

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, International: Our Living History

Part 1

This first part of the history includes the gallery of Phi Alpha Delta justices, the gallery of Phi Delta Delta presidents, introductory materials, and a narrative history which includes the legal controversy from which Phi Alpha Delta traces its origin, feature items related to diversity in the profession and the fraternity, and the establishment of the Illinois Law Student League, Lambda Epsilon Law Fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, and Phi Delta Delta Women's Law Fraternity.

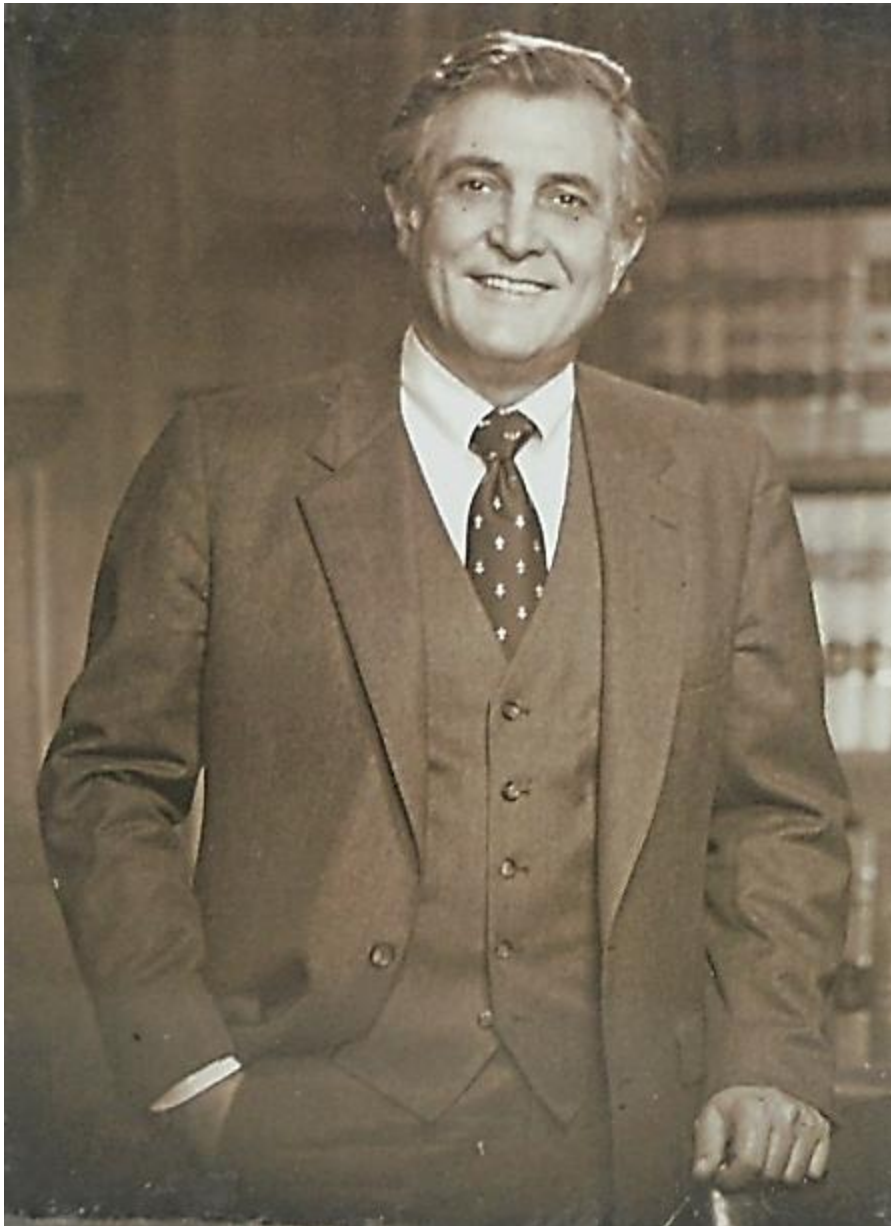
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Dedication



This work is dedicated to our Last Past Supreme Justice and International Historian Emeritus for Life C. Raymond Judice who researched, edited, and wrote the first version of Phi Alpha Delta's history which your editor encountered, the work which enkindled in him his life-long interest in the fraternity's history. Brother Judice's contributions to Phi Alpha Delta are innumerable and should never be forgotten.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, International: Our Living History



Editor

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The Work of the Following Authors and Fraternity Historians Has Been Incorporated in this Living History

Joseph E. Deems (Sammis & Distinguished Service Chapter); Robert F. Evans, Jr. (Houston); George E. Fink (Story, Campbell & Chicago Alumni); Annette F. Hunley (Alpha); C. Raymond Judice (Houston, Houston Alumni, & Distinguished Service Chapter), Berton Jordan “B.J.” Maley (Webster, Chicago Alumni, & West Suburban Alumni), Paul C. Meier (Story), Joseph P. O’Connell (Hughes), Anita Veal Robbins (Alpha), Elbert Allen “Bert” Taylor (Benton), John F. Weitkamp (Ford, Alaska Statewide Alumni, Sandy Rae Los Angeles Alumni, & Distinguished Service Chapter), Ronald J. Winter (Alden, Buffalo Alumni, Niagara Frontier Alumni, & Distinguished Service Chapter)

Justices of Phi Alpha Delta 1902-2024

From the founding of Phi Alpha Delta in 1902 until 1908, the chief executive officer of the fraternity was designated by the title, 'Chief Justice'. In 1908, this title was changed to 'Supreme Justice'. In 1976 the titles of the elected officers of the Fraternity were changed from "Supreme" to "International". Four Supreme or International Justices have been elected to a second term: Lawrence W. Ledvina, John Doyle Carmody, Douglas L. Edmonds, and Rhonda K. Hill. Three Supreme Justices have had their term of office extended by external circumstances - George L. Stewart by World War I; Allan T. Gilbert by the Great Depression; and J. Harry LaBrum by World War II.



Roland M Hollock
1902-1903



William C. Healion
1904



Waldemar C. Wehe
1904-1905



Paul C. Meier
1905-1906



Thomas P. Octigan
1906-1907



Lawrence W. Ledvina
1907-1908, 1908-1909



Samuel H. Roberts
1909-1910



John Doyle Carmody
1910-1911, 1911-1912



Edward J. Hess
1912-1913



James R. Aylward
1913-1914



Edgar Jonas
1914-1915



George L. Stewart
1915-1919

Justices of Phi Alpha Delta (continued)



August A. Rendigs, Jr.
1919-1921



Frank L. Fawcett
1921-1923



George E. Fink
1923-1925



Rex Hardy
1925-1927



John J. Nangle
1927-1930



Allan T. Gilbert
1930-1934



William S. Culbertson
1934-1936



Dwight H. Green
1936-1938



J. Harry LaBrum
1938-1946



Frank M. Ludwick
1946-1948



Douglas L. Edmonds
1948-1950, 1950-1952



Anthony P. Savarese
1952-1954



Robert D. Jackson
1954-1956



Elwyn Thomas
1956-1958



John L. Griffith
1958-1960



Anthony A. DiGrazia
1960-1962

Justices of Phi Alpha Delta (continued)



Alfred P. Murrah
1962-1964



Elden S. Magaw
1964-1966



Robert E. Redding
1966-1968



Henry C. Rohr
1968-1970



Alex A. Hotchkiss
1970-1972



Matthew S. Rae
1972-1974



C. Raymond Judice
1974-1976



Don Hutson
1976-1978



Frank J. McCown
1978-1980



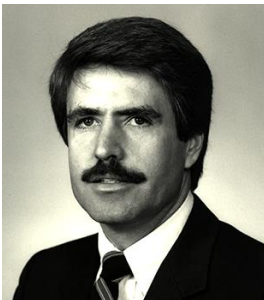
Steve Clark
1980-1982



Charles H. Taylor
1982-1984



Stanley H. Kohn
1984-1985



Jack L. Miller¹
1985-1988



Larry J. Crigler
1988-1990



Homer Taft
1990-1992



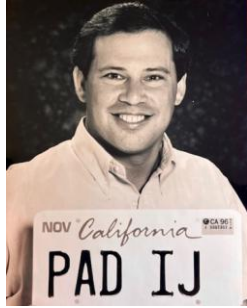
Norman M. Owen
1992-1994

¹ In 1985, Intl. Vice Justice Jack L. Miller succeeded to the position of Justice upon the death of the incumbent Justice, Stanley Kohn. Miller was later elected to a full term of office in 1986.

Justices of Phi Alpha Delta (continued)



Frederic H. Pearson
1994-1996



Clifford S. Schechter
1996-1998



Joseph E. Deems
1998-2000



Shelley A. Weinstein
2000-2002



Curtis M. Anderson
2002-2004



J. Derek Hill
2004-2006



John F. Weitkamp
2006-2008



Rhonda K. Hill
2008-2010, 2010-2012



Ronald J. Winter
2012-2014



Stephen T. King
2014-2016



Kathleen Maloney
2016-2018



Jason M. Ross
2018-2020



John Miquel
2020-2022



Nicole M. Grida
2022-2024



John Karasek
2024-2026



Presidents of Phi Delta Delta 1911-1972

From the founding of Phi Delta Delta in 1911 until the merger with Phi Alpha Delta in 1972, the chief executive officer of the women's law fraternity was designated by the title, 'President' (referred to as Grand President from 1917-1922 and National President from 1922). The chapter officers of Alpha Chapter, collectively known as the Founders, served as national officers from 1911 until the first convention in 1917. The next set of officers served from 1917 until the second convention in 1922. Thereafter the term of national officers was usually two years, except during World War II when the 1942 convention was postponed until 1946. Hon. Mabel Walker Hildebrandt (Alpha) was the only national Phi Delta Delta President to be elected to two terms.



Annette F. Hunley
1911-1917



Orfa Jean Shontz
1917-1922



Mabel Walker
Hildebrandt
1922-1924. 1924-1926



Edith Meserve
Atkinson
1926-1928



Grace B. Knoeller
1928-1930



Eleanor L. Curnow
1930-1932



Dora Shaw Heffner
1932-1934



Florence M. Selander
1934-1936



M. Vashti Burr
1936-1938



Mildred P. Bergeron
1938-1940



Emilie Eisenhauer
1940-1946



Catherine L. Vaux
1946-1948

Presidents of Phi Delta Delta (continued)



Berniece C. Merrill
1948-1950



Evangeline Starr
1950-1952



Margaret M. Curley
1952-1954



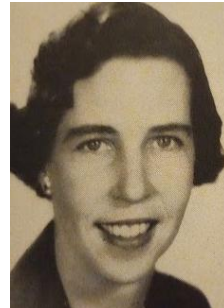
Sarah A. Perrin
1954-1956



Vera L. Jones
1956-1958



Elizabeth Ridnour
Haak
1958-1960



Katherine Hall
1960-1962



Isla L. Lindmeyer
1962-1964



Mary Ellen McCorkle
1964-1966



Marie Whitesell
Balboa²
1966, 1966-1968



Kathleen Ruddell
1968-1970



Amelia T. DelVecchio
1970-1972

² In February 1966, First Vice President Marie Whitesell Balboa succeeded to the position of President upon the death of the incumbent President, Mary Ellen McCorkle. Balboa was later elected to a full term of office in August 1966.

A Message from the International Justice



Nicole M. Grida
2022-2024

Thanks to the hard work of the Chief History Advisor Brother Berton “B.J.” Maley and every member of the 2022-2024 History Committee, we now have a framework for an updated history of the Fraternity that will be periodically updated as more information about our past is uncovered. Although they were given two simple charges – to update the Fraternity history and prepare oral histories of members, particularly focused on the history of those members who could shed additional light on the Fraternity’s path to inclusion – their work quickly evolved into building upon the first version of Phi Alpha Delta’s history written by Last Past Supreme Justice and International Historian Emeritus for Life C. Raymond Judice and creating Our Living History.

It has been my honor to serve as the International Justice of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, International for the 2022-2024 Biennium. Over the past two years, we have focused on meeting our members where they are, developing a strategic plan, and moving the Fraternity forward.

There have been many Fraternity firsts achieved over the past biennium. For the first time, we had two women serve as International Justice and International Vice Justice. We had our first Native American woman serve as International Secretary. For the first time, a majority of the International Officers were female. Also, a supermajority of the International Executive Board was also female.

Since we allowed woman to join the Fraternity in 1970 and since our merger with Phi Delta Delta Law Fraternity in 1972, many incredible women judges, lawyers, and law students have led the way and helped shape our history. As only the fourth woman to serve as International Justice, I am proud to stand on the shoulders of all the International Justices who have served before me. But I am most proud to stand on the shoulders of the women who served as Chair of the International Executive Board before me – Shelley A. Weinstein, who was the first woman elected to serve as International Justice from 2000 to 2002; Rhonda K. Hill, who

was the first woman to serve two terms as International Justice from 2008 through 2012; and Kathleen “Kitty” Maloney, who served as International Justice from 2016 through 2018.

When the chapter of Our Living History about this biennium is written, it is my hope the editor will find we strengthened our impact, expanded our reach, and adapted to the evolving needs of the legal profession. As we move forward together, we cannot forget the past and it is our duty to make sure that it remains a part of our future. As the Initiation Ceremony reminds us, the Column on our Coat of Arms “represents our membership, whose duty it is to maintain the principles and ideals of Phi Alpha Delta and to pass them on, intact, to those who follow us.”

Fraternally,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "NMGrida". The letters are cursive and fluid, with the "N" and "M" being particularly prominent.

Nicole M. Grida
International Justice, 2022-2024

Introduction to Our Living History

By B.J. Maley
Chief History Advisor / International Historian
2022-2024



This edition of the fraternity's history, which we hope will be maintained and updated regularly online, is built on a century of work by others and is literally the work of over thirty years for me. Almost since my initiation into Phi Alpha Delta's Webster Chapter (Loyola University of Chicago) in the fall of 1990, I have been mildly obsessed with researching the fraternity's history. Having abandoned my professional pursuit of history and entered law school, researching the fraternity's history provided a suitable outlet for my historical interests and an escape from the study of law. I devoured Brother C. Ray Judice's fraternity history and began doing my own research into the rich tapestry of our history and traditions. Before graduating law school in 1992, I had completed an official history for our chapter, *The Daniel Webster Chapter: Our Place in History*. I corresponded with P.A.D.'s from all over the country, visited with more senior P.A.D.'s throughout Chicagoland, and spent hours in law and public libraries. (There was little availability for internet research in those days.) I even started building up my personal archives of fraternity photos, documents, and memorabilia.

Throughout my service to the fraternity at the chapter, district, advisory council, and national level my interest in our history and tradition never abated. In 2011, I prepared the official history of the Chicago Alumni Chapter, *Celebrating 100 Years of Service*, which was distributed at the Chicago Alumni Chapter's Centennial Celebration. Hundreds attending the event viewed the large historical display I put together for the celebration. During my ten years of service on the fraternity's International Executive Board, I became the "go to guy" for questions on fraternity history and tradition, a role I relished.

All of this I consider mere preparation for my appointment as the fraternity's first Chief History Advisor (aka International Historian – though I am far from the first to hold that title) in the fall of 2022. In that role, I was officially assigned by the fraternity through its International Justice the monumental task of not only updating but revising and expanding the fraternity's official history. I was even given a committee of members to assist in history research and related projects and official access to the fraternity records and archives. The charge to revise, update, and build upon the work of so many P.A.D. historians before me is an honor and a privilege. I hope that in some small way those who've gone before would be pleased with the result.

About the Organization and Content of this History

For the most part, I have preserved the chronological approach taken by my predecessors and have tried to ensure that the information they worked so hard to preserve and share was retained though corrected or supplemented where appropriate. With the advent of online history resources which were much less available to my predecessors, I have sought to provide more accurate information and more detailed information than those who've gone before – particularly concerning the historical context of our fraternity's birth, our predecessor organizations the Law Student League and Lambda Epsilon Law Fraternity, the legal controversy which helped give rise to our fraternity, and Phi Delta Delta Women's Law Fraternity with which we merged in 1972. The history of Phi Delta Delta is laid out alongside that of Phi Alpha Delta rather than appended to it, as through the merger it has also become part of our history. This differs from the approach previously taken.

Throughout the primarily chronological text, readers will find some thematic features which may include information not bound to the specific time in which they appear. These features will usually relate to either the traditions or practices of the fraternity over time or to what the text refers to as our "Path to Inclusion".

While admittedly our fraternity was once a society founded in exclusivity, and our history is replete with practices and events which our now much more inclusive membership and a public with more modern sensibilities may find distasteful, this work does not attempt to hide that history. We acknowledge and disclose it, and we celebrate our progress towards becoming a more diverse and inclusive organization. The path from exclusivity to inclusivity is honestly explored and is intended to be a pervasive theme of this work. Hopefully, it will inspire our present membership to continue to strive toward a more diverse and inclusive organization in which all our members, no matter their gender, faith, background, or ability can feel a sense of belonging.

It is our intent that this history be published online and downloadable in whole or in part in PDF format from the fraternity's website where it will be vigilantly maintained and updated as necessary.

Setting the Stage for Phi Alpha Delta

“Phi Alpha Delta is unique in that it is the only law fraternity which was founded as a result of a legal controversy. It has grown to its size and structure today from a series of events commencing in 1897.”

- The Ritual of Phi Alpha Delta

The words above appear in the initiation ritual of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International and have introduced hundreds of thousands of fraternity members to the history of Phi Alpha Delta. To really understand the context of that legal controversy in 1897, one must look even further back in time and understand the legal education and bar admission process in the 1800's, particularly in the state of Illinois where the fraternity and its predecessor organizations were first organized.

Legal Education and Bar Admission in 19th Century Illinois

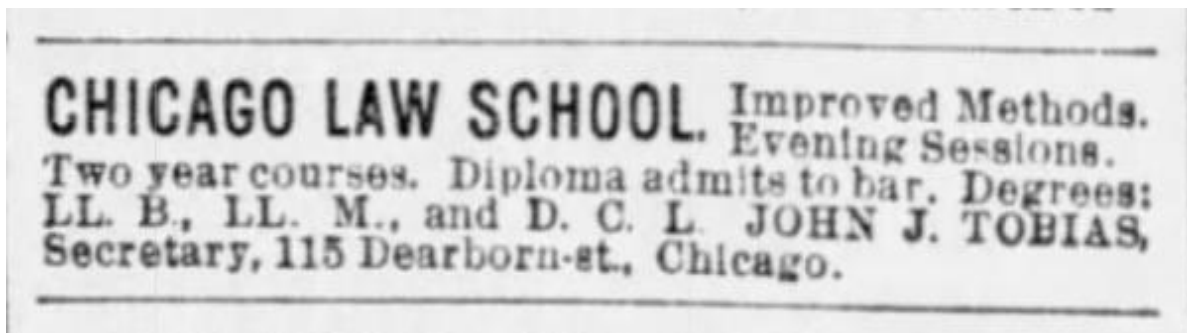
For most in the profession today, at least in the United States, it is easy to look at the process by which we became attorneys and imagine it has always been so. The path to the legal profession includes an education track through high school, receiving an undergraduate degree, a three-year course of legal education at an accredited institution, followed in most states by a bar examination. This was not standard in Illinois or in any of the United States in the 1800's.

From the time Illinois became a state in 1818 until the 1870's, admission to the state's bar required a “certificate of moral character” and a short oral exam. Basically, two sponsors attested to the moral character of the applicant and a local judge certified the applicant's character based on the sponsors' representations. The oral examination consisted of a few questions by a barred local attorney, and the applicant was approved if he successfully answered the questions. There were no educational standards and no standards regarding what the topics the oral exam should include. Given the size of the local legal communities, it is likely that most applicants knew what they would be asked ahead of time. For the most part, one prepared for the practice of law by “reading the law” with a practicing attorney, basically an apprenticeship, though some formal education programs existed.

In an attempt by the court to require more formal education, a diploma privilege system was adopted by the Illinois Supreme Court in the 1870's under then Supreme Court Rule 45. This change eliminated the oral examination requirement if the candidate completed a requirement for two years of formal legal education. There were, however, no real guidelines for what the two years of education must include, and there were no real professional accreditation standards in place for the providers of legal education³.

³ The American Bar Association was not founded until 1878 and did not begin accrediting law schools for decades. The Association of American Law Schools was not founded until 1900. The AALS was founded with the specific goal of improving the quality of legal education and initially included an accreditation program.

