

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

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NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Greek Letter Societies (Fraternities and Sororities) at the University of Illinois, 1872-1940

C. Geographical Data

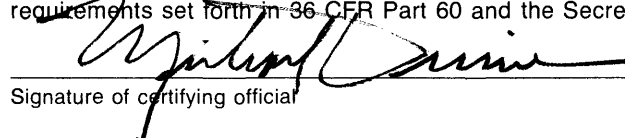
The main campus of the University of Illinois straddles the Wright Street boundary between the cities of Urbana on the east and Champaign on the west. The 77 present Fraternity and Sorority structures lie within a few blocks east and west of the over 900-acre campus, including a few located within the developed campus area. Extreme boundaries of an area to include all such buildings (only some of which will be proposed for nomination to the National Register) follow Green Street to the north, Orchard Street in Urbana to the east, Florida Avenue to the south, and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad to the west in Champaign. A key map of this area (in two parts, one for each city) shows each of the fraternity and sorority houses.

The key map is presented in Section G of this Multiple Property Documentation, followed by a comprehensive inventory list of all the current Greek Letter Societies and a sampling array of identification sketches of many of their buildings.

See continuation sheet

D. Certification

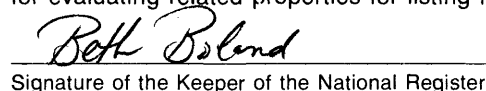
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.


Signature of certifying official

6-26-89
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.


Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

8/28/89
Date

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

1. Introduction and Organization.

This Multiple Property group lies entirely within a single Historic Context, that of Greek Letter Societies at the University of Illinois between 1872 and 1940. The term 'Greek Letter Societies' is used in its customary meaning to cover undergraduate social organizations, including both fraternities and sororities. A few of these, both historically and currently, do not use Greek letters in their names, but belong within this context nonetheless. Six fraternity or sorority chapter houses are being submitted at this time; additional groups are to be considered later.

"This statement describes the nationwide background of the Greek Letter Society movement, its development at the University of Illinois, its cultural and social roles on campus, and housing aspects."

Although the early development of Greek Letter Societies was erratic at the University of Illinois, by World War I they had made a strong impact on the University system and by 1928 had become the largest concentration in the nation.¹ At that time, fraternity and sorority houses were the predominant form of organized student housing at the University of Illinois, exemplifying dramatically the nationwide influence of the Greek Letter Society movement on the social setting for American higher education. This "Greek" influence can be regarded as reflecting the widespread and enduring American interest in classical culture which had found expression throughout the nineteenth century in American architecture, literature, philosophy, and art.

2. National Background.

Greek Letter Societies, commonly known as fraternities and sororities have had a profound effect on American collegiate life. As the modern university system was evolving in the late 1800s from the English "paternalistic" system to the Germanic laissez-faire system Greek Letter Societies provided a stabilizing force. In addition, they contributed to student social and cultural discipline, housing, political and social affairs, and alumni activities.

By the turn of the century fraternities seem to have captured the imagination and enthusiasm of students from coast to coast, putting a mark on higher education in this country that set it apart from systems elsewhere in the world. A French Government Commission which visited the United States on the eve of World War I reported that, on the whole, the most remarkable aspect of our colleges and universities was the great organizing ability of students and, especially, their fraternity system.²

Phi Beta Kappa, the first American student society with a Greek Letter name, was founded in 1776 at the College of William and Mary in Virginia for social and cultural reasons. Preceded by "The Flat Hat Club" of a somewhat similar nature, Phi Beta Kappa was literary in character -- promoting the free discussion of questions of interest to its members -- and secret in temperament -- reflecting the tumultuous times during which it was founded. It brought together members in common friendship and in promotion of a common object of "brotherhood, morality and intellectual development." Unlike other earlier local clubs, Phi Beta Kappa allowed for expansion through the formation of associated chapters; the founding members were perhaps influenced by the widespread Masonic Order. The first branch chapters were established at Yale and Harvard in 1779 and from there spread to other colleges.

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Indiana Asbury University (now De Pauw University). Kappa Kappa Gamma followed in the same year at Monmouth College, Illinois.⁶ Commonly known as sororities, these fraternal groups embraced the same principles as their male counterparts and developed in conjunction with them.

Educationally, the old English "paternalistic" philosophy was giving way to the Germanic laissez-faire attitude. In the early nineteenth century, universities regulated their students' lives to a high degree. All student activities, including room and board, were strictly supervised, and there was no organized social life apart from that provided by the university. The emphasis was upon a "collegiate way of living." The importance of the student's life and activities outside of the classroom was recognized, but it was subject to detailed, rigid, and 24-hour-a-day supervision.

By the mid-to-late nineteenth century, however, the Germanic laissez-faire spirit overtook most university administrations. German educational philosophy exalted scholarship and research; faculty were released from the time-consuming duties of student supervision and counseling. The in loco parentis theory of education was discarded and replaced with student independence. Universities were no longer concerned with the housing, feeding, and strict supervision of students, but were encouraging students to have a sense of personal freedom and responsibility. Additionally, extra-curricular activities gained added importance as formal study was viewed as only one facet of a college education.

At the same time, the social advantages of a college education were viewed as being as valuable as the educational advantages. Attendance at college was one way of obtaining a better social status and the prestige so conferred could often be more directly related to social organizations than to academic attainments. This attitude toward private associations was gaining acceptance at a time when universities were expanding and no longer could unite everyone as one student body. Greek Letter Societies were an excellent opportunity to be identified with something that was symbolic of the prestige of a college education.⁷

3. Development at the University of Illinois.

The first Greek Letter Society on the University of Illinois campus was introduced in 1872 as the Upsilon Prime chapter of Delta Tau Delta, four years after the founding of the institution then known as the Illinois Industrial University. Although its existence was kept secret for the first few years, it quickly established a sphere of influence in campus politics by gaining control of the newly-formed and experimental student government. The government, conceived by Regent Gregory, was the first

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such experiment in an American college, and Gregory was very much concerned that it should succeed. However, the question of the student government's independence from faculty control led to a "showdown" with the college administration. Under pressure from student leaders (the majority of whom were Delta Tau Delta members), who threatened to abrogate the government unless they were given complete control, the administration capitulated to the students' demands for true self-government. The leaders of Delta Tau Delta had used the issue to seize control of the student government; members also captured offices in the literary societies and the campus newspaper, thus gaining control over major campus activities. Although the Delts had no fraternity rival on campus, their actions resulted in the formation of "Pro"-Delt and "Anti"-Delt factions. As a result of these activities and the personal hostility of Regent Gregory, the administration began an attempt to suppress all secret societies. Greek Letter societies were not officially banned, but the Delts found it desirable to go "underground". Subsequently, their charter was withdrawn by the national governing body in 1879.⁸

Greek Letter Societies were viewed as undemocratic (select membership), immoral (secrecy and tendency towards drinking), and detrimental to college order (undermining established authority) by most college administrators who were opposed to an organization with aims and philosophies different from their own. The Board of Trustees passed a resolution against them but this did not stop Greek Letter Societies at Illinois. In the early 1880s, local chapters of Phi Kappa Psi, Beta Theta Pi and Phi Gamma Delta were formed, but they were unsuccessful in their petitions for charters from the national governing bodies. In 1881, the Kappa Kappa chapter of Sigma Chi was chartered and its members made no attempt to keep its existence secret. In response, the Regent and the Board of Trustees issued the so-called "Iron Clad Pledge" in December, 1881 which prohibited any member of a college secret society from obtaining a diploma of graduation.

Similar actions were taking place across the country. In the 1870s and 1880s, secret societies were banned at a number of universities including Princeton, Vanderbilt, Purdue, Howard and Johns Hopkins.⁹ Nevertheless, Greek Letter Societies were on the rise with few public institutions successfully banning them for long. The Illinois ban on Greek Letter Societies resulted in the Kappa Kappa chapter of Sigma Chi going "underground." The ban only encouraged defiance and sub-rosa chapters were rumored.

The 1890s were a time of change for universities in general, and the University of Illinois was no exception. Society was becoming

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increasingly urbanized, bringing with it increased specialization and complexity in social and economic life. Higher education was changing from the English to the Germanic philosophy. Enrollments, appropriations, departments, colleges, and curriculum all increased rapidly at the turn of the century.¹⁰

By the turn of the century, Greek Letter Societies had become recognized social centers and reflected the new social diversity. The public image of Greek Letter Societies was much improved and most of the old charges against them held little force. Secrecy was relaxed and the immorality charge was answered by showing that many religious leaders and clerics were society members. In 1883, the total membership in national fraternities was 67,941; by 1890 it was 92,279; in 1898, it was 130,980.¹¹

In keeping with national trends, the University of Illinois dropped the "Iron Clad Pledge" in 1891 with little discussion, and Greek Letter Societies were legally allowed back into the University. With the lifting of the ban, new fraternities were quickly established: Kappa Sigma and Sigma Chi in 1891, Phi Kappa Sigma in 1892 and Phi Delta Theta in 1893. By 1893 fraternities were so well recognized and accepted that the student newspaper, The Illini, began to devote a column to their affairs.¹² Sororities quickly followed with Kappa Alpha Theta's charter granted in 1895 (their history relates a sub-rosa group formed in 1870, the first year women were admitted to the University). Pi Beta Phi was also chartered in 1895, followed by Kappa Kappa Gamma and Alpha Chi Omega in 1899. By 1904, the system was firmly established with twelve national fraternity chapters and five national sororities. In addition, there were a number of local fraternities and sororities.¹³ At the end of World War I there were 53 national Greek Letter Societies on the Illinois campus and by 1930 there were 107. In the 1930s the University of Illinois had the reputation of having the most Greek Letter Society chapters in the United States, a status that it retains today.

