Chapter V

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT ALONZO CHURCH

FROM 1843 TO 1859

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CHAPTER V

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The session of 1843–1844 witnessed one distinctly forward step taken by the University—the decision to organize a law school and attach it to the University. A committee was named, consisting of William L. Mitchell, Charles Dougherty and James Camak with instructions to report at the meeting of the trustees the following November in Milledgeville. Mitchell and Dougherty were good lawyers and knew the needs for the school, Camak was a good business man and no doubt was put on the committee to look after the financial side of the proposition.

Though the law school was not fully established as a part of the University until 1859, steps were taken on Nov. 13, 1843 to start the ball rolling. While, at the proper place, a full history of the Lumpkin Law School will be given, it may be well to give at this point this initial proceeding by the Trustees, appearing in the report of this special committee.

"They are of the opinion that it is both expedient and practicable to establish a law school and they recommend that a professorship of law be now established in connection with the University. Though the Board are not in possession of funds to endow such a professorship, the committee are of the opinion that it will support itself, allowing the professor to charge such fees as he may deem expedient and proper, and fix his own time for lecturing and giving instruction. The law students should have the privilege of the library and suitable lecture room assigned for the use of the professor, with such other privileges as may be found from time to time conducive to the welfare of the law students who may attend the University.

"Resolved, that the law professorship be and the same is hereby established, and that a professor be forthwith elected to fill the same, to be sustained by the fees of the students at law,

"Resolved, that the details of providing for the accommodation of
the law professor and connecting the same with the University be referred
to the Prudential Committee, subject to the control of the Board?"  

Following the adoption of this report of the committee,
Joseph Henry Lumpkin was elected law professor in the University of Georgia.
Subsequent catalogues contained notice of the establishment of the Law School and
the name of Joseph Henry Lumpkin appeared in the catalogues as Professor of
Law, but in the list of students there are none mentioned as taking the
course in law.

All of which leads to the conclusion that Joseph Henry Lumpkin, in all probability, taught students the law, collected the fees in compensation
for his services, fixed his own rules as to lectures, time and place, and in
effect conducted a private law school, even though the University catalogues
recognized him as a teacher of law in the University. No accommodations were
provided for the law school on the campus, so far as the records disclose,
and it is known that Judge Lumpkin and his son-in-law, Thomas R.R. Cobb,
taught law students in a small wooden building on Prince Avenue adjoining the
home of Mr. Cobb.

Thus, as far as the record discloses, the Law School was
not formally and actually made a part of the University until 1859, an
account of which action is given in the story on the Lumpkin Law School.

Another important step was taken on Nov. 13, 1843—the election
of the Rev. Dr. William Bacon Stevens as Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres.
In other places this chair is referred to as the chair of Belles Lettres and
Rhetoric. Dr. Stevens was an Episcopalian and served as the first Rector of
Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Athens, the church whose building was consecrated
in 1843 by Bishop Elliott. Dr. Stevens continued his professorial work in the
University until 1848 when he resigned and became rector of St. Andrews Church
in Philadelphia, later on being consecrated as Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania.
He was much interested in history and in 1847 published his "History of Georgia."

Dr. Stevens was no doubt a good teacher and a good man, but he evidently was not beloved by a number of the students, probably because he made them study and behave themselves, for one night he was hanged in effigy on the limb of a tree in front of the Chapel. As the "Toomb's Oak" stood in front of the chapel, it is probable that this effigy hanging was from one of the limbs of that tree. This occurred after a few disorderly students had broken into his room and carried some of his personal possessions, including his manuscripts, out in front of the building and burned them. This same bunch of students had destroyed a number of books belonging to the college. The faculty could not ascertain the names of the students and assessed the amount of the damages against the whole student body. The trustees did not approve that step and asked the faculty to remit the assessment.

The resignation of Dr. Stevens in 1848 was accepted with deep regret by the Trustees. The Board passed a resolution expressive of that regret in which appeared this testimonial as to his efficiency:

"Whilst we sincerely regret his resignation and the loss to which it subjects the institution, we consider it under the circumstances attending it another evidence superadded to the many afforded during his stay with us of that scrupulous and conscientious regard to duty and right which characterize the gentleman and the Christian. To him we tender in parting this voluntary tribute of thanks for the able, faithful and zealous discharge of duty as professor and this unqualified expression of our confidence in his distinguished qualifications for the professorship he now resigns."
New Residences for Professors.

President Church had kept hammering away on the subject of residences for professors on the campus close to the main college buildings and the trustees had been declining to have them built on account of the lack of funds, but at last, on August 5, 1844, the necessary step was taken by the passing of a resolution directing the Prudential Committee to erect two professors' houses and "that they use for this purpose the old Phi Kappa Hall and the Grammar School and brick Philosophical Hall, provided the same can be spared, so far as the above materials will answer the purpose and that the committee be authorized to use not exceeding $3000 for the completion of the same."

It will be borne in mind that the reason for erecting these buildings was to improve discipline and more closely supervise the conduct of the students. They were not built especially for the convenience of student. It was argued that the residence of professors in close proximity to the dormitories and class rooms would have a tendency to improve order and conduct among the students. In recent years that idea has been abandoned and one by one the professors' residences have been devoted to other purposes until now there are no members of the faculty living on the campus, save the writer, who does not occupy one of those residences, but is domiciled in the old Philosophical Hall.

The Prudential Committee evidently got busy, for at the meeting of the trustees three months later, the sum of four hundred dollars was asked for in order to complete the two residences. The trustees were evidently in full agreement with the Prudential Committee and President Church and directed the committee "as fast as funds can be obtained from the sale already made or to be made from college lands or lots, to proceed to carry out and complete the erection of all necessary buildings for the professors aforesaid."
From the minutes of the trustees it appears that in 1845, 1846 and 1847 there were built four houses. It is difficult to determine exactly when they were built. The first two were evidently completed in 1845. They were the house now known as the Strahan House and the two-story wooden building that formerly stood on the site of the present Harold Hirsch Hall, the home of the Lumpkin Law School. Then followed in 1846 the building known as the Chancellor's House, then in 1847 the building known as the Lustrat House, just to the south of the present Library building. That house originally was on the site of the Library Building and was rolled down to its present location when the library building was erected.

The location of these houses seems to definite from the following excerpt from the Trustee minutes of August 3, 1846:

There have been recently constructed two dwellings for professors, and there is now in progress a house for the residence of the president. These buildings are all located south of the college edifices, which would seem to indicate that their erection is but the commencement of a plan to be prosecuted as the means of the Board will permit." That statement definitely fixes the location of the Strahan House and the old wooden dwelling that stood on the present Lumpkin Law School building site and the date as 1845. It also definitely fixes the site of the Chancellor House and the date of its erection in 1846, for it was in process of construction in August 1846.

On the same page of the minutes in August 1846 appears this statement in commenting on the recommendation of President Church that still other professors' residences be built:"He proposes the erection of a dwelling on the northern boundary of the campus and the reconstruction of another from the materials of his present dilapidated residence on the eastern side."

Now the old president's residence was a wooden structure that stood on the eastern side of the campus where the present library building stands. President Church moved from that house, which was later torn down,
into the Chancellor's house which was finished in 1846. The house now known as the Lustrat House was built in 1847 on the location of the old president's house. This date is also fixed in another way. On one of the trimmings of that house appeared the numerals "1847". They have since been removed in the repairing of the house, but the writer has seen them.

Whether or not there was a fifth house erected about 1846 it is hard to determine. In the trustees minutes of August 7, 1843 appears this item: "It appearing to the Board that the Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres has consented to occupy the professor's house recently erected on the western side of the college avenue, and the residence of the Professor of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering being considered sufficiently near the college to dispense with his removal, Resolved, that the remaining professor's house be assigned by Saturday to one of the three professors."

Now, so far as the record discloses, there was not then as there is not now any college avenue on the old campus, unless that quadrangle south of Old College be called an avenue. It may be that such was the idea then and that the house here referred to was the Strahan house, or the two-story wooden house. They stood on the western side of that quadrangle. The only residence on the western side of the campus block is the two-story brick house on Lumpkin street now housing the department of Landscape Architecture, but there is no specific reference to such a building in the minutes. That house, no doubt was erected at a later date.

At the graduating exercises in addition to other orations by members of the graduating class, the salutatory was delivered by the second honor man, P.W. Alexander, and the valedictory by Benjamin H. Hill, who had won the first honor. There was no prophet on hand to sseaep aside the veil that hid the coming years, but the valedictorian that day was destined to become, in the judgment of most Georgians, the greatest of all the orators given to the nation by the
the state of Georgia.


The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Thomas R.R. Cobb, James Bradley, James P. Graves, M.E. Bacon, J.W. Williams, alumni of the University and A.B. Meek and Simon Robinson, of Alabama.

Class of 1844

The Class of 1844, while composed of boys who in most instances made good in after life, nevertheless graduated only a little more than one-fourth of its members. Only fifteen members were graduated as against thirty seven who did not finish. Ten became lawyers, nine farmers, four legislators, three physicians, two editors and one each cotton factor, broker, college president, contractor, merchant, congressman, United States senator, judge of Superior Court, insurance man, teacher, college professor, state school commissioner. Thus it appears that eighteen separate fields of labor claimed their attention after graduation.

George T. Bartlett was a solicitor-general and an attorney-general of Georgia, as well as a state senator and a judge of the Superior Court.

John Stevens Bowen was later on a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and was a Major-General in the Confederate army.

Joseph B. Carlton became a successful physician in Athens, Ga.

Oliver P. Fannin was a teacher and lawyer. He organized the School for the Deaf at Cave Spring, Ga., which for years has been owned and supported by the State of Georgia.

Peter W. Alexander was a well-known lawyer and editor and a
member of the Georgia secession convention. He was the second honor man in the class.

John L. Billups was a planter, cotton factor and banker, and also the president of the Columbia Female College.

Dickerson H. Walker became solicitor-general and state senator and was a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate Army.

The two men who achieved highest distinction in the Class of 1844 were Gustavus John Orr and Benjamin Harvey Hill.

GUSTAVUS JOHN ORR

Gustavus John Orr became a great teacher. He received the LL.D. degree from Emory College on account of his achievements in the field of education. He was President of the Southern Female College at LaGrange, Ga. and Professor of Mathematics in Oglethorpe University. At one time he served as President of the National Education Association, his great work in Georgia having brought to him a national reputation.

He was born in South Carolina in 1819 and died in 1887 at the age of sixty-eight. His greatest service to education was rendered as State School Commissioner of Georgia. He took charge of the common schools of Georgia soon after they were first organized in the early seventies and directed them for a number of years. He was original in his ideas and forceful in the execution of his plans. He had little money to build with but plenty of determination. He had the ability to plan and plan well. He laid down deep and lasting foundations upon which his successors could build with safety. His ability as an educational executive and administrator was demonstrated in this work. He has been called the "father of the common schools of Georgia."
A century has passed since that autumn day when an eighteen-year-old farmer boy from Troup County entered the University of Georgia, a boy who was destined to become the state's greatest orator and who was to reflect the highest honors upon his Alma Mater. A history of the University would be incomplete without generous space given to the story of his incomparable service to the institution and to the people of his state and country. That farmer boy was Ben Hill.

A combination of Irish and Welsh blood ran through the veins of this boy. His forebears came across the Atlantic in the earlier days of the American colonies. His father, John Hill, for a while lived in North Carolina in the early days of the nineteenth century, then moved to Jasper county, Georgia, and it was there, in what is now the little village of Hillsboro, that Benjamin Harvey Hill was born September 14, 1823. The old house in which this great Georgian first saw the light of day is still standing. Ten years later his father moved with his family to a little place called Long Cane, in Troup county, where the young boy spent the next eight years in the hard life of the small farmer of those days. His educational advantages were few, but he had a brilliant mind and a determination to rise. When the time came for him to seek a college education he was only fairly well prepared to take up college work. But he was undaunted and unafraid.

There were several children in the Hill family and the father was not able to send all of them to college. So he picked out two of his boys, an older boy, William Pinckney Hill, who quit college to go to Texas and fight the Mexicans, and his younger son, Ben. There was held a family conference on the subject. The good mother contributed one hundred dollars she had saved and agreed to make all his clothes; an old aunt contributed a similar sum and his father offered to furnish the balance. The boy promised to keep his expenses inside three hundred dollars and to take the first honor in his class, both of which promises he kept.

Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., in his biography of his distinguished father, gives this interesting picture of the boy on his arrival in Athens to enter the Univer-
Those who saw Ben Hill when he first came to Athens declare that he was the queerest looking student of that year. His dress consisted of home-made gray jeans, an unusually long coat and scanty trousers barely touching the tops of his home-made shoes. In personal appearance he was unusually tall and slender, with a very pale and thoughtful face, and rather shy and awkward. One of his classmates described him in this manner: 'He was a tow-headed boy that had grown up without falling into proportion.' He had none of the light and blithesome habit usual to boys, but was thoughtful and quiet. Even then he carried his head bent to one side and when walking appeared to be completely absorbed in thought.

Many of his boyhood characteristics remained with him through college and manhood days, especially his serious-mindedness. He was neither taciturn nor morose, but in all his speeches, full of eloquence and passion as they were, there is an absence of jokes. He never dealt in humorous anecdotes to gain or hold the attention of his hearers. Instead, he caught and held their attention by beautiful and inspiring language.

The young college boy was popular with both students and faculty. He was deeply admired by the president of the University, Dr. Church. He wasted no time, but bent to the task of mastering his studies. He led a clean, quiet life, but found time to mix and mingle with his collegemates. Even in those early days it was not difficult to see the orator that was to be. He became at once an interesting speaker. In the Demosthenian Society he mastered the art of debate. He won the cherished honor of anniversarian of the Society and delivered an address full of wisdom and sparkling oratory. He was the valedictorian of his class, and at the conclusion of that address two members of the United States Senate, Berrien, of Georgia, and Preston, of South Carolina, who sat on the stage, arose and "grasping his hand, spoke to him words of highest encomium." From that moment of his life the eye of the public was upon him.

Almost all of his life was spent in the public service. Prior to the opening of the War Between the States he aligned himself with the short-lived political organization known as the American Party and in 1856 made the race for governor of
In that race he met with defeat at the hands of the Democratic nominee, Joseph E. Brown. After the war he was a Democrat for the remaining years of his life.

During the Secession Convention in 1861 he made a strong fight to keep Georgia in the Union, but when the state seceded, he cast his lot with the new government. Throughout the war he served as a Confederate Senator from Georgia, and was probably closer to Jefferson Davis than any other officer in the Confederate government.

The detailed story of his life, embracing his service in the national house of representatives and the United States Senate may be found in the volume "Life and Speeches of Benjamin H. Hill" by his son, B. H. Hill, Jr. Among his many services none were performed with greater energy and fidelity than his long term of service as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia.

Special reference is made to a few of his speeches bearing on the South and the Union and to his great educational address made in 1872 in the University Chapel, as they contained much in a governmental and educational way that is applicable to the situation at the present time.

On the night of July 16, 1867 he made a speech in Atlanta known as the Davis Hall speech. That was the first speech made in the South by any speaker of prominence against the reconstruction measures of Congress and marked the beginning of the long struggle of rehabilitation on the part of the Southern people. In a number of other places he made addresses urging his people to stand by their principles and as far as possible in a peaceable and proper way to resist the efforts of the carpet-baggers and scalawags to destroy their liberties.

On July 23, 1868, along with Howell Cobb and Robert Toombs he spoke in Atlanta under an immense bush arbor that had been prepared to shelter the thousands of aroused Southerners. That famous "Bush Arbor" address was probably the greatest he delivered in those days of stress and storm. The people of Georgia took heart and fought on against the infamies of those days and in a few years victory crowned.
their efforts.

Perhaps his greatest contribution to the successful campaign against the reconstruction acts of Congress was the series of papers, twenty-two in number, that he called "Notes on the Situation," published in the Augusta Chronicle. They were full of invective and denunciation, but they were truthful in every assertion and carried with them the force of logic and unanswerable argument. They deserve to rank along with the Federalist papers of Hamilton and Madison.

The training in oratory and debate received by Mr. Hill when a member of the Demosthenian Society of the University of Georgia was in large measure responsible for his many triumphs in public life. The University proudly claims a part of the credit for the speech delivered in the House of Representatives January 11, 1876 in reply to James G. Blaine, the speech that effectively and for all time "took Andersonville out of politics."

