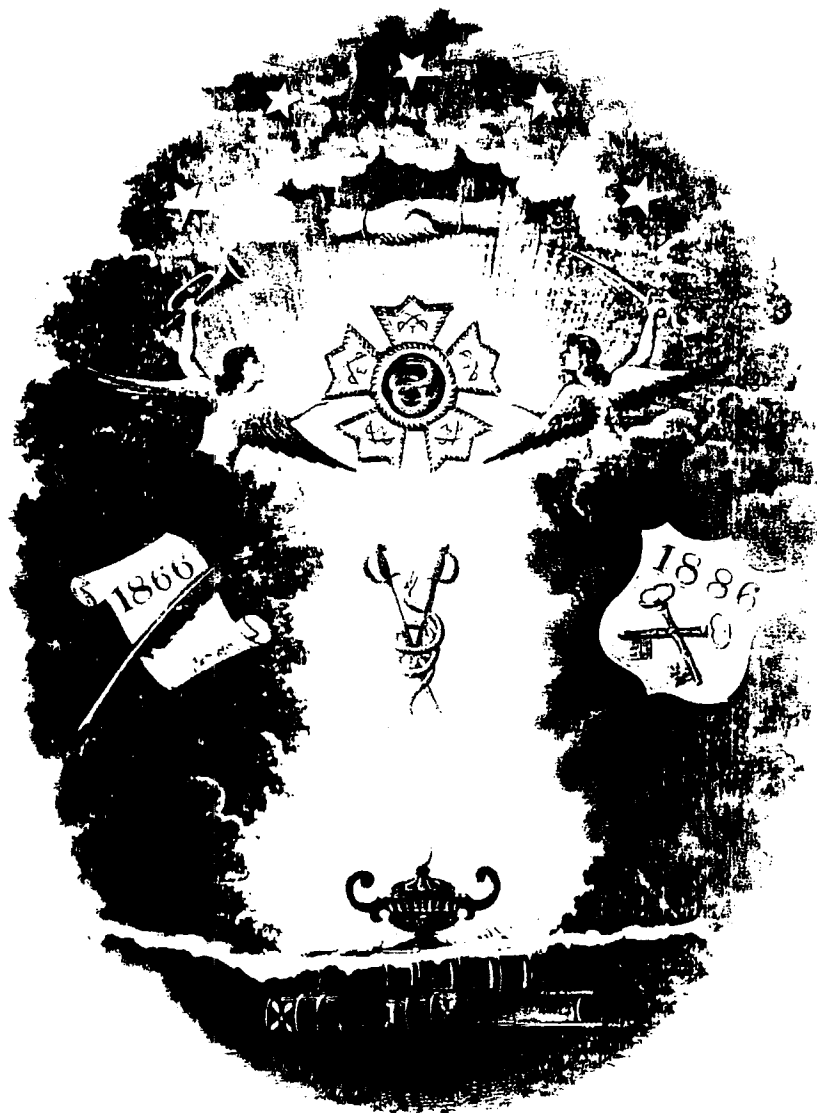


A Brief History of Mu Chapter



by Brad Koontz
and the Brothers of Mu Chapter

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Introduction

Mu Chapter's past is a proud and colorful one. The chapter is over one hundred and ten years-old and has initiated over two-thousand men. Our roster includes some of the most influential and successful men of our time. Our house is the most beautiful and historically significant fraternity houses in Athens. The brothers of Mu Chapter have much to be proud of; which is why we now offer the history of our chapter.

A Brief History of Mu Chapter is, by no means, meant to be the definitive history of our chapter. It is meant to serve as a framework for further research. The material in this book was obtained through books and a few interviews, and does not even touch the enormous story that is the complete history of our chapter. The real history of this chapter lies in the memory of its brotherhood. Some stories, unfortunately, been lost forever, and some stories are simply not suitable for print. The hope for this edition of our history is to serve as a catalyst for discussion and debate. Because history is dynamic, this account will never be completed but must be rewritten regularly as new history is discovered and created.

While all brothers play an important role in our history, it would have been impossible to record the following information without the help of the following men:

Verner Chaffin
Marion Page
Tom Johnson
Dan Langford
M.E. Littlefield

I would also like to thank Andy Cobb, Matt Summerville, and the Winter and Fall pledge classes of 1994 for their research.

