

FRANKLIN HOWARD SCOBEEY

*Joseph C. Nate*¹

The life-story of Franklin H. Scobey has peculiar interest for the Fraternity of which he was a founder. Of the six founders of Sigma Chi



Franklin Howard Scobey

who were members of Delta Kappa Epsilon at Miami University, he was the first to be enrolled as a member of that fraternity. It was very largely his influence which afterward won for Delta Kappa Epsilon at Miami the membership of his five associates in the Sophomore class, and afterward fellow-founders of Sigma Chi—Bell, Caldwell, Cooper, Jordan, and Runkle. William L. Lockwood, the remaining founder, did not enter Miami until after the original difficulties in Delta Kappa Epsilon which led to the establishment of Sigma Chi. Again it was Scobey who found the talented new student from New York City, and their friendship led to Lockwood's becoming the seventh member

of the group which raised the banner of the White Cross at Oxford. In his remaining three years at Miami, until his graduation with the class of 1858, Scobey continued to be a leader and one of the most earnest workers in the upbuilding of the Fraternity.

Despite these important relations to the founding of Sigma Chi, less has been known of Scobey in the Fraternity than of any other of the seven. His death occurred in 1888, before any considerable effort had been made among our historical writers to learn of the careers of the founders. The case of Lockwood, indeed, was similar, his death having occurred twenty years earlier than that of Scobey. There was, however, a chivalry and heroism in the brief life and soldier-death of Lockwood which brought him more rapidly into the knowledge of the Fraternity when historical studies really began. Biographies or sketches of the founders, written by General Runkle of their number, or others, began to appear in our publications as long as thirty years ago. As it has happened, however, such writings have not included the devoted Scobey.

Franklin Howard Scobey was born at Millville, Ohio, an old settlement a few miles northeast of Hamilton, on May 20, 1837. He was the son of Dr. William H. Scobey, long a prominent physician of the city of Hamilton. The latter removed from Millville to Hamilton while the boy, Frank, was in his infancy. It was a thing not uncommon in those times for

¹ Joseph Cookman Nate. *The History of Sigma Chi 1855-1925*, Vol. II, pp. 1-13.



The Scobey Home in Hamilton, Ohio

physicians who had developed a neighborhood practice in some outlying town, to move to the nearest large center. Some years later, Dr. Caldwell, the father of Founder James P. Caldwell, moved from Monroe, also in Butler County, into the city of Hamilton. This however, was after both the boys had entered Miami University. The elder Scobey died on February 27, 1895. Extracts from the local press printed at the time may serve to indicate the esteem in which the family was held, and also the hereditary background of our founder. These paragraphs are from the Hamilton News:

Dr. William H. Scobey, a prominent and highly respected citizen of this city for upwards of the past sixty years, died at his residence on South B. Street at 11:15 this morning in the eighty-second year of his age. . . . He was born in New Jersey on April 21, 1813, and when but a young man came to Ohio, studied medicine, and graduated from the medical college at Cleveland. He first practiced medicine in College corners [Butler County], afterward in Millville, and located in this city November 2, 1838. He acquired a large and lucrative practice and continued in active professional life until his retirement a few years ago.

Dr. Scobey was married in his young manhood to Miss Abigail Hallowell, who died November 28, 1891. There were seven children of the home, of whom three preceded the parents in death [that of Founder Franklin H. Scobey having been on July 22, 1888]. Dr. Scobey was a man of very firm religious convictions, and early in life became identified with

