

THE Key REPORTER

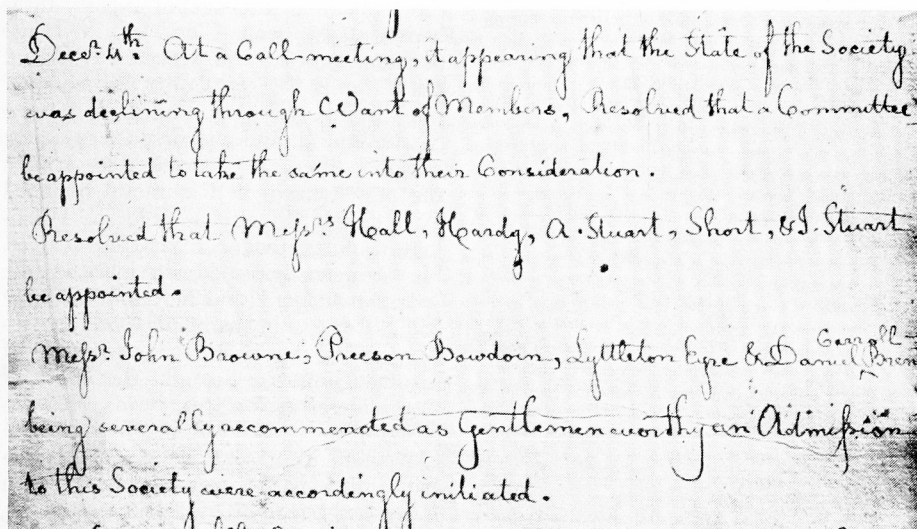
VOL. XXV • NO. 4

SUMMER • 1960

The Founders of Phi Beta Kappa

FIFTY NAMES ON A BRONZE TABLET

By Virginia Waller Davis



ACCORDING TO the minutes reproduced here, the members of Phi Beta Kappa, on the eve of its second anniversary, feared "that the State of the Society was declining through Want of Members." That particular problem was soon solved by new elections, but two years later—on January 6, 1781—British troops were so near that a meeting was called "for the Purpose of Securing the Papers of the Society during the Confusion of the Times, and the present Dissolution which threatens the University." This, as it turned out, was the last meeting held by the Virginia Alpha for seventy years.

The state of the Society would then have declined indeed if the Virginia members had not, in the preceding year, sent charters to the "universities of Cambridge and New Haven." The branch at Yale was formally organized on November 13, 1780, less than two months before the last meeting of the parent branch in Williamsburg.

Slender as the thread of its continuous existence was, Phi Beta Kappa in its first Williamsburg period was remarkable in its own right for the distinction of the fifty members elected in its first four

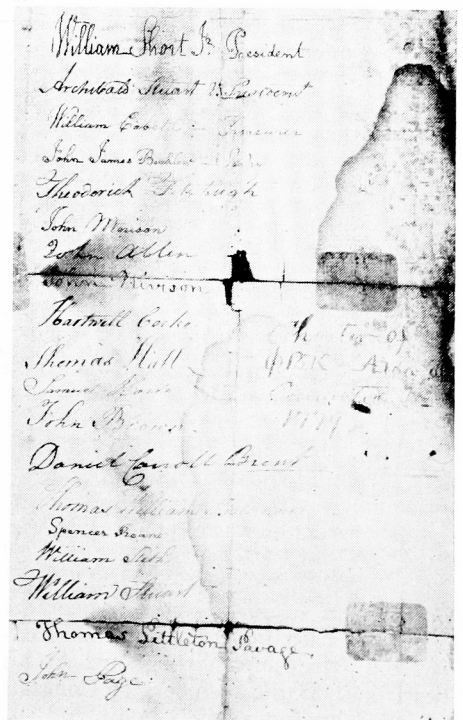
years. Their names now appear on a plaque in the Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall in Williamsburg. At the top of the tablet are the names of the five young men who organized the Society, and below these are listed the forty-five who joined their ranks, developing and perfecting the organization during the four years before the roar of battle forced them to suspend Phi Beta Kappa activities in Virginia "in the sure and certain hope that the Fraternity will one day rise to life everlasting and Glory immortal."

The originator of the idea and the Society's first president was John Heath, Jr., who was eighteen years old at the time, and a prize Greek scholar at the College of William and Mary. He is credited with forming the Greek phrase

that gave the Society its name, although a contemporary admitted in later years, "Whether it be pure I would not now say. At that time none of us supposed that anything more pure could have been formed in Athens, such was the opinion of the great learning of our founder."