Athens, Georgia
January 1, 1995

Bradford Koontz
Mu 2112

The Founding of Sigma Nu, Chapter VII

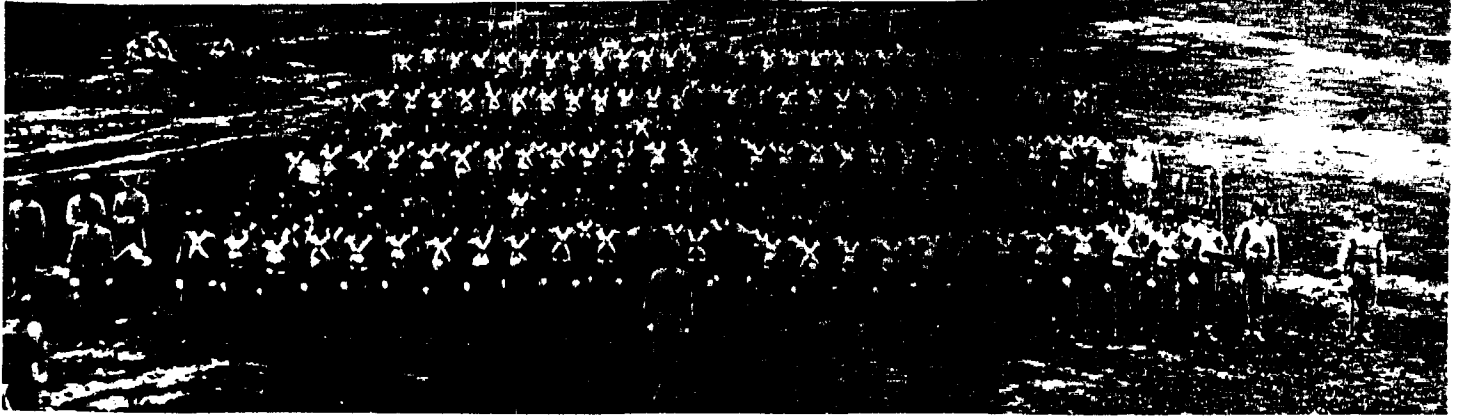
The story of Sigma Nu in Athens begins more than ten years before Mu Chapter received its charter. The early graduates of Alpha Chapter were given a charter to establish a chapter at any place of their choosing. Most of the VMI alumni who were granted charters never actually organized chapters.

Chapter III was established at Bailey Law School, in Ashville, North Carolina in 1871. Only one man was initiated, but this chapter survives today as Gamma (Duke). Chapter IV was founded in Tarboro, North Carolina as resident chapter. The small chapter quickly realized a college fraternity could not exist outside the college environment, and the chapter died. Charters for chapters V and VI were granted for the Southern Baptist Seminary and Cornell, respectively, but neither chapter was ever organized. Hopes for Sigma Nu expansion were looking bleak.

At the University of Georgia

In Athens, however, the timing seemed right for Sigma Nu. By 1873, Greek letter fraternities at the University were thriving. SAE had been on campus since 1866, and the following year Chi Phi was granted a charter and became the first "official"

*James Bonham and the founders are in this formation at VMI
(1869)*



fraternity on campus. KA followed in 1868, then Phi Delta Theta and Phi Gamma Delta in 1871, and Sigma Chi in 1872.

James Bonham

In 1873, University professor and Alpha alumni, James Bonham, established Sigma Nu at the University. The charter for Chapter VII was granted on October 18, 1873. Four men were initiated; the two brothers Daniel P. Hill and Robert P. Hill being the only two known names. Sigma Nu in Athens was off to a healthy start.

The Ban

While Sigma Nu and the other Greeks at the University were basking in recent successes, the faculty and trustees were becoming increasingly skeptical of these "secret" societies. Early fraternity men kept their activities a deadly secret, which only increased curiosity and superstition among non-Greeks. The two literary societies on campus, Demosthenian and Phi Kappa, felt the fraternities posed a threat to their welfare and existence. Not long after the establishment of Sigma Nu Chapter VII, University Chancellor H.H. Tucker issued an order that effectively forbid the existence of fraternities.

Most of the seven existing fraternities ignored the obnoxious order and existed sub-rosa until the official decree was lifted. Sigma Nu, along with Sigma Chi, was not so lucky. Since James Bonham was a member of the University faculty, he could not afford to ignore the official decree, and Sigma Nu, Chapter VII was officially dead.

Kappa Chapter: Our Mother Chapter

The following years were tough ones for Sigma Nu. The anti-fraternity sentiment was not exclusive to the University of Georgia. Chapter VIII at the University of Alabama suffered the same fate, but was able to continue sub-rosa. By 1883, only three of the eleven attempted chapters had survived, and half of the 230 alumni, including the founders, were lost.