4. Cultural and Social Roles.

Greek Letter Societies served as useful adjuncts to the University educational system. They proved to be important social and disciplinary forces for administrators. In addition, Greek Letter Societies played a major role in campus politics and in the formation of strong alumni ties to the University.

a. Social and Disciplinary Force: The loosening of paternalistic control created problems for university administrations especially in light of the expanding student populations of the early twentieth century. The

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laissez-faire attitude had gone too far and by the second decade of the twentieth century there was a movement to bring a balance back to curricular and extra-curricular activities. There was pressure to pay attention to the welfare of students and new concerns for student health, housing, intramural sports, and social activities. The first Inter-Sorority Conference (1902) and the first National Interfraternity Conference (1909), were representative of the change. For the first time, college presidents and fraternal alumni came together and a new era began in which colleges and Greek Letter Societies would not regard themselves as operating in separate worlds, but would form a partnership.¹⁴ The colleges would continue to be primarily concerned with a student's intellectual development, but they could not ignore what happened to students physically, morally, and socially.

The University of Illinois responded to this change by removing responsibility for student affairs from the faculty and creating the offices of Dean of Women (1897) and Dean of Men (1901) - it was the first university in the nation to have officers whose sole responsibility was the non-academic problems of students.¹⁵

The first Dean of Men, Thomas A. Clark, held his post for 26 years, from 1901 to 1927. He was an extremely able administrator and one who was well-known throughout the national higher education system. Dean Clark was himself a University of Illinois fraternity man and he accepted, even encouraged, fraternities to grow.

Dean Clark presided over an unprecedented expansion of the Greek Letter Society system during his tenure. He supported the Societies because they occupied the center of student life and its members were among the most influential on campus. According to Clark,

At the University of Illinois about twentyfive per cent of the undergraduate men constitute the membership of the social fraternities, a large per cent of these being members of national Greek-letter societies. Sixty-five per cent of all men in student activities come from these fraternities. This means that there are proportionally more than seven fraternity men in college activities to one man not so connected.¹⁶

College administrators, through the Greek Letter Societies, could establish norms of conduct with regard to student housing, social activities, and scholarship because the societies were a central force that cut across school class and other such divisions.¹⁷ As Dean Clark stated,

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My experience as an executive officer, then, is that Greek-letter fraternities and similar organizations in college have been to me of the greatest service in advancing the best interests of the University as I believe they may be to other college officers in a similar situation. . . I am glad to encourage their development because in them I see an easier control and direction of student enterprises, student activities, and student thought, and an easier development of the right sort of student morals and ideals.¹⁸

At the University of Illinois, Dean Clark considered fraternities "life savers", for through them he could control and direct student enterprises, student activities and student thought. Greek Letter Societies attracted the best and brightest students and because of their prestige, other students emulated their standards in clothes, speech, amusements and attitudes. Clark frequently commented on the usefulness of fraternities and published a compilation of his writings on the subject, *The Fraternity and the College* (1915). He believed that they provided friendship, and influenced scholarship and character in the right direction. In addition, they prepared students for the responsibility of adulthood and with proper guidance approximated the "responsible freedom" advocated for students. When problems arose, however, fraternity ideals and rules provided a way for disciplinary action.

Dean Clark used the Greek Letter Societies to keep in touch with students. He visited every chapter house at least twice a year and very often more frequently. Much of his work was done through the Societies not only because the student leaders were fraternity men, but because he could more easily find out about the individual and his problems. He used the Greek Letter Society system to address bad student practices such as hazing of freshmen, "hell-week", and the formation of new secret sub-rosa groups that tried to control University of Illinois campus politics. After World War I, discipline at universities became uncontrolled with excessive dancing, drinking and gambling. Greek Letter Societies were used to reestablish control over the students.

Although Clark was Dean of Men at Illinois and was primarily concerned with fraternities, his views on Greek Letter Societies were shared by those in charge of women and sororities. A *Personnel Study of Women Deans in Colleges and Universities* prepared in 1928 stated,

The Panhellenic Association on a college campus is an organization composed of representatives from the Greek-letter societies [sororities]. In many institutions it is an

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organization of power which can aid greatly in furthering high standards of scholarship and conduct on campus. Work with the central organization entails, as well, advisory work with the individual sororities.¹⁹

According to Virginia Judy Esterly, Dean of Women at the University of Oregon, sororities also provided direct cooperation with the growing policy of state universities for increasing the supervision of women students, as well as supplying much needed housing. In addition, they allowed their members to develop self government and social responsibility. Values such as scholarship, good social manners and leadership were stressed.²⁰ These feelings as to the desirability of sororities were shared by women students at the University of Illinois. The Illinois, a short-lived student literary magazine, contains an essay advocating sororities.²¹

Greek Letter Societies possessed clear sets of ideals and codes of conduct, to which members freely consented. Greek Letter Society supporters maintained that they embodied the highest ideals of college men and women. In 1924 Minnesota Dean Edward Nicholson remarked that the fraternity's fundamental ideal was "service to the individual, the group, the fraternity, and the college."²² They produced better men and better citizens.

Even though some people thought Greek Letter Societies fostered bad social behavior such as drinking and gambling, most schools chose not to stop the movement because the societies provided valuable and controllable companionship. The Societies had a practical, disciplinary purpose as well - they allowed administrators to "get at" their members through the organization while other students could only be reached individually. By the beginning of World War I, university administrations recognized the value of Greek Letter Societies as "an educational influence worthy of cultivation" and as "useful adjuncts in forming and maintaining sound collegiate standards."²³

b. Campus Politics: Fraternities provided leadership in campus activities and correspondingly, in campus politics as illustrated by the first Greek Letter Society at the University of Illinois, Delta Tau Delta, and its early control of student government. "Under ordinary circumstances as they exist in college the fraternity man is more likely than other men to get into college activities and to control student affairs" (Dean Clark).²⁴

At the University of Illinois, the Student Government Association and the student newspaper, The Daily Illini, along with other university

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affiliated organizations were dominated by fraternity and sorority members. A factor in leadership development and political effectiveness can be seen in the living arrangements fostered by the Greek Letter Societies. At Illinois in the first few decades of this century, most students lived off-campus, in private houses or in boarding houses. The fraternity and sorority houses provided the opportunity for fellowship and understanding among relatively homogeneous sets of students, often serving as support groups for the development of leaders.

The fraternity as an organization helps materially in the training of college leaders ... The men at the head of things in our University are ... usually fraternity men, not because they are naturally more capable or more reliable than are other men, and not because fraternities by their political influence put their men at the head of affairs, but because they have had more experience and because they have at the outset an organization to help them in whatever they are undertaking.
(Dean Clark)²⁵

The political influence of fraternity members extended beyond their tenure on the university campus. Pressure from University of Illinois fraternity alumni was a factor in the academic changes undertaken by the University in the late 1880s and 1890s including an expanded curriculum and a wider field of electives. Similarly, influential alumni, mostly early fraternity men, worked to have "Industrial" dropped from Illinois' name in 1887 to help gain recognition as the state university. These same men were also successful in having the Board of Trustees made an elective body.²⁶

c. Alumni Affairs: Greek Letter Societies were (and some still are) influential in alumni affairs. Fraternal alumni continue to identify themselves with their institutions to a higher degree than non-fraternal students. Usually this translates into a higher percentage of affiliated alumni contributing monetarily to their "Alma Mater". "It indicates that the [fraternity] man has left his institution with a feeling of belonging, a feeling that he was a part of it, and with a feeling that his college experience had meant something to him, and had contributed something to him."²⁷ As an illustration of this attitude, the policy statements of The Interfraternity Conference call for primary loyalty to and service on behalf of the institution.²⁸

Another gauge of fraternal alumni interest in their "Alma Mater" was the degree to which Greek Letter Society affairs were mentioned in Alumni Association publications. From the very first issue of *The Alumni Quarterly* (it underwent subsequent name changes) through the end of the time period, Greek Letter Society affairs were continuously reported.

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Included were discussions on the formation of new chapters, building of new chapter houses, pledge statistics, the value of fraternities and sororities, and so on.

The University of Illinois started an alumni tradition that has been copied by virtually every college and university in the nation - the tradition of Homecoming. The idea for this celebration came from two fraternity men, C. F. Williams (Phi Kappa Psi) and W. Elmer Ekblaw (Acacia), in 1910. Prior to this time alumni usually returned, if they came back at all, at commencement time, but generally the undergraduate students had already left the campus and there was little interaction.

The homecoming organizers suggested an officially sanctioned celebration during the academic year to which alumni and former students could return and be formally welcomed by undergraduates and faculty. By instituting such a celebration it was hoped that alumni and students would come into closer touch with each other and a more active and sincere loyalty to the University would be engendered.²⁹

The University's Council on Administration granted a trial Homecoming for October 14, 1910 with the provision of annual celebrations if the first one was a success. A parade, rally and football game were part of this first celebration. Greek Letter Societies made up the bulk of the parade and were asked to make banners and bring musicians.³⁰ This first Homecoming was a great success with over 5,000 alumni returning. By the next year the idea was copied by both the University of Wisconsin and the University of Indiana.

