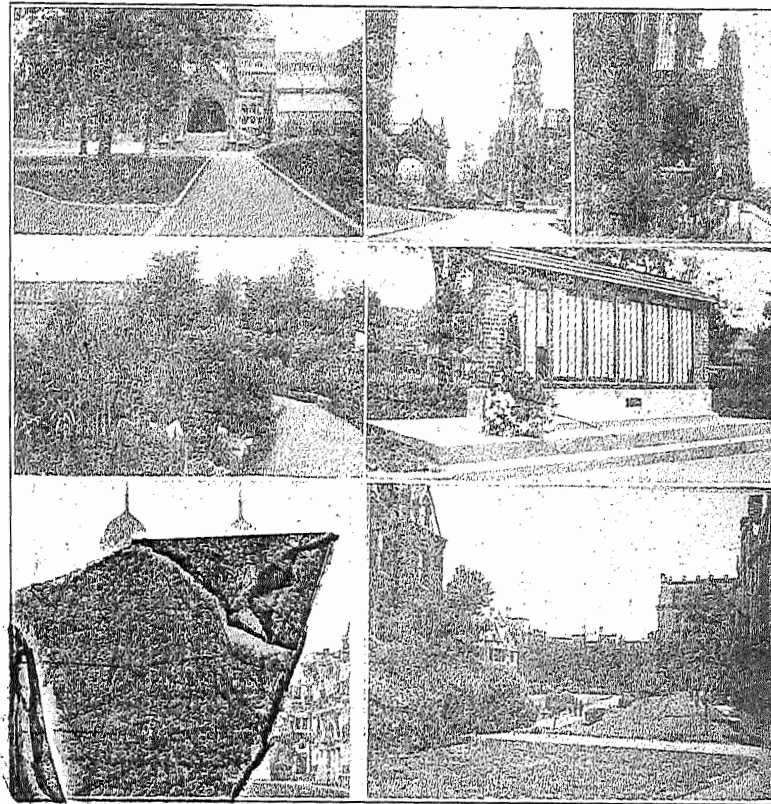


BETA ETA'S ALMA MATER

The University of Pennsylvania, like many other good works, had its origin in the brain of Benjamin Franklin. In 1749 when the opportunity came to secure a frame building in Philadelphia that had been used for the meetings of George Whitefield, the English evangelist, Franklin "set on foot a subscription for opening and supporting an academy," a combination of pay and free school for the education of the youth of the community. Out of this early beginning there developed the College of Philadelphia, which in 1790 was united with the University of the State of Pennsylvania under the name of the University of Pennsylvania.



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Library and College Hall College Hall Entrance
 Botanical Gardens Memorial Tablet
 Memorial Tower, Men's Dormitory Campus Scene

The university of today occupies an area of about 115 acres in West Philadelphia. There are in its property more than 70 buildings, many of which have been erected during the last 20 years. A museum, gymnasium, students' club house, dormitories, hospital, observatory, and a library containing more than 400,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets, are included in the equipment. About 25 courses in all are presented by faculties of some of the most capable men in the country. The present student enrollment, the highest ever reached, exceeds 10,000.

Women have been admitted to some courses since about 1880, but the greatest influx of women came in 1914 when the School of education was founded, until it has been necessary this year to refuse admission to many because of inadequate accommodations. Now there are frequent rumors that work is very soon to be begun on the new women's building, which will certainly attract a still greater number of students.

Pennsylvania has always held an important place in the history of America, and has given to the country some of her greatest leaders and thinkers. From September, 1777 to June, 1778, owing to the occupation of Philadelphia by British troops, lectures and recitations were suspended. Throughout the Revolutionary and Civil wars Pennsylvania's sons did their share; a walk across campus today, and a glimpse at the recently erected memorial tablet will show that Pennsylvania readily and willingly answered the call of the Great war.

With a full appreciation of the memorable past of the University of Pennsylvania, and with a sincere pride in the present, the new Beta Etas are most happy to claim as their own the black and gold and the red and blue.

Helen D. Armor.

INSTALLATIONS NOW AND THEN

BETA

After the founding of Kappa Alpha Theta at De Pauw in January 1870, the next step was to establish other chapters. The state university with co-education established and men's fraternities flourishing was the logical place to begin. The father of Miss Betty Locke of De Pauw was a close friend of Mr Hannaman, then president of the trustees of Indiana university. Mr Hannaman's daughter, then a sophomore at Indiana university, was asked to select a group of girls to form the new chapter. She chose Miss Elizabeth Harbison, Miss Lizzie Hunter, and Miss Louise Wylie.