The fall of 1878 almost saw the collapse of Alpha Chapter and, subsequently, the fraternity. It was the establishment of a chapter at North Georgia Agricultural College that would ultimately save the fraternity and lead to the establishment of Mu Chapter.

"The First Expansionest"

During the fall 1880, Sigma Nu had two active chapters, Alpha and Beta(UVa.). Eugene Crowdus was Commander of Alpha Chapter during this time; a job that required not only looking over the affairs of his chapter, but of the affairs of the general fraternity. Crowdus learned of a group of cadets at North Georgia Agricultural College who were seeking a charter from Sigma Chi. Before the North Georgia cadets got a response from Sigma Chi, Crowdus wrote the men and offered them an opportunity to receive a charter from Sigma Nu. The cadets enthusi-

William Childress' response to Eugene Crowdus.

Dahlonega, Ga.
Feb 23 1881

Capt. & H. Crowdus.

Dear Sir,

Please pardon
the delay with which I have replied
to your favor of the 4th. I have spoken
to my friends concerning the establish-
ment of a chapter of the Sigma Nu
fraternity in our college. It needs
with their approval and time, and if
you still desire it you may mail
me the oath, information, &c at your
earliest convenience. Thanking you
for the favor which you have conferred
upon me, I am,

Yours, very truly,
W. A. Childress

astically replied and the charter to Chapter X was granted on March 11, 1881.

Many people now believe the founding of Kappa (Chapter X) was the second founding of Sigma Nu. Eugene Crowdus led the fraternity from potential extinction into expansion. It is for this reason he earned the title "first expansionist."

John Alexander Howard

Among the founding members of Kappa Chapter was John Alexander Howard (Kappa 4). Although graduated two years, Howard joined the group and took a keen interest in fraternities. He intensely studied fraternity magazines and *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities*. Through his

study and deliberation, he was able to determine the strengths and weaknesses of Sigma Nu. One shortcoming he noted was our Roman numeral system of chapter designation, which was soon changed to Greek-letter designations. Another deficiency he noted was the lack of a Fraternity magazine, which he soon corrected with the *Delta*.

The *Delta* went great lengths to tighten the lines of communication between the existing chapters and served as the primary correspondence during the early days of expansion. It is possible that without Howard's foresight and dedication, Sigma Nu might have had a short history.



John Alexander Howard

Kappa Expands

Kappa's other contribution to Sigma Nu, and Mu Chapter in particular, was their direct efforts in expansion. Shortly after Kappa's founding in 1881, the cadets from North Georgia contacted a group of men at Mercer University in Macon. Within two years, Eta Chapter was granted a charter and became the second successful chapter in the state of Georgia. A few months later, Kappa's expansion efforts would lead them to Athens for the installation of Mu Chapter.

Sigma Nu's Return to Athens: The Founding of Mu Chapter

George Washington Crusselle entered the University of Georgia in fall of 1883. His intention was to join one of the other fraternities on campus, but after being "rushed," was not impressed and declined an invitation to join.

Meanwhile, Crusselle became friends with Julius Rowland, of Atlanta. Rowland and Crusselle became good friends and soon began thinking about petitioning a fraternity not already at the University. Crusselle's brother, William, was a member of Kappa Chapter, as were some acquaintances of Roland. Crusselle suggested that they petition Sigma Nu and Roland agreed.

The Partitioners

Crusselle recruited three men to join their undertaking; Theodore D. Power, of Roswell, Michael F. Ramsay, of Crosskeys, and Henry J. Sewell of Marietta. Roland matched Crusselle's success by pledging William P. Williams, of Waycross, James W. O'Kelly, of Athens, and John C. Carraway, of Smithville. George H. Williamson, of Watkinsville, and Thomas L. Eberhardt, of Atlanta, were also pledged before Kappa

received a petition.

When the men in Daholenega heard word of the ten partitioners in Athens, they quickly sent word to Crusselle to hold the group together until a member of Kappa Chapter could come to Athens to perform the Ritual. Early in 1884, Kappa sent James A. Wardlow to Athens to install the chapter.

The Early Chapter

Upon initiation, chapter meetings were moved from Crusselle's dorm room to the class room of Professor Woodfin, a friend of the Chapter. The first initiates of Mu Chapter were John B. Britt, of Wideman, South Carolina, and Thomas J. Britt, of Sandover, South Carolina. The first Commander of Mu was Thomas Eberhardt, who left the fall following the founding. Mu's founder, George Crusselle, also left Athens in the fall of 1884. His family encouraged him to transfer to North Georgia, where he affiliated Kappa. The loss of these two leaders was felt in Mu Chapter, but the groundwork was laid, and Mu began to prosper.