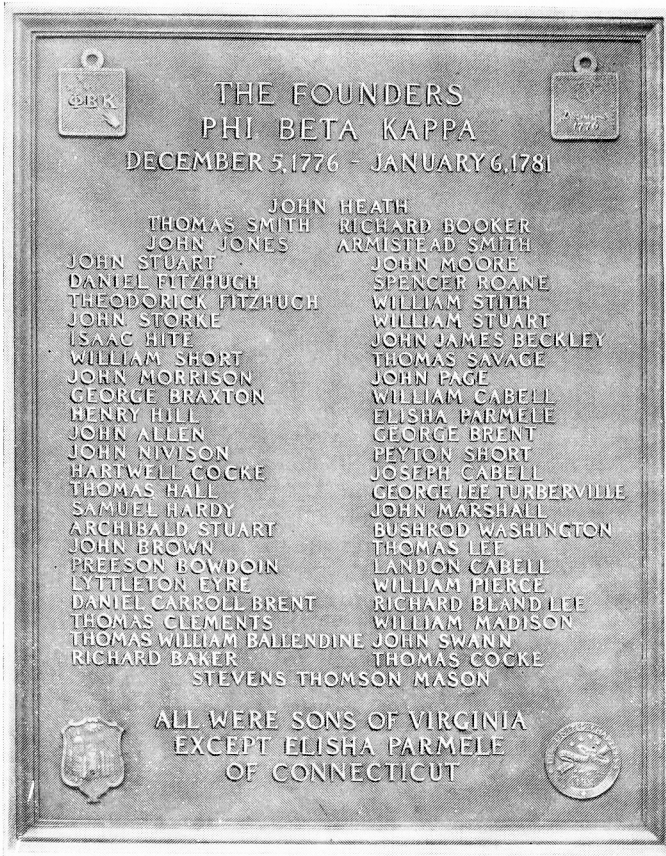
This blue-eyed son of a member of Virginia's House of Burgesses was president of the Alpha as long as he remained in college. He saw service in the Revolution, and on return to his native county was elected Commonwealth's Attorney, his first political post. His silver-tongued oratory and statesmanlike manner soon won him election to the Virginia House of Delegates, and next to the third and fourth sessions of the United States Congress. He was serving in his last post of honor, as a member of the Council of Governor John Tyler in Richmond, when death claimed him at the age of fifty-two.

The first man to conceive the idea of extending Phi Beta Kappa to colleges in other areas, as a means of binding together men of like mind at a critical time in the history of the young nation, was Samuel Hardy. Many years later



Nineteen Names on a Parchment Charter

Without these signatures, and Elisha Parmele's zeal in carrying the charter to New Haven, Phi Beta Kappa would have gone out of existence when the Virginia Alpha suspended activity in 1781.



The Bronze Tablet

In addition to the name of a Chief Justice and of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the plaque includes those of two members of the Continental Congress, eighteen men who served in the Virginia House of Delegates, three Virginia Senators, five members of the U. S. Congress, two U. S. Senators, and the first Librarian of Congress.

Parmele, who chose the ministry as his career, had, like Hardy, a short life. While serving as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Lee, Massachusetts, he caught a cold that he was unable to throw off, and a southern trip was ordered for his recuperation. Crossing the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia he became so ill that he could go no farther. He sought refuge in the home of Abraham Bird on Smith Creek, where he died and was buried in 1784.

The man who became the first Clerk of the United States House of Representatives and the first Librarian of Congress was the brain behind the smooth working out of the charter plan from its inception. He was John James Beckley, who at the time of his initiation into the Society at the age of twenty-three had already been Clerk of the State Senate. Eventually he served as Clerk of the Virginia General Court, Secretary of the Virginia ratifying convention, Mayor of Richmond, and the first Clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates to serve in the new Capitol in Richmond designed by Jefferson. Finally he held the Washington posts that climaxed his career. He has been described as America's first "party manager," and he unquestionably had his finger in many pies; but too active participation in the campaign of Thomas Jefferson brought the wrath of the Federalists on his head. He was ousted from his post as Clerk of the House of Representatives and temporarily eyed with great disfavor. When Jefferson became President, however, Beckley not only got his old job back, but was given one newly created, that of Librarian of Congress. He was the only man ever to hold both of these offices at the same time.

William Short wrote of him, "He was a man of a most comprehensive mind, but as he was what was termed an irregular student, that is, not entitled to wear a cap and gown, he was not held in estimation by the pedantic and often thick-headed cap-and-gown students. I remember yet my surprise when he communicated to me his plan for extending branches of our Society to the different States. It was the first symptom of anything coming from him, indicative of his mind. He expatiated on the great advantages that would attend it in binding together the several States.

"I happened at that time to be acquainted with a gentleman from the Eastward who was a private tutor in the family of one of my friends, and as I knew he then contemplated returning to his native state, I suggested to Mr. Hardy the propriety of bringing forward his plan before the society, so that the charter might be ready to be sent by this gentleman. It was accordingly done."