Prior to adoption of the new Rule 45 requirements there were only three formal legal education programs in the State of Illinois – Union College of Law in Chicago, McKendree Law School in Lebanon, and the legal department of Chicago University in Chicago. (This was the old Chicago University and should not be confused with the current University of Chicago.) The new bar admission standards resulted in approximately sixteen new schools or college legal departments being established in Illinois over the next two decades.⁴ Some were wholly or partially correspondence schools, many had no admission requirements beyond payment of tuition and accepted students who had never received a high school education, and many were small schools in small communities with no real investment in infrastructure or library facilities. These schools advertised that a diploma granted admission to the bar.



1890's newspaper advertisement for Chicago Law School where the Daniel Webster Chapter of Lambda Epsilon would later be founded. The ad promised that "Diploma admits to bar."

In the 1890's, bar associations such as the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association began advocating for change and higher bar admission standards with the stated goal of protecting the integrity of the bar and the welfare of the public. This resulted in the adoption of then Illinois Supreme Court Rule 39 effective November 4, 1897. It was the adoption of this rule that gave rise to the legal controversy that is credited with giving birth to Phi Alpha Delta.

⁴ Including: Aurora College School of Law in Aurora, Bloomington Law School at Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington, Chaddock College of Law in Quincy, Chicago Business Law School in Chicago, Chicago College of Law affiliated with Lake Forest University in Chicago, Illinois, Chicago Correspondence School of Law in Chicago, Garden City Law School in Chicago, Illinois College of Law in Chicago, John Marshall Law School in Chicago, Kent College of Law in Chicago, Knox College of Law in Galesburg, Lincoln College of Law at James Milliken University in Lincoln, Northern Illinois College of Law at Northern Illinois Normal Institute in Dixon, the University of Illinois at Urbana law department in Urbana.

Rule 39 and Its Impact on Law Students

*"We know that many of these young gentlemen and ladies, while of high character and marked ability, and, in our belief, capable of shedding lustre upon the profession, will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pursue the studies and obtain admission to bar under Rule 39."*⁵

On November 4, 1897, the Illinois Supreme Court promulgated Rule 39. This rule replaced Rule 45 which had previously permitted admission to the bar based on diploma privilege after a two-year course of study and a certificate of good moral character. Rule 39 established a requirement that applicants must have completed a high school education and a three-year course of study in the law and successfully pass a bar examination to be administered by a state commission established by the Rule.

While most of the legal community appears to have supported the actual provisions of the rule, the controversy was the applicability of the rule to students who had already started their legal education in reliance on the old admission rules. The rule went into effect immediately and applied to *all* applicants for admission. Many students had already commenced their two-year legal education, often without first completing a high school education, and planned their lives and finances around the assumption that they would be entitled to entry into the legal profession at the end of those two years. For many of the students, the new Rule would create great financial and personal hardship.

A motion was made in the supreme court looking to a modification of the rule recently adopted by the court concerning the time law students must pursue the subject of law before taking the examination. The new rule, known as rule 39, requires three years of study. It is contended that students who entered upon the study two years ago did so in anticipation of becoming lawyers at the present time and to compel them to continue for another is a hardship. The Chicago law schools have taken up the matter and each one has asked for a ruling upon the subject. The attorneys remained in the city and expect a decision tomorrow morning.

From the Chicago Chronicle, December 8, 1897

⁵ From a Petition to the Supreme Court of Illinois by the Kent College of Law and Chicago College of Law, the law department of Lake Forest University, for a modification to Rule 39 to make it effective only as to students who began their education after its adoption. These schools would become the home of the first chapters of Lambda Epsilon – Kent and Blackstone Chapters. The petition was made part of the Supreme Court's file in *In re the Application of Day, et al.*

The effect of these new requirements on students was huge. Personal statements of some of the impacted students, including students who were members of the Law Student League and would later become members of Lambda Epsilon Legal Fraternity and Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity are preserved in the records of the court in the Illinois State Archives and help shed light on the circumstances of these students.



*William D. Kelley, Law
Student League &
Blackstone Chapter*

“I have had a common school education, and have now been in business for seven years. I am of limited means. I believe that in the legal profession, I had greater chances of success than in any other direction. I commenced law school five months ago, working during the day that I might pay my expenses and studying hard at night. I absolutely cannot have time to renew or take up the High School studies prescribed by your Honor’s rule #39. My means would not permit me to attend law school three years with other expenses I must incur and as I have only made my financial and other calculations for the two years of study under the old rule.” From the Statement of William D. Kelley, Secretary of the Law Student League 1898-1899, Blackstone Chapter High Sheriff 1900. Chicago College of Law, Class of 1899. Admitted to Illinois Bar on June 7, 1900.

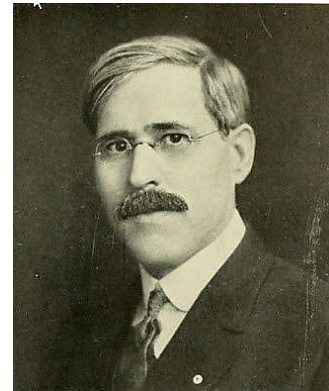
“On the first day of February, 1897, I gave up my business and entered a law office in the city of Chicago, believing that I had sufficient means to carry me through the prescribed course of study and that I would at the successful completion of two years work be admitted to the bar and be enabled to render services of some value to the lawyer in whose office I then was. I have a fair education and one which enabled to me to conduct successfully my newspaper work but I am not qualified to pass a high school examination and have not the means nor the time to secure such education at this time and neither have I the means to pursue my course at Law School for another year as provided by the new rule. I am a student at the Chicago College of Law at Chicago and would have completed my studies in May of the present year if allowed to finish my work under the same rule which was in force when I entered.” From the Statement of Chester W. Church, Blackstone Chapter. Right Honorable High Bailiff of Lambda Epsilon 1899-1901, and two-time convention delegate. Chicago College of Law, Class of 1899. Admitted to Illinois Bar on October 14, 1899. Brother Church went on to serve for ten years in the Illinois General Assembly including a stint as Speaker of the House.



*Chester W. Church, Law
Student League &
Blackstone Chapter*

“Your affiant T. F. Laramie now a student at Kent College of Law having matriculated as such under the rules governing your body for admission to the bar of the State of Illinois prior to the promulgation of rule 39, begs leave to state that under the new rules great hardship and

financial losses will be sustained by him if compelled to spend one more year in the study of law. Your affiant is not a graduate of any high school, but has a common school education only. He is now 30 years of age, married and a man of family. He has at great sacrifice been studying law and attending the Kent College of Law in the evening, devoting every spare hour possible after the performance of his daily duties as a sales associate for F.M. Atwood at Chicago. He has given up every social pleasure to the attainment of his ambition, to-wit: to become a respective and honored member of the bar of Illinois. To add another year of study, which in all probability will increase his knowledge of the law, means additional expenses, which under his present financial circumstances would make it exceedingly burdensome, if not altogether impossible, for him to continue his studies for another year.” From the personal statement of T. Fred Laramie, Law Student League. Kent College of Law, Class of 1898. Admitted to Illinois Bar on October 14, 1899.



*T. Fred Laramie, Law
Student League*

Almost immediately members of the legal education community began requesting an

All Law Students Are Affected by Supreme Court's Ruling.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—The petition of the Chicago College of Law for a modification of rule No. 39 regarding qualifications of applicants for admission to the bar was overruled by the Supreme court today. This ruling of the court affects hundreds of young men who have recently applied for admission or who are now in the law schools. Under the rule as adopted a three-year course of study is obligatory, and the petition asked that it be modified so as to except all graduates of the two-year course now awaiting admission and those who have matriculated under the former two-year rule. These students will now be required to pursue their studies for another year.

exception to the rule for students who had already begun their legal education. The court, however, quickly rejected all such petitions. Based on these rulings, the students already in school would have no choice but to comply with the new requirements if they wished to pursue their ambitions to become lawyers in the State of Illinois.

Still the students themselves had not yet been heard from, and they would have a lot to say once they got organized and spoke with one voice. The stage was perfectly set for the establishment of the Law Student League.

From The Inter Ocean News, December 21, 1897

Path to Inclusion Feature: Bar Admission Requirements and Excluding Participation in the Bar

“The story of bar admissions in the US is rooted in the professionalization of the practice of law that occurred in the late nineteenth century. At one time there were no formal qualifications to practice law. The only tool to keep the legal profession exclusive was class. Only a few could afford the college education and time to read the law. But as the spirit of democratization pervaded America in the nineteenth century, and especially after the Civil War, new pressures emerged that produced the rise of the modern legal profession. Simply put, the desire for attorneys to secure their status and maximize income drove them to take steps to professionalize. With professionalization, came exclusion.”

- Professor David Schultz, “Racism, Social Control, and Regulation of Bar Admissions”, Minnesota Journal of Law and Inequality

It has long been suggested that the nationwide movement that began in the late 1800’s to introduce stricter requirements for bar admissions has been in part motivated by a desire to reduce participation in the profession by women and minorities. Whether one accepts this theory or not, there is no doubt that women and minorities have been disproportionately underrepresented in the legal profession. As context for the adoption of Rule 39 in Illinois, it is interesting to look at the Illinois bar in the late 1890’s. It seems clear that the rapid expansion in accessibility of affordable legal education in the state in the 1870’s and 1880’s, had led to unprecedented participation in the profession by Illinois women and African Americans.

Famously, Myra Bradwell had been rejected from admission to bar on the basis of her gender and marital status just a few decades before. She had read law with her husband, received the necessary certificate of good character, and passed an oral examination in 1869 – the first woman in Illinois to do so. The United States Supreme Court upheld the denial of her admission, finding that the state regulation of the practice of law was not protected by the 14th Amendment. Three justices joined in a concurring opinion finding that, “The paramount destiny and mission of women are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother...”⁶ In 2002, Phi Alpha Delta honored the legacy of Myra Bradwell by chartering a law school chapter in her name at Barry University in Orlando, Florida.

In 1873, Alta Hulett, working with Bradwell, obtained passage of an antidiscrimination bill in Illinois



*Myra Bradwell, Editor,
Chicago Legal News*

⁶ Bradwell v. the State of Illinois, 83 U.S. 130 (1873).

stating, “That no person shall be precluded or debarred from any occupation, profession of employment (except military) on account sex...” On June 6, 1873, at the age of 19, Alta May Hulett became the first woman in Illinois admitted to the bar. Coincidentally or not, it was around this time that the Illinois Supreme Court first changed the state’s rules to require two years of formal legal education prior to admission to the bar.



Ida Platt, first African American woman admitted to practice in Illinois.

Bradwell was later admitted to the bar retroactively to 1869 by the court, but she never practiced. Instead, she became the Editor in Chief of *Chicago Legal News*, a newspaper focusing on law and the legal profession - which among other things published information about bar admissions and is an excellent source for tracking early participation in the bar by women and African Americans.

As indicated above, the first woman admitted to the Illinois bar was admitted in 1873. In the mid-1870s, the court changed admission rules to allow the diploma privilege with the adoption of Rule 45. By November 4, 1897, when Rule 39 went into effect, seventy-six women had been admitted to practice in Illinois including Ida Platt, the first African American woman admitted to practice, on June 15, 1894. On June 2, 1900, Myra Bradwell published a feature on women practicing law in Illinois in the *Chicago Legal News* which included pictures of many of these

attorneys along with descriptions of their practice and was reproduced in the Women’s Bar Association of Illinois’ 75th Anniversary Book.

At the same time Chicago was also seeing an increase in the number of African Americans practicing law in Illinois. The first Black lawyer in Illinois was Floyd G. Wheeler, who was admitted in 1869. In 1896, just before adoption of Rule 39, an article by James R. Bradwell in the *Chicago Legal News* reported that,

“Over thirty colored men and one colored woman have been regularly admitted to the Illinois bar and are now practicing law in Chicago. Considering the fact that less than forty years ago a large majority of the race in this country to which these lawyers belong were slaves, and that several of the lawyers themselves had been slaves, the race prejudice they had to overcome and the difficulties they had to encounter, with no rich or influential friends to give them a helping hand, the record they have made at the bar is an honor to the colored race and well may their example be held up to the colored men and women of other cities as worthy of imitation. We doubt if any other city has as large a number of colored lawyers.”

The growth of the African American legal community in Chicago was also reported in the *Law Student's Helper* in February 1897. In addition to the relatively large number of black attorneys in practice there, the *Helper* article also indicated that at least ten black law students were studying in Chicago at that time.

Additionally, the Cook County Bar Association, an historically African American bar association, incorporated in 1920, traces its history to a group of thirty-two Black attorneys who began to meet informally in 1896 “to plan protests against discrimination in hotels, theaters, and restaurants, and to address judicial elections and school desegregation.”

Given bar admission trends and the timing of bar admission rule changes, it is difficult not to attribute at least part of the motivation of creating more stringent requirements on bar admission in 1897 to a desire to create a more exclusive bar.

The motivations of the students who formed the Law Student League, and subsequently formed Lambda Epsilon and Phi Alpha Delta, were undoubtedly more concerned with their own admission to the bar and their advancement within the profession than championing the cause of diversity. However, this information provides important context to the legal controversy which gave Phi Alpha Delta and its preceding organizations birth.



Colored Lawyers of Chicago.

There are said to be over thirty colored men and one colored woman admitted to the bar in Illinois, most of whom are successfully practicing the profession in Chicago. The colored woman is Miss Ida Platt, a Chicago High School graduate, who also graduated at the Chicago College of Law. One of the colored lawyers of Chicago is John G. Jones, who is the highest colored Mason in the world, and said to be the only colored Mystic Shriner in America. He studied law under Col. Ingersoll. There are said to be ten colored students studying in the various offices and law schools of Chicago.

The Students Fight Back

"The name Phi Alpha Delta was chosen, denoting a continuing bond of friendship among members of the Law Student League and of Lambda Epsilon Fraternity and of the new Fraternity."

- The Ritual of Phi Alpha Delta

While the bar associations were campaigning for stricter requirements for admission to the bar and legal educators were asking the court for exceptions for their present students, hundreds of young men and women were enrolled in approximately twenty different law schools across the state of Illinois, most concentrated in the city of Chicago.

Many students from different Chicago schools became acquainted through their use of the Chicago Law Institute Law Library, which was then located in the Cook County Courthouse. The all-important catalyst that welded these law students together suddenly appeared when the Illinois Supreme Court adopted Rule 39. Students from various law schools joined together to discuss what could be done to obtain an exception to Rule 39.



The Cook County Courthouse 1885-1911. The courthouse housed the Chicago Law Institute Law Library.

Leading this charge was Auguste C. Babize who would later be a charter member of Lambda Epsilon's Story Chapter. Law students from throughout Chicago and ultimately throughout Illinois joined forces and organized to obtain admission to practice under the old admission rules in effect when they entered law school. Together they formed what would become known as the Law Student League. While no records have been found listing all the members of the Law Student League, we do know from contemporary news coverage that its initial officers elected on May 7, 1898, included President Auguste C. Babize (Chicago Law School and later Illinois College of Law), Vice President J. L. Pidwick (Kent College of Law), Treasurer Martin Howard Foss (Illinois College of Law), and Secretary William D. Kelley (Chicago College of Law) and those elected in Spring 1899, the second and last group of officers: President Auguste C. Babize (Chicago Law School and later Illinois College of Law), Vice President Walter S. Pedcock, Treasurer Loren Douglas Milne (Illinois College of Law), Secretary William D. Kelley (Chicago College of Law), and Executive Committee Chair William O. La Monte (Chicago College of Law).

Champaign Daily Gazette

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1898.

LEAGUE OF LAW STUDENTS.

Who Want Relief from the Supreme Courts Rule Known as 39.

At a recent meeting in Chicago of the law students of Illinois, including the law schools in Chicago and law schools of the University of Illinois, Knox college, Quincy and Bloomington, organized into a league. Officers were elected as follows:

President—A. C. Babize, Chicago Law School.

Vice-President—J. L. Pidwick, Kent College of Law.

Secretary—W. D. Kelley, Chicago College of Law.

Treasurer—M. H. Foss, Illinois College of Law.

The purpose of the organization is to seek relief from the obnoxious rule 39 of the Supreme Court which provides for a three instead of a two-year course and makes this requirement retroactive in its effects.

Some, though not all of these, went on to become members of Lambda Epsilon and subsequently of Phi Alpha Delta. We know that many additional early members of the fraternities were also members of the League from their personal accounts and the history shared by them. The Law Student League counted among its members students from all the Chicago law schools, as well as the University of Illinois, Knox College, Illinois Wesleyan, and Chaddock College of Law.

Even before its formal organization as the Law Student League, a student-led campaign of letters to the Supreme Court (letters from students, lawyers, law faculty, and judges) resulted in one success. In February 1898, the court made a limited modification to Rule 39. The modification provided that applicants who had already started their formal legal education prior to its adoption would not be subject to the requirement of high school graduation nor be subject

to any equivalency examination. While this was a great victory and helped many of the students, it did nothing to relieve the requirement for an additional year of legal education. Since limited progress was made through appealing to the court, the League turned to the state legislature and focused its campaign there. William O. LaMonte, one of the organizers of the League and its Executive Committee Chair, was actually a State Representative and served in the general assembly from 1896-1898.

In February of 1898, the Fortieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois passed a joint resolution requesting the Supreme Court to modify Rule 39 so that it would not apply to "any student who entered upon his studies in a law office or matriculated in a duly organized class in a law school in conformity to then existing laws and rules, prior to the promulgation of such rules." The resolution was introduced by League member William O. LaMonte. While the resolution may have helped prompt the court to remove the high school requirement, it did not result in any general exception for the members of the League.

STUDENTS GAIN A POINT.

Supreme Court of Illinois Modifies Its Rule Requiring a High School Education.

The supreme court has modified section 5 of rule 39, relating to the preliminary qualifications of applicants for admission to the bar. The rule, which was adopted by the court last November, stipulated that all applicants should possess at least a high school education, and should have received instructions equivalent to that of a graduate of a high school. The provision which amends is as follows:

"Provided that no applicant for admission to the bar, who entered upon his regular course of study before the adoption of the rule and who shall have prosecuted the same continuously until the making of his application, shall be subjected to any test as to his preliminary general education."

From the Champaign Daily Gazette,
February 16, 1898.

Special Session.
Joint Resolution,

HOUSE No. 2-14683
Box 1111

Supreme Court
Rule 39 regard-
ing law students.

FILED

FEB 2 1898

James C. Dale
RECORDS

No. 1

Enrolled February 1, 1898

Chas. C. Dale

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.

40th General Assembly.

ILLINOIS

Whereas, By a recent rul-
ing of the Supreme Court
of this State, law students
attending law colleges of the
State or otherwise studying
law, have been deprived of
the privilege of applying for
a license to practice law
unless they have read law
for a period of three years,
and

Whereas, at the time of
the matriculation of the
aforesaid students in the
aforesaid law colleges, they
were studying law under
the then existing rule of
the Supreme Court, and
had made preparations, some
of them at great expense
to themselves and families,
to graduate at the expiration
of a two years course,
and,

Whereas, The entering of the
present rule works in the nar-
ture of an ex post facto or
retroactive law, and

Whereas, The rule now ex-
isting is deemed an excel-
lent one, and well calcu-
lated to promote the science
and the study of the law,
nevertheless, works as to the
students studying before the
entering of the present rule,
a great hardship, to wit there-
fore,

Resolved by the House of
Representatives of the Fortieth
General Assembly, The Senate
concurring hereon, That it is
the sense of this Assembly
that the Supreme Court should
so modify Rule 39 that said
rule should not apply to any
student who entered upon
his studies in a law office

or matriculated in a duly
organized class in a law
school in conformity to then
existing law and rules, prior
to the promulgation of said
rule.

Adopted by the House

January 25, 1898.

John A. Hill
Speaker of the House
of Representatives

Concurred in by the Senate

February 1, 1898.

Wm. McPherson
President of the Senate

J. D. Pascoe

Secretary of the Senate

Joint Resolution of the Illinois General Assembly requesting the court make an exception for students who began their legal education prior to the adoption of Illinois Supreme Court Rule 39.



*Daniel A. Campbell,
Illinois State Senate (R-Cook County)*

The work with the legislature did not, however, end with the largely ignored joint resolution. The Law Student League found an ally in Illinois State Senator Daniel A. Campbell. On January 18, 1899, Senator Campbell proposed legislation in the state Senate which would later be known as Campbell's Law or the Campbell Act. The impact of the legislation, if passed, would be the legislature directing the Court to accept into the bar any applicants beginning their legal education prior to adoption of Rule 39, and completing the requirements under the old rule prior to December 31, 1899.