The Chateau

During the early part of this century, Mu Chapter occupied and owned a house at 294 S. Lumpkin. By the mid-30's, the large frame house on Lumpkin was deteriorating and a plan was enacted to build a new house. The plan was to sell the land to the Board of Regents, let them build a "35-man" dormitory on the property, and then have them lease the property back to the chapter. Funds were to come from a federal Public Works Administration grant.

The House on Lumpkin

The plan was spearheaded by prominent LaGrange attorney Hatton Lovejoy and Dr.



Brother Herman Talmadge was instrumental in building the Chateau.

The Chateau



S.V. Sanford, then Chancellor of the University. In the spring of 1939, the house on Lumpkin was razed and the chapter moved to a temporary house on Hill Street. A few months after the groundbreaking, someone in the U.S. Department of the Interior discovered the new structure was not going to be a dormitory, but a fraternity house (he was probably tipped off by the words "Chapter Room" and "Housemother's Room" on the blueprints.) When the new house was complete, the Secretary of the Interior decreed that Sigma Nu would not be allowed to use it, and it became a dorm for law students.

The next two years were hard on the Chapter. Without a house to call their own, they moved from the house on Hill Street, then to the corner of Milledge and Hill, and then to Lucas Hall. The chapter was still thriving and attracting good pledge classes, and soon the alumni came to the rescue.

The Chateau

Through the efforts of Senator Walter F. George (Eta Chapter), Governor Eugene Talmadge, Brother Herman Talmadge, and Brother Hatton Lovejoy, the chapter obtained a track of land on River Road. Through negotiations with the University, the Sigma Nu alumni were able to receive generous reimbursement for the house on Lumpkin.

River Road was envisioned as the beginning of a modern Fraternity Row overlooking the Oconee River. Additional funding was arranged, and no detail was spared in planning or construction. The general contractor was Fennel Construction Company, Gainesville, Georgia.

The Chateau was completed in early 1941, and the chapter moved in after spring holidays in April. The 1942 Pandora commented:

"The Sigma Nus are spending their first year at their palatial country estate out River Road way on the mythical Fraternity Row. The house which overlooks the Oconee River, is built according to French Providential style architecture and is the latest thing in fraternity housing at the University."

A number of years later, the federally funded house at 294 South Lumpkin ceased to serve its purpose as a dormitory and was ironically offered to Sigma Nu for use as a chapter house. Although the house was designed and built solely by Sigma Nus, Mu Chapter declined the Lumpkin Street property because they already had a home on River Road, which was incomparably superior to the Lumpkin Street building. The house was eventually offered to KA, which remains there today.

Recollections of Life at Mu Chapter, 1936-42

by Verner Chafin

Following the (initiation) ceremony, the entire chapter marched in a body to Costa's for cokes, milkshakes, and other snacks and treats. It was a short walk from the chapter house, and this custom was followed after every initiation. It was an impressive spectacle to witness some 80-90 men dressed in tuxedos, entering this popular student hang-out. Costa's was located on the ground floor of the Southern Mutual Building on College Avenue, across from the present location of the City Parking Garage.



It was customary for the new initiates to pick up the tab for the treats at Costa's, and this came to about \$3 or \$4 that each of us paid.

The chapter house was a rambling two-story frame house, painted white. It had been added to several times and provided housing for about 20-25 brothers. A wide porch stretched across the front of the house. A concrete walkway led from the front porch to Lumpkin Street, and the yard was enclosed by hedges.

During the Fall Quarter our chapter generally had two or three house dances, each having a theme such as the saddle shoe shuffle, shipwreck party, etc. The Winter Quarter featured our White Star Formal dance in Woodruff Hall. Winter Quarter was a busy season because most of the fraternity and sorority formals were held during this period, together with the military ball and the barrister's ball.

One of our most loyal supporters was Miss Moina Michael. The story we heard was that Miss Moina was engaged to be married to a Sigma Nu near the beginning of World War I.

Unfortunately, he was killed in action in France and was buried in the military cemetery at Flanders Field, and wrote a poem paying tribute to those who were buried there. She conducted a national campaign for the sale of poppies on Armistice Day of each year (now Veterans Day) in support of our veterans and their families. Miss Moina was known throughout the United States as the "Poppy Lady."

Miss Moina never married and during her late years she lived in a suite at the Georgian Hotel. She would frequently walk down to the house to visit "my Sigma Nus" and have dinner with us. She rejoiced in the successes of Mu Chapter and looked forward each year to attending the White Star Formal.

