

The women who began discussing this volume, or rather these volumes, in 1973, became the nucleus of a cluster of interrelated committees: editorial, research, graphics, proof-reading. The committees were made up of carefully selected Columbus, Ohio, Kappas. The first official meeting of the group took place in the spring of 1974. Monthly meetings began in the fall, at which time assignments were made, progress was reported, problems were discussed and solutions sometimes reached. Countless hours of detailed and tedious work consumed the time between meetings. My gratitude to these committees is boundless. There would be no *History* if it weren't for the toil and talent of these unselfish women. Their names are listed on the back cover of this book. A representation of the committees for both volumes is pictured there. (Not all of them were able to meet the photographer's schedule.)

I wish that space would permit me to name each committee member, and describe her special contributions to this cooperative venture. Since it does not, I will single out several of them for honorable mention. These ladies served beyond the call of duty over the entire period of time. Katharine Wade Pennell, BN-Ohio State, whose prodigious knowledge of the Fraternity was invaluable, wrote the finance chapter, did research, and checked miles of proof. Joan Brightman Thatcher, Dean, P⁴-Ohio Wesleyan, never said *no* to a research question, no matter how time consuming the investigation might become. She also served as secretary of the joint committee. Dinny Texter Callahan, BM-Colorado, learned to know which dusty Headquarters file or folder holds the likeness of every Kappa ever photographed. As a result, a picture of nearly every member named in this *History* appears somewhere within these pages.

Appreciation is also expressed to the Headquarters staff for arranging our meetings, assisting in the search for answers to our incessant questions, for finding desks and typewriters for our typists, for sharing that all-essential copying machine. A special *thank you* is due Nancy Sanor Pennell, BN-Ohio State, whose resource office was always open to us, and who greeted us with a warm smile, even though she knew that we would be swarming all over the place, leaving her little or no space to work.

The methods by which the chapter histories were assembled and recorded have been reported in the preface and introduction to Volume I. Ruth Molloy was the catalyst who achieved the nearly unachievable in collecting (or writing) histories of 111 chapters, open and closed as of 1975. It was a monumental effort. Ruth's clever description of her joys and disappointments can be savored again by opening the cover of Volume I. Ruth's tribulations did not deter her from accepting another big assignment for Volume II—the presidents' biographies.

The catalytic agent for most of the rest of this volume was Peg Seney. She had long participated in the mainstream of Fraternity affairs and associated with the people who made things happen. This enabled her to encourage those best qualified to report on the various aspects of Fraternity organization to share their knowledge. These reports make up the chapters in Volume II. The authors' names are listed at the conclusion of their articles, as well as on the back cover of the book. Peg not only carried on an active correspondence with these contributors, she also wrote some of the material. She agreed to take on the disagreeable task of indexing the book, and faithfully attended the Columbus Committee meetings, driving from the Toledo area in all kinds of weather during the four and one half years the *History* was in process.

And then there was incredible Diane Selby. She planned the layout for both volumes, fitting pictures and text into our budgeted allotment of pages. The two volumes of the *History* constituted her autumn, 1975 and 1977, issues of *The Key*, so she *had* to help the project along! And what a help she was—without her expertise we couldn't have gone to press. Diane's unfailing creativity and adaptability enabled us to try another plan, take another tack, find a better way, when difficulties arose, helped ease the inevitable frustrations inherent in an endeavor such as this.

The same editorial policies are in effect for Volume II as Volume I, with one exception: lengthy quoted material has *not* been enclosed in quotation marks, because of the many quotes within quotes, and the confusion which so many double and single quotation marks would engender. This material has been set in smaller type, which we hope will distinguish it for the reader.

All known or acknowledged married names have been given (within parentheses if a subsequent marriage). Surnames of more than one husband have been separated by commas to differentiate them from maiden names and because, as stated in the introduction to Volume I, it seemed the decent thing to do.

The "f" in fraternity is capitalized when it refers to the KKT Fraternity, lower case when it refers to others or is used as an adjective. Council and Associate Council are also capitalized when they are Kappa's, as is *our* Fraternity Headquarters. Perhaps such Kappa *chauvinism* is understood best by members of The Fraternity. If at times the reader notices that these rules of Kappa capitalization have not been adhered to, please check to see if the nonconforming words are within quoted material (which may or may not appear within quotation marks, as explained above). It is understandable that other-generation leaders were unaware of our current policies, thus they often lower cased Important Words. It is also possible the current editors may have overlooked some of these words.

Errors will occur, even though every sentence in this volume has been edited and re-edited, proofread and re-proofed many times over—by the Columbus Committee before and after it was set in type, by the publisher's staff, by the Fraternity president, vice president, and historian. Despite all this care and caution, inaccuracies will be found. Please report corrections and helpful comments to us so that the proper information can be recorded.

And now, the cumulation of our myriad labors has been published. We who have assembled and refined this material are indebted to countless Kappas, known and unknown, named and unnamed. Those of us who have examined the components of our heritage have learned to respect the soundness of the structure upon which we stand. We are grateful to the Fraternity for this opportunity to share the results of our research. These two volumes of the *History of Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1870–1975, 1976*, by virtue of their publication in *The Key*, are the generous every-member gift from the Fraternity to the Fraternity. May every member discover a unique value in the gift.

—Catherine Schroeder Graf, BN-Ohio State

Information included in this volume is current through June, 1976.

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Artists:

The Volume I cover design of Sally Charlton Augustiny, BN, has been repeated with a reversal of colors for Volume II. Edith Mae Hamilton Herrel, BN, did the layout and illustrated the chronology fold-out and designed the chapter headings and subheadings. Ann Bennett Hamilton, BN, assisted Edith Mae and prepared the borders for the presidents' portraits. She also did the black and white photo page layouts. Carol Cheney Williamson, ΓΨ, drew the sketches and charts for the chapter on Fraternity finance.

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Left: Edith Mae Hamilton Herrel, Dinny Texter Callahan, Nancy Sanor Pennell, Eleanor Penniman Boardman, Mary Lou Claxton Smith, Ann Katherine Carr Carter, Katharine Wade Pennell, Ann Bennett Hamilton, Helen McCoy Julian.

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