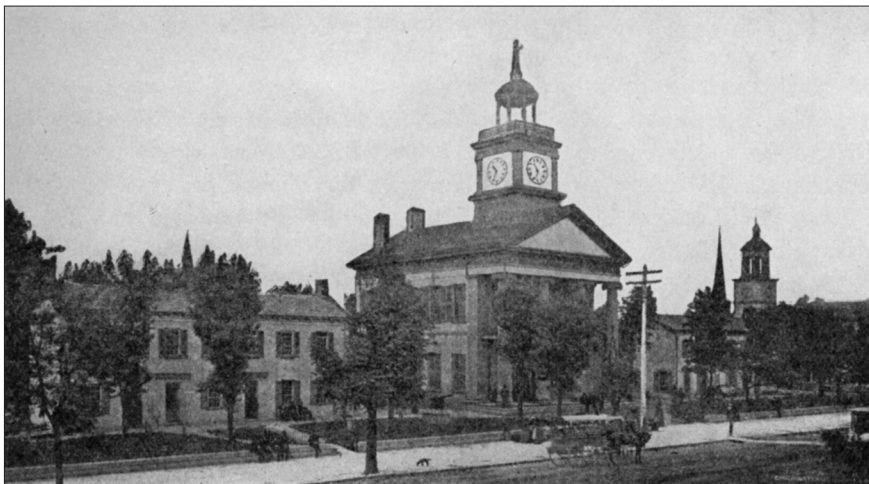
the Presbyterian church. In this city, he became a member of the First Baptist Church, and continued a devout member of that denomination until his death. Politically he was an early abolitionist, and joined the Republican party upon its formation, and ever continued of that faith. He was a deep reader on all religious subjects, and a close observer who kept pace with all the schools of modern religious thought. He was a citizen of the highest integrity, and an honor to the community throughout his long and successful life.

Scobey thus had the advantages of the town of considerable size for his early schooling and of a home influence favorable to ambitious purposes. Some of his old associates still reside in Hamilton, and he is well recalled by them as a lad of happy spirit, bright in all his work at school, and much of a reader for the times.

Hamilton was one of the oldest Ohio settlements. On its site General Arthur St. Clair erected a military fort as early as 1791, which was enlarged by General Anthony Wayne. The creeks, "Four Mile," "Seven Mile," "Fourteen Mile," etc., so well known among the students of Old Miami, and still so called, were successively named by General Wayne on his first march northward from Fort Hamilton. Early campaigns against the Indians gradually gave way to the pursuits of peace, and the city has developed as a manufacturing center, while the fertile Miami Valley in which it lies has given prosperity to the whole countryside. The place was a part of the historic Symmes' Purchase. Captain John C. Symmes, nephew of the founder of these Ohio settlements, died at Hamilton in 1829. His writings seeking to demonstrate that the earth is hollow within and widely open about the poles attracted widespread attention, and his theory is commemorated in the unique monument marking his resting place at Hamilton.

Hamilton was also the boyhood home of William Dean Howells, who was born in the same year as Founder Scobey and was one of the companions of the latter in the public schools. The scenes of Howells' *A Boy's Town* were laid in Hamilton. In 1891 Mr. Howells wrote to Judge Thomas Millikin, uncle of Minor Millikin, known in the founding of Sigma Chi, felicitating the city upon its centennial celebration of that year. Howells' boyhood reminiscences of the town are of interest as picturing the boyhood likewise of Scobey, his schoolmate there:

I am told the place is greatly changed; that it is a city, and all sorts of a centre; and I ought not to be surprised that it should have a Centennial. But the fact does come to me with a shock of astonishment, for I knew it when the log-cabins still basked in the deep cornfields about it. I have tried to tell elsewhere what an



The Court House Square at Hamilton, Ohio

incomparable town it was for a boy to be boy in; and I shall ever think it the largest and most populous place of 3,000 inhabitants that ever was.

Its present merits and glories your orators and poets will sing and say for you; but I cling fondly to its past, and if I could trill a verse, it should be in praise of the Hamilton that flourished between 1840 and 1850. At that period I am quite sure there were men ten feet high in Hamilton; there were boys who could whip those men, if they had a mind; the Justice on the Court House was so high above the earth that her head pressed the clouds; from the Big Reservoir to the Little Reservoir it was as far as it now is from the Big to the Little Dipper. Everything was on the grandest scale. The summer days were each a week long, and if a fellow was kept in after school his hair had a chance to turn gray between four and five o'clock. The modern citizens of Hamilton can readily have an idea of the magnificence of the place in that fairy decade, but if you were a boy there then, you can remember it. I can; and now that I come to think of it, I only wonder that it is not your town's millennial you are going to celebrate. For me, Hamilton was before Rome was; and to tell you the truth, when I came to see it I found no comparison between the Tiber and the Miami except that they were both liable to freshets.²

The great game among boys of that period, in season, was marbles. In that sport, Scobey must have surpassed even his schoolmate, Howells,

² N.B. William Dean Howells, Letter to Mr. Millikin, in *The Centennial Anniversary of Hamilton, Ohio, September 17-19, 1891*, edited by Col. D. W. McClung; Cincinnati, Ohio: The Lawrence Printing and Publishing Co., p. 318-319.

for the former is remembered by a number of old citizens of Hamilton as the acknowledged "town champion" at the game.