**HEN HILL'S REPLY TO BLAINE**

It was the practice of the bloody-shirt wavers to parade what they termed the horrors of Andersonville prison, located in Sumter County, Georgia, and to accuse the Southern people of all kinds of cruelty to Federal prisoners. That the prisoners at Andersonville suffered was the truth. Likewise Confederate prisoners in Northern prisons suffered. War prisons are never without suffering. But the malicious charges against the South concerning the treatment of prisoners at Andersonville were not true and Ben Hill furnished the facts that ended the discussion.

In the debate on the General Amnesty bill, James G. Blaine, the acknowledged leader of the Republicans and by many acclaimed as the ablest debater in America, had moved to strike the name of Jefferson Davis from the amnesty roll, saying that Mr. Davis was "the author - knowingly, deliberately, guiltily and willfully - of the gigantic murder and crime at Andersonville." Discussing the horrors of that prison camp, he had said: "And I here, before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the massacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thumbscrews..."
and engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity
with the hideous crimes at Andersonville.

Mr. Hill was unwilling to let this go unanswered. As he went down the steps
of the capitol that afternoon he said to his secretary: "Tomorrow I will take
Andersonville out of politics." And he took it out most effectively. No well-
informed Republican thereafter cared to refer to it.

Just for the sake of keeping the record straight, all Southern people who
can do so should read that speech of Ben Hill. It is recorded in the official
record of the House of Representatives. It is too long to reproduce here, but
its salient features can be mentioned.

Mr. Hill spent the greater part of the night preparing his reply to Blaine,
and then with incontrovertible documentary evidence before him, for the most
part from Northern sources and much of it from the official records of the govern-
ment, he showed

1. That Mr. Davis was not even remotely connected with any of the un-
fortunate conditions at Andersonville.

2. That the rations furnished the federal prisoners there were the same as
those furnished the Confederate forces in the field.

3. That medicine had been made contraband of war by the federal government,
the only government that had ever declared medicine to be contraband, and that the
Confederacy was unable to secure proper medicines either for its soldiers or the
federal prisoners.

4. That the Confederate government asked the North to send physicians and
medicines for the imprisoned federal soldiers and that no reply was ever made to
the request.

5. That the offer of exchange of prisoners was made and that the federal govern-
ment refused to make the exchange on the ground, as stated by General Grant, that
he "did not deem it advisable or just to the men who had to fight our battles,
to reinforce the enemy with thirty or forty thousand disciplined troops at that
6. That in spite of the fact that the North had money, medicines, physicians and supplies, twelve per cent of the Confederate prisoners in federal hands died, as against nine per cent of the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands.

7. And finally, that in August 1864, the Confederate government offered to deliver all the federal prisoners, without exchange, at Savannah, if the federal government would send ships to that port to carry them away, and that no ships were sent until four months later, during which time occurred the greatest mortality among the prisoners.

The concluding remarks of Mr. Hill in that great speech have been declaimed by hundreds of young Georgians and by many students in different states, being justly regarded as among the most eloquent sentences ever uttered by an American orator. Perhaps some future student in the University of Georgia, in search of a suitable speech to declaim, will run across these pages. That and the additional fact that the immortal speaker was a product of the University is the justification offered for using this much space on this story of the University of Georgia and what it has accomplished.

Here is the eloquent peroration of Ben Hill’s reply to Blaine.

"I do not doubt that I am the bearer of an unwelcome message to the gentleman from Maine and his party. He says that there are Confederates in this body and that they are going to combine with a few from the North for the purpose of controlling the government. If one were to listen to the gentlemen on the other side he would be in doubt whether they rejoiced more when the South left the Union or regretted most when the South came back to the Union that their fathers helped to form and to which they will hereafter contribute as much of patriotic ardor, of noble devotion, and of willing sacrifice as the constituents of the gentleman from Maine.

"Oh, Mr. Speaker, why cannot gentlemen on the other side rise to the height of this great argument of patriotism? Is the bosom of the country always to be
torn with this miserable sectional debate whenever a presidential election is pending? To that great debate of half a century before secession there were left no adjourned questions. The victory of the North was absolute and God knows the submission of the South was complete. But, sir, we have recovered from the humiliation of defeat, and we come here among you and we ask you to give us the greetings accorded by brothers to brothers. We propose to join you in every patriotic endeavor and to unite with you in every patriotic aspiration that looks to the benefit, the advancement and the honor of every part of our common country. Let us, gentlemen of all parties, in this centennial year indeed have a jubilee of freedom. We divide with you the glories of the Revolution and of the succeeding years of our national life before that unhappy division - that four years night of gloom and despond - and so shall we divide with you the glories of all the future.

"Sir, my message is this: There are no Confederates in this house; there are no Confederates anywhere; there are no Confederate schemes, ambitions, hopes, desires or purposes here. But the South is here and here she intends to remain. Go on and pass your qualifying acts; trample upon the Constitution you have sworn to support; abnegate the pledges of your fathers; incite raids upon our people and multiply your infidelities until they shall be like the stars of heaven or the sands of the seashore, without number; but know this, for all your iniquities the South will never again seek a remedy in the madness of another secession. We are here, we are in the house of our fathers; our brethren are our companions; and we are at home to stay, thank God!

"We come to gratify no revenges, to retaliate no wrongs, to resent no past insults, to re-open no strife. We come with a patriotic purpose to do whatever in our political power shall lie to restore an honest, economical, and constitutional administration of the government. We come charging upon the Union no wrongs to us. The Union never wronged us. The Union has been an unmixed blessing to every section, to every state, to every man of every color in America. We charge all our wrongs upon that 'higher law', fanaticism, that never kept a pledge nor obeyed a law. The
South did seek to leave the association of those who, she believed, would not keep fidelity to their covenants; the South sought to go to herself; but so far from having lost our fidelity to the Constitution which our fathers made, when we sought to go, we hugged that Constitution to our bosoms and carried it with us.

"Brave Union men of the North, followers of Webster and Fillmore, of Clay and Cass and Douglas - you who fought for the sake of the Union; you who ceased to fight when the battle ended and the sword was sheathed - we have no quarrel with you, whether Republicans or Democrats. We felt your heavy arm in the carnage of battle; but above the roar of the cannon we heard your voice of kindness calling, 'Brothers, come back.' And we bear witness to you this day that that voice of kindness did more to thin the Confederate ranks and weaken the Confederate arm than did all the artillery exploded in the struggle. We are here to co-operate with you, to do whatever we can, in spite of all our sorrows, to rebuild the Union, to restore peace, to be a blessing to the country, and to make the American Union what our fathers intended it to be - the glory of America and a blessing to humanity."

On September 5, 1876, Mr. Hill was called on by the Mayor of Atlanta to receive a handsome United States flag, presented to that city by a company of Ohio excursionists from Cleveland and Cincinnati, and the speech he delivered on that occasion, called "Stars and Stripes" furnishes in its peroration another splendid piece of pure oratory and eloquence. I cannot forbear recording here one paragraph of his lofty tribute to the American government. Said he:

"My countrymen, have you studied this wonderful American system of free government? Have you compared it with former systems and noted how our fathers sought to avoid their defects? Let me commend this study to every American citizen today. To him who loves liberty, it is more enchanting than romance, more bewitching than love and more elevating than any science. Our fathers adopted this plan, with improvements in the details, which cannot be found in any other system. With what a noble impulse of patriotism they came together from different states
and joined their counsels to perfect this system, thence forward to be known as the 'American System of Free Constitutional Government.'

"The snows that fall on Mount Washington are not purer than the motives which begot it. The fresh, dew-laden zephyrs from the orange groves of the South are not sweeter than the hopes its advent inspired. The flight of our own symbolic eagle, though he blow his breath upon the sun, cannot be higher than its expected destiny."

HEN HILL'S ALUMNI ADDRESS ON "EDUCATION"

On July 21, 1871, before the Alumni Society of the University of Georgia, assembled in the historic old chapel, Mr. Hill delivered an address that ranks with any educational address ever delivered in this country. He spoke with the voice and authority of a prophet. In the main what he then proposed has come to be an accomplished fact.

That was almost three-quarters of a century ago. The University was three score and ten years old. By reason of strength it was destined to live many more years, and, unlike the Biblical reference to the life of man, those days were not to cease after a few decades nor were they to be days of labor and sorrow that would pass away and be forgotten. There would be much labor and some sorrow, but the term of immortality would defy the march of time.

Mr. Hill stood before a people who had lost practically all their possessions save honor and unshaken determination to rebuild their state. He was a prophet crying out in the surrounding gloom and pointing the way to the shining goal. He was unfolding a plan and the vision of its accomplishment after years of unselfish and untiring labor.

His remarkable address cannot be reproduced in full in these pages, but some of its most salient features may be mentioned, especially since the carrying out of his suggested plans for educational advancement has been in largest measure the work of the University of Georgia alumni of succeeding generations.

"Thought is the Hercules of this age, and his strength is equally a vigorous
fact, whether it be employed in throttling the lion or power, or in cleaning out
the Augean stables of accumulated social errors. Moving by nations, by race, and
by systems, this irresistible ruler—educated thought—is setting aside old and
setting up new civilizations at will."

Those were the words with which the eloquent Georgian gripped the attention
of his hearers in the opening sentences of his address. He expressed his confi-
dence that, in spite of all the suffering that fell to the lot of the Georgians
of that day, they would "deal frankly with events, frankly with themselves, and
bravely with their very habits of thought. Though unjustly, even cruelly, slain,
brave survivors lie not down with the dead, but rise up resolved all the more to
be leaders and conquerors with and for the living."

Looking into the future, he took up the cudgels for the better education of
all his people and said: "It must be conceded that the most striking manifestations
of progress in modern civilization are found in the extension of educational
facilities to the masses of the people; in the establishment of scientific, physical,
mechanical and all polytechnic schools, and in the discoveries made and results
wrought by education and enlightened industries."

In that day technical education had not been started in the South and had
made no great amount of progress in the North. Mr. Hill was looking forward to the
day when the South would challenge the North in the field of manufacturing.

He called the attention of his hearers to the fact that in the past the
educated men in the South had been largely in the professional field and that
educated labor was lacking on account of the labor in the South having been
furnished by the negro. That situation must now be changed and the masses of the
people must be educated in all lines that might demand educated labor. After
referring to the unsurpassed natural advantages of the South, he said: "All our
natural advantages, damaged only by a worn soil, ignorantly worked, remain in all
their freshness and plenty. We must utilize them. And that we may utilize them,
we must honor, elevate and educate labor, and to this end we must establish schools
of science and train our children to business and other callings than law, medicine, and theology." It required nearly two decades to get the ball rolling, but the improvement, started by the establishment of the Georgia School of Technology has now spread into high schools and trades schools. Much additional progress is to be made in the near future.

Then it was that Mr. Hill advocated a policy that was the reverse of much that has been attempted since, but which in fact is the true policy necessary to the achievement of the best results in all educational endeavor. He advocated building an educational system from the University down and not from the common schools up. The State of Georgia had just started its common school system. Mr. Hill was not opposed to the education of the masses. He very strongly advocated the best of education for them. But he was convinced that the first thing necessary for the success of the common schools was the highly educated people who would administer the schools and teach the masses. The State did not grasp his proposition then and in large measure has not yet grasped it. No one can begrudge the common schools any of the state support they receive, but the University has not received the support it deserves and the State is still laying the emphasis on the common schools and attempting to build the educational system from the common schools up, when the greater results would come if the University were greatly enlarged in its work in order to send down to the common schools the very best and most highly trained teachers.

Said Mr. Hill: "The first step of upward progress is to build up our universities. Flowing down from them, education must reach the masses. Our own sons must be taught to build and operate all machinery. Furnaces and foundries, studies and workshops, must be as honorable and abundant as the offices of the legal professions, and they must be filled with our own children made experts in our own schools of science."

And along the same line, proceeding with his argument, he said: "Whether we educate them or not, and whether in the persons of our own children or not, the
practical geologist, the minerologist, the chemist, the miner, the manufacturer, 
the engineer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, the earnest alumni of all 
schools of applied science, with diplomas in their pockets, are all to inhabit, 
and will inhabit and work for and build up this state, so favored with rich gifts 
and spreading fields for all."

Then Mr. Hill gave his hearers his idea of what a first-class university 
should be. Said he: "In organizing a complete university I would, in the first 
place, preserve a full and rigid curriculum for all who desire a strictly classical 
and literary education. I would then add all independent polytechnic schools, 
courses of study; abstract and applied, scientific, regular and elective. I would 
provide every facility to make and accomplish the universal scholar and the special 
expert.

"In the next place, I would make tuition free in every department of the 
university. I would pull down the toll-gates which bar the passage of light and 
knowledge should go to the ignorant mind as air goes to the tired lungs and water 
to the parched lips. Every father in Georgia should be taught to feel and made 
to rejoice that his son had a patrimony in the university of his state. I would 
establish systems of scholarships and fellowships and would require the recipients 
to distribute throughout the state the blessings they had thus received from the 
state. We have had in the past nominally a University of Georgia, and I would 
have in the future really a University for Georgia."

Much that Mr. Hill advocated has been accomplished, but free tuition has not 
come to pass. A few years after the delivery of this speech, the legislature did 
provide for free tuition in the University, but lacked the knowledge or the 
willingness to see what it would cost. The sum of two thousand dollars was appro-
priated to enable the University to remove its fees charged to students. That was 
not a drop in the bucket. The movement towards free tuition was a failure. Perhaps 
Mr. Hill was in error. Perhaps it is better that the student pay a fair proportion 
of the expenses incident to his college education. But the fees should not be too
heavy and the institution should not be compelled to rely to a large extent upon student fees to provide the money for its support.

Mr. Hill knew that he was speaking to a people impoverished by war and with little money with which to carry out his suggestions, but he boldly proclaimed his views and gave his hearers an idea of what would have to be done to make Georgia great and prosperous.

Said Mr. Hill: "Let it not be objected that a system like this would require means. Education is the one subject for which no people yet paid too much. Indeed, the more they pay the richer they become. Nothing is so costly as ignorance and nothing so cheap as knowledge. The very right arm of all future material power will rest in the education of the people. Power is leaving thrones and taking up its abode in the intelligence of the subjects. Modern physical sciences are writing many changes in the long-established maxims of political economy. Capital no longer patronizingly employs labor, but enlightened labor takes capital by the hands and directs it when and where and how it should be invested. Industry—educated industry—has taken possession of the exhaustless stores of nature and of nature's forces; is daily lifting up her hands full of all new inventions; is filling the earth with her instruments of elevation and improvement; is grasping continents and binding the nations in a bundle, and, with right royal confidence, is bidding Kings and rulers, empire and republic, obey.

"I affirm today that the wealth and the power and the security of existing nations are exactly measured by the standards and extent of their educational systems and that those nations possess the highest standards and the most efficient and widely-diffused system of education, which have devoted their largest means and taken the greatest pride in endowing and enlarging their universities."

Concluding his speech, Mr. Hill laid down the following propositions:

"1. That the civilization peculiar to the Southern States hitherto has passed away and forever.

"2. That no new civilization can be equal to the demands of the age which
does not lay its foundations in the intelligence of the people and in the multiplication and social elevation of educated industries.

"3. That no system of education for the people and for the multiplication and elevation of the industries can be complete or efficient or available which does not begin with an ample, well-endowed, and independent university.

"These three postulates embody the trinity of all our hopes as a people. Here the work of recovery must begin and in this way alone, and by you alone can it be begun."

And then in a burst of eloquence, he said:

"From every portion of this dear old commonwealth there comes this day an earnest, anxious voice to you saying, 'Shall we command or shall we serve, shall we rise or shall we fall yet lower? Shall we live or shall we die?'

"Gathering in my own the voices of you all, and with hearts resolved and purposes fixed, I send back the gladdening response: 'We shall live! We shall rise! We shall command!'

"We have given up the dusky Helen! Pity we kept the harlot so long!

"True, alas! Hector is dead and Priam is dethroned, and Troy, proud Troy, has glared by the torch, and crumbled beneath the blow and wept amid the jeers of reveling Greeks in every household. But more than a hundred Aeneases live! On more than a hundred broader, deeper Tibers we will found greater cities, rear richer temples, raise loftier towers, until all the world shall respect and fear, and even the Greeks shall covet, honor and obey."