On February 9, 1899, the bill was approved by the state Senate, and on February 17, 1899, the bill was approved by the state's General Assembly with a few minor amendments. The Senate quickly accepted the amendments on February 21, 1899, and Campbell's Law was sent to the Governor's mansion.

On February 22, 1899, Lt. Governor Northcott signed the bill since Governor Tanner was traveling out of state, and the bill became Campbell's Law. The Law Student League had won their legislative battle.

The battle was won, but not the war. The next step for the students was to seek admission under the law, and for this they had to return to the Illinois Supreme Court. Students who had completed their two-year course of study began to file their petitions for admission to the bar. Several of these students, including the primary organizers of the Law Student League, employed attorneys to represent them in their petition. Representing these league members would be a real "heavy hitter", attorney John H. Hamline. Hamline was a very prominent attorney at the time. From 1887-1889, he served as a member of the Chicago City Council. He served as President of the Chicago Bar Association in 1891 and President of the Illinois State Bar Association from 1896-1897. Even today, there are still schools and parks named in his honor. It would be Hamline who argued on behalf of all the students when the court heard arguments on their petitions.



Attorney John H. Hamline

P.A.D. Profile Feature: Auguste C. Babize (1861-1941)

Auguste Charles Babize was born in France in 1861 and emigrated to the United States in 1867 with his parents and four siblings. The family eventually settled in Peace, Kansas. Auguste attended Washburn College for two years and then completed his undergraduate education at Williams College in Massachusetts. After graduation he pursued a successful career in journalism working at a variety of newspapers including the *Kansas City Journal*, the *Saint Louis Democrat*, and the *Chicago Tribune*. On November 16, 1892, August married Mattie Hoopes. The couple would go on to have one son, Auguste C. Babize, Jr., and three grandchildren.



In 1897 when the Illinois Supreme Court adopted Rule 39, Auguste had already begun his two-year legal education at Chicago Law School. Since the new rule would require him to complete an extra year of law in order to be admitted to practice law in Illinois, Auguste went to work organizing his fellow students to seek an exception to what he saw as an unjust rule, and the Law Student League was born.

In his personal statement accompanying his petition for admission to the bar under Campbell's law, he stated that he had "at great sacrifice began studying law and attending the Chicago Law School in the evening, devoting every spare hour possible, after the performance of his daily duties as an editor of *The Daily Journal*. He has given up willingly every social pleasure to the attainment of his ambition; to wit: to become a respected and honored member of the bar of the state of Illinois."

Eventually, Brother Babize completed a third year of law school, at Illinois College of Law, where he was one of the charter members of the Joseph Story Chapter. August was part of the chapter's delegation to the first convention of Lambda Epsilon in December 1899, which is also accounted first in the numbering of Phi Alpha Delta Conventions.

On December 7, 1901, having completed his three-year law school education, August finally sat for the Illinois Bar Exam, and was officially admitted to practice on December 12, 1901. He went on to lead a successful life focusing on journalism, investment, and politics. He became publisher and president of *Investment News* from 1914-1932, ran for Congress in 1918, and was one of the founding members of the Chicago Curb Stock Exchange, which operated from 1928-1938. He served as Village President of Glencoe, Illinois, and a longtime trustee for New Trier Township High School. He died peacefully in his home on June 3, 1941, at eighty years of age.

In Re Application of Day

"And every applicant for a license who shall comply with the rules of the Supreme Court in regard to admission to the bar in force at the time such applicant commenced the study of law, either in a law office or a law school or college, shall be granted a license under this act, notwithstanding any subsequent changes in said rules."

- Campbell's Law

Over two hundred petitioners applied for admission to the bar under Campbell's Law. The court consolidated the petitions and set the matter for oral arguments. The petitioners would be represented by Hamline and his firm, and arguments would be heard in opposition from Northwestern law professors Blewitt Lee and Edwin Burritt Smith and attorney A. M. Pence. Northwestern Law was quick to point out that the professors were acting on their own, and their position did not reflect that of the law school. The case was originally styled *In Re Application of William R. Angell*, but it would later be retitled *In re Application of Henry M. Day* when Angell receded from the case.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1899

LAW STUDENTS WILL FIGHT.

State League Prepares to Contest Before the Supreme Court for Rights Under the Campbell Act.

The law students' fight for admission to the bar under the Campbell act, which amends the Supreme Court rules regulating admission to practice, will begin in the Supreme Court on Tuesday morning when Chris Mamer, Supreme Court Clerk of the Northern Division, will present all diplomas that have been granted to members of the Illinois Law Students' league.

A motion will be made by John H. Hamline, who has been retained by the league, to admit diploma holders to practice without examination. Blewitt Lee and Edwin Burritt Smith, professors in the Northwestern Law School, and A. M. Pence will oppose the motion, and it is supposed the matter will be argued at once.

Attorneys Lee, Smith, and Pence will, it is understood, maintain admitting a lawyer to practice is a judicial act and that the Legislature is not competent to prescribe the conditions of admission.

The Campbell act does not attempt a permanent amendment of the Supreme Court rules. It is intended to come to the rescue of students who began the study of law either in law schools or in law offices before the new rules were adopted.

Students affected by the Supreme Court's amended rules organized in March, 1898, and have been conducting a vigorous campaign against what they term the retroactive feature of the new rules. The present officers of the league are:

President—A. C. Babize.
Vice President—Walter S. Pedcock.
Treasurer—L. D. Milne.
Secretary—William D. Kelly.
Chairman Executive committee—W. O. La Monte.

It was largely through ex-Representative La Monte's exertions that the Campbell act was passed.

In support of the law students' contention that the Legislature is supreme in the matter, Mr. La Monte said yesterday:

"In 1860 the New York Legislature passed an act admitting graduates of Columbia University on diplomas. The State Supreme Court held this invalid, but its decree was reversed by the Court of Appeals, which in that State is the court of last resort. This decision held that all power was lodged in the Legislature, and the court had no inherent right to say who should be admitted. The President of the university filed a historical statement, showing no court had ever exercised this power unless authorized to do so by King or Parliament."

The students are relying also on the opinion of Judge Lawrence expressing the view of the Supreme Court in the Myra Bradwell case.

Chicago Tribune Coverage of the Court Battle

The thrust of arguments before the court was whether the court's authority to admit to the bar was based on a legislative grant of authority and thus could be regulated and modified by the legislature or was a power inherent to the court under the state constitution. The applications and various briefs are still maintained in the Illinois State Archives, along with personal statements prepared by some of the petitioners, some of whom we know were members of the Law Student League and subsequently of Lambda Epsilon and/or Phi Alpha Delta. Arguments were heard on April 4, 1899, and the matter was taken under advisement.

As the legislative and subsequent court battle continued. Many of the students impacted by Rule 39 did not risk putting their legal careers on hold. They continued to pursue their legal education, many enrolling in a third year of formal education and many registering to take the new bar exam. Among these students was Willim R. Angell, lead applicant in the court case. Angel and fifty-nine other applicants in the case completed their third year of legal education, sat for the June 1899 bar exam, and passed the exam making their applications under Campbell's Law moot. Chief Justice Cartwright announced the admission of these sixty petitioners under Rule 39 on June 7, 1899, and they receded from the case. The court subsequently referred to the case as *In Re Application of Henry M. Day, et al.*

A final decision was handed down by the court on June 19, 1899. The court held that Campbell's Law was unconstitutional, and that the court's authority to manage the bar was inherent and could not be altered or limited by the legislature. The court's decision is reported at *In Re Application of Henry M. Day, et al*, 181 ILL. 73 (1899). Although a petition for rehearing was filed, the petition was denied on October 6, 1899. The Law Student League had lost their two-year battle.

The League's early successes, however, showed the law students what they could achieve when organized. Even before the Law Student League's efforts concluded, some of its members were busily working toward a broader organization, one which could provide support and encouragement to its members beyond the specific lobbying efforts of the League.

The Daily Republican.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899.

LAW STUDENTS

Must Study Three Instead of Two Years.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 20.—The supreme court has decided against the students seeking admission to the bar under the Campbell law after two years' study. In an opinion handed down the Campbell law is declared unconstitutional, and henceforth all law students will have to study three years before being qualified to seek admission to the bar. The matter came before the supreme court in an

application for admission to the bar signed by nearly 300 students, who had begun the study of law prior to the adoption of the new rule by the supreme court on November 4, 1897.

The opinion was written by Judge Cartwright, and covered 30 typewritten pages. Judges Boggs and Phillips dissent from the opinion, and will file separate dissenting opinions.

The opinion handed down simply holds that the legislature has no power to pass a law controlling the admission of members at the bar, as they are officers of the court, and so under the direct control of the court, and, therefore, the Campbell law is unconstitutional.

News coverage of the court's decision.

Who was Henry Day?

The court's decision in *In Application of Henry M. Day, et al.* is an important one in the history of Phi Alpha Delta, and the conclusion of a legal controversy which gave birth to a fraternity with over 330,000 members, but who was Henry Day? Surprisingly, there was no Henry Day.



*Henry M. Bay,
Kent College of Law 1898*

William R. Angell was the original named applicant in the case. When Angell and fifty-nine other applicants successfully gained admission to the bar under Rule 39 and receded from the case, the court went down the list and picked another name as the lead applicant and for use in the case title. That name was actually Henry M. Bay, but a clerical error caused the court to use “Henry M. Day” in the case title.

Henry Bay was a student in his second year at Kent College of Law when Rule 39 was adopted, and he graduated from Kent in May 1898 with his two-year degree. There is no record that Bay ever completed a third year of law school or was ever admitted to the Illinois bar. We do catch glimpses of his life in census records and newspapers reports over the next few decades, and although not directly related to the history and growth of Phi Alpha Delta, it is interesting to look at his life and to wonder how it

might have been different if he had gained admission to the bar after he finished his two-year course at Kent.

Bay appears to have led a very troubled life. In some census reports, he reported his profession as lawyer though he was never licensed to practice law. In 1905, he was subject of a social scandal when he reportedly forged letters from the father of Elizabeth “Bessie” Reynolds to the society columns of local newspapers announcing their elopement. Her father denied the reported elopement and said that Henry was nothing more than a family friend. Bessie denied the story as well. A year later, however, Henry and Bessie did end up marrying on August 23, 1906, and eventually they had six children and many grandchildren. It would be nice to think they lived happily ever after, but it appears not to be the case.



Bessie Bay (Reynolds), wife of Henry



An even more complicated scandal erupted in October 1907, when reports appeared in local papers indicating that Henry, then working as a real estate agent, had been kidnapped at gunpoint and taken to an abandoned cottage in Lake County, Indiana where he was robbed and left naked. Police investigating the crime had trouble verifying the details, and when interviewed, Henry began to change his story. Bessie's father asserted the story was made up, but Bessie claimed her father was persecuting the young couple.

After this incident, Henry and Bessie appear to have left Chicago and relocated to Crystal Lake, Illinois where Henry made a meager living by giving singing and mandolin lessons. Within a month, a fire broke out at Henry's lodgings, one of the biggest fires in Crystal Lake in many years. The

couple reported the loss of furniture, carpets, curtains, a piano, and "many valuable paintings". The couple promptly made a claim on their renters' insurance, a policy issued to Henry by his sister-in-law. A suspicious mind might draw certain conclusions.

By 1908, Henry had returned to Chicago where, based on census reports, he may have been practicing law without a license. At some point, however, Henry appears to have transitioned into a career as a private detective. As a private detective, he became the subject of a new scandal and was back in the papers in 1928. Henry was apparently hired by Thomas Gonzales to investigate his wife, Ruby. Henry discovered that Ruby and Mr. Louis B. Olin, the fabulously wealthy owner of Goldenrod Ice Cream Company, were involved in what the newspapers of the time referred to as a "friendship". Henry apparently hatched a plot with Mr. Gonzales to threaten Olin with an alienation of affection lawsuit and thus public exposure unless he promptly paid them \$250,000. Instead, Olin contacted the police and pressed charges for extortion. Both Henry and Mr. Gonzales were indicted on extortion charges. Olin appears to have been unaffected by the scandal, and Goldenrod Ice Cream continued to operate until 1976 when it was acquired by Bresler's Ice Cream. Little is known of Henry's life after this point, but one wonders how different his life could have been if Rule 39 had not been adopted.



Path to Inclusion Feature: Were there women and minority members in the Law Student League?

“No distinction will be made in the admission of students on account of sex or color.”

- Annual Catalogue of the Chicago College of Law 1897-1898

It is difficult to determine who were members of the Law Student League beyond the leadership identified in newspaper articles and in memories shared by early members of the fraternity. As far as we know, no formal membership records survive if any were ever kept. Records of those law students and recent graduates who petitioned the court for admission to the bar under Campbell’s Law are preserved in the Illinois State Archives, however, and based on records it appears that many of the Illinois law schools readily accepted women and minority students. Indeed, according to the Bradwells in *Chicago Legal News*, it is likely that Chicago had one of the largest populations of both women attorneys and African American attorneys of any city in the United States at that time.

While fraternity records note that not all members of the League became members of Lambda Epsilon or Phi Alpha Delta, this does not necessarily mean members were excluded solely on the basis of race or gender though both Lambda Epsilon and for many decades Phi Alpha Delta restricted membership on this basis. Although there were about twenty law schools in Illinois at the time Rule 39 was adopted, only five chapters of Lambda Epsilon were ever chartered. (Two of these, Kent and Blackstone, merged.). League members at other schools may never have had an opportunity to join the fraternity.

Various papers preserved in the archived court file mention both gentlemen and ladies as having been impacted by Rule 39, and among the petitioners appear the names Josephine M. Casavaw, Martha A.M. Hacker, Ruth Hall, Neenah Jean Hastings, Anna B. Mills, Bettie M. Irwin, and Josephine E. M. Steven. These names would all most likely belong to women, and there are other names which are not so easily categorized as necessarily masculine or feminine names that may also have belonged to women. It is harder to determine the race or ethnicity of the petitioners, but the press had reported at least ten African Americans were enrolled as law students at the time Rule 39 was adopted, and it seems likely at least some of these became petitioners under Campbell’s Law.

While it is not known how many or which of the petitioners (with few exceptions) were active participants in the Law Student League, given the breadth of its activities and the stated purpose for its organization, it is likely that among its members there were at least a few women and/or minority students.

Lambda Epsilon

“Where direct combat with the Supreme Court proved to be a tilting at windmills with efforts ending in frustration, the creation of the League was not altogether in vain. Experience gained in the league afforded an opportunity for law students to see firsthand that valuable friendships and relations were a natural result and that strength lay in organization of people with similar goals. The students quickly determined to preserve these new relationships in a more permanent organization.”

- C. Raymond Judice, Phi Alpha Delta: Our History Continues

The Chicago Law Institute Law Library at the County Courthouse had served as an incubator for the Law Student League and in a similar manner served that function for Lambda Epsilon Law Fraternity. Arthur C. Fort worked as an assistant in the library to help pay his way through law school at the Chicago College of Law. Asahel W. Gage, a student at Kent College of Law, also frequently made use of the Institute’s library. The two shared a strong bond not only because of their joint studies, but also because of the prior relationship as members of Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity. They frequently “put their heads together” to discuss legal issues.



Asahel W. Gage

This group gradually expanded to include other local law students including John A. Brown, James R. Garrett, Edward N. Sherburne, J.M. Kirkwood, and Edward C. Sharer. The group frequently met across from the courthouse at the Clark Street law office where John A. Brown worked. The group discussed not only the Rule 39 Controversy and the Law Student League’s efforts but other matters of common interest. The social fraternity background that many of the group shared combined with the lessons learned from the League, and the natural result was the formation of a law fraternity. The law fraternity would be known as Lambda Epsilon – Lambda standing for “Law” and Epsilon for “Equity”. Most of this group attended either Kent College of Law or Chicago College of Law, and it was at these schools that the Fraternity would be born. John A. Brown had been enrolled at Kent College but completed his legal education at Illinois College of Law where the third chapter of the Fraternity would be organized.

The first chapter was organized at Kent College of Law as the James Kent Chapter of Lambda Epsilon in October 1898, and the second chapter was organized at Chicago College of Law as the William Blackstone Chapter of Lambda Epsilon in February 1899. The members incorporated the fraternity by registration with the Illinois Secretary of State on January 3, 1899. State records show the incorporators were Arthur C. Fort, J. M. Kirkwood, and Robert A.J. Shaw, all students at Kent College of Law.

Though organized separately at two separate schools, Kent and Blackstone Chapters worked together from the beginning. Each chapter had its own officers, and initially there were no national officers. A joint meeting, a “Grand Chapter” meeting, was held on June 12, 1899, at the Tacoma Building in Chicago. Under its initial governing documents, any subsequent chapter of Lambda Epsilon would be a “subordinate chapter” and subject to the governance of the Grand Chapter. No change to the composition of the Grand Chapter was to be permitted until at least twelve subordinate chapters had been chartered. Shortly thereafter when the two schools merged to form Chicago-Kent College of Law in the Fall of 1899, the two chapters merged as well, keeping the name of Blackstone Chapter. The merged chapter continued to act as the Grand Chapter.

As Paul C. Meir, one of Phi Alpha Delta’s first historians, would report in his “The History of Phi Alpha Delta” published in December 1911: “Lambda Epsilon was born twins, there being two chapters, neither of which can properly pretend to be the elder, Blackstone Chapter of Chicago College of Law, and Kent Chapter of Kent College of Law, both evening schools. Kent College of Law later consolidated with, or was absorbed by, Chicago College of Law, the new school taking the name Chicago-Kent College of Law, and Kent Chapter losing its identity in Blackstone Chapter. These two chapters organized a Grand Chapter, which was a peculiarly organized body, whose membership was not to be altered until there should be twelve subordinate chapters.”



Paul C. Meir (Story)

The first officers of the Grand Chapter were the Right Honorable Chief Justice Arthur C. Fort, the Right Honorable Chancellor of the Exchequer Willard A. White, Right Honorable Custodian of the Rolls Hollies J. Flusch, Right Honorable High Sheriff Charles Rutherford Powell, and Right Honorable High Bailiff Asahel W. Gage.



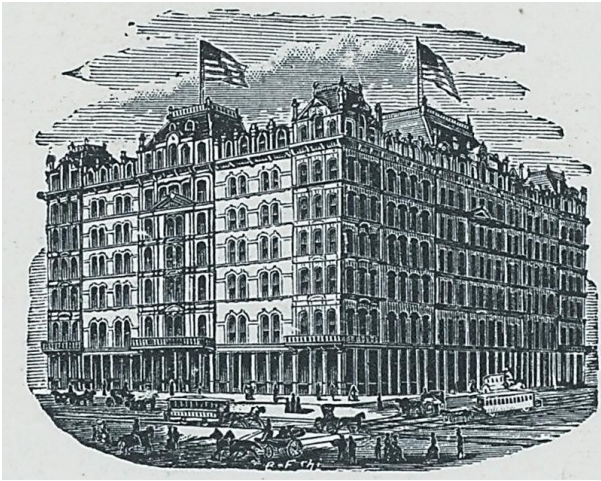
John A. Brown (Story)

The first subordinate chapter was approved by the Grand Chapter at its initial meeting on June 12, 1899, Joseph Story Chapter at Illinois College of Law. The three primary organizers of the chapter were August C. Babize, John A. Brown, and Martin H. Foss who had all been members of the Law Student League. John A. Brown had hosted meetings of the students that organized Lambda Epsilon and had resumed his legal education at Illinois College of Law. Story Chapter was a “secret society” in every sense of the phrase and its existence was reportedly unknown to the administration of Illinois College of Law or most of its students for many years. Its charter members were initiated on a Friday evening that fall at the same offices where Brown had hosted those organizational meetings.

Almost immediately, the members of Story Chapter became concerned about their status as a subordinate chapter and their lack of voice in fraternity governance. In October 1899, Story Chapter appointed a committee to call upon the Grand Chapter and request a convention to

reorganize fraternity governance. The committee was chaired by Brother John A. Brown and included Brothers Shelley B. Neltor and Harry Otto Rhodes. Although the original constitution of Lambda Epsilon forbade the holding of a convention until twelve subordinate chapters had been established, the Grand Chapter heard the appeal of Story Chapter and called for a convention to be held in Chicago from December 4th through 9th, 1899. The call for convention issued by the Grand Chapter included the stated purpose “to adopt a new constitution, elect officers of the Grand Chapter, and transact such other business as might come before the convention”.