In the early 1930's Miss Moina presented a marble bust of herself to the Chapter. It was always displayed on the mantel in the den, along with other trophies and cups. On one occasion, some prankish brothers removed the bust to the front lawn, where they proceeded to throw baseballs at it. Using Miss Moina for target practice was bad enough, but things suddenly got worse when the baseball tossers spotted Miss Moina walking down Lumpkin less than a block from the house. Somehow they got the bust back to its place on the mantel and just made it to the front door to greet Miss Moina.

The new house (on River Road) was indeed a dream come true and well worth the wait for its completion. But less than eight months after we had moved in, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and the United States entered World War II. That changed the lives of all of us. What was important now was to find some way to serve our country. Many Sigma Nus from Mu Chapter joined the armed forces, others served in the FBI, and others in civilian occupations for the war effort.

Some paid the supreme sacrifice. I know of at least two who did, but I'm sure there were more. A plaque hangs in the Law School. It bears the inscription: "In Memory of Those Alumni of the University of Georgia School of Law who Gave Their Lives in World War II So that Liberty under Law Might Live." The twenty-five persons listed on the plaque were all friends of mine. But I especially notice two of my brothers from Mu Chapter every time I walk past the plaque down the corridor of the Law School: James A. Hungepiller, Jr., whom I rushed and pledged, and William Franklin Norris, our Chapter Treasurer and my room-mate in 1939-40.

The University of Georgia Greek System

The Greek system has enjoyed a long and proud history at the University of Georgia, dating back to the Reconstruction era. There was a society called the Mystical Seven, which later united with Beta Theta Pi, from 1844 to 1859; however, this group dissolved immediately preceding the Civil War. The two literary societies, Phi Kappa and Demosthenian, were the primary sources of unity and companionship.

The First Fraternities

The first fraternity at the University was Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the Georgia Beta Chapter of which was formed on December 31, 1865. Eta Chapter of Chi Phi was the first chapter actually founded at the University, being issued a charter in 1867. Other fraternities began to form: Kappa Alpha Order in 1868, Phi Delta Theta and Phi Gamma Delta in 1871, Sigma Chi in 1872, and Sigma Nu in 1873.

The Ban

In 1874, the trustees (moved by superstition and complaints from other student groups) passed a law forbidding the existence of fraternities at the University. With the exception of Sigma Chi, and Sigma Nu, all of the first fraternities continued to exist underground.

Early UGA fraternities emphasized their mystical qualities.



Dr. P.H. Mell

Then, in 1878, Dr. Patrick H. Mell took office as the Chancellor of the University, under the stipulation that the statute be repealed and fraternities be allowed to exist publicly. Several fraternities were then founded: Alpha Tau Omega (1878), Delta Tau Delta (1882), and Chi Psi (1890).

For the most part, fraternities at the turn of the century kept their actions secret, and placed great emphasis on their ritualistic aspects. It was at this time that the fraternities united to publish a yearbook, the *Pandora*, which serves as the name of our yearbook to this day. It was also around the turn of the century that fraternities began establishing chapter houses. In 1915, the Pan-Hellenic council was created. Due to years of partisanship and domination by political factions, the council later underwent a restructuring and changed its name to the Inter-Fraternity Council.

Fraternalities for Women

The establishment of sororities was the next step of evolution for the Greek system. In 1921, Phi Mu was established at Georgia as the first sorority at the University. It was followed by Chi Omega in 1922, Alpha Gamma Delta in 1923, and Kappa Delta and Sigma Delta Tau in 1924 to form the first group of sororities. They soon established a Women's Pan-Hellenic Council.

With a solid base of members and an organized system of government, the Greek system at Georgia had its roots firmly planted and would grow and prosper in the years to come.

Traditions, Myths, and Legends

The real history of our chapter lies not in the dates and facts in the preceding sections, but in the stories and experiences of the brothers of our chapter. A written record all of the "notable" episodes in our history would be thousands and thousands of pages long. Instead, we have tried to record some of the legends, traditions and myths that have made it through the ages.

The Pit

One of the most feared and loathed places in Athens, the Pit has served many purposes since it was "discovered" in the early 1950's. For many years, it served as a popular watering hole for Sigma Nu's, as well as the rest of the Greek community. The Pit had a stocked bar, a jukebox, booths and sawdust on the floor. In recent years, it has been used for other purposes.