Under the inspiration of that great address, the alumni of the University took on new courage and went to work. It has been a long, hard pull, but they have been faithful. Not everything has yet been accomplished that was outlined through prophetic vision at that time, but younger alumni from year to year have caught the torch from failing hands and have ever marched forward. The words of Ben Hill still ring in their ears across the three score years and ten that have passed and year by year his dream is coming true.
The last days of the great Georgia were days of pain and suffering. For months he fought valiantly against the ravages of cancer of the throat, undergoing severe surgical operations. Under the advance of the malignant disease his silvery voice was stilled. He did not reach an advanced age, passing away March 16, 1882, aged fifty-eight years. His life had been one of brilliant service to his state and his people. Here, in the University of Georgia, he was in large measure prepared for the triumphs of the coming years and this institution claims him as one of her best-beloved and most illustrious sons.

On the marble pedestal on which his statue stands in the State Capitol in Atlanta are graven these words from one of his "Notes on the Situation," illustrating his matchless love for his country:

"Who saves his country, saves himself, saves all things, and all things saved do bless him;

"Who lets his country die lets all things die, dies himself ignobly and all things dying curse him."
The chief business attended to by the trustees during the session of 1844—1845 was that of reducing salaries and talking about reorganizing the faculty. The salaries were reduced, but the faculty was not re-organized.

The college treasury was running low and additional income was necessary or expenses had to be reduced. At the November 1844 session of the Board the president's salary was reduced from $2500 to $2200 and the salaries of professors from $1600 to $1400 in a move towards economy and to raise the money with which to pay for the professors houses that were to be built. The sale of lots on the western side of what is now known as Lumpkin Street, just across from the 37-acre block of the old campus, yielded several thousand dollars towards this building fund.

During the meeting in November 1844, it became apparent that there was a sharp division in the Board of Trustees touching the organization of the faculty and the work that was being done. There were just as many on one side of the discussions as on the other. A motion had been passed by a vote of 9 to 8 directing that at the next meeting of the Board there should be elected a president of the University, five professors and two tutors, and that this be advertised in eight newspapers and that the applicants file their papers with the Board. On August 5, 1845 the Board repealed that resolution and immediately Hon. W.C. Dawson moved that the Board take up the resolution again at the Board meeting the following November. A motion was made to lay this motion on the table, which was defeated by a vote of 8 to 10.

Both sides had on their fighting clothes. The re-organizers were evidently in a slight minority. A motion was made to strike out the professorship of Oratory and Belles Lettres, the yeas and nays were called and the motion was defeated 8 to 10. The yeas and nays were then called on the passage of the resolution and the vote was 9 to 9. Failing to get
a majority of the votes, the resolution was defeated. Then the Board by a vote of 10 to 8 reconsidered that vote and placed the resolution again before the Board for consideration. Then a motion was made to strike out the professorships of Orator and Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering and decided by a vote of 10 yeas to 7 nays. A motion was then made to strike out the Professorship of Mathematics, on which the vote was yeas 10, nays 8. A motion was then made to strike out the professorship of Chemistry and Natural History, which was defeated by a vote of 7 to 11. A motion was then made to strike out the professorship of Languages and it went down by a vote of 8 to 10. Then came the final vote on a motion to lay the resolution and the whole proceedings on the table. The vote on this motion was:

Yeas--Camak, Cobb, Dougherty, Nicholas, Hamilton, Harden, Hillyer, Jackson, Mitchell and Schley--10

Nays--Berrien, Billups, Cooper, Dawson, Harris, Lumpkin, Reese and Whitehead--8.

So the resolution for the re-organization of the professorships was laid on the table for the remainder of the session.

Thus, after furious debate for a whole day, the movement to re-organize vanished into thin air, for at the next meeting the feeling among the trustees must have changed, as the movement to re-organize was not manifest. It is not at all clear as to exactly what caused all the commotion. It may have been the reluctance on the part of some of the trustees to follow the very strict requirements as advocated by President Church, or it may have been the foreshadowing of differences in the faculty that ten years later made the re-organization of the faculty imperative.

The following members of the Class of 1845 were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts: William Ashley, W.T. Bailey, Joel Abbott Billups, W.W. Carr, William A. Duhm, Joseph T. Elston, Alonzo Franklin Hill, Robert
R. Howard, William Louis Jones, Charles E. King, Henry R. J. Long, Edward P. Palmer, Thomas B. Phinizy, Thomas G. Pomq, George C. Whatley and Nathaniel J. Way. The valedictory address was delivered by Edward P. Palmer, the first honor man of the class.

The trustees seemed determined to make up for the small number of graduates and conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on the following fourteen men: David W. Lewis, W. &. Perdue, Henry Bull, Joseph Decote, A. C. Garlington, J. R. McCarter, P. R. Moore, E. Strong, W. H. Felton, John Wason, Thomas W. Carr, J. W. Whitmer and James Garst.

Class of 1845

The Senior Class of 1845 was smaller than usual. Sixteen members graduated and twenty-five failed to finish. There were in after life four lawyers, four legislators, three physicians, three ministers, three college professors, five farmers, one banker, and one college president.

Joel Abbott Billups, after receiving his A.B. degree, went to William and Mary College where he received his Bachelor of Law degree. He served four years in the Georgia Senate, 1855–1859, was a Democratic elector in 1884, and served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia from 1867 to 1895, a period of twenty-seven years, a considerable portion of that time as Chairman of the Board.

Charles E. King and E. P. Palmer became Presbyterian ministers, and Thomas G. Pomq an Episcopal rector. Palmer also became a professor in Louisiana State University and president of Austin College, Texas.

William L. Jones became a distinguished scientist and served a verbal times as a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia. Amore extended notice of the services of Dr. Jones, who was one of the writer's old professors, will appear later in the story of Chancellor Mell's administration.

STEPHEN VINCENT BENET

So far as available records show, no alumnus of the
University of Georgia, save one, donned the blue during the Confederate struggle. It is possible there may have been a few more, whose names have escaped the record, though it is not probable. That one was Brigadier-General Stephen Vincent Benet, of the Class of 1845. He cast his lot with the North through firm conviction that such was his duty, and wore the blue throughout the struggle with honor and distinction.

He was a native of St. Augustine, Fla., having been born in 1827. As a young boy he came to the University of Georgia, but did not remain long enough to become a graduate. He was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts and later on Georgetown University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

After leaving the University of Georgia, he was attracted by the military life and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated as a lieutenant in the regular army. He rose rapidly in his chosen field of service and was finally made a brigadier-general and chief of ordnance. He was the author of "A Treatise on Military Laws." He lived to the age of sixty-eight, dying in 1895.

On Alumni Day, May 5, 1933, the University received an oil portrait of General Benet, the gift of his distinguished grandson, Stephen Vincent Benet, a nationally recognized poet, author of "John Brown's Body" and other poems of high merit. Mr. Benet, in person, presented the portrait of his grandfather, and the presentation, made in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience, was as follows:
Here, in the heart of this remembered land
That holds so much of boyhood for me still.
The smoky pine, in winter, on the hill,
The May who walks with peachblossom in her hand,

No lonely dryad with a willow wand
But the victorious and earthy one
She spills the new wild honey of the sun
From the red hills to the sea-island sand.

Here, in this time, when the white-horned Spring moon
Still rides the sky, but Summer follows swift
And the whole earth wakes to the fiddle-tune,
Your gone return to you with praise and gift
And, in your welcome, when the names are read,
You number both the living and the dead.

For universities are more than places
And there is teaching not the books alone,
The teaching that is written in men's faces,
In the new light upon long-weathered stone.

In the dry leaves by red November blown
Over a campus, and the cleat-tern turf
Where the runner ended with the runner thrown
And the long cheer rolled over him like surf.

And in the worn initials on the wood
That dead men cut, that hands have polished smooth,
Something beyond and barely understood
Linking this youth with a departed youth

The present with the past of memory
And with the living future, still to be.

He came to you, the man whose name I bear,
In his first Spring, so many years gone by,
To taste the magic of your sun-soft air
And guide his course by planets in your sky.

Not as I know him, with the bearded youth,
Serene, assured, the soldier with the star,
But the dark stripling from that deeper youth
Where the blue Gulf laps at the sandy bar.

Lonely, as all youth is on its first quest,
And eager for the proof, but still untried,
You welcomed him and gave him of your best,
Knowledge to seek and friends to walk beside.
Flint for the steel and tinder for the spark
That lights the candle to outlast the dark.

Then he passed on, to learn the soldier's trade
And yet keep something of the scholar's zeal
And life tried out the metal of the blade
And found it just and honorable steel.

There are two portraits of him that I know
And, in them both, you see the mingled strain.
The hands of action and the thinker's brow
And the black vivid eyes, remembering Spain.

Action and thought, command and courtesy.
Duty sans phrase and honor without cant.
A fiery spirit, proud as a grandee,
Who left the strutting to the arrogant.

And smiled, sometimes, to see them strut so hard,
Knowing the axe in every chickenyard.

For certain things he kept through peace and war
And two of them were gayety and pride.
And, even when they made him chief of corps,
He wore his hat a little on one side.

The faintest angle but enough to show
The youth in him that it was still alive.
And warn the pompous, with punctilio,
That there were regions where they would not thrive.

He dealt with men and books, invented, planned.
Ordered his corps to match the dream he saw,
Translated French, in his clear, stately hand.
And wrote the textbook of the soldier's law.

And always kept, through every change and chance,
An amulet to baffle circumstance.

For what he gave, he gave without reserve.
And what he laughed at, laughed at without dread.
And it was honor that he chose to serve.
And honor he desired more than bread.

Not the loud outcry or the easy spoil
That can be bought by courtiers of the sun.
But the long years' reward for the long toil.
The satisfaction of the work well gone.

Time alters every work, and that is just.
But this it does not alter—the desire
To make more haughty yet the house of dust.
And quicken the brief moment with a fire
Kindled in honor, blown by honor's breath.
And, by that virtue, living after death.
And now you set his likeness here today
In this, your place of honor for your own,
Although he wore the blue, and they the grey
In the long strife that tramped the harvest down.

The strife is done, the bitterness removed,
And there remains the memory of those men,
Who, on each side, fought for the thing they loved
And lived or died to prove its honor then.

So, though your heritage I may not claim
But by your courtesy, it still is mine
To stand here for a better man, who came
to drink your old and knowledgeable wine.

And, in his name, remembering your lore
To link your memories and his once more.
Session of 1845--1846

From the very beginning of the University, at each annual session of the Board of Trustees, there was something to be said about the library. It was either some small appropriation to be made, some comment about the selection of books, a discussion as to the care and arrangement of the books, or other things of that kind. At the 1845 session they turned their attention to the question of a permanent librarian.

Instead of appointing a particular member of the faculty to discharge the duties of librarian, the Faculty had adopted another procedure, that was assigning each professor in his turn to officiate in that capacity for one year. The trustees did not like that arrangement, as in their judgment it essentially diminished the responsibility of the professor in looking after the library. They could not pay a full salary for a man to do nothing else but look after the library, but they did decide that the delegation of an individual for that purpose with an adequate remuneration for his services would bring about a more punctual and a more systematic discharge of the duties of the office and eliminate much confusion. So the President was directed to name one of the professors as permanent librarian with a salary of seventy-five dollars per annum. The day of the trained librarian had not arrived, but this new step brought about an improvement and the use of the library by the students became more general and more effective.

The selection of Junior Orators was still giving both faculty and trustees trouble. The members of the Literary Societies were still fighting for the absolute right to name those orators and President Church and the majority of the faculty were in opposition. The chief objection to the societies making the selection was the canvassing methods and the use of money in the way of social "treats" and perhaps direct bribes, though that could not be proved. The trustees put off the discussion for a year and notified the societies they must cease objectionable practices or turn ever
the selection of Junior orators entirely to the Faculty.

Dr. Henry Hull, who had filled the chair of mathematics, made up his mind that he would resign. That was a distinct loss to the University since Dr. Hull had carried on his work in the most admirable manner and was one of the most popular members of the faculty. This caused a redistribution of work among the other members of the faculty. The President was to carry on the teaching of Moral and Mental Philosophy, Political Science and International Law. To Prof. Stevens was assigned the teaching of Oratory, Belles Lettres, Evidences of Christianity and History. Professor Jackson, who had been teaching Chemistry was assigned to teach Natural History and French. Prof. Waddel was to continue teaching Ancient Languages and Professor McCay who had been teaching Natural Philosophy was switched over to Mathematics to succeed Dr. Hull and was also required to teach Astronomy and Civil Engineering.

Provision had to be made for the teaching of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry and to that position Dr. John Le Conte, of Savannah, Ga., was named. Dr. Le Conte was an alumnus of the Class of 1838, and was destined to become one of the great scientists of America.

It was nothing unusual for President Church to carry his troubles to the Board of Trustees touching the duty of professors to remain in the study hall during hours set apart for study. Some of the faculty members resented this rule and there was almost all the time friction with the president on the observation, or rather lack of observation, of this rule. The trustees always backed up the president. At the 1946 session of the Board the usual complaint was made by President Church and the Board went on record as saying: "This duty may be somewhat irksome, but it is nevertheless positively enjoined—and for this reason as well as because it is observance..."
is vastly important the Board cannot even wink at, much less justify, its neglect. The President is required to report to the Board at its annual sessions all cases of habitual neglect of the duty enjoined by this section of the Code of Laws."

In the person of John Le Conte the Board had just added a member to the faculty who in the following years was clash with President Church on this point more than any other member of the faculty. The University gained a good teacher and the President was saddled with a faculty member who couldn't get along very well with him, being of an entirely different temperament.


The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John H. Gray, Harry H. Means, Edward H. Pottle, James Morrow, James H. Anderson, J. T. King, Joel Turner, Thomas H. White and John P. Culberson, alumni of the University, and on Eli S. Shorter, a graduate of Yale College, and Edward Young Hill.

Class of 1846

The Class of 1846 rang up a record of which it was justly proud. Twenty-four of its members received their degrees, while only nineteen failed to stay through to graduation. That was an unusual percentage of graduates and evidenced satisfactory and determined work.

Nine members became lawyers, Bailey, Basinger, Collier, Deloney, Johnson, Lofton, Dendy, Law, Spencer; three physicians, Bacot, Jones and Wingfield, four legislators, Basinger, Dendy, Johnson and Lofton.
William S. Basinger for a long while was a well-known lawyer. He served in the Georgia legislature 1880–1881. He was a lieutenant-colonel 11th Ga. Regiment, Confederate States Army. For seven years, from 1886 to 1893 he was president of the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega. He lived to a very advanced age. He was the father of Mrs. Charles M. Strahan, and four of his sons became alumni of the University of Georgia. J. Garnett, 1889, William S., 1890, Thomas G., 1897, Walter G., 1898. Among the chief things by which I remember Col. Basinger was his unfaltering devotion to the Southern Confederacy. I do not think he ever was reconstructed or reconciled to the defeat of the South. He put nothing in the way of the reunited nation, but he never ceased to think in terms of the South and its best traditions.

John Rennie Blake was a professor in Davidson College in 1861, president of the Synodical College, Lebanon, Tenn. then president of Davidson College 1871–1877. He was much interested in foreign missions and established and endowed the Elizabeth Blake Hospital in Soochow, China.

James G. Collier and William G. Deloney, first honor men, became successful lawyers. Collier practiced in Augusta, Ga., Deloney became a lieutenant—colonel in Cobb's Legion of Cavalry, C.S.A., and was killed in battle in 1864.

Henry M. Dunwody was a successful planter. He was a Confederate major and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

Abda Johnson was a lawyer, member of the Georgia legislature, member of state constitutional convention, a colonel in the Confederate army and served as a trustee of the University from 1873 to 1883.

John Screven, a member of one of Georgia's old families, served as a legislator, as president of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, mayor of Savannah, member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1877, and from 1873 to 1900, a period of twenty-seven years, was a valued member of the
Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. He was a major of artillery in the Confederate Army and in every way a typical son of the Old South.
Session of 1846--1847

During this college year the trustees lost by death Dr. James two
Camak and by resignation Dr. James Whitehead, one of the Board's ablest and most loyal members. Dr. Whitehead was an alumnus of the Class of 1806. He had seen the University functioning in its first years. These two men came on the Board in 1828, during the closing years of President Waddell's administration. Each had served on the Board for nineteen years and throughout those nineteen years had been towers of strength. Dr. Camak had served for years on the finance committee and most of the financial steering of the ship was in his hands. In their places the Board elected James Hamilton Couper and William Dougherty.