The Homecoming tradition has spread to many other campuses, and participation in Homecoming events has spread to the entire University community. Similarly, other campus activities and traditions, originally rooted in the Greek Letter Societies, have become a permanent part of America's higher educational scene. For example, Frank G. Arms, a University of Illinois Kappa Sigma, originated the intercollegiate association which evolved into the nationally known "Big Ten Conference."

5. Fraternities and University Housing.

Initially no Greek Letter Societies had chapter houses; instead, rooms were rented where meetings and activities could take place. However, the German philosophy of education was against providing students with room and board and as that philosophy took hold, the college dormitory system declined. That left the student essentially on his own and having to provide for food, shelter and related amenities. Often local landlords were reluctant to provide for young men who were viewed as unruly and

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frequently only squalid lodgings were available. Accommodations for women students were equally unsuitable. Greek Letter Societies turned this situation to their advantage and began to provide their members with living quarters. The universities did not object, principally because there was a lack of adequate housing for university students and Greek Letter Society houses could provide it at no state expense. "One of the most practical things which the fraternities have done for the University of Illinois within the last fifteen years is materially to help in taking care of the problems of housing students at a reasonable rate."³¹

Numerous educators extolled the virtues that Greek Letter Society housing provided. Not only did the management of a house provide a training ground for leaders, but they provided a ready means of socialization for students. For male students especially, Dean Clark believed that chapter houses would have better discipline and could more easily guide and influence its younger members. Fraternities, while unsupervised, held men together and influenced their character. Moreover, university regulations could be enforced in fraternity houses, something that was not possible with private lodgings. Sororities were required to have "housemothers" or chaperons who supervised the members in close cooperation with the university.

Another noted educator, Clarence Birdseye, believed that fraternities provided a nurturing home atmosphere and had grown out of a need for a new form of college family life:

...how much more important are their home features; and that it is chiefly through improving the atmosphere of these homes - not because they are fraternity houses, but because they are the only typical and distinctive homes of the ordinary college, and the homes for four years of many of its most influential students - that we can hope for better moral and religious results among our undergraduates.³²

Chapters began to rent houses, then later bought them, and eventually began to build their own houses as funds became available. It was through the erection of houses that many fraternities kept in touch with their alumni, principally because it was they who devised the plan for the house, paid for its building, and managed the house corporation.

The idea of individual chapter houses gained rapid momentum from 30 chapters nationally owning facilities in 1883 to 774 in 1920. A building boom developed to such a degree that in 1931 The Interfraternity Conference published a book based on early committee reports, *Designing and Building the Chapter House*, to aid Greek Letter Societies in

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designing an adequate facility. The volume was the first to discuss the need for appropriate architectural design for the college fraternity house and discussed costs, building materials, equipment and other factors in design and construction. The typical design was divided into a public area with a hall, lounge and dining room, and private sleeping rooms; service areas were also provided.³³

The housing situation at the University of Illinois paralleled that found at other universities. Initially, a limited amount of dormitory space was available when the University opened in 1868. However, University Hall, the first campus building, was poorly built and deteriorated quickly. The building's condition and the unruly behavior of unsupervised students therein led to the demolition of the building in 1881. By that time, the German educational philosophy against providing residential housing, combined with the financial limitations of the state university, assured that no state-run housing would be forthcoming.

Students were forced to make their own arrangements for room and board. Some lived with their families or in private homes in Champaign or Urbana; others lived in rooming houses around campus. This situation was especially a problem for female students who had no "proper" housing but were forced by the lack of dormitory space to live in rooming houses. There was continued agitation for dormitories, particularly by women students. But it was not until 1918 that the first new dormitory (for women only) was opened, and then it housed only 104 women students out of an approximate total of 1160. A second women's dormitory was built in 1925, forming the complex now known as Busey and Evans Halls, but no other dormitories were built until after World War II. A few women were fortunate to be able to live in campus church-organized housing, such as the Osborne Hall (Episcopal Church, 30 women) and the Presbyterian House (25 women). But the remainder had to find rooms for themselves.

The first chapter houses at the University of Illinois were rented structures, no chapters being affluent enough to afford to build or purchase. Marion F. Tackett, an Illinois graduate and fraternity man, began to build and lease chapter houses in the Champaign-Urbana area. By 1906, he was the largest owner of Greek Letter Society houses in Illinois.³⁴ Illinois also contributed to information about the best design for fraternity and sorority houses as four university theses were written on the subject between 1898 and 1925.³⁵

The period from 1906-1917 was the first boom in Greek Letter Society house construction in Urbana-Champaign. Initially, Green Street in Champaign was the favored location, but gradually this gave way to placement south of John Street where the majority of houses are still

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located. This realignment also followed the new campus quadrangle orientation. Construction costs ranged from \$20,000 to \$35,000, plus the cost of the land. Many houses were designed by well-known architectural firms such as Rapp & Rapp and Van Doren Shaw in the revival styles popular at that time. Chapters which were active in the early formative years were the first to build. These include Sigma Chi (1909, 410 East John), Kappa Sigma (1911, 212 East Daniel), Phi Kappa Psi (1908, 911 South Fourth) and Phi Gamma Delta (1911, 401 East John), all of which still occupy their original houses.

These exemplify the architectural quality of many of the Illinois chapter houses, where students were privileged to live in a fine, well-designed environment, often with some elegance in furnishings. Their exposure to tasteful surroundings in the parlors and living rooms of their chapter houses could not but enhance their education and encourage dignified behavior.

With the onset of World War I, many of the houses were turned over to the Student Army Training Corps (SATC) out of financial necessity because the number of male students was so low. Chapter houses came to serve as barracks and the Corps paid the expenses for some 64 houses. In addition, some chapters shared houses while others went out of existence entirely. The influenza epidemic of 1918 also turned some of the houses into hospitals.

The second rush of building began after World War I and lasted until 1940 with the peak of the activity in the late 1920s. At least 27 chapter houses were built between 1926 and 1930. (See Section G for a complete list.) Many were built between First and Fifth Streets and John and Gregory in Champaign, surrounding Washington Park, which became known as "Frat Park". This grouping was noticed as early as 1921, "So many of the fraternities are moving southward that Armory avenue shows promise of being in few years a new fraternity row. A fraternity isn't in the running any more unless it has (1) a house near the armory, or (2) the excavating started for a house near the armory, or (3) a lot near the armory, or (4) a brother whose wife owns a lot near the armory."³⁶

Moreover, during this period, a large collection of chapter houses was constructed in Urbana. These were predominantly sororities located along Lincoln, Ohio and Nevada streets; their location on the east side of campus may have had to do with the proximity of the "women's campus" i.e. the Womens Dormitories and Gymnasium.

The Illinois Alumni News, in 1929, published statistics for "Where Students Live". Men numbering 2,937 formed the fraternity group or 38.6

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percent of the entire enrollment of men. Of the 1,071 women, 34.1 percent were living in social sororities. There were no University dormitories, co-operative houses, or such for men, but these housed 535 of the women.³⁷

The only objection to Greek Letter Society housing was that it was too extravagant and "undemocratic" since dues were too high for poorer students. A survey by Dean Clark in 1915 countered this charge by showing that most fraternity men worked to support themselves through school. Nevertheless, the impression of high cost persisted. As the number of Greek Letter Societies increased from 17 in 1904 to 107 in 1930, the University became increasingly involved with their regulation. In the 1920s the Board of Trustees was charged with approving all new chapter house plans. It was felt that such a measure would reduce construction costs that made high memberships and high rents necessary. As the number of students living in Greek Letter Society housing increased, the University became concerned about conditions within the houses and annual house inspections were required beginning in 1929. In addition, Dean Clark required chapters to furnish him with their house rules.

6. Conclusion:

As stated by fraternity man and Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker in 1922:

A fraternity is an association of men, selected by democratic processes, because of their adherence to common ideals and aspirations. Out of their association arises a personal relation which makes them unselfishly seek to advance one another in the arts of life and to add, to the formal instruction of the college curriculum, the culture and character which men acquire by contact with great personalities, or when admitted to partnership in great traditions.³⁸

From the turn of the century through World War II, Greek Letter Societies were viewed as useful adjuncts to the university system. Through them, administrators could control the students' day-to-day environment without the financial burden of dormitories. Greek Letter Societies prospered because they fulfilled the goal of social control and were considered "custodians of popular values."

The Greek Letter Society movement has been given much of the credit for reforming narrow sectarian institutions into centers of broad

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intellectual concern, "for the human mind, the human personality, and the human body, for all aspects of man...".³⁹ They took on much of the responsibility for the social and cultural training of students that the university had abrogated. In addition, they were the first to foster and develop that all-important alumni connection for the members' individual future dealings and for the alma mater.

The Greek Letter Societies worked to the advantage of universities who wanted to house students in wholesome and controllable surroundings, but could not afford them. Chapter house living also emphasized middle class values and a social network that might later prove to be an advantage. Thus, Greek Letter Societies were important adjuncts to the university educational system and were also reflections of the society of which they were a part.

