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## Iota of Pennsylvania Phi Beta Kappa Gettysburg College: 1923-2023

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## Iota of Pennsylvania Phi Beta Kappa Gettysburg College: 1923-2023

### Description

In observance of one hundred years as a Phi Beta Kappa chapter sheltered at Gettysburg College, the Iota of Pennsylvania chapter has published a concise historical overview of the chapter's history.

Updating previous publications authored by Dr. Charles H. Glatfelter, longtime Iota chapter member and professor of history, for the fiftieth and seventy-fifth anniversaries, Dr. Michael Birkner, chapter historian and professor of history, has written an introductory essay that provides a new understanding of Gettysburg College's nearly two-decade long effort to secure a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Since its formal installation in 1923, the Iota chapter has inducted 3,337 members into its ranks. This updated history includes an appendix with chapter officers from 1923-2023, as well as a full list of chapter members through October 2023 based upon membership records held at the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

### Keywords

PBK, Phi Beta Kappa, Iota Chapter, Gettysburg College

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### Comments

Preface authored by Clinton K. Baugess, Iota of PA Secretary.

Introductory essay written by Michael J. Birkner, professor of history at Gettysburg College.

Original text by Charles H. Glatfelter with minor updates by Clinton Baugess.

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Iota of Pennsylvania  
Phi Beta Kappa  
Gettysburg College

1923-2023

*Dec '5*



*1776*

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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania  
Iota Chapter of Pennsylvania Phi Beta Kappa  
2023

## Preface

In observance of one hundred years at Gettysburg College, the Iota of Pennsylvania chapter is pleased to share a concise historical overview of the chapter's history.

Building upon publications authored by Dr. Charles H. Glatfelter, longtime Iota chapter member and professor of history, for our fiftieth and seventy-fifth anniversaries, Dr. Michael Birkner, chapter historian and professor of history, has written an introduction that provides a new understanding of Gettysburg College's nearly two-decade long effort to secure a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Since its formal installation in 1923, the Iota chapter has inducted 3,337 members into its ranks. To echo Dr. Glatfelter, these have included some of Gettysburg's most useful and distinguished graduates. As the current secretary of the chapter, I have made minor updates as needed throughout Dr. Glatfelter's original chapter history, including an updated list of members and chapter officers.

The chapter would like to thank Provost Chris Zappe for his support to make this publication possible. Thank you, as well, to Amy Lucadamo, college archivist and chapter member, who has been exceedingly generous with her time as I have requested materials from the Iota chapter papers in Musselman Library and sought out chapter artifacts throughout campus.

*Clinton Baugess*  
*Secretary, Iota of Pennsylvania Chapter*  
*March 1, 2023*

# Introduction

*Michael J. Birkner*  
*Professor of History, Gettysburg College*

## Ragged Road to a Phi Beta Kappa Chapter

As Gettysburg College alumni planned their special dinner in 1957 marking the 125th anniversary of the college's founding, choosing a speaker for the occasion was not difficult. Robert Fortenbaugh '13, the Adeline Sager Professor of History and longtime department chair, was the obvious choice for this responsibility. Fortenbaugh knew college history inside out, had assisted Samuel Hefelbower with his Centennial history of the college, and further, was an authority on educational history, Lutheran history, and the Civil War.

In his remarks on June 7, titled "Memorabilia of 1832," Fortenbaugh discussed Pennsylvania College's founding and early history in the context of social, political, and educational trends in the antebellum republic. Not surprisingly, Pennsylvania College's founder Samuel Simon Schmucker received due attention, along with references to early faculty members, curricula, and student enrollment. In his concluding remarks, Fortenbaugh shifted gears by asking what it meant to have 125 years of unbroken learning at "a respected and beloved college . . . What have we to show for 125 years of life and service?"

Answers to these questions lay, Fortenbaugh suggested, in the college's connection to the national honorary society Phi Beta Kappa (PBK). Gettysburg's chapter, Iota of Pennsylvania, was then in its thirty-fifth year of existence. In Fortenbaugh's view, the connection was an essential element of Gettysburg College's identity. The three stars on the Phi Beta Kappa key, symbolizing the aims of Friendship, Morality, and Literature, were synchronous with the college's ambitions and a guidepost for determining how well the purposes of the college's founding fathers had been fulfilled over 125 years of its existence.

Friendliness, Fortenbaugh noted, was a Gettysburg campus hallmark; indeed, "it still is a marvel in the sight of many people." A second guidepost, Morality, "was recognized by the founders as a necessary way of right and useful living," with religion as its "effective foundation." "Gettysburg College began as a Christian college and remains so," Fortenbaugh added. As for Literature, it was integrally connected to "intellectual interest and attainment," an element of the college's purpose that, Fortenbaugh asserted, "has always been carefully nurtured," with attention to changing conditions and needs in a "fluid civilization." It was in intellectual striving and stimulation, Fortenbaugh noted, that "competition with other worthy rivals in the service to young men and women is keenest today."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The text of Fortenbaugh's speech is found in "200 Alumni and Friends Enjoy Council Dinner; Dr. Robert Fortenbaugh, '13, Speaker," *The Gettysburg College Bulletin* XLVII (June-July 1957), Special Collections and College Archives (hereafter, GCA), Musselman Library, Gettysburg College.

Fortenbaugh's remarks doubtless went down well with his audience, and why would they not? He was connecting Gettysburg College with a prestigious and highly selective academic honorary society that included on its roll relatively few American colleges. It is always good to be thought of as "above average," or in a college's case, as intellectually in sync with the times. Gettysburg could and did take pride in being the first Lutheran-affiliated college to be awarded a Phi Beta Kappa charter. It could be proud of being Iota chapter of Pennsylvania, which put it in a select group in the Commonwealth.

What Fortenbaugh's speech left unmentioned was the simple fact that Gettysburg College obtained its Phi Beta Kappa charter considerably later than its two most immediate, friendly rivals, Dickinson and Franklin & Marshall, the former receiving its charter in 1887, the latter in 1908. Between those years, Lafayette (1890), University of Pennsylvania (1892), Swarthmore (1896), Haverford (1899), and Allegheny (1902) were authorized by the United Chapters to organize their own campus chapters.<sup>2</sup>

In his pamphlet history of Iota of Pennsylvania covering the first half-century, later updated to include the subsequent quarter-century, Charles H. Glatfelter provided a useful synopsis of the national Phi Beta Kappa organization's founding and history. This included shedding its status as a secret society, adding new chapters over time and (by 1875, at the University of Vermont) admitting qualified women. There were other ways the society evolved, Glatfelter noted, but "one thing which had not changed over the years was the society's commitment to promote the cause of liberal education, even though it might be difficult to agree upon an understanding of exactly what liberal education was and how it might best be promoted."<sup>3</sup>

In view of the growing prominence of Phi Beta Kappa as a marker of institutional and personal quality, it is unsurprising that at the turn of the twentieth century, leading alumni of Pennsylvania College began discussing securing a charter for their alma mater. As small as the student body was at Gettysburg College throughout its first seventy-five years, it produced a raft of prominent alumni, among them college and university presidents, elected officials at the state and federal level, two men who would serve as president of the American Mathematical Association, a leader in dental education at Columbia University, the dean of Yale's Divinity School, the president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, several leading chemists at DuPont, and others who made their mark in government, law, and business. In the circles they traveled in, these individuals were surrounded by men brandishing their Phi Beta Kappa keys. They wanted to have one, too.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Phi Beta Kappa charter information for Pennsylvania colleges can be found in Charles H. Glatfelter, *A Salutory Influence, Gettysburg College, 1832-1985* (Gettysburg: Gettysburg College, 1987), II: 643.

<sup>3</sup>Charles H. Glatfelter, *Iota of Pennsylvania, Phi Beta Kappa, Gettysburg College: 1923-1998* (Gettysburg: Phi Beta Kappa, 1998), p. 2.

<sup>4</sup>Information on leading college alumni was provided to Phi Beta Kappa as part of the college's petition for a charter in several different years. It can be found in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Boxes 166 and 167, Library of Congress (hereafter LC).

In order to secure a Phi Beta Kappa charter, a college had to take the initiative and demonstrate that it was committed to supporting its ideals. An application required support from alumni (which at Gettysburg would not be a problem), backing from the college president, and endorsement from at least five other chapters. Other factors relevant to the decision whether to grant a Phi Beta Kappa charter to a college or university included its endowment, admissions standards, reputation nationally, the quality of its physical plant, and a favorable report by a representative of the United Chapters upon visiting campus.

Glatfelter's brief discussion of Gettysburg College's quest for a Phi Beta Kappa charter suggests that it took fifteen years for Gettysburg to receive one, but largely elides the question, "Why fifteen years?" In fact, it was in 1901, towards the close of Harvey McKnight's long presidency, that Pennsylvania College first sought for a charter. It was not until September 1922, however, that the United Chapters granted its petition, doing so despite the serious misgivings of several leading senators and the organization's former president, Edwin S. Grosvenor, a history professor at Amherst College.<sup>5</sup>

What Glatfelter correctly refers to as a "long and persistent" effort to gain a charter for a Phi Beta Kappa chapter misses the juicy story of internal conflict at the college relating to the quest, a story inextricably connected to Philip Bikle, longtime Latin professor and college dean; Louis Parsons, professor of physics; and William A. Granville, college president. All three strongly advocated for the charter, though Bikle's and Granville's actions relating to the granting of "dummy diplomas" helped sink the college's Phi Beta Kappa application in 1913. Depending on one's perspective, Parsons played either a heroic or villainous role that year. Parsons, who had earned his Phi Beta Kappa key at the University of Iowa in 1895 and had been hired at Gettysburg to chair a new Physics Department in 1907, believed he was acting in accordance with the high standards that Phi Beta Kappa represented, and which he wanted Pennsylvania College to represent as well.

Parsons was angered by the granting of diplomas, on several occasions during his tenure on the faculty, to students who had not completed their course of study at the college. He was particularly incensed that the practice continued under President Granville, with the support of Dean Bikle, the very year the college was for the third time presenting its case to the Phi Beta Kappa Senate. After discussing the matter with his closest faculty friend, professor of engineering Richard Kirby,

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<sup>5</sup>Glatfelter, *Iota of Pennsylvania*, pp. 2-3. In a letter to Gettysburg College Board Chair John F. Dapp, Granville quoted one of Gettysburg's supporters in Phi Beta Kappa's Senate, Dr. Talcott Williams, as saying that Gettysburg would have little chance to secure a charter "until there had been a first-class funeral." Granville added that "he no doubt had Dr. Grosvenor in mind." Granville to Dapp, June 17, 1922, W. A. Granville Papers, Box 2, GCA. Three years previous, Grosvenor confidentially told an Amherst College colleague that he was "of the opinion that Pennsylvania College, which I have visited, is not of the grade to entitle it to a [Phi Beta Kappa] charter." Grosvenor to G. D. Olds, September 8, 1919, in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, Folder 13, Chapter Files Correspondence, 1916-1922, LC.



Parsons spoke privately to a national officer of the honorary—its secretary, Oscar W. Voorhees—calling out Bikle and President W. A. Granville for behavior he believed was not in keeping with the values of Phi Beta Kappa. For his part, President Granville and a majority of Parsons’s colleagues viewed Parsons as the maker of unnecessary trouble, and someone whose precipitate action cost the college in reputation while delaying its achievement of a significant objective.

But first, some essential background.

Gettysburg originally petitioned for a Phi Beta Kappa chapter in academic year 1901-1902, citing its roster of distinguished alumni while downplaying other measures of quality, including its small student cohort, meager endowment, and small percentage of faculty with earned doctoral degrees. In fact, as of 1901, Gettysburg’s faculty included only one earned PhD—professor of mathematics Henry Nixon.<sup>6</sup> That application never had a serious chance of success, despite one of its advocates, Philadelphia attorney William C. Stoever, insisting in a letter to the Phi Beta Kappa national secretary that “I did not believe any reasonable person could reject it.”<sup>7</sup>

Stoever continued in his efforts to secure a Phi Beta Kappa chapter for Pennsylvania College, as Gettysburg was known until a formal name change in 1921. Yet a further application failed in 1907, largely on the same grounds as in 1902. Pennsylvania College, in the view of Phi Beta Kappa senators, was too small and underfunded, too lacking in qualified faculty, and deficient in explaining its entrance requirements. Stoever would insist that this last issue was an easily rectified oversight, but it nonetheless affected the negative outcome for Gettysburg.<sup>8</sup> Phi Beta Kappa Secretary Oscar Voorhees’s suggestion that the college should focus not on appealing the decision in 1907, but rather on petitioning again in the following triennial meeting (1910) was heeded by Dean Bikle and other Gettysburg advocates. Yet in 1910, once again, the college’s petition made no headway. The same was true in 1913, and yet again in 1916 and 1920. In each instance there were common denominators in the senators’ refusal to grant Gettysburg a charter; but in each there were particular concerns as well.

In this connection, the documentary record sheds fresh light on Gettysburg’s ragged road to a Phi Beta Kappa charter.

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<sup>6</sup>See application as filed to Phi Beta Kappa on December 11, 1902, in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 11, “Committee on Qualifications,” LC, and in the same file, alumnus William C. Stoever’s March 22, 1904, letter to PBK National Secretary Oscar Voorhees, listing prominent past and present Pennsylvania College alumni.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid. See also Stoever’s letter to Voorhees of Sept. 23, 1904, emphasizing the worthy “standing” of the college and the alumni it produced.

<sup>8</sup>On the deferral by PBK’s Senate, see Stoever to Oscar Voorhees, March 27, 1907, Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 12, LC.

The college's effort to obtain a charter at the 1913 national conclave seemed promising. Installed as president in 1910, after fifteen years as a popular mathematics professor at Yale, W. A. Granville made this goal a priority. Gearing up for the 1913 submission, he wrote a Phi Beta Kappa stalwart, Anson Phelps Stokes, the secretary of Yale University, about Gettysburg's latest application. This initiative included gaining the recommendations of "existing chapters in our neighboring institutions," including the University of Pennsylvania, and securing the approval of Harvard's chapter. "We are very anxious to secure the recommendation of the Yale chapter," Granville noted, not only because four Gettysburg faculty members had done post-graduate work at Yale, but also because "Pennsylvania College has always been of a type very similar to the old Yale College." He added: "This is preeminently the classical college of this part of the country." Student enrollment in the "full classical course" exceeded that of any institution in Pennsylvania or Maryland, and "it is excelled by few institutions elsewhere." Granville assured Stokes that the "standard of scholarship" at Gettysburg was high and "fully warrants the organization here of a chapter." He enclosed a form that Yale could fill out to endorse Gettysburg's bid for a charter.<sup>9</sup>

As was standard in the national organization's process of considering serious petitions, Phi Beta Kappa Secretary Oscar Voorhees visited Pennsylvania College in 1913. He was familiar with Gettysburg alumni whom he respected, was friends with several, and made it clear in correspondence with different Gettysburgians that he was inclined to write a favorable report to the Senate about the college's application. But things did not go as planned.<sup>10</sup>

For one thing, President Granville was unavoidably out of town during Voorhees's visit to campus in May 1913. Even more problematic was the failure of Dean Bikle to be available, although Granville had indicated in advance that Bikle would serve as Voorhees's main guide and host. Bikle's absence, for reasons that remain obscure, rankled Professor Louis Parsons, but Voorhees took it in stride, later saying that the dean's absence hadn't affected his opinion as to Gettysburg's viability for a charter.<sup>11</sup>

Nonetheless Voorhees's visit did prove consequential. In fact, it doomed Gettysburg's chances of obtaining a charter in 1913. Without President Granville or Dean Bikle as chaperons during his visit, Voorhees spent more time with two

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<sup>9</sup>W.A. Granville to Anson Phelps Stokes, March 8, 1912, Phi Beta Kappa Papers, New Box 1, GCA. It is evident from other correspondence in the files that several supporters of the college, including alumni William C. Stoever '68 (a Philadelphia attorney) and Luther Eisenhart '96 (Professor of Mathematics at Princeton), were following Granville's track in seeking the "influence," as Eisenhart put it, of alumni teaching at Phi Beta Kappa institutions on Gettysburg's behalf. See Eisenhart to Granville, August 27 [1913], in *Ibid.* Stokes, not coincidentally, had been awarded an honorary doctorate by Pennsylvania College at Granville's inauguration in 1910. On this, see Glatfelter, *A Salutary Influence: Gettysburg College, 1832-1985*, p. 466.

<sup>10</sup>Voorhees to William C. Stoever, June 24, 1913, Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 12, LC.

<sup>11</sup>For Voorhees's assurance that the absence of the college's president and dean during his May 1913 visit to campus was not a problem, see his letter to William C. Stoever, November 19, 1915, in Gettysburg Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, New Box 1, Correspondence.

faculty members, Parsons, chair of the Physics Department, and Richard Kirby, who headed the new engineering program. Both were perturbed by the “dummy diploma” issue and felt obliged to express themselves on the matter to Voorhees. Parsons was especially vexed about the matter.

Meeting Voorhees at the Eagle Hotel one evening during his campus visit, Parsons took the lead by insisting that he felt “in strict honor” bound to speak his mind, knowing it would likely affect the national Phi Beta Kappa Senate’s response to Gettysburg’s application for a charter. As he recapitulated the conversation in Gettysburg in a letter to Voorhees some days later, Parsons observed, “You had asked [questions] in regard to the strictness of our requirements for graduation.” Parsons responded that policies and practices had improved markedly in the six years since he had joined the faculty. But in one key area, Parsons related, his ongoing advocacy for higher standards had failed. The practice under the previous presidency of Samuel Hefelbower of granting “dummy diplomas” at graduation ceremonies was “so designed” that the audience could not know that the students being handed their diplomas had not completed their work for graduation and that “they were not really graduated.” To Parsons’s dismay, the practice had continued under President Granville.<sup>12</sup>

Parsons told Voorhees that “only a small number” of students had been so treated during his tenure at Gettysburg, over his objection. He added that he and Professor Kirby had helped put in place rules prohibiting the granting of these fake diplomas at commencement, but that the motion to this effect passed at one faculty meeting had been undercut by Dean Bikle and a majority of the faculty at a special meeting “when a large minority of the faculty was absent.” That “large minority” included himself and Kirby, neither of whom had been notified that such a meeting was planned. Hence “the old farce was re-enacted.” “Perhaps my ideas are too severe,” Parsons told Voorhees, “but I have repeatedly characterized the ‘dummy diploma business’ as a piece of deception practiced on the public which is unworthy of an institution calling itself ‘Christian.’”<sup>13</sup> Whether Christianity was the issue, or, as was more likely, the question of a college’s standards as an academic entity, the “dummy diploma” issue was not going away, and it was not going to enhance Gettysburg’s prospects for securing the long-sought Phi Beta Kappa charter.

At the time the controversial diplomas were granted in 1913, President Granville and Dean Bikle defended the practice, saying they were the result of a registrar’s error.<sup>14</sup> In an interview with Voorhees, the new college registrar, professor of

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<sup>12</sup> Parsons to Voorhees, June 13, 1913, Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 12, LC. Parsons’s letter to Voorhees went into considerable detail about his perception of the administration’s wrongdoing.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Bikle’s insistence that the diploma had been granted only through the error of a former registrar, and was granted after the boy’s father “assured us” that his son would soon make up the deficiency, was expressed in a letter to Oscar Voorhees, now missing, and in a second letter to alumnus William C. Stoeber, September 17, 1923, in Gettysburg Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa New Box 1, Correspondence.

chemistry Clyde B. Stover, admitted to irregularities tallying credits for graduating seniors—whether because he or his predecessor was in fact guilty, or because he was importuned by the president and the dean to take the heat for any real or imagined error. But the registrar’s alleged error in counting credits for students receiving the controversial diplomas in 1912 and 1913 (two brothers among them) was not Dean Bikle’s only line of defense. As Parsons observed, Bikle had insisted that the granting of diplomas for those who had not completed their college course was “not deception but only a charitable act to prevent humiliation” of the student in each case and his family. President Granville made this same argument years later when the subject was again raised by Parsons and other faculty who wanted Granville dismissed in part because of the “dummy diploma” practice.<sup>15</sup>

Parsons expressed to Voorhees his fervent hope that what he had said about the diplomas would not impact the college’s application for a Phi Beta Kappa charter. However, he had to know that his disclosure would not go down well with Council members at the Society’s triennial national meeting. Once again, in June 1913, the college’s petition was refused, though it was laid on the table and not formally rejected. This decision against an outright rejection of the college’s petition may have occurred because Voorhees, who remained sympathetic to Gettysburg, did not want to see Pennsylvania College humiliated. In his letter to college officials conveying the Council’s decision, Voorhees chose to accept Granville’s and Bikle’s assertion that the problems dated to a previous administration (Samuel Hefelbower’s), and that the college under Granville’s stewardship intended to “apply its standards with exactness and thus meet the highest ethical requirements.”<sup>16</sup> He also chose to accept the explanation that a registrar’s mistake had led to the granting of diplomas to several students who had not in fact completed their work. Voorhees went so far as to suggest that when the Phi Beta Kappa Senate next met, he would advise them to recommend that Pennsylvania College be granted a charter.<sup>17</sup>

To his credit, Granville (unlike Dean Bikle, or Granville’s successor as president, Henry W. A. Hanson) does not seem at this juncture to have blamed Parsons for the failure to obtain a charter from Phi Beta Kappa. Granville simply determined to do more to prove Gettysburg’s worthiness as a quality college, along with assuring Oscar Voorhees that the granting of “dummy diplomas” would never happen again. As he would remind Dean Bikle, who was responsible for putting together Pennsylvania College’s case for a charter at the Phi Beta Kappa Senate’s 1916 conclave, it was important that the presentation the college made would be “written in an optimistic and not an apologetic tone, and that it [document] recent progress.”<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid. See also Granville to John F. Dapp, June 17, 1922, Granville Papers, Box 2, GCA.

<sup>16</sup> Voorhees to Stoever, June 24, 1913, Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 12, LC.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.; see also William C. Stoever to Voorhees, June 27, 1913, in which Stoever refers to this assurance. Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 12, LC.

<sup>18</sup> See Granville to Bikle, January 1, 1916, Gettysburg College Phi Beta Kappa Chapter, New Box 1, Correspondence.