Hardy, the man with the idea, did not live to see his thirtieth birthday, but his brief life was filled with honors. At the age of twenty he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and five years later, in 1783, to the Continental Congress. In all the battles that raged there he fought hard, but maintained his serenity and friendships throughout. At his death in 1785 the members of Congress attended his funeral in a body, and the

General Assembly of Virginia paid all the expenses for his funeral in New York.

Elisha Parmele, the "gentleman from the Eastward," had studied at Yale but received his A.B. from Harvard in 1777, and in 1779 was tutoring in a Virginia family. Elected to Phi Beta Kappa in July of that year, he applied for a charter for Harvard on December 4, and five days later for a charter for Yale. These he carried north in 1780.



John Heath

The founder and first president of Phi Beta Kappa later served in the U. S. Congress.



Daniel Carroll Brent

Fourth and last treasurer of the early Society. His signature appears on the Yale charter.



Beckley was secretary of Phi Beta Kappa when the Harvard and Yale charters were prepared, and along with Samuel Hardy and William Short was among the nineteen signers.

Short, the Society's second president, was the first man to receive an appointment to public office under the new Constitution of the United States. Just seventeen when elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he remained one of the most active leaders throughout its first four years; and shortly before his death at the age of ninety he lent his support to the revival of the parent chapter.

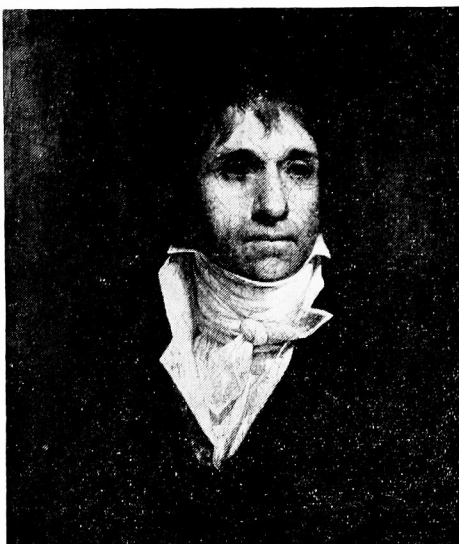
On leaving college, Short entered diplomatic service, and went to France as Jefferson's secretary in 1785. When Jefferson became Secretary of State in 1789, Short—then thirty years of age—was made *Chargé d'affaires* in Paris, his commission being the first to be signed by President Washington. Later he served as Minister to The Hague and as Commissioner to Spain. Until Jefferson's death Short remained one of his closest friends.

IT is perhaps ultimately to Jefferson that Phi Beta Kappa owes the distinction of listing John Marshall among the "fifty founders." During his term as Governor of Virginia, Jefferson established a course of lectures on the law at the College of William and Mary by transferring funds that originally endowed a chair of theology. Captain John Marshall was drawn to Williamsburg by this course while waiting for a new command. His class notes show him to have been a "doodler"; legal phrases were ornamented by hearts and curlycues with the name of his beloved—Polly Ambler, whom he later married—in the center of each.

Beginning his political career in 1782 in the Virginia House of Delegates, Marshall was a member of the X.Y.Z. mission in 1797. He subsequently served as a member of Congress and as Secretary of State. In 1801 he became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He had declined many important appointments, including those of Minister to France, Secretary of War, and (in 1798) Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

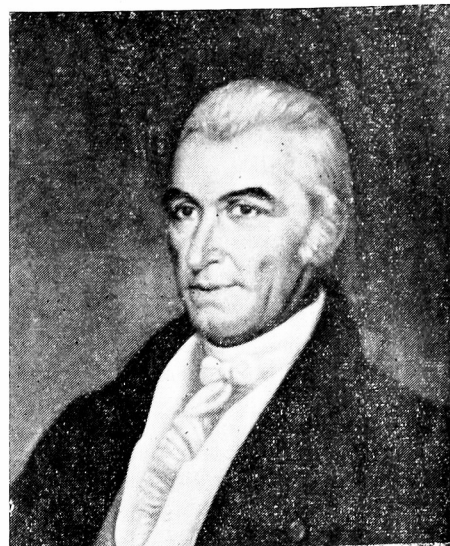
The early members of Phi Beta Kappa included other eminent jurists besides Marshall, among them Spencer Roane—one of Marshall's most vehement critics—and Bushrod Washington.

Roane was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the age of seventeen, and to the Virginia House of Delegates at twenty-one. After serving as a State Senator, and as a Judge of the General Court, he was elected to the Supreme Court of Appeals. Only thirty-two at the time of his election, he remained in this post for the



William Short

The second president of Phi Beta Kappa, who became a diplomat. Secretary of the Alpha in 1778, he took the minutes shown on page 1.