A resolution was introduced calling for the offering of Spanish in the institution. The trustees had never given much attention to the real teaching of the modern languages in the University and were not interested in the proposition to add Spanish as a study in the institution. It was discussed briefly and then rejected.

According to the annual report of President Church, the University had passed through a most satisfactory year. The attendance had increased, the conduct of students had been good, the students had shown commendable zeal in the prosecution of their studies and little difficulty had been experienced in discipline.

President Church was still of a mind to raise the minimum age for admission to the Freshman class to sixteen years, but the trustees would not go along with him, saying that "the subject has been often presented to the Board and the present rule is the result of its deliberate consideration." That the present rule "conforms to the usages of other literary institutions in this state and may perhaps be rendered necessary by the want of primary schools in which a more extended preparatory course of instruction could be afforded."

Stated in other language, the Board was satisfied that President
Church was right, but with Emory, Mercer and Oglethorpe bidding for students the rule could not be changed. The Board suggested to the faculty that a stricter scrutiny by the faculty of the qualifications of the applicant would have a tendency to diminish the evil complained of,” and if the faculty should wish to add other subjects as degree requirements the Board would be glad to hear from them.

All this was taken in good spirit by President Church and, as usual, he adhered to his personal opinion and the Board would no doubt hear from him again on the subject in due time.

Mr. N.H. Wood, who had served as tutor, was promoted to the position of adjunct professor of mathematics and M.C. Fultan named as tutor in his place.

At the graduating exercises addresses were made by W.P. Cahagen, William B. Jones, Belling A. Stovall, Ira E. Dupree, Alexander C. Hansen, Robert T. Morgan, Henry H. Bacon, by John N. Whitmer and W.W. Anderson, third honor men and George G. Hull, second honor. The salutatorian was by Lucius H. Briscoe, second honor. and Samuel E. Kerr and Alonzo W. Church, first honor men made addresses. The valedictory was delivered by Leonidas C. Ferrill, first honor man and leader of the class. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on these students and the other members of the class, S.J. Farmer and Ezekiel H. Taylor.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on James L. Grant, John R. Norton, David Finley, Charles B. Jones, John Jones, James H. Towns, Augustus Reese, Benjamin Jordan and Samuel D. Kirkpatrick, alumni of the University.
Class of 1847

This was a small class, only thirty-seven men, of whom sixteen received degrees. In after life the class furnished eight physicians, five lawyers, four farmers, three legislators, three civil engineers, one college president, one teacher, one minister, one judge and two authors. The class seemed to have been medically minded, for it furnished more physicians than any of its predecessors. The eight who became physicians were Ira E. Dupree, S. J. Farmer, L. C. Ferrill, A. C. Hanson, W. H. Jones, E. H. Taylor, R. H. Lockhart and M. E. Vason.

The two members of the class who achieved greatest distinction were not among the graduates. They were unable to finish their work on account of finances and ill health. Those two students were Henry Timrod and Charles H. Smith.
HENRY TIMROD

Ill health and lack of money denied to him the pleasure and distinction of graduating with his class but among all those who, as students in the University of Georgia, laid the literary foundations upon which in after years they reared magnificent temples of achievement none ranked higher than Henry Timrod, of the Class of 1847.

His paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, Heinrich Dimrof (Anglicized into Henry Timrod) who came to Charleston, S.C. and who was the first to sign his name to the muster-roll of the German Fusileers before that gallant band went to the front in the War of the American Revolution. His grandmother was Susannah Hargan, who came to Philadelphia from Ireland and then moved to South Carolina. His father, William H. Timrod, was a bookbinder, who also wrote several good poems. His mother was Thyrza Prince, whose parents had come from England prior to the Revolutionary war. Thus there was a generous admixture of English, Irish and German blood in his veins.

He was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 8, 1829 and when he was but nine years old his father died, leaving very little in the way of money. But the mother of the young boy was able to send him to one of the best private schools in Charleston and there in the schoolroom he sat next to a young boy, just twenty-three days younger than himself, who became his intimate and lifelong friend, and who, like Timrod, became a great poet—Paul Hamilton Hayne.

Timrod was a poet from his earliest boyhood days. In later years, Hayne, in writing of those early school days, said of Henry Timrod: "My seat in school being next to his, I well remember the exultation with which he showed me one morning his earliest consecutive attempt at verse making. It was a ballad of stirring adventure and sanguinary catastrophe! But I thought it perfect—wonderful—and so, naturally, did he."

In a documentary way there is nothing of record from which his student days in the University of Georgia may be adequately described, but
recollections of a few friends and also a few words from Timrod himself give a fairly good idea of what he did while a University student.

He entered the University in 1845 and was due to graduate with the class of 1847, but ill health and lack of money caused him to withdraw from college before graduation day.

Hayne, in telling the story of those days, said that Timrod had pursued so assiduously, however, the study of English literature and the classic, and had made such good use of his time at school as well as at college, that he left the University with a thoroughly trained mind and with a store of useful knowledge which was of inestimable advantage to him in after years.

Henry T. Thompson, in his "Henry Timrod, Laureate of the Confederacy," says that he was a close student of the masters of English song—Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Burns, Wordsworth and Tennyson, while his favorites among the classics were Virgil, Horace and Catullus. His best-loved poet was Wordsworth.

It is not difficult to imagine that he was a favorite student in the University, for his bent was entirely to the classical and that form of instruction was still ranked above all others.

Thompson also has this to say about him: "Always of a susceptible nature, during his callow days at the University of Georgia he fell in love with every pretty face he saw and wrote a poem about it."

Timrod himself did not hesitate to confirm this statement, for in after years he said: "A large part of my leisure in college was occupied in the composition of love verses. Every pretty girl's face I met acted upon me as an inspiration." A number of his poems written in his maturer years give evidence of this characteristic.

There is no evidence that he broke the heart of any Athenian girl or that his own heart was ever deeply affected during his student days, but it was
no doubt true that he paid strict attention to his classical studies and availed himself of every opportunity to read English literature. He may have fallen in love with pretty faces, but he did not let that interfere with his pursuit of classical and literary knowledge. The University of Georgia had at that time no literary magazine, thus depriving him of the privilege of circulating his poetical effusions. His training in English literature while a student in the University was under the direction of William Bacon Stevens.

In the memorial edition of his poems, issued in 1899, concerning his stay at the University of Georgia, this appears: "He left his Alma Mater with a mind stirred to the depths and with a large store of learning, and had already sounded with clear note those chords which were afterward so vocal in melody."

Here is one of his poems that he wrote during his college days. It was originally published in the Charleston News. Just what Athens girl inspired it is unknown.

**Florabel**

O Florabel! I know you well!

You cannot cheat me with your smiles;
That downcast lash, those sidelong looks
Are baits to catch me in your wiles.

And spite of all you would affect,
And all that distant mien denies,
I read what you would never tell,
In the arch beauty of your eyes.
O Florabel! I know you well!

Your voice is very sweet and low;
But, right or wrong, I dare to think
It is by no means always so.
And you can talk, as ladies talk,
Of stars, and gems, and flowers, and books,
But I am very sure I see
Less thought than mischief in your looks.

Yes, Florabel! I know you well!

I read at sight each girlish art;
When that sweet brow is most sedate,
I know you're laughing in your heart.
And when you turn to hear me speak,
And seem so very pleased to hear,
I guess the jest upon myself
You're keeping for another's ear.

O Florabel! I know you well!

You love to flatter and to please,
But at your home I do suspect
They call you plague, and scold and tease,
With names I do not care to speak,
Lest you should turn them into praise,
In short, to sum my charges up
You have the most provoking ways.
O Florabel! 'twould please me well
To see you once or twice alone;
Concealed behind a curtain, I
Might catch at last a natural tone.
I hate the art that veils each thought,
I am not cheated by your wiles;
You have not touched my heart at all,
And shall not blind me with your smiles.

This was not one of his great poems, but it furnishes good
evidence of the poetic genius that in his college days was simply in the
bud, awaiting the day when it would charm the world in full bloom.

After graduation he took up the study of law under the distinguished
James L. Petigru, soon found that he was not destined to be a lawyer, since
he had an aversion to debate or speaking of any kind, then went into teaching
in schools and homes. This work he continued for seven or eight years up to
the opening of the War Between the States. He married Emily Goodwin, who had
come with her family from England, and a little son was born to them, who a few
years later died, causing an abiding grief in the heart of the father.

When war came, he donned the Confederate gray and volunteered as a
private in Company B, 30th South Carolina Regiment. He served only a short while
when he had to give up on account of his health. He then became a war correspon-
dent for the Charleston Mercury and in following the army from place to place
suffered much exposure, during which time incipient consumption began to take
its toll.

Many of his strongest poems were those connected with the war.
His "Carolina" takes rank alongside Randall's "Maryland, My Maryland", and as a
call to battle breathes all the spirit of Rouget de Lisle's "Marseillaise."
He lived two and a half years after the surrender at Appomattox. They were years of extreme poverty and ever-increasing illness. He sought employment and could not get it in those years when his state and section were prostrate in the dust, but even unto the end his pen gave forth a flow of genuine poetry. Burns, Poe, Timrod, three great geniuses, cut down ere they reached the two-score milepost on life's journey! All of them went out in the darkness of poverty, but they left a light behind them that will never be extinguished.

On Oct. 6, 1867, in Columbia, S.C., he passed away. In 1901 friends erected a monument over his grave in Trinity Churchyard in Columbia, and friends and admirers also erected a monument in Washington Square in Charleston, S.C. On one of the panels of that monument appears this inscription:

"Through clouds and sunshine, in peace and in war, amid the stress of poverty and the storm of civil strife, his soul never faltered and his purpose never failed. To his poetic mission he was faithful to the end. In life and in death he was not disobedient to the heavenly vision."
The Class of 1846 had a number of boys who, in various fields of endeavor, achieved prominence after leaving the University, but there was one whose name will not be forgotten. That one was Charles Henry Smith, but that is not the name that will not be forgotten. It is the nom de plume that he signed to his many writings that cannot be forgotten—the name of "Bill Arp."

He was a native of Lawrenceville, Ga., having been born there on June 15, 1826. He came of fighting stock, his father, Asahel Reed Smith, being a nephew of the Reeds, who fought with the Massachusetts colonists in the battle of Lexington, and his mother was Ann Caroline Maguire, daughter of one of Ireland's sons who in his day hated England and followed the fortunes of Robert Emmett, taking part in the rebellion stirred up by that intrepid Irishman. Fate threw these two young people together. Smith had moved South on account of rheumatism and the cold Vermont weather and was teaching school in Savannah. The young woman, who was to become his bride, had, after the death of both parents, been placed in the Bethesda Orphanage near Savannah and later on had been adopted by a lady in that section of the State. She became a pupil in the school taught by Smith. They were married and a short while thereafter moved to Lawrenceville, Ga., where the son, Charles Henry, was born.

Charles Henry did not have much in the way of preparatory education. He did not remain in the University long enough to get his degree, but while he was here he was a great favorite among the boys and popular with his professors. He possessed a strong mind and was endowed with a lot of sound common sense. Along with those characteristics he had an abundance of Irish humor, inherited from his mother.

He studied law under Judge N.L Butchings, of Lawrenceville, whose daughter he married. He moved to Rome, Ga., and for ten years, from 1851 to 1861 was a law partner of John W. H. Underwood. In 1861 he volunteered
as a Confederate soldier, served through the war and after the war formed a partnership with Joel Branham, which lasted until Judge Branham went on the bench.

But law was not the field in which he was to achieve his lasting fame. His pen was destined to write him into literary fame.

When the Confederate war opened, Smith saw the volunteers as they assembled in preparation for their departure for the front in Virginia. He was to follow them, but just then he thought he would write something about them. His first article was full of ardent Confederate sentiment. He was rather proud of his effusion and took pleasure in reading it to a crowd of his friends. When he had finished reading, he asked the crowd what name he should sign to the article.

There was a hefty countryman in the crowd, a typical hillbilly, who spoke right up. "Why, them's my sentiments, Smith, and you can sign my name to it if you want to."

The countryman's name was Bill Arp and that was the name that was signed to that first article. And it likewise was the name that was signed to all the articles that flowed from his pen during the next forty-two years.

"Bill Arp" continued to write articles whenever he could get the chance while in the Confederate service and after hostilities had ceased and on until his death in 1903. He was, in his writings, the typical Georgia cracker, and not so much unlike that gentleman in his daily life, full of wisdom and bright sayings. His writings never failed to bring forth smiles on the face of the reader.

He made a good Confederate soldier and when he came back from Appomattox, he laid aside all bitter feeling and swung into the work of a good citizen, ready to uphold the government he had fought whenever it called for service not inconsistent with his honest beliefs. "I killed as many of the Yankees as they killed of me." That was how he sized up the situation after Appomattox.
The Atlanta Constitution found out pretty early how well-fitted he was to turn out articles that would be read with avidity by its subscribers and at the same time keep the readers in a good humor. So that paper arranged for him to contribute regularly to its columns. Even now this writer can recall the genuine pleasure with which he greeted in his boyhood days those articles from the pen of "Bill Arp." For a full quarter of a century this work was done by the inimitable humorist.

He not only wrote letters for publication in the Constitution, but also published five books that added to his reputation as a thinker and a humorist. Those books were "Bill Arp's Letters," 1870; "Bill Arp's Scrapbook," 1884; "The Farm and Fireside," 1891; "History of Georgia," 1895; and "From The Uncivil War to Date," 1903. This last book was published only a short time before his death.

Sometimes "Bill Arp" would drop off into poetry, in which his humorous sayings would sparkle. Here is just a little sample:

The Voice of Spring

Hark, I hear the bluebird sing,
And that's a sign of coming spring.
The bullfrog bellows in the ditches,
He's threwed away his winter breeches.
The robin is bobbin' around so merry,
I reckon he's drunk on a China berry.
The hawk for infant chickens watcheth,
And if you know it one he catcheth.
The lizard is sunning himself on a rail,
The lamb is shaking his new-born tail.
The darky is plowing his stubborn mule,
And gaily he hollers: "Gez, you fool."
King Cotton has unfurled his banner,
And scents the air with sweetgumner.
The day grows long—the night's declining,
The Indian summer's gun is shining.
The smoking hills are now on fire,
And every night it's climbing higher, Th'xxx
The water warm, the weather fine,
The time has come for hook and line;
Adown the creek, around the ponds,
Are gentlemen and vagabonds,
And all our little dirty sinners
Are digging bait and catching minnows.
The dogwood buds are now a swelling,
The little busy bees are humming,
And everything says spring is coming.
Walter G. Cooper, in his comprehensive volume, "The Story of Georgia has this to say of him:

"Bill Arp's humor was of a delightful nature, without malice and seldom carrying a sting. Speaking of some statement to which he objected, he said: "I deny the alligation and defy the alligator."

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith ten children were born. One of them, Marion, wrote a delightful book about her father, to which she gave the name of "The Home Life of Bill Arp."

Death came to Major Smith April 24, 1903, at his home in Cartersville, Ga.
The trustees were getting tired of members being habitually absent from Board meetings. They had stated at a previous meeting that the office of a member of the Board should declared vacant, if the member should be absent two consecutive meetings without rendering an acceptable excuse. It appears that Barzillai Graves and A.M.D. King had been so absent and had rendered no excuse. The Board declared their seats vacant and in their place elected Governor George W. Towns and Dr. Samuel Boykin, a graduate of the Class of 1806. Dr. Boykin, who was a distinguished physician and sixty-one years old at that time, gave promise of very effective work as a trustee, but less than one year thereafter he died.

General Edward Harden, who had been a member of the Board for thirty-two years, evidently was opposed to any member of the Faculty serving as pastor of a church, and at the opening of the Trustees' session in August 1848, introduced a resolution that prohibited a faculty member from serving as pastor of any church in or out of Athens. But the Board was not in sympathy with the old gentleman's views and rejected the resolution.