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Endnotes

¹Stewart S. Howe, "The Early Fraternity History at the University of Illinois," *Banta's Greek Exchange* Vol.XVI, No.4 (October 1928): p.300.

²Clyde Sanfred Johnson, *Fraternities in Our Colleges* (New York: National Interfraternity Foundation, 1972), p.27.

³Wayne M. Musgrave, *College Fraternities* (New York: The Interfraternity Conference, 1923), p.15 and William R. Baird, *American College Fraternities: A Descriptive Analysis of the Society System in the Colleges of the United States with a Detailed Account of Each Fraternity* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1879), p.16.

⁴Robert Jacobs, "Fraternity History Project," unpublished history dissertation manuscript, University of Illinois, 1966, p.16 and Lucille Huntington, "Illinois Chapter House Libraries," *Banta's Greek Exchange* Vol. 26, No.3 (July, 1938): p.234-237.

⁵As Greek Letter Societies gained in popularity, two new types of societies were formed, the professional and the honorary. Professional Greek Letter Societies provided graduate students with associations similar to those enjoyed as undergraduates. The first professional society, Phi Delta Phi, was formed in 1869 at the University of Michigan as an association of law students. Similar societies were formed for medicine, music, scientific agriculture, engineering, and commerce.

Phi Beta Kappa, the first Greek Letter Society, changed direction in the period between 1776 and 1831; the time when new societies were forming. It became an honorary society admitting to its ranks the highest grade scholars in literary or classical studies. In keeping with its original intellectual purpose, high scholastic standing was required for all chapters, thus its transition to an honorary society was natural. A similar scientific honorary, Sigma Xi, was founded at Cornell in 1888.

However, these two types of societies, the professional and the honorary, had a different focus from that of the original Greek Letter Society movement. The professional societies were aimed at older, graduate students and would allow membership regardless of whether they already belonged to a general social fraternity

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or sorority. Honorary societies followed few of the basic principles that distinguished Greek Letter Societies and merely admitted the highest grade scholars in various academic pursuits. Neither type maintained chapter houses as a general rule. Because of these differences, professional and honorary societies are not being considered in this National Register nomination.

⁶Baird, p.19.

⁷Johnson, p.27-30.

⁸Jacobs, p.41-46 and Winton U. Solberg, *The University of Illinois, 1867-1894: An Intellectual and Cultural History* (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1968), p.183-187, 199-201.

⁹Jacobs, p.56.

¹⁰For example, enrollment increased from 293 in 1888 to 2,674 in 1907; appropriations increased from \$54,500 in 1887-1889 to \$1,414,535 in 1905-1907; new departments were formed: philosophy, economics, sociology, physiology, and physical culture for women; and new colleges and schools were added: law, medicine, music and library science. The curriculum was also expanded to allow the elective system.

¹¹Jacobs, p.87.

¹²Jacobs, p.95 and "Fraternities", *The Illini*, October 4, 1893, p.2.

¹³*16 Years at the University of Illinois: A Statistical Study of the Administration of President Edmund J. James* (Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 1920), p.184.

¹⁴James T. Brown, ed., *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities: A Descriptive Analysis of the Fraternity System in the Colleges of the United States with a Detailed Account of Each Fraternity* (New York: James T. Brown, 1923), p.36-37.

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¹⁵The first Dean of Woman was Miss Violet D. Jayne. Her duties consisted of advising the women students, disciplining them, and acting as their advisor and protector. Her tenure lasted until 1904. After three years without a dean, Dr. Lily E. Kollack was appointed in 1907 and served until 1910.

¹⁶Thomas A. Clark, *The Fraternity and the College* (Menasha, WI: George Banta Co., 1915), p.144.

¹⁷"Fraternities, Administrators, and Social Control at the University of Illinois, 1900-1930," unpublished manuscript of the Dean of Student's Office, undated, p.1.

¹⁸Clark, p.28.

¹⁹Jane Louise Jones, *A Personnel Study of Women Deans in Colleges and Universities* (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1928), p.77.

²⁰Virginia Judy Esterly, "The Contributions of Greek Letter Societies to University Life," *Banta's Greek Exchange* Vol. XVI, No. 2 (April, 1928): p.175.

²¹Gladys Straight, "The Desirability of Sororities at Illinois," *The Illinois* Vol. III, No.1 (October, 1911): p. 224-229.

²²"Fraternities, Administrators, and Social Control," p.5.

²³"Fraternities, Administrators, and Social Control," p.7.

²⁴Clark, p.144.

²⁵Clark, p.26.

²⁶Jacobs, p.74.

²⁷Johnson, p.161. A specific example of this is the April 6, 1989 return to campus of Arnold Beckman of the class of 1922, a Delta Upsilon alumnus. Mr. Beckman visited the Delta Upsilon house for lunch and reminiscences. He recently gave the University forty million dollars to establish the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology.

²⁸George Fox Mott, ed., *A Fraternity Manual of Practice* (University of Minnesota, 1937).

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²⁹The Daily Illini, "Fall HomeComing is Urged by Societies,"
March 15, 1910; "Recognition of Alumni Home-Coming is Asked,"
April 13, 1910.

³⁰The Daily Illini, "Mass Meeting Notice," October 14, 1910.

³¹Clark, p.17. A government study undertaken in 1930, Survey
of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, reported, "The total
number of chapters reported on the campuses of all the land-grant
institutions is 82 chapters of national fraternities, 149 local
fraternities, 611 chapters of national sororities and 35 local
sororities. These groups house from 25 to 40 per cent of the men
students, with the median at 33 per cent and from 15 to 40 per
cent of the women students with the median at 25 per cent."
p.528.

³²Clarence F. Birdseye, *The Reorganization of Our Colleges* (New
York: The Baker and Taylor Co., 1909), p.99.

³³Oswald C. Hering, *Designing and Building the Chapter House*
(Menasha, WI: George Banta Co., 1931).

³⁴Jacobs, p.130.

³⁵Stuart F. Forbes, "Design for a Fraternity," (unpublished
B.S. thesis, University of Illinois, 1898). Louise J. Pellens,
"Design for a Sorority House," (unpublished B.S. thesis,
University of Illinois, 1909). William H. Schulzke, "An Ideal
Fraternity House," (unpublished B.S. thesis, University of
Illinois, 1909). Robert M. Baile, "The Fraternity Housing Problem
in Colleges of the Middle West," (unpublished M.Arch thesis,
University of Illinois, 1925).

³⁶(untitled), *The Alumni Quarterly & Fortnightly Notes* Vol.
VII, No.1 (October, 1921), p.5.

³⁷"Where Students Live", *Illinois Alumni News* Vol. 7, No. 7
(April, 1929), p.315.

³⁸Johnson, p.316.

³⁹Frederick Rudolph, *The American College and University: A
History* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1962), p.155.

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type Fraternity and Sorority House

II. Description

The typical fraternity or sorority house at the University of Illinois will have been built prior to World War II in an eclectic style, often designed by a well-known architect. It will be a large two- or three-story structure, usually of masonry construction, architecturally handsome, often with a strongly residential feeling, sometimes mansion-like in character, so as deliberately to express the dignity, order, and sensitive taste expressed in the codes of the Greek Letter Society housed in the structure.

III. Significance

The primary significance of an individual fraternity or sorority chapter house is as an element in the Historic Context group of Greek Letter Society facilities on this campus, reflecting the contribution of the Greek Movement to the broader patterns of higher education at the University of Illinois (Criterion A). Those buildings were the scene in which many young people shared experiences, developed attitudes, acquired values, learned and grew. Their surroundings and the living patterns within those surroundings fostered leadership qualities, teamwork, and mutual support in ways not available in other accommodations, nor in the classroom, nor in other social and extra-curricular organizations. These young men and women learned the fine arts of fiscal responsibility, household management and political operations as well as dealing with the day-to-day outcomes of their decisions. The significance of the chapter

IV. Registration Requirements

For a building to qualify for registration under this property type and within this context, it must have been built and occupied for an appreciable period of time prior to World War II by an undergraduate social fraternity or sorority recognized by the University of Illinois. It should be located on or near the Urbana-Champaign campus, and be in the location it occupied during the period of significance. It may be either a structure designed for the purpose or one adapted to the purpose, fitting generally the description and significance aspects cited in parts II and III of this section.

It should retain substantial integrity despite the likelihood of required modifications made to accommodate new building regulations, life/safety requirements, and in some cases additions made to house increased membership. Retention of integrity should include the following aspects:

- a. Original location.
- b. Original design, materials and workmanship, or respectful and reversible adaptation.

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet for additional property types

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

As is to be expected in an academic setting, the Campus and nearby properties have long been the subjects of study. Several inventories and plans have preceded and have been drawn upon in the preparation of this Multiple Property Nomination.

In the early years of the Illinois historic preservation program, statewide inventories were conducted to identify potential sites in the categories of Historic Landmarks (history, people, and events), Historic Structures (architecture), and Archeology. The Illinois Historic Structures Survey for Champaign County listed six fraternity houses in the City of Champaign.

In a Fall 1975 Preservation Planning Workshop, teams of students conducted studies in five locations. One of these was the campus, where the client group was the University's official Historic Sites Coordinating Committee. The "Preservation Program" in Report V, endorsed by the Committee, called for a Historic District to embrace the concentrated area of the Fraternity/Sorority system, and proposed an organizational approach to advocate and implement that proposal.