The First Convention of Lambda Epsilon



The Sherman Hotel built in 1873.

On December 4, 1899, the first convention was convened at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago, a hotel that would be the site for many Lambda Epsilon and Phi Alpha Delta events in the coming years. Brother Chester W. Church (Blackstone) was elected by the delegates to chair the first convention, and Edward N. Sherburne (Kent/Blackstone) was elected to serve as convention secretary. William A. Anderson (Blackstone) served as Sergeant at Arms, and Paul C. Meier (Story) served as Assistant Convention Secretary.

Delegates to this first convention included: (from Blackstone Chapter) William R. Anderson, Chester W. Church, Henry J. Frercks, Albert W. Hawkes, Noel B. Palmer, and George A. B. Pfuhl. Alternates were Fred W. Kraft, Louis O. Krause, John J. C. Mandiomi, and Ernest W. Woll. Delegates from the Kent Chapter were James H. Aye, Fred Mercer, Albert B. Nelson, M. W. Noel, Edward N. Sherburne, and R. H. Warfield. Story Chapter delegates were Mark H. Bell, Martin H. Foss, Paul C. Meier, Shelley B. Neltor, and. Alternates were Auguste C. Babize, John A. Brown, Bertram W. Edwards, DeGoy B. Ellis, Melvin C. Moyer, and Harry O. Rhodes.

The first convention vested supreme power for the fraternity in a convention with each school chapter and each graduate chapter, should they be formed, to have three delegates. Members were to be elected by the chapters with “reference to moral, intellectual, and social worth, gentlemanly deportment, and a fine sense of honor; who were rightly matriculated male students of the institution where the chapter initiating such persons was located”. Subordinate chapters were permitted an active membership of no more than thirty members.

The preamble to the constitution read “We, the brothers of Lambda Epsilon, being desirous of forming a more perfect law fraternity, of improving ourselves, morally, mentally, and for the betterment of our social conditions, of inciting the desire among us for the attainment of a

worthy and just fame and of aiding each other to the accomplishment of these ends, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the Fraternity of Lambda Epsilon.”

An eight-point gold star with a raised center field of white, surrounded by a circle of black, upon which was engraved the Greek letters of the fraternity was adopted as the fraternity pin. Scarlet was chosen as the fraternity color. The official flag was designed as a scarlet field with a center circular field of white surrounded by a circle of black; on the field of white in gold were the Greek letters of Lambda Epsilon.

Despite these achievements over its “five stormy days of existence”, the convention failed to fully unite the fraternity’s membership. Some harmony was restored by the promise of a second convention and by the election of a member of Story Chapter to an officer’s position in the Grand Chapter. The officers elected to the Grand Chapter of Lambda Epsilon (Grand Chapter II) and installed at the convention were the Right Honorable Chief Justice George A.B. Pfuhl, Right Honorable Chancellor of the Exchequer Asahel W. Gage, Right Honorable Custodian of the Rolls John F. Hagey, Right Honorable High Sheriff James H Aye, and Right Honorable High Bailiff Chester W. Church. Brother Hagey was a member of Story Chapter, but the rest of the officers were members of the merged Blackstone Chapter.

The new officers immediately embarked upon the duties of their offices, holding frequent meetings, encouraging expansion, and adopting fraternity insignia. Expansion possibilities were soon explored at the Universities of Wisconsin and Indiana and were a major topic of discussion at the first meeting of Grand Chapter II that was held on January 15, 1900.

This same meeting produced a formal statement of expansion policy: “It is the sense of the Grand Chapter of Lambda Epsilon that each and every member of our worthy order seek to enlarge the interest and expand the beautiful fraternal relations, as established in our order, among institutions worthy of recognition by Lambda Epsilon.”



Minute Book of the Grand Chapter

Subsequently, the sixth meeting of Grand Chapter II saw the adoption of the certificate of membership and of the Great Seal. The Fraternity pin was adopted at the ninth meeting of Grand Chapter II on March 9, 1900.

The tenth meeting of Grand Chapter II convening on March 16, 1900, featured the consideration of a petition from seven students at Northwestern University seeking a Lambda Epsilon chapter charter. Approval of the petition was followed immediately by the initiation of the seven petitioners, and the new chapter was designated the Melville Fuller Chapter of Lambda

Epsilon. Since by this time Kent and Blackstone Chapters had officially merged, this was the third active chapter of Lambda Epsilon.

P.A.D. Traditions Feature: The Numbering and Naming of Conventions



Flag from "33rd Biennial Convention of Phi Alpha Delta" held in 1960 at which time Phi Alpha Delta was only 58 years old. Math is hard.

The first convention of Phi Alpha Delta was not held until 1903, but three conventions had been held by Lambda Epsilon culminating with its dissolution in 1902. By tradition, the count of Phi Alpha Delta conventions begins with the first convention of Lambda Epsilon in December 1899. Conventions at that time were held more or less annually for the most part so the "Fifth Annual Convention" of Phi Alpha Delta was held in July 1904, even though Phi Alpha Delta was then less than two years old.

At the Fifteenth Annual Convention held in 1914, the convention voted to make future conventions biennial instead of annual starting with the seventeenth convention. The seventeenth convention convened two years late because of World War I, and it convened as the Seventeenth Biennial Convention even though conventions prior to that time were usually annual. Subsequent conventions have since been referred to as "Biennial" even when not occurring every two years. (For example, the Twenty-Third Biennial Convention was delayed two years by the Great Depression, and Twenty-Sixth Biennial Convention was delayed six years by World War II.)

From 1902-1908, the national officers of the Fraternity were referred to as chief officers (i.e. Chief Justice, Vice Chief Justice, etc.) and when the representatives of all the chapters were assembled, as at convention or a joint meeting of all chapters, this was referred to as the Grand Chapter. So, the phrase "the Grand Chapter in convention assembled" might be used to refer to a convention. From 1908-1976, the national officers were referred to as supreme officers (i.e. Supreme Justice, Supreme Vice Justice, etc.), and one might refer to the convention as "the

Supreme Chapter in convention assembled". Since 1976, the officers elected at convention have been referred to international officers (i.e. International Justice, International Vice Justice, etc.), and the phrase "the International Chapter in convention assembled" might be used to refer to convention.

The Second Convention of Lambda Epsilon

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1901.

ROUND LAKE.
The second annual convention of the Lambda Epsilon law fraternity of Chicago was held at Round Lake Hotel during the last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. W. Gage; secretary, James Garrett; secretary of convention, H. W. Bloomington; chief justice of convention, Joseph M. McGoorty. Six tents were put up to help accommodate the crowd.

1901 Convention report appearing in the Chicago Tribune

dances". According to Meier, "The delegates were accommodated in several tents from which they were frequently driven by intense heat and ravenous mosquitos, resulting in many wild night rides through the forest." A number of pictures survive from this first session and are preserved in the Phi Alpha Delta archives.

A suggestion to publish a fraternity newspaper was defeated, and the following officers of the Grand Chapter (Grand Chapter III) were elected: the Right Honorable Chief Justice Asahel W. Gage (Blackstone), the Right Honorable Chancellor of the Exchequer Shelley Butler Neltner (Story), the Right Honorable Custodian of the Rolls James Ralph Garret (Fuller), the Right Honorable Sheriff Edward Norman Sherburne (Blackstone), and the Right Honorable High Bailiff John A. Brown (Story).

Several amendments to the constitution were proposed, but these were deferred for later action. The convention adjourned to reconvene at the call of the convention chair expected to come in the Fall of 1901. The same delegates seated for the first session were automatically seated for the second.

The first session of the second convention of Lambda Epsilon convened at the Round Lake Hotel at Grays Lake, in Lake County, Illinois, on June 29, 1901. The delegates elected Joseph McGoorty (Story) to Chair the convention and Paul C. Meier (Story) to serve as convention secretary. Reportedly, little was accomplished at this session, "perhaps due to the fine fishing, boating, and bathing, no less than the attraction of nearby country



1901 Convention Delegate John A. Brown (Story)

Delegates and attendees at the second convention included from Blackstone Chapter Chester W. Church, Asahel W. Gage, Charles Rutherford Powell, and Edward Norman Sherburn; from Fuller Chapter Elhanan W. Colby, James R. Garrett, and Roland M. Hollock; and from Story Chapter Herbert W. Bloomington, John A. Brown, Craig A. Hood, Joseph M. McGoorty, Paul Christian Meier, Shelley Butler Neltor, and Simon T. Sutton.



The 1901 convention "Committee to Investigate" – Shelley B. Neltor (Story), Joseph M. McGoorty (Story), Roland M. Hollock (Fuller), and Simon T. Sutton (Story).

That call came and a second session was called to order in Chicago. No action was taken on the proposed constitutional amendments at this session. Members in attendance reported a feeling that something was wrong with Lambda Epsilon and there was talk of reorganization and going about things differently. A number of the Grand Officers reported that Lambda Epsilon did not feel like a real fraternity.



*1901 Convention Delegate,
Chester W. Church (Blackstone)*



*1901 Convention Delegate
Shelley B. Neltor (Story)*



*Jackson McCaughey
Prentiss, Organizer and
Charter Member of
Webster Chapter*

On November 6, 1901, a fourth chapter was chartered with the organization of the Daniel Webster Chapter of Lambda Epsilon by Jackson M. Prentiss at the Chicago Law School with the assistance of Martin B. Schuster, Joseph J. Joy, and John B. Maloney.

A directory of Lambda Epsilon published by the Right Honorable Chief Justice Asahel W. Gage in late 1901 indicated a membership of 115 which was considered by him a healthy number despite the concerns about the fraternity.

During this period, Grand Chapter III, though somewhat discouraged by the condition of the fraternity, endeavored to “save” it, and in the “doctoring” process, the Right Honorable Chief Justice determined to call another

Convention to work on the problems at hand. This convention was scheduled to be held in South Haven, Michigan from July 26-27, 1902.

The Third and Final Convention of Lambda Epsilon

The third convention of Lambda Epsilon convened at the Colonial Hotel also known as the “Colonial Tavern” in South Haven, Michigan. At that time, the Colonial had just recently opened, and ferry service was available from Chicago to South Haven. Meetings were held in the cupola of a small tower above the building which was reported by the delegates to be the “hottest place in all creation”. The first general business session was conducted, and Roland M. Hollock (Fuller) was elected Convention Chair and Simon T. Sutton (Story) was elected Convention Secretary.

Convention attendees included from Blackstone Chapter Asahel W. Gage, Edward Gustave Henkle, and Edward Norman Sherburne; from Fuller Chapter Charles L. Daly, James R. Garrett, Roland M. Hollock, August F. Holste, Elias Mayer, Sidney B. Meyer, Alfred Tompkins, and George B. Watson; from Story Chapter Mark H. Bell, Herbert W. Bloomington, Paul C. Meier, Frederick Louis Nees, Shelley Butler Neltner, and Simon T. Sutton; from Webster Chapter Jackson M. Prentiss and Martin B. Schuster.



The Colonial Hotel in 1912. The Cupola where the third convention met in 1902 was destroyed in a fire in 1903 but has since been restored. The balconies would later be lost in a second fire. The restored building today is the site of the Colonial Condominiums and has a cupola but no balconies.

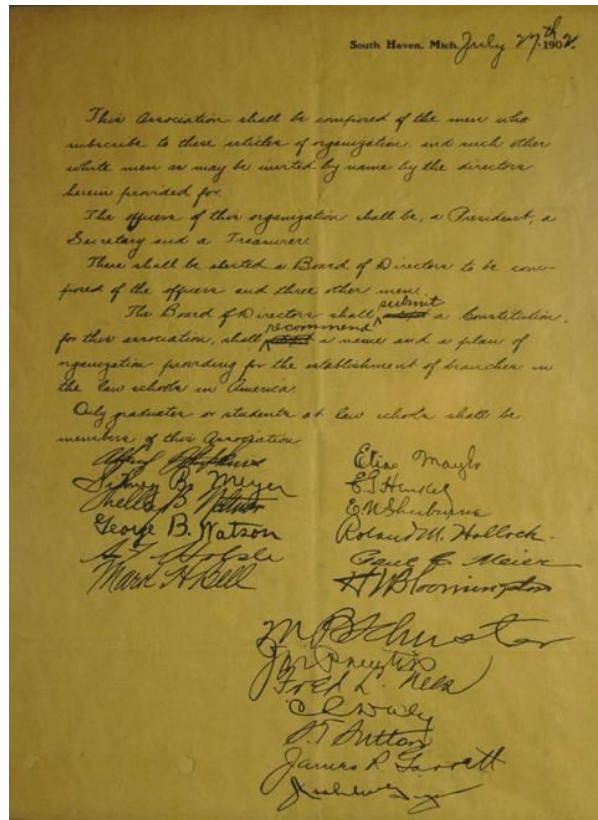
The spirit of dissatisfaction had spread since the last convention, every delegate was prepared for something radical, and no one hesitated to express himself without reserve. After many speeches had been made, a resolution dissolving Lambda Epsilon was unanimously adopted. The result, of course, was that those present immediately ceased to be delegates, no longer bound to any law fraternity and were simply a meeting of lawyers and law students.



Convention delegates on a break during the 1902 convention in South Haven. Back Row, Third Step (L-R): Sidney B. Meyer, Charles L Daly, George Watson. Second step (on right): Roland M. Hollock.

What to do now was the question. The idea of abandoning any attempt to have a fraternity was not considered, and the next step to take was a serious matter. A committee was appointed to suggest a method for proceeding. The committee met in the bridal chambers of the hotel, and after some discussion, the committee prepared and submitted what were then called "Articles of Organization" and have since become known as "The Articles of South Haven". The articles provided for a yet unnamed association to be

composed of the men who subscribed thereto, and such other white men as might be invited by name by the directors. The officers were to be President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and there was to be a Board of Directors composed of the officers and three others. The Board of Directors were to draft a constitution and recommend a name and organizational plan for the establishment of branches in the law schools of America. Membership would be limited to graduates of and students at these law schools.



The Articles of South Haven, July 27, 1902

Signers of the Articles of South Haven, Considered Founders of Phi Alpha Delta

Mark H. Bell
 Herbert W. Bloomington
 Charles L. Daly
 Asahel W. Gage
 James R. Garrett
 Edward Gustave Henkle
 Roland M. Hollock
 August F. Holste
 Elias Mayer
 Paul C. Meier
 Sidney B. Meyer
 Frederick Louis Nees
 Shelley Butler Neltner
 Jackson M. Prentiss
 Martin B. Schuster
 Edward Norman Sherburne
 Simon T. Sutton
 Alfred Tompkins
 George B. Watson

Establishment and Early Growth of Phi Alpha Delta

"A new fraternity had been born, but it was truly an infant, unable to stand, being without even a name, and it required the tenderest care to insure its growth and strength. All that had been done was to be done again, but those who were entrusted with the labor of developing the temporary organization, and making it a true fraternity, were willing to devote themselves to the task. "

- Paul C. Meier (Story), Signer of the Articles of South Haven

The Articles of South Haven created a new organization. The initial board of directors of this unnamed organization was also chosen. They were President Roland M. Hollock (Fuller), Secretary Paul C. Meier (Story), Elias Mayer (Fuller) Shelley B. Neltner (Story), Martin B. Schuster (Webster), and Herbert W. Bloomington (Story).

The board met for three months with meetings devoted to detailed planning. Many of the meetings were hosted at the offices of Elias Mayer, 1215 Association Building, in Chicago. These meetings saw the drafting of and the preparation of the first governing documents and first ritual for the new fraternity.

Board of Directors of Unnamed Fraternity



Roland M. Hollock



Paul C. Meier



Elias Mayer



Shelley B. Neltner



Martin B. Schuster



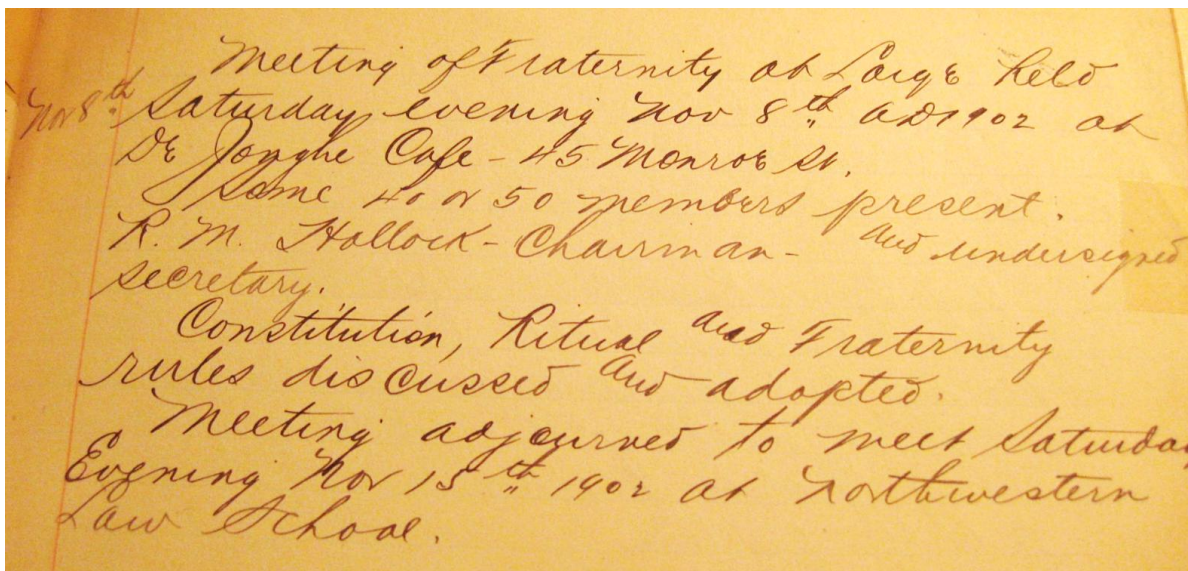
H.W. Bloomington

Founders Day

These meetings came to fruition on Saturday, November 8, 1902, when a "Meeting of the Fraternity At Large" was convened in the Gold Room at the De Jonghe Hotel, 45 Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. The meeting was chaired by Roland M. Hollock (Fuller). In attendance at the meeting were all the signers of the Articles of South Haven and approximately thirty additional members of the former Lambda Epsilon. There the directors submitted their comprehensive plan for governing the new fraternity.

The Constitution, Ritual, and Rules for the new organization were adopted by the "Fraternity At Large". They provided a name for the new organization, "Phi Alpha Delta". The Constitution provided for the election of a National Council to be composed of two representatives from each chapter of the new fraternity and holding full authority act on behalf of the fraternity between conventions which would be held annually. National officers (Chief Justice, Vice Chief Justice, Recorder, and National Treasurer) were to be elected by the National Council from among its members.

The work of this meeting is considered so important in the history of Phi Alpha Delta, that November 8, 1902, has come to be recognized as the date of the founding of Phi Alpha Delta and its anniversary has come to be celebrated annually as Founders Day.



Meeting of Fraternity at Large Held
Nov 8th Saturday evening Nov 8th AD 1902 at
St. Josephs Cafe - 45 Monroe St.
Some 40 or 50 members present.
R. M. Hollock - Chairman - and undersigned
secretary.
Constitution, Ritual and Fraternity
rules discussed and adopted.
Meeting adjourned to meet Saturday
Evening Nov 15th 1902 at Northwestern
Law School.