Granville was not simply blowing smoke. Since his arrival in Gettysburg, he had strengthened Pennsylvania College on key metrics and made ambitious plans for further advances. Under his leadership, the college was growing its enrollment (including women students, albeit to a maximum of 10 percent of the student body), expanding its faculty, upgrading entrance requirements, establishing new departments and a new program in engineering, raising more money, cementing the PhD as the requirement for a professorship, and pursuing recognition from national agencies evaluating college quality. Among Granville's signal accomplishments as president of Pennsylvania College was securing a \$150,000 challenge grant from the General Education Fund of the Rockefeller Foundation. Two Pennsylvania College students, Spurgeon Keeny '14, and Ordean Rockey '16, were named Rhodes Scholars during this period.

Why then did Gettysburg again fall short, despite demonstrable progress under Granville? Clearly, granting of the dummy diplomas was a key factor, though Voorhees reminded William C. Stoever that it did not help Gettysburg's case that its graduation requirements remained "lower than those of other institutions."<sup>19</sup> Still, Voorhees continued to express sympathy for Gettysburg's cause. He chose to believe (as he wrote in 1915) that the "lower standards of previous years," which had been "admitted by all" during his 1913 visit to the college campus, were now corrected, as was the "previous laxness" in the registrar's record keeping. Voorhees told Stoever that it was the granting of the dummy diplomas in 1912 and 1913, "and this alone," that prevented favorable action on Gettysburg's behalf—a decision, he observed, that even two prominent Gettysburg supporters, Luther Eisenhart of Princeton University's faculty, and Dr. Talcott Williams of New York City, agreed with. Each of these men concluded that it was best to "lay over" the college's application in 1913 "without prejudice," and try again in 1916.<sup>20</sup>

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Gettysburg did not give up on becoming a Phi Beta Kappa college. It submitted another petition in 1916. But once again action was deferred, despite the endorsements of several Ivy League delegations, William C. Stoever's persistent lobbying, and the tangible progress the college had made under President Granville's

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<sup>19</sup> Voorhees to William C. Stoever, November 17, 1915, Box 166, folder 12, LC.

<sup>20</sup> Voorhees to William C. Stoever, November 19, 1915, Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 12, LC. In 1912 four students were granted the privilege of participating with their class in graduation exercises, with the proviso that their diplomas would be withheld, according to a faculty motion, "until certain work, in which they have become deficient, has been completed." Gettysburg College Faculty Minutes, September 11, 1912, GCA. One of them, E. H. Sincell, returned to the college in fall 1912 ostensibly to make up the work he had failed previously, but he never completed it. See Faculty Minutes, June 7, 10, 1913. These cases were the basis for Parsons's and Kirby's determination to inform Phi Beta Kappa that things were off kilter at Gettysburg College. Williams, a New York medical doctor and honorary degree recipient in 1915, was a steadfast supporter in PBK Council of Pennsylvania College's bid for a charter. On Williams, see Voorhees to Louis Parsons, November 2, 1913, Parsons Papers, Series IB, Box 7, GCA.

stewardship. In this instance, it appears that the college's application was impacted less by any reference to the so-called "dummy" diplomas than by the conviction among a sizable cohort of Phi Beta Kappa senators that the organization was losing its elite identity by granting, as the dean of the University of Wisconsin faculty, Edward A. Birge, put it, "too many charters . . . to relatively weak institutions."<sup>21</sup>

The "Great War" in Europe interrupted the regular schedule of Phi Beta Kappa Council meetings thereafter, so college advocates tried again in 1919 and 1921. In 1919 the college's application failed to gain favor, according to Secretary Voorhees, in good measure because its income was "the smallest of any of those institutions from which applications were at hand." Voorhees further suggested that "friends" of the college had not supported its application as "liberally as its needs required." If there was a silver lining for Gettysburg, it was that the application, once again, was "held over without prejudice." Voorhees suggested a withdrawal "at this time" and a more concerted effort during the following triennium "to secure the enlargement and development of the college. If this is done," he told Philip Bikle, "your prospects will be materially improved."<sup>22</sup>

Gettysburg's advocates took Voorhees's suggestions to heart. In 1920 the college launched a new "Million Dollar Campaign" for endowment and building purposes, spearheaded by President Granville.<sup>23</sup> Former president Samuel Hefelbower, then on the faculty at Carthage College in Illinois, helped make the case for Gettysburg. Responding to what he perceived to be a common and erroneous belief among Phi Beta Kappa senators that Gettysburg was not of the same quality as institutions to which it had been granting charters, Hefelbower researched the 1920 edition of *Who's Who* to determine how the college ranked in producing individuals recognized in that publication. Drawing on living alumni, excluding those listed in *Who's Who* who had matriculated at Gettysburg but not taken a degree, Hefelbower

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<sup>21</sup> Birge to Gilbert Grosvenor, November 7, 1913, in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Part Three, Box 1, Grosvenor Correspondence, 1901-., LC. It did not help that PBK President Edwin Grosvenor, who took responsibility for the site visit at Gettysburg in 1916, was not impressed by what he saw. In his history of Phi Beta Kappa, first delivered as a lecture at his alma mater, Rutgers College, in 1919, Voorhees referred to the 1916 conclave as following a "conservative policy" in granting charters. In 1907 eight charters were granted, including one to Franklin & Marshall College. In 1910 nine charters were granted and in 1913 eight charters were authorized. But in 1916 only three charters were granted, and others—like Gettysburg's—held over. A typescript of Voorhees's history is in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Part 1, Box 50, LC. See also Voorhees's annual reports in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 8, LC.

<sup>22</sup> Oscar Voorhees to Philip M. Bikle, September 18 and September 22, 1919, Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 13, Chapter Files, Correspondence, 1916-1922, LC.

<sup>23</sup> Granville's assiduous efforts for the campaign are amply documented in his papers, Box 2, GCA. In a letter to Phi Beta Kappa President Darwin Kingsley, Dec. 8, 1921, Granville pointed out that the college's endowment since its previous application had increased 113% and income from endowment had increased by 116%. This was "more than double our increase in enrollment, which was 50%." See Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 13, LC. Glatfelter, *A Salutary Influence*, p. 474, mentions the announced success of the endowment and building fund campaign, just as the Phi Beta Kappa Senate was preparing to consider Gettysburg's application once again in 1922. In fact, there was less success than met the eye, as Glatfelter later notes.

argued that the data showed Gettysburg “stands well among the high-grade colleges of America.”<sup>24</sup>

Specifically, Hefelbower drew on the college’s 1918 *Alumni Bulletin* listing 1,508 living alumni, 3.9 percent of whom were featured in *Who’s Who*, under the heading, “notable living men and women of the United States.” Hefelbower included a chart indicating that of twenty-two leading institutions with Phi Beta Kappa chapters, the average percentage of their alumni featured in *Who’s Who* was 2.1 percent. Further, not a single institution in this cohort—not Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Amherst, Bowdoin, or Williams—could match Gettysburg College’s percentage of *Who’s Who* designees. “A tree is known by its fruits,” Hefelbower told Secretary Voorhees, asking him to include the *Who’s Who* data in any presentation supporting Gettysburg’s petition for a charter.<sup>25</sup> Still no success. At its meeting in 1921, the Senate considered seventeen applications for chapters and recommended only four institutions for inclusion. “I sincerely wish that I had a different report to make,” Voorhees wrote Dean Bikle, but “can only write you the facts.”<sup>26</sup>

Following Voorhees’s advice, Gettysburg this time appealed the decision, rallying support from, among others, Yale University religion professor (and future Divinity School dean) Luther Weigle ’00, and Luther A. Burrell ’74, an Ohio bank executive. Weigle called Gettysburg “first in importance” among Lutheran institutions of higher education and highlighted the value of including denominational colleges in Phi Beta Kappa. Burrell further argued that Gettysburg offered “intensive training for the production of scholars.”<sup>27</sup>

To Burrell, Voorhees responded that “for a number of years [I have] entertained a very high opinion of this college and was hopeful that it might receive recommendation on the part of the Senate at its recent meeting.” The problem was that with seventeen applications and a “conservative attitude” about approving petitions, the Senate did not find that Gettysburg stood out “in any remarkable way above three of four other institutions of similar character.” Voorhees observed that he had intimations that petitioners from one or more unapproved institutions would appeal the decision, and Gettysburg was welcome to join them in seeking a

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<sup>24</sup> Hefelbower to Oscar Voorhees, December 17, 1921, PBK Records, Box 166, folder 13, LC. Hefelbower may have picked up the idea of checking *Who’s Who* from a booklet Granville produced in 1916 titled *To Prospective College Students, Their Parents, or Guardians*, that included material from the *Pennsylvania College Bulletin*, VI (May 1916). The booklet provided various reasons why attending college—and in particular Gettysburg College—was a good investment. It cited an article in the journal *School and Science* by a Professor Kunkel. In that article Kunkel calculated the percentage of alumni from each college appearing in *Who’s Who in America*. Gettysburg was in the “highest rank,” one of nine colleges in that category. Granville’s panegyric concluded with the observation that “in high public executive and legislative offices, in important manufacturing and financial circles, in fact, everywhere and along all lines, Gettysburg College graduates will be found carrying great responsibilities and serving Church, society and State with rare skill and devotion.”

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> Voorhees to Bikle, December 29, 1921, Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 13, Chapter Files Correspondence, 1916-1922, LC.

<sup>27</sup> Weigle to Voorhees, January 5, 1922; Burrell to Voorhees, March 15, 1922, both Box 166, folder 13.

rehearing.<sup>28</sup> A week later, Voorhees added that if Professor Bikle and his allies chose formally to appeal the December 1921 Council inaction on Gettysburg's petition, "I will do all in my power to secure a fair hearing and if possible a favorable outcome." He encouraged one or more Gettysburg representatives to attend the mid-September 1922 Cleveland meeting to make the college's case in person.<sup>29</sup>

In his seventies and increasingly frail, Bikle was unable to travel to the triennial convention of Phi Beta Kappa. President Granville, however, made haste to do so. It is impossible to know what influence the president's attendance had, but the result suggested it could not have hurt. Phi Beta Kappa records include a detailed transcript of the Council deliberations in Cleveland on September 12 and 13, 1922. Introducing discussion of each of several institutions appealing a previous deferral, President Birge noted that the 1916 committee had recommended "the conservative policy" in granting charters, and that that outlook had subsequently prevailed. Gettysburg's application consequently was "laid over" both in 1916 and again in 1919 and 1921. Now Gettysburg would have a chance to make its case yet again, through Secretary Voorhees.

In his presentation, Voorhees alluded to a "printed statement" available to Council members about the history of Gettysburg College, its curriculum, and its enrollment, including the number of students taking Latin and Greek in proportion to the overall student body. Voorhees noted that classical students were "quite in excess of the average of the colleges that have been considered." He alluded to the information provided to the Senate about the high percentage of graduates from Gettysburg College who attained mention in *Who's Who*. These graduates, he observed, "have made a very remarkable record for themselves." Voorhees further argued that Gettysburg had "come out of a condition which made the Senate hesitant to pass favorably upon it." New information was favorable, including the level of support now being offered by "the great church which this college represents historically." All of the latest documentation, Voorhees concluded, indicated that "the future of Gettysburg College is assured."<sup>30</sup>

At this juncture President Birge invited discussion. There was none! Evidently, many Council members were satisfied that Gettysburg really did now merit a Phi Beta Kappa charter, or were tired of hearing further from the college about the matter—or both. When a vote was taken, fifty-five Council members were in favor, sufficient to carry the day. No negative votes were recorded.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Voorhees to Burrell March 21, 1922; Voorhees subsequently told Professor Bikle on August 31, 1922, that it was Gettysburg's privilege to request the Phi Beta Kappa Council to review its application, Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 13, LC.

<sup>29</sup> Voorhees to Bikle, Sept. 6, 1922, Phi Beta Kappa Records, box 166, folder 13, LC.

<sup>30</sup> Council Minutes for 1922 are in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 8, LC.

<sup>31</sup> It is likely that there were negative votes, but Secretary Voorhees chose not to record them, perhaps to salve feelings among Gettysburg College supporters. It is worth noting that subsequent to the vote on Gettysburg's appeal for a charter, the Council engaged in an hour-long discussion of Randolph-Macon College's application, focused on whether it was appropriate to award the college a charter in view of the fact that the women's college had previously been granted one. Were they two separate colleges, or not? It was determined to appoint a committee to study the matter and report back by January 1, 1924.



In the wake of the Council decision in Cleveland (which would be ratified several weeks later), Granville noted his “great satisfaction” with the outcome and his sincere appreciation for Voorhees’s efforts on Gettysburg’s behalf. “Your presentation of our case,” he told Voorhees, “was all that we could possibly have asked for from an officer of the Council . . . Without showing any favoritism to Gettysburg you took pains to present our rightful claims in the proper light.”<sup>32</sup>

Voorhees responded graciously. He said that he had been “pained by the long delay,” but that the reasons for it “have now been dispelled” and the Cleveland meeting proved to be “the psychological hour for Gettysburg.” He expressed his “personal satisfaction” with the decision. As the Phi Beta Kappa Council raised the bar on approving charter applications, in order to maintain the organization’s “elite” status, Gettysburg needed to show tangible examples of the institution’s progress in order to “receive a proper hearing.” In closing, Voorhees noted that he was especially pleased that Dean Bikle was still in the college’s service, and that the Dean’s “perseverance” was finally rewarded.<sup>33</sup>

Once Phi Beta Kappa’s Senate ratified Gettysburg’s charter in October 1922, denominating it Iota of Pennsylvania, work was launched to operationalize this long-sought objective. The task of organizing the chapter and electing its first members fell to three senior members of the college faculty: Dean Bikle, German professor Karl Grimm, and Louis Parsons, each of whom already proudly wore a Phi Beta Kappa key. Because Parsons was the only one of the three men who owned a typewriter, he was immediately designated Chapter Secretary—a time-consuming responsibility, as he would relate in details to an old California friend, Rev. Charles Jones, two months after the January 11 celebration marking the chapter’s formal organization. As Parsons noted, “I had the job drafting the by-laws and had to write and rewrite them several times making half a dozen copies each time on the typewriter and carrying on continuous correspondence with the secretary of the United Chapters and with others”—writing perhaps 100 letters, all told. Parsons continued: “I had to make all arrangements for the installation meeting on January 11, make out the programs for the three meetings—the installation meeting at 4 p.m., the dinner meeting at the hotel at 6:30, and the public meeting at Brua Chapel at 8, had to write to try to get two or more speakers to give addresses, had to make out lists for election of members and send notices of election to each one, and afterwards I had to forward the full names, degrees, addresses, etc. of all the members of the United Society and had to send in orders for keys for the different members—and there were the minutes of the meetings to be written, dues to be

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<sup>32</sup> Granville to Voorhees, September 16, 1922, Phi Beta Kappa papers, Box 8, LC.

<sup>33</sup> Voorhees to Granville, Sept. 18, 1922, Gettysburg College Phi Beta Kappa Chapter Papers, New Box 1, Correspondence. Professor Bikle did not conclude his full-time service on the faculty until 1924, his 50th year in that status. He was nearly eighty years of age when he retired.

collected and turned over to the Treasurer, etc.”<sup>34</sup> All of this detail work consumed most of Parsons’s Christmas vacation, and several days beyond, but the job was successfully completed in time for the festivities scheduled for January 11 and 12, 1923.

The new chapter’s secretariat invited a distinguished educator, President Charles Thwing of Western Reserve University in Cleveland, as the main speaker at Iota chapter’s installation, doubtless to supply prestige and reinforce the college’s newly enhanced status. English professor Sivert Hagen, who had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa during his student years at Johns Hopkins University, was invited to give “a short address about the aims and ideals of Phi Beta Kappa.”<sup>35</sup> Parsons corresponded with both Secretary Voorhees and the featured speaker, Charles Thwing, about details of their respective visits to campus, as did President Granville. Granville tendered the formal invitation to Thwing, who enthusiastically accepted, even agreeing to take advantage of an overnight stay at the Granville residence on campus. As matters turned out, however, just prior to departing for Gettysburg, Thwing developed a bad case of laryngitis and, citing doctor’s orders, regretfully bowed out.<sup>36</sup>

Thwing’s absence did not diminish enthusiasm for the launch of Phi Beta Kappa at Gettysburg College. Oscar Voorhees agreed to come once more to Gettysburg and offer remarks, as did delegates from Dickinson and Franklin & Marshall College. At a meeting in the Phrenakosmian Society meeting room in the south end of Pennsylvania Hall on January 11, 1923, Iota chapter was formally established, a constitution and by-laws adopted, and officers affirmed. The next evening a banquet was held at the Hotel Gettysburg, with President Granville and most of the members of the new chapter in attendance. That evening a public meeting was held in Brua Chapel, commencing at 8 p.m., Philip Bikle presiding. After a musical interlude, Secretary Voorhees made his remarks, followed by Dean Bikle, who

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<sup>34</sup> Parsons to Charles Jones, February 25/March 25, 1923, Parsons Papers, Series IA, Box 4, GCA. A list of current and newly elected Gettysburg Phi Beta Kappa members can be found in Phi Beta Kappa Records at the Library of Congress, in Box 17, folder 2, Committee on Qualifications, Gettysburg College Miscellany. This same folder includes the original Charter and By-Laws of Iota Chapter. See also Parsons to Voorhees, October 25, November 22, December 1, and December 13, 1922 and Voorhees to Parsons, October 27, November 27, December 5, and December 16, 1922, regarding the complicated logistics of launching a new chapter. Each of these letters can be found in Box 166, folder 13. On Parsons being the only Iota Chapter member owning a typewriter, see his letter to “Aunt Fanny,” February 13, 1923, Parsons Papers, Series IA, Box 4.

<sup>35</sup> Parsons to Voorhees, January 5, 1923, copy in the Henry W. A. Hanson Papers, Box 1, GCA.

<sup>36</sup> On Thwing’s plan to speak, see Parsons to Thwing, January 6, 1923, Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 167, Folder 1, Committee on Qualifications, LC; Thwing to William A. Granville, December 30, 1922. Two days before the January 11 ceremonies in Gettysburg, Thwing wrote Granville, explaining that his doctor told him that “my going to Gettysburg, tomorrow night, would be altogether risky an affair. I must follow his counsel. I am more sorry, however, than ordinary words would express.” Thwing to Granville, January 9, 1923. Both letters are in W.A. Granville Papers, Box 2, GCA. Parsons apparently learned about Thwing’s cancellation from Voorhees and confirmed receipt in a telegram of January 9, a copy of which is in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 167, folder 1, LC.

observed that to his mind, the Phi Beta Kappa connection for Gettysburg was “a gratification beyond expression.”<sup>37</sup>

One ironic element of the college’s celebration of its new chapter was the decision not to extend either full or honorary membership to President Granville, who had worked tirelessly for more than a decade to secure a chapter for Gettysburg. Phi Beta Kappa officials assumed the college president would naturally be elected a charter member of Iota chapter. But that was not to be.<sup>38</sup> Over the course of his twelve years in office, Granville had disappointed or alienated a number of the college’s continuing faculty at one time or another. Grievances had been simmering among several of them, and a spark was lit by Granville’s decision to dismiss several ongoing but untenured faculty members, two of whom had not been making tangible progress towards earning their terminal degrees. A third faculty member slated for dismissal was Sivert Hagen, in his eighth year of teaching at Gettysburg. Granville deemed him lazy and ineffectual in the classroom and a deficient adviser in his extra-curricular assignments, most notably with the debate team. These dismissals were sharply contested, with Louis Parsons leading the attack on Granville for the lack of due process, and in particular, ignoring the right of each faculty member to present his defense against the president’s case for termination.<sup>39</sup>

As a consequence, two months before William Granville traveled to Cleveland for the Phi Beta Kappa meeting that would decide Gettysburg’s fate once again, the college’s Board Chairman John Dapp established an investigating committee to review the controversial dismissals and more generally take the faculty’s temperature

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<sup>37</sup> On the activities January 11 and 12, 1923, see Charles H. Glatfelter, *Iota of Pennsylvania: Phi Beta Kappa, Gettysburg College, 1923-1998*, pp. 6-8. A delegate from the University of Pennsylvania had planned on participating in Gettysburg’s celebration, but, as Glatfelter noted, missed train connections in Harrisburg reduced his welcoming remarks to a brief telegraphic communication

<sup>38</sup> As Voorhees put it to Louis Parsons, not offering membership in Gettysburg’s Phi Beta Kappa chapter suggested “an appearance of slighting the man who has been president of the institution all these years.... The inquiries that might result would cause considerable annoyance.” Voorhees to Parsons, December 20, 1922, *Ibid.* For Parsons’s ongoing opposition to Granville being invited to membership of Phi Beta Kappa, see his letter to Voorhees, December 27, 1922, in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 13, LC. In it he asserted that “no one of us thought Dr. Granville merited election from the standpoint of Phi Beta Kappa ideals.” Parsons also addressed the issue in a three-page single-spaced letter to Philip Bikle on December 28, 1922 (See Phi Beta Kappa Papers, New Box 1, GCA). In it Parsons reiterated his conviction that Granville did not merit membership in Phi Beta Kappa and discussed the complicated matter of whom to include among alumni invitees to chapter membership. He requested Bikle’s input, which Bikle offered in marginal comments on Parsons’s letter.