See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> State historic preservation office | <input type="checkbox"/> Local government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Specify repository: University of Illinois Archives

I. Form Prepared By

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One year after a secret and select literary society (Chi Phi) was squelched at Princeton, the Kappa Alpha Society was formed in 1825 at Union College, New York. Because it was the first group to practice continuously the basic principles that still guide present day societies, Kappa Alpha is considered the first modern Greek Letter Society. The new group met with opposition from college officials but was popular with students, and by 1827 two new similar societies (Delta Phi and Sigma Phi) were founded at Union.

These groups in general expounded many of the basic principles of the present system which sets them apart from other social organizations: usually a Greek Letter name, secret and non-secret mottoes, a grip, a ritual, a code that held up to its neophytes the very highest ideals, an initiation, a mode of expansion and a system for naming chapters.³ As colleges and universities changed attitudes toward students, from the benevolent English "boarding school" type to the independent greatly enlarged Germanic-influenced college of the nineteenth century, the Greek Letter Societies came to fill a void. They provided students with personal associations, camaraderie, some literary training, and often a place to live. The societies inculcated obedience, respect, and loyalty to the group, and fostered good fellowship and high college spirit. Though primarily social in nature, the societies promoted scholarship as part of their function and many collected and maintained libraries.⁴

Greek Letter Societies spread quickly, so that by the time of the Civil War twenty-five societies had been founded with a total of 375 chapters across the nation.⁵ The Civil War interrupted the movement and virtually destroyed the southern societies. After the war, however, the old fraternities re-established themselves and new ones were formed. The passage of the Morrill Act, creating the system of land grant colleges, greatly aided in the expansion of the Greek Letter Society idea in the midwest. As colleges were established, so too, were Greek Letter Societies. Women also followed the movement and the first ladies national Greek Letter Society, Kappa Alpha Theta, was founded in 1870 at

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The first floor ordinarily will have a large lounge space or parlor, meeting rooms, dining room, and service areas. The upper floors would have numerous small sleeping and/or study rooms and in many cases group dormitories. Exercise and recreation areas, and in most cases a "secret" chapter or ritual room, may be found as well. It is essentially the interior spaces in which the associative aspects of the Greek Letter Society movement are to be found, in the dignified quality and architectural handsomeness of trim and finishes forming the setting in which the lives of many young people have been molded over the years.

In general, the chapter houses would have had careful landscape treatment, well maintained, although much alteration may have occurred with pressure for parking and service areas.

The typical building will have a sign or set of large Greek letters for identification of the fraternity or sorority. The building will be located close to the campus, but on privately-owned land usually held by an alumni corporation or the national organization.

There were two major periods of intense construction activity for Greek Letter Society chapter houses: the years just prior to World War I and the 1920s. Of those worthy of consideration for National Register nomination, only about eight buildings from the earlier period remain. The great majority of the potentially significant buildings date in the 1920s: 14 before 1925, and 43 in the later years of the decade through 1937. During 1926 through 1929, a new chapter house was opened on campus on the average of every month of the academic year.

Stylistically, these buildings run the gamut of the eclectic era from many Tudor and Jacobethan designs through Georgian and neo-classical to even Italian, chateau, and picturesque compositions. Many of these are indicated in the assemblage of thumbnail sketches shown in Section G. The colonial revival fraternity or sorority house, one of the more commonly represented, would have been built primarily between 1921 and 1937. Representative examples include such details as an accentuated front door with a fanlight and/or sidelights, the main facade with symmetrically balanced windows and a central door, and double-hung windows with multiple lights on one or both sashes.

Fraternity and sorority houses exemplifying another popular style, the Neo-classical Revival, would have been built between 1911 and 1930. Their distinguishing characteristics include the main facade dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns, a roof-line balustrade, and symmetrically balanced windows with a center door on the main facade.

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One of the most prevalent fraternity and sorority house styles at the University of Illinois, Tudor Revival structures would have been constructed between 1908 and 1930. Several subtypes of this style are represented: those featuring stucco and half-timbering facing, those with brick walls, and those with stone exteriors. Details such as a steeply pitched roof, the main facade dominated by one or more cross gables, tall and narrow windows, and massive chimneys will be evident on Tudor fraternity and sorority chapter houses.

The Chateausque and French Eclectic styles will be less commonly represented in fraternity and sorority houses. They will have been constructed in 1923 and 1930. Representative examples of the Chateausque will include such details as a steeply pitched roof, a roof-line with many vertical elements, multiple dormers, and walls of masonry. Distinguishing characteristics of the French Eclectic style include a tall, steeply pitched hip roof, eaves flared upward at the roof-wall junction, and brick, stone or stucco wall cladding.

Additional eclectic styles which may be found among the array of fraternity and sorority houses at the University of Illinois include Italian Renaissance, Prairie and Mission. The dominant feelings created by this diverse assemblage are those of substantial scale and consistency in design quality.

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houses, therefore, is strongly an educational significance, reflecting a way of living as a component of the process of higher education.

An important aspect of that significance is the magnitude of the Greek Letter Society establishment on the Urbana-Champaign campus. It was in the order of one hundred buildings during much of the period of significance, constituting the dominant form of campus living. The impressive array of many chapter houses in their stylistic diversity is essential to understanding what the campus was like in the 'twenties and 'thirties, before the advent of massive University and private dormitories. The fraternity and sorority house provided a much needed alternative to the customary private boarding houses of the earlier period. Beginning with Sigma Alpha Epsilon's fraternity house in 1908 and continuing to the 1937 construction of the Chi Omega, Alpha Phi, and Delta Gamma sorority houses, the fraternity and sorority houses provided the only source of large, organized living facilities which allowed, as Dean Clark saw it, the opportunity to invoke discipline and enforce university regulations, while at the same time guiding and influencing younger members.

The excellence of architectural design adds in some cases a second category of significance (Criterion C). The fraternity and sorority houses which are significant under Criterion C are representative examples of their respective styles. Constructed between 1908 and 1937, they include such late 19th and early 20th century eclectic styles as Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Mission, Neo-Classical Revival and Neo-Colonial Revival. With the exception of code and health/safety alterations, all of the architecturally significant fraternity and sorority houses retain their historic and structural integrity. Many of the chapter houses have been designed by firms of national reputation, often as showpieces. Each house serves as an emblem of the ideals and way of life of the society within, and does this in physical rivalry with its neighbors. Typically, the designer would be a member of his client fraternity, and therefore, striving to create an exemplary structure. The resultant quality from such motivations is evident in the collection of fraternity and sorority houses on the University of Illinois campus.

The level of significance for the individual properties is chiefly local, although the grouping of them and the magnitude of that grouping tends to elevate the significance of the ensemble to the state (University of Illinois) and national levels.

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- c. Sensitive handling of the setting to retain qualities of feeling and association appropriate to the original and continued use as a fraternity or sorority house.

In evaluation of integrity, the associative qualities of Greek Letter Society dwellings are of overriding importance, for it is the sense of place which needs to be recognized as worthy of preservation; and the diversity of places in which the Greek Letter Societies flourished. No single chapter house can represent the "typical" fraternity or sorority setting of the 'twenties and 'thirties, for it is the great variety of that movement that needs representation.

Because the chapter houses continue to be used and lived in, having to face annual inspections for healthful housing and fire safety, they are under pressure for updating and change. Parents want their children to be safe. Administrators want the same. Code requirements readily override concerns for restoration of esthetic features, and there are tendencies for the warm and humane surroundings of sixty-year old rooms to become stark and sterile. Even if the social rooms of a chapter have become all vinyl and chrome, they may still represent the location where many young people acquired the traditions and attitudes the chapter is now trying to pass on to today's students. Location is not enough if it has lost the ambience and trappings of tradition. Evidence of the institutional spirit needs to be present. Such things are not easy to measure, for they are to be found in documents and furnishings and activities more than in architectural authenticity. What this means is that no rigid requirement can be set that determines when changes and modernization have gone too far and the chapter house loses its significance. Each property must be dealt with in its own terms.

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Two Urban and Regional Planning graduate students in later years took steps to carry out that idea. Shauna Patton Francissen carried out an independent study project in 1983-84, conducting a complete inventory, field inspection, photography, and archival and newspaper research on all of the Greek buildings within a district she proposed on the Champaign side of the Campus. Her documentation of the history of each building and of each society has been of invaluable help to this study. A review of her draft National Register District Nomination by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office brought the recommendation that a single Thematic nomination including fraternity and sorority properties in both the cities of Urbana and Champaign would be desirable.

Two years later, Craig Milkint completed his Master's Project in lieu of a thesis, in which he focused on means of implementing historic recognition of eligible Greek housing. From his efforts, there has been developed the recently incorporated Society for the Preservation of Greek Housing, the sponsoring organization for this Multiple Property submission. Many of the Greek Letter Societies on this campus have formally become participants in that Society which has among its purposes the setting of standards for maintenance and rehabilitation of the buildings, and providing technical assistance in funding and implementation.

The URBANA Group has been retained by The Society for the Preservation of Greek Housing to aid in development of this Multiple Property submission and the accompanying groups of individual building nominations. Our staff has updated the materials prepared in previous studies, with the assistance of a student intern in the Office of the Dean of Students, officers of the Society for the Preservation of Greek Housing, and liaison persons for each of the properties.