Frank Scobey entered Miami University in the fall of 1853, at the age of sixteen. There, he soon became a member of the Kappa chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon. Minor Millikin, Miami '53, a leading spirit in the chapter, was a Hamilton youth of prominent family, and the boys were friends. Kappa chapter was a group of very unusual strength and influence. Among its numerous members who attained future prominence were, besides Minor Millikin, Alexander C. McClurg, '53, head of the former widely known Chicago publishing house; John C. Hutchinson, '56, educator; Whitelaw Reid, '56, future editor-in-chief of the New York Tribune and ambassador to Great Britain; James Carter Beard, '57, who became the famous artist-illustrator; and Joseph Millikin, '59, distinguished educator and preacher, a brother of Minor Millikin. Scobey soon came to have an active part in all the work of the chapter, and the records stated in the first volume of this History clearly show the influential place gained by him among his chapter associates.

The other founders of Sigma Chi who first became members of Kappa chapter did not enter Miami until the fall of 1854. It was the friendly Scobey who discovered and recruited all of them for Delta Kappa Epsilon. This fact is stated specifically in a remaining letter of Omar Newman, '55, a member of the chapter who continued in it after the division which led to the founding of Sigma Chi. Of these five founders of ours, Benjamin P. Runkle and Isaac M. Jordan seem to have been the first to be initiated into Delta Kappa Epsilon, and they were soon followed by James P. Caldwell, Thomas C. Bell, and Daniel W. Cooper. All these had been initiated by November of 1854, the month in which the division in the Kappa chapter first developed.

William L. Lockwood did not enter Miami University until the second session of the college year 1854-55, namely in January, 1855. He had completed much of his Freshman work while attending the then well-known Farmers' College at Cincinnati during the year and a half preceding. The difficulties in the ranks of Delta Kappa Epsilon thus had continued for several weeks when Lockwood matriculated. He was quickly recruited by the group which became the founders of Sigma Chi. In this arrangement, also, Scobey was especially influential, having formed a fine friendship with Lockwood almost from the arrival of the latter upon the Miami campus.

Scobey was known, both on the campus and among friends in his home city of Hamilton, as a fine scholar. He had an active part in the literary programs in the college, in its society "exhibitions," and in Alpha chapter. Printed programs of famous literary occasions at Miami, now preserved in

our archives, show his creditable part in these events. He wielded a facile pen and wrote many of the enthusiastic letters from the parent Alpha to the first chapters of Sigma Chi established elsewhere. During the last half-year of old Alpha, prior to the dissolution at the Commencement of 1858, Scobey was again the Kappa, or corresponding secretary, of the chapter. The final entries in the "Kappa Record," in his handwriting, clear up some of the historical problems as to the last months of the old chapter. The story of how Scobey carried the "Kappa Record" to his home when he was graduated, his personal use of the volume until after the Civil War, and its final return to Sigma Chi is related elsewhere in these narratives.³

The records show that in the division which arose in Kappa chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Runkle and Scobey were regarded as the leaders of the "rebellion" against the dictates of the older members of that chapter. They represented the recalcitrant six in the correspondence which followed with the parent chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon at Yale College. In the months which followed until the establishment of Sigma Chi, and in all the trials and difficulties of the new Fraternity, the constant faith and optimism of Scobey counted much for success. In 1908 and subsequently, General Benjamin P. Runkle, then Past Grand Consul, delivered upon several occasions his historical address on "We Seven." In it, he thus characterized the influence of Scobey in the old chapter:

Without Frank Scobey I do not believe that Sigma Chi would have succeeded and expanded and endured. We had our disappointments, our months of gloom, times when it seemed that we had no chance of success. Everyone was against us. But Frank Scobey was never discouraged. Always looking on the more hopeful side, his very smile and cheerful words of encouragement gave us new heart. Scobey did well whatever he undertook to do; stood high with the professors and was popular even with our enemies whose name was legion, and whose inimical activities were unceasing. He was never physically strong and his life ended early.