As a matter of fact, members of the faculty for many years rendered excellent service to churches that really needed their assistance. The old General was not destined to serve as a trustee much longer. He had rendered great and effective service and was the senior member of the Board. Within a year he passed on.

There was always a lapse of time between the examinations of the Seniors and the day of graduation, and under the rules of the University they had to remain in college until the degrees were conferred. That was a period of idleness, even though it was of short duration, and there was a tendency on the part of the graduating class to have a good time. Just preceding the Commencement of 1848, they seem to have had an extra good time, so much so that President Church asked the trustees to assist him
in bringing about better behavior of graduating classes in the future.

Whatever else may be said of Alonzo Church, he could always be found fighting for good behavior among the students. So the trustees passed the following resolution: "that the faculty of the college are hereby vested with authority to inflict such punishment as they may deem necessary and proper, amounting even to the withholding of degrees and the public exposure of their names on the day of Commencement on members of the Senior class who may be guilty of such insubordination or other misconduct after their examinations."

Such remained the rule for more than half a century. It is still the rule that the degree cannot be conferred in absentia except on excuse approved by the president of the University. There is never any disorder now on the part of the Seniors awaiting degrees. Any reasonable excuse will be accepted by the president, but usually the Seniors desire to be present and to have their parents present to witness their graduation.

At this annual session the trustees voiced a personal complaint. They felt themselves slighted. The faculty had not made proper arrangements for their comfort. Perhaps it was a blazing hot day in August and there were no fans to be used in cooling off the surrounding atmosphere. The chairs may not have been sufficient in number or as comfortable as they should have been. At any rate, the trustees raised a kick about it and solemnly passed a resolution that "the Prudential Committee be authorized to fit up a more comfortable room for the meetings of the Board of Trustees by the next annual Commencement." That this was done there is no doubt, as no further comment on that subject was made. In later years a neat and attractive room was fitted up in the rear of the library room, the floor carpeted and the walls adorned with elegant oil portraits of distinguished trustees and officials of the past. Later on, for many years, the meetings were held in one of the large reading rooms of the new library building.
President Church's health evidently was beginning to fail and he was given a six months leave of absence, and a check for $500 in recognition of his extra work in teaching.

Official recognition was given the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., by a resolution that the honorary degree of Master of Arts could be conferred on graduates of that institution.

A new professor had to be chosen to fill the chair of Oratory and Belles Lettres, then vacant on account of the resignation of Dr. William B. Stevens.

There was evidently some contest for that place on the faculty, for while no other name was mentioned in that connection save that of Dr. William T. Brantley, who was elected, he was not chosen until after the Board had discussed the proposition on three different days before reaching a conclusion. Dr. Brantley was a prominent Baptist minister and, of course, the Baptists were very much pleased. The domination of the Presbyterians was gradually slipping away. Dr. Brantley was a very scholarly man. He and President Church worked together in great harmony. During the days of division in the faculty that came on five years later, he sided with President Church on all the important questions of those days. He served until the date of his resignation in 1857.

The financial condition of the University seemed to have improved and a surplus in the treasury was reported. Immediately there was a motion to increase the salaries of the professors from $1400 to $1500 per year, but the strict economists were in the saddle and the motion was defeated.

The graduating class had twenty-six members on whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred. There were twenty-nine more who did not complete the work necessary for graduation. Those receiving their degrees were: Robert E. Allen, Gerard W. Allen, Cornelius D. Ashley, James Bancroft, Thomas J. Camak, Madison D. Cody, Eugenius L. Douglass, Marcellus Doyle, Charles A.

The custom of conferring the honorary degree of Master of Arts was again coming into favor and at this commencement that degree was conferred on the following sixteen gentlemen:


Class of 1848

Farming attracted thirteen members of this class, law nine members, medicine four, merchandising four college professional work three. Only three went to the legislature, two became cotton factors, one entered the ministry and one engaged in banking.

Robert E. Allen and Thomas U. Camak were cotton factors. Camak was a Confederate captain and was killed at Gettysburg.

Marcellus Douglass was a lawyer, a member of the Georgia Secession Convention, a Confederate colonel, killed at the Battle of Antietam.

Derrell M. Cody became a professor in the Southern Female College. William W. Lumpkin, son of Chief-Justice Lumpkin, was a lawyer.
farmer and teacher. For several years he was a member of the University of
Georgia faculty in the Department of English.

James J. Singleton became a Methodist minister.

Anderson F. Floyd was a lawyer in Texas and a member of the Texas
legislature.

Thomas J. Eppes became a lawyer and was president of the Florida
state senate.

The graduates of this class and of the dozen succeeding classes
for the most part served in the Confederate Army and Navy and their names
appear in a special chapter devoted to the story of the services rendered by
the University of Georgia alumni to the Confederacy. Twenty-five members of
this class were Confederate soldiers, of whom six were killed in battle.

CHARLES SETON HARDER

Charles Seton Hardee, of the Class of 1848, long outlived
all the members of his class. He lived to be ninety-seven years of age.
He graduated under the administration of Alonzo Church. He took a lively
interest in the University all along the way of his long life. He saw
the institution performing its work under Chancellor Lipscomb, Chancellor
Tucker, Chancellor Mell, Chancellor Boggs, Chancellor Hill, Chancellor
Barrow and Chancellor Snelling. He lived almost to the coming of the Board
of Regents. For a number of years prior to his death he was the oldest
living graduate of the University.
Mr. Hardee never lost touch with the University of Georgia. In 1921, when the big Alumni drive took place to raise one million dollars for the University, he was ninety-one years old and the oldest living alumnus of the University. He was the last surviving member of the Class of 1848 at that time. He promptly mailed his check and his class was the only class that ranked one hundred per cent in its subscriptions.

He was born at Rural Felicity, Ga., at the home of his grandfather. He was the son of John E. Hardee and Isabella Seton Hardee. His mother's family had moved South from Albany, N.Y. His people were large planters in Camden county, Ga., and some of them were lawyers.

In the January 1929 and February 1929 issues of the Georgia Alumni Record his reminiscences, written in his old age, for the benefit of his family who persuaded him to take up that task, were published. They covered an interesting period of development in Georgia. He gave a most interesting account of silkworm culture in South Georgia, as well as a thrilling description of the life of a South Georgia planter.

When he came to enter Franklin College (the name under which the University of Georgia then went), he had an interesting experience, and as he tells it in his reminiscences, one may get some idea of the transportation difficulties experienced by the boys who came to the University from the coastal section of the state.

Quoting from Mr. Hardee's own account of that first trip to Athens:

"I was sent to old Franklin College, Athens, Ga., in August, 1844, when I was only fourteen years old. To get to Athens I had the choice of
two routes as far as Augusta, one by the Central Railroad to Millen, ninety miles from Savannah and one from Millen to Augusta by an all night stage trip of sixty miles, and the other was by water on the Savannah river, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The river route was elected. Passage was secured for me on the iron steamboat, "Chatham" and after a pleasant trip of two days I arrived in Augusta. At Augusta I took the Georgia Railroad to Union Point ninety miles away, from Union Point to Athens on a branch road of forty miles only recently built. Five nights in the week the passenger service on this road was by horse car and was an all night trip, and not a very comfortable one, either. There was a long bench running the whole length of the car, on each side, on which you had to sit bolt-upright all night. If you wanted to get even forty winks of sleep you would have to take them a wink at a time. On the sixth night the car was hitched to a freight train, consisting of a baggage car and a freight car and the whole attached to a small steam engine called the "Firefly." There were several steep grades on this little road, but about midway between Union Point and Athens there was one grade much steeper than the others. When the "Firefly" would get near the foot of this grade the train would be stopped and the engine would be fired up again when it was thought it had steam enough to climb over the top of the grade. She would be started off at full speed to make the climb, but as she climbed you could hear the engine exhausting slower and slower, until it would come to a full stop only a short distance from the top; then the train would be backed down to the starting point, where the engine would be fired up again, and the ascent essayed in this manner a second time, but as the train went up you could hear the exhaust growing weaker until the train would come to a full stop a second time and then be backed down again to the starting point to be fired up again, and ascent essayed once more. This time the engine would succeed in getting over the top by a very small margin."
He remained in college four years. He gives no detailed account of his college days in which he stood very well in his classes, led a pleasant life socially, and carried with him after graduation a love for his Alma Mater that never faded during his long life. He said concerning those college days:

"My class was a very large one, but there were no geniuses in it. All were simply good, average young men. Many turned out to be useful citizens, but none ever arrived at any great distinction. I graduated with credit, but did not take first or second honor. At the close of my second year I was honored by being appointed one of the Sophomore declaimers, and at the end of my Junior year I was one of six selected to make an original speech. Of course, I had to make another original speech when I graduated. Of that large class I have been the only survivor for nearly twenty-five years, and I am now, and have been for many years, the oldest living graduate of Franklin College."

After graduation he started out to study law under his uncle, Judge Henry, but did not pursue his studies very long. Another uncle offered him a position in his counting house and he accepted it. He made a success of this work and in 1857 was made a member of the firm. In 1851 he married Martha Gallaudet. A few years later he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Robert Erwin, and up to the opening of the War Between the States carried on a large commission business. He enlisted in the Tattnall Guards, later on was attached to the 1st Ga. Regiment, CSA, served a long time as conscript officer and rose to the rank of Major. He was in the army that defended Savannah against Sherman at the end of that soldier's march through Georgia to the sea.

After the war he continued in business until 1878 when he was persuaded to run for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham county. He was defeated by a small majority and was satisfied that he had
been counted out through fraud. He was arranging to contest the election when an opportunity came to run for the position of City Treasurer of Savannah. He entered the race and was elected. In that position he served until his death fifty years later. Even at the advanced age of ninety-seven he was able to go to his office and look after business.
Somewhere about this time the secret society question bobbed up to vex the faculty and worry the trustees. There is more or less uncertainty as to the time the secret society or Greek letter fraternity first made its appearance in the University. It may have been the Mystical Seven, though, like its name, the origin, purposes, transactions and history of that organization are veiled with an almost impenetrable veil. There has been preserved a small minute of book of that club, but it gives no information as to when it was organized. The minute book was kept sometime in the eighteenfifties.

It has been generally thought that the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, established in the University in 1866, was the first Greek letter society on the campus. But on the high authority of Hon. J. J. M. Curry, Class of 1843, it can be stated that the first Greek letter society was organized in the University sometime between 1839 and 1843, the years in which Curry was a student. In his autobiography is this statement: "The first Greek letter society was organized while I was a student; but I must question whether these secret clubs have not had a harmful influence upon the more useful literary societies."

Be that as it may, there must have been one of more secret societies in the University back in the forties, for the Board of Trustees during this session put an all such organizations by declaring that in the future it will be regarded contrary to law for any student to join any secret society other than the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa literary societies unless excused by the faculty. For a number of years this rule was either not enforced or the faculty issued a liberal number of excuses, for the Mystical Seven, whatever that was, functioned along about that time.

The censoring of the addresses delivered by students at Commencement was still in force and one of the Senior speakers came near
losing his degree on account of having introduced into his speech matter and sentiments which he had been forbidden to do. He had to make a thorough apology to the faculty before he was allowed to graduate.

The Trustees took official notice of the death of General Edward Harden, senior member of the Board, who had served as a member of the Board thirty-three years.

The University authorities from time to time discussed the development of the natural resources of the state, and while nothing very definite resulted from the discussions, they at least set the people to thinking about this work, and in after years progress was made in that direction.

About this time the temperance movement was going strong in Georgia, and the Sons of Temperance asked the trustees to give them enough ground on which to erect a building. The trustees were favorable to anything that tended to reduce drinking, but could not see their way clear to either selling or giving a portion of the campus, and so had to decline the petition. Quite a number of students were favorable to the temperance movement, and others treated it with derision and on one occasion with a disorderly manifestation.

It had been the custom of citizens of Athens to bury their dead on the University grounds. The trustees decided to restrict the area to be used for that purpose and accordingly set apart a block on Jackson St. for cemetery purposes. Nearly half of that block was never used for that purpose, and is now the site of Baldwin Hall, which houses the College of Education. The northern half of the Block is what is known as the Old Cemetery in which are a number of graves. The present Oconee Hill Cemetery was opened by the corporation in the late fifties and the Old Cemetery on Jackson St. was then abandoned.

This year witnessed the provision of double the amount of space for the library and the appropriation of $500 for books.
A step was taken this year that pleased the faculty very much. The trustees decided to charge no fees for children of members of the faculty. That rule held good for many years thereafter. In recent years, however, it was abolished and the children of faculty members no longer enjoy such privilege.

The degree of A.B. was conferred on the following members of the graduating class, after the salutatory had been delivered by Joseph Ganahl, the valedictory to the trustees and faculty by Robert C. Hall, and the valedictory to the class by George W. Norman, the latter two having shared first honor: Matthew Ashley, Ebsard Bancroft, G.H.Bates, Robert H. Bellamy, Isaac L. Bolton, Morgan F. Callaway, Edward F. Campbell, Charles W. Carey, John R. Church, Ephraim L. Davis, Edgar G. Remmen Dawson, William Edward DuBose Joseph H. Ganahl, Robert C. Hall, William T. Harris, John W. Hill, William W. Hill, Calvin B. Johnston, W.A. Johnston, George W. Norman, Hugh M. Mitchell, Adiel S. Moore, George W. Means, T.L. Moss, Thomas J. Mitchell, Shelton Oliver, Alexander F. Pope, Benjamin H. Pope, George D. Riley, Robert Thomas, William R. Waring, Richard H. Wood, John M. Wright.

The degree of master of Arts was conferred on William A. Allen, Jonathan W. Williams, Thomas A. Hoyt, John R. Blake, Henry Law, James G. Collier, William Basinger, Eugene Harris, James Carlton, Thomas Moss, A.A.F. Hill, and Walter J. Brooks, alumni of the University.

Class of 1849

This class had sixty members, of whom thirty-four received their degrees. This number was slightly above the average number of graduates.

This class was agriculturally minded, as evidenced by the fact that in after life fifteen became successful farmers. Eight members became lawyers, six legislators and one each, merchant, judge, professor and minister. Twenty-four served in the Confederate army, three being killed in battle.
Isaac L. Bolton became a judge and legislator in Mississippi; John R. Church was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy; Joseph H. Ganahl gained distinction both as lawyer and physician and for a number of years took much interest in the University Alumni Society; Hugh N. Mitchell became a well-known physician. George W. Norman, first honor man, served in the state senate and was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1868. Henry C. King was an editor and a member of the Texas State Senate. William W. Montgomery became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Asa W. Griggs succeeded as a physician.

MORGAN CALLAWAY

Morgan Callaway, whose friends predicted for him while he was a student in the University an after life of successful achievement, became one of the state's most learned English scholars. He was a Methodist minister but like President Church, who directed in large measure his collegiate training, he was as devoted to teaching as he was to preaching.

Ten years after he graduated and when he was only twenty-eight years old he was elected president of Andrew College, at Cuthbert, Ga., and from that time until his death in 1899, a period of forty years, he gave his chief attention to teaching, along with his ministerial work as occasion arose save for the four years in which he fought as a captain of artillery in the Confederate Army.

After the War Between the States he served five years as president of LaGrange Female College, LaGrange, Ga., and then in 1871 he went to Emory College as Professor of Latin. He continued to teach Latin until 1875, when, on the election of Atticus G. Haygood to the presidency of Emory College he was shifted to the English department as head professor, and in that position he remained twenty-four years until his death in 1899. Thus for twenty-eight years he was one of the leading members of the Emory faculty. From 1885 to 1899 he served as vice-president...
Dr. Callaway was an acknowledged master in the teaching of English literature. A great reader, with keen discrimination and wide reading, he familiarized himself with all that was best in his chosen field of study and was most successful in imparting the knowledge thus gained to his students. To him Emory College, in that period of time, owed a great debt for the development of its English department.

EDGAR GILMER DAWSON

Edgar Gilmer Dawson was the son of William C. Dawson of the Class of 1816. His father and Governor George R. Gilmer were great friends and therefore he bore the name of Gilmer in honor of that distinguished Georgian.