All of the buildings currently occupied by University-recognized fraternities or sororities are shown on the accompanying key maps of the campus area and listed in the comprehensive inventory which follows this section. Building nominations are proposed to be submitted in a series of relatively small groups, beginning with Nomination Group "A", a set of the oldest structures built prior to World War I, accompanying this Multiple Documentation.

On the Comprehensive Inventory table, 20 of the potential 86 candidate Greek Letter Societies are indicated with a large dot symbol. These are ones on which The URBANA Group staff has made evaluation judgments. They include the six proposed for nomination in Group "A", and 14 placed in Group "X" as not being appropriate for nomination, because they do not meet the Registration Requirements described above.

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The remaining 66 buildings on the Comprehensive Inventory table are indicated with asterisks as being in Groups B, C, D, or E. These are tentative allocations of approximately equal size, sorted by date and location. It is our intention to review each group in detail, including interior inspections, relegating some to Group X where we find they do not meet the criteria or Registration Requirements, and submitting for nomination consideration a selection from each group. Group B has 20 potential properties built through 1924 and still in use, including some in each city. Group C includes the 15 remaining properties in Urbana, through 1937. Groups D and E do the same for Champaign, north and south of Armory Street.

At the end of the Comprehensive Inventory table, five additional properties are listed. These are all former fraternity or sorority chapter houses now in different use which outwardly appear to meet the Registration Requirements. They have been selected from among 39 structures occupied by Greek Letter Societies during the period of significance not represented in the Dean of Students' current inventory.

All of the properties are listed by name of their current occupants, primarily for ease of identification in the field. Many of the buildings have been occupied by other groups at earlier times; different historic names, where appropriate, will be determined in the process of research and development of the individual property nomination forms.

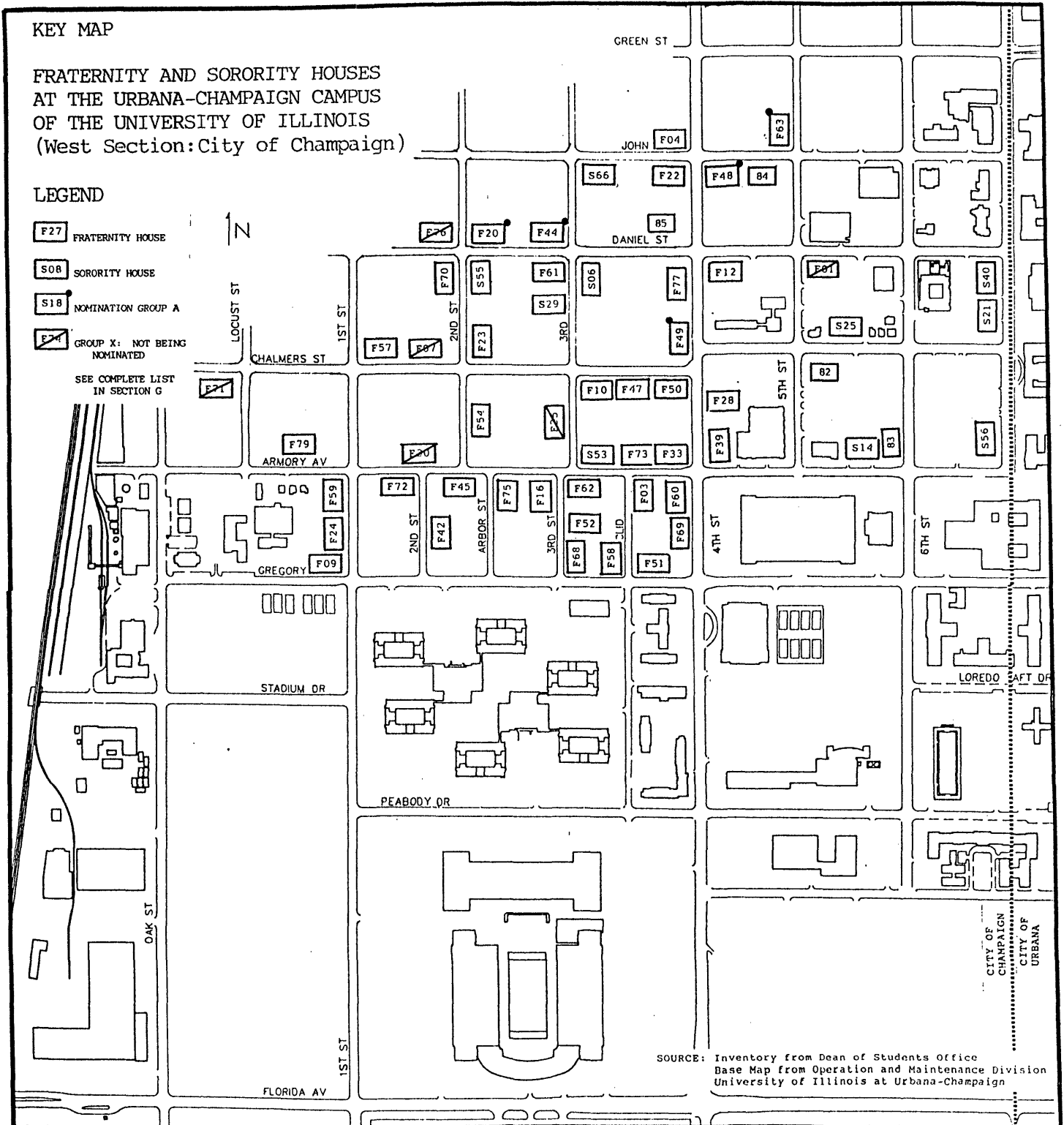
We anticipate that the ultimate number of nominations will be in the range of 45 to 55 buildings.

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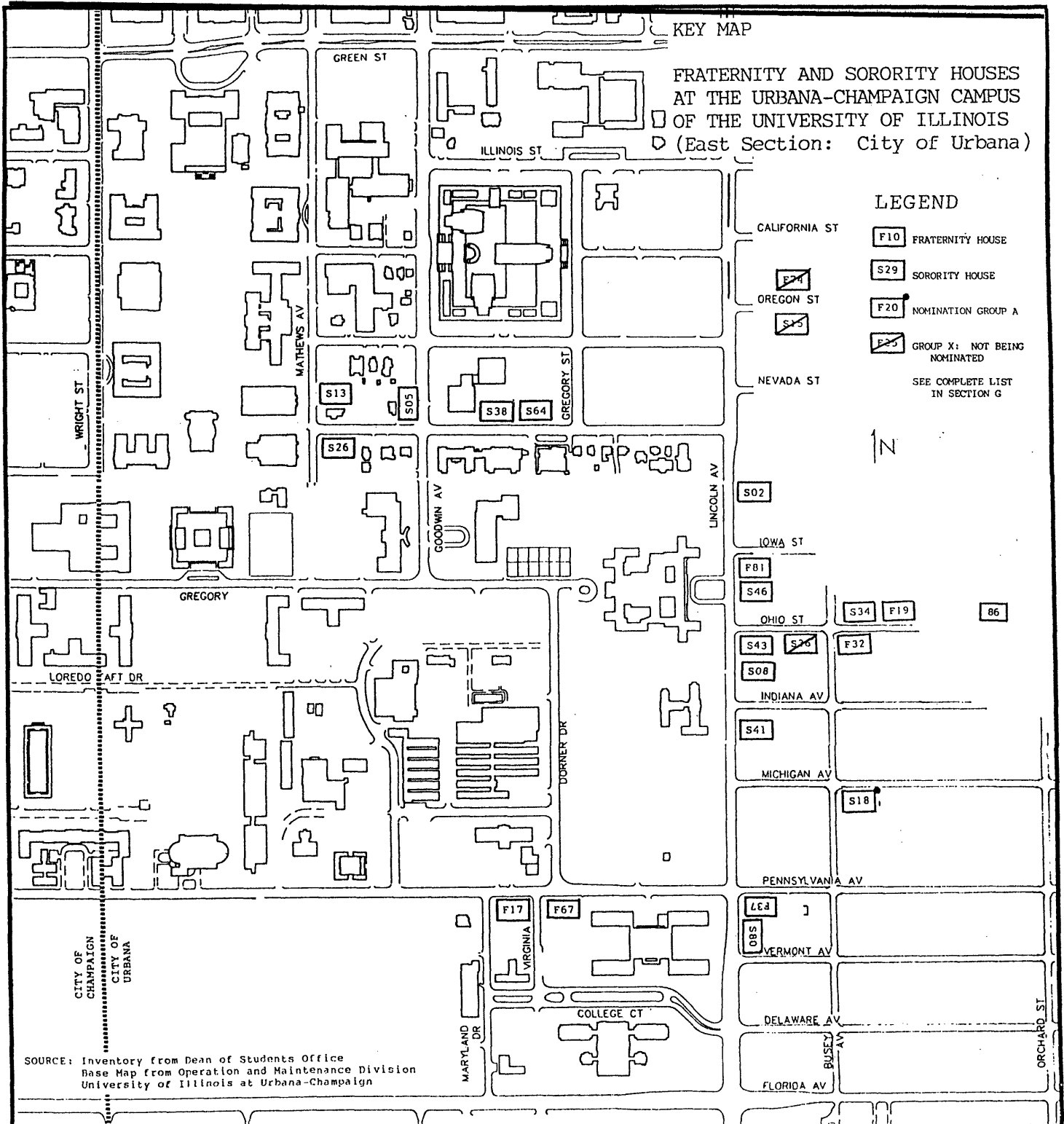
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FRATERNITY AND SORORITY HOUSES AT THE URBANA-CHAMPAIGN CAMPUS
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Comprehensive Inventory
Fall 1988