In a similar vein, was Runkle's poem, "Human Sunshine," written in 1909 and dedicated to the memory of Scobey. From the standpoint of faithful interest as chapter-workers, Scobey and Runkle must be ranked second only to William L. Lockwood in the scope and constancy of their activities as early builders of Sigma Chi.

Scobey's closest friend in the old chapter circle was Lockwood. Theirs was probably the most intimate friendship as chums and confidants

³ Nate, Vol. II, p. 58.

in the group, unless it was that of Jordan and Runkle. It was a companionship whose memory was precious as long as either of them lived. Lockwood's first-born son was named for Scobey—Frank Scobey Lockwood. General Runkle, of the founders, was wont to say in after years that had Scobey married and had a son, his name would have been William Lockwood Scobey.

Founder Scobey was graduated from Miami University with the class of 1858. He had as Sigma Chi classmates, Armour J. McFarland, William L. Lockwood, and Garnett A. Pollock. Theirs was the class which planted the famous row of forty-three elms along the High Street side of the campus—one for each member of the class. A half-century later McFarland and Pollock returned to old Miami for Commencement and were the guests of the then flourishing new Alpha. One of their first pilgrimages was to inspect the Row of Elms of the Class of '58. The trees had grown great and beautiful, but the two old timers noted with something of pathos that fourteen trees of the long row had failed to survive, while at that time there were only fourteen members of the class of 1858 still living. The graduations of the four Sigma Chis of 1858, and other conditions of the year, led to the dissolution of the parent-chapter at that time.

Scobey began the study of law at Hamilton, and after a year and a half was prepared for his examinations for admission to the bar. He chose Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, for his professional career, and was admitted to the Indiana bar at that place, on January 2, 1860. Greensburg is located some fifty miles westward, and somewhat south, from Hamilton.

We have no record of the reasons for its choice by Scobey as the place of his legal career. A remaining writing by his faithful friend Lockwood tells us that Scobey "Won on his first case (fee \$5.00), January 7, 1860." A year later, we find that Scobey had returned to Hamilton. There is some recollection among his surviving associates that his tendency to



The Class Elms of 1858 at Oxford, Ohio

deafness was then developing and that he was considering the field of journalism for his life-work, with Hamilton as his future headquarters. This is confirmed by an extensive correspondence which he contributed to the Hamilton papers during the first years of the Civil War and by his editorial and other contributions published thereafter.

The story of Scobey's enlistment for the service of his country, first in the infantry and subsequently in the cavalry branch, is recounted with the story of Sigma Chi in the Civil War. His enlistment in the infantry

was on April 22, 1861, in Company B of the Third Ohio Volunteers, and under the first, ninety-day call. In the late summer, on September 7, 1861, he was mustered in as a member of the Third Ohio Cavalry.



FRANKLIN H. SCOBEEY-INFANTRYMAN, CAVALRYMAN

Franklin H. Scobey has the distinction among the soldier founders of having served both in the infantry and in the cavalry. Having been graduated from Miami in 1858, he completed his law studies at Hamilton, Ohio, his parental home. He began the practice of law at Greensburg, Indiana, but an increasing deafness led him to return to Hamilton. There, as the war opened, he was preparing for journalism as a life-work.⁴

In those April days of 1861, when the Third Grand Chapter was assembling at Wheeling, and four other Sigma Chi founders were likewise enlisting, Scobey volunteered with Company F of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was then organizing at his home city. The company was originally called the "Hamilton Guards," and was on its way to Columbus, the capital, as early as April 21, 1861. Its enlistments, including that of Scobey, are recorded as of April 22, 1861; and the company was mustered in at Camp Jackson at Columbus on April 27, 1861. On the latter date Scobey was appointed sergeant. The company was composed very largely of younger men, Scobey being then nearly twenty-four years of age. A halfscore of his company-comrades had, like himself, been students at Miami University. Company B of the Twentieth Ohio Volunteers was organized on the campus at Oxford at that time, with Ozro J. Dobbs, Beta Theta Pi, a Senior student, as captain, and this company also marched to Columbus by way of Hamilton.