Archibald Stuart

"Standing Vice President" of the early Society. He later served in the Virginia Senate and as a Judge of the state's General Court.



Bushrod Washington

The first alumnus member, elected while studying law in Williamsburg. He inherited Mount Vernon from George Washington, and served with Marshall on the Supreme Court.



Samuel Hardy

"A man of a most comprehensive mind," he urged the extension of the Society to other states. He died, aged twenty-seven, while serving as a member of the Continental Congress.



John Brown

A delegate to the Virginia convention called to consider the Constitution, he voted against ratification, but later served in the Senate.

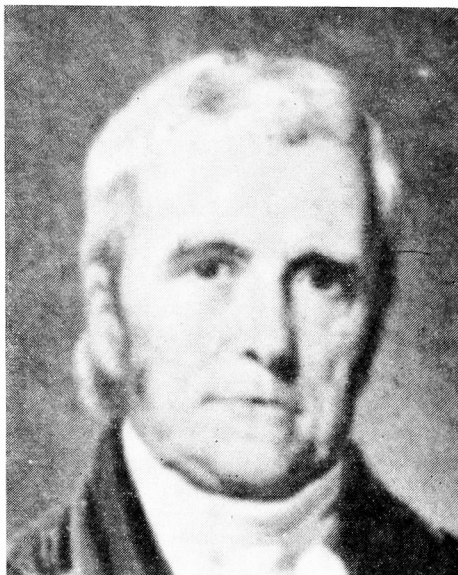


Spencer Roane

Patrick Henry's son-in-law and Judge of Virginia's Court of Appeals. He vehemently opposed Marshall's ideas on federal supremacy.

rest of his life. A strong believer in the sovereignty of the states, he was considered one of the court's ablest members, and was active in defending it against the federal Supreme Court's assertion of authority.

Bushrod Washington, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1798 until his death in 1829, was also the first alumnus member of Phi Beta Kappa. He had graduated from William and Mary in 1778, but it was not until he returned to take the new law course that he was elected to membership in the Society. He took his place on the Supreme Court bench only after John Marshall had refused the appointment. Nephew of the first President, Washington inherited Mount Vernon, where he lived from 1802, the year Martha Washington died, until his own death.



John Marshall

National Archives



Peyton Short

"June 3rd, 1780. Mr Wm Cabell according to order delivered his declamation on the Question given out. Mr Peyton Short being unprepared was silent on the occasion. Mr Marshall & Gentlemen not immediately interested argued the Question." How the future Chief Justice fared in the argument is not recorded, but it is evident that Peyton Short was quite out of favor.

ALTOGETHER, at least twenty-four of the fifty founders took some part in political life.

John Brown, the first United States Senator from Kentucky, was educated at Princeton before transferring to William and Mary. He was elected to the Continental Congress at the age of thirty, and then represented the Kentucky district of Virginia in the first session of Congress in 1789, serving until 1792, when Kentucky became an independent state. Another early member, William Short's brother Peyton, was elected to the Senate of Kentucky that same year.

Also a U. S. Senator was Stevens Thomson Mason, nephew of George Mason. An aide to General Washington at Yorktown, he was elected to the House of Delegates at the age of twenty-three and soon thereafter to the State Senate. Strongly anti-Federalist, he voted

against adoption of the Constitution as a member of the Virginia ratifying convention. In 1794 he succeeded James Monroe in the U. S. Senate, where he served until his death in 1803.

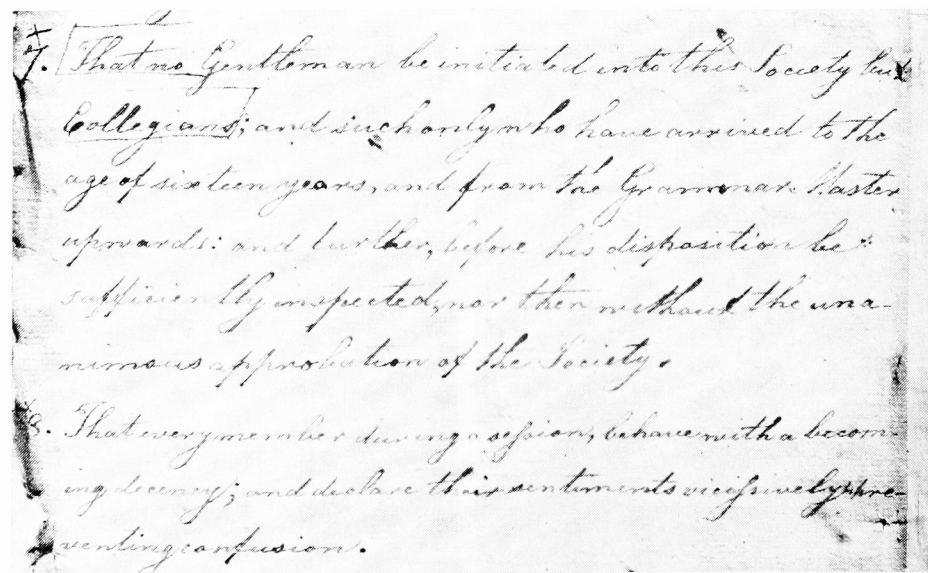
Many of the fifty early members saw military service, among them George Lee Turberville, aide to General Charles Lee during the war; John Jones, Jr., Colonel in the Militia; William Madison, brother of President Madison, and John Morrison, both Majors in the Virginia forces; George Brent, Captain in the Cavalry; John Swann, Major in Baylor's Dragoons, and the three Cabells, William, Joseph, and Landon, all of them