Minutes from the November 8, 1902, Meeting

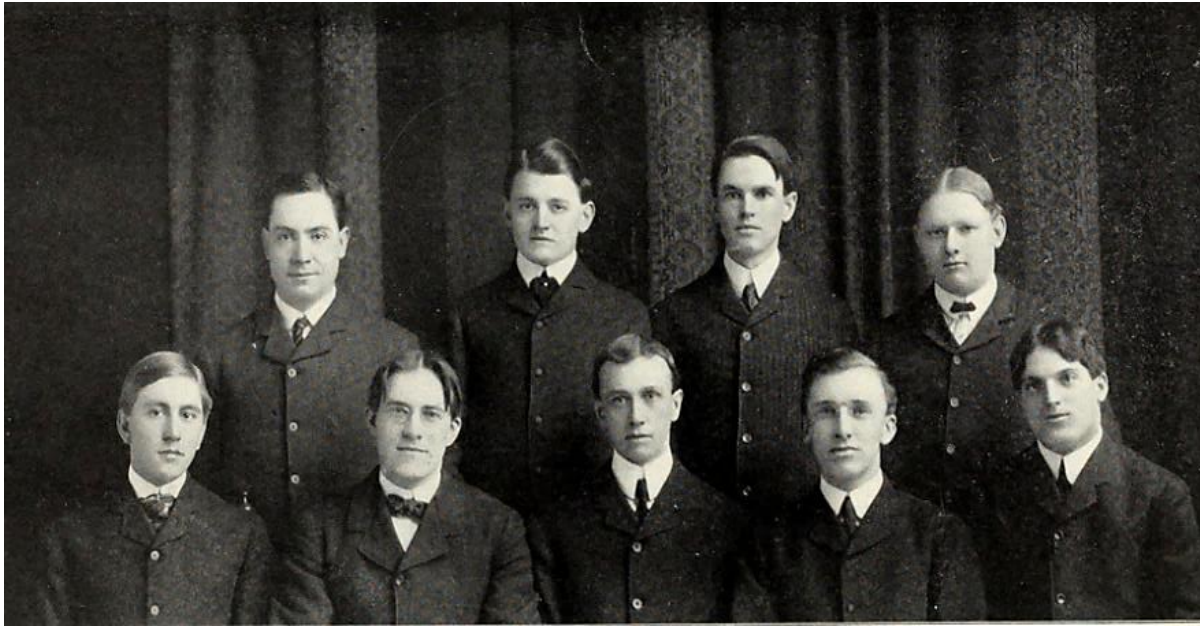
The second meeting of the Fraternity-At-Large, held Saturday, November 15, 1902, was equally productive. Approximately thirty members attended, and the meeting was again chaired by Brother Hollock (Fuller). The four chapters of Lambda Epsilon were officially rechartered as chapters of Phi Alpha Delta. Thus, Blackstone Chapter (Chicago-Kent College of Law), Story Chapter (Illinois College of Law), Fuller Chapter (Northwestern University), and Webster Chapter (Chicago Law School) were all reborn as chapters of Phi Alpha Delta with a shared charter date of November 15, 1902.

The chapters in attendance named the following to serve on the newly constituted National Council for Blackstone Chapter John P. Floan and H.M. Heller; for Fuller Chapter Roland M. Hollock and Alfred T. Tompkins, for Story Chapter Herbert W. Bloomington and Sumon T. Sutton. Webster Chapter subsequently named Jackson M. Prentiss and Julius S. Taylor, Jr. as its representatives to the National Council.

Later that evening, the National Council elected the first national officers of Phi Alpha Delta: Chief Justice Roland M. Hollock (Fuller), Vice Chief Justice John P. Floan (Blackstone), Recorder Simon T. Sutton (Story), and National Treasurer Hebert W. Bloomington (Story).

Just five days later, on November 20, 1902, a new charter was issued to the John Marshall Chapter at the University of Chicago - this was the first chapter of Phi Alpha Delta which had not previously been a Lambda Epsilon Chapter. The chapter was officially installed, and its charter members sworn in at a meeting of the National Council held on December 3, 1902, at the North End Masonic Temple, 615 North Clark Street, Chicago. Along with the seven charter members of Marshall Chapter, one new member of Blackstone Chapter and one new

member of Fuller Chapter were also initiated. A long tradition of joint initiation among the Chicago Chapters can trace its history back to the meetings of the National Council with the Fraternity At Large, or Grand Chapter as it was still often called at this time. Two of Marshall's charter members, William George Bopp and John Charles Witt joined the National Council once sworn in as members. A motion was also passed at this meeting that every member who could



Group photo John Marshall Chapter from the 1902-1903 school year.

contribute \$5.00 to the new fraternity's treasury should do so in order to so put it on a sound financial footing.

The consensus of the membership at the end of 1902 was that, though not all members of the old Fraternity had joined, Phi Alpha Delta was well established as Lambda Epsilon could never have been. There was a new spirit of harmony among the membership and enthusiasm that a new professional fraternity had been founded which with proper care and organization could take its place as first among such organizations.

The first National Council believed that with the establishment of five chapters in Chicago, its most important work was to ensure that the fraternity had a good constitution which would give every chapter a voice in the governance of Phi Alpha Delta as the fraternity expanded so that the mistakes of Lambda Epsilon would not be repeated. So, after John Marshall Chapter was admitted, the National Council applied itself to once again draft a new constitution with the hope that it could be adopted at the next convention.

Phi Alpha Delta: What's In a Name?

"Proper names are poetry in the raw. Like all poetry they are untranslatable."

- W. H. Auden

The minutes from Founders Day neither disclose the meaning of the name "Phi Alpha Delta" nor provide the reason for its choosing. While researching the history of the fraternity for the first edition of his history, Brother C. Ray Judice launched an investigation into the meaning of the name. The results of his investigation and his recommendations would later be incorporated into the revised initiation ritual adopted in 1976 at the Forty-First Biennial Convention in Kansas City. This investigation and its results are detailed here in his words.

The Name Selected... Why the Name "Phi Alpha Delta" **by C. Raymond Judice (Houston)**

With the adoption of a revised ritual in 1976, the Supreme Executive Board addressed a recurring question: Why the name "Phi Alpha Delta"? What was the purpose of our founders in selecting this particular name? The only thing that is certain is that they are the twenty-first, first, and fourth letters of the Greek Alphabet.



P.A.D. Historian C. Ray Judice (Houston) meets with Founder John A. Brown (Story) to discuss history.

In researching the history of the Fraternity for the first edition published in 1967, the author of this history visited with Brother John Brown, then the sole surviving founder of our Fraternity, to discuss this matter with him. Due to his advanced age, however, Brother Brown could not recall the significance of the selection of these three particular letters of the Greek Alphabet.

Extensive research into the available early records of both Lambda Epsilon Fraternity and Phi Alpha Delta did not prove particularly enlightening regarding the choice of Phi Alpha Delta. However, it did reveal that the name Lambda Epsilon was chosen with

"Lambda" standing for "Law" and "Epsilon" for "Equity".

It is known that the names of many fraternities were chosen from selected passages of Greek classic literature. To ensure secrecy, the first letters of the key words in the passage were then selected as the identification for the organizations.

The author of this history did discover a reference to the phrase "Fond of One's Brother" in an early edition of the ritual of the Fraternity. However, this reference is not specific, and it

could not be determined if it was a quote from a classic work of Greek literature. Another reference was found to “Philos Adelphos,” which we know is a reference to “Brotherly Love.” Hundreds of letters were written to all members who were members of the Fraternity for forty years or more seeking information concerning this matter. While a number of members did respond to this request, none were able to document with certainty the specific reasons for the selection of the name of our Fraternity. However, many did indicate that a reference was made during their initiation to the phrase “Fond of one’s brother” or to “Brotherly Love.”



*Horace V. Condit
(Magruder)*

Brother Horace V. Condit (Magruder’27) submitted the following “I remember very well the reference in the ritual to the phrase ‘Fond of One’s Brother.’ It was preceded by a statement to the effect that it was a translation of the Greek words ‘Philos Adelphos.’ My Latin Dictionary by Charlton T. Lewis. Ph.D. (American Book Company, 1918) lists the word ‘Adelphi’ as the plural form of the Greek work meaning ‘Brothers’. This was the name of a Greek work written by P. Terentius Afer, a friend of Scipio and Laelius.”

Brother Frank E. Chalfant (Dunbar) wrote “My memories of the lessons in honor, fidelity, and fraternity are still bright after 56 years.”

Brother Edwin C. Patzlaff (Webster’17) stated “(I) was initiated into Webster Chapter in late 1917 just before entering military service...the expression ‘Fond of One’s Brother’ was impressed on the candidate during our initiation.”

Brother Leon T. David (Holmes’25) indicated “when I was initiated by Holmes Chapter in 1923, the derivation of ‘Phi Alpha Delta’ was explained as a code name, as it were, for ‘Philos Adelphos’ -from the same derivation as Penn’s Philadelphia.”



Philip Brennan (Story)

Brother Philip G. Brennan (Story, ‘28) obtained the letter reproduced below from his brother-in-law, the Reverend Stephen E. Donlon, S.J. of Loyola University, Chicago, who has a master’s degree in Greek (Classic) as well as Latin. Brother Charles C. Montgomery (Ross) wrote a very interesting letter, which is reproduced in its entirety.



Leon T. David (Holmes)

In another vein, Brother Freeman Crampton provided: “I remember it was said around Ann Arbor when I was in school there, 1924 et seq., that Phi Alpha Delta was founded in most part by those who were members of the social fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, and that in choosing a name for their professional group they merely substituted the word ‘Alpha’ for ‘Gamma’.”

The author expresses his sincere appreciation to all those members who responded to the request for information, those listed above as well as to: Brothers George W. Robertson (Gunter '24); James D. Gray (Watson '25); Glenn A. Davis (Hammond); Newell A. Lamb (Ryan); B. K. Roberts (Fletcher '28); F. Ryan Duffy (Ryan); Paul N. Kirk (Reese '24); A. C. Postel (Temple '16); Harry G. Waltner (Benson '28); Homer A. Dodge (Benson '22); John R. Ober (Campbell '12); Tom Constable (Rapallo '09); Eugene J. Conroy (Wilson '27); Emory M. Schulze (Magruder '26); M. Clarence Crowder (C. Clark '23); Thomas S. Stone (Ryan '34); O. A. Ehr Gott (Magruder '15); Le Roy W. Dahlberg (Marshall '30); Eugene S. Sanden (Marshall '22); Merritt W. Oldaker (Gunter '24); Bernard McDevitt (Blackstone '25); John W. Gillon, Jr. (Clay '25); and O. E. Bradley (Green '24).

The information provided by the aforementioned members was of great help to the author not only in researching the early history of the Fraternity but also as an important source of information to the International Executive Board in making the necessary decisions concerning the revision of the Ritual of the Fraternity.

Exhaustive research having failed to discover the exact intention of the founders in selecting these particular letters of the Greek alphabet for our name, the International Executive Board, in adopting the newly revised edition of the Ritual of the Fraternity pursuant to the action of the Forty-First Biennial Convention in 1976, and after giving due consideration to the information supplied by our early members determined that henceforth the phrase "Phi Alpha Delta" will connote the Greek phrase "Philos Adelpheos Dikaios":

"Philos" meaning "Love," "Fondness," and "Affection"

"Adelpheos" meaning "Brother" and, in its broadest sense, "Humanity" and

"Dikaios" meaning "Justice".

In arriving at this determination, the Board decided that, translated into our contemporary language, "Philos Adelpheos Dikaios" will hereafter connote the phrase, "Love of Humanity Ensuring Justice For All."⁷ Thus, our name signifies the two basic precepts upon which our Fraternity is founded: Fraternalism – the joining together of dedicated people in a common spirit to promote the improvement of humanity; and, Justice, that ideal which we who have chosen the legal profession must preserve by exemplifying the principles of Integrity, Compassion and Courage.

⁷ *Editor's Note:* The original initiation ritual adopted on November 8, 1902, explicitly identified "the motto of our fellowship: 'Justice and Brotherly Love'." It is likely that the original meaning of the name Phi Alpha Delta was as simple as that. In the ritual, the officers instructed the candidates for membership on precepts of Justice and Brotherly Love which are identified as the "basic principles upon which our fraternity is founded". The original ritual also explicitly translates Philos Adelpheos as "Fond of One's Brother" or "Brotherly Love". Subsequent versions give these definitions as the meaning of the full name Phi Alpha Delta. The translation in the current ritual was adopted by the Supreme Executive Board in 1976 as indicated by Brother Judice though somewhere along the way "ensuring justice for all" was changed to "and justice for all".

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
JESUIT COMMUNITY



6525 North Sheridan Road Chicago, Illinois 60626 (312) 274-3000

February 12, 1977

Philip G. Brennan
77 W. Washington
Chicago

Dear Phil,

I don't know whether I can be of much assistance in your search for explanation of the name of your Law Fraternity.

Certainly Greek has the adjective philadelphos, and my Liddell and Scott dictionary gives as English equivalents "fond of one's brother or sister, brotherly, sisterly." However, if the word is separated into philos and adelphos, then philos would seem rather to have the passive sense; I think that it would mean rather 'a brother who is dear' (passive), not so much 'loving one's brother' (active). In Greek (such is my understanding) the adjective philios would be used for "loving." So, as long as you stick to the compound word philadelphos, you have the meaning you mentioned.

I suppose that one could take the letters ϕ (ph), A (alpha) and Δ (delta) from the Greek word philadelphos in forming the name of the Fraternity.

Somehow I have the feeling that all this doesn't provide much assistance - but it is the best that I can do.

With the best to all

Letter from Reverend Stephen E. Donlon, S.J. of Loyola University of Chicago, to Brother Phillip G. Brennan (Story) concerning the name of Phi Alpha Delta.

Charles C. Montgomery
ATTORNEY AT LAW
73.730 HIGHWAY 111, SUITE 3
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260
TELEPHONE: (714) 346-7377

February 10, 1977

C. Raymond Judice
Phi Alpha Delta
10722 White Oak Ave.
Granada Hills, CA 91344

re: Philos-adelphos

Dear Brother Judice:

Thank you for yours of January 10.

You ask about the meaning of Phi Alpha Delta.

I do not know what Brother John Brown could have told you that I had not learned as early as 1930. It was told to me as a part of the oral esoterics of our cult, similar to Masonic "secrets." The facts are that the Phi of our name is the initial letter of the Greek word $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. Alpha and delta are the first two letters of the Greek word $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{o}\varsigma$ (pronounced hadelphós). $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (philos) means friend as a noun and friendly or dear as an adjective. $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{o}\varsigma$ (adelphos) means brother. The feminine form is $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\eta$. The adjective, brotherly is $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$. The ancient and modern cities of Philadelphia had a name which means the city of brotherly love. The one in Pennsylvania was named by the Quakers, one of whose main tenets was brotherly love. Thus, the name of our fraternity is really $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{o}\varsigma$ of philosadelphos, (accent on the last syllable), or brotherly love. Since we now have women in the fraternity it now also means $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\eta$, sisterly love. As an aside, not to be taken seriously I should add that the word $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma\delta\iota\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ (philodikos) means litigious! In other words: Sue the bastards!

If you question my Achaeian scholarship consult the nearest Greek lexicon.

Philadelphically yours,

CCM:d


Charles C. Montgomery Jr.
1 Rev 33

Letter from Charles C. Montgomery (Ross) concerning the name of Phi Alpha Delta.

Old Gold and Purple

At a meeting of the National Council and Grand Chapter on June 13, 1903, the fraternity adopted a pledge pin for members pledging Phi Alpha Delta. The pin was in the shape of a keystone. Perhaps more importantly since the fraternity no longer has a pledging or associate member process, official colors for the fraternity were adopted at that meeting – “old gold” and purple. The colors were later referred to as “royal purple” and “old gold”, and eventually just as purple and gold.



Official Pledge Pin of Phi Alpha Delta

The minutes of the meeting do not provide a reason why these colors were chosen or what they may have symbolized to the founders. However, some insight may be gained by looking at what these colors generally symbolize in the world of heraldry.

In heraldry, purple traditionally symbolizes majesty, sovereignty, or justice. Since Phi Alpha Delta was a legal fraternity, the last meaning “justice” seems most likely. The metal gold generally symbolized generosity, glory, wisdom, or elevation of the mind. In a professional fraternity, the meanings “wisdom” or “elevation of the mind” seem the most likely to be intended. As we have seen, justice was one of the two basic principles upon which the fraternity was founded according to the original ritual. Thus, it could be said that for the fraternity the colors purple and gold symbolize justice and wisdom.

The Fourth Convention

The Fourth Annual Convention, which was really the first convention for Phi Alpha Delta, convened at Pistakee Bay at Fox Lake Station, Illinois from July 30, 1903, to August 1, 1903. The convention was tasked with providing the fraternity with a system of governance that would permit a natural and healthy expansion as contemplated by the Founders in the Articles of South Haven, but after much deliberation this could not be accomplished before adjournment.

Accordingly, the convention created a Constitutional Revision Committee which would continue the work and report back to a reconvened meeting of the convention to be held in Chicago that winter. The committee was made up of Brothers John A. Brown (Story), Charles L. Daly (Fuller), Lewis C. Garver (Blackstone), Paul C. Meier (Story), and Robert E. O’Brien (Story).

The National Council was chosen at the convention and consisted of Lewis C. Garver and Thomas P. Octigan for Blackstone, Charles L. Daly and Hugo L. Pitte for Fuller, William C. Healion and John C. Witt for Marshall, Paul C. Meier and Robert E. O’Brien for Story, and



Most of the Delegates to the Fourth Convention at Pistakee Bay.

Julius Reynolds Klein and August H. Schroth for Webster. The Council was reluctant to elect officers until the matter of constitutional revision was resolved at the reconvened convention and so selected only two acting officers – Acting Chief Justice John C. Witt (Marshall) and Acting Chief Recorder Paul C. Meier (Story) to serve until that time.

The Constitution Revision Committee held many meetings during the fall of 1903, and the second session of the Fourth Convention was finally convened at the Northwestern University Building at the corner of Clark and Lake Streets in Chicago on January 9, 1904. At this meeting, the recommendations of the committee were discussed section by section, and a new constitution was formally adopted. An additional national office, that of the National Financial Secretary, was added.

The National Council then elected the following officers to serve until the Fifth Convention: Chief Justice William C. Healion (Marshall), Vice Chief Justice Paul C. Meier (Story), Recorder Hugo L. Pitte (Fuller), National Financial Secretary Robert E. O'Brien (Story), and National Treasurer August H. Schroth (Webster). They would serve six and a half months.



*William C. Healion
Chief Justice*



*Paul C. Meier
Vice Chief Justice*



*Hugo L. Pitte
Recorder*

First Chapters Outside of Chicago



Joint Installation of Ryan and Magruder Chapters. The robes belonged to Fuller Chapter and had been used since its time as a Chapter of Lambda Epsilon. Many of the Fraternity's Founders appear in this picture including Sidney B. Meyer who preserved the picture for years.

During the administration of these officers, Phi Alpha Delta would see the chartering of its first chapters outside the city of Chicago. On March 11, 1904, in a joint installation ceremony and initiation held in Chicago, the Benjamin D. Magruder Chapter (University of Illinois) and the Edward G. Ryan (University of Wisconsin) were installed in a ceremony at Northwestern University. The students were greeted upon arrival at the University by a brass band, and a parade to the law building. New members of Blackstone and Fuller Chapter were also initiated.

The following evening a banquet was held to celebrate the event at Kinsley's Restaurant. Chief Justice Healion was toast master and among the speakers were Professors J.R. Kline of Chicago Law School and L.H. Fuller of Northwestern University, Judges George W. Brown and George Kusten, and legislator Chester W. Church. One hundred and fifty members and guests attended the banquet. Brother Gustave George Schmitt of Marshall Chapter was presented with a jeweled Phi Alpha Delta watch fob, the first ever made, in recognition of his work in organizing Ryan Chapter and is usually counted among its charter members. Schmitt would also do excellent work in interesting students at the University of Michigan where Campbell chapter would later be chartered, and after his relocation to the west coast would also be involved in the organization of Williams Chapter in Oregon.



Kinsley's Restaurant Chicago 1884-1905

Path to Inclusion Feature: Race and Gender Restrictions on Membership in P.A.D.

“Fraternities, secret societies, and private clubs, used to have one thing in common: homogeneity, i.e., the membership would tend to be limited to a narrow group of people: all male, all female, all one religion, all one race, etc. Good or bad, that was the reality, and it is still that way in some instances. Likewise, part of the bond that held or holds these groups together is their “ritual,” something they do among their members in private, which makes them unique. Starting in the 1940’s, Phi Alpha Delta began taking steps to challenge these notions.”

- International Justice Joe Deems, The Reporter, Spring 1999

Though we now hold diversity as one of our core values and strive to be a more diverse and inclusive organization, this has not always been the case. From its beginning, Phi Alpha Delta, like Lambda Epsilon before it, limited its membership. Even before adopting a name or governing documents, the fraternity through its Articles of South Haven limited membership to white, male graduates of or students at American law schools who were invited to join. Race and gender restrictions on membership were incorporated into successive constitutions and even potential members who met these restrictions were subject to being voted on by the current chapter members, in many cases twice – prior to pledging and prior to initiation.