The Mud Bowl

The annual football game was played between Sigma Nu and Sigma Chi in Sanford Stadium for many years. It was the only fraternity football game to be played in full pads. In 1950, Sigma Nu won it for the third consecutive time and won permanent possession of the trophy.



*The Mud Bowl
in Sanford
Stadium.
(1950)*

Alamo Scout

Started in the late 1940's, Alamo Scout is one of our oldest traditions. It has gone by Alamo Scouts, Alamosa Scout, and Alamo Weekend, but no one is quite sure what any of the terms mean. It has traditionally been a weekend long party held in the winter with a western theme.

*Alamo Scout in
1976.*



Woodstock

First held in 1986, Woodstock has become one of the most popular events on our social calendar. Like its 1969 namesake, it is a three day long celebration of music and peace, and usually involves some type of front yard camping or communal living. For many years, a Woodstock Award was given to the brother who most exemplified the spirit of the weekend, but Chad Martin won the trophy three years in a row and now has permanent possession.

Shipwreck and Saddle Shoe

Shipwreck was perhaps the longest running annual party at Mu Chapter. By most accounts, Shipwreck first took place in the 1920's and lasted until the 1970's. There was a pirate theme and, for many years, Shipwreck was the highlight of the social calendar. The Saddle Shoe Shuffle was another popular party, which took place from the 1920's until the 1950's.

The Ghost

William T. Simpson died when he fell from a second story window of the Chateau. His spirit is said to live in the Pit. There have been numerous "sightings" since 1960. A brother in 1984 was studying alone in the dining room when he heard a book crash to the floor of the Alumni Room. He walked in to find a Delta from 1938 lying on the ground, with the page open to a picture of "Pledge William Simpson." A Commander in the 1970's told a *Red and Black* reporter that he was convinced William was moving his shoes around the house at night because the ghost disapproved of the job he was doing.

A picture from the March, 1938 Delta featuring Mu's "Chapter Plane" and pledge William Simpson (third from the right)



Greg Allman once played pool in our pool room, on our pool table. For this, we are proud.



The Flaming Arrow(s)

There have been at least five Flaming Arrow incidents since 1960. The facts are not very clear, but the ATΩ choo-choo was involved somehow.

The Golf Clubs

There have been at least two incidents involving golf clubs falling out of low flying aircraft and landing on another fraternity house. The facts are not very clear.

Brushes with Greatness

The Sigma Nu house has played host to some of the finest performers of this century. Kay Kiser, Peter, Paul, and Mary, Jimmy Hendrix, the Marshall Tucker Band, and R.E.M. have all graced the "stage" in our basement. Greg Allman once played pool in the Alumni Room.

Distinguished Members

Eugene Talmadge

Born September 23, 1884. Entered the University in 1901. Elected Commissioner of Agriculture in 1926. Elected Governor in 1932. Famous quote: "Come to see me at the Mansion and bring me a ham." Died in office, December 21, 1946.

Samuel Rutherford

Born March 15, 1870. Served in the Georgia House and Senate before being elected to the U.S. Congress in 1925. Served in three consecutive Congresses until his death in 1932.

Charles G. Edwards

Born July 2, 1878. Elected to the sixtieth and four succeeding congresses, but did not seek reelection in 1916. Later elected to the sixty-ninth and three succeeding congresses. Died July 13, 1931.

Herman E. Talmadge

First served as Governor immediately following his father's death for sixty-three days until the Georgia Supreme Court ruled that Lt. Governor M.E. Thompson the rightful Governor. In 1948, defeated Thompson in a lawful election. Talmadge probably did more to improve the state's education system, infrastructure, and health care systems than any other governor. Later

did more to improve the state's education system, infrastructure, and health care systems than any other governor. Later was elected to the U.S. Senate, where he served until 1980.

W. Thomas Johnson, Jr.

Publisher of the *Los Angeles Times* from 1975 until 1979, when he became president of the newspaper. On July 24, 1990, Ted Turner named Johnson president of Cable News Network.

Dan Amos

President and C.E.O. of AFLAC, a Columbus based insurance company.

R. Lindsay Thomas

U.S. Congressman from Savannah during the 1980's.