kinsmen, who served throughout the war with distinction.

When the College of William and Mary re-opened in the fall of 1782, there were no members in Williamsburg to move for continuance of the Society. It was Landon Cabell who first returned. The college steward, with whom the Society's official papers had been left, placed them in his hands for safe keeping. They remained with the Cabell family until 1849, when Landon's son presented them to the Virginia Historical Society, which forty-six years later returned them to the College of William and Mary.

The original Phi Beta Kappa seal was in the keeping of Archibald Stuart, the "standing Vice President" of the Alpha. Later a Judge in the Virginia General Court, Stuart was the son of the founder of Liberty Hall Academy, which is now Washington and Lee University. When he went off to war he apparently could find no safe place to leave the seal, and it is believed that he tucked it into his pocket. Returning to college at the end of the war, he found the Society no longer active, and once again put the seal carefully away. Neither the existence of the seal nor its whereabouts were known to his family until it was discovered in an unused desk drawer by his son many years after his death. It was returned to the College, but has since been lost.

And so the Virginia period of Phi Beta Kappa came to an end. But the fifty founders did much to lay the foundation not only of a young society but of a young nation, in the hope that one day both would "rise to life everlasting and Glory immortal."



A Requirement Later Revoked

On December 10, 1778, it was voted "that in future, admission to this Society, be not confined to collegians alone." This alteration in the earliest laws may have been made specifically to permit Elisha Parmele's election, thus facilitating Phi Beta Kappa's extension to New England.



READING

Recommended by the Book Committee

Humanities.....	Guy A. Cardwell, John Cournois, Robert B. Heilman, (Philosophy, Literature, Fine Arts) George N. Shuster
Social Sciences.....	Robert C. Angell, Frederick B. Artz, Robert K. Carr, (History, Economics, Government, Earl W. Count, Lawrence A. Cremin, Sociology, Education) Louis C. Hunter, Norman J. Padelford, C. Vann Woodward
Natural Sciences.....	Ralph W. Gerard, Kirtley F. Mather

Kirtley F. Mather

The Evolution of Life: Its Origin, History and Future. The Evolution of Man: Mind, Culture, and Society. Edited by Sol Tax. Chicago. \$10 each.

Evolution above the Species Level. By Bernhard Rensch. Columbia. \$10.

The two books edited by Sol Tax contain a majority of the papers prepared for the extraordinary Darwin Centennial Celebration at the University of Chicago last year; a third volume, soon to be published, will complete this outstanding discussion of "Evolution after Darwin." Bernhard Rensch was one of the many eminent contributors to the Chicago symposium; his challenging ideas about the laws and rules of evolution are amplified in this translation of his work.

The Ocean of Air. By David I. Blumenstock. Rutgers. \$6.75.

A comprehensive survey of the factual data and interpretive concepts of the sciences of meteorology and climatology, with special attention to the atmosphere's influence upon human life; excellent for the general reader.

The Search for Order. By Cecil J. Schneer. Harper. \$6.

The Edge of Objectivity. By Charles Coulston Gillispie. Princeton. \$7.50.

Theories of Scientific Method. By Ralph M. Blake, Curt J. Ducasse, and Edward H. Madden. Washington. \$6.50.

Three unusually perceptive and well-written studies of the history of man's search for understanding of the nature of the universe and of the methods used in the quest for knowledge. The first is predominantly factual, setting forth with commendable clarity the development of the major ideas in the physical sciences from the ancient Greeks to the modern nuclear physicists. The second is more philosophical, analyzing and reinterpreting the objective descriptions of nature constructed at successive stages in the evolution of Western culture. The third consists of thirteen interrelated essays, most of which deal with the methodology and philosophy of an individual, ranging from Bacon and Descartes to Charles S. Pierce and Chauncey Wright.