<sup>39</sup> Granville’s defense of the controversial dismissals was based on standard practice, written into faculty contracts, that either the institution or the individual could end the relationship by giving six months’ notice. Granville added that dismissal of junior faculty occurred only on the recommendation of the department chair. Granville’s bill of particulars in seeking Hagen’s termination was laid out in an undated 1922 memo in Granville Papers, Box 2, GCA. This memo also includes several holographic notes indicating the basis for his dissatisfaction with the Chair of the Romance Languages Department, whom he also dismissed, effective at the close of the spring semester 1922. That faculty member, Eugene Baxter, resigned and departed. Hagen was given a year’s reprieve by the Board, though he subsequently moved on to Franklin & Marshall College’s English Department, where he taught and chaired the Department until his retirement more than two decades later. See John F. Dapp to Granville, June 24, 1922, Granville Papers, Box 2, GCA; Sally F. Griffith, *Liberalizing the Mind: Two Centuries of Liberal Education at Franklin & Marshall College* (University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2010), pp. 196, 220.

about Granville's future at the college. Granville's critics fired at him with heavy volleys. He returned fire in his rebuttals to their detailed, if sometimes questionable, criticisms.<sup>40</sup>

But the Board had heard enough about the faculty's loss of confidence in the president. Granville was given the option of resigning or being publicly dismissed. At first resistant, he submitted his resignation on December 1, 1922, to take effect March 1, 1923.<sup>41</sup> Consequently, as Gettysburg organized and celebrated its new Phi Beta Kappa chapter in January 1923, its college president was a lame duck. Granville was invited to attend the chapter's inaugural dinner, but he would not be offered membership in Phi Beta Kappa's Iota of Pennsylvania chapter.<sup>42</sup>

Granville went on to a long career as a vice-president of the Washington National Insurance Company of Chicago, where he remained employed until his death of a heart attack at age seventy-nine in 1943. There is little question, given his response to the criticisms leveled at him in 1922, that Granville would have preferred to continue in his post at Gettysburg. Just two years after Granville departed from Gettysburg, Louis Parsons, too, was dismissed, after one too many unpleasant exchanges with the new president, Henry W. A. Hanson. Parsons's fervent opposition to Granville's dismissal of three faculty members on the grounds of unjust treatment continued under President Hanson, annoying the new president. Relations between the two men further deteriorated as they clashed on new initiatives Hanson was committed to launching at the college.<sup>43</sup> As matters developed, Parsons's part in notifying the Phi Beta Kappa secretary, Oscar Voorhees, in 1913 about the "dummy diplomas," was used by both Hanson and Board Chairman John Dapp as justification for terminating his contract. The Phi

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<sup>40</sup> Glatfelter, *A Salutary Influence*, pp. 473-474, provides a helpful but incomplete account of Granville's troubles, in which he never names the individuals Granville sought to dismiss. Glatfelter asserts that the reasons for Granville's departure are "unknown," when in fact Granville was forced to resign or be fired. For Louis Parsons's specific complaints against Granville, which ran nine single-spaced pages, see his letter to Board Chair John F. Dapp, June 22, 1922, copy sent to Granville by Dapp on June 28, 1922. Granville Papers, Box 2, GCA.

<sup>41</sup> Among many documents relevant to Granville's dismissal, see his correspondence file with John Dapp in Box 2, Granville Papers, and Granville's six-page rebuttal to individual faculty members' complaints about him. See also Louis Parsons's letter to Charles M. Jones, February 25/March 25, 1923, Louis Parsons Papers, Series IA, Box 4, GCA; Board of Trustee Minutes, 1924-1925, GCA. Samuel Hefelbower's 1932 history of the college has nothing to say about Granville's dismissal.

<sup>42</sup> Voorhees prompted Parsons to ensure that President Granville would be part of the Phi Beta Kappa inaugural celebrations even if he was not going to be invited to membership. To this Parsons assented. See Voorhees to Parsons, December 5, 1922 and Parsons to Voorhees, December 13, 1922, both in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 166, folder 13, Chapter Files Correspondence, 1916-1922, LC. For details of the back and forth between Granville and Board Chairman Dapp, see Louis Parsons to Richard Kirby, December 3, 1922, Parsons Papers, Series IB, Box 4, GCA. An account of the proceedings at the installation of the Iota Chapter of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg College is found in *The Phi Beta Kappa Key* 5 (March 1923): 165-176, accessible at <https://www.jstor.org/stable/42913152>

<sup>43</sup> On Granville's post-Gettysburg career, see Glatfelter, *A Salutary Influence*, pp. 474-475. Parsons's account of the investigation sparked by faculty protests of the firings is best captured in his letters to Richard Kirby, December 3, 1922 and Rev. Charles M. Jones of Berkeley, CA, February 25/March 25, 1923, and to his Berkeley friend Arthur S. King, June 29, 1924, all in Louis Parsons Papers, Series IA, Box 4, GCA.

Beta Kappa troubles Parson had “caused,” in Hanson’s telling, demonstrated the professor’s “disloyalty” to the college at a critical juncture.<sup>44</sup>

Having served for eighteen years on the college’s faculty, with undeniable competence and passionate intensity, Parsons was dismissed without due process. He had no opportunity, for example, to make his case to the full Board of Trustees that the complaints against him were either meritless or overblown. When alumni who knew Parsons, including Princeton University’s new provost, Luther Eisenhart ’96, sought explanations from President Hanson, they received largely evasive responses relating to “ungentlemanly” and “unchristian” behavior towards him by Parsons. In a letter to Eisenhart, who was acquainted with Parsons when they were in graduate school at Johns Hopkins University, and who questioned the Board’s decision to dismiss Parsons without a full hearing, Dapp blamed Parsons for “insidiously” preventing the college from obtaining “recognition by certain organizations that would have enhanced the prestige of the institution.” He also claimed that President Hanson’s recommendation for Parsons’s termination had the “unanimous support of the faculty,” which was less than the full truth.<sup>45</sup> Hanson contributed to this narrative both in his conversations with Dapp and another major supporter of the college, Columbia University Medical School professor William Gies ’93.<sup>46</sup>

Unable to justify Parsons’s termination on the basis of incompetence or moral turpitude, Hanson told alumni who questioned the decision that Parsons had been “disloyal” to the college in the Phi Beta Kappa dummy diploma imbroglio. The “bloody shirt” of Parsons’s alleged disloyalty, combined with Hanson’s promise

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<sup>44</sup> In an anguished letter to Oscar Voorhees on August 16, 1925, as he was about to depart Gettysburg, Parsons related in detail his understanding of why he was dismissed, referring to his actions relating to the “dummy diplomas” and what he considered to be the “lie” that was later passed to President Hanson that he had been on the verge of being dismissed back in 1913 because of his actions relating to that incident. Parsons to Voorhees, August 16, 1925, Louis Parsons Papers, Series IB, Box 8, GCA. For more on Parsons’s dismissal in 1924 by Board action instigated by President Hanson, see Parsons to Professor W. B. Huff of Bryn Mawr College, December 13, 1924, Parsons to Provost Charles K. Edmunds of Johns Hopkins University, December 13, 1924, and Parsons to Richard Kirby of Yale, January 4, 1925, all in Parsons Papers, Series IA, Box 4, GCA. The formal explanation for Parsons’s dismissal was laid out in the Trustee Minutes of December 9, 1924, citing his “unwillingness to cooperate with the administration, his lack of gentlemanly conduct to the president and the members of the faculty...which prevents the harmony of spirit which is essential in the obtaining of the best results in the Institution.”

<sup>45</sup> See on this Eisenhart to John Dapp, January 7, 1925, Dapp to Eisenhart, January 9 1925, Eisenhart to Dapp, January 11, 1925 and Dapp to Eisenhart, January 14, 1925. Eisenhart’s letter of January 19, 1925, suggested that Dapp’s assertions about faculty support for Parsons’s firing might be exaggerated, and insisted that Parsons’s case would best be fully investigated “so that you may be sure that the case is exactly as you think it is.” For Hanson’s disingenuous comments about Parsons to Dapp in light of Parsons’s insistence on a hearing before the full Board of Trustees in June, see Hanson to Dapp, March 12, 1925, Henry W. A. Hanson Papers, Box 1, GCA.

<sup>46</sup> Hanson to John F. Dapp, March 23, 1925, in which he exaggeratedly asserts that William Gies had made his own “careful survey of the entire Parsons matter” at the behest of American Association of University Professors (AAUP), and had come to the conclusion that “the right thing had been done and that everyone on the campus or on the faculty with whom he talked was unanimously of this conviction.” Evidence suggests, however, that Gies’s conversations were almost entirely conducted with Hanson—with whom he had dinner and stayed overnight in the president’s house during his “investigation”—and a close circle of Hanson’s allies on the faculty. Gies never spoke with Parsons to get his side of the story, nor did he contact Professor Richard Kirby of Yale’s Sheffield Scientific School, who had shared Parsons’s views on key issues during their time as colleagues on Gettysburg faculty, including the matter of granting “dummy diplomas.”

(communicating through William Gies) to the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) that due process would be effectuated in any future cases of promotion and dismissal, calmed the waters and led AAUP to back off a planned formal investigation of Parsons's case.<sup>47</sup>

There is a coda to this story. Private correspondence among Phi Beta Kappa senators suggests that the decision to award Gettysburg College a chapter did not sit well with some of them, on several grounds—low admissions standards, poor library facilities (which the college did its best to obscure), and inadequate endowment. Beyond this, there was the arguably misguided, and definitely poorly timed, decision by the Board of Trustees in 1930 to end coeducation at the college. One observer, Professor Clark Northup of Cornell University, told a Phi Beta Kappa colleague that he was “very far” from “satisfied with the situation at Gettysburg.” There was the problem of admission standards, but also the forcing out of women at “an institution which has been for years coeducational without damage to morals or educational efficiency.”<sup>48</sup>

Nothing came of these complaints. Gettysburg College maintained its Phi Beta Kappa status, inducting 3,345 students over the course of its first century, many of whom went on (and continue) to make significant contributions to the well-being of their communities and their professions. Robert Fortenbaugh's 1957 assertion that Gettysburg was a finer institution because of its happy connection to Phi Beta Kappa remains as true today as it did when he spoke about Friendliness, Morality, and Literature—the precepts of Phi Beta Kappa—as foundations of a worthy college.

*Warm thanks to Musselman Library Research and Instruction Librarian Clint Baugess for sharing his research in the Phi Beta Kappa files at the Library of Congress and for his thoughtful reading of two drafts of this essay, and to Devin McKinney of the Musselman Library staff for his helpful stylistic suggestions on a final draft. Thanks also to Musselman Library Dean Robin Wagner for a close reading of an early draft and her helpful suggestions, and to Carrie Szarko of the college's Information Technology department for invaluable assistance at a critical juncture.*

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<sup>47</sup> Regarding AAUP's putative and ultimately aborted investigation of his dismissal of Parsons, and with AAUP officials, see revealing material in Hanson's correspondence with alumnus William Gies, a Columbia University Medical School professor with ties to AAUP officials. Gies did Hanson's bidding in disguising the basis for firing Parsons. See Hanson to Gies, March 25, August 18, 1925, January 11, March 31, 1926, Gies to Hanson, June 1, 18, 19, 20, 24, 1925, January 6, 15, 19, March 23, April 24, 1926. Henry W. A. Hanson Papers, Box 1, GCA. In his communication with AAUP officials via Gies, Hanson went so far as to promise to follow all of AAUP's newly established guidelines for due process in future situations of this nature. In fact, during Hanson's twenty-nine-year presidency, the college never adopted AAUP principles. That occurred in the first year of the presidency of Hanson's successor, Walter Langsam. Charles H. Glatfelter's discussion of Gies's role as intermediary with AAUP in *A Salutary Influence*, pp. 495-497, has value but misses the dynamics of the situation in terms of President Hanson's dissembling and evasions, as well as Gies's motivation in abetting them.

<sup>48</sup> Northup to William Allison Shimer, Assistant Secretary of Phi Beta Kappa, February 5, 1931, in Phi Beta Kappa Records, Box 167, Folder 1, Committee on Qualifications, LC. For a helpful account of the demise and revival of co-education at Gettysburg College, see Jean LeGros, “The Long Path to Permanent Coeducation at Gettysburg College” (master's thesis, United Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, 2019), copy in GCA.



# The Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity

## CHARTER

Philip Melancthon Bickle, Louis Alexander Parsons, Dimmet Beeber,  
Karl Josef Grimm, Samuel Fring Kefelbower, Edgar Fahs Smith,  
and William Caspar Stoeber

**Hellow Members of the Phi Beta Kappa - Greeting:**

**W**hereas the National Council of the United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society has by resolution duly adopted on the twelfth day of September 1922 decreed the establishment of a Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa in connection with **Gettysburg College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania** and has directed the Senate by the President and Secretary to issue a charter in the name of the National Council: Now therefore, by virtue of the aforesaid act of the Council and the authority delegated to us, we do hereby incorporate and establish you and such others as you may hereafter elect and associate with yourselves, in conformity to the law of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, into a separate and subordinate branch of said Society to be known and called the

**Iota Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa in the State of Pennsylvania**

hereby granting unto you and your successors all the powers, privileges and benefits thereunto appertaining, in as full and ample a measure as the members of the other and existing chapters enjoy; at the same time enjoining upon you in the organization and conduct of the new chapter, and as a condition upon which this charter is granted, strict compliance with the Constitution of the United Chapters and the Model Constitution herewith transmitted to you.

**I**n Witness Whereof the said Senate has caused the seal of the United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa to be affixed hereto, with the signatures of the President and the Secretary.



*Caspar W. Stoeber*

Secretary

*George Franklin Thuring*  
President

President of Institution

*Iota Chapter of Pennsylvania Charter*

# The Iota of Pennsylvania Chapter



*Phi Beta Kappa key*

Iota Chapter of Pennsylvania of The Phi Beta Kappa Society was organized at Gettysburg College on Thursday, January 11, 1923. The Secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa formally presented a charter to the new chapter. Those charter members who were able to be present then chose the first regular officers and conducted the initial election of new members. Later in the day, administrative officials of the college and representatives of chapters in neighboring institutions joined in a banquet to celebrate the happy occasion.

This event in the history of Gettysburg College marked both an end and a beginning. It came as the culmination of a number of years of concerted effort to secure a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. It was the beginning of the life of that chapter, which during its first seventy-five years of existence has recognized the scholarly attainments of well over 1,750 graduates of the college by electing them to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

## Some Background

The first chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was organized by a group of fifty students at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, on December 5, 1776. It was the first Greek letter society in America. Within about a decade, additional chapters were founded at Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth. For many years thereafter, growth of the society was very slow. Only seven chapters had been founded by the time Gettysburg College was established in 1832. By the early 1880s there were about twenty active chapters, each operating independently of the others. In the absence of any national organization of the society, new charters were granted by



the oldest chapter in a particular state. First charters in a state were issued following consultations among the oldest chapters in other states. In the early 1880s there were no chapters in Pennsylvania.

A new period in the life of Phi Beta Kappa began in 1881. The Harvard chapter, on the occasion of the observance of its centennial, invited all the chapters to send delegates to a meeting in Cambridge “to determine on any changes which may be necessary in the Constitution of the Fraternity.” Out of these deliberations developed the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, which conducted its first triennial meeting in September 1883. Since that time the United Chapters has dealt with the national concerns of the society, and since 1886 all new charters have been authorized by the triennial meetings. In 1988 the name of the national organization was changed to the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

In the beginning, Phi Beta Kappa was a secret society for young men. It existed for the purpose of promoting friendships in college by means of social affairs as well as by debates and similar scholarly activities. Its motto was “Fraternity, Morality, and Literature.” Long before the United Chapters was formed in 1883, significant changes had occurred in the character of the society. First, all of the old secrets and secrecy had disappeared. Second, beginning in 1875, qualified young women were elected to membership. Third, the society had become one in which students were elected to membership at or near the end of their undergraduate careers, in recognition of their demonstrated scholarly attainments. One thing which had not changed over the years was the society’s commitment to promote the cause of liberal education, even though it might be difficult to agree upon an understanding of exactly what liberal education was and how it might best be promoted.

The triennial council meeting of 1886 authorized the first two charters for Phi Beta Kappa chapters in Pennsylvania. Alpha of Pennsylvania was organized at Dickinson College on April 12, 1887, and Beta at Lehigh University three days later. Chapters were established at Lafayette in 1890, the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, Swarthmore in 1896, Haverford in 1899, Allegheny in 1902, and Franklin & Marshall in 1908. No additional charters were authorized for Pennsylvania until the application of Gettysburg College was approved in 1922.

Early in this century, if not before, some Gettysburgians began to work for the establishment of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Gettysburg College. They followed the course of action that the United Chapters prescribed. In the first place, the initiative had to come from within an institution. Faculty and administrators had to determine that they would welcome and support the society, if a charter were granted. Then, there had to be evidence that alumni of the college were interested. Finally, an application for a charter needed the endorsement of at least five chapters. Members of the Gettysburg faculty who were members of Phi Beta Kappa sought the assistance of a number of interested alumni who had been elected to the society after they left Gettysburg. Together, they solicited and received the encouragement

and assistance of the president of the college. Finally, they set about securing the endorsement of existing chapters.

It was one thing for a college or university to want to have a Phi Beta Kappa chapter; it was quite a different thing to secure one. For many years the United Chapters followed a decidedly conservative policy in authorizing the granting of new charters. For example, between 1886 and 1919 the number authorized at each Triennial Council meeting averaged between five and six. On four of these occasions, only three charters were granted.

An application from Gettysburg College was presented to the United Chapters in 1907. The Council meeting in that year took no final action on it. Since at that time an application once presented remained before the Council until it was approved or rejected, the task of the advocates of Gettysburg was to present additional supporting information whenever the occasion arose. As each Council meeting approached, such information was submitted, upon the receipt of which a representative of the United Chapters visited the campus. At a time when nationwide academic standards and practices were becoming more rigorous, it was possible for him to point to places where the college needed to do even more than it was doing to deserve a favorable recommendation for a charter. At one time, a delay in adopting the admissions requirements which were then becoming standard was a point at issue. Later, there was a question of whether the low level of the college's endowment could sustain adequately the academic program to which the institution was committed.

The supporters of the Gettysburg application attempted to provide an answer to each of the criticisms. Finally, President William A. Granville attended the Council meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, in September 1922 to present the college's case in person. At this meeting, six new charters were authorized: at the University of Oregon, the University of Maine, Cornell College, Davidson College, Gettysburg College, and Drake University. The long and persistent effort had succeeded.

## **Organizing Iota Chapter of Pennsylvania**

The responsibility for organizing the new chapter was now entrusted to those who had signed and supported the application of 1907. In practice, the task fell on the three faculty members of this group, who in October constituted themselves the temporary officers: Philip M. Bikle, president; Louis T. Parsons, secretary; and Karl J. Grimm, treasurer. The constitution of the new chapter would have to follow very closely the text prescribed by the United Chapters. In the matter of by-laws there was more freedom, and a small committee began a long process of developing, in consultation with the national secretary, a set of by-laws that would represent the application of widely used practices in other chapters to the local Gettysburg situation. At first the officers hoped that the new chapter could be installed on

December 5, 1922, the anniversary of the founding of the William and Mary chapter, but when it became obvious that not all of the necessary arrangements could be completed by that day, January 11, 1923, was chosen instead.

A final responsibility of the temporary officers was to work with the national secretary in providing for the initial membership of the chapter. Phi Beta Kappa charters are not presented to chapters or to institutions, but to charter members of chapters; these would have to be identified. A certain number of alumni are customarily elected when new chapters are organized; nominees would have to be presented. Some undergraduates are elected to membership in course on these occasions; again, nominees would have to be chosen. Sometimes chapters elect honorary members who are neither students nor graduates of the sheltering institutions; a decision on whether to present nominees for this category of membership would have to be made.

In consultation with the national secretary, it was agreed that the charter members would be the seven surviving faculty or alumni of the college who had signed the application in 1907 and subsequently engaged in the long effort to secure approval for it. Philip M. Bikle (1844-1934), professor of Latin language and literature and dean of the college from 1889 to 1924, had worked more untiringly and unceasingly to that end than anyone else. Karl J. Grimm (1871-1954) was professor of German from 1906 until 1940. Louis A. Parsons (1872-1957) was professor of physics from 1907 until 1925. Samuel G. Hefelbower (1871-1950) had been president of the college from 1904 until 1910, and was now a trustee. Dimmer Beeber (1854- 1930), of the Class of 1874, was an attorney in Philadelphia who had served briefly as a justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. Edgar Fahs Smith (1856-1928), also of the Class of 1874, was retired as professor of chemistry and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. William C. Stoever (1850-1924), of the Class of 1868, was an attorney in Philadelphia and may have been the first person to advocate a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa for Gettysburg College. In any event, he had worked most closely and consistently with Dean Bikle in his efforts to gain the required support. The eighth signer of the application of 1907 was former president Harvey W. McKnight (1843-1914), who was no longer living.

Of the seven charter members, three (Beeber, Smith, and Stoever) had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa by the chapter at the University of Pennsylvania, two (Bikle and Hefelbower) by the Dickinson chapter, one (Grimm) by the Johns Hopkins chapter, and one (Parsons) by the University of Iowa chapter.

Members of the Gettysburg College faculty who were Phi Beta Kappans but who were not designated as charter members, as well as residents of the community who belonged to the society, were eligible to become associate foundation members of the new chapter; they were so designated. There were six of these: Sivert N. Hagen, professor of English from 1916 to 1924; Edward H. Sehr, professor of romance languages from 1922 to 1926; Paul C. Squires, instructor in psychology in 1922-

1923; Albert C. Gubitz, instructor in economics in 1922-1923; Herbert G. Hamme, a member of the Romance Languages faculty in 1922 and 1923 and again from 1924 to 1964; and Elsie Singmaster Lewars, an author who lived in Gettysburg.

Graduates of the college who after leaving Gettysburg had not been elected to Phi Beta Kappa by some existing chapter were eligible for election as alumni members. The charter members drew up a list of thirty-six nominees, heeding the advice of the national secretary that graduates of less than fifteen years' standing should not be considered. Eight of these nominees were members of the faculty; they were to be designated as alumni foundation members. The remaining twenty-eight ranged in terms of years out of college from Henry Eyster Jacobs, an 1862 graduate who was president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, to Abdel Ross Wentz, a 1904 graduate who was professor of church history at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. Included in their number were such alumni as Donald P. McPherson, Judge of the Adams County Courts; William L. McPherson, an editorial writer for the *New York Tribune*; Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church in America; and William J. Gies, professor of biological chemistry at Columbia University.

Three members of the Class of 1923—Dixon H. Geiser, Carl R. Simon, and Calvin L. Zerbe—were nominated for election as members in course. No candidates for honorary membership were proposed.