It would be decades till the membership became open, and not without many shameful debates and incidents along the way. In many ways, our history is a history of this journey, a journey along the path to inclusion. We will not forget or hide our past, but we will track our journey along that path and celebrate our progress.

Though Phi Alpha Delta would not constitutionally eliminate race restrictions on membership until 1950, we pride ourselves on being the first professional law fraternity to do so. Though we would not constitutionally eliminate gender restrictions on membership until 1970, we pride ourselves that we were the first professional law fraternity to do so. We take pride in the merger with Phi Delta Delta Women’s Legal Fraternity in 1972 and our incorporation of its members into our fraternal family and our incorporation of its history of fighting for the rights of women and the advancement of women in the legal profession into our own. We take pride in the gradual reduction and final elimination of the pledging/associate membership process over several decades. We take pride in the creation of a prelaw program in 1980 affording new opportunities for membership in Phi Alpha Delta beyond law school students and graduates. We take pride in finally forbidding any of our chapters to vote on candidates for membership in 2006 and pushing forward with the goal of a truly open membership.

With the establishment of the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Advisory Council in 2020, and the appointment of the fraternity’s first Chief Diversity Advisor in 2022, the fraternity renewed its commitment to a more open, diverse, and inclusive membership.

The Formative Years of Phi Alpha Delta 1904-1912

*"One must have first of all a solid foundation."
- Sri Aurobindo*

The Fifth Annual Convention – National Council Abolished

The Fifth Annual Convention was convened on July 21, 1904. Once again, the primary business of the convention was addressing fraternity governance. When the first constitution and by-laws of the fraternity were adopted on Founders Day, November 8, 1902, a National Council had been established which included two delegates from each active chapter. The members of the National Council were selected by their respective chapters, served between conventions, and elected the fraternity's national officers from among their members. The entire National Council generally met along with its officers and governed the fraternity from convention to convention. As Phi Alpha Delta continued to grow, including chapters outside of the Chicago area, this governance model was seen as cumbersome and likely to become more and more ineffective.

The Fifth Convention revised the constitution and abolished the National Council. Instead of the National Council electing the officers of the fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta would elect its national officers in convention assembled and these officers would govern the fraternity between conventions. Though the composition of its leadership would periodically change as would the mechanics of the election itself, since 1904 the fraternity has elected its national and later international leadership at convention.



1904-1905 National Officers (L-R): Chief Justice Waldemar C. Wehe (Ryan), Vice Chief Justice George M. Clendenin (Magruder), National Recorder Lewis C. Garver (Blackstone), and National Financial Secretary Charles L. Daly (Fuller).

The officers elected at the Fifth Annual Convention were Chief Justice Waldemar Carl Wehe (Ryan), Vice Chief Justice George M. Clendenin (Magruder), National Recorder Lewis C. Garver (Blackstone), National Financial Secretary Charles L. Daly (Fuller), and National Treasurer August H. Schroth (Webster). Later that year, on December 17, 1904, Brother Schroth resigned, and Chief Justice Wehe appointed Paul C. Meier (Story) to serve out his term as Acting National Treasurer.

P.A.D. Traditions Feature: Tinkering with Our Governing Documents

“I am not an advocate for frequent changes in law and constitutions. But laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new discoveries are made, new truths discovered and manners and opinions change, with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also to keep pace with the times.”

- Thomas Jefferson, Third President of the United States



The astute reader will note that the overwhelming theme at every convention discussed so far has been making changes to the way the fraternity governs itself. This was the case at all three Lambda Epsilon conventions and continued with the establishment of Phi Alpha Delta. This would continue to be the case at conventions for over one hundred years.

Each convention brought new proposals to amend the constitution and by-laws for the fraternity. Some passed; some failed. Sometimes the language of proposals would be debated at length and amended “on the fly”. As the documents became more and more complicated, this sometimes resulted in conflicting provisions, ambiguity, and errors in the governing documents.

Moreover, if circumstances arose which required actions to be taken which were not contemplated in the existing governing documents, fraternity boards would have to either wait till a subsequent convention to address them or bear the risk of taking actions which might not be authorized.

This would continue until the early part of the twenty-first century when several consecutive boards began moving the fraternity towards a more modern system of governance. This effort would ultimately result in replacement of Phi Alpha Delta’s constitution and by-laws with a set of corporate by-laws and a Fraternity Policy Manual (FPM) at the 2016 Convention. Beginning in 2016, the convention would retain the power to elect the officers and board of the fraternity and, in limited circumstances, overrule the board, but the International Executive Board would have the power to make changes to the by-laws and policy manual as needed without waiting for a subsequent convention.

Organization of the Alumni



First Annual Dance of the Chicago Alumni Association of Phi Alpha Delta on April 30, 1903

Up until 1904, the Fraternity was organized into law school chapters, and alumni chapters had not yet been authorized or established. Within certain limitations, alumni were allowed to remain active members of the law school chapters by paying dues and were able to impact fraternity governance through the law school chapters. The first step toward independent organization of the alumni members took place in December 1904, when a group of alumni fraternity members in Chicago, Illinois petitioned the national officers for a permission to officially operate as the Chicago Alumni Association of Phi Alpha Delta. The group had been operating unofficially under that name for the better part of the year and was looking for official recognition by the fraternity.

The petition was presented to the board by Paul C. Meier (Story) on December 17, 1904. In one of his last acts as a national officer, Brother August H. Schroth (Webster) moved that the petition be granted and was duly seconded. The board voted to grant a “license” to the organization to operate under that name.

Other alumni associations would soon follow in Portland, New York City, and Washington D.C., and eventually these associations would become the first alumni chapters of the fraternity. Overtime the alumni chapters would gain voting privileges at convention and the authority to initiate new members into Phi Alpha Delta. The alumni chapters have supported the student chapters and have assisted young graduates entering the profession. They have helped the fraternity endure and recover from national crises such as the Great Depression, World War I, and World War II. During World War II in particular, most law schools were forced to temporarily close due to a lack of students, but alumni organizations remained active through the war and helped reactivate the student chapters when the law schools reopened. The Chicago Alumni Chapter itself has remained active throughout the fraternity’s history from its inception as the Chicago Alumni Association in 1903. No other chapter, student or alumni, can claim the same record of continuous activity.

Campbell Chapter Chartered



*Phi Alpha Delta Chapter House at
University of Michigan 1905*

Brother Gustave George Schmitt (Marshall/Ryan) assisted in organizing interested students at the University of Michigan with great success, and on March 11, 1905, the James V. Campbell Chapter was installed there with seven charter members: Paul W. Boehm, Ernest Milton Halliday, Harry F. Hamlin, Clark Arnold McMillen, Henry Miltner, Clark Bradley Montgomery, and Homer G. White. This brought the total number of then active chapters to eight. Campbell Chapter was the second chapter to be chartered outside the state of Illinois.

Sixth Annual Convention Held in Chicago

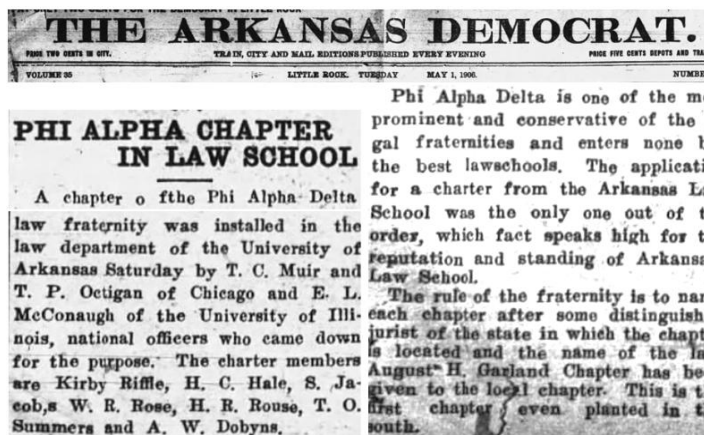
The Sixth Annual Convention was called to order in the Northwestern University Building in Chicago on Friday, July 21, 1905. Little business was accomplished other than setting specific terms for national officers to run from June first through June first, welcoming Campbell Chapter into the fold, and election of national officers. The national officers elected at the Sixth Convention were Chief Justice Paul C. Meier (Story), Vice Chief Justice Paul W. Boehm (Campbell), National Recorder Thomas P. Octigan (Blackstone), National Financial Secretary Edward L. McConaughy (Magruder), and National Treasurer Charles E. Varley (Webster). On the Saturday morning following elections, the convention delegates traveled by boat to South Haven, Michigan where the original Articles of South Haven that gave birth to the fraternity were drafted and signed by the founders. Local Michigan alumni members had arranged a special social program for the convention delegates.



National Officers 1905-1906 (L-R): Chief Justice Paul C. Meier (Story), Vice Chief Justice Paul W. Boehm (Campbell), National Recorder Thomas P. Octigan (Blackstone), National Financial Secretary Edward L. McConaughy (Magruder), and National Treasurer Charles E. Varley (Webster).

Garland Chapter Chartered

On Saturday, April 28, 1906, National Recorder Thomas P. Octigan (Blackstone), National Financial Secretary Edward L. McConaughy (Magruder), and Hiram C. Muir (Webster) installed the Augustus Hill Garland Chapter at the University of Arkansas, the fraternity's first chapter in the South.



Path to Inclusion Feature: Harry C. Hale, Scipio Africanus Jones, and the Ku Klux Klan

Although Phi Alpha Delta's membership was still restricted at this time, one of Garland Chapter's charter members, Harry C. Hale, became known for his progressive views on race and as a result became a political target of the Ku Klux Klan. After graduating from the University of Arkansas, Hale and fellow Garland Chapter charter member John Bruce Cox practiced together in Little Rock, and Hale was elected Little Rock City Attorney in 1910. When Judge Fred Isgrig recused himself from a case, Hale nominated Scipio Africanus Jones, one of Arkansas's first black attorneys to act as judge, and Jones was elected to serve as special judge in the Little Rock



Judge Harry C. Hale (Garland) and Scipio Africanus Jones

Police Court to hear the case. The appointment of the black judge so angered white lawyer W.N. Lee that he physically attacked Brother Hale and later left the state. Jones, a former slave, became very prominent in business, law, and politics in Arkansas, and perhaps is most well-known for working on the appeals of the twelve African American men sentenced to death in connection with the Elaine Massacre of 1919, one of the deadliest and bloodiest racial conflicts in Arkansas history.

As City Attorney and later as Deputy Prosecutor and Municipal Court Judge, Brother Hale was a vocal opponent of the Ku Klux Klan which was rapidly gaining political strength in Arkansas in the early 1900's. It is not clear exactly what transpired, but after being involved in a disturbance at a popular amusement park in Little Rock, Judge Hale resigned his office and relocated to Los Angeles, California, where he once again became a prominent lawyer and was appointed Deputy District Attorney in 1930.

Seventh Annual Convention Held

The Seventh Annual Convention was called to order at the Sherman House in Chicago on May 5, 1906.

One of the major thrusts of this convention was the effort to publish a fraternity newspaper or magazine. As a result of convention action, a board of editors was appointed to establish the Phi Alpha Delta Quarterly. The Board consisted of Charles H. Wilber (Marshall), Richard J. Finnegan (Webster), and Winfield Crown Smith (Story). This was the beginning of the fraternity's quarterly magazine which was first known as *The Quarterly* and was renamed *The Reporter* in 1930. The publication, though not always consistent, has served as a great source of fraternity news, a historical chronicle, and a community building tool ever since it was first published.



Sherman House in Chicago, Site of the 1906 Convention



Early Issues of the Phi Alpha Delta Quarterly and Reporter

Given the recent installation of Garland Chapter in Arkansas and the anticipated installation of Hay Chapter in Ohio, another topic of discussion at the convention was the expense of organizing and installing chapters at “far distant” law schools. The installation of these chapters represented one of the greatest expenditures of the national treasury to date, and it became necessary for the national officers to use their influence to secure half rate train tickets when installing the new chapters.

The convention also elected the fraternity's national officers for 1906-1907: Chief Justice Thomas P. Octigan (Blackstone), Vice Chief Justice Stoy J. Maxwell (Campbell), National Recorder Clark A. McMillen (Campbell), National Financial Secretary David W. Taylor (Fuller), and

National Treasurer Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan).

Hay Chapter Chartered

On June 16, 1906, the John Milton Hay Chapter was installed at Western Reserve University in Ohio. Once again, National Recorder Thomas P. Octigan (Blackstone) and National Financial Secretary Edward L. McConaughy (Magruder) were on hand for the installation, this time assisted by Eugene Lippincott (Marshall). Hay Chapter was then the tenth active chapter of Phi Alpha Delta. With its installation, the number of chapters outside of Chicago equaled the number of chapters in Chicago for the first time.

Eighth Annual Convention Held in Madison, Wisconsin



Ryan Chapter took the lead in organizing the Eighth Annual Convention which was held from Friday May 10 through Saturday May 11, 1907, in Madison, Wisconsin at the Ryan Chapter House. The chapter sent invitations to other fraternity chapters in the form of legal summons to appear. The schedule was so packed with social events that the business session was reportedly limited to less than three hours including the election of the 1907-1908 national officers. Ryan Chapter's Lawrence Ledvina was the primary organizer and so impressed the delegates that he was elected Chief Justice of Phi Alpha Delta. Others elected were Vice Chief Justice Charles H. Wilber (Marshall), National Recorder Richard J. Finnegan (Webster), National Financial Secretary Samuel Douglas Heard (Garland), and National Treasurer George E. Fink (Story).



1907-1908 Supreme Officers. Front Row L-R: Vice Chief Justice Charles H. Wilber (Marshall), Chief Justice Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan), and National Recorder Richard J. Finnegan (Webster). Back Row L-R: National Treasurer George E. Fink (Story) and National Financial Secretary Samuel Douglas Heard (Garland).

Benton, Capen, and Chase, Chapters Chartered

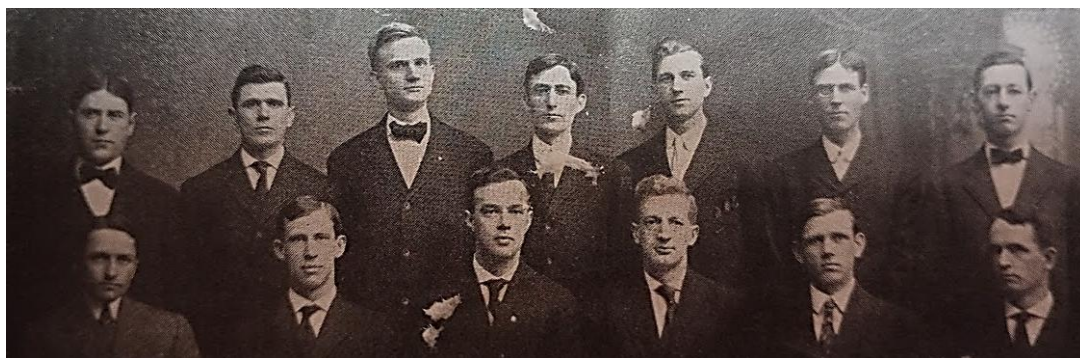
Under the administration of the officers elected at the Eighth Annual Convention, three new law chapters were chartered the next convention. The first of these was the Thomas Hart Benton Chapter which was installed at the Kansas City School of Law in Kansas City, Missouri on July 6, 1907. The chapter was installed by Chief Justice Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan), Past Chief Justice Thomas P. Octigan (Blackstone), and Signer of the Articles of South Haven Sidney B. Meyer (Fuller). The ceremony took place at the Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City.

The next chapter to be chartered was the Charles L. Capen Chapter at Wesleyan University of

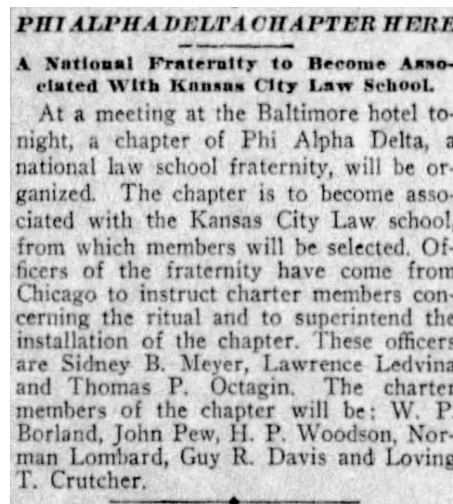


Capen Chapter with George Fink (Story) - Fall, 1908

The third chapter chartered under that administration was the Salmon P. Chase Chapter at the Cincinnati Law School on April 11, 1908. The chapter was installed by Chief Justice Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan), Vice Chief Justice Charles H. Wilber (Marshall), Eugene Lippincott (Marshall), and Joseph I. Eagleson (Hay).



Chase Chapter - 1908



From the Kansas City Star, July 6, 1907.

Illinois on March 21, 1908. The chapter was installed by Chief Justice Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan), Vice Chief Justice Charles H. Wilber (Marshall), National Treasurer George E. Fink (Story), and National Recorder Richard J. Finnegan (Webster) assisted by student members from Magruder Chapter including Chapter Justice Harry C. Moran, Orlin M. Barnes, Walter C. Barnes, Clarence L. Edelstein, Adolph Gore, and Roscoe Tygett. Also assisting was Joseph B. Fleming (Fuller), an Illinois Wesleyan alumnus.

Ninth Annual Convention Implements Historic Changes

The Ninth Annual Convention convened in Chicago, Illinois on May 15th and 16th, 1908. Some radical changes were made to the Constitution of the Fraternity. The title of the National Officers were changed from “Chief” or “National” to “Supreme” and two new offices were created, that of Supreme Historian and Supreme Marshal.

The convention also established a Board of Tribunes consisting of a Chief Tribune and two additional Tribunes. Originally, created to hear appeals from decisions of the chapter, the Board of Tribunes (or Supreme and then International Tribunal as it would come to be called) would evolve over the years, and its creation would have long lasting effects on fraternity governance. At times, the Tribunal would provide advisory opinions to the Supreme Board concerning the interpretation of the Constitution and By-Laws, and for a time it even heard appeals from decisions of the Supreme/International Executive Board arguably making it co-equal with or even superior to the board – a problematic issue in terms of the fraternity’s corporate governance to say the least. The first members elected to the Board of Tribunes were Chief Tribune Joseph I. Eagleson (Hay), Tribune Samuel Douglas Heard (Garland), and Tribune Sidney B. Meyer (Fuller).



First Board of Tribunes (L-R) Chief Joseph I. Eagleson (Hay), Samuel Douglas Heard (Garland), and Sidney B. Meyer (Fuller)



*Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan)
Chief Justice 1907-1908
Supreme Justice 1908-1909*

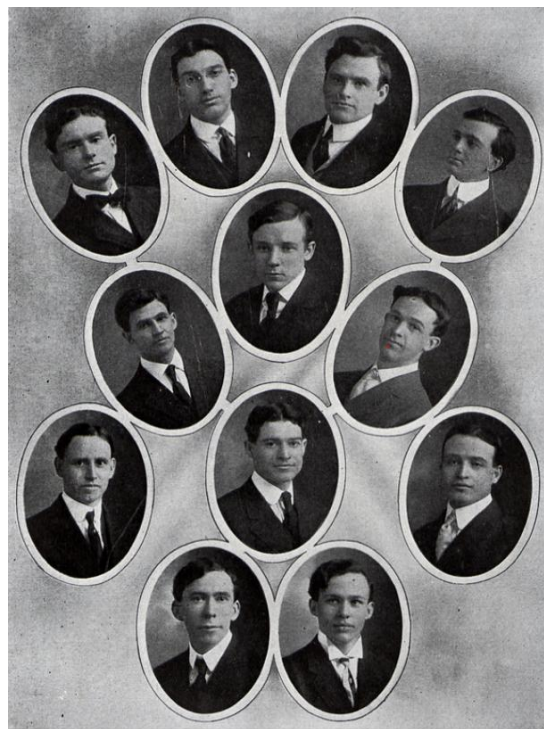
This convention was marked by another first. Brother Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan) was re-elected to the highest office of the Fraternity, the first time that had occurred in the short history of the fraternity. In the entire history of the fraternity to date, only four individuals have been elected twice to the fraternity’s highest office: Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan), John Doyle Carmody (Taft), Douglas L. Edmonds (Ross), and Rhonda K. Hill (Cole).