The Physics of Television. By Donald G. Fink and David M. Luytens. *Waves and the Ear.* By William A. Van Bergeijk, John R. Pierce and Edward E. David, Jr. *The Birth of a New Physics.* By I. Bernard Cohen. 95¢ each. *Crystals and Crystal Growing.* By Alan Holden and Phylis Singer. \$1.45. Doubleday.

These latest additions to the admirable paperback Science Study Series maintain the high standards of readability and authenticity set by the six books already published.

Science in Progress. Edited by Hugh Taylor. Yale. \$7.50.

The eleventh in a notable series of biennial volumes in which eminent scientists report on recent developments in their fields.

Also Recommended:

Introduction to Higher Mathematics. By Constance Reid. Crowell. \$3.50.

Science and Resources. Edited by Henry Jarrett. Johns Hopkins. \$5.

Energy and Man. A symposium introduced by Courtney C. Brown. Appleton-Century-Crofts. \$3.75.

Louis C. Hunter

The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto. By W. W. Rostow. Cambridge. \$1.45.

In its very different way this study has produced as widespread reverberations in the market place of political economic thought as Galbraith's *Affluent Society* of two years back. Here again economics is focused upon significant current issues in a manner that the reasonably literate layman can follow with understanding and profit.

Made in New York: Case Studies in Metropolitan Manufacturing. Edited by Max Hall. Harvard. \$6.75.

A product of the elaborate study of the New York metropolitan region undertaken to provide a factual base for the planning and co-ordinating of urban growth. Since most of us are, or shortly will be, dwellers in megalopolis, there is ample meaning to be found in this account of urban metabolism, illustrated by the varied fortunes of the garment, publishing, and electronic industries.

A & P: A Study in Price-Cost Behavior and Public Policy. By M. A. Adelman. Harvard. \$10.

One of the most illuminating and brilliant studies to be found in the vast literature of the anti-trust problem. Despite the technicalities of the argument at many points, its substance can be followed without difficulty. Every frequenter of a shopping center will find much of interest in this volume.

THE KEY REPORTER

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Advertising rates upon application. Subscription, \$1.00 for five years. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

Power Without Property: A New Development in American Political Economy. By Adolf A. Berle, Jr. Harcourt, Brace. \$3.75.

Here we have a new, readable, and important chapter in the account of revolutionary changes in the American economy to which the author and Gardiner Means first called attention nearly thirty years ago. Mr. Berle presents evidence of the continued widening of the gap between the American free enterprise system as conventionally conceived and the economy as it actually functions today. The author calls attention to some similarities between U. S. capitalism and Soviet communism and finds that the dissimilarities are not always in our favor.

Southern Tradition and Regional Progress. By William H. Nicholls. North Carolina. \$5.

A leading Southern economist and professor of economics at Vanderbilt here takes basic issue with the doctrine of Southern culture and progress proclaimed a generation back by the Southern Agrarians of Vanderbilt's English Department. The continued material backwardness of much of the South, the author finds, rests not so much on economic factors as on the Southern cultural heritage. The greater part of the volume is devoted to a searching analysis and criticism of traditional attitudes and values, social institutions, and cultural behavior as these bear on economic condition and growth.

The Question of Government Spending: Public Needs and Private Wants. By Francis M. Bator. Harper. \$3.75.

A meticulously closely reasoned examination of the many facets of one of the central public issues of our generation.

The Common Market. By Jean François Deniau. Praeger. \$4.50.

An excellent introduction to the mysteries of the economic integration movement in Western Europe.

Guy A. Cardwell

The Works of Jonathan Edwards. Volume I: Freedom of the Will. Edited by Paul Ramsey. \$6.50. *Volume II: Religious Affections.* Edited by John E. Smith. \$7.50. Yale.

With the assistance of the Bollingen Foundation, the Yale Press has made a splendid start on a major publishing project. The intention is to republish the previously printed works of Jonathan Edwards, last collected in 1874, and to publish for the first time "massive" manuscript materials. These first two volumes are edited with expertness and care, are supplied with extensive introductions and full indices, and are very handsomely printed.

The Novels of William Faulkner: A Critical Interpretation. By Olga W. Vickery. Louisiana State. \$5.

Part One of this useful book offers interpretations of Faulkner's novels from *Soldiers' Pay* through *The Town*. Part Two presents the "grand pattern" of his thought. Perhaps the most disconcerting aspect of the study is its air of having been written in a partial vacuum: a world from which everything except Faulkner and his works has been excluded. This devoted concentration has, for one reader, an odd effect, to diminish interest

in Faulkner as a person and to arouse temporary suspicions of the greatness of novels that are measured only against themselves.

Love and Death in the American Novel. By Leslie A. Fiedler. Criterion. \$8.50.