Shortly after its organization at Columbus, Company F was transferred to Camp Dennison near Cincinnati. The camp was one

⁴ See biographical sketch of Founder Franklin H. Scobey in this Memorial Volume [II]. It will be recalled that Founder Scobey never married. Since his decease in 1888, the remaining members of his immediate family have all been taken by death. Our facts as to his life and work have been gained in part by visits of the author to Hamilton, Ohio, and the study of local newspaper and other records. Special helpers in researches relating to Brother Scobey and for all other Fraternity studies centering in Hamilton, Ohio, have been Brothers Glen J. Holzberger, Kappa Kappa '24, and William P. Griesmer, Beta Mu, '24, both of that city. A sister of Brother Scobey was the wife of the Hon. Judson Harmon, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, former governor of Ohio, and attorney general of the United States. Judge Harmon gave his aid for the purpose of this History and wrote of the war services of Brother Scobey as follows:

I did not know the family until 1866. I remember that he [Scobey] then was and had been, I was told, serving in the provost marshal's office in Dayton. I am quite certain that though he enlisted, as you say, his defective hearing which rapidly grew worse prevented his engaging in active service at the front.



*The Symmes Monument at Hamilton,
Ohio*

of the important drill-grounds for the new recruits throughout the early months of the war. It was a convenient center for transfer to the front, whether eastward into Virginia or south to Kentucky and Tennessee. A considerable number of the volunteers of Sigma Chi from the Miami and Ohio Wesleyan chapters had their first training in soldier life at this camp.

When Scobey was graduated at Miami in the summer of 1858, marking the dissolution of old Alpha, he carried with him to Hamilton the original "Kappa Record" of the Alpha chapter. The unused pages of the large volume became his scrapbook for entering clippings of striking political discussions, reports of elections, and other

statistics of the times. The book bears evidences of such use while he was practicing law at Greensburg, Indiana, before the war; and it contains various items of the Civil War period. Included, are a number of Scobey's own communications written from Camp Dennison to the home papers at Hamilton. The letters abound in fine descriptions of everyday life in camp, shrewd observations upon the course of national events, and broad viewpoints of the great struggle of the sixties. They are of interest both as discussions of the war and as having been written by this gifted founder of Sigma Chi.

A letter of May 12, 1861, gives a description of camp activities in the early months of the Civil War. It was the writing of a rainy Sunday morning:

The camp today presents the appearance of a huge brick-yard, and the sight of the boys gathering up dry straw would forcibly suggest a second race of Hebrews engaged on their quota of bricks. The scenes are as diversified as a panorama, each barrack being an epitome of that variety in which consists the spice of life. Some sleep, and attest by their well-rounded snores the calmness of their minds; they heed not the songs of their comrades, their pipes lie by their sides unsmoked, and the smiles that at intervals play around their incipient mustaches, indicate that the God of dreams has carried them, forgetful of the present, into the realms of fancy. Others, notwithstanding the rain, attempt to roast their ration of bacon before the fire.

Some read their military tactics, while others, heedful of parting admonitions, atone for negligence through the week by a constant application to their Testaments; some roar Methodist hymns, while others, with a patriotism not to be denied, diversify the Babel with attempted musical renditions of “Star Spangled” and “Hail Columbia,” until, in the “confusion worse confounded,” your correspondent does not know which to abuse the more, the devotional exercise of the one class, or the patriotic zeal of the other. Others, like myself, during these several well-defined harmonies, bewilderingly attempt to write, but a moment’s experiment persuades us to abandon the wild idea, in the hope that the tattoo would bring a truce to noise.

Many other extracts reflect conditions as the great conflict began:

CAMP DENNISON, May 12, 1861

The camp is often the rock upon which a youth wrecks his morality and religion. Then the impulse which prompted his patriotism but poorly atones for the funeral of his manhood and his faith. The elevated moral character of a majority of the volunteers in the present service leads to the belief that war’s greatest curse—the impaired constitutions of dissipated soldiers—will not be visited upon us.—To the *Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer*.

CAMP DENNISON, June 2d, 1861

The boys indulge in many irreverent jokes at the Administration for its apparent inactivity. They fondly imagined when leaving home to have been e’er this time the heroes of many a battle-field. It is with faces somewhat elongated that they look forward to the remaining portion of their service being spent in the lazy duties of the camp. The wheels and evolutions of the harmless drill of every day rather vividly contrast with the smoke and carnage of battle which their somewhat prolific imaginations conjured up the night after their arrival at Columbus.—To the *Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph*.