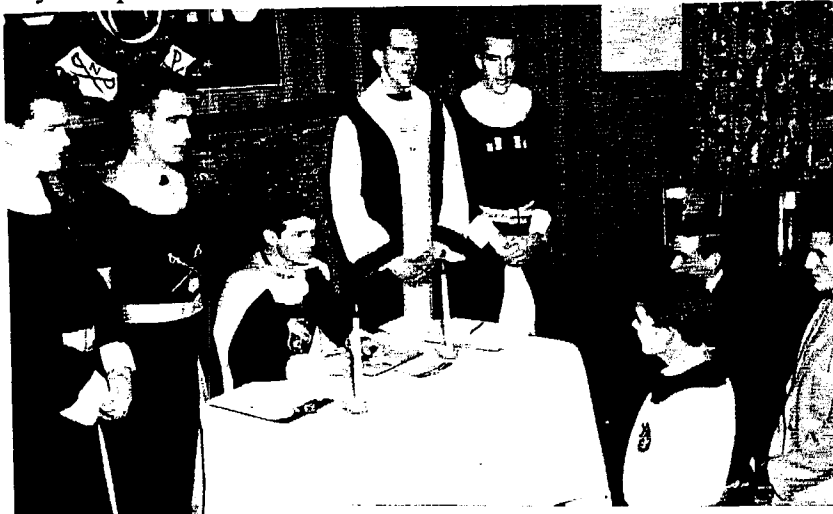
Sigma Nu High Council

William Kemp was Vice Regent from 1898 to 1900 and founded Gamma Alpha Chapter (Georgia Tech). Charlie Cook was elected Vice Regent at the 53rd Grand Chapter.

Mileposts

On January 26, 1953, Mu Chapter initiated its 1000th member. William G. Reinhardt was chosen outstanding pledge and given the honor of becoming Mu 1000.

On April 16, 1988, Mu Chapter initiated its 2000th member. John Hearn was initiated in a formal ceremony in the University Chapel.



*A picture of the initiation of William G. Reinhardt,
Mu 1000.*

Bob Chambers, Mu Chapter Advisor

Bob Chambers was born on August 28, 1941 in Quitman, Georgia. He attended Emory University where he was editor of the *Emory Wheel* and a member of Xi Chapter. Upon graduation, he moved to Athens and at the ripe age of twenty-nine became the youngest non-family member ever to become publisher of a major Georgia newspaper.

Bob became active in many civic and professional organizations, but he was most proud as his association with Sigma Nu and his position as Mu Chapter advisor.

Upon Bob's untimely death, Brother George Hearn, III (Mu 1048), wrote, "Perhaps more than anything, his life reminds us that service to mankind and his knightly Brothers is the Life, Way, and Light of Sigma Nu."

Bob left Mu Chapter, Xi Chapter, and the Sigma Nu Educational Foundation substantial financial contributions, which illustrated his love for Sigma Nu. The Sigma Nu Alumni Room was his brainchild and is named in his honor.

Mu Commanders

1916-Present

1916 - 1917	James M. Hatch	Mu 289
1917 - Fall	William O. White	Mu 294
1918 - Spring	Daniel B. Upshaw	Mu 292
1918 - 1919	Frank E. Wilhoit	Mu 301
1919 - Fall	David P. Welchel	Mu 312
1920 - Fall	Walter B. Gaines	Mu 377, Kappa 284
1921	Hillyer C. King	Mu 372
1922 - Spring	William H. Mewbourne	Mu 405, Beta 203
1923 - 1924	Manning S. Yeomans	Mu 396
1924 - 1925	David L. Cloud, Jr	Mu 401
1925 - Fall	Albon H. Hatcher	Mu 404
1926 - Spring	Samuel W. Wood	Mu 400
1926 - 1927	William A. Kline, Jr.	Mu 432
1927 - 1928	Thomas C. Kendrick, Jr.	Mu 431
1928 - 1929	Moses E. Brinson, Jr.	Mu 454
1929 - 1930	Thomas M. Flournoy	Mu 451
1930 - 1931	Claude Bond	Mu 483
1931 - 1932	Frank C. Terrell, Jr.	Mu 497
1932 - 1933	Augustus B. Turnbull	Mu 514
1933 - 1934	John D. Todd, Jr.	Mu 543
1934 - 1935	Herman E. Talmadge	Mu 536
1935 - 1936	H. Leon Wilson	Mu 545
1936 - 1937	C. Ben Anderson	Mu 585, Eta 459
1937 - 1938	W. Marion Page	Mu 580
1938 - 1939	Fred C. Sweat	Mu 598
1939 - Fall	Charles H. Evans, Jr.	Mu 622
1940 - Spring	James W. Curtis	Mu 583
1940 - 1941	Charles N. Davis	Mu 644
1941 - Fall	Jack Parker	Mu 658
1942 - Spring	Kendrick B. Hudson	Mu 696
1943 - Fall	Athley R. Jordan	Mu 710
1944 - Spring	Paul A. McDonald	Mu 697
	Ceasar A. Yarbrough, Jr.	Mu 737, Eta 602
1944 - Fall	Walter E. Dawson	Mu 730
1945 - Spring	Jack E. Smith	Mu 741
1945 - Fall	James W. Rutland	Mu 736, Delta 233
	Spann J. Greene	Mu 719