The love-death stress and the syncretization of Freud and Jung will set teeth on edge, but this example of "contextual" criticism (ideally, setting the work in as many illuminating contexts as possible) belongs with a small, select group of recent critical studies, perhaps half-a-dozen in all, that throw brilliant light on phases of American literature. Mr. Fiedler has many good things to say about the novel in general and about the American novel in particular. His detailed observations are often extremely apt.

The Poems of Edward Taylor. Edited by Donald E. Stanford. Yale, \$10.

This first complete collection of the poems of America's finest colonial poet is scrupulously edited. In addition to having the usual apparatus, it benefits from an excellent brief foreword by Louis L. Martz, who settles Taylor in his literary context, and a very helpful glossary. A useful introduction to Taylor and to Puritanism in New England.

Also Recommended:

Caesar's Column: A Story of the Twentieth Century. By Ignatius Donnelly. Edited by Walter B. Rideout. Harvard. \$4.50.

Crumbling Idols: Twelve Essays on Art Dealing with Literature, Painting and the Drama. By Hamlin Garland. Edited by Jane Johnson. Harvard. \$3.50.

Studies in American Culture: Dominant Ideas and Images. Edited by Joseph J. Kwiat and Mary C. Turpie. Minnesota. \$4.75.

Psychoanalysis and American Literary Criticism. By Louis Fraiberg. Wayne. \$5.95.

The Pastoral Art of Robert Frost. By John F. Lynen. Yale. \$4.50.

Literature and the American Tradition. By Leon Howard. Doubleday. \$4.50.

Robert Frost: Trial by Existence. By Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant. Holt. \$6.

Robert K. Carr

Parties and Politics in America. By Clinton Rossiter. Cornell. \$1.65.

A literate, intelligent restatement of the thesis that our American party system, being conducive to compromise, tolerance, and unity, serves us well. Professor Rossiter concedes, however, that the blurring of party lines has been overdone and that "we could today use another three tablespoons of discipline and five pinches of responsibility in the glorious stew of American politics."

The People and the Court: Judicial Review in a Democracy. By Charles L. Black, Jr. Macmillan. \$5.

This tightly reasoned, highly readable defense of judicial activism is perhaps the most persuasive answer yet made to the much publicized and widely influential arguments of Felix Frankfurter and Learned Hand that the role of the federal courts as guardians of our constitutional system should be extremely minimal. Professor Black's counter-argument that these courts can and should function as defenders of the Bill of Rights and other constitutional guarantees of individual freedom is cogently set forth.

The Congressional Party: A Case Study. By David B. Truman. Wiley. \$7.50.

This is an important study of Congress, and more particularly of the role of parties and leaders in the 1949 and 1950 sessions of Congress as revealed in roll call votes, by an able political scientist who has expert command of the quantitative techniques of the behavioral sciences, yet is not afraid to examine "data" within a broad "conceptual" framework, and lets his personality show through in terms of both style and ideas.

Presidential Power: The Politics of Leadership. By Richard E. Neustadt. Wiley. \$5.95.

A sophisticated, fascinating, and brilliant analysis of the presidency by a political scientist with much governmental experience.

The American Voter. By Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller, and Donald E. Stokes. Wiley. \$8.50.

This monumental volume supplies the data and conclusions of one of the most significant research efforts yet made in the areas of "political behavior." The authors have gathered data about the habits of voters in the three presidential elections since 1948, using the technique of individual interviews on a random sample basis rather than analysis of official voting records. Their conclusions range widely and are challenging in the highest degree. In large part they are encouraging (they suggest, for example, that the American voting record is a highly stable one); but they also raise many troublesome questions about the successful implementation of the democratic principle

("slight political involvement" describes the typical American voter; voters who change parties are primarily motivated by casual considerations).

Also Recommended:

Issues of Freedom: Paradoxes and Promises. By Herbert J. Muller. Harper. \$3.50.

The Costs of Democracy. By Alexander Heard. North Carolina. \$6.

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue: Presidents and the People, 1929-1959. By Walter Johnson. Little, Brown. \$6.

John Cournois

Mortal Victory: A Biography of Paul Cézanne. By Lawrence Hanson. Holt. \$4.50.

Dour, uncouth, forbidding, at odds with his family, the laughing-stock of contemporaries, Cézanne was nonetheless a heroic and tragic figure in quest of a fourth dimension: the attainment of depth as well as of surface, and in the end was conceded the honor of being the father of Post-Impressionism. In Mr. Hanson he has a superb and sympathetic biographer who tells of the artist's struggle to achieve his dream.

My Life. By Marc Chagall. Orion. \$6.

The unquenchable passion for beauty has never been better expressed than in this very human chronicle of a Ghetto denizen who became a famous painter.