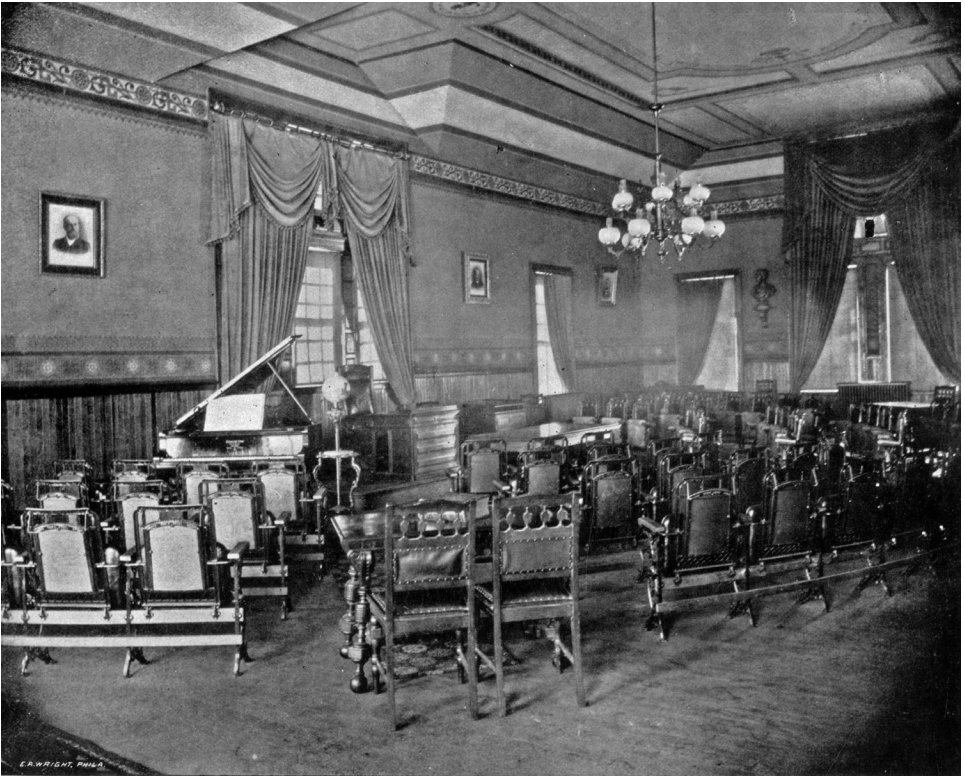


**Philip Melanchthon Bikle**  
1844-1934

*Tireless advocate of a Phi Beta Kappa chapter for Gettysburg College and first president of Iota chapter (1923-1925). A member of the class of 1866, he was graduated by the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg in 1869. Returning to his alma mater in 1874, he was successively Professor of Physics (1874-1881) and Professor of Latin Language and Literature (1881-1925). He was first Dean of the College, serving in that capacity from 1889-1924.*

## The Ceremonies of Installation

All the preliminary arrangements were completed and the appointed day of January 11, 1923, arrived. At 3:45 p.m. on that day, three charter members—Bikle, Parsons, and Grimm—met with Oscar M. Voorhees, secretary of the United Chapters, in the Phrenakosmian Society room in Glatfelter Hall. Also present were the six associate foundation members and the secretaries of the Dickinson and the Franklin & Marshall chapters. Secretary Voorhees presented the charter and declared the Iota Chapter of Pennsylvania of the Phi Beta Kappa Society formally established.



### Phrenakosmian Hall

*In common with most other nineteenth-century colleges, Gettysburg had two competing literary societies, the Phrenakosmian and Philomathean, each with its own schedule of lectures and debates, each with its own major library collection, and each dedicated to liberal learning. When Glatfelter Hall was built in 1888-1889, the college provided ornate quarters for each society on the top floor of the new building. By 1923 the societies had declined, but the quarters still remained. It was fitting that the Iota chapter of Phi Beta Kappa should be organized in the quarters of a society whose purposes were so reminiscent of its own. Phrenakosmian Hall was located at the south end of the building. When Glatfelter Hall was remodeled in 1929, both halls disappeared.*

In the meeting that followed, the chapter adopted a constitution and bylaws, and the first regular officers were chosen. Philip M. Bikle was elected president; Sivert N. Hagen, vice-president; Louis A. Parsons, secretary; and Karl J. Grimm, treasurer. In the elections for new members, eight alumni foundation members, twenty-one alumni members, and three members in course were chosen. All but nine of these were present and were immediately initiated.

The next event of the day was a banquet at 6:30 p.m. in the Hotel Gettysburg, attended by President William A. Granville and most of the members of the new chapter. The representatives of the Dickinson and the Franklin & Marshall chapters brought greetings from their colleagues. A representative from the University of Pennsylvania chapter missed travel connections in Harrisburg and was reduced to sending his congratulations by telegraph.

The final event of the day was a public meeting in Brua Chapel, beginning at 8 p.m. Chapter President Philip M. Bikle presided. The college orchestra provided music and one of the newly initiated members in course, Carl R. Simon, sang a solo. The charter was presented once again, and there were the inevitable introductions and greetings.



*After Iota chapter of Pennsylvania was chartered on January 11, 1923, its first permanent officers chosen, and its first members elected, all of those present gathered on the front steps of Glatfelter Hall, where this picture was taken. Then chapter president Dean Philip M. Bikle, who was also an ordained Lutheran clergyman, hurried off to officiate at the wedding of his son. He returned to the Phi Beta Kappa events in time to serve as toastmaster at the banquet.*

The main speaker of the evening was to have been Charles F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University and the new President of the United Chapters. At the last minute, an attack of laryngitis prevented him from coming to Gettysburg, and Secretary Voorhees took his place. Both he and Philip M. Bikle, who also gave an address, reviewed the long history of Phi Beta Kappa and drew from it cause for inspiration and challenge. "I congratulate Gettysburg College," said Dean Bikle. "To be chosen as one of the units in this galaxy of leading colleges is a distinction which should give pleasure to every student, every graduate, every professor, every member of the Board. To me personally, now nearing the completion of a half century's service in the faculty of this college, it is a gratification beyond expression."

"With this public meeting," wrote the secretary in his minutes of the day's events, "and the benediction by Dean Bikle, the installation of the Iota chapter came to a close, leaving with us a determination to make the Iota chapter deserving of its charter."

The ninety-fourth chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and the ninth in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was now ready for business.

## **The Sheltering Institution**

In the language of Phi Beta Kappa, the term used to describe the college or university in which a chapter exists is "the sheltering institution." An understanding of the history of Iota chapter of Pennsylvania (hereafter referred to as Iota chapter) requires some understanding of major developments in the college which has sheltered it and, indeed, in American higher education in general.

It is evident that whoever prepared the Gettysburg College catalogue that was published in April 1923 was highly pleased to be able to report that, after long and persistent effort, a Phi Beta Kappa chapter now existed within the institution. Slightly more than an entire page was devoted to describing it. The reader was told that this new organization "stands for the highest ideals of scholarship, and embodies the spirit which is historically that of the American College—that of liberal education as distinguished from professional or technical training." Election to membership, which is "considered the first of all honors," at the same time imposes upon the recipient the duty of carrying "the ideals of integrity, honor, and usefulness into the common life of humanity outside the school."

The author of this catalogue did not consider it necessary to report another recent development bearing upon the college's standing in the world of American higher education. The very first list of accredited institutions, which the Middle States Association announced in November 1921, included the names of twenty-two of Pennsylvania's colleges and universities, one of which was Gettysburg.

After almost a century during which it was often a problem to attract enough qualified students, in the early 1920s the college enrollment was increasing so rapidly (it doubled between 1918 and 1922) that the trustees were actively discussing the need to place some limit on the size of the student body. In 1923 they decided, not to set an overall maximum, but to accomplish their purpose by restricting subsequent entering classes to 200 students and by gradually closing the doors to women. In the second half of the 1920s, enrollment averaged about 670. Many supporters of the college vigorously opposed eliminating women students. In response, the trustees delayed putting their decision into effect until 1930. There were no women students when the college opened in the fall of 1933.

Although the position of dean had existed for more than thirty years, the 1923 college catalogue had no section listing members of an administration. Until the 1950s there was no business manager, no dean of students, and no director of development. Despite his title, Dean Bikle was not in general charge of the academic program; in fact, no one person was. Bikle, who was the sole member of the Latin Department, was responsible for the thirteen courses which it offered.

Excluding the ROTC staff, the 1922-1923 faculty consisted of seventeen professors, two assistant professors, and eleven instructors. There were no associate professors until 1926. Eight of the professors had earned doctorates. In the spring of 1923, fourteen members of the faculty (ten professors, one assistant professor, and three instructors) constituted the first resident members of Iota chapter. Six of these the chapter had recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa. The other eight had been elected by some other chapter.

In the fall of 1922, Gettysburg College abandoned what was called the group system of courses, which had been in effect for more than a decade, and joined an increasing number of colleges in operating under a new type of curriculum. Graduation requirements were now defined in semester hours, 136 of which were needed for graduation. There was what was called prescribed work (soon to be known as distribution requirements) in the humanities, natural sciences, mathematics, and social sciences. No later than the spring of the sophomore year, students were required to choose from among fourteen subjects a major and a minor field of study.

The new curriculum offered work leading to no fewer than seven possible degrees, one in arts and six in science. Four of the latter were in different branches of engineering. The prescribed work for the bachelor of arts degree, amounting to about one-half of the total required for graduation, included two years of Latin, which helps to explain why by the end of the decade more than 70 percent of Gettysburg graduates were being awarded a BS degree. Soon after the Latin requirement was dropped in 1931, the proportion changed dramatically. Beginning in 1936, and with the abandonment of the engineering program, virtually all graduates earned BA degrees.



The 1923 catalogue described certain noncurricular rules then in effect. These reflected the stage which Gettysburg had then reached in its development from what the faculty in 1834 had adopted as its model: a well-regulated family. Daily chapel and weekly church attendance were still required. To possess or drink intoxicating beverages was prohibited. The catalogue made no mention of the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which was then in effect. Although the catalogue did declare that “hazing in any form is forbidden,” the deeply entrenched system of freshman customs, enforced largely by sophomores, often included acts that could be considered a form of hazing. In 1923, as had been the case since the opening of the college in 1832, most of the students were Pennsylvanians and Lutherans.

The first major challenge to the pattern of college life just described came with the onset of the Great Depression. Enrollment dropped from 672 in 1929 to 494 in 1934. An even larger decrease in the academy, which had always been part of the college, forced the trustees to readmit women students, after an absence of only two years, for the fall of 1935. Now, for the first time in its history, Gettysburg College became in fact coeducational. Women were offered what they never had before. The campus of the closed academy was used to provide them with dormitory and dining facilities. They were given access to many student organizations. The YMCA, for example, became the Student Christian Association. A college choir, open to both men and women, was organized in the fall of 1935. A second major challenge occurred during World War II, when civilian student enrollment dropped to 294 in 1943-1944 and the college was able to continue in operation by offering training to several Air Force detachments.

Along with most other colleges and universities, as soon as the war ended in 1945, Gettysburg took prompt steps to accommodate both returning veterans and others who wanted to obtain a college education. Almost overnight enrollment more than doubled. Although some wanted to see the student body return to pre-Depression and pre-war levels—about 650 students—this did not happen. By the early 1950s, after most of the veterans had been graduated, it was becoming clear that more and more young Americans were seeking a college education. From about 6 percent in the 1920s, the percentage of college-age students in institutions of higher learning had all but tripled by the 1950s and increased to about 33 percent in the 1970s. The authorities at Gettysburg responded to this phenomenon by increasing the size of the faculty, beginning a postwar building program, and taking major steps to recruit an increasing number of qualified students. Enrollment averaged about 1,350 students in the 1950s, 1,950 in the 1970s, and 2,000 in the 1980s.

As late as the 1960s, the trustees were still limiting the number of women students to about one-third of the total. This meant that the college continued to have, in effect, two student bodies, one whose academic credentials were considerably higher than those of the other. A decade later, both faculty and trustees approved

increasing the percentage of women, and since about 1980, the numbers of men and women students have been about equal.

In 1969 the college put into effect the first major curricular revision in forty-seven years. It adopted a thirty-six-course system, with a 4-1-4 calendar; defined graduation requirements in terms of courses instead of semester hours; and significantly reduced the number of distribution requirements. Although the 4-1-4 calendar did not prove to be lasting addition to the curriculum (the last January term was in 1985), the openness to change which made possible its introduction persisted, in large part because a majority of the faculty believed that the needs of current students required expanding existing and introducing new programs. By the 1990s these included African American and other area studies programs; the United Nations Semester and other similar off-campus opportunities; study abroad in Europe, Mexico, and Japan; and community service, both locally and elsewhere.

By 2023, Gettysburg College full-time faculty consisted of more than 219 persons, a far cry from the thirty of 1923. After three quarters of a century, the student-faculty ratio had dropped from about 20-to-1 to 10-to-1. More than 96 percent of the permanent faculty members had the highest earned degree in their fields. The college now placed much greater emphasis than it had in 1923 on faculty scholarly activity, in the belief that such activity was necessary for continued teaching effectiveness. Since 1923 the total number of chapters of Phi Beta Kappa had increased from ninety-four to 293, and the number in Pennsylvania from nine to twenty-one. In 2023, there were thirty-six resident members of Iota chapter.



*In January and April 1973, Iota chapter observed its golden anniversary. This picture was taken in the Lyceum of Pennsylvania Hall following the first special event, held in January 25, 1973. From left to right are Dr. Charles H. Glatfelter, chapter secretary; the Rev. Carl R. Simon, last survivor of the first three students elected to membership in course on January 11, 1923; Dr. Abdel Ross Wentz, last survivor of the alumni members elected on January 11, 1923; Mrs. Lena S. Fortenbaugh, widow of the longtime chapter secretary; Philip R. Bikle, class of 1905 and son of Dean Philip M. Bikle; and Dr. Basil L. Crapster, president of Iota chapter.*

Some measure of the noncurricular changes in the college since 1923 is conveyed by the disappearance of the church attendance requirement in 1931 (several years after the administration quietly stopped enforcing it); of the chapel requirement in 1960; and of freshman customs about ten years later. The problem of dealing with the use of alcoholic beverages by students under the legal age remained. In the 1990s a majority of the students were no longer Pennsylvanians or Lutherans. The percentage of the former in the student body was about thirty, and of the latter about ten. In 2023, while 26.8 percent of the student body is from Pennsylvania, only 2.4 percent still identify as Lutheran.

## **Iota Chapter at Work**

The current by-laws of Iota chapter prescribe at least three meetings each year: the first early in the fall term, the second early in the spring term, and the third at the end of the academic year. Candidates for membership may be considered at each of these meetings.

When the chapter was first organized it was assumed that the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, although elected for terms of one year, could continue in office indefinitely, until they retired, left the college, or decided that they had had enough. In 1943, despite resistance from some veteran officeholders, and without formally amending the by-laws, the chapter passed a sense motion limiting presidents and vice-presidents to two one-year terms, while according the secretary and treasurer indefinite tenure, subject to performance satisfactory to the chapter and the wishes of the incumbent. That sense motion still obtains.

As the size and pace of the college have changed since 1923, Iota chapter has resisted any temptation to turn over the task of electing members to a few officers or a small committee. That task has always been entrusted to those the by-laws have described as the resident members of the chapter. In the early days this term referred to Phi Beta Kappa faculty members, whether elected by Iota or some other chapter, who as part of “the teaching staff of the college” held one of the four ranks, from instructor to professor.

As Phi Beta Kappa members were appointed to new college positions, such as lecturer or dean of admissions, the chapter had to decide whether these persons, some of whom had little or no classroom teaching responsibilities, should also become electors. After considering each new situation, it usually amended the by-laws to widen the electorate, so that it now includes faculty, administrators, and staff members who are Phi Beta Kappa. Members chosen on junior standing have long had the privilege of voting while they were still students.

One of the first problems the new chapter faced in 1923 was how to deal with the fact that most students were candidates for a degree which, rightly or wrongly, raised questions about the liberal character of their program. Since the presence of

Latin in the specifically prescribed work for the arts degree was the only important difference between the BA and BS requirements, the chapter could easily include in its first by-laws the provision that BS candidates were eligible for election, if in their work they demonstrated “evidence of broad general culture.” Each year into the 1930s several BS candidates were elected to membership. After the Latin requirement was dropped in 1931 this matter ceased to be an issue.

One of the proper and continuing concerns of the resident members of the Iota chapter has been whether the greatest possible fairness is being used in electing members in course. It is evident from the documents quoted in previous pages that, although a high academic record is the most important single qualification for election, nowhere is it identified in either constitutions or by-laws as the only one. For example, the present model constitution from the national society describes the qualifications for chapter membership as “broad cultural interests, scholarly achievements, and good character.”

At least until after World War II, the size of the student body was small enough and the number of distribution requirements was large enough that most, and probably often all, candidates being considered were students or former students of three, four, or more of the resident members. In their meetings, these members could evaluate the qualifications of the candidates being considered and together reach unanimous or near-unanimous conclusions.

It is clear from the chapter minutes, especially after 1968, by which time all of the resident members were persons who had begun teaching after World War II, that some of them were not satisfied that the procedures that had long been used and which may have worked well in the past were still the fairest. From time to time they raised questions. Is a candidate’s grade point average, in and of itself, the single best and fairest criterion for election? Has the candidate made a sufficiently wide selection of courses to demonstrate a genuine commitment to liberal learning? Does that selection include enough upper-level courses to demonstrate the ability to do well in more than one field? How can one determine a candidate’s good character? How much information should a nominations committee be asked to give the chapter about a candidate’s honor code or disciplinary record? Finally, members are often prompted to return to the question of whether the grade point average—which is the composite judgment of a candidate’s performance by a dozen or more faculty members over a period of almost four years—is the single most accurate indication of a candidate’s academic performance and eligibility for election.

Time and again, the members of Iota chapter tried to deal with these and similar questions. Committees were appointed and reports made; different instructions were given to the nominations committee; by-laws were sometimes amended; but problems remained. It is to the chapter’s credit that, instead of ignoring these concerns, its members continued to deal with them.

Phi Beta Kappa began in 1776 as a secret society. Over the years one after another of the secrets were abandoned. For Iota chapter, at least, only one remains: the names of candidates balloted on and rejected.

The current by-laws contain a provision very similar in wording to one adopted in January 1923. No person the chapter elects becomes what is described as “a full member” until initiated by its officers or by those of another chapter acting at its invitation and until that person has paid the initiation fee. There have been very few exceptions made to this requirement since 1923.

Another serious concern of the members of Iota chapter has been the proper level and method of its exposure both on and beyond the Gettysburg College campus. Should it deliberately confine itself to electing members in course near the time of their graduation and to making one public announcement of what it has done? Or should it, again deliberately, carry out a series of presentations designed to contribute to the academic programs of the college and, in so doing, inform the community of the existence of Phi Beta Kappa as an organization fully consistent with the purposes of the college, thereby reminding everyone that while membership in the society confers an honor, it also imposes an obligation.

Iota chapter has always chosen the second course. The 1923 by-laws provided for electing members in course on junior standing, publicizing the fact in the student newspaper and other public places on the campus. When the practice of such elections was resumed, after a wartime break, in 1956, students who made the current Dean’s Honor List were often invited to a lecture and reception that followed the initiation. For several years in the 1980s, the chapter met before classes began in the fall to consider candidates on junior standing. Those elected were then announced during the formal opening convocation.

In the 1920s the chapter sponsored a public lecture during commencement exercises. In 1956 the United Chapters began a Visiting Scholars program, which sent prominent educators from many different fields to thirty or more campuses each year. Iota chapter was able to secure the services of one of the first four such scholars in November 1956. Others have come to the campus in most succeeding years. While spending two days there, the visitor gave one public lecture and met informally with students and faculty in a number of settings.

In 1995 the chapter named a committee to recommend ways that, in the words of the minutes, might help “to make Phi Beta Kappa more visible in the community.” The program that is developing at the time of this writing is intended to reach each of Adams County’s seven high schools with a presentation to recognize academic accomplishment and inform students of the purposes of Phi Beta Kappa.

For many years, the only persons present at chapter initiation ceremonies were current members of Phi Beta Kappa, either resident members of the chapter or

persons living in the vicinity. That was not because there was anything secret about the ritual, but rather because that was the way things had always been done. In the 1970s, chapter officers began asking the newly elected members to invite their parents and others to the initiation and banquet which follows. The response to this invitation has been large and gratifying. Since 1993, during the banquet the chapter has presented one of the seniors with the Charles H. Glatfelter Phi Beta Kappa Leadership Prize, which was established in 1992 to recognize “intellectual leadership exercised during the undergraduate years...in scholarly organizations on campus, exemplary accomplishment in a scholarly endeavor, or activities to promote scholarship and intellectual endeavors on the Gettysburg College campus.”

It was the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa that presented the charter by which Iota came into existence on January 11, 1923. The constitution which the national body presented and which the founding members adopted declared that Iota chapter was “one of the coordinate branches of the body known as The United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa,” committed to conforming generally to its policies and programs.

The new chapter was expected to send at least one delegate to each triennial convention of the national body. This it has faithfully done, most frequently in the person of the chapter secretary. In addition, there has always been regular communication between the chapter and the national office. By its presence at triennial conventions and by regular communication at other times, Iota chapter has been able to participate in bringing about the numerous changes that have taken place in the national Phi Beta Kappa since 1923.

For many years, some Phi Beta Kappa graduates who have not been resident members of any chapter have sought opportunities to band together in order to nurture their own intellectual interests and promote the cause of liberal learning as best they could. The first Phi Beta Kappa Association was organized in New York City in 1877, and there are now fifty such alumni associations in some thirty states, as well as one international group in London. Along with the chapters, the associations that have been accredited are now constituent members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The present ritual that Iota chapter uses informs new members of the existence and purposes of these associations. In the 1990s resident chapter members have explored the possibility of organizing one in south central Pennsylvania.

## **Elections of Members**

There have long been three classes of members in Phi Beta Kappa: members in course, alumni members, and honorary members. The term “associate member” is sometimes used to refer to resident members of a chapter who as undergraduate or graduate students were elected by some other chapter.

Well over 90 percent of persons chosen by all chapters are elected as members in

course, while they are engaged in undergraduate or graduate studies. In view of this, it is understandable that this category of membership receives the most detailed treatment in chapter by-laws and consideration in chapter meetings. In their first by-laws, Iota chapter members were enjoined to take into account when considering such candidates, their “rank in class, literary and other similar college activities, qualities of leadership, and promise of usefulness,” in addition to good moral character.