He became interested in agriculture and after graduation made that his life work. He married Lucy Terrell, the daughter of Dr. William Terrell of Hancock county, Ga. He may have been influenced in the selection of agriculture as his life work by his father-in-law, who was one of the earliest Americans of prominence to advocate agricultural education and who in 1854 gave twenty thousand dollars to the University of Georgia to establish a fund for the teaching of agricultural chemistry. Edgar Dawson served as a captain of artillery in the Confederate army. He died in 1883 at the age of fifty-three.

He left three sons and one daughter, one of his sons being William Terrell Dawson, who became a successful physician and accumulated a neat fortune. He, too, was of like mind with his grandfather, Dr. Terrell, whose name he bore, and was much interested in the development of agricultural teaching. He left practically his entire estate to the University.
of Georgia for the benefit of the College of Agriculture with the stipulation that the gift should be known as the Edgar Gilmer Dawson fund in honor of his father.
Session of 1849—1850

At the Commencement session of 1850 the Trustees found on the desk the resignations of two members of the faculty, those of of Prof. James Jackson and Adjunct Professor N. H. Wood. Prof. Wood had served four years as an adjunct professor. He was the first member of the faculty to whom the title of adjunct professor had been applied. He had done very satisfactory work, but was not very popular among the students, probably because he had so much policing to do in the preservation of good order.

Prof. Jackson was the senior member of the faculty, having served as Professor of Chemistry and Geology from 1823 to 1850, a period of twenty-seven years, and during that time had also served as Professor of Natural Philosophy from 1827 to 1842, a period of fifteen years. He was a member of the first graduating class at the University of Georgia in 1804 and at the time of his resignation as professor was in his sixty-third year. Throughout the administration of President Waddel and that of President Church he had been faithful, accommodating, scholarly, popular with both faculty and students. The trustees, in taking leave of him, expressed a sincere desire that the might be in a position in the evening of life more congenial to enjoyment and repose than that the duties of a college professor ever afford.

President Church wanted more buildings and more laboratory equipment for the chemical laboratory. He didn’t get the extra buildings, but the laboratory equipment was forthcoming.

The University honored itself at this commencement by conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws upon John McPherson Berrien, distinguished statesman and orator, to whom he had been given by his friends and admirers the name of "The American Cicero."

In one more year the University would reach its semi-centennial and President Church was asked by the Trustees to depart from his usual custom of procuring some distinguished ministers to preach the
commencement sermon so far as to deliver that sermon himself at the annual commencement in 1851. President Church agreed to the request and at the semi-centennial observance preached a sermon of great power.

On graduating day Thomas L. Cooper, first honor man, delivered the valedictory address and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following members of the graduating class: Emory F. Anderson, Thomas J. Anderson, John B. Barnard, Henry C. Billups, Thomas L. Cooper, James D. Frederick, William D. Hoyt, William King, Washington T. Lary, Robert Q. Mallard, William Henry Milton, Senjamin Moody, Charles A. Red, William A. Reid, Masten W. Riden, Richard D. B. Taylor, Robert G. Taylor, John Whitaker, Thacker V. Walker.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Henry H. Bacon, John W. Quarterman, Alonzo W. Church, A. Johnston, Samuel T. Bailey, alumni of the University, and on J. S. Prentiss, a graduate of Yale College.

Class of 1850

There were fifty-three members of this class, of whom nineteen remained in college up to graduation.

Agriculture, law and medicine claimed almost all of this class in after life, seventeen farmers, nine lawyers, five physicians, two legislators, two journalists, two ministers, one author and one teacher.

This was a good all-around class, nine of whom mounted the heights of great public achievement, but many of whom achieved real success in their several fields of labor. The nine lawyers were T. L. Cooper, W. T. Lary, W. H. Milton, M. W. Riden, William A. Brown, Julian Cumming, E. C. Field, J. T. Leuten, Alexander Smets. The five physicians were J. B. Barnard, W. D. Hoyt, William King, T. V. Walker, John W. Jones. The ministers were W. F. Anderson and J. H. Heaton. The journalists were William Park and William A. Reid.

Seventeen members served in the Confederate Army, of whom four were killed in battle.
Dr. William King was for many years a leading physician in Athens. He married the daughter of Augustin S. Clayton. He was the father of Julia King, who became the wife of Henry W. Grady, Class of 1868, and of Augusta King, who became the wife of William M. Howard, Class of 1877.

William D. Hoyt became a successful physician after graduating from Jefferson Medical College. He was a member of the American Academy of Science and other large medical associations. He served as a surgeon in the Confederate army.

William Henry Milton achieved success as a member of the Florida bar and served as a legislator in Florida. He was a major in the Confederate army.
All universities should have a college magazine of recognized worth, yet comparatively few have such publications. There are quite a number of purported college magazines, but most of them run into trivialities and do not meet the requirements of real and inspiring literature. Perhaps that may be too severe criticism; perhaps the young men and young women in college should not be expected to measure up to the standards of the literary great. In all universities there can be found young men and young women of real literary talent, who simply need a good and handy outlet for their flashes of genius. Some will leave college and go on to literary greatness, others will allow the divine spark to be extinguished.

The University of Georgia has never had a magazine completely worthy of the institution and this is not written in derogation of the bold spirits that have two or three times in the past century endeavored to give the University a publication that would measure up in excellence to the high standards set by those who envisioned a great future for their undertakings. They did very well for a while but did not have a lasting foundation and soon faded out of the picture. When the guiding genius graduated there was a tendency towards declining interest in the publication and always there was a lack of financial support.

There is no record of a University magazine back of 1851. There were no doubt boys in attendance at the University in those earlier days who would have been delighted to have spread their literary wings. A few of them did contribute to the columns of the current newspapers. In later years many of them became masters of the English language, excelling in the style and content of their written essays and their eloquent speeches.

In the Class of 1847 there were two boys of literary genius, whose pens no doubt would have been active had the proper medium been at hand and whose reputation in the years that lay ahead might have been enhanced
through early prose and poetical compositions published during their college days. Those two boys were classmates, Henry Timrod, the great Southern poet and Charles H. Smith, who during the War Between the States and the years following that struggle achieved eminence as a humorous writer under the pen name of "Bill Arp."

As set forth heretofore in his biography along with the story of his University class, Timrod was given to writing poetry even when he was a young boy attending the University. One of his poems, written at that time appeared in the Charleston (S.C.) Mirror and is republished in these pages along with the story of the poet's life. But had there been a University magazine here at the time of his college attendance no doubt there would have been other effusions of his poetic soul to find their way into print.

The guiding genius of that first magazine movement was George W. Moore who was a member of the Senior Class, who later on served as a lieutenant in the Confederate Army and became a well-known Methodist minister. He brought to the attention of the Senior Class his project for the launching of this new enterprise and the class chose five of the students as the first editorial board. They were George W. Moore, Samuel E. Boykin, Francis Ganahl, John W. Park and Edward D. Tracy. Boykin became a Baptist minister and editor. He was the author of a book of rare interest "Memorial of Howell Cobb. "Ganahl moved to Oregon where he became a successful lawyer. Park chose the teaching profession, for a while tutored in the University of Georgia, served as a major in the 1st Georgia Regiment C.S.A., and followed the teaching profession until his death in 1905. Tracy was succeeding as a lawyer when he went to the front as a Confederate soldier. He rose to the rank of Brigadier-general and was killed in the Battle at Fort Gibson, Miss., in 1863.

It appears that George Moore was the real spark plug on this undertaking. Financial backing to any considerable extent could not be
found, but Moore was a young fellow of great determination and went down into his own pocket in order to guarantee the payment of printers' bills. The trustees were importuned for help and did contribute a few hundred dollars across a period of several years. For the most part the contributions to the pages of the new magazine were anonymous. There was a habit of signing articles by initials or simple "A" or "X" as the case might be. In many cases the name of some Latin or Greek worthy was subscribed to the literary offerings. Sometimes the initials would betray the author among the students then in attendance.

Volume I, number I, came from the press in March 1831. It was published in Athens by the firm of Christy, Kelsea and Burke. The number of copies issued was necessarily small, but increased from year to year as long as the magazine was issued.

The name given to the new publication was Georgia University Magazine. The name was promptly condensed to GUM, by which it was generally known thereafter. Eighty years later during the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration every committee, bureau or organization became known by alphabet or initials.

It was really a student magazine. Very few articles appeared therein from the pens of those who had already established reputations either in literary or public life.

The first article in Volume I was the anniversarian address of Samuel P. Boykin, delivered before the Demosthenian literary society in 1851. Boykin was one of the editors of the new publication. He devoted the greater part of his address to the custom of people all over the world to celebrate certain memorable days or events, expending on each of the references to such days as July 4th, Christmas, Washington's birthday, Thanksgiving Day, St. Valentine's Day and reaching his conclusion that the
birthday of the Demosthenian Society should take its place in the long list of notable days that should be celebrated. Across the years there have been many able addresses delivered by students, alumni and visitors delivered in the historic old chapel and it's regrettable that few of them have been preserved.

A student, signing himself "Marquis" contributed a poem on "The Visionary Visions." A selected article on "Agriculture" was printed. That was three years before Dr. William Terrell gave $20,000 for the establishing of the fund that was to start the teaching of agriculture in the University of Georgia. It was in a way prophetic of coming events in a day when the best methods of advancing agriculture in America were being sought out.

A student named "Paul" contributed a poem on "A College Glee". In subsequent issues other poems by "Paul" were printed.

There was a poem on "Franklin College" with no indication as to the author. The writer was evidently in good spirits for the last verse was

"Hark, on my ears that hated sound,
The recitation bell!
Where is my book--what shall I do?
I'm sure I cannot tell.
Well, I can't help it, now indeed,
For spilt milk I'll not cry,
So whistling on my way I'll go,
For a college lad am I."

"Amelus" was the name signed to a short story with plot laid in New Orleans, that was completed in the succeeding issue of the magazine.

"The Intellectual Dispute" was contributed by one signing the name of "Kate". Whether or not the writer was a fair maid of Athens was not revealed.

The editors had evidently been having it out with Mercer and Emory for this comment appears: "Though generally we are not in favor of
the union of Church and State, yet we cannot but think that it would be greatly to the advantage of our state to place its dearest interests under the jurisdiction of the Church and though we are enemies of all violence and turmoil, we are decidedly of the opinion that this should be done boisterously." The use of the last word was rather devilish in its insinuation at least. Just what the writer meant by illustrating religion in a "boisterous" manner must be left to the imagination to interpret.

The publication of GUM was continued until just before the opening of the War Between the States. Had its life been continued over a longer period of years, it might have developed into a magazine of real worth, for its issues did contain several articles of real merit.

There was a great variety in the subjects of the different contributions. One continued story on "Blackbeard" was well-written. The plot was laid on the Spanish Main. It gave evidence of a coming novelist. The writer drew largely upon ancient days and European history for subjects on which to display his literary talents.

The story of "Blenheim", the old negro janitor, described a side of college life at the University not without interest, the way in which the faithful old darky would conspire to cover up more or less the deviltry of the boys. "Blenheim" was a fine cook, and though he knew his place and never ate down at the table with them, he was nevertheless famous for his collations in his own room, to which he would invite the boys and feed them well... .

An account was given of the semi-centennial dinner at which Dr. Henry Hull made the address.

There were evidently a few budding poets on the campus in those days for here was "Philetus" pouring out his soul on the subject of "The Kiss."
"Then do not longer thus delay
To bless my heart with happiness.
Though thy sweet lips may murmur, nay--
Those burning glances whisper, yes.

"One kiss——again
How rich the store;
One yet——ah, Anna
A thousand more."

He may have been just dreaming of that thousand, and again his
dream may have come true even to the extent of his poetical imagina-
tion.
The session of 1850—1851 was the semi-centennial year of the University. The story of those fifty years of University history has been told in these pages. It was a story of inadequate financial support and there were days when the outlook was indeed dark. But loyalty and devotion to duty on the part of trustees and faculty had pulled the institution through.

So far as the number of students was concerned it was not a large institution, but it had a faculty of recognized ability and those students who had attended received the very best of instruction. And even though the attendance was relatively small, it was as large as the attendance at colleges of like standing in this section of the country.

President Church had served as the executive head of the institution for two decades. The attendance during the first decade was about one hundred and ten per annual session. In the second decade, in spite of strong opposition on the part of the denominational colleges, there was a climb up to 175. Thus the second half of the century of service opened auspiciously as to attendance. It was destined to rise to within a few students of the two hundred mark and then for reasons that will more fully appear in the chapter on "A Decade of Dismay" it began to fall off and finally reached a low of ninety-nine in the last year of President Church's administration.

The trustees were in a good humor at the 1851 session. They continued the one hundred dollar appropriation for commencement music and they patted the Alumni Society on the back by giving one hundred dollars towards covering the expenses of the alumni banquet. That was the first time the trustees had come to the aid of the Alumni Society, and for the next fifty years they did not do much better.

A few students leaving the University to attend some other college evidently stirred the ire of the trustees, who were interested in keeping every
student registering here in attendance right on through to graduation. To meet this situation the following resolution was passed: "That it is inconsistent to grant the degree of A.B. to any student who leaves this institution to pursue his final studies at any other literary institution."

That residence rule, in a way, is still the rule in the University as to graduation. At least two-thirds of the last year's work must now be done in residence and the work must be of Senior Division level. In the case of a student transferring three years of work from other institutions, a minimum of one year of residence work is required and all of it must be of Senior Division level.

The trustees did not like the way in which the library was being managed. A large number of the books had disappeared. There had been no librarian during the year and President Church had been compelled to look after the library himself. The trustees thought it inexcusable that this duty should fall upon the president, and the necessity was pointed out that there should be "a competent and faithful librarian whose services should be remunerated."

The finances of the University were in a better condition, due to the increased attendance. It appears from the report of the finance committee that the receipts from fees during the year showed an increase of $1500 over the amount estimated in the budget, and immediately the salaries of the president and the faculty members were increased $200.

The experience of the trustees in retaining the services of faculty members when other institutions were offering them better salaries was not unlike conditions now. The salary scale of the University has never been as high as it should have been and the institution has been able to keep its professors very largely on account of their loyalty and devotion.

Back there, nearly one hundred years ago, the trustees, when
they were able to save a little money, very properly added it to the salaries of faculty members. In noting this increase in 1851, among other things the trustees said: "Talent of any kind is worth its market value and if interest in our college and zeal for its reputation make our professors willing to reject larger offers from other quarters and adhere to us in a spirit of sacrifice, we should meet this devotion with reciprocal liberality and make up to them something of the loss which they have been willing to incur for us, until we shall make our professors' salaries proportional to the average salaries of professors attached to colleges of neighboring states."

Considering the financial condition of the University in those days, the salary scale could not be regarded as low, and a few years later, President Church, in a newspaper controversy with Prof. John Le Conte, said that, while the salaries were not as high as he would have them be, still they compared favorably with the salaries paid by other institutions in this section of the country.


The Class of 1851 graduated twenty-two men, and thirty-two members failed to remain in college long enough to graduate. In after life eleven were lawyers, six ministers, six physicians, seven farmers, four cotton factors, two legislators, one banker, one merchant, one editor and one civil engineer. The class turned out a larger number of ministers than usual, also more physicians. Fifteen went into the service of the Confederacy, of whom two were killed in battle.

Edward D. Tracy became a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army and was killed in battle at Port Gibson, Miss., in 1863.
Session of 1851—1852.

There was a vacancy in the chair of Natural Science, caused by the resignation of Prof. James Jackson in 1850. The trustees had had some difficulty in getting the right man for the place but on Nov. 10, 1851, Dr. William L. Jones was elected to that position. The biography of Dr. Jones appears later on in the story of the administration of Chancellor Mell. He was at that time one of the writer's beloved professors.

William G. Deloney was elected tutor, but served only one year, thereafter devoting his whole attention to the law practice in which he was achieving success when the War Between the States opened. He went to the battlefront in Virginia, became a colonel and fell in battle in 1864.

The teaching of French and Natural Sciences at the present time would appear to be a queer combination, but a hundred years ago in the University of Georgia the teaching of French was shifted around from time to times and that duty in 1851 was assigned to the newly-elected Professor of Natural Sciences, Dr. William L. Jones. Many years later Dr. Jones, then of advanced age, taught the writer botany and zoology. It is difficult now through any stretch of the imagination to think of him teaching French.

At the graduating exercises the salutatory was delivered by S. W. Hayes and the valedictory addresses by Y. J. Anderson and William H. Waddel, a grandson of Moses Waddel, and son of Prof. J. P. Waddel, a member of the faculty.