January, 1920

On May 18, 1870, Miss Betty Locke came to Bloomington from Greencastle to install Beta chapter. Misses Hannaman, Harbison, and Hunter were initiated and the chapter installed. Miss Wylie failed to appear, but was initiated ten days later. There were no social festivities in connection with the installation. The ceremonies took place in the afternoon and were extremely simple. The badges were ordered and Kappa Alpha Theta was an accomplished fact on the campus.

Beta chapter, the first women's fraternity at Indiana university, was established with the consent and approval of the president of the trustees, of the president of the university, and of at least a part of the faculty. The men's fraternities received the new Greek letter sister most cordially.

Three charter members of Beta are all living—Mary Hannaman (Mrs John R. James), Detroit, Michigan; Mary Lizzie Hunter (Mrs T. C. VanNuys), Seattle, Washington; Elizabeth Harbison (Mrs James Henry Dunn), Bloomington, Indiana; Louise Wylie (Mrs Herman Boisen), Boston, Massachusetts, the almost-charter member, is also living.

Myrtle Emmet Stempel (Mrs G. H.)

BETA ETA

Installation program

October 30—Pledge service.

October 31—Initiation service.

November 1—Installation service.

Installation luncheon.

Reception to college and city friends.

November 2—First Chapter meeting.

Charter members: Alumnae—Helena K. Amend, Helen D. Armor, Elonor C. Bie, Hilda Dickerson, Mildred A. Eckles, Mae E. Harveson, Frances Holsopple, Ethel M. McAllister, Lenore Martin, Jean B. Shoe, Gertrude Sholdice, Clara Vold; undergraduates—Lehrma M. Clows, Ernestine Fitz-Maurice, Hildgarde J. Fitz-Maurice, Louise J. Greathead, Elizabeth S. Lackey, Beatrice I. Long, Marion W. Masland, Dorothy Noé, M. Frances Snyder, Ruth Witman Solel, Mary S. Tyson, Edna Vold, Jean Marie Williams, Esther E. Wilson, Anne K. Wogan.

Installing officers: Betty Newsom, Grand president; Mary Ashby, Grand vice-president; Helen Frisch, District president; Hope Davis Mecklin, ex-Grand president; assisted by members of Alpha Beta, Alpha Delta, Alpha Kappa, Beta Beta, and Philadelphia alumnae.

WHO'S WHO IN THETA

CHARLOTTE M. LEAVITT, *Eta*

"Here, boy, you're making a mistake," was the warning given by a senior to a freshman who had just exhibited his proposed study schedule for the year. "What you want to do is to sign up for an English course under Miss Leavitt. Next term, sign for another and keep it up. You'll miss a big part of Washburn if you leave out Miss Leavitt."

Not many students in Washburn "leave out" Miss Charlotte Leavitt, according to the class records. In the time in which Miss Leavitt has been associated with the college, at least 2,500 students have enrolled for her courses and, at present, the classes in English and American literature, Shakespeare, contemporary prose and poetry are among the most popular in the college curriculum.

Miss Leavitt is well acquainted with both the east and north, having Vermont as her birthplace and having lived for many years in Michigan. She attended college at Kalamazoo and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1899. In that same year she came to Washburn as a teacher of English. Before this time Miss Leavitt had had experience in teaching English in a large high school in Michigan.

The duties assigned to Miss Leavitt at Washburn were twofold. Beside her work as teacher, she was made supervisor of the girls at Holbrook hall with the title of "Dean of women." After four years, Miss Leavitt gave up her work at the girls' dormitory and devoted all of her time to teaching.

In recognition of her ability as an instructor, Miss Leavitt was given the title of "Professor." She then had the distinction of being the first and only woman professor in Washburn.

A teacher—but one who has remained a student—is Miss Leavitt. She took graduate work in Columbia university, receiving her M.A. degree in 1908, and has also studied in Chicago university and Harvard. In addition to this, Miss Leavitt has had the advantages of travel in both Europe and America.

An interesting fact to note in considering Miss Leavitt's work in Washburn is that she has taught in every building on the campus with the exception of Rice hall. In the library she has had two rooms, having taught for several years in what is now known as the "Sociology room."

Washburn people are accustomed to exhibit a feeling of ownership toward Miss Leavitt, but they soon learn that there are many people outside of the college who claim her friendship and assistance. For several years she was a member of the State