Elected to serve with Supreme Justice Ledvina were: Supreme Vice Justice William Prentiss, Jr. (Story), Supreme Recorder Samuel H. Roberts (Campbell), Supreme Treasurer Harry P. Dolan (Blackstone), Supreme Financial Secretary Edward J. Thelin (Webster), Supreme Historian Paul C. Meier (Story); and Supreme Marshal Harry C. Moran (Magruder).

Rapid Expansion: Seven New Chapters Chartered and One U.S. President Initiated

During the year following the Ninth Annual Convention, the fraternity experienced unprecedented expansion as Williams, Hammond, Lawson, Rapallo, Taft, Calhoun, and Green Chapters were all installed in a six-month period.

On November 28, 1908, the George H. Williams Chapter was installed at the University of Oregon. This was the first chapter of the fraternity to be chartered in a Pacific coast state. In addition to the eleven students initiated as charter members, six honorary members were initiated: Governor George E. Chamberlain, attorney Alfred E. Clark, State Circuit Court Judge Robert G. Morrow, attorney Alfred C. Schmitt, Hon. George H. Williams (last surviving member of the Grant cabinet and the chapter's namesake), and United States Circuit Court Judge Charles E. Wolverton.



Williams Chapter 1908-1909

A week later, on December 5, 1908, the William G. Hammond Chapter was installed at the University of Iowa. Supreme Justice Ledvina (Ryan) was on hand to install the chapter assisted by Supreme Treasurer Harry P. Dolan (Blackstone), Walter G. Bouch (Blackstone), Richard Cunningham Leggett (Campbell), and Frank Jordan (Fuller). The installation and celebratory banquet took place at The Burkley Imperial Hotel.



Supreme Justice Ledvina (second from left) with Hammond charter members Frank F. Messer (left), Thorwaldsen S. Risser (center), Lake Marshall Bechtell (right) and Blackstone's Walter G. Bauch (second from right) at Hammond Chapter installation.



John D. Lawson Chapter 1909-1910

The following month, the John Davidson Lawson Chapter was installed at the University of Missouri in Columbia on January 9, 1909. Charter member Gustavus H. Boehm served as toastmaster at a celebratory banquet held at the Powers Hotel after the ceremony. Addresses were made by the national officers who were present as well as visiting members of the fraternity. Several members of the faculty also made brief but interesting remarks.



(L-R) Louis Rebori and Tom Constable display the lost charter of Rapallo Chapter. The charter was found in a safe in Brother Constable's office some fifty years after the chapter was chartered. Brothers Rebori and Constable were members of the second initiation class at Rapallo Chapter in 1910.

On February 20, 1909, the first New York chapter of the fraternity, and indeed, its first Atlantic coast chapter, was installed – the Charles A. Rapallo Chapter at New York University. The chapter's charter group brought ten new members into the Phi Alpha Delta fellowship.

Meanwhile, a petition for a charter at Georgetown University had been presented to the Supreme Executive Board for approval, and the petitioners proposed that the chapter be named after recently elected President William Howard Taft. Petitioner John Doyle Carmody, leader of the petitioning students, went further. On March 24, 1909, Carmody arrived at the White House accompanied by Senators Moses Edwin Clapp and William Warner who introduced him to the President. On that occasion President Taft accepted honorary membership in the Fraternity and granted permission for the chapter at Georgetown to be named for him.

The chapter itself was installed three days later, on March 27, 1909, with the entire Supreme Executive Board participating in the ceremony. The installation was followed by a banquet at the Raleigh Hotel. Other luminaries present included Montana Senator Thomas H. Carter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District

of Columbia Justice Daniel Thew Wright, Judge Edwin S. McCalmont, Assistant District Attorney James C. Adkins, Professor Charles E. Roach, Edwin Bruce Moore, and Gibbs Latimer Baker most of whom would become honorary members of the chapter.

Elected to Phi Alpha Delta.
President Taft today accepted honorary membership in the Taft Chapter of the Phi Alpha Delta fraternity of Georgetown College. The acceptance of his election was made to John Doyle Carmody, who was introduced by Senators Clapp and Warner. The President expressed appreciation of the honor conferred.

From the D.C. Evening Star, March 24, 1909



Taft Chapter Charter Justice John Doyle Carmody and Brother William Howard Taft (Taft), President of the United States 1909-1913 and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1921-1930.

President Taft was unable to attend the ceremony and banquet due to pressing matters of state, but on March 29, 1909, a delegation from Phi Alpha Delta including Supreme Justice Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan), Supreme Recorder Samuel H. Roberts (Campbell), Chase Chapter Justice William H. Shepard, and Taft Chapter Justice John Doyle Carmody arrived at the White House for a private initiation

ceremony. They instructed the President in the mysteries of Phi Alpha Delta, including the fraternity password and fraternal grip, and President Taft swore the oath of membership in Phi Alpha Delta. The delegation also extended a formal invitation to the President to attend the fraternity's next convention in Chicago in May 1909. Carmody went on to serve two terms as

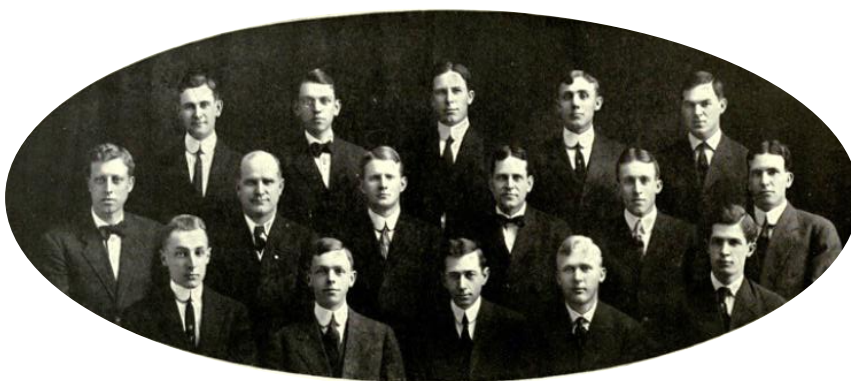
Supreme Justice of the Phi Alpha Delta and a chapter of the fraternity was later named for him at Syracuse University.



John C. Calhoun Chapter 1909-1910

On March 30, 1909, Phi Alpha Delta expanded into what would later be known as the Ivy League by chartering the John C. Calhoun Chapter at Yale University in Connecticut. The chapter boasted twenty-two charter members an unusually large charter class for Phi Alpha Delta in these early years.

The following month, on April 17, 1909, the James Woods Green Chapter was installed at the University of Kansas. The chapter was installed by Supreme Justice Lawrence W. Ledvina, Supreme Recorder Samuel H. Roberts, and Supreme Historian Paul C. Meier. The installation and eight-course banquet were held at the



James Woods Green Chapter 1909-1910

Eldridge Hotel, and charter member Edwin W. Brookens served as toastmaster. Chapter namesake James W. Geen, Dean of the Law School, also spoke at the banquet.

Tenth Annual Convention – Fraternity Business and a Little Levity



1909-1910 Supreme Executive Board – [Top L-R] Supreme Justice Samuel H. Roberts (Campbell), Supreme Vice Justice Edward J. Fleming (Benton), Supreme Recorder William Prentiss, Jr. (Story), Supreme Financial Secretary Thomas Lindskog (Fuller), [Bottom L-R] Supreme Treasurer John Doyle Carmody (Taft), Supreme Historian Paul C. Meier (Story), Supreme Marshall Noah Gullen (Magruder), and Acting Recorder Edward J. Hess (Webster).

The Tenth Annual Convention was assembled May 21-22, 1909, at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago. With the recent rapid expansion of the fraternity, this convention was considered the greatest of all time up to that date, and the national officers were able to report that the fraternity was in a “an unusually flourishing condition”.

The convention elected as national leadership for the coming year Supreme Justice Samuel H. Roberts (Campbell), Supreme Vice Justice Edward J. Fleming (Benton), Supreme Recorder William Prentiss, Jr. (Story), Supreme Financial Secretary Thomas Lindskog (Fuller), Supreme Treasurer John Doyle Carmody (Taft), Supreme Historian Paul C. Meier (Story), and Supreme Marshall Noah Gullen (Magruder). It also elected as the new Board of Tribunes Chief Tribune Luis A. Cambridge (Webster), John A. Brown (Story), and Malcolm H. Clark (Williams). Supreme Recorder William Prentiss, Jr., was later unable to perform all the duties of his office and requested an assistant. As a result of this request, the Supreme Executive Board appointed Edward J. Hess as Acting Supreme Recorder in March 1910.

Years later, George E. Fink, noted fraternity leader and historian, would make a special report concerning the banquet at the Tenth Annual Convention in his column “Twenty-Five Years Ago” which regularly appeared in *The Reporter*.

“Twenty-Five Years Ago”
by George E. Fink (Story/Campbell)

At the Banquet, the tables were arranged so that each chapter might be together, and it seemed that those at each table tried to outdo the others in the amount of noise that could be made.

Brother John A. Bloomington was toastmaster. Previous to the dinner Brother Fink had shown him a letter from William Howard Taft, then President of the United States, and a member of the Taft Chapter, regretting his inability to attend the convention.

Brother Bloomington, knowing that the press was well represented, embraced the opportunity and pretended to quote from the President’s letter of regrets as follows:

“I earnestly ask you to hold your next meeting here in the White House with me, and it shall be a grand meeting of our fraternity.” This was greeted with vociferous applause, and as soon as the toastmaster could secure order, he said:

“If this meeting is held at the White House, it surely will mark an epoch in the history of fraternities in the United States and possibly in the world. It is the greatest honor that can be conferred on any body of men and surely is a tribute to the strongest and best law fraternity in existence. We thank Brother Taft, and will meet with him in his own home in 1910.”

At this the applause broke out afresh. The representatives of the press were duly impressed, and put in a hurry call for photographers. The banquet went on but after the photographers arrived the necessary time was given over to the taking of flashbulbs.

The next morning the Chicago newspapers came out with pictures of the banquet, with bold headlines extending across the top of the page, reading:

**Taft Invites Fraternity to White House.
Phi Alpha Delta, of which President is a Member,
predicts great session in 1910.**

Referring to President Taft’s letter the paper said: “The letter was read by Toastmaster John A. Bloomington and the prompt acceptance by the 200 delegates present was incorporated in a telegram sent to the President at the close of the meeting.”

Of course, the newspapers later discovered the hoax and made appropriate corrections, but, needless to say, in small type and at less conspicuous places in the columns.



*John A. Bloomington (Story)
Convention Banquet Toastmaster*

The Inter Ocean.

60.

CHICAGO, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1909.—SEVEN PAGES.

TO MEET AT WHITE HOUSE

LAW FRATERNITY ACCEPTS THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION.

Phi Alpha Delta Members Assemble in Annual Convention in Chicago and Elect Officers.

The eleventh annual national convention of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity will be held in the White House, at Washington, in May, 1910, at the personal request of President Taft, who is a member of the fraternity and one of whose chapters is named after him—Taft chapter of Georgetown university.

The invitation came to the delegates of the tenth annual meeting at their banquet in the Congress hotel last night in a personal letter from President Taft.

Taft Sends Regrets.

He expressed his regret at not being able to attend the banquet and, in closing, said:

"I earnestly ask you to hold your next meeting here, in the White House, with me, and it shall be a grand meeting of our fraternity."

The letter was read by Toastmaster John A. Bloomington and its invitation was promptly accepted by the 200 delegates present. A telegram was sent the President at the close of the meeting announcing this action.

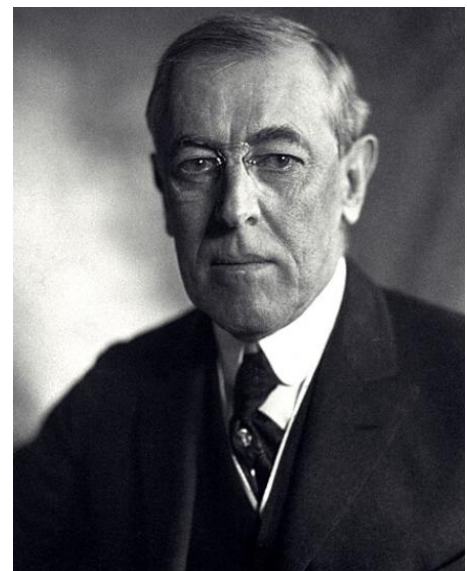
Officers Elected.

At the business session of the fraternity in the afternoon the following officers were elected:

Chief justice, Samuel H. Roberts, Chicago; vice chief justice, George H. Fleming, Topeka; supreme recorder, William Prentiss, Jr., Chicago; supreme treasurer, John Doyle Carmody, Washington; financial secretary, Thomas Lindskog, Chicago; marshal, Noah Gullett, Champaign. Board of trustees: Louis A. Cambridge, Chicago Law school; John A. Brown, Illinois College of Law, Chicago; Malcolm H. Clark, University of Oregon, Portland.

Jefferson, Gunter, and Hamilton Chapters Chartered and a Future United States President Initiated

On March 26, 1910, the Thomas F. Jefferson chapter was installed at the University of Richmond. The chapter was installed by Supreme Treasurer John Doyle Carmody (Taft) and Supreme Financial Secretary Thomas Lindskog (Fuller) assisted by fourteen members of Taft Chapter. The ceremony was followed by a banquet in the University Dining Hall with Charter Chapter Justice Greis serving as toastmaster. Within the next six months, the chapter had initiated as honorary members Hon. William Hodges Mann (governor of Virginia), Senator Thomas S. Martin, Hon. Andrew Montague (former governor of Virginia), Professor Lloyd Mileham Robinette (law faculty member), and Hon. Samuel W. Williams (Attorney General of Virginia). Within the following six months, the chapter initiated as an honorary member New Jersey Governor Woodrow Wilson. Wilson would go on to be



President Woodrow Wilson (Jefferson)

elected President of the United States and serve in that office from 1913 to 1921 guiding the nation through World War I and helping to create the League of Nations.

On April 29, 1910, Phi Alpha Delta chartered the Julius C. Gunter Chapter at the University of Colorado. One of the chapter's organizing members, Gustavus H. Boehm, had been a charter member of Lawson Chapter at the University of Missouri but had transferred to Colorado to complete his legal education.



Julius C. Gunter Chapter 1910-1911

Less than a month later, the Hannibal Hamlin Chapter was chartered at the University of Maine in Bangor. Hamlin Chapter had originally formed as the local legal society, Sigma Beta Pi, in 1902, but had petitioned for a charter in Phi Alpha Delta. The University would later discontinue its law school in Bangor and the chapter was declared inactive. However, the charter was transferred to Loyola University in Los Angeles California and later renamed the William



Sigma Beta Phi / Hannibal Hamlin Chapter, P.A.D. 1909-1910

Ford Chapter. A new chapter was chartered at the University of Maine's Portland campus in 1994, the Harry Glassman Chapter.

Eleventh Convention Establishes New National Officers

The fraternity assembled for the Eleventh Annual Convention from July 7-9, 1910, at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago. Like other conventions before it, the Eleventh tinkered with fraternity governance and created two new national officer positions, a Supreme Second Vice Justice and an Editor-in-Chief to oversee fraternity publications. The national officers elected by the convention included Supreme Justice John Doyle Carmody (Taft), Supreme First Vice Justice Edward J. Fleming (Benton), Supreme Second Vice Justice James Francis T. O'Connor (Calhoun), Supreme Recorder Edward J. Hess (Webster), Supreme Financial Secretary James McKeage (Marshal), Supreme Treasurer Frank G. Adams (Capen), Supreme Historian Paul C. Meier (Story), Supreme Marshal Paul D. Highee (Lawson), and Editor-in-Chief Oscar W. Hoberg (Magruder). The convention also elected a new Board of Tribunes: Chief Frank E. Rutledge (Webster), Henry Saltmarsh (Williams), and Harry L. Risinger (Chase).



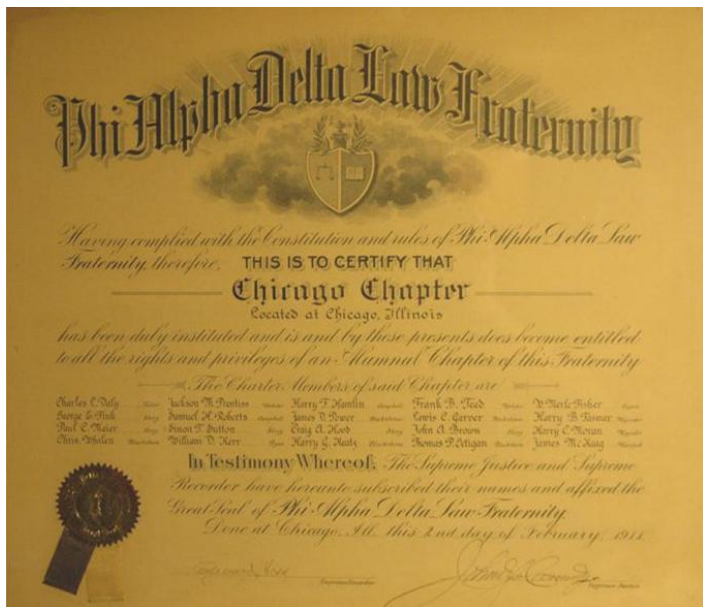
Most of the Supreme Executive Board 1910-1911

Rise of the Alumni Chapters: First Four Alumni Chapters Chartered

The Eleventh Convention also authorized the chartering of alumni chapters within the fraternity. Since 1904, the Supreme Executive Board had been authorizing the organization of alumni associations – typically associated with specific cities/metropolitan areas. However, these associations were not recognized as chapters of the fraternity and were not entitled to delegates at convention, though alumni members could represent student chapters. After the eleventh convention, the Supreme Executive Board was empowered to issue alumna chapter charters.

Almost immediately, the previously recognized alumni associations began presenting petitions for chapter charters. Not surprisingly, the first alumni chapter to be chartered was the Chicago Alumni Chapter in the birthplace of Phi Alpha Delta. Among its charter members were

John A. Brown (Story), Charles L. Daley (Fuller), Harry B. Fasmer (Magruder), George E. Fink (Story), W. Merle Fisher (Capen), Lewis C. Garver (Blackstone), Harry F. Hamlin (Campbell), Craig A. Hood (Story), Harry G. Keats (Blackstone), William D. Kerr (Ryan), James McKeag (Marshall), Paul C. Meier (Story), Harry C. Moran (Magruder), Thomas P. Octigan (Blackstone),



Chicago Alumni Chapter Charter February 2, 1911.

James D. Power (Blackstone), Jackson M. Prentiss (Webster), Samuel H. Roberts (Campbell), Simon T. Sutton (Story), Frank B. Teed (Webster), Edward J. Thelin (Webster), and Christopher Whalen (Blackstone). Among this illustrious group can be found original members of the Illinois Law Student League, several charter members of law school chapters, four signers of the “Articles of South Haven”, and three individuals who had served or would serve in the national fraternity’s highest office.

The Chicago Alumni Chapter was officially chartered on Feb. 2, 1911, and its first president

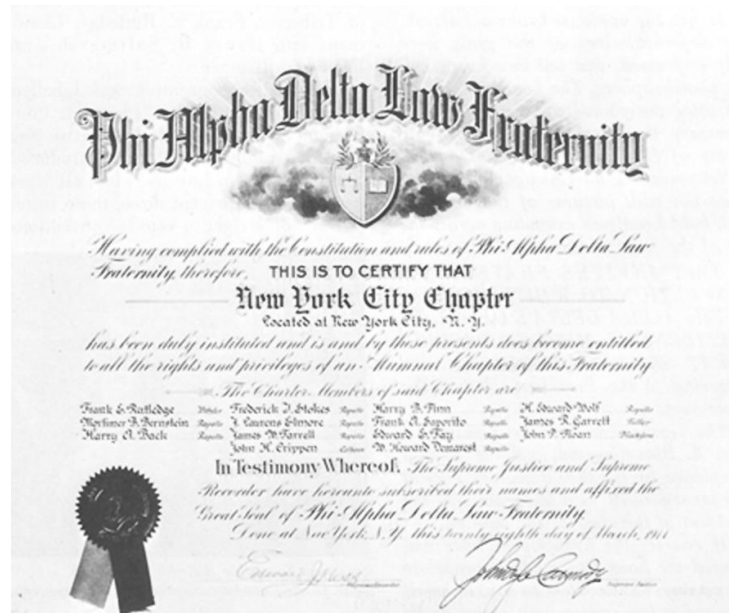
was Brother Edward J. Thelin (Webster). The new chapter’s charter was celebrated at the annual Inter-Chapter Banquet on February 25, 1911, with Brother Edgar A. Jonas (Webster) serving as Master of Ceremonies. Supreme Justice John D. Carmody (Taft) was on hand to welcome the chapter on behalf of the Supreme Executive Board. The February 1911, issue of *The Quarterly* reported that at Chicago the brethren of Webster, Blackstone, Fuller, Story, and Marshall chapters were gathered with Chicago Alumni about the festive board with Supreme Justice Jack Carmody in their midst, “singing praises of the greatest legal fraternity in the world and making the Sherman House ring with plaudits and cheers”.