1946 - Spring	Henry H. Chase	Mu 759
1946 - Fall	Jack R. Fulwiler	Mu 706
1947 - Spring	Lucius O. McClamroch, Jr.	Mu 768
1947 - Fall	Robert A. Long	Mu 707
1948	Jaseph J. Dixon, Jr.	Mu 807
1949 - Spring	James P. Swann	Mu 811,
		Gamma Alpha 600
1949 - 1950	George R. Reinhardt	Mu 861
1950 - 1951	J. Linwood Vann	Mu 908
1951 - Fall	Wilton D. Harrington	Mu 927
1952 - Spring	Joseph S. Durant, Jr.	Mu 887
1952 - Fall	J. Robert Smith	Mu 939
1953 - Spring	Earnest D. Brookins	Mu 972
1953 - Fall	John W. Champion, Jr.	Mu 951
1954 - Spring	Wilmer E. Newsome, Jr.	Mu 982
1954 - 1955	Ralph E. Turner	Mu 1007
1955 - 1956	William P. House	Mu 980
1956 - Fall	John T. Dean	Mu 1051
1957 - Spring	Lewis W. Murphy	Mu 1030
1957 - Fall	Jerry Lee Minge	Mu 1049
1958 - 1959	M.T. Simmons, Jr.	Mu 1055
1959 - Fall	Clayton L. Blount	Mu 1128
1960 - Spring	William S. Dauler	Mu 1116
1960 - Fall	Ronnie Waller	Mu 1141
1961 - Spring	Bob Schramm	Mu 1195
1961 - Fall	Walter W. Hays	Mu 1177
1962 - Spring	Roma S. Thomas, Jr.	Mu 1175
1962 - Fall	Charles W. Davidson	Mu 1202
	W. Thomas Johnson, Jr.	Mu 1232
		Alpha 208
1963	Henry Bishop	Mu 1250
1964 - Spring	John White Ramsey	Mu 1261
1964 - Fall	R. Lindsay Thomas	Mu 1309
1965 - Spring	Cecil G. Newsome II	Mu 1245
1965 - Fall	G. Steven Castellaw	Mu 1343
1966 - 1967	Frederic A. Barfield, Jr.	Mu 1348
1967	John E. Peede	Mu 1373
1967 - 1968	Harry M. Greene	Mu 1391
1968 - 1969	Thomas Luther, Jr.	Mu 1400
1969 - 1970	James A. Walker	Mu 1452
1970	Charles F. Causey	Mu 1485
1971 - Winter	Stephen S. Green	Mu 1476
1971	Dennis L. Crews	Mu 1505
1972	James M. Reynolds III	Mu 1531

1973	Gregory Jackson Greenway	Mu 1549
1974 - 1975	John Charles Hibben	Mu 1600
1975 - Fall	Kenneth E. Reese	Mu 1626
1976	Enoch L. Walker III	Mu 1616
1977 - 1978	Robert E. Durham	Mu 1650
1978 - 1979	Samuel M. Tidwell	Mu 1655
1979 - 1980	Gary G. Smith	Mu 1760
1980 - 1981	Richard K. Ingram	Mu 1733
1981 - 1982	Edmond T. Strickland	Mu 1751
1982 - 1983	C. Boyd Martin	Mu 1775
1983 - 1984	Richard A. Brown	Mu 1789
1984 - 1985	Scott M. Smith	Mu 1819
1985 - 1986	Steve Humphrey	
1986 - 1987	Robert Malcom	
1987 - 1988	James M. Pettit	Mu 1894
1988 - 1989	Thomas H. Greene	Mu 1964
1989 - 1990	John Hearn	Mu 2000
1990 - 1991	S. Lee Andrews, Jr.	Mu 1994
1991 - 1992	R. Michael Barry, Jr.	Mu 2071
1992 - 1993	Larry Burgamy	Mu 2098
1993 - 1994	C. Coy Lassiter	Mu 2087
1994 - 1995	Bradford C. Koontz	Mu 2112
1995 - 1996	Mark A. Schlabach	Mu 2127
1996 - 1997	James Ricker	
1997 - 1998	Ashley Smith	
1998 - 1999	Ben Newton	
99 - 00	Jeff Shiver	