Between January 11, 1923, and October 28, 2022, Iota chapter elected 3,345 students to membership in course. The current by-laws establish four qualifications: a high scholarship record, the prescribed amount of work taken in residence at the college, the prescribed amount of work taken in courses the chapter decides are “liberal in character and purpose,” and good moral character. The current by-laws set the normal maximum number to be chosen in any one calendar (not academic) year at 10 percent of those expected to receive degrees during that year, and the absolute maximum at 15 percent.

Alumni membership is a way in which a new chapter can recognize graduates of the years before it was established. A chapter may also confer this class of membership upon graduates of years since its founding whose subsequent attainments, in its opinion, qualify them for the honor. After a period of years in which they elect from earlier graduating classes, most chapters then allow the practice of choosing alumni members to lapse.

The first by-laws of Iota chapter defined alumni members as those “whose post-graduate work shall be deemed such as to entitle them to election” and specified that “except in cases of unusual distinction no graduate shall be elected within fourteen years after receiving his Bachelor’s degree.” Later by-laws amended the qualifications to read: “Alumni members are those elected from among the graduates of the college of not less than ten years’ standing who, by contributions in the fields of the humane sciences and letters or works of pure literature, have since graduation given clear evidence of the possession of distinguished scholarly capacities.”

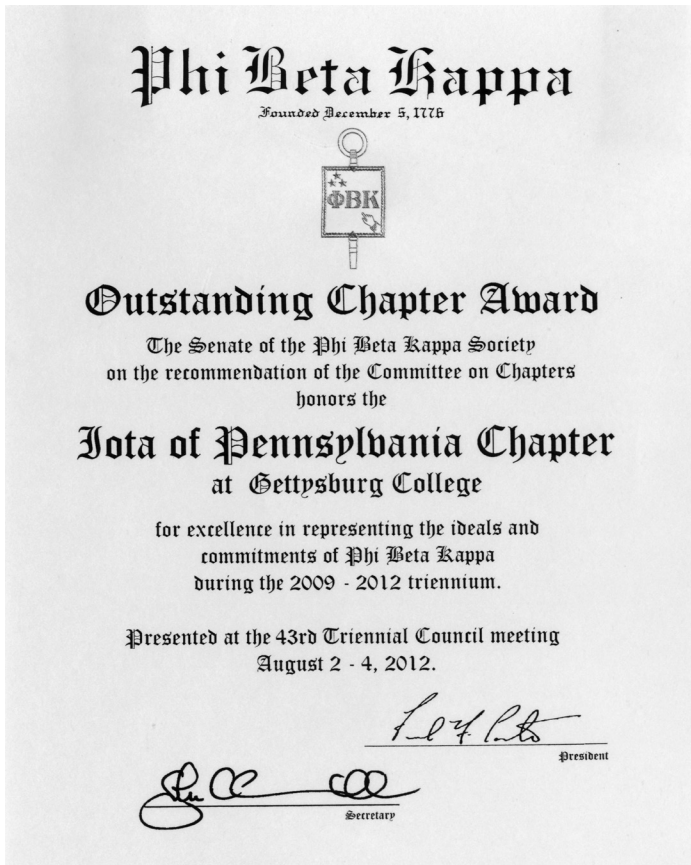
Iota chapter elected eight-four alumni members in its first decade, twenty-three in the second, ten in the third, and four in the fourth. No alumnus member has been elected since 1961.

Of the 113 people the chapter elected to alumni membership, excluding the eight alumni foundation members chosen when it was organized, all but thirteen had graduated before it was installed in January 1923. At the time of their election, ten of the thirteen were faculty or staff members of colleges, universities, or theological seminaries.

The original chapter by-laws defined honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa as that conferred “because of distinguished service in the faculty of the college, or on

account of distinction in arts, letters, science, education, or other walks of life.” Iota chapter has conferred honorary membership on only two persons; in December 1923, it elected the new president of the college and his wife, Henry W. A. and Elizabeth Painter Hanson.

The author of the 1923 Gettysburg College catalogue, already quoted at some length, had an understanding of the purposes of Phi Beta Kappa that has stood the test of time and warrants repetition. The society does stand for the “highest ideals of scholarship.” Without ever denying or depreciating the value or necessity of professional or technical training, it also stands for the liberal education which most American colleges have long endeavored to promote. Finally, while it confers what might be “considered the first of all honors” on those it elects to membership, Phi Beta Kappa also imposes upon them a clearly stated and lifelong duty—that of carrying “the ideals of integrity, honor, and usefulness into the common life of humanity outside the school.”



*At the forty-third Triennial Council of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in August 2012, the Iota chapter received an outstanding chapter award for its diversified campus programming, visibility, and high acceptance and initiation rate.*



## Appendix 1. Constitution of Iota Chapter of Pennsylvania

This basic organic instrument under which the chapter operates was adopted on January 11, 1923. Except for very minor changes in wording and punctuation, it is an exact copy of the model constitution for chapters adopted by the United Chapters in 1889 and used until 1937. Section VII was added most recently in 2002. The chapter by-laws adopted on January 11, 1923 have been amended on many occasions, most recently in 2017, and were extensively revised in 1933, 1957, and 2006.

### Constitution

- I. This Society is one of the coordinate branches of the body known as The United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa, an unincorporated organization (hereinafter, "Phi Beta Kappa Society"), or its successor-in-interest, and shall be called the Iota Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- II. This Chapter is under the general supervision and control of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The object of the Phi Beta Kappa Society is the promotion of scholarship and friendship among students and graduates of American Colleges.
- III. The members of the Chapter shall be elected *primarily* from the best scholars of the graduating classes of the college, *secondly* from those graduates of said college whose post graduate work entitles them to such honor, and *lastly* from any persons distinguished in letters, science, or education; provided, however, that the selection from each graduating class shall not exceed one-fourth of the number graduated. But the Chapter may make further limitations or restrictions.
- IV. In addition to scholarship, good moral character shall be a qualification of membership, and any member who is found to have lost this qualification may be expelled from the society by a four-fifths vote of the members present at a regular annual meeting of the society.
- V. This chapter shall send a delegation to represent it at each National Council of the United Chapters, and shall contribute its equal part to the financial support of the United Chapters, and shall conform to the Constitution of the United Chapters and all the lawful requirements of the National Council.
- VI. This Chapter shall, by the enactment of suitable by-laws, provide for its election of officers, the initiation of members, the conduct of its meetings, and for such other matters as it may deem wise so to regulate.

VII. This Chapter is organized and is to be operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code 501(c)(3) (references herein to the Internal Revenue Code, hereinafter “IRC,” include the corresponding section(s) of any future United States tax code).

No part of the net earnings of this Chapter shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, its directors, officers, members, trustees, or other private persons, except that the Chapter shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth herein. No substantial part of the activities of the Chapter shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the Chapter shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements), any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for political office. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the Chapter shall not carry on any activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by an organization exempt from federal income tax under IRC 501(c)(3), or (b) by an organization, contributions to which are deductible under IRC 170(c)(2), 2055(a)(2), or 2522(a)(2).

Under the dissolution of the Chapter, after paying or making provision for the payment of all the lawful debts and liabilities of the Chapter, the assets shall be distributed to one or more of the following categories of recipients, as the Chapter shall determine:

1. A nonprofit organization or organizations which may have been created to succeed the Chapter, as long as such organization or each such organization shall qualify as an organization described in 501(c)(3); and/or
2. The Phi Beta Kappa Society, provided that it shall qualify at the time of distribution as an organization described in IRC 501(c)(3); and/or
3. A nonprofit organization or organizations having similar aims and objectives as the Chapter and which may be selected as an appropriate recipient of such assets, as long as organizations or each such organization shall qualify as an organization described in IRC 501(c)(3); and/or
4. The Federal government, or to a State or local government, but only if such assets will be used for a public purpose.

Approved by the Chapter membership: November 26, 2002.

## Appendix 2. Officers of Iota Chapter of Pennsylvania

*The terms of all officers are one year. A sense-of-the-chapter motion in 1943 limits presidents and vice-presidents, with rare exceptions, to two one-year terms while according to the secretary and treasurer indefinite tenure, subject to satisfactory performance and the wishes of the incumbent.*

### President

1923-1925	Philip M. Bikle	1979-1981	Richard T. Mara
1925-1935	George D. Stahley	1981-1983	Robert H. Trone
1935-1941	Charles F. Sanders	1983-1985	Rowland E. Logan
1941-1943	Rasmus S. Saby	1985-1987	Carey A. Moore
1943-1945	John G. Glenn	1987-1989	Chan L. Coulter
1945-1947	William C. Waltemyer	1989-1991	Ann Harper Fender
1947-1949	George R. Miller	1991-1993	J. Roger Stemen
1949-1951	George R. Larkin	1993-1995	Robert C. Nordvall
1951-1953	George S. Warthen	1995-1997	Janet M. Powers
1953-1955	John B. Zinn	1997-1999	Michael L. Ritterson
1955-1957	Robert Fortenbaugh	1999-2001	Derrick K. Gondwe
1957-1959	W. Frederick Shaffer	2001-2003	Ralph A. Sorensen
1959-1961	Charles A. Sloat	2003-2005	Jean S. LeGros
1961-1963	Francis C. Mason	2005-2007	Michael J. Birkner
1963-1964	Herbert G. Hamme	2007-2009	Ann Harper Fender
1964-1967	Harold A. Dunkelberger	2009-2011	Alan R. Perry
1967-1969	Ralph D. Lindeman	2011-2012	Timothy J. Shannon
1969-1971	Edwin D. Freed	2012-2013	Ralph A. Sorensen (fall)
1971-1973	Basil L. Crapster		Timothy J. Shannon (spring)
1973-1975	Robert D. Barnes	2013-2015	Timothy J. Shannon
1975-1977	Charles H. Glatfelter	2015-2018	Daniel R. DeNicola
1977-1979	Louis J. Hammann	2018-2023	Joanne E. Myers

## Vice-President

1923-1925	Sivert N. Hagen	1985-1987	Chan L. Coulter
1925-1935	Charles F. Sanders	1987-1989	Ann Harper Fender
1935-1941	Rasmus S. Saby	1989-1991	J. Roger Stemen
1941-1943	John G. Glenn	1991-1993	Robert C. Nordvall
1943-1945	William C. Waltemyer	1993-1995	Janet M. Powers
1945-1947	George R. Miller	1995-1997	Michael L. Ritterson
1947-1949	George R. Larkin	1997-1999	Derrick K. Gondwe
1949-1951	George S. Warthen	1999-2001	Ralph A. Sorensen
1951-1953	John B. Zinn	2001-2003	Jean S. LeGros
1953-1955	Francis C. Mason	2003-2005	Michael J. Birkner
1955-1957	W. Frederick Shaffer	2005-2006	Brooks A. Kaiser
1957-1959	Charles A. Sloat	2006-2009	Alan R. Perry
1959-1961	Francis C. Mason	2009-2011	Shelli L. Frey
1961-1963	Herbert G. Hamme	2011-2012	Shelli L. Frey (fall)
1963-1964	Harold A. Dunkleberger		Alan R. Perry (spring)
1965-1967	Ralph D. Lindeman		
1967-1969	Edwin D. Freed	2012-2013	Jean LeGros (fall)
1969-1971	Richard T. Mara		Shelli L. Frey (spring)
1971-1973	Robert D. Bames	2013-2015	Shelli L. Frey
1973-1975	Charles H. Glatfelter	2015-2016	Alan R. Perry (fall)
1975-1977	Louis J. Hammann		Joanne E. Myers (spring)
1977-1979	Richard T. Mara		
1979-1981	Robert H. Trone	2016-2017	Joanne E. Meyers
1981-1983	Robert M. Gemmill	2017-2020	Tsu-ting Tim Lin
1983-1985	Carey A. Moore	2020-2023	Timothy W. Funk

## Secretary

1923-1925	Louis A. Parsons	1999-2003	Daniel R. Gilbert, Jr.
1925-1926	Edward H. Sehr	2003-2004	Jean M. Riley
1926-1930	Albert Billheimer	2004-2007	Daniel R. Gilbert, Jr.
1930-1955	Robert Fortenbaugh	2007-2009	Brooks A. Kaiser
1955-1973	Charles H. Glatfelter	2009-2012	Daniel R. DeNicola
1973-1985	Chan L. Coulter	2012-2013	Daniel R. DeNicola (fall) Clinton K. Baugess (spring)
1985-1995	Michael L. Ritterson		
1995-1999	Jean S. LeGros	2013-2023	Clinton K. Baugess

## Treasurer

1923-1955	Karl J. Grimm	1979-1987	Ann Harper Fender
1933-1953	W. Frederick Shaffer	1987-1989	J. Roger Stemen
1953-1956	Herbert G. Hamme	1989-1995	Frances H. Playfoot
1956-1959	Howard C. Long	1995-2006	Donald R. Cooney
1959-1967	Edwin D. Freed	2006-2007	Alan S. Hejnal
1967-1972	Robert H. Trone	2007-2021	Frederick R. Gaenslen
1972-1973	Chan L. Coulter		
1973-1979	Carey A. Moore	2021-2023	Beth M. Campbell Hetrick

### **Appendix 3. Members of Iota Chapter of Pennsylvania, January 11, 1923 - October 28, 2022.**

*The names used for elected members are those included in the current registration records of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. As a result, it may differ from the name under which a student was originally initiated.*

#### **Charter Members**

Bikle, Philip M. (1844-1934)	Smith, Edgar Fahs (1856-1928)
Grimm, Karl J. (1871-1954)	Beeber, Dimner (1854-1930)
Parsons, Louis A. (1872-1957)	Stoeber, William C. (1850-1924)
Hefelbower, Samuel G. (1871-1950)	

#### **Associate Foundation Members**

Hagen, Sivert N. (1872-1966)	Hamme, Herbert G. (1897-1964)
Sehrt, Edward H. (1888-1986)	Gubitz, Albert C. (1899-1978)
Squires, Paul C. (1894-1958)	Lewars, Elsie Singmaster (1879-1958)

#### **Elected Members**

Abbot, Sara	Albright, Sarah	Amrhein, Elizabeth	Apple, Caitlin
Aberly, John	Aldinger, William	Amt, Jennifer	Appler, William
Accetta, Joseph	Alecci, Adriana	Anand, Rajan	Arbaugh, Nick
Acinkewicz, John	Alek, Brenda	Anders, Carly	Arico, Molly
Acker, Julia	Alenick, Leonard	Anderson, Victoria	Armster-Wikoff, Alex
Ackerman, Hanna	Alexis, Edward	Anderson, Kristy	Arneson, Eleanor
Adachi, Natalie	Alleman, Herbert	Anderson, Tania	Arnold, Jennifer
Adam, Abigail	Allen, Alexander	Anderson, Meredith	Arnold, Kay
Adams, Elizabeth	Allen, Richard	Anderson, Michael	Aromando, Fiona
Adams, Jonathan	Allen, Judith	Anderson, Calum	Aungst, Jennifer
Adige, Vikram	Alley, Joshua	Anderson, Robert	Auriemma, Elizabeth
Affigato, Tamara	Allison, Ethel	Anderson, Kenneth	Austin, Stephanie
Affleck, Erica	Allison, Ethel	Andrews, Sarah	Aved, Rachelle
Aghababian, Anoush	Aloisi, Katherine	Androski, Jessica	Avery, William
Ahuja, Monica	Alpers, Elizabeth	Andryauskas, Sarah	Ayer, Kimberley
Aiello, Eric	Amass, Sandra	Angelo, Amy	Bach, Beverly
Ainge, Dana	Amato, Meredith	Annunzato, Gregory	Bachman, Edwin
Albanesius, Karyn	Amato, Taylor	Anthony, Hannah	Backman, Matthew
Albaugh, Mary	Ambulos, Gabriel	Apicello, Deirdre	Badore, Angela
Albrecht, Jeannie	Amin, Avani	Appedu, Sarah	Bagatti, Jaimie

Bagley, Leah	Barrett, Andrew	Becker, Ryan	Betz, Jean
Baildon, Carolyn	Barrett, George	Becker, Marie	Beyer, Alyssa
Bailey, Anne	Barrios, Maria	Becker, Theresa	Beyer, Molly
Baker, Rebecca	Alejandra	Beckstrand, O	Bidlack, Jean
Baker, Robert	Barron, Lloyd	Beers, Thomas	Bieda, Michael
Baker, Barbara	Barry, Anita	Beidleman, Barkley	Bielicki, Mary
Baker, Daniel	Barten, George	Beier, Karl	Bielli, AnnMarie
Baker, J.	Bartholomew, Julia	Belcher, Nancy	Bikle, Jeffrey
Balanda, Marisa	Bartles, Jason	Bell, Suzanne	Bikle, Henry
Baldwin, Karen	Bartlett, Megan	Bell, Patience	Bilger, Ryan
Baldwin, Deborah	Bartlett, Sara	Bell, Christina	Bilger, Susan
Baldwin, Mary	Bartron, Meredith	Bell, Francis	Bilheimer, Robert
Ballock, Laura	Basham, Elizabeth	Bellanca, Gregory	Billheimer, Edward
Balstra, Donielle	Basse, Sabrina	Bellis, Andrew	Billheimer, Albert
Bankert, Ralph	Bassett, Caroline	Benavente, Kevin	Billings, Carol
Bankert, Rolph	Bath, Deborah	Bender, Zoe	Bilodeau, David
Bankert, John	Baty, Laurie	Bender, Stephanie	Bindie, Barbara
Barber, Rachel	Bauer, Nicole	Benfante, Amanda	Birch, T.
Bare, Bruce	Bauer, Molly	Benfer, David	Bird, Sallie
Barger, Marsha	Bauer, Beth	Bennardi, Christi	Birkholz, James
Barkhouser, Richard	Baughman, Jon	Benner, Aaron	Birkner, Michael
Barkmeier, Alexandria	Baum, Elizabeth	Benner, Debra	Birx, Charles
Barletta, Thomas	Baus, Robert	Bennett, Rhonda	Bish, Timothy
Barnard, Brielle	Bavier, Richard	Bennett, Brian	Bishop, Stephen
Barnard, Alexandra	Baxter, Isabella	Bensen, Carleen	Bishop, J
Barnard, Sarah	Beach, Gillian	Benson, Rebekah	Biunno, Mary
Barnes, Sarah	Beachy, Wilbert	Benson, Doris	Bjorses, Lars
Barney, Angela	Beachy, Wilbert	Benstead, Claire	Black, Tyler
Barone, Laura	Beagle, Howard	Bergin, Laura	Black, Amanda
Barr, Liza	Bealer, Michael	Berk, Kerry	Black, Maribeth
Barr, Alan	Beaver, Jenny	Berkett, Lorraine	Black, Heather
Barranco, Frank	Beaver, Robert	Bernard, Peter	Black, Merle
Barrell, Jeffrey	Beck, Taylor	Bernstorf, Carolyn	Black, Sara
Barrese, Laura	Beck, Glen	Beronilla, Alyssa	Blaha, David
Barrett, Matthew	Beck, Karyn	Berowitz, Jacob	Blake, Jonathan
Barrett, Kendall	Becker, Erin	Berzins, Dagnija	Blanco, Kristen

Blankenship, Keith	Borovsky, Rebecca	Brenneman, Stephen	Buchanan, Andrea
Blavatt, Jason	Borowik, Ann	Brenneman, James	Buchanan, Ellery
Blickens, Robert	Borstel, Gerard	Brenneman, James	Buchholtz, Katrina
Blickenstaff, Theresa	Bortner, Doyle	Brewer, Luther	Buchinsky, Vincent
Bloam, Brittany	Bortner, Doyle	Bricker, Clark	Buck, Alyson
Bloomhardt, Paul	Bosley, Lindsay	Briner, Leah	Buckley, Taylor
Blount, Melanie	Bosold, Alyssa	Brink, Bretni	Buckwalter, Susan
Blount, Patricia	Bostrom, John	Brissenden, Diane	Buerger, William
Blum, Julie	Bottebusch, Frederick	Bristol, William	Bulleit, Edward
Blunt, Janice	Boudreau, Roberta	Bristol, James	Bullock, Traci
Blyler, Nathan	Bowers, K	Broadway, Alice	Bunten, Bridget
Boarman, Emily	Bowers, George	Brobst, Donald	Burbank, Colby
Bock, Deborah	Bowersox, Helen	Broe, Chelsea	Burg, Rachel
Boggs, Ashley	Bowker, Ann	Brogan, Donna	Burger, Carol
Boguski, Isabelle	Bowker, Robert	Brooks, Andrea	Burke, Julia
Boguski, Gary	Bowlby, Barbara	Brouder, Douglas	Burkhardt, Laura
Bohn, Corey	Bowne, Susan	Brovero, Dakota	Burmester, Kathy
Bolger, Kathleen	Boyce, Elizabeth	Brown, Meredith	Burnham, Megan
Bomberger, Earl	Boyer, Merle	Brown, Gwendolyn	Burns, Anne
Bond, Kevin	Boynton, Robert	Brown, Emily	Burns, Benjamin
Bond, Michelle	Bozowski, Janis	Brown, Matthew	Burnszynski, Jennifer
Bond, Vanessa	Brach, Jessica	Brown, Suzanne	Burrows, John
Bondi, Brittany	Brackett, Lindsay	Brown, Deborah	Burton, Elizabeth
Bonebrake, R.	Bradley, Spencer	Browne, Marjorie	Bury, John
Bonebrake, Roy	Bradstreet, Nancy	Brubaker, Dallas	Bushman, Ruth
Bonner, Susannah	Bradway, Susan	Brubaker, Dallas	Butcher, Susan
Bonner, Neal	Brandenburg, Hubert	Bruce, Edna	Butkus, William
Bonnes, Stephanie	Brandt, Allison	Brumbaugh, Arthur	Butler, Whitney
Bonos, Mary	Brandt, Jessica	Brunner, Matthew	Butrico, Casey
Bonos, Mary	Branham, Arthur	Brunnquell, James	Butterworth, Jeffrey
Bookas, Sophia	Branin, Theodore	Bruno, Robert	Byrne, Kathleen
Books, Anna	Brantley, Sarah	Bryan, Patricia	Byrne, Phyllis
Boote, Ann	Bray, Meredith	Bryan, Rose	Byrnes, Megan
Booth, James	Bream, Robert	Bryant, Jennifer	Byrnes, Amanda
Borcik, Christopher	Bream, Robert	Bryson, Margaret	Byron, Gregory
Borger, Craig	Breidenbaugh, Edward	Bubenheim, Miranda	Cacciarelli, Alexander