The next alumni chapter to receive its charter was the Portland Alumni Chapter. Installed on February 6, 1911, the chapter’s charter members included Richard F. Peters (Williams), James A. Bennett (Williams), Earl L. McDougal (Ryan), James L. Conley (Campbell), Robert E. Hitch (Campbell), Frederick M. De Neffe (Campbell), Albert B. Ridgway (Taft), Conrad P. Olson (Ryan), Norman R. Landis (Williams), Roscoe E. Hunt (Campbell), Alfred C. Schmitt (Williams), Gustave G. Schmitt (Marshall/Ryan), Everett A. Johnson (Taft), Robert H. Down (Williams), Harvey G. Strayer (Story), Robert F. Maguire (Taft), Chares J. Michelet (Campbell), and Henry R. Saltmarsh (Williams).

The third alumni chapter to be chartered was the New York City Alumni Chapter which was later renamed the Hon. Ruth Bader Ginsburg New York City Alumni Chapter in honor of our departed sister U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ginsburg (Redding NCAA Alumni). The chapter was

installed on March 28, 1911, and included among its charter members Harry A. Back (Rapallo), Mortimer B. Bernstein (Rapallo), John H. Crippen (Calhoun), W. Howard Demarest (Rapallo), J. Laurens Elmore (Rapallo), James W. Farrell (Rapallo), Edward E. Fay (Rapallo), Harry B. Finn (Rapallo), John P. Floan (Blackstone), James R. Garrett (Fuller), Frank E. Rutledge (Webster), Frank A. Saporito (Rapallo), Frederick I. Stokes (Rapallo), and H. Edward Wolf (Rapallo).

The fourth and final alumni chapter to be chartered in the year following the Eleventh Annual Convention was the Washington, D.C. Alumni Chapter. This chapter was later renamed the National Capital Area Alumni Chapter or NCAA Alumni Chapter, and more recently renamed the Robert E. Redding National Capital Area Alumni Chapter in honor of our departed brother and Distinguished Service Chapter Member Robert E. Redding (Taft). The chapter was chartered on June 5, 1911, and its charter members included Murray M.



New York City Alumni Chapter Charter March 28, 1911.

Ashbaugh (Calhoun), Thomas G. Bradshaw (Taft), John Doyle Carmody (Taft), James E. Colliflower (Taft) Melvin C. Cornell (Taft), Frank L. Earnshaw (Taft), Mark B. Keys (Taft), Charles E. Lane (Taft) Hugh S. Pettis (Taft), and Webster H. Wilkinson (Taft).

Continued Expansion in the Schools: Corliss, Ross, Holmes, Temple Chapters Chartered



Guy C.H. Corliss Chapter, 1911-1912

In Fall 2010, the Guy C.H. Corliss Club was organized at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, ND, with the purpose of petitioning for a charter in Phi Alpha Delta. Records of these activities survive in the form of transcriptions of the chapter's minute book made by then District X Justice B.J. Maley (Webster) in 1998⁸. The minutes track the group's progress toward chartering including obtaining recommendations from the law school dean and the governor, and communications with the fraternity's Supreme Recorder Edward J. Hess (Webster) regarding the petition and approval process. At its meeting on February 6, 1911, the letter from Brother Hess advising that their petition for a charter had been approved by the Supreme Executive Board was read to the membership and plans for the installation and initiation to be held on February 25, 1911, were made. Supreme Second Vice Justice James Francis T. O'Connor (Calhoun), an alumnus of the University of North Dakota assisted the students with the organization of the chapter and was on hand for the installation.

The Erskine M. Ross Chapter was installed at the University of Southern California on Saturday, March 11, 1911. The chapter was installed by Board of Tribunes member Henry R. Saltmarsh (Williams), and an elaborate banquet followed the installation. Rex G. Hardy, who had been initiated by Story Chapter was finishing his legal education at U.S.C. and likely played a role in organization of the chapter. Though he retained his membership in Story Chapter, he is considered one of the charter members of Ross Chapter as well. Hardy would go on to serve as Supreme Justice of the fraternity from 1925-1927. Ross Chapter was the fraternity's first chapter to be installed in the state of California, but it would soon be followed by others.

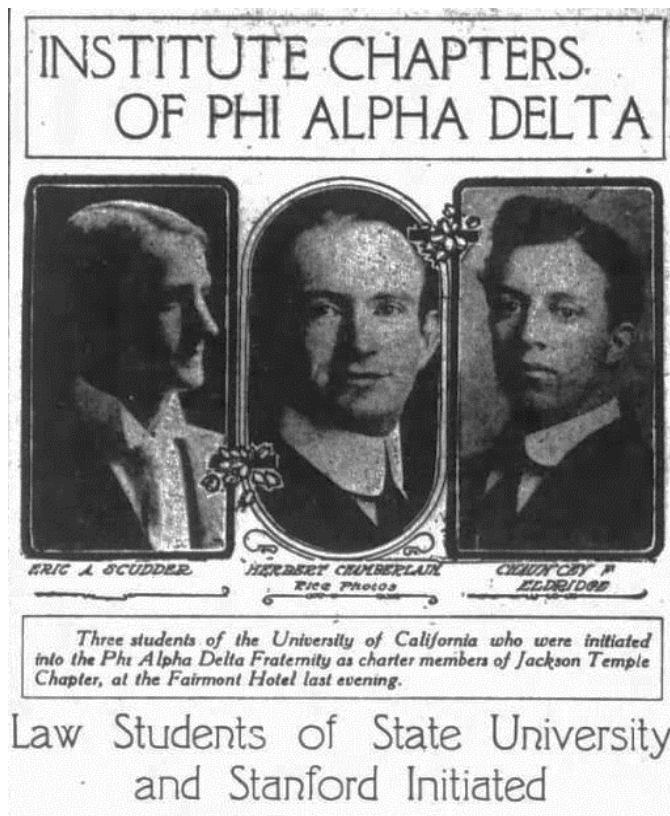


Rex G. Hardy (Story and Ross Chapters)

On May 13, 1911, the joint installation of two chapters was held in the Red Room of the Fairmount Hotel in San Francisco, California. The chapters were installed by Board of Tribunes member Henry R. Saltmarsh (Williams), George L. Stewart (Story) and two members of the recently installed Ross Chapter Walter T. Casey (Ross) and Rex G. Hardy (Story and Ross). The two chapters were the Oliver Wendell Holmes Chapter at Stanford and the Jackson Temple Chapter at Hastings College of Law.

Among the special guests at the installation were Hon. James M. Gillett (former governor of California), Hon. J.C. Jenkins (Court of First Instance, Judicial District of Manila, the Philippine Islands), and Professor Louis F. Hengstler all of whom were initiated as honorary members of Temple Chapter.

⁸ The minute book was in the chapter's possession at that time and contained minutes from December 1910 through May 1961, with some gaps. It is not clear where the book is at this time, but a complete transcription was made by Brother Maley and has been retained.



San Francisco Chronicle, May 15, 1911

Hastings College of Law in San Francisco was affiliated with the State University of California at Berkeley but operated independently. On February 15, 1916, Temple Chapter would expand to include students enrolled in the Department of Jurisprudence at the University of California at Berkeley. The chapter operated at both schools until 1923, when they were split into two separate chapters at the request of the members. The chapter at Hastings retained the name Temple Chapter, and the chapter at Berkeley was renamed the Stephen J. Field Chapter. Both chapters are deemed to share the same charter date (May 13, 1911) and the same charter members.

The Insurgent Convention Held in Chicago

The Twelfth Annual Convention was held at the Hotel LaSalle in Chicago from June 23-24, 1911. One of the convention's featured speakers was New Jersey Governor Woodrow Wilson (Jefferson) who would be elected President of the United States the following year. Other speakers included Judge Marcus Kavanagh (Blackstone), Judge Harry C. Moran (Magruder), and Judge Charles A. McDonald,

This convention was referred to by many of the delegates in attendance as "The Insurgent Convention" because of the sheer number of constitutional amendments proposed by "dissidents of the status quo". Most of these proposals were defeated; however, three were adopted. The first of these granted alumni chapters a vote at convention. The second was a limitation on alumni chapters such that no more than one alumni chapter could be chartered in any one city. The third provided that members who dropped out of law school but later returned could resume active status in the fraternity.

When all the proposed amendments had been dealt with, the convention turned to election of national officers for the following year. The convention re-elected John Doyle Carmody (Taft) as its Supreme Justice, the second time in the fraternity's history that the same

member held the chief office for two terms. Elected to serve with Brother Carmody were Supreme First Vice Justice J.F.T. "Jefty" O'Connor (Calhoun), Supreme Second Vice Justice Henry R. Saltmarsh (Williams), Supreme Recorder Edward J. Hess (Webster), Supreme Treasurer James P. Aylward (Benton), Supreme Financial Secretary James McKeag (Marshall), Supreme Historian Paul C. Meier (Story), Supreme Marshal Conger G. Roads (Hay), and Editor-in-Chief Oscar W. Hoberg (Magruder). The elected Board of Tribunes for 1911-1912 consisted of Chief Floyd M. Stahl (Fuller), James M. Cherry (Story), and Ebert C. Middleton (Campbell).

LAWYERS' FRATERNITY CONVENTION OPENED

**Twenty-Eight Chapters of Phi
Alpha Delta Represented by 125
Delegates at Meetings in the
Hotel La Salle.**

Twenty-eight chapters, representing various law schools from Maine to California, and from the Canadian border to the gulf of Mexico, were represented at the opening session of the twelfth annual convention of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity in the college room of the Hotel La Salle yesterday morning.

The fraternity is one of the largest in point of membership in the country, as well as being one of the oldest, and has many distinguished members, among them President Taft.

Speaks for the Mayor.

Corporation Counsel William H. Sexton, in behalf of Mayor Harrison, extended a welcome to the 125 delegates, and John P. McGoorty responded in behalf of the fraternity, these addresses being the only ones made during the afternoon. The morning was devoted to registration and committee work.

The meeting is presided over by the fraternity's chief justice, John Carmody of Taft chapter, Washington. He is a graduate of Georgetown university. Edward Hess of Chicago, recorder of the fraternity, is a graduate of the University of Chicago and a member of Webster chapter.

Banquet This Evening.

Today will be given over to business and a discussion of revision of the by-laws and constitution. Tonight the annual banquet will be given at the Hotel La Salle with Professor Ernest M. Halliday of the University of Illinois as toastmaster. The principal speakers will be Judge Marcus Kavanagh, Judge H. C. Moran of Canton, Ill., and Judge Charles A. McDonald, who will be given his final degree in the fraternity preceding the banquet.

Chicago Inter-Ocean June 24, 1911



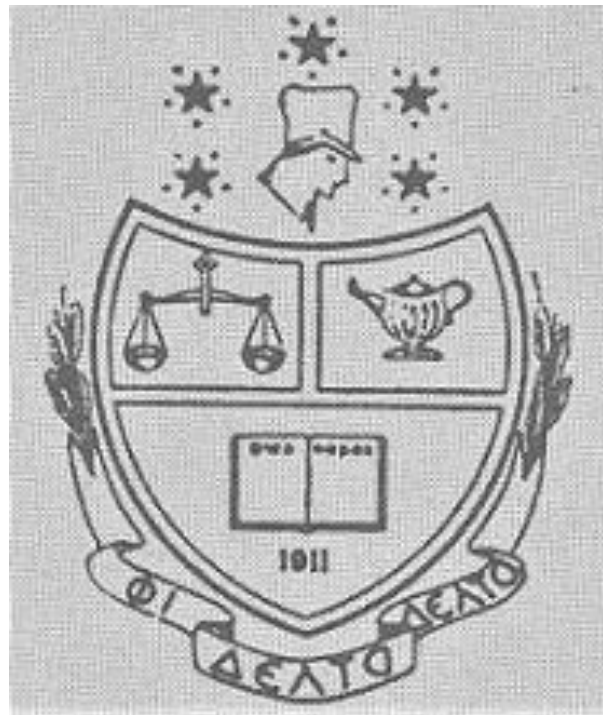
Twelfth Convention Attendees – Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, 1911

The Birth of Phi Delta Delta

“In Phi Delta Delta we have laughed together; we have cried together; we have dreamed dreams and tried to reach for the stars – some we did, some we did not. For sixty-one years we have been a true sisterhood, widespread throughout the United States and Canada and have reached out to foreign lands as we associated sisters in the law from other countries.”

*-Anita Veal Robbins (Alpha),
Editor of the historic final issue of **The Phi Delta Delta***

By late 1911, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity had been firmly established with twenty-seven law school chapters and four alumni chapters located throughout the United States. Its membership included prominent attorneys, jurists, and statesmen including one President of the United States and one future President. Its membership, however, was limited to men, and there were still few opportunities for women in the legal profession and very few women pursuing a legal education. To fill this void, Phi Delta Delta Women's Law Fraternity would arise, and eventually it would merge with Phi Alpha Delta enriching P.A.D.'s membership and history with its own.



*Coat of Arms of Phi Delta Delta,
established 11/11/1911.*

By the time of its merger with Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Delta boasted over 5,000 initiated members and associate members. With sixty-eight chartered law chapters and ten chartered alumnae chapters in the United States and Canada, its members were distinguished attorneys, judges, and political figures. Its members were also trailblazers, often the first women to occupy a variety of important legal, judicial, and governmental positions. With the merger of the two fraternities, Phi Alpha Delta rightfully takes pride in this history and accomplishments of this extraordinary organization and the extraordinary women that made up its membership.

Path to Inclusion Feature: Women and the Law in the Early Twentieth Century

“Phi Delta Delta has contributed greatly to the slow but sweeping advancement that has brought women to the point of achieving equal rights with men in the United States. So much so to the great amazement, shock, and surprise of Phi Delta Delta, the men in Phi Alpha Delta invited Phi Delta Delta to join their ranks.”

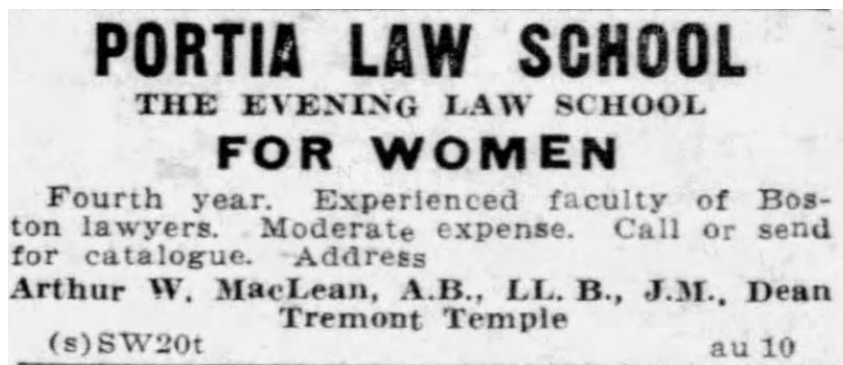
-Anita Veal Robbins (Alpha),

*Editor of the historic final issue of **The Phi Delta Delta***

In 1911, only a few law schools were admitting women, and many states did not admit women to the practice of law. Many states did not permit women to sit on a jury. No women held judicial positions in the United States, and no women held government positions which required a law degree. In many states, women had virtually no rights including basic property rights and, in some cases, even rights to their own children.

In 1911, women could not vote in the United States⁹. The Nineteenth Amendment, the Woman Suffrage Amendment, did not become part of the Constitution of the United States until August 26, 1920.

With so few legal rights for women and so few opportunities for women in the legal profession, it is not surprising that even those law schools that did permit women to enroll had very small populations of women students and there was very little support and encouragement for these students. The few women law students and lawyers were often referred to as “Portias” after the Shakespearian hero in *The Merchant of Venice* who disguised herself as man to assume the role of a lawyer.



1912 advertisement for Portia Law School.

In 1911, there were already five or six regional or national law fraternities for men, including Phi Alpha Delta. However, there were no regional or national organizations for women law students or lawyers, and only a few local ones – often

referred to a “Portia Clubs”. One of the most famous of these Portia Clubs had been established in Boston in the 1890’s. Boston was also the site of Portia Law School which was established exclusively for women in 1908 since there were so few opportunities for women to obtain a legal

⁹ One exception existed – Wyoming. The Territory of Wyoming gave women the right to vote and hold governmental office in 1896.

education elsewhere. Portia Law School would later become co-educational and continues to operate today as the New England School of Law.



Clara Shortridge Foltz, first women admitted to California bar.

In Illinois, as we have seen, the first woman to be admitted to practice law, Alta Hulett in 1873, had to first work to obtain passage of legislation permitting women to join the profession. Similarly, Clara Shortridge Foltz became California's first women lawyer in 1878 after securing the passage of the "Woman Lawyers Bill" which replaced the phrase "white male" with "person" in the state's admission statute.

The University of Southern California, founded in 1900, was Southern California's first law school and had a progressive stance regarding women in the law. It permitted women law students from the beginning. In fact, five women had been among the thirty-six legal apprentices who established the school and a woman sat on its first board of trustees. By 1911, it had graduated a dozen women and was a site ideally suited for the birth of a new, national women's law fraternity – Phi Delta Delta.

Alpha Chapter and the Founding of Phi Delta Delta

In Fall, 1908, two women Elizabeth Parker and Sarah Patten were admitted to the first-year class in the University of Southern California College of Law. At that time, the law school accepted women students but provided them with few of the amenities and opportunities that women in other colleges of the University were afforded, and no women's department at the college existed.

The Registrar of the College of Law, Annette F. Hunley, was also a part-time student. Annette, Elizabeth, and Sarah became friends and worked together with the goal of obtaining a women's study room and other resources for women enrolled in the law school, and they were successful.



Sarah Patten Doherty and Annette Fillius Hunley

In Fall, 1910, there were six women studying law at U.S.C. These women organized as an informal social group meeting every two weeks, usually for tea, throughout the school year. At these meetings, the women began to discuss formation of a legal sorority. In Fall of 1911, two

of these women did not return to law school, and the remaining four looked for replacement members. Eventually a group of five women students coalesced including Sara Patten (later Sarah P. Doherty), Annette Hunley, Gladys Moore (later Gladys Brown), Vere Radir Norton, and Georgia Bullock. These women would become the Founders of Phi Delta Delta and the nucleus of the new national law fraternity for women.

The group organized, elected officers, and assigned tasks including drafting and filing of Articles of Incorporation, design of jewelry, drafting of a ritual, and adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The group spent the months of September and October working on these tasks, doing research at the library, and seeking advice from members of the already established men's law fraternities. From the beginning, the group intended the organization to become national as soon as possible, and so they drafted the original governing documents with this in mind.

On November 11, 1911, later celebrated as Phi Delta Delta Founders Day, the group announced to the world that Phi Delta Delta Legal Sorority¹⁰ (as it was then called) had formed. The group proudly displayed their sorority pins, and the Los Angeles press ran items concerning their organization and early events. These items were in turn picked up in other newspapers throughout the country.

Alpha Chapter, as the first chapter was known, began immediately to grow. They honorarily initiated two faculty members, Gertrude Comstock and Tanna Alex, in 1912, and on December 28, 1912, initiated their first class of six student initiates.



Founders and First Initiates of Alpha Chapter of Phi Delta Delta: Back Row L-R: Ida Viola Wells Shapely, Founder Gladys Moore Brown, Founder Georgia P. Bullock, Litta Belle Hibben (Campbell). Middle Row L-R: M. Eleanor Mack, Founder Sarah Patten Doherty, Founder Annette F. Hunley, Founder Vere Radir Norton. Front Row L-R: Orfa Jean Shontz, Ruth Black Lyons, and May D. Lahey

¹⁰ The organization was originally known as Phi Delta Delta Legal Sorority. The name was officially changed at the group's first convention and became known as a women's legal fraternity. It retained the "fraternity" in its name throughout its history from 1917 forward.