CAMP DENNISON, June 9th, 1861

A visit today of a company of regulars from Newport, Ky., somewhat astonished our officers, who, veterans of eight weeks’ experience, look upon Hardee with supreme contempt and scout the idea of an imperfection in their drill. The correct manner in which Uncle Sam’s men went through the motions made them

suspect the accuracy of their views, and tonight we have seen some of them spelling out the meaning of *Scott and Hardee*.—To the *Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph*.

These first Ohio enlistments were made under President Lincoln's original call for 75,000 troops and were for the term of three months. In August the forces were ordered home to be mustered out. The service of Company F was thus concluded at Hamilton, Ohio, on August 18, 1861. The re-enlistment of Brother Scobey quickly followed. This time, it was in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, which was recruited at Camp Dick Corwin, near Cincinnati, in August, 1861. Scobey's enrolment was on September 8, 1861, at Hamilton. In November, the troop was moved to Camp Dennison and there remained until the end of February, 1862. As an organization it then proceeded into Kentucky and the South. The winter of camp life had so aggravated the deafness of Brother Scobey, however, that he was continued in secretarial duties at Camp Dennison. The final official record assigns him as on duty as colonel's secretary until August, 1862. Thereafter, he was transferred to the office of the provost general at Dayton, Ohio, where he continued until after the close of the war.

The service of Franklin H. Scobey for his country was thus without opportunity to win distinction at the front, but it was none the less a service both true and faithful. Some years after the war, impaired eyesight was added to the burden of his deafness. At the time of his death, at Hamilton, July 22, 1888, the local press paid special tribute to the high quality of his life despite these handicaps. The white stone which stands at the foot of his grave contains simply the record "Sergeant F. H. Scobey, Company F, Third Ohio Infantry." There is also the marker of the Grand Army of the Republic; and there on Memorial Day aged comrades of Hamilton, including some who knew him from boyhood days through manhood years and served with him in the army, pay their faithful tribute to his memory.⁵



His deafness increased through the exposures of the service and prevented him from going to the South with his troop that winter. From February, 1862, until some time after the close of the war, he was assigned to special duties in the office of the provost general at Dayton, Ohio. Old comrades of his regiment who were also his friends in Hamilton after the war and until his death refer to him in terms of great affection and respect, perhaps the more marked by reason of the suffering and disappointments which characterized Scobey's later years.

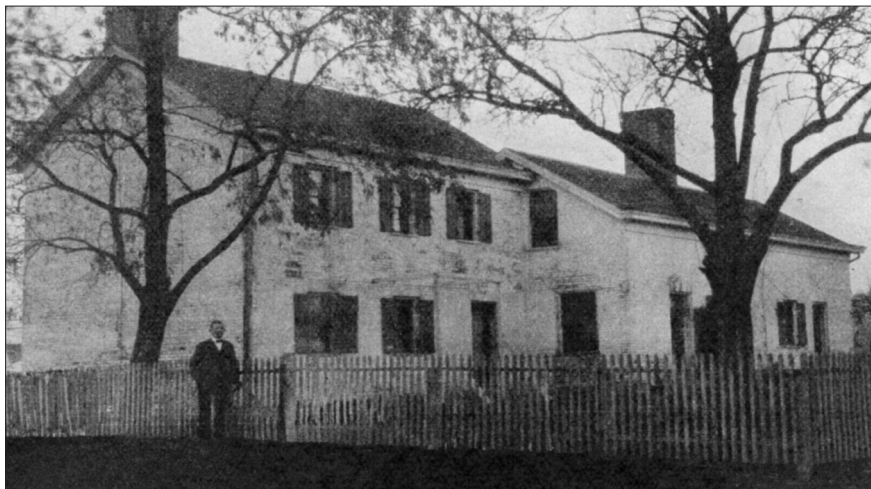
⁵ Ibid.