Cadieux, Alan	Case, Megan	Chiappetta, Blake	Cohen, Howard
Cadieux, Alan	Case, Lauren	Chin, Julia	Cohn, Jennifer
Cala, Nicholas	Casey, Madeleine	Chomsky, Amy	Cohn, Alicia
Calabretta, Christopher	Casey, Cailin	Christensen, Hannah	Cohn, Robert
Caldwell, Madison	Casey, Stephen	Christian, Thomas	Cole, William
Caldwell, Janice	Cash, Scott	Chronister, Carl	Coleman, Sara
Caligiuri, Amanda	Cashman, Bender	Ciancimino, Emily	Coleman, Frederick
Callaghan, Marjorie	Cassel, John	Cincotta, Anna	Coles, Sandra
Callahan, Amanda	Casson, Jodi	Cinfi, William	Colflesh, Jared
Callahan, Frances	Castellan, Susan	Cipperly, Brian	Collict, Jill
Campbell, Celeste	Castellano, Ronald	Clair, Kelli	Comegno, Marsha
Campbell, Abigail	Castro, Jonathan	Clapp, Deborah	Composto, Russell
Campbell, Warren	Castro, Ann	Clark, Brenda	Compton, Kathryn
Campbell, Megan	Castro, Albert	Clark, Erin	Condra, Jonathan
Campbell, Megan	Caswell, Bryan	Clark, Barbara	Connelly, Caitlin
Campbell, Nancy	Caswell, Pamela	Clark, Thomas	Connelly, Sarah
Campbell, Paula	Cathey, Mary	Class, Madelyn	Connelly, Carey
Campbell, H.	Catto, Tessa	Clay, Kathleen	Connelly, Jill
Campitelli, Paula	Cebat, Julie	Clay, Rebecca	Connors, Darcie
Cann, Melanie	Cerny, Jan	Cleary, Maureen	Connors, Jillene
Canzano, Eric	Ceton, Gwen	Clement, William	Conover, Lisa
Capasso, John	Chaffin, William	Clements, Marlene	Consorti, Kathryn
Carberry, Glenn	Chalek, Eric	Cleveland, William	Constable, Benjamin
Carbonaro, Vincent	Chamberlin, Kristina	Clever, Adam	Conti, Kimberly
Carl, Samantha	Chamberlin, Ronald	Clewis, Charles	Contri, Douglas
Carlin, Mary	Chambers, Kimberly	Cliff, Nancy	Conway, Christine
Carlson, Matthew	Chambers, Patti	Cline, Emily	Cook, Abigail
Carlson, Andrew	Chambers, Randolph	Cline, Elaine	Cook, Karen
Carlson, Holly	Chapman, Kelsey	Clontz, Robert	Cook, John
Carlson, Michael	Charles, Shanna	Clouser, Karl	Cook, John
Carmel, Joshua	Charney, Alexandra	Cluss, Cynthia	Cook, Marilue
Carrier, Christopher	Charpentier, Monica	Clutz, Frank	Cook, Jeffery
Carson, Andrea	Chase, Natalie	Coakley, Abigail	Cooney, Donald
Carson, Robert	Cheleden, J.	Cobb, Teagan	Cooney, Doris
Carter, Rich	Cheng, Tina	Cober-Lake, Justin	Cooper, Elizabeth
Caruso, William	Chenowith, Mindy	Coddington, Julia	Cooper, Jennifer

Cooreman, Ludiwien	Crowell, Daniel	Darling, Haley	Deaven, Jenna
Coover, Melanchthon	Crum, Mary	Darmetko, Sharon	DeBacco-Overstreet, Annalisa
Coppola, Giacomo	Crumplar, David	Daugherty, Lauren	DeBole, David
Cordell, Charles	Crute, Catherine	Daugherty, Stephanie	DeBrouse, Lauren
Cordero, Mary	Csordas, Mary	Davar, Rustom	Decker, Arthur
Cordima, Christopher	Cuculis, Luke	Davenport, Theresa	Deen, Andrew
Corkran, Charles	Cudlipp, Frederic	Davidyock, Richard	Dehart, Tracy
Correnti, Christopher	Cuetara, Caroline	Davies, Elizabeth	Deibel, Charlotte
Cortese, Andrea	Culig, Christopher	Davies, Lisa	Deibert, Katherine
Cortis, Regina	Cullen, Timothy	Davies, W.	Deichert, James
Costomiris, Steven	Cumming, Gregory	Davin, Julia	Deichmann Estey, Robin
Cotter, Caitlyn	Cummings, Daniel	Davis, Kylee	Deimler, Falon
Coulby, Jennifer	Cupp, Pamela	Davis, Gina	Delaney, Kate
Coulson-Graceffa, Margaret	Curran, Kelly	Davis, Lauren	Delena, Rebecca
Counihan, Michael	Currier, Abigail	Davis, Kelly	Demers, Nicole
Coursey, Erin	Curtis, Paula	Davis, Gregory	Dempster, Megan
Coutinho, Renata	Curtis, Phyllis	Davis, Todd	Demuth, Thomas
Cox, Elizabeth	Curtiss, Linda	Davis, Virginia	Dennis, Dorothy
Cox, Jessica	Curtiss, Linda	Davis, Linda	Densmore, Christine
Cox, Robert	Cushman, Kathryn	Davis, Alice	Derby, Jonathan
Craig, Delia	Czajkowski, Alexandra	Davoli, Susan	Dervan, Peter
Craig, Patricia	D'Addario, Jane	Dawson, Jamie	Deschappelles, Paige
Craig, Patricia	Dagen, J. Edward	Day, Samantha	Deschappelles, Christian
Craig, Michael	Dagenhart, Patricia	Day, Julie	Dever, Lindsey
Cramer, Madison	Daiga, Vineta	Day, James	DeVito, Elizabeth
Crane, Marguerite	Dalgleish, Emily	De Jong, Kaitlyn	DeWitt, Caroline
Craw, Lindsay	Dalton, Andrew	de la Motte, Anna	Dickel, Douglas
Crawford, Robert	Dalton, David	De Lauter, Paul	Dickerson, Amy
Creamer, Shelby	Dalton, Seth	de los Monteros, A.	Dickson, Harrison
Crisanti, John	D'Amica, Cameron	De Yoe, Luther	Diehl, Harold
Crist, Homer	D'Amico, Deirdre	Deal, Amy	Diehl, Jacob
Croall, Dorothy	Damm, Karen	DeAngelis, Caroline	Dietz, Megan
Cromley, Christina	Dancy, Carol	Deardorff, Julie	Dietz, Edward
Crow, Michaela	Danielson, Eric	Deardorff, Erle	DiGeronimo, Kelly
Crowe, Rachel	Danner, Andrew	Deardorff, Mildred	
	D'Arinzo, Debra	Dearing, Linda	

Dillon, Jessica	Doscher, Phoebe	Earley, Marisa	Empie, Florence
Dilts, Mervin	Doskov, Nikolay	Earley, Wendy	Engelsma, Brian
Dimond, Winifred	Dotterer, Charles	Eash, Donald	Englert, Alexander
DiNello, Suzanne	Douglas, Andrew	Ebbert, Watson	English, Christopher
D’Innocenzi, Jaclyn	Dovey, Clayton	Eberhart, Christine	Eno, Maud
DiSalvo, Celia	Dowgin, Thomas	Eberly, Megan	Eno, Sarah
Dise, Preston	Dowler, Calynn	Ebert, Crystal	Enright, Katrina
Distasio, Arielle	Downie, Laurel	Ebright, Bradford	Ensor, Barbara
Ditillo, Nicole	Drahos, Amanda	Eby, Lauren	Eppley, Samuel
Ditto, Meghan	Drake, Jessica	Eck, Samantha	Epstein, Kerrin
Dittrich, Charles	Dressner, Steven	Eckert, Fred	Equi, Stephanie
Dizney Swanson, Marley	Drevna, Stephanie	Eckhardt, Michael	Erb, Richard
Djupman, Debra	Driver, Albert	Eddy, Jasmin	Erhard, William
Do, Phuong	Du Bois, Jeffrey	Edelson, Micaela	Erlanson, Maryann
Do, Thy	Dubniczki, Hayden	Eder, Ann	Erskine, Allison
Do, Huyen	Dubpernell, Sandra	Edwards, Robert	Eshelman, Joseph
Doan, Connelly	Duffy, Rebecca	Edwards, Francis	Eshleman, Charles
Dobay, Lauren	Duffy, Tyne	Egenes, Kirsten	Esposito, Christine
Dobbs, Margaret	Duffy, Jeannie	Egglin, Aiden	Esposito, Paul
Dochat, Cara	Dugan, Suzanne	Egloff, Nancy	Essigs, William
Dogruer, Berrak	Dunbar, Paul	Ehrhart, Robert	Estes, Angela
Doherty, Kathleen	Duncan, Robert	Eichner, Paula	Eulberg, Natasha
Doherty, Cailyn	Duncan, Leslie	Eisenhart, Elizabeth	Evans, Nicole
Doherty, Sarah	Dunkelberger, Harold	Eldred, Patricia	Evans, Margaret
Doherty, Kathleen	Dunklee, Eric	Eller, James	Evelan, R
Doktor, Christine	Dunn, Colleen	Eller, Jane	Everhard, Robert
Dolbeer, Martin	Dunn, Jan	Ellingsen, Mark	Everhart, Robert
Dombrova, Louis	Dunning, Gabby	Elliott, Elizabeth	Eves, Barbara
Donnell, Sara	Duranko, Jill	Elliott, Cara	Eyler, Joshua
Donohue, Lori	Durding, William	Ellis, Daphne	Eyler, Clifford
Dorff, Justin	Durrani, Raheel	Ellis, Kevin	Fackler, Martin
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Dorn, Wesley	Dwyer, Darren	Ellis, Brian	Falsetano, Michelle
Dorrance, Melissa	Dwyer, Kellen	Ellis, Margaret	Falk, Emily
Dorsch, Michelle	Dyott, Thomas	Emerson, Catherine	Fallavollita, Tiana
	Dysinger, Holmes	Emery, Jolee	Fallon, Kyra

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Fargo, Valerie	Fischer, Olivia	Foster, Howell	Funk, Timothy
Farias, Jake	Fischer, Robert	Foucart, Donald	Funk, Stephen
Farinelli, Maura	Fischetti, Frank	Fox, Lauren	Furman, Andrew
Farrell, Jennifer	Fish, John	Fox, Carol	Furnanage, Steven
Farrer, Katie	Fisher, Kristina	Frame, Barbara	Fuss, John
Fasenmyer, Amanda	Fisher, Richard	Francica, Kathy	Gaffey, Ashley
Faulhaber, Kristin	Fisher, James	Francis, Peter	Gaffney, Emily
Fausold, S.	Fisher, Wallace	Francisco, Emily	Gailey, Samantha
Faust, Martin	Fisher, Nelson	Frank, Heather	Gale, Molly
Fauth, Casey	Fitzgerald, Kara	Frankford, Lauren	Gallagher, Erin
Fay, Samantha	Fitzpatrick, Kristine	Frantz, Hannah	Gallagher, Jane
Feather, Cathryn	Fitzwater, Anatasia	Frederick, Kathleen	Gallaher, Keith
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Feldhusen, Elizabeth	Flanagan, Carolyn	Frei, Michelle	Galloway, Margaret
Feldstein, Matthew	Flanningan, Meghan	French, Sandra	Gallup, Katherine
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Fennel, Miranda	Fleck, Wilbur	Fretz, Bruce	Galusha, Erica
Fenrich, Megan	Flegg, Caleigh	Frey, Jeffrey	Galvin, Patrick
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Fernandes, Melanie	Flora, Margaret	Fricke, Donna	Gardella, Cynthia
Fernandez, Adam	Flynn, Kathleen	Fridinger, Maggie	Gardner, Mallory
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Ferraro, Alex	Folkemer, Lawrence	Friedland, Julie	Garman, Kaitlyn
Ferry, Diane	Foltz, Frederick	Fritchman, David	Garner, Dallas
Ferzandi, Lori	Foltz, Richard	Fritz, Sarah	Garner, Tammie
Fialkoff, Marc	Folz, Christina	Fritz, Eric	Garrett, Richard
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Fickes, Jane	Forlenza, Christopher	Fruchtl, Benjamin	Gates, Deborah
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Fidler, Robert	Fortenbaugh, Robert	Frye, Gretchen	Gault, Charles
Fieles, Rebecca	Fortenbaugh, Robert	Fryer, Janet	Gawel, Richard
Filla, Sandra	Fortino, Frank	Fucci, Corinne	Gawthrop, Carol
Finan, Kevin	Fortney, Beth	Fuchs, David	Gaylor, Lucas
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Fiore, Isabelle	Foster, Stephanie	Fukuhara, Takahiro	Geer, Tyler

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Geesaman, Frank	Gidas, Mary	Gogluizza, Nicole	Grant, John
Gehring, Richard	Gies, William	Gohn, Herman	Grau, Bruce
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Geiselman, Douglas	Gilbert, Warren	Goldberg, Sydney	Gray, Carol
Geiser, Dixon	Giles, Sherie	Goldberg, Robert	Gray, Susan
Geist, Curran	Gill, Ruth	Gonchar, Anastasia	Grayson, Joann
Gelbert, James	Gill, Edward	Gondek, Amanda	Grayson Roselli, Laura
Gelfond, Stephen	Gillard, James	Gonzaga, Gian	Greaves, Kirsty
Gembicki, Nika	Gillespie, Lawson	Goodall, Carin	Green, Sierra
Gemmill, Robert	Gillespie, Robert	Goodliffe, Lynn	Green, Hilary
Generotti, Charles	Gillmor, Theresa	Goodman, Samantha	Green, Susan
Gensel, Lisa	Gilmore, Jennifer	Goodwin, Christopher	Greenberg, Christine
Gentes, John	Gindlesperger, Norman	Gorzcyca, Dori	Greenholt, Homer
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Gentzler, Waldo	Gingerich, Amanda	Gorman, Mark	Greenwood, Katelyn
George, Liam	Giordano, Sara	Gorman, Brian	Greer, Abigail
George, Aimee	Girman, Julia	Gorman, Sandra	Greer, Amy
George, Jithin	Girouard, Alexander	Gorsuch, Richard	Gregory, William
George, Christopher	Gish, Paul	Gosnell, Carol	Greif, Karen
George, Thomas	Gish, Brian	Gosselin, Geoffrey	Greif, Karen
George, Charles	Giuliano, Elaine	Gottlieb, Katherine	Grieco, Rachael
George, William	Gladfelter, Wilbert	Gottschall, Ryan	Griffin, Aimee
Georgiana, Joseph	Gladfelter, Wilbert	Gouthro, Robert	Griffin Jr, John
Gerdes, James	Gladfelter, Millard	Gownaris, Natasha	Griffis, James
Gerelus, Anne	Glatfelter, Katherine	Grabowski, Amelia	Griffith, Christine
Getty, Matthew	Glatfelter, Charles	Grabowski, Ida	Griffiths, Nancy
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Gibbon, Freya	Godding, Nancy	Grande, Rachel	Grimm, Rebecca
Gibbs, Nancy	Goddu, Marie	Granderson, James	Grimm, Gisela
Gibson, Elizabeth	Godnick, Stacy	Grandieri, Christopher	Grimm, Hermine
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Gibson, Richard	Goedeke, Leigh		Groat, Charles

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Gross, Kelly	Haberstroh, Kelly	Hanson, Robert	Haskins, Rachel
Gross, Luray	Hack, Daniel	Hanson, Robert	Hastings, Chandra
Gross, Lee	Haddad, Olivia	Hanson, Theophilus	Hasui, Shota
Grote, Devan	Hadley, David	Hanson, Henry	Hathorn, Janet
Grover, Julia	Haegele, Amber	Hanson, Henry	Hattery, John
Grow, Carley	Hafer, George	Hansson, Nils	Hauck, Emily
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Grubbs, Dallas	Hagen, Susan	Athanassios	Hauer, Abigail
Gruber, Jean	Hagerman, Jay	Harding, Curtis	Hauk, Carolyn
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Gruner, Emma	Haigh, Jennifer	Hardy, Keith	Hauser, David
Grupe, Benjamin	Haines, Bridget	Haren, William	Hawkins, Isaac
Gruver, Elbert	Hall, Christine	Harper, Julia	Hawkins, Lisa
Gruzs, Tracy	Hall, Jennifer	Harrell, Amanda	Hayden, Kendra
Guay, Erin	Hall, Janet	Harris, Eric	Hayes, Sarah
Guertin, Stephanie	Hallinger, Robert	Harris, Mary	Hayes, Terry Ann
Guffey, Alexandra	Halpin, Margaret	Harris, Dorothy	Hayes, Sharon
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Gulyas, Leah	Hammels, Debbie	Hart, Kristen	Heath, Jason
Gushue, Corinne	Hammond, Hazel	Harter, Henry	Heath, Stephanie
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Guss, Cedric	Hanawalt, H	Hartman, Dorothy	Heaver, Stacey
Guss, Evelyn	Hand, Lauren	Hartman, Gerry	Heck, Julie
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Gustafson, Erin	Handelsman, Michael	Hartman, Cheryl	Heckert, Glenna
Gustafson, Eric	Hanfling, Tracey	Hartman, David	Heckler, Clayton
Gustafson, Deborah	Hanlon, Bettina	Hartman, Clifford	Heckman, Caroline
Guthrie, Donn	Hann, Jeffrey	Hartnett, Sasha	Hedgpeeth, Emma
Haagensen, Brian	Hannel, Janet	Hartnett, Kelly	Hedrick, Ellen
Haar, Eva	Hansen, Sarah	Hartnett, Catherine	Heefner, Wilson
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Haas, Emily	Hansen, Christina	Hartzell, Mahlon	Heiges, Bradley

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Heilman, Lenoir	Hewitt, Dennis	Hoffman, Nadine	Hottel, Nancy
Heilman, Lee	Hibshman, Jonathan	Hoffman, Richard	Hottle, Emily
Heise, Alan	Hickman, Joseph	Hoffman, Brent	Hou, Xintong
Heissenbittel, Dorothy	Higgison, Edward	Hoffman, Robert	Houck, David
Helfrich, Phyllis	High, Richard	Hoffmann, Amy	Hough, Lindsay
Helm, Angela	Highby, Paul	Hogan, Holly	Houlis, AnnaMarie
Helmstetter, Kaitlyn	Hilands, Megan	Hogan, Margaret	Hoverman, Alec
Helmuth, Judith	Hildebrand, Molly	Hohneker, John	Howard, Marjorie
Helwig, Timothy	Hildebrand, Lauren	Hoke, Molly	Howard, Paul
Henderson, James	Hildebrandt, Joan	Holder, Lewis	Howard, James
Henniger, Jay	Hilfrank, Elizabeth	Holder, Elizabeth	Howe, Emily
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Henry, Michael	Hill, John	Holleck, Joanna	Huber, Charles
Henry, Richard	Hill, Christopher	Holliday, Kathryn	Hubert, Barbara
Hensen, Henry	Hill, Erica	Hollmann, Melissa	Hudak, David
Hentz, Martha	Hill, William	Holloway, Laurene	Huff, Linda
Herbert, Kersten	Hill, William	Holman, Harry	Huffer, Joellen
Herbert, Jeanette	Hillstrom, Donald	Holt, Rebecca	Huffman, Elizabeth
Herman, Rebecca	Hindley, Nicole	Holtz, Bethany	Hughes, C.
Herman, Stewart	Hingher, Jeffrey	Homan, Anne	Humbert, Earl
Herman, S.	Hinkle, Nicole	Hoover, Justin	Hunsberger, Charles
Herman, Stewart	Hirsch, Julia	Hoover, Carol	Hunt, Russell
Hermann, Allison	Hitchcock, Cristin	Hopkins, Fred	Hunting, Abigail
Heron, Elizabeth	Hite, Karen	Hoppes, Dana	Huntsberger, R.
Herr, Jack	Hlubb, Julius	Hornbeck, Gabriella	Huntsberger, Richard
Herr, Kacie	Hnath, Steven	Horne, Bruce	Huntzinger, Elwood
Herring, Fred	Hobelmann, Jeffrey	Horne, Virginia	Husain, Arif
Hershberger, John	Hobelmann, Charles	Horner, John	Huse, Sarah
Hershey, Robert	Hocker, Elizabeth	Horner, Jennifer	Huskey, Tammy
Hershey, J.	Hodakowski, Joseph	Horner, B	Huso, Deborah
Heslop, Katelan	Hodges, Laura	Horowitz, Jordyn	Huss, William
Hess, Meagan	Hoenes, Cynthia	Horstman, Bethany	Hussain, Yasmin
Hess, Cynthia	Hoffer, Jennifer	Horstman, Laurel	Hutch, Kathleen
Hettlinger, David	Hoffman, Emily	Horton, Kathryn	Huth, Betsy