Art and Illusion. By E. H. Gombrich. Bollingen-Pantheon. \$10.

This is likely to prove the best art book of the year. The author believes that great

"Of Scholars and Bards, Lettered Lions and Pards"

Being a Polysyllabic Word to the Not-Yet-Wise, By Louis Bevier

(Stanzas of a poem read by the author, who was Dean at Rutgers before his death in 1925, at the semi-centennial dinner of the Rutgers chapter in 1919. The entire poem was printed in Volume IV, Number 1, of the PHI BETA KAPPA KEY, under the title "The Race for the Key.")

The Phi Beta Kappa Society
Contains an assorted variety
Of scholars and bards,
Lettered lions and pards,
But all of undoubted sobriety.

Two sorts are here seated before us,
First, those chosen "causa honoris,"
Comprising great men
Of three score and ten,
Acclaimed by the popular chorus.

And then there's the student novitiate
Whose presence we highly appreciate.
A four miler he,
In the race for the key,
Whom we garland with bay to initiate.


I may venture, perhaps, a suggestion
Or two to the young men in question.
In case you succeed
In this trial of speed,
Don't let it upset your digestion.

A learned command of Latinity
Is prized in this classic vicinity;
But ev'n if you speak
Perfect Latin and Greek,
It won't cure innate asininity.

There's a risk of a slight ponderosity,
And a *je ne sais quoi* of pomposity,
But the Furies' worst gift
Of all is a swift,
Inexhaustible stream of verbosity.

In speaking, the greatest felicity
Of diction is marked by simplicity.
So between me and you
Whatever you do,
Avoid all polysyllabicity.

And, last, don't indulge the propensity
To boast the abnormal immensity
Of your college success.
It varies, I guess,
As the square of your distance and density.

	ΦBK 1811 Q Street, N. W. Washington 9, D. C.
	Please send illustrated order blank showing the sizes of the \$5.50, \$7, and \$7.50 keys, bars, pin attachment, and tie chain to
Name	Address

art is reality combined with imagination, and irrefutably demonstrates this with textual data and corroborative illustrations.

A History of Western Music. By Donald Jay Grout. Norton. \$8.95.

A wholly admirable book, both critically and biographically. It contains a fascinating chronology including concurrent events in political, social, and intellectual history. Also an index and portraits of composers.

Schoenberg. By H. H. Stuckenschmidt. Grove. \$6.

A welcome biography that attempts to elucidate twelve-tone music, and that also chronicles the composer's struggles to achieve recognition.

Shakespeare's Wooden O. By Leslie Hotson. Macmillan. \$6.50.

Those interested in the Elizabethan theater cannot afford to overlook this scholarly yet thoroughly readable book, fascinating not only for its detailed description of the structural interior, but also for the manner of production, with extraordinary sidelights on the behavior of contemporary audiences.

Giotto. By Eugenio Battisti. *Velasquez.* By LaFuente Ferrari. Skira. \$5.75 each.

Illustrated in color, with texts by knowledgeable critics, these two volumes clamor for places on the art-lover's bookshelf.

The Life of Michelangelo. By Charles Morgan. Reynal. \$6.

A superb, scholarly piece of work.

The American Ballet. By Olga Maynard. Macrae. \$7.50.

This sumptuous volume offers eloquent testimony to the fact that the native ballet has become a firmly established institution.

Also Recommended:

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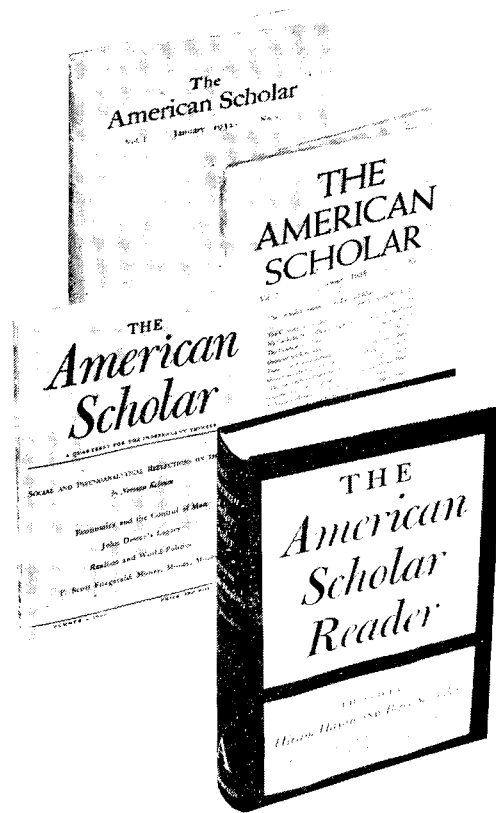
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