The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on S. G. McElroy.
James Bancroft, Jr., S. W. Briscoe, R. I. Morgan, W. G. Deloney, R. Thomas,
George G. Holt, Joseph Gamble, F. A. Pope, B. H. Pope, T. J. Nichols, alumni of
the University, and Marcollas Stanley and James W. Armstrong, graduates
of other colleges. The baccalaureate address was delivered by President
Church.

Class of 1852

This class graduated twenty-eight men, while thirty failed to
remain in college long enough to graduate.

There were in after life twelve lawyers, eleven farmers, eight
physicians, three ministers, two merchants, and one each congressman,
judge, legislator, teacher, editor, manufacturer, professor and cotton
factor.

James Sproull Cotthran, of South Carolina, became a prominent lawyer,
served as a captain in Orr's Regiment, C.S.A., circuit judge in South Carolina,
and as a member of the U.S. Congress.

William Henry Wajdel was an author of Greek and Latin textbooks
and served as Professor of Ancient Languages in the faculty of the University
of Georgia from 1858 to his death in 1880, a period of twenty-two years.

The member of this class who reached highest distinction in life
was Nathaniel Job Hammond.
NATHANIEL JOB HAMMOND

Nathaniel Job Hammond was a native of Georgia, having been born in 1833. He entered the University in 1848 and throughout his college days ranked at all times as leader of his class. He was of studious habits, quiet and courteous, taking a liberal part in student activities but never neglecting his studies. Even at the early age of a college student he gave evidence of the ability that was to carry him to great success in his after life. He graduated with first honor and later on studied law and was admitted to the bar. Nine years after graduation he had achieved prominence as a lawyer, and in 1861 was elected solicitor-general. For the four years of the Confederate war he held that office and discharged its duties with remarkable efficiency.

He became known as one of the chief authorities in Georgia on constitutional law. He served as a member of the Constitutional convention that drafted the Georgia constitution in 1868 and nine years later was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1877, over which Governor Charles J. Jenkins presided, and of which Robert Toombs was the dominant member. His contribution towards the framing of that constitution under which the State of Georgia has since operated, was of an important nature and he was recognized as one of the leaders of that body.

For a while he served as Reporter of the Supreme Court of Georgia and in 1872 was elected Attorney-General of Georgia, filling that position for five years. In 1879 he was elected to the United States Congress and served in that body a period of eight years. In the halls of the national Congress he easily ranked as a leader, and was recognized as an authority on constitutional law.

Throughout his life he maintained a great interest in education, especially that part which was represented by the University of Georgia. He served as a member of the University Board of Trustees from 1871 to his death in 1899, a period of twenty-eight years. For a number of years preceding
his death he served as chairman of the Board. He was the author of "The University of Georgia and the Constitution."

During the latter part of his service as a trustee, he devoted a consideral portion of his time and ability to the defense of the University against its critics, who were largely those who fought the University in the interest of the denominational colleges.

The writer remembers him as one of his ideals of the incorruptible statesmen of his day. At commencement times he was always to be relied on to bring some message of cheer and importance to the students.
Session of 1852—1853

Dr. William L. Jones, elected in 1851 as Professor of Natural Sciences, held that position one year and then resigned Nov. 17, 1852. Dr. Joseph Le Conte, a graduate of the Class of 1841, was named as his successor. Prof. Le Conte was the younger brother of Dr. John Le Conte, a member of the faculty, and a cousin of Dr. Jones, whose position he was now named to fill.

It was in this year that the University Magazine made its appearance. The editors of the new publication asked the trustees for pecuniary aid in the publication of that journal, but the Board decided that it was inexpedient to make the requested appropriation. Later on, however, the trustees did favor the Magazine with an appropriation and helped the publication during the years it was issued prior to the opening of the War Between the States.

It became apparent to the trustees that the library was in need of more authoritative books on the natural sciences, since at that period of time the students were taking much more interest than usual in the study of questions of national importance. The President was authorized to purchase copies of the Congressional Globe from the beginning of that publication, to be placed in the library.

At the August meeting in 1853 the trustees made another movement towards the teaching of modern languages in the University. For years the teaching of French had been saddled on some professor teaching in another department. It was assigned to Dr. W. L. Jones in 1851 and the next year Dr. Jones had resigned. It is not known how much this requirement that he teach French influenced Dr. Jones, who was a teacher of science, to give up his position on the faculty after a service of only one year. Be that as it may, the trustees had to do something about it, and they decided to elect a professor to teach modern languages. The man they chose for that position lasted just one year. He was Emanuel Scherb and he did not give
very much satisfaction, especially in his relations to President Church. When he left the faculty, that chair was not filled again until 1869, since which time it has always been filled.

The action of the Board in providing for a professor of modern languages came through a report made by Bishop Elliott, who was chairman of a committee that had been appointed to investigate the expediency of such a step. In making his report, Bishop Elliott said:

"We cannot consider ourselves as doing justice to the young men who are committed to our charge unless we furnish them with the means of acquiring the French, German and Spanish languages. Therefore, be it resolved, that the sum of one thousand dollars per annum be appropriated for a teacher who shall be qualified to teach the French, German and Spanish languages and to lecture upon the literature of modern Europe."

This step was taken with some rather curious provisos. The new teacher was not to be connected with the faculty as a professor or police officer, yet proficiency in his department was to be reckoned in the disposal of the honors of the University, the instruction to be accorded under the direction of the President and his report of scholarship to be made through the President. The vote on the resolution was not unanimous, but it was of sufficiently wide majority, 15 to 4.

Just what kind of a professor, qualified to teach, French, German and Spanish, and at a salary of one thousand dollars, the trustees expected to find can hardly be imagined, but they found one, Emmanuel Scherh. As stated before he filled the position one year, had a fuss with President Church, picked up his hat and belongings and vamoosed.

At this commencement the University was honored by the presence of Judge John A. Campbell, Class of 1826, who had risen to the high office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Campbell delivered the alumni address and the University conferred on him the degree
of Doctor of Laws. Another visitor was Dr. James Shannon, who had served previously as a member of the University faculty and was at that time president of Mississipi University. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him.

While not making any positive demands on the subject, the trustees recommended to the faculty that all students be prohibited from boarding in any of the hotels in the city and be advised to board in private homes. The question of proper boarding places seems never to have been settled.

The question of maintaining the botanical garden was discussed and for several years thereafter came up every year until it was definitely decided to dispose of the garden. A fuller account appears in the chapter devoted to the history of the botanical garden.

At the graduation exercises the salutatory address was made by James D. Waddel and the valedictory by John F. Cooper.


Robert G. Taylor and Richard Taylor.

Class of 1853

This was the largest senior class up to this time. It numbered seventy-three members, of whom thirty-five graduated and thirty-eight attended only a portion of the time. In after life there were sixteen lawyers, ten physicians, nine farmers, six legislators, two merchants, and one each, congressman, judge, minister, teacher, banker, author, insurance man, governor and U.S. senator.

George T. Barnes was a prominent lawyer in Augusta, served in the state legislature, was a member of the U.S. Congress, a captain in the Confederate Army and for two years prior to his death a trustee of the University of Georgia.

John S. Baxter was a well-known physician, a surgeon in the Confederate Army, and president of the Southwestern Railroad.

Allen B. Cochran was a farmer, lawyer, state senator and Judge of the Superior Court.

Charles T. Goode became a lawyer, legislator, member of the constitutional convention of 1867, Colonel in the Confederate Army, and trustee of the University of Georgia from 1874 to his death a few months later.

Henry F. Hoyt became a Presbyterian minister, was a chaplain in the Confederate Army and for many years Director of Columbia Theological Seminary.

Charles H. Phinizy was a prominent cotton factor in Augusta, Ga., president of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, President of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and a Colonel in the Confederate Army.

James D. Wad del was a lawyer, a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, a colonel in the Confederate Army and author of the "Life of Linton Stephens."

John Charles Whitmer achieved splendid success in the field of
fire insurance. He was a major in the Confederate Army.

Jacob H. Sharp was a successful lawyer and planter, was Speaker of the Mississippi house of representatives and was a brigadier general in the Confederate Army.

The member of the class who achieved greatest distinction, but who could not remain until his graduation, was John Brown Gordon.
In 1851, when the University opened its doors for the fall session, among the new students who appeared to stand the entrance examinations, was a tall, slender lad from up in the northwest mountain section of the state. He was a little more than nineteen years of age, somewhat older than the average entering student. His looks proclaimed that fact. There was something of the serious outlook on life that showed in his face.

Some men have a personality that at once commands attention and challenges the admiration of all who come in contact with them. That boy from up in the mountains had that personality that made him at once one of the most popular and respected students in the college community. The new student was John Brown Gordon, of Walker county, destined to become Georgia's most brilliant soldier, and in later years to serve his state as governor and United States senator.

John Brown Gordon was born in Upson county, Georgia, Feb. 6, 1833, the son of the Rev. Zachariah Gordon and Malinda Cox Gordon. He was of Scotch ancestry, his forebears having been members of the Scottish clan of Gordon. His grandfather served in the War of the Revolution. His father was a Baptist minister, who had moved to Georgia from South Carolina.

When he was a small boy he was fascinated by the big stage coaches that rolled along the road in front of his home and among his great longings was that of being able to drive a stage coach. Just such a longing came to another great Georgian, Howell Cobb, who often told how he had had an ambition that was never gratified, the ambition to drive a coach and six like Zach Ivey, a famous driver he had often seen driving through Athens.

Gordon's early education was nothing to be bragged about, least of all by Gordon himself, who evidently looked with contempt on his
teacher, saying that "he possessed neither wit nor honor nor any other redeeming trait." There must have been some justification for that comment, for young Gordon was not a recalcitrant and his whole life stamped him as a man of gentleness and good behavior.

After the Creek Indians were removed from Georgia, the Gordon family moved to Walker county and settled near Lafayette. There the schools were much better and young Gordon received a fairly good preparation for college. In 1851 he turned his eyes toward Athens and the University of his state.

He was tall and slender. He held his head high and his shoulders back. He had the air of a commander even in young boyhood. He enjoyed a good joke and mixed with his fellow students in a most agreeable way, but he never broke college laws, received no demerits, indulged in no profanity and kept his life clean.

As a student he maintained a high standing. He at once took a live interest in oratory and debate. He joined the Demosthenian Literary Society, attended the meetings regularly and became an eloquent young orator and able debater. In his Sophomore year he was one of six students to speak at Commencement and won the Sophomore medal. In the Junior year he was one of the class orators and spoke on "Henry Clay the Ideal Statesman." Gordon had followed in his father's footsteps politically and was an ardent Whig. Clay, quite naturally, was his boyish idol. Just at that time political feeling was running high and the trustees were enforcing the college rule, that political speeches could not be made by students at any public exercise on the campus. They refused to let Gordon make his speech in eulogy of Clay. He had spent much time in preparing that speech and as it was only two days until the Junior exercises were to be held, he could not see how it would be possible for him to prepare another speech.
He begged the trustees to let him deliver his speech on Clay, but the trustees were adamant.

Just then deacon stepped in to relieve him of the embarrassment. Henry Clay died June 29, 1852, and the trustees relented, as the speech could then be regarded as a funeral eulogy. Gordon made the speech and it was well received.

Gordon came back to the University for his Senior year, but Fate had other things in store for him. His father was interested in the development of some coal lands in northwest Georgia and need him at home. So on October 14, 1852 he withdrew from the University and never returned. He went back home an orator of no mean ability and soon convinced his father that something other than coal mining held his attention. He had decided that he wanted to be a lawyer. Forthwith he went to Atlanta in 1854 and got a place in the office of Barton H. Overby, a prominent lawyer of those days. After admission to the bar he practiced law a while, then went over to northeast Alabama to look after some property and while there the storm of war broke. The Whig party had disintegrated and now he was a Democrat. He supported Breckinridge for the presidency, being a states rights Democrat.

He was twenty-nine years old. He organized a company of soldiers made up largely of Alabama mountaineers and carried them to Atlanta, tendering their services to the state. For some reason the company was not accepted. The members of that company were dressed according to their own ideas. They were pretty rough-looking when compared with their tall, erect captain. They were fur caps of raccoon skins with the long striped raccoon tails hanging down from behind.

Captain Gordon was asked the name of his company.

"The Mountain Rifles," he replied.

"Mountain Rifles, hell" shouted a great big mountaineer. "We are no Mountain Rifles; we are the Raccoon Roughs!"
That name stayed with the company until the flags were furled at Appomattox and the company made a great record in many battles.

The company was then offered to the Governor of Alabama and accepted by him. It was assigned to the 6th Alabama Regiment and Gordon was elected as major. His rise in the army was quick and phenomenal. He soon became a lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Alabama, then a colonel, commanded Rhodes' brigade at the battle of Seven Pines, when General Rhodes was wounded, led the brigade at Malvern Hill, and at Antietam was wounded five times before being knocked out of action. In later years General Gordon would tell of his experience in that battle and return thanks to the Yankee soldier who had sent a bullet through his cap, leaving two large bullet holes in that piece of headgear. When Gordon was wounded the fifth time he pitched forward from his horse unconscious and as he struck the ground his face was jammed into his cap. If those holes had not been in the cap he would have been strangled by the blood from his wounds. As it was the blood flowed on through those bullet holes. During the succeeding weeks his devoted wife went to the front, sat by his bedside and nursed him back to health. Then he took the field and went back to fighting.

He was made a brigadier-general on Nov. 1, 1862, being at that time thirty years old. He fought with conspicuous gallantry at Chancellorsville, and through the Gettysburg campaign. The Wilderness campaign opened in May 1864. By that time Lee had come to place great reliance on the dashing young Georgia general. There was much about his quick movements, his ready grasp of essentials, his qualities of leadership that reminded the Confederate leader of the incomparable Stonewall Jackson.

In the battle of the Wilderness his brigade bore the brunt of two fierce attacks in which the enemy was driven back and two Federal generals captured.

The 12th of May found the blue and the gray locked in bloody battle at Spottsylvania Court House. Hancock, at the head of his soldiers in
blue, had driven through the Confederate lines and was threatening to cut
the gray army in twain. Lee rode to the front in order to lead his men in
person. Gordon caught Old Traveler by the bridle and turned his head away
from the battle front, assuring General Lee that his Georgians and
Mississippians would drive the enemy back and from the ranks of Gordon's
soldiers arose the cry, "Lee to the rear." Gordon redeemed his promise and
with the passing of a few hours Spottsylvania became a Confederate victory.
Thus Gordon in after years was frequently called "The Man of the
Twelfth of May."

A week later he was made a Major-General, afterwards fought at
Cold Harbor, Mechanics, Cedar Creek. In the closing days of the war at
Petersburg he was made a Lieutenant-General and placed in command of the Second
Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Side by side with Lee he fought on
through Richmond and to Appomattox. He led the last charge of the Old Guard
at Ft. Stedman. He sat in the last council of war held by Lee on the night
of April 8, 1865. He was present when Lee and Grant agreed upon the
terms of surrender. He was only a few months past his thirty-third birthday
when his brilliant career as a soldier ended at Appomattox.

He was under no illusion as to the future of his people. He
knew that a rough and thorny road lay ahead of them. But as he took leave
of his soldiers he gave them the same advice that Lee gave to the people
of the South, advising them to go home, to accept the verdict of war, to
work hard and keep their states in the forefront of all worthy movements.
In later years as he traveled over the country lecturing on "The Last
Days of the Confederacy," his message was always one of reconciliation.

While he may not have caught the Northern ear as effectively as did
Henry Grady, he nevertheless made a great contribution to the restoration of
good feeling between the North and the South.

In the days that followed the war, the people of Georgia
rallied behind his leadership. He was elected governor of Georgia in 1868 and was counted out by a reconstruction government. In 1873, when the state had been redeemed from that travesty on government, he was sent to the United States Senate and in 1879 was re-elected to that office for another term of six years. He resigned in 1880 to enter the field of railroad development. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia and was re-elected in 1888.