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Hyatt, Rebecca	Janelle, Elizabeth	Jones, Darlene	Kase, C.
Ikeda, Leila	Jankura, Cartier	Jones, Arthur	Kasenga, Aimee
Illein, Charlotte	Janney, Vincent	Jones, Susan	Katovitch, Celie
Ingram, Barbara	Janney, Karen	Jones, Marjorie	Katsaros, Patricia
Iosue, Ruth	Jarit, Art	Jones, Cathy	Katzung Hokanson, Brandon
Ipsen, Heather	Javins, Lauren	Jones, Penelope	Kauffman, Karlina
Ireland, Jae	Jayawickreme, Nuwan	Jordan, Brian	Kauffman, Elizabeth
Irving, Julie	Jefferies, John	Joyner, Bryan	Kauffman, Henry
Italiano, Susan	Jenkins, James	Jozefick, Natasha	Kaufki, Elizabeth
Itzkowitz, Andrea	Jensen, Anika	Judd, Robert	Kay, Christina
Ivarson-Pennino, Kimberly	Jensen, Carolyn	Jurta, Roxanne	Kaya, Sharon
Izzo, Kimberly	Jensen, Jay	Just, Hoang Anh	Keehn, David
Jablunovsky, John	Jesteadt, Nicholas	Kadel, G.	Keen, Edward
Jack, Christopher	Jinks, Eileen	Kadel, George	Keenan, Owen
Jackson, Brett	Johnson, Sarah	Kahl, Christine	Keeny, Spurgeon
Jackson, Julie	Johnson, Rebecca	Kain, George	Keeports, Richard
Jackson, Patricia	Johnson, Brian	Kalis, Carly	Kehl-Wilhelm, Laurie
Jackson, G	Johnson, Andrew	Kalis, Kelly	Kehr, Clifton
Jacobi, George	Johnson, Kathryn	Kaloferov, Atanas	Keillor, Ronald
Jacobs, Sarah	Johnson, Chloe	Kamin, Lisa	Keim, Danielle
Jacobs, Kimberly	Johnson, David	Kamppila, Aubrey	Keim, Sarah
Jacobs, C	Johnson, Jared	Kamsler, David	Keipper, Eileen
Jacobs, C.	Johnson, Sherry	Kane, Krista	Keiter, Herman
Jacobs, Henry	Johnson, Christopher	Kaniper, Nicole	Keith, Alan
Jacobson-Parham, Ann	Johnson, Sarah	Kantrowitz, David	Kellam, Andrew
Jacoby, Melissa	Johnson, Mary	Kapes, Rachael	Keller, Alaina
Jaeger, Robin	Johnson, Jeanne	Karchner, Michael	Keller, Marcia
Jahn, Deirdre	Johnson, Sally	Kareha, Peter	Keller, Ronald
Jakositz, Jessica	Johnson, Barbara	Kareha, Stephen	Keller, Hiram
James, Ian	Johnson, Harry	Karena, Dianne	Keller-Brown, B
James, Samantha	Johnston, Wendy	Karger, Louise	Kellersman, Sara
James, Steven	Johnston, Elizabeth	Karkuff, Eva	Kellert, Robert
Jameson, Jennifer	Jones, Brittany	Karl, Alyssa	Kelliher, Christina
Janas, Andrew	Jones, Katlyn	Karwan, Karen	Kellinghusen, G
	Jones, Carla	Kasardo, Ashley	



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Kelly, April	Kirwan, Kimberly-Anne	Kohler, D.	Krebs, Jeffrey
Kelly, Susan	Kisak, Natalie	Koines, Margo	Krebs, Jeffrey
Kelly, Nina	Kisamore, Elizabeth	Kokko, Rachel	Krehbiel, Amanda
Kember, Joseph	Kiser, Michael	Kolderup, Stephen	Kreiner-Salser, Karen
Kemp, Richard	Kittlaus, Jennifer	Kole, Frank	Kreitz, Tyler
Kenadjian, Bridget	Klafehn, Todd	Koleva, Denitsa	Kreitz, Tyler
Kennedy, Timothy	Klassen, Kevin	Koljonen, Denice	Kreitz, Robert
Kennedy, Suzanne	Klauk, Elizabeth	Kolumban, Nicole	Kressley, Carson
Kerr, Liam	Kleinfelter, Donald	Koob, Kathleen	Kreuter, Amanda
Kerr, Julia	Kligge, Elizabeth	Koons, Meredith	Kristine, Meier
Kerr, Amy	Kline, Jennifer	Koons, Michelle	Krizenoskas, Rachel
Kerr, Susan	Kline, Jack	Koons, Gregory	Krohn, Lauren
Kerstetter, Trevor	Kline, Jack	Koons, Robert	Krug, Jennifer
Kerstetter-Kase, Kristi	Kline, Howard	Koons, John	Krula, Charles
Kessler, Ann	Kline, Thomas	Kopelan, Adam	Krum, Gordon
Kester, Carol	Kline, Marion	Kopp, Charles	Krumbine, Miles
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Khalsa, Amrit	Klinger, Wallace	Korpiel, Kelly	Kucinski, Susan
Kiebach, Jennifer	Klinger, Wallace	Kostamo, Chris	Kudo, Yoko
Kiehl, Joshua	Klos, Frank	Kostamo, Chris	Kuhlman, Luther
Kiess, Edward	Kloss, Deanna	Kotkiewicz, Jacqueline	Kuhlmann, Celia
Kiley, Darby	Kluck, Bryan	Kowalewski, Douglas	Kuhn, Elizabeth
Killian, Donna-Marie	Klug, Carroll	Kowitz, Spencer	Kumler, Ruth
kim, Minah	Knecht, Evelyn	Kowtoniuk, Walter	Kummer, Sarah
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King, Lauren	Knopf, R	Krall, Harry	Kuroda, Masahiro
King, Margaret	Knubel, Frederick	Kramer, Sarah	Kurpis, Timothy
Kirby, Michael	Kobie, Julie	Kramer, Casey	Kushnick, Sara
Kirchner, Jennifer	Koch, Keira	Kramer, Frank	Kutolowski, John
Kirk, David	Kochenderfer, Joseph	Kranitz, Alison	Kuznicki, Jamee
Kirkland, Ambika	Kochenour, Eva	Krapf, Vera	Kwak, Selah
Kirkpatrick, Sarah	Koehl, Mimi	Krapf, Vere	Kwoka, Lindsay
Kirsch, Carolyn	Koehler, Barbara	Krasny, Ondrej	La Pilla, Christopher
Kirshner, Merick	Koenig, Timothy	Krause, Carol	Laaksonen, Bentley

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Labecki, Lee	Lavoie, Frank	Leo, Joan	Livingston, Edward
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Lafferty, Julie	Lawrence, Luke	Leonard, Grace	Lloyd, Karen
Lafferty, William	Lawson, John	Leone, Cara	Lobosco, Christine
Lalchevska, Vera	Lawson, Erin	Lepore, Jessica	Lodge, Tory
Lamb, Robert	Lawther, Wendell	Leppert, Michael	Loehr, Amanda
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Landfried, Hilary	Layne, Nathan	Lesniak, Jennifer	Logan, Jennifer
Landis, Kathleen	Laza, Nicolae	Lessiak, Aden	Lohbusch, Breana
Landis, Shauna	Lazic, Aleksandra	Letizia, Justin	Lombardi, Maria
Landry, Steven	Le, Uyen	Levenson, Jessica	Lombardi, James
Landy, Michael	Le, Long	Levin, Jay	Lonergan, May
Lane, William	Le, Trang	Levison, Adam	Loney, Rachel
Lane, James	Leal, Ana Paula	Lewis, Emma	Long, Karen
Lang, A	Leber, Suzanne	Lewis, Cristine	Long, Carol
Langley, Mary	LeClaire, Alexandra	Lewis, Howard	Long, Horace
Langlois, Alexis	Ledger, Dana	Ley, Douglas	Longfellow, Kimberly
Lansinger, Christian	Lee, Skyler	Leyhane, Thomas	Lord, Kelley
Lansinger, Nan	Lee, Eliza	Li, Shiyu	Lord, Geoffrey
Lantos, Geoffrey	Lee, Victoria	Limpert, Lynda	Lorenz, Katherine
Lanza, Erin	Lee, Kevin	Lindaman, Francis	Lorenz, Carol
Larkin, Kelley	Lee, Danielle	Lindeman, Eric	Losch-josewick, Taryn
Larry, AmyJo	Lee, Constance	Lindeman, R	Losey, C
Larsen, John	Lees, Connor	Lindevald, Ian	Louden, Helen
Lashendock, Emily	Leffler, Jennifer	Lindquist, Theodore	Louden, Lynn
Lassiter, Virginia	LeGros, Jean	Lindquist, Theodore	Lough, Christopher
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Latham, William	Leiter, Jason	Linn, John	Lucadamo, Amy
Lau, Donald	Leitgeb, Jenna	Linnell, Kimberly	Lucchese, Gina
Lauber, Clinton	Leitz, Stephen	Lipton, Dana	Lucht, Karen
Lauck, Jeffrey	Lenart, Nicole	Liu, Zhen	Lucht, Jeffrey
Lauderback, Brian	Lendman-Vallot, Margaret	Livelsberger, Benjamin	Lucia, Frances
Laurence, Christine		Livingood, James	Lucia, Frances

Lucking, Sara Marian	Mahoney, Michael	Marlin, William	Mazza, Maria
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Ludwig, Jan	Main, Carol	Marotto, Jacqueline	McAllister, Walter
Luebke, Linda	Mainardi, Caterina	Marple, Justin	McAulay, Barbara
Lugo, Kevin	Makar, Kristin	Marquardt, Elizabeth	McAuliffe, Betsy
Luongo-Turini, Noelle	Malhotra, Nitin	Marshner, William	McBeth, Tammy
Lupolt, Meagan	Malla, Gitendra	Marsland, Douglas	McBride, Ann
Lupolt, Alex	Mallonee, Amanda	Martenis, Melissa	McCabe, Alison
Lustenberger, Donald	Malone, Anna	Martin, Andrew	McCabe, Shawn
Luy, Kevin	Malone, Ronald	Martin, Amanda	McCabe, Daniel
Ly, Vuochnear	Maloney, John	Martin, Brian	McCall, Christine
Lydon, Timothy	Manandhar, Dinesh	Martin, David	McCallum, Bridget
Lyons, Brett	Manderfield, June	Martini, Jeffrey	McCallum, James
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Macatee, Claire	Mandros, Athena	Martz, Douglas	McCarney, Howard
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Mace, Virginia	Manges, William	Mason, B	McCarty, Megan
Macin, Elizabeth	Manifold, Marlene	Massimilla, Holly	McCauley, John
Mack, Robert	Mann, Tyler	Massoth, E	McClain, Robert
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MacNeill, Alyssa	Maravich, Ryzeson	Mattavi, Jessica	McConnell, Beverly
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Magish Bassock, Irene	Margiotta, Gary	Matys, Elizabeth	McDaniel, Keith
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Magness, Leigh	Marino, Christina	Maxwell, Mary	McDowell, Lana
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Mahler, Paul	Markle, Jordyn	Maynard, Matthew	McGahan, Christina
Mahoney, Kyle	Markowitz, Anna	Mayo, Angela	McGarvie, D
Mahoney, David	Markus, Julie	Mayone, Catherine	McGaughy, David
Mahoney, Matthew	Markward, J.	Mayone, Michael	McGaughy, John

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McGrath, Marian	Merrill, Jennifer	Miller, Jean	Moore, Thomas
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McGuinn, Kathleen	Messinger, Colin	Miller, Clarence	Moran, Karen
Mcguire, Margaret	Messner, Karen	Miller, Clarence	Moran, Jill
McHenry, Michael	Metzger, Scott	Miller, Raymond	Moran, Joyce
McKee, Elmer	Metzger, Frank	Miller, Raymond	Morden, Dawn
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McKenna, Patrick	Meyer, Rebecca	Miller, Richard	Morey, Darrell
McKenzie, Marion	Meyer, Erven	Miller, Edgar	Morgan, Kimberly
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McPherson, Donald	Michael, Dwight	Milo, Ronald	Morris, Kathryn
McPherson, William	Michael, Raymond	Minnette, Brian	Morris, Harold
McRoberts, Grant	Michaels, Jared	Mischke, Lilianna	Morrissey Martin, Savannah
Meachem, Erin	Michalsky, Catherine	Misluk, Angela	Morze, Mark
Mearns, Alex	Michaud, Charles	Mitch, Karen	Moulton, Amber
Mechley, Ann	Michel, Lissa	Mitchell, Ryan	Moulton, Norman
Meehan, Lauren	Michel, Regina	Mitchell, Jennifer	Mouritsen, Sofia
Megee, James	Michelson, Gretchen	Mitchell, Michael	Moyer, Colby
Meisenheimer, Melanie	Mickley, J.	Mitchell, J	Moyer, Jody
Meisenhelder, Edmund	Middleton, Loice	Molina, Stephanie	Moyer, Krista
Melchior, D.	Mikesell, Danielle	Moll, Nancy	Moyer, Carol
Melillo, Lauren	Milburn, Melanie	Moll, Jonathan	Moyer, Helen
Melusky, Alexis	Milburn, Apirl	Molnar, Nikolett	Mrsovic, Aljosa
Menge, Johanna	Milkovska, Raya	Molnar, Elaine	Mudd, Samuel
Mengel, Carol	Miller, Amanda	Mondelli, Tara	Mude, Andrew
Menges, Beth	Miller, Robin	Mones, Eugene	Mueller, Mary
Menges, David	Miller, Joseph	Monson, Eileen	Mugford, Emma
Menges, Ruth	Miller, Shannon	Montecalvo, Nicolo	Muhr, Ava
Menges, David	Miller, James	Montgomery, Alison	Mulligan, Jenna
Meniketti, Jill	Miller, Danielle	Monthey, Andrew	Mulryne, Sean
Menton, Lindsay	Miller, Shelley		

Mumford, John	Neller, Taylor	Norris, Luke	Orth, Paul
Mumma, Ralph	Nelson, Calista	Northway, Audrey	Ortman, Olivia
Mumper, Edith	Nelson, David	Nosti, Andrew	Orzell, Kimberly
Mumtaz, Tariq	Nelson, Nancy	Novak, Matthew	Orzell, Donna
Munshower, Carl	Nesbit, Jennifer	Novak, Joseph	Osborne, Taylor
Muoio, Megan	Nestler, Patricia	Nye, Erica	Osborne, Leigh Ann
Murlott, Calder	Neu, Jonathan	Nynas, Olga	Ostertag, Joyce
Murphy, Kelly	Neuhaus, Colin	Oakes, Rebekah	Ostrom, John
Murphy, Carolyn	Neumann, David	O'Brien, Nancy	Otis, Heather
Murphy, Megan	Newsome, Sara	O'Brien, Margaret	O'Toole, Gail
Murray, Matthew	Ng, Huey Mei	O'Connor, Erin	Otremba, Lawrence
Muscelli, Mary	Ng, Hui	O'Connor, Nancy	Otruba, Christine
Muschamp, John	Nguyen, Hong Quang	O'Connor, Nancy	Otto, Ian
Musselman, David	Nguyen, Ha	O'Dell, Rachael	Oursler, Alyssa
Musselman, John	Nguyen, James	O'Donnell, Meghan	Overacker, Shelby
Musselman, Luther	Nguyen, Cam	O'Donohue, Melissa	Overdeer, Abner
Musser, Cynthia	Nguyen, Khanh	Oelschlager, Brenda	Owen, Gladys
Mycek, Theresa	Nicholas, John	O'Grady, Meghan	Owen, Gladys
Myers, Jeannette	Nichols, Ross	O'Hara, Kathryn	Owens, Russell
Myers, Jennifer	Nichols, Glenn	Ohn, Khun Minn	Oxenhorn, Lisa
Myers, Gwen	Nichols, Susan	O'Keefe, Piper	Padrick, Emma
Myers, Marcia	Nicolaou, Stella	Okurowski, Patrycja	Pahowka, Gareth
Myers-Laufer, Mary	Niebler, Raymond	Olbrys, Gregory	Paine, Ruth
Nadeau, Ryan	Niegisch, Robert	Oldenburg, Mark	Painter, C.
Nagele, Amanda	Niemczyk, Richard	Olender, Shelby	Painter, Clarence
Nagy, Edna	Nieves, Isabel	Oliver, Chesha	Palazzolo, Anthony
Nasser, Mary	Nigro, Lia	Olsavsky, KatyMarie	Palmer, Anthony
Natalello, Christina	Nigro, Gladys	Olsen, Linda	Palmer, Robert
Naylor, Sarah	Nikolova, Milena	O'Malley, Holly	Palmer, Walter
Nearpass, Susan	Nikolova, Elena	Ondisco, Matthew	Palmer, Scott
Neff, Robert	Nimmo, Stephen	Oppenheim, Sarah	Palmer, Edward
Negron, Anna	Noble, Sheri	Orange, Matthew	Palmucci, Julia
Neher, Robert	Nocton, Meredith	Ordakowski, Emily	Pangburn, Thomas
Neifert, Cheryl	Nolen, Meggan	Orga, Natalie	Papoutsis, Nicholas
Neikirk, J	Noll, Christian	Ortel, Jane	Papuchis, Daniel
Neiman, Madeleine	Nord, Richard	Ortenzio, Louis	Parisi, John

Parker, Lindsey	Peters, Eleanor	Plowman, Sharon	Principato, Michelle
Parker, Jason	Petersen, Elizabeth	Plumley, Jeremy	Pritt, Cassandra
Parker, Brian	Peterson, Heather	Podlesny, Erin	Prowell, Cleon
Parry, Timothy	Pethybridge, Sean	Podolak, Martha	Przybylek, Leslie
Parry, Robert	Petiet, Patricia	Pokhrel, Aawaz	Przybylek, Stephanie
Parsons, Elizabeth	Petkova, Aleksandra	Pollack, Michael	Psak, Andrew
Patterson, Katherine	Petrovia, Kristin	Pollak, Mark	Puhrer, Alexander
Patterson, Elizabeth	Petrus, Stephen	Polley, Zachary	Pulte, Maureen
Patterson, Christopher	Petzold, Matthew	Pollock, James	Pumphrey, Brian
Patterson, Richard	Pfefferkorn, Candace	Ponsart, Glorianne	Purcell, Elizabeth
Paul, Erica	Pfizenmayer, Tracy	Pontius, John	Purzycki, Adam
Paul, Michael	Phan, Linh	Pontz, Benjamin	Pusey, Douglas
Paul, Ronald	Phelps, Henry	Poole, Andrew	Quatela, Joseph
Paulin, Taylor	Phillips, Kristen	Poole, Barbara	Quay, Erin
Paviol, Layne	Phillips, Decores	Poorman, Joshua	Quickel, Harold
Pearsall, Kathleen	Phillips, Rebecca	Poppe, Brynn	Quirin, Katelyn
Peat, Robert	Philson, Robert	Porta, Erica	Rabeler, Lorraine
Peck, Meghan	Philson, Samuel	Portada, Kristine	Rader, Joan
Peduzzi, Olivia	Phyles, Raymond	Porter, Abbey	Radner, Daisy
Peeling, James	Pickens, Cassandra	Porter, Everett	Raffensperger, Samuel
Pellowe, Amanda	Pickering, Oliver	Posey, Susan	Rago, J
Pence, Elizabeth	Pierce, Otis	Posmontier, Alexander	Ragon, Kathleen
Pendergast, Augusta	Pierson, Bonnie	Poticher, Kathryn	Rahman, Rajib
Pepperman, Ann	Pierson, Michael	Potosnak, Kathleen	Rahman, Mohammed
Perdew, John	Pike, Laura	Potskov, Boris	Rahman, Sania
Perez-Zetune, Victoria	Pilarcik, Megan	Potteiger, Kathy	Rahs, Adrienne
Perkins, Jake	Pile, Elizabeth	Potts, Cecelia	Rain, Heather
Perkins, Dorothy	Pinckney, Leah	Powell, Amy	Ramjoo, Yousuf
Perry, Katrina	Piness, Julia	Powell, Kristi	Rana, Pranaya
Persiko, Frederick	Pipkin, Jack	Powers, Rachael	Rang, Troy
Pestretto, Julianna	Pirmann, Carrie	Powers, Vance	Ranii, Mary
Petasis, George	Pitale, Maria	Powers, Gregory	Rankin, Larry
Peter, Lorraine	Pitrone, Perry	Pratola, Stephanie	Rapp, Michelle
Peter, Luther	Pittman, Nancy	Presby, Matthew	Rappoldt, Lawrence
Peterman, Dorothy	Piver, M	Pretulak, Susan	Rapport, Tori
Peters, Howard	Plotkin, John	Price, Zachary	Rasmussen, Carl

Rasmussen, Howard	Rezner, Barbara	Ritchie, Alyssa	Rosenberger, Veronica
Rate, Richard	Rhoades, Lori	Ritchie, Alyssa	Rosenberry, Melody
Raup, Donald	Rhoades, Susan	Ritz, Bruce	Rosenberry, Loel
Raup, Donald	Rhoads, Nancy	Robbins, Mark	Ross, Jacob
Rauschenberger, Sharon	Rhoads, Paul	Roberg, Brian	Ross, Jeremy
Raver, Gracie	Rhodes, John	Roberts, Kristin	Rostock, Sophia
Raynes, Kyle	Rhood, Kyle	Roberts, Neel	Roth, Brendan
Ream, Richard	Riccio, Darren	Roberts, Donald	Rothera, Evan
Rechard, Otis	Rice, Katherine	Robertson, Adam	Rouleau, Kelly
Recore, Nicole	Rice, D.	Robertson, Joanna	Rouse, Michael
Redman, Matthew	Rich, Michael	Robertson, Martha	Rowe, Peter
Redmond, Timothy	Richards, George	Robinson, Jennifer	Rowe, Andrea
Redmond, Lois	Richardson, Jared	Robinson, Carrie	Roy, Benjamin
Redslob, Kimberly	Richman, Amanda	Robinson, Kerry	Royal, Judith
Reece, Catherine	Richman, Susan	Robinson, James	Royer, Kelly
Reed, Andrew	Richmond, Alexandra	Robinson, Ellen	Royer, Lynne
Reen, C.	Richwine, Lindsay	Robinson, Jeanne	Royes, David
Reese, Stuart	Rickes, Ellen	Robison, David	Ruby, Samuel
Reever, Dee	Ridenour, Ryan	Robison, David	Rudisill, Glenn
Regan, Jennifer	Ridenour, Todd	Rocco, Lauren	Rudisill, Earl
Register, Robert	Riechers, Mary	Rock, William	Rudolf, Jo-Ellen
Reichhold, Susan	Rieders, Betty-Jean	Rockwell, Laura	Ruegg, Heather
Reid, Lindsay	Riegel, Brian	Rodgers, Teresa	Ruland, Paige
Reid, Elsie	Riegle-Kinch, Marie	Rodgers, James	Rule, Paul
Reiff, Jennifer	Riggs, Janet	Roeder, Lee	Rumbaugh, William
Reilly, Aileen	Rigterink, Stephanie	Roehrich, Carla	Rumberger, Lorin
Reimer, William	Riley, Meghan	Roessler, Sarah	Ruminski, Dana
Reiner, Rebecca	Riley, Amy	Rogers, Kimberly	Rundlet, Nancy
Reisz, H	Rinaca, William	Rogus, John	Runk, Robert
Reiter, Robert	Rinard, Kathryn	Rohrbaugh, George	Runk, Robert
Reppucci, Christina	Rincavage, Molly	Roman, Ashley	Ruof, Clarence
Reusing, Timothy	Rinehart, Jennifer	Romano, Mary	Rupert, Elizabeth
Reusser, Rebekka	Rinehart, Larry	Romes, Kimberly	Rush, Jenna
Rex, Richard	Rinehimer, Tracey	Roos, Abigail	Rusignuolo, Alison
Reynolds, Victoria	Ringwald, John	Rosenberg, Sarah	Russ, Michael
Reynolds, Molly	Risati, Meredith	Rosenberger, Peter	Russ, Lily