Key #	Society	Date ¹	Location Address, City ²	Expected Nomination Group ³					
				A	B	C	D	E	X
F01	Acacia	1915/86	501 E Daniel, C	.	.	.	.	.	●
S02	Alpha Chi Omega	1931	904 S Lincoln, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F03	Alpha Chi Rho	1923	311 E Armory, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
F04	Alpha Delta Phi	1926	310 E John, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
S05	Alpha Delta Pi	1926	1202 W Nevada, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
S06	Alpha Epsilon Pi	1928	904 S Third, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
F07	Alpha Epsilon Phi	>1940	110 E Chalmers, C	.	.	.	.	.	●
S08	Alpha Gamma Delta	1929	1106 S Lincoln, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F09	Alpha Gamma Rho	1929	58 E Gregory, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F10	Alpha Gamma Sigma	1924	303 E Chalmers, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
S11	Alpha Kappa Alpha	----	No Chapter House	.	.	.	.	.	●
F12	Alpha Kappa Lambda	1929	401 E Daniel, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
S13	Alpha Omicron Pi	1924	706 S Mathews, U	.	*	.	.	.	.
S14	Alpha Phi	1937	508 E Armory, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
S15	Alpha Sigma Alpha	1907	803 W Oregon, U	.	.	.	.	.	●
F16	Alpha Sigma Phi	1928	211 E Armory, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F17	Alpha Tau Omega	1930	1101 W Pennsylvania, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
S18	Alpha Xi Delta	1915	715 W Michigan, U	●	.	.	.	.	.
F19	Beta Sigma Psi		706 W Ohio, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F20	Beta Theta Pi	1912	202 E Daniel, C	●	.	.	.	.	.
S21	Chi Omega	1937	907 S Wright, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
F22	Chi Phi	1922	313 E John, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
F23	Chi Psi	1923	912 S Second, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
F24	Delta Chi	1929	1111 S First, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
S25	Delta Delta Delta	1929	508 E Chalmers, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
S26	Delta Gamma	1937	1207 W Nevada, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F27	Delta Kappa Epsilon	----	No Chapter House	.	.	.	.	.	●
F28	Delta Phi	1926	1008 S Fourth, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
S29	Delta Phi Epsilon	1928	907 S Third, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
F30	Delta Sigma Phi	>1940	110 E Armory, C	●

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Comprehensive Inventory Continued

Key #	Society	Date	Location Address, City	Expected Nomination Group					
				A	B	C	D	E	X
S31	Delta Sigma Theta	----	No Chapter House	.	.	.	.	.	●
F32	Delta Tau Delta	1930	713 W Ohio, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F33	Delta Upsilon	1927	312 E Armory, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
S34	Delta Zeta	1928/29	710 W Ohio, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F35	Evans Scholars	>1940	1007 S Third, C	.	.	.	.	.	●
S36	4-H House	1961	805 W Ohio, U.	.	.	.	.	.	●
F37	Farmhouse	1923	809 W Pennsylvania, U	.	*	.	.	.	.
S38	Gamma Phi Beta	1929	1110 W Nevada, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F39	Kappa Alpha Psi	1920	402 E Armory, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
S40	Kappa Alpha Theta	1924	611 E Daniel, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
S41	Kappa Delta	1924/27	1204 S Lincoln, U	.	*	.	.	.	.
F42	Kappa Delta Rho	1929	1110 S Second, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
S43	Kappa Kappa Gamma	1928	1102 S Lincoln, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F44	Kappa Sigma	1911	212 E Daniel, C	●	.	.	.	.	.
F45	Lambda Chi Alpha	1926	209 E Armory, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
S46	Phi Beta Chi	1928	1004 S Lincoln, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F47	Phi Delta Theta	1924	309 E Chalmers, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
F48	Phi Gamma Delta	1911	401 E John, C	●	.	.	.	.	.
F49	Phi Kappa Psi	1908	911 S Fourth, C	●	.	.	.	.	.
F50	Phi Kappa Sigma	1915	313 E Chalmers, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
F51	Phi Kappa Tau	1930	310 E Gregory, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F52	Phi Kappa Theta	1930	1106 S Third, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
S53	Phi Mu	1930	302 E Armory, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
F54	Phi Sigma Kappa	1928	1004 S Second, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
S55	Phi Sigma Sigma	1924	902 S Second, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
S56	Pi Beta Phi	1927	1005 S Wright, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
F57	Pi Kappa Alpha	1926	102 E Chalmers, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
F58	Pi Kappa Phi	1926	306 E Gregory, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F59	Pi Lambda Phi	1930	1105 S First, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F60	Psi Upsilon	1926	313 E Armory, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F61	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1911	211 E Daniel, C	.	*
F62	Sigma Alpha Mu	1929	301 E Armory, C	*	.
F63	Sigma Chi	1909	410 E John, C	●

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Comprehensive Inventory Continued

Key #	Society	Date	Location Address, City	Expected Nomination Group					
				A	B	C	D	E	X
S64	Sigma Delta Tau	1926	1104 W Nevada, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
S65	Sigma Gamma Rho	----	No Chapter House	.	.	.	.	.	●
S66	Sigma Kappa	1921	303 E John, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
F67	Sigma Nu	1924	1009 W Pennsylvania, U	.	*	.	.	.	.
F68	Sigma Phi Delta	1928	302 E Gregory, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F69	Sigma Phi Epsilon	1927	1105 S Fourth, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F70	Sigma Pi	1924	901 S Second, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
F71	Sigma Tau Gamma	1940+	47 E Chalmers, C	.	.	.	.	.	●
F72	Tau Epsilon Phi	1929	105 E Armory, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F73	Tau Kappa Epsilon	1925	308 E Armory, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
F74	Theta Delta Chi		804 W Oregon, U	.	.	.	.	.	●
F75	Theta Xi	1927	205 E Armory, C	.	.	.	.	*	.
F76	Triangle	1960	112 E Daniel, C	.	.	.	.	.	●
F77	Zeta Beta Tau	1926	907 S Fourth, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
S78	Zeta Phi Beta	----	No Chapter House	.	.	.	.	.	●
F79	Zeta Psi		52 E Armory, C	.	.	.	*	.	.
S80	Zeta Tau Alpha	1928	1404 S Lincoln, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
F81	Nabor House		1002 S Lincoln, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
82	Newman House		505 E Chalmers, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
83	Newman Staff House		1011 S Sixth, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
84	Presbyterian Hall		405 E John, C	.	*	.	.	.	.
85	Stratford House		310 E Daniel, C	.	*
86	Alpha Chi Sigma		606 W Ohio, U	.	.	*	.	.	.
86				6	20	15	16	15	14

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Section number 6 Page 9 Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana-
Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois

Comprehensive Inventory Continued

Source: Roster of Recognized Fraternities and Sororities, Fall 1988, Office
of Dean of Students, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

1 Date of Completion of Construction

2 C = Champaign, U = Urbana

3 Group A: Pre-World War I

Group B: Early 1920s (through 1924)

Group C: Urbana (1925-1940)

Group D: Champaign, North of Armory (1925-1940)

Group E: Champaign, South of Armory (1925-1940)

Group X: Not Appropriate for Nomination Consideration

(No chapter house, not in "Greek" use during period of
significance, serious questions of integrity, or post-1940
building)

82 through 86 selected from C. Milkint Inventory of "Former Greek Letter
Society Dwellings."

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Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana-
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F49

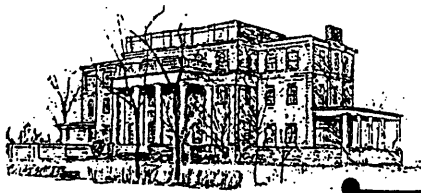


ΑΕΔ

S18



F63



F20



F48



F44



ΔΦΕ

S29



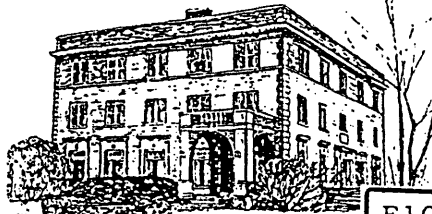
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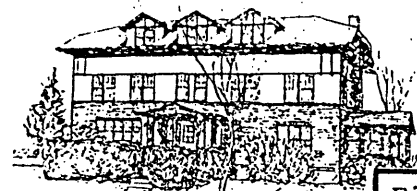
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S80



F10



F74



F47



F69



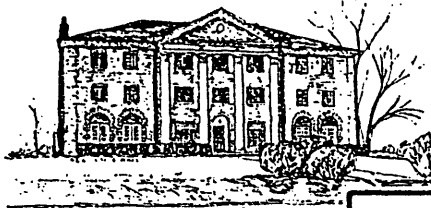
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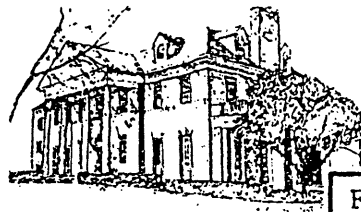
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Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois



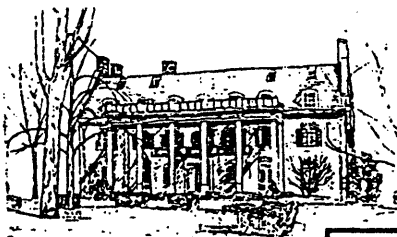
F16



F09



F24



AXΩ

S02



F37

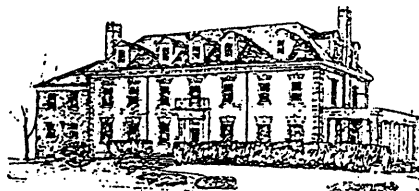


AΦ

S14



F28



F70



F67



XΩ

S21



ΣK

S66

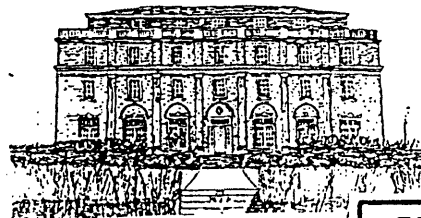


F77

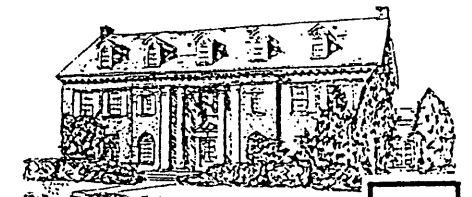


ΦΣΣ

S55



F75


















F73

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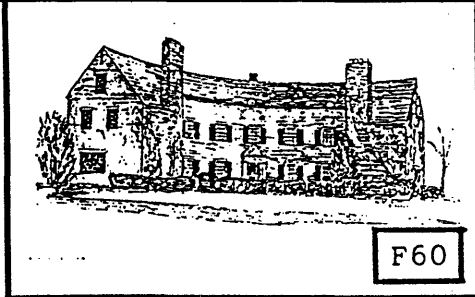
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 <p>AOTI S13</p>	 <p>F58</p>	 <p>F39</p>
 <p>F54</p>	 <p>OBX S46</p>	 <p>F33</p>
 <p>F62</p>	 <p>F32</p>	 <p>F59</p>
 <p>ΠΒΦ S56</p>	 <p>F68</p>	 <p>F04</p>

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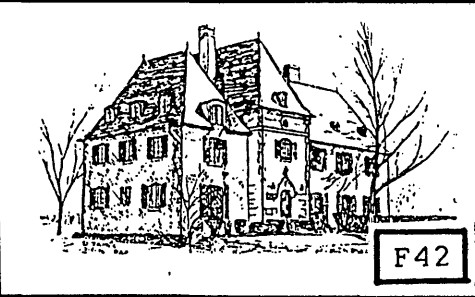
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Section number G Page 13

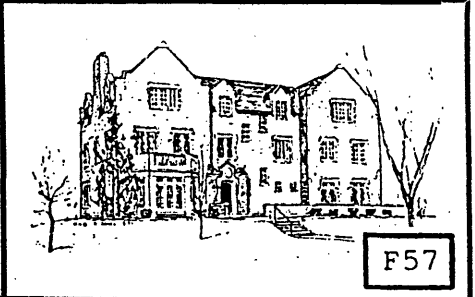
Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana-
Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois



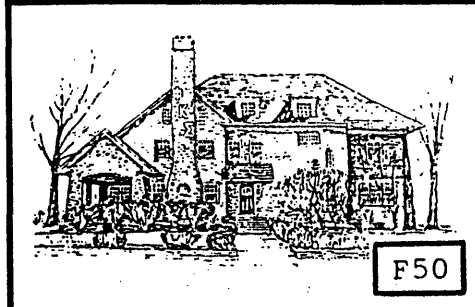
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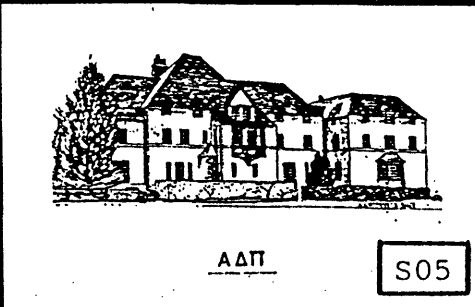
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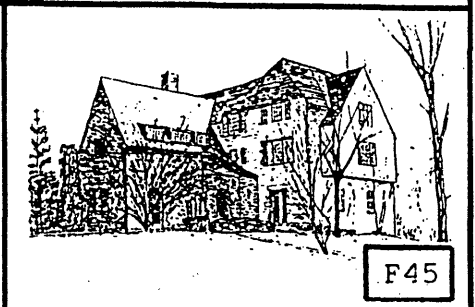
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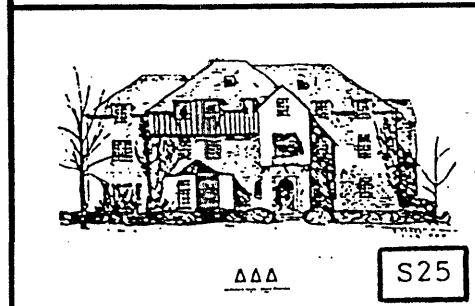
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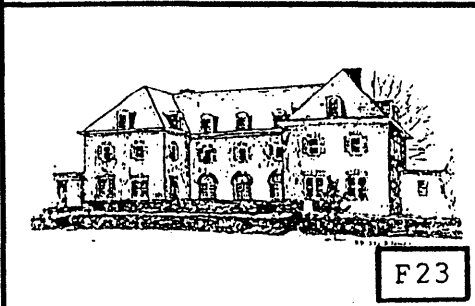
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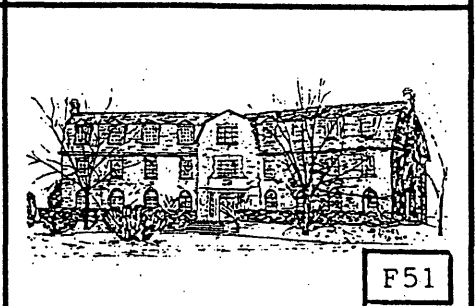
F45



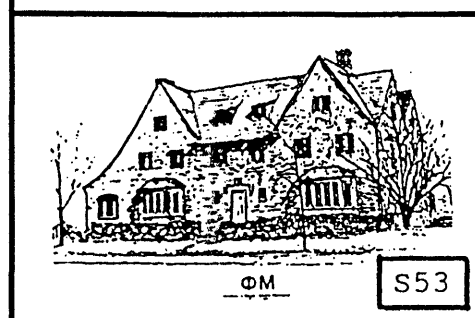
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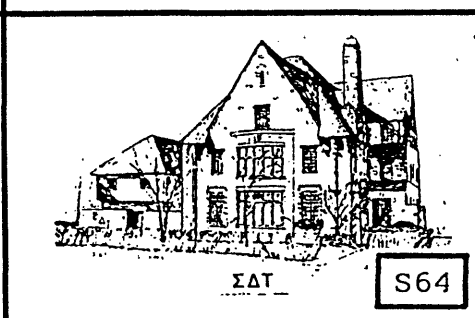
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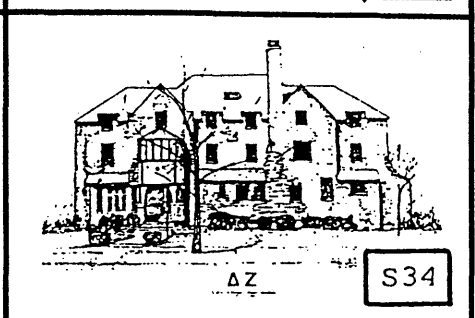
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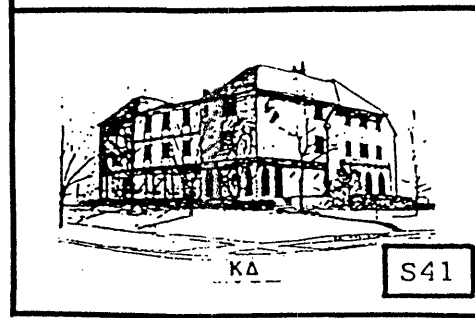
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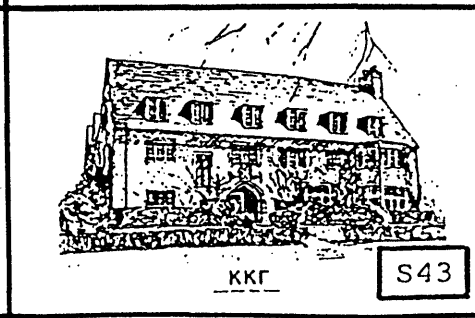
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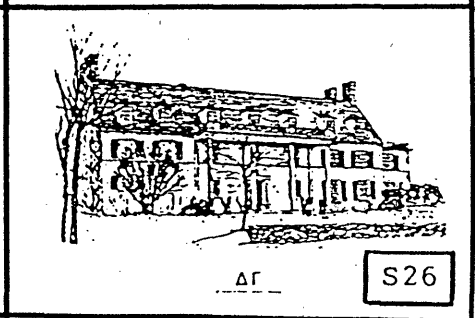
ΔΖ S34



ΚΑ S41



ΚΚΓ S43



ΔΓ S26

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