In October, 1867, Scobey returned to Hamilton and carried into effect his ambitions for a career in journalism. At that time he purchased an interest in the Hamilton *Telegraph*. Subsequently, he sold his interest in the paper under an arrangement by which he continued in charge of its editorial department. In December, 1879, the newspaper property again changed hands. Scobey continued in the editorial management of the *Telegraph*, however, until March 1880, rounding out thirteen years in the work of journalism at Hamilton. When Scobey died, eight years later, the Daily Democrat of Hamilton paid him the tribute that during those thirteen years Franklin H. Scobey had become "noted throughout the state of Ohio as a most brilliant paragrapher."

In addition to his deafness, the eyesight of Scobey had become affected. In the hope of improvement he removed to the state of Kansas where he engaged in stock farming. He continued in Kansas the next three years, until 1882, when increasing difficulties both in hearing and vision led him to return to Hamilton. Old friends and neighbors gave him welcome and sympathy; and during the few years which remained to him of life; he found some rich returns from the friendships, the courtesy, and kindness of all his years of youth and strength. He removed to the farm of Judge Pierson Cory Conklin, a prominent member of the Hamilton bar, whose wife was a sister of Scobey. The farm home was maintained by the active tenant of the place, and Scobey acted as director and manager of the work and properties.

The Conklin Farm was a few miles from the town of Woods Station, in Butler County, and only a few miles from Oxford and the scenes of Scobey's boyhood joys and triumphs in Miami University. He seldom visited the old scenes there, however, and was seldom seen even by his old associates in Hamilton. The local newspapers stated at the time of his death that "despite his bodily misfortunes, he showed wonderful capacity in his management of the farm properties under his direction, but that the failure of his eyesight and hearing gave an anxiety of mind and a seeming fear lest these disabilities would become burdensome to his friends." But in the parental home of Dr. Scobey, at Hamilton, such friends often sought him out upon his visits. Those were times when, as recently stated for this History by one who was a near neighbor, the gracious and charming personality of the man would break through what had become a certain reserve of his life, and the fine face would light up with the glow and smile which had characterized it in the earlier years.

The final illness was of sudden and well-nigh tragical character, and came in the midsummer of 1888. In his last years Scobey became greatly interested in horticulture and was constantly at work at his farm home with his plants and vines. While engaged in this work, his face



The home at Woods Station, Ohio where Franklin Howard Scobey spent his last years.

became poisoned. The ailment progressed rapidly, and within a few days he was brought to the home of his father in Hamilton, completely blinded, his features greatly swollen, and in much suffering. The disease was finally pronounced erysipelas. The untiring efforts of the best physicians were unavailing, and after a week marked by great agony, this Founder of Sigma Chi died on July 22, 1888. He was borne to his last resting place in the beautiful Greenwood Cemetery at Hamilton by leading citizens of the city, including several of his old comrades in the army.

Of the founders of Sigma Chi, neither Scobey nor Caldwell married. The former was one of seven children in the home and was survived by both his parents, two sisters, and two brothers. Judge Conklin, of Hamilton, the husband of one of the sisters, was a Miami graduate in the class of 1853 and a member of the Alpha chapter of Phi Delta Theta there and of the circle which had in its membership Benjamin Harrison, Miami '52, afterward president of the United States. The other sister of Scobey became the wife of Judge Judson Harmon, afterward governor of Ohio and attorney-general of the United States. Of his brothers, the life-work of one was in the railway business at Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the other, in business pursuits in the West.

Of the seven founders, Franklin H. Scobey sleeps nearest the birthplace of Sigma Chi at Miami University, just a few miles away. In West Chester cemetery, several miles eastward in the country from Hamilton, lies Samuel Clark, the first member of the old Miami chapter to die, and upon whose tombstone is beautifully carved the White Cross. Isaac M. Jordan, companion of their college boyhood, who became the splendid lawyer and commoner, sleeps not many miles away, at Cincinnati. Runkle rests in

Arlington, at the Nation's capital; Bell in the Golden West, near the waters of the Pacific; Caldwell in distant Mississippi; Cooper in Pennsylvania; and Will Lockwood, closest friend of Scobey's college years, sleeps at the foot of the tall shaft in Greenwood cemetery, in Brooklyn. How widely separated they became through the brief decades of their several busy and aspiring lives! Yet how wonderfully do they yet continue together, as a group held within the hearts of the thousands of the Sigma Chi which they founded—for them and for all of us, a shrine of friendship.