Russell, Shannon	Sasser, John	Schmidt, Melissa	Scott, Amy
Russell, Brock	Sattin, Cheryl	Schmidt, Jillian	Scott, Sally
Russell, Holliann	Sauatiello, Erika	Schmidt, Misty	Scotto, Daniel
Russell, Jennifer	Saunders, Carol	Schmidt, Holly	Scotto, Jamie
Russell, Jeffrey	Savina, Jean	Schmidt, Kristine	Scozzaro, Catherine
Russell, Patricia	Savolainen, Ville	Schneider, Kimberly	Seaks, Kristin
Russell, Michael	Sawa, Stacey	Schneider, David	Seaks, Robert
Russo, Taylor-Jo	Sayegh, Susie	Schoenbrodt, Frederick	Searle, William
Russoniello, Vinessa	Sayre, Sabra	Schoenfeld, Laura	Sears, Erin
Ruth, Alison	Scacchitti, Julia	Scholer, Abigail	Sebastian, Mark
Ruths, Mark	Scalzi, Francis	Scholsberg, Amy	Secrest, Alexa
Rutter, Rachel	Scarpato, Martin	Schompert, Michael	Seebach, Linda
Rutter, Thomas	Schaal, Tracy	Schott, Catherine	Seebach, J.
Ruymann, Amy	Schaberg, Margaret	Schrader, Kyle	Seeger, Dayna
Ryberg, Katherine	Schaeffer, F	Schravesande, Julia	Seeger, Lindsay
Ryder, Don	Schantz, Richard	Schreckengaust, Samuel	Seeger, Allen
Saby, John	Schantz, Bradford	Schrock, Christopher	Segner, Frederick
Sachs, John	Schell, Benjamin	Schroeder, Erin	Seibel, Madelyn
Sadtler, Samuel	Scheper, Charlotte	Schroeder, Allison	Seibel, Chelsea
Safford, Mark	Scheper, Dianne	Schroeder, Walter	Seibert, Kirk
Sahm, William	Scherer, Hilary	Schroeder, Herbert	Seidel, Bridget
Sallet, Andrea	Scherrer, Joann	Schultz, Neena	Seifert, Tara
Salters, Janet	Schildknecht, Calvin	Schultz, Kimberly	Seiple, Makenzie
Sames, George	Schilling, Emma	Schumacher, Doris	Seixas, Kathleen
Samuelsen, Anita	Schiro, Isabella	Schumann, Robert	Seleski, Margaret
Samuelson, Carl	Schiro, Gabriella	Schumann, Barbara	Sellars, Stephanie
Sanders, Charles	Schlack, Theodore	Schwartz, Valerie	Sellers, Charles
Sandow, Robert	Schlack, Theodore	Schweizer, Alexander	Selvaggio, Linda
Sanford, Virginia	Schlecht, Ludwig	Schweizer, Joan	Semov, Svetoslav
Sankey, Suzanne	Schlosser, Christina	Schweizer, Thomas	Serio, Charles
Sanner, Charles	Schlotthauer, Paul	Schweizer, Robert	Severance, Chandra
Santilli, Thomas	Schlueter, Marie	Schwer, Sally	Seyfert, Luke
Santose, Rachel	Schmaltz, Eileen	Scibek, Jason	Shafik, Sean
Sargent, Rebecca	Schmersahl, Carmen	Scibelli, Danielle	Shah, Rajat
Sarwar, Shanzae	Schmidt, Rebecca	Scofield, Robert	Shallcross, Nicole
Sasala, Ann	Schmidt, Lauren	Scott, Holly	Shambaugh, Donald



Shannon, Nyssa	Shollenberger, Lynn	Skirtich, Nolan	Smith, Ronald
Shannon, Robin	Shope, Abagale	Skoniczin, Robert	Smith, Mary
Shannon, William	Shope, Ralph	Skufca, Alexander	Smith, Anna
Sharkey, Kara	Shultz, Haley	Slear, Andrew	Smith, Jeffrey
Sharp, Caitlin	Shultz, Marisa	Slee, William	Smith, Bruce
Sharpless, Holly	Shumberger, Mary	Sleppy, David	Smith, Robert
Sharshan, Cynthia	Shupe, Ellen	Slick, Marcella	Smith, Shirley
Shaw, Emma	Shute, Jessica	Sloat, C.	Smith, Dawn
Shea, Lillian	Siana, Allison	Sloat, Charles	Smith, Margery
Sheads, Robert	Sieber, Paul	Slonski, Keith	Smith, Dorothy
Sheads, J	Siegel, Jesse	Sloop, Jean	Smith, R
Sheads, J.	Siegel, Alexandra	Sloop, Ralph	Smith, James
Sheely, W.	Siegel, Leann	Sloop, Ralph	Smith, Stewart
Sheely, Raymond	Sierer, Joseph	Slowinski, Joseph	Smith, George
Sheets, Amanda	Sigal, Sarah	Smak, Jordann	Smolik, Ryan
Sheets, Holly	Silver, Joanna	Small, Kenneth	Snively, James
Sheets, Kevin	Silverman, Sasha	Small, Barbara	Snook, Amber
Sheffer, Paul	Simmons, Jillian	Small, James	Snyder, Margaret
Sheikh, Uzma	Simmons, Emily	Smith, Samantha	Snyder, Tracey
Shelby, Joseph	Simon, Carl	Smith, Bradley	Snyder, Lois
Shelley, Brendan	Simone, Jennifer	Smith, Erin	Snyder, Henry
Shemeley, Colleen	Simons, Heather	Smith, Lauren	Snyder, William
Shenberger, Anne	Sinclair, Bruce	Smith, Shara	Soares, Julia
Shenefiel, Heather	Singer, Evan	Smith, Adrienne	Soderman, Caroline
Shepard, Benjamin	Singer, Stuart	Smith, Miranna	Sofia, Barbara
Shepherd, Madeline	Singer, Rodger	Smith, Jessica	Sollenberger, Tricia
Shepstone, Melissa	Singer, Rodger	Smith, Jason	Solomon, Michael
Sherer, Jean	Singh, Sandeep	Smith, Cynthia	Solomon, Marc
Sherman, Lauren	Singmaster, J.	Smith, John	Solterer, Josef
Sherman, Karlynn	Sinha, Rahul	Smith, Kevin	Soltesz, Alexa
Shimizu, Katherina	Sinko, Barbara	Smith, Barbara	Soltesz, Stefany
Shirk, Samuel	Sinn, Leslye	Smith, Elizabeth	Soma, Christina
Shisler, Elaine	Sinn, Thomas	Smith, Timothy	Sonn, Andrew
Shober, Amy	Sipple, Ryan	Smith, Cynthia	Sonzogni, Joan
Shoemaker, William	Sirpenski, Daniel	Smith, Diane	Sorozan, Deborah
Shoemaker, Richard	Sirugo, Alexandro	Smith, Ralph	Sorresso, Marc

Sowa, Ashley	Stauder, E	Stone, Jennifer	Sweitzer, Shannon
Sowers, Ronni	Stauffer, Ryan	Stone, Laurie	Swensen, Viggo
Spangenberg, William	Stauffer, Lindsay	Stoner, Gayle	Swensen, Viggo
Spangenberg, William	Stauffer, Emily	Stones, Ryan	Swenson, Sandra
Speicher, Julia	Stauffer, George	Storricks, M.	Sykes, Dorothy
Spence, Sarah	Stauffer, Harry	Stottlemeyer, Jody	Symborski, Laura
Spence, David	Stavropoulos, Janet	Stottlemeyer, Stephanie	Szymanski, Jelana
Sperry, William	Steel, Adam	Stoudt, Donald	Taber, Benjamin
Spiegel, Jason	Stefanacci, Jordan	Stout, Kathleen	Tabor, L.
Spiese, Kelly	Stefanelli, Michelle	Stout, Jon	Tanke, Natalie
Spinner, Daniel	Steiner, Stephen	Stout, Fred	Tannebring, John
Spirk, Darren	Steinour, Jeffrey	Stover, Clyde	Tannura, Brian
Sponenburg, Rebecca	Steirer, Ada	Stow, Franklin	Tarman, James
Sprague, Joyce	Steneken, Krisann	Stowell, Kayla	Tartamella, Suzanne
Sprenkle, Jessica	Stepanian, Marianne	Stracener, Rebecca	Tate, Daniel
Sprenkle, Sara	Stephenson, William	Strein, Daniel	Tavener, Maria
Springer, Merrill	Sternberg, Charles	Strine, Madison	Taylor, Autumn
Springer, Nancy	Sterrett, Stephanie	Strohecker, Lauren	Taylor, Karen
Sprole, Renee	Stevens, Andrea	Struble, Jacquelyn	Taylor, Patricia
Squires, Fiona	Stevens, Candice	Studley, Sarah	Taylor, Anne
Stackpole, Amy	Stevens, Patricia	Stuff, Helen	Taylor, Amos
Stahley, George	Stevenson, Laura	Sugar, Sophia	Taylor, William
Stambaugh, Amy	Stevenson, Lois	Sullivan, Deirdre	Tazi, Abdelwahed
Stamm, Raymond	Stewart, Chase	Sullivan, Virginia	Tcherneva, Pavlina
Staneck, Caroline	Stewart, Meredith	Sullivan, Paula	Tecklenberg, Paul
Stanley, Melinda	Stich, Robert	Summerton, Jane	Tedesco, Evan
Stapleford, Timothy	Stickney, Katherine	Sunderman, F	Terranova, Galen
Stapleton, James	Stiger, Robert	Sunderman, F.	Tessier, Ethan
Stark, Gail	Stipe, Michele	Swain, Julie	Tessing, Jamie
Stark, Carol	Stock, Albert	Swaney, Keith	Test, Mary
Starner, Marlin	Stock, McClean	Swann, Debra	Tetz, James
Statesir, Richard	Stocksdale, Samantha	Swartz, Amy	Tevlin, Cheryl
Stats, Sarah	Stokes, Jenna	Swartz, Richard	Thaler, Meghan
Stats, Sarah	Stone, Christopher	Swartz, Herman	Thibault, George
Staub, Helen	Stone, Jean	Sweeney, Mary	Thiers, Naomi
Staub, Ronald	Stone, Eric	Sweeney, Paula	Thiers, Naomi

Thoburn, Edith	Tokarsky, Marisa	Turnbach, Edward	Vernon, Stacey
Thoman, Daniel	Tolley, Kathryn	Tykot, Howard	Vickers, Elliana
Thomas, Krystal	Tomlinson, Elizabeth	Tyler, Leanne	Vignola, Thomas
Thomas, Molly	Toocheck, Thea	Tyler, Brian	Villaume, Frederick
Thomas, Holly	Tootell, Abigail	Tyrewala, Nazir	Vinson, James
Thomas, Linda	Topolosky, Elizabeth	Tyson, A	Violante, Amy
Thomas, John	Torgun, George	Tyson, A.	Visser, Suzanne
Thomas, Kevin	Tornay, Anthony	Tyson, Levering	Voelske, Jennifer
Thomas, Jacquelyn	Torrance, Grace	Udavchak, Mary	Vojtush, Michelle
Thomas, Warren	Toskes, Kristen	Uehling, Janice	Volz, George
Thomasian, Elizabeth	Touam, Jade	Uhler, Gretchen	Vosburgh, Lisa
Thomason, Lynn	Touloumes, George	Umberger, Eugene	Voss, Emily
Thompson, Cameron	Tower, Sara	Umland, Shelby	Vrabchev, Andrei
Thompson, David	Towle, Ashley	Unger, Donald	Vredenburgh, Kaitlyn
Thompson, Allyson	Townsend, Albert	Urban, Jessica	Waaramaa, Alyssa
Thompson, Linda	Tozier, J	Urbaniak, Kara	Waddel, Jon
Thompson, Janet	Trace, Jonathan	Uszak, Erica	Wade, Scott
Thompson, Gary	Tracey, Jonathan	Vahaly, Christine	Wadley, Mattelyn
Thompson, Bonnie-Jeanne	Traczek, Camille	Valdes-Dapena, Anya	Wagenblast, Dennis
Thoretz, Jenna	Trainer, Robin	Valentine, Megan	Wagner, Joshua
Thornburg, Robert	Trauger, Wilmer	Valentine, Milton	Wagner, Anthony
Thornton, Sally	Trenholm, Sandra	Valete, Daniel	Wagner, Joann
Thorsen, Tessa	Treworgy, Abigail	Vallen, Margaret	Wagner, Diane
Thorstenberg, Homer	Triffletti, F	Van Hart, Pamela	Wagner, Diane
Thrasher, Karen	Trombley, Justin	Van Meter, Richard	Wagner, Wayne
Tiberi, Chase	Trone, Robert	Van Schaick, Elizabeth	Wagner, James
Tidey, Nora	Troxel, MaryJoy	Vandersall, Beth	Wagner, R.
Tierney, Heather	Troxell, Penelope	Varian, Thomas	Wagner, Romeo
Tilberg, Cedric	Truex, John	Vatnick, Jessica	Wagner, John
Timko, Grace	Truong, Dung	Veale, Stewart	Wagner, John
Timm, Kathleen	Truss, Annie	Veaner, Allen	Wagnild, Jon
Titchen, Breanna	Tscheulin, Nichole	Venere, Sherry	Wahl, Melissa
Toburen, Tina	Tuck, Suzanne	Ventimiglia, Sammy	Wahlers, Christopher
Toburen, Kristin	Tufano, Robert	Verdone, Paul	Walborn, Nolan
Todorova, Nevena	Tully, Michele	Veresink, Michelle	Walborn, George
	Turlin, Marty	Vermilyea, Peter	Waldman, Robert

Walker, Ann	Webber, Dana	Werley, Bryn	Wielk, Emily
Wallace Jr, Robert	Webber, Todd	Wert, Gerald	Wierzbowicz, Victoria
Wallick, Keyleigh	Weber, Jacquelyn	Wertheimer, Peter	Wieseman, Beth
Walsh, Molly	Weber, Thomas	Wertman, William	Wilder, Debra
Walsh, Heather	Weber, Henry	Wesley, Zachary	Wiles, A.
Walsh, Erica	Webster, Scott	Wessel, Joyce	Wilkins, Rene'
Walsh, Elizabeth	Webster, John	West, Victoria	Wilkinson, Nancy
Waltmyer, Charlotte	Webster, Edward	West, Melissa	Williams, Ellen
Waltmyer, Miriam	Webster, Winifred	West, Grace	Willert, Carl
Waltmyer, William	Wehrenberg, Kelly	Westbrook, Lorelei	Williams, Gregory
Walton, Susan	Weida, Jason	Westbrook, Katie	Williams, Ryan
Wambold, Stephanie	Weidman, Maureen	Westenhaver, Heather	Williams, Elizabeth
Wang, Lingji	Weigl, Ann	Weston, Sari	Williams, Cheryl
Wang, Kuan	Weigle, Donald	Wetzel, Allen	Williams, Janie
Wang, Haitong	Weiland, Glenn	Wevodau, Hannah	Williams, David
Ward, Rachael	Weimer, Heather	Weyn, Adrian	Williams, Carol
Ward, Amanda	Weinick, Emily	Whetstone, Harold	Williams, Nina
Ware, Elizabeth	Weir, Terrance	Whetstone, George	Williams, Richard
Wareheim, Robert	Weis, John	Whipkey, John	Williams, Eva
Warren, Adam	Weischadle, Thomas	White, Margaret	Williamson, Jane
Warren, Barbara	Weiser, Frederick	White, Meagan	Willis, Danielle
Wasilewski, Anthony	Welch, Deborah	White, Brian	Willis, Ruth
Watcher, Emily	Weller, Matthew	White, Daniel	Willoughby, Matthew
Waters, Laura	Wells, Agatha	White, Betty	Wilson, Emily
Watkins, Andrew	Wells, Daniel	White, James	Wilson, Kevin
Watkins, Judith	Wells, Janice	White, Patricia	Wilson, Amanda
Wayman, Christina	Welsh, Kelsey	White, Alfred	Wilson, Scott
Weagly, Victoria	Welsh, Linda	Whitehead, Faye	Wilson, Roxy
Weary, Hermas	Wemer, David	Whiteleather, Christine	Wilson, Helen
Weaver, Staci	Wennberg, Steven	Whiteley, Mila	Wiltschek, Karen
Weaver, Jay	Wenrich, Philip	Whitman, Nancy	Winders, Sondra
Weaver, Margaret	Wentworth, Holly	Whitman, Jean	Wink, Tara
Weaver, Damian	Wentz, Frederick	Whitson, L	Wink, Howard
Weaver, Paul	Wentz, Abdel	Wickey, N.	Wintz, Phyllis
Weaver, Louis	Wenzke, Annabelle	Widmer, Candace	Wirt, Deron
Weaver, Samuel	Wenzke, John	Wiedle, Sarin	Wirt, Gregory

Wise, Susan	Woods, Megan	Yancik, Julia	Zakrewsky, Jacqueline
Wise, Charles	Woods, Wayne	Yancik, Samantha	Zamborsky, Pavol
Wiseman, Bradley	Woodward, Helen	Yang, Jianping	Zampino, Sara
Wismer, Sarah	Woofenden, Anita	Yarnell, Amy	Zange, Charles
Witsil, Melissa	Workoff, Nicole	Yates, David	Zanghi, Joy
Wittich, Jean	Wormell, Helen	Yeager, Alyse	Zarella, James
Wixon, Elinora	Wright, Kendall	Yeagy, Arthur	Zeberlein, Robert
Wogen, Sandra	Wright, Samantha	Yeagy, Arthur	Zeng, Manhao
Wolf, Christopher	Wright, Kinsey	Yealy, Lynn	Zerby, Calvin
Wolf, Benjamin	Wright, Jonathon	Yealy, Brian	Zhang, Biao
Wolf, Constance	Wright, Joshua	Yeo, Lisa	Zhao, Humenghe
Wolf, Charles	Wright, Barry	Yerger, Marylee	Ziegler, Daniel
Wolf, Richard	Wright, Susan	Yergey, Matthew	Ziegler, Derek
Wolf, Wilbur	Wright, Warren	Yiambilis, Alexandra	Ziegler, Andrew
Wolf, Robbin	Wright, Byron	Yingling, Douglas	Zielinski, Kristen
Wolfe, Mark	Wunderlich, Maggie	Yingling, James	Zierold, Megan
Wolfe, Allan	Wyatt, Kristin	Yost, Merrill	Zimmerman, Daniel
Wolfe, Michael	Wyatt, Douglas	Youndt, Mark	Zimmerman, Marian
Wolford, Kathryn	Wynn, Robert	Young, Natalie	Zimmerman, L.
Wood, Shanna	Wynne, Kerry	Young, Christine	Zimmerman, Jeremiah
Wood, John	Xu, Ziyi	Young, Amy	Zittlau, Ewald
Wood, James	Yager-Elorriaga, Derik	Young, Ann	Zoller, Maureen
Woodard, Richard	Yager-Elorriaga, David	Young, Nancy	Zook, Melissa
Woodhead, Holly	Yake, Donna	Zack, Elizabeth	Zorn, Grace
Woodley, Kyle	Yanchulis, Michael	Zagorski, Megan	Zuidema, Christy
			Zysk, Andrew

## Appendix 4. Faculty and Staff Members, 2022-2023

*The name of the electing chapter is given in italics.*

Clinton Baugess, *College of Wooster*

Kathy Berenson, *Macalester College*

Duane Bernard, *Dickinson College*

Michael Birkner, *Gettysburg College*

Kathleen Cain, *College of the Holy Cross*

Beth Campbell Hetrick, *Villanova University*

Ian Clarke, *University of Virginia*

Mark Drew, *Knox College*

Jennifer Dumont, *University of Cincinnati*

Felicia Else, *University of Dallas*

Shelli Frey, *Haverford College*

Timothy Funk, *Gettysburg College*

Tina Gebhart, *Pennsylvania State University*

Natasha Gownaris, *Gettysburg College*

Hannah Greenwald, *Amherst College*

Steven James, *Gettysburg College*

Hannah Krauss, *McDaniel College*

James Krysiak, *Marquette University*

Aaron Lacayo, *New York University*

Kevin Lavery, *Gettysburg College*

Fred G. Leebron, *Princeton University*

Rachel Lesser, *Columbia University*

Amy Lucadamo, *Gettysburg College*

Nicholas Miller, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Salma Monani, *Mount Holyoke College*

Gary Mullen, *Pennsylvania State University*

Joanne Myers, *Ohio University*

Alan Perry, *University of Notre Dame*

Sarah Principato, *Mount Holyoke College*

Radost Rangelova, *Trinity College*

Lindsay Reid, *Gettysburg College*

Carolyn Sautter, *University of Notre Dame*

Timothy Shannon, *Brown University*

Deborah Sommer, *Case Western Reserve University*

Kerry Wallach, *Wesleyan University*

Christopher Zappe, *DePauw University*

### **Retired Members**

Susan Collinge, *Michigan State University*

Daniel DeNicola, *Ohio University*

Frederick R. Gaenslen, *Miami University*

Daniel R. Gilbert, *Dickinson College*

Julia Hendon, *University of Pennsylvania*

William H. Lane, *Gettysburg College*

Jean S. LeGros, *Gettysburg College*

Janet M. Powers, *Bucknell University*

Julie L. Ramsey, *Denison University*

GailAnn Rickert, *Dickinson College*

Janet M. Riggs, *Gettysburg College*

Michael Ritterson, *Franklin & Marshall College*

Carol Small, *Tufts University*

Joyce Sprague, *Gettysburg College*

John Roger Stemen, *Yale University*

Baird Tipson, *Princeton University*