In the campaign for the gubernatorial nomination by the Democratic party in 1886, which was tantamount to election, he was opposed by Col. Augustus O. Bacon, who in later years served with great distinction as a member of the United States Senate. In that campaign Gordon had plenty of opportunity to display his wonderful power as a political orator. Bacon had more knowledge of the law no doubt, but was no match for Gordon on the stump, and in addition had no such close touch with the people. In fact few men in the history of the nation ever possessed superior personal magnetism to Gordon. His opening words of practically every speech were "My fellow-countrymen" and when he pronounced those words, the voters in the crowd he was addressing were generally swept into his rank. In that campaign a crowd went down from Athens into Oglethorpe county to attend one of his meetings with the avowed purpose of heckling him. When the crowd came back three-fourths of its members were shouting for Gordon. In 1890 he was again sent to the United States Senate where he served during the last year of his life.

He looked more like a soldier than any man upon whom the writer ever laid his eyes. About fifty years ago the United Confederate Veterans held their annual reunion in Atlanta. There were thousands of the old heroes in gray living then and the reunion was well-attended. General Gordon was selected to review the marching veterans, some ten
thousand of them. and, astride of a mettled steed, took his position at
the intersection of Broad and Marietta streets. Just as the parade started
one of the worst electrical and rain-storms that ever swept over Atlanta
broke in all its fury. The great crowds had nowhere to go in search of shelter.
The people didn’t seem to mind the rain. The veterans moved down Broad
street towards Peachtree in even step, four abreast. The rain didn’t bother
them. They had passed through much severer weather in Virginia and
Tennessee when their shoes were ragged and their clothes were inadequate.

As they marched by General Gordon, ever and anon he would reach
down to grasp the hand of a veteran as he passed by. With his left hand he
grasped the bridle and in his right hand was his soldier cap that he
waved at the passing veterans, many of whom he had led in battle. His hair,
how gray, streamed with water as the driving rain beat upon his uncovered
head and the flashes of lightning and the reverberation of thunder brought
back to the intrepid leader the many battles in which he had engaged. His
head was erect and, though no enemy was in front, it seemed as if the fire
of battle leaped from his eyes. In that moment as I gazed upon his face,
he seemed to me the incarnation of the leader heading the forward charge of
his gray battalion.

I have another picture of Gordon stored in memory. It was in
1893 in the midst of a presidential campaign. The Democrats were giving a
big barbecue at Jefferson, Ga. Fully three thousand people were present, the
large majority of them men. Jackson county, at that time, was about
equally divided between Populists and Democrats. The Populists were pretty
well represented at the barbecue. General Gordon, then a member of the
United States senate, had been invited to make the address on the occasion.
In raking the Populists over the coals, he said something that irritated
a Populist out in the crowd. He was one of the best-known citizens of
Jackson county. He shouted: "You are a liar" and started towards the stand
where Gordon was speaking. He carried a knife in his hand. In less than
five seconds fully twenty Democrats had surrounded Gordon on the stand. Quiet
and unruffled, the General brushed his friends aside and stepped out in front
"Let him come on. I have been in much more dangerous positions." The words
rang out like a battle cry. The big sabre-cut scar across the General's
cheek was evidence of the truth of what he said. But the irate Populist did
not come on. He was a brave man and not afraid, but some of his friends
stepped him

After the speaking he came up to the General in an entirely
different frame of mind. Tears were running down his cheeks. He threw his arms
around General Gordon's neck, exclaiming: "To think I would insult my General
in such a vile manner. How can you ever forgive me," "Easily enough,
my friend, come on and let's eat barbecue together."

The wife of General Gordon shared with him the dangers of the
battle front. She was always busy looking after his health. She nursed him
for weeks after he had been wounded five times at Antietam and helped get
him into shape to take part in the Battle of Chancellorsville. She was the
daughter of General Hugh A. Haralson, a graduate of the University in
the Class of 1825. General Gordon's great grandfather, was a graduate in the Class of 1875 and was a major in the
Spanish-American War. His son, Hugh Haralson Gordon, Jr., was a graduate
member of the Class of 1904, and, his two sons, also
University of Georgia men, stepped out under their country's flag in
World War II, making a record of four generations of Gordons in the
University of Georgia, and counting their great maternal ancestor, five
generations.

General Gordon was among the most faithful alumni serving
as members of the University Board of Trustees. He first went on the Board
in 1877 and served until 1884. He went back on the Board in 1897 and served
until 1891, a combined service of fifteen years.
General Gordon died in 1904 at the home of his son in Florida. His many friends throughout Georgia and the South contributed the money to provide a suitable memorial. An equestrian statue adorns the capitol square in Atlanta. The General, astride of his horse, faces the North. He looks, even in the bronze metal, as if he were leading the charge against the foe.
On Dec. 14, 1853 Charles F. McCay, professor of Mathematics, resigned and left the city. He had given no notice of his intention to resign and that was the cause of irritation for President Church. Dr. Church had previously requested the Board to make it mandatory that a professor give six months notice of intention to resign and at the August 1854 meeting he renewed that request.

Between President Church and Prof. McCay there was outwardly no break of relations, but it was always thought that McCay left because he could not get along with Dr. Church. The comments of President Church in his annual report to the Board were such as to indicate the conditions in the faculty that came to a head two years later and are fully described in a subsequent chapter on "Dignity in the Faculty."

Dr. Church said: "The Board must be aware that the faculty have labored under peculiar disadvantages during the last seven months, and they have had difficulties, which, if possible, should not be allowed to recur. Our faculty when complete, according to the present arrangement, is hardly sufficient to discharge the duties of their offices.

"Under such an organization as ours, and with so small a number of officers, it is very important that no one resign without giving such notice that the Board can secure the services of a competent successor, when the retiring officer leaves. I have repeatedly called the attention of the Board to this subject and again urge the necessity of adopting, if possible, some rule which will prevent the evil. I suppose a resolution of appointment, containing a condition that the individual is bound to give six months notice of his intention to resign, and requiring written acceptance acknowledging this as a condition of office, would prevent an honorable man from retiring without such notice. The Board is acquainted with the fact that the professorship of Mathematics has been vacant since last year.

"Prof. McCay resigned on the 14th of December. I immediately
consulted the Prudential Committee on the subject and, in accordance with their advice, called a meeting of the Board to take place on the 13th of January, 1654. Only nine of the Board were present, and in consideration of the small number and the shortness of the notice, the members present were unwilling to go into an election. The President was requested to discharge the duties of Professor of Mathematics, procuring such assistance as the Professor of Natural Philosophy might be able and willing to render. The classes have been carried through the prescribed course. The vacant office should be filled at once, if the services of a well-qualified professor can be secured. I am sure that the board will agree with me, that mere scientific attainments, though indispensable, are not sufficient to qualify a man for this office. With our small faculty, we need men who are willing to labor and who will submit to the drudgery of instruction and to the disagreeable service of sustaining the discipline of the institution. It is all important that such a faculty as our should be a unit as to all important action. It must be a unit in feeling in order to afford any probability of success in conducting the affairs of the college. The introduction into it of a member who cannot cordially unite and associate with every other would be an event greatly to be deprecated. The teacher in French left about June 10th. His reasons for leaving were never made known to me nor his intentions till after he had abandoned his class. He notified the Prudential committee that he should appear before the Board at its present meeting, to show that the cause of his departure was in consequence of improper treatment on the part of myself. Prof' Brantley has instructed the class since his departure."

From what the president had to say in his communication to the Board of Trustees, it was clearly seen that there was a rift in the faculty. It took two more years to bring about speedy and effective action on the part of the trustees.

The trustees elected the successor to Prof' Mooney, and notice
was given to the new professor that if he should accept the appointment
he would do so upon the obligation of honor to give six months notice of
his intention to resign, should he wish to quit the faculty. It was also
decided that such a condition be attached to all future appointments.

Now the presumption is that President Church had nominated William
LeRoy Brown for this place, but he certainly did not pick a man who would
measure up to his ideas of what constituted a real college professor. The
new professor was a scholarly young man, but was just about
as stubborn in his disposition as President Church, and it wasn’t a year
before he and the president were at odds and they never could get along
together. He signed up about giving six months notice of intention to
resign, but never had an opportunity to carry out his obligation, because in
the shake-up in 1856, two years later, he was not given any six months
notice of the action of the trustees. He simply was not re-elected.

President Church in 1854 strongly recommended an additional profes-
sor in the faculty an, proposed a re-distribution of labor between seven
professors and two tutors.

It was at this session of the Board, through a letter dated
July 27, 1854, that Dr. William Terrell, of Hancock county, gave to the
University of Georgia twenty thousand dollars with which to endow the
chair of Agricultural Chemistry. A full account of this gift appears in the
chapter devoted to the story of the development of agricultural education
in the University and the work of the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Terrell, thirty years prior to this time, in 1824, had been
elected as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University and had
served four years in that position. He was very much interested in the
development of agriculture in Georgia and that interest was back of his
splendid gift to the University.

In accordance with the suggestion of the donor of the fund,
Dr. Daniel Lee, of the state of New York, was unanimously elected to fill the Terrill Professorship of Agriculture, to enter on his duties on the 15th of January, 1855, the duties of that professorship having been prescribed. Dr. Lee remained in that position until 1862.

President Church had asked for an additional professor in the faculty. The trustees did not agree with him. They abolished the chair of modern languages and didn't add another professor, but took what money they had and raised the salaries of the members of the faculty, saying: They are public benefactors and the public owes to them and their dependents a livelihood. A literary institution having an able and efficient faculty may not hope to retain them in the service without advancing their salaries fully to the standard of the most liberal institutions of like character. Certainly no Georgian desires ever again to see a professor, nurtured from youth to mature age or raised to eminence in the halls of our own university, attracted in the meridian of his usefulness to the services of another state manifesting a more just appreciation of his merits.

Brave words spoken nearly a century ago. They describe a situation that has confronted the University across those years and that even now engages the attention of the governing body—the question of adequate salaries as compared to the standards set by other institutions.

For years the question of students being allowed to board in public houses had been under discussion. The trustees came down like a hammer thousand bricks on those establishments and decreed "that after the first of October 1855 no student of the college shall be permitted to reside or board at any tavern, hotel, or other public houses."

At the graduation exercises, Thomas E. Cabaniss, second honor, delivered the salutatory and the three first honors men delivered the valedictories, Joseph B. Oming to the trustees and faculty, G.A. Bull
to the audience and John Harvie Hull to the class.


Class of 1854

The Class of 1854 was a large class, graduating thirty-four men, while thirty-eight men attended from time to time but did not graduate. A number of these in after life achieved prominence in several fields of labor. There were fifteen lawyers, fifteen farmers, thirteen legislators, five teachers, four physicians, three engineers, three merchants, one minister, three one judge, two congressmen, one college professor, one editor.

Thomas B. Cabaniss was a lawyer, mayor, legislator, state senator, and member of the U.S. Congress.

David B. Hamilton was a lawyer, planter, Baptist minister, member of the Ga. constitutional convention of 1877. He took much interest in education, serving as president of the Board of Trustees of Shorter
College and for more than a quarter of a century as a trustee of the University of Georgia.

Joseph Bryan Cimling became one of Georgia's ablest lawyers. He served in the legislature and was Speaker of the House in 1872 and state senator 1873—1879. He served as a member of the University Board of Trustees 1883—1889.

MILTON A. CANDLER

Milton A. Candler was born in Georgia in 1837 and graduated at the age of seventeen. Along with several brothers, he achieved success. He was the oldest boy in the family, a brother of Asa G. Candler, who became the great Coca-Cola magnate, of Warren A. Candler, the distinguished president of Emory College, and one of the truly great Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of John S. Candler, a distinguished Georgia lawyer.

Although nearly all the members of his family were Methodists, Milton A. Candler was a devout Presbyterian. He served for many years as Director of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary and as a trustee of Agnes Scott College. He achieved eminent success at the bar, was a legislator and state senator, a member of the Ga. Constitutional Convention of 1877 and a member of the U.S. Congress. He was the father of Charles Murphey Candler, Class of 1877, one of the most prominent and most loyal of all the alumni of the University of Georgia.
HENRY HULL CARLTON

It was the privilege of the writer to enjoy the intimate acquaintance and friendship of Henry Hull Carlton, of the Class of 1854, during the closing years of his life. There never was a braver man nor one who could relate more charming and thrilling stories of personal experiences during times that tried men's souls.

He was born in Athens, Ga., in 1835 and died at his home in that city in 1905, at the age of seventy years. He was married to Helen Newton, daughter of John H. Newton, a leading citizen of Athens. His children were John N., Henry H., Guy, Olivia Marion, Olivia, who married George P. Butler, Helen, who married Rev. John D. Mell, of whom only Mrs. Mell now survives.

He chose medicine for his profession and took the work preparatory for entering that profession at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He practiced only a few years, going to the front in 1861 as 1st lieutenant of the Troup Artillery, and in a few months becoming a captain of that valiant company and fought on with it to Appomattox.

Coming back home, he changed his profession, studied law and remained in that profession the balance of his life. He was much interested in public affairs throughout the reconstruction period and the years that followed. He served as a member of the Georgia legislature and for a term was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1886 he was elected as Congressman from the Eighth District of Georgia and served two terms in that body. He served as a trustee of the University of Georgia in 1889.

In 1893 he volunteered as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, and was commissioned a Major of Infantry. At that time he was sixty-three years old but full of the fighting spirit. He didn't care much for wearing that blue uniform, but patriotically put himself in position to serve his country. And besides there were other Confederates fighting in that war, General Joe Wheeler, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and the like. He saw service in Porto Rico.
for several months and while there was serving under General Nelson A. Miles, which rather went against the grain with him, since he had no respect for the jailer who was in charge of the imprisoned President of the Confederate States at Fortress Monroe, Va., after the close of the War Between the States. He told the writer that he had made up his mind never to salute Miles, even if failure to do so should cause him to be arrested, but that as luck would have it he never passed close enough to Miles to make a salute necessary. During his closing years he served a term in the Georgia legislature, a term as Mayor of Athens, and edited a weekly newspaper in Athens.

How the Dead Came to Life.

From the many war stories he related, I am recording the following, not that it has anything to do with the history of the University of Georgia, but simply to relieve the tedium that may oppress the reader should he be plowing through the mass pages of more or less dry and uninteresting nature.

During the fall of 1864, at a period when no big battles were being fought by the Army of Northern Virginia, an epidemic of scurvy threatened Lee's army on account of the impossibility of getting the proper amount of green vegetable matter. One day Captain Carlton told his boys they could take the day off and skirmish around the country in search of green vegetables, but required that they report back at camp at five o'clock.

The soldier boys were delighted to get off for this stroll in the country. Among the number was a private soldier from Jackson county, who had the reputation of being the greatest glutton in the Army of Northern Virginia. He could eat his full ration in a jiffy and if he could get hold of it, he could accommodate at least five times as much more in his stomach. In fact his stomach was extremely elastic and had an almost infinite capacity.
As the soldiers were walking along a country road, this soldier spied a grapevine in a neighboring tree that was literally full of clusters of small, almost black grapes. He told his companion, that they could go on, that he was going to stop and eat some of those grapes. They left him under the tree, from whose limbs the grapevines were hanging down.

He reached up and pulled a bunch and ate every grape on it. Then he swallowed another bunch. Then he climbed up in the tree a short distance and got another bunch. Having stored that bunch in his stomach, he went up a little higher and got another bunch. It is not known how high he climbed or how many bunches of grapes he ate, but after a while he came down and sat down by the tree to await the return of his comrades.

Presently they came along the road and told him to get up and go back to camp with them. He tried to get up but couldn't. His legs buckled and his stomach gave him great pain. The other boys helped him to his feet and with great difficulty got him back to camp.

At five o'clock that afternoon he died.

Captain Carlton was notified. He ordered that the body of the dead soldier be properly prepared for burial, and that having been done, the body was laid out on two pine planks under a tent, and two of his comrades were appointed to sit by the corpse until morning. The dead soldier was to be buried at sunrise.

Captain Carlton went back to his tent and later on retired to his bunk for a night's rest. About eleven o'clock that night he was awakened by a tapping at his tent.

"Who is there?" asked the Captain.

"It's me," came a reply from a thoroughly frightened soldier.

"What are you doing here, didn't I tell you to sit by that dead soldier until daylight?"

"Yes, Captain, but I just can't do it. You know you folded his arms..."
across his breast just before you left, and just a little while ago I was looking at him lying there so white and still, when he pulled his right arm loose and dropped it by his side. I just couldn't stand that, Captain, and I ran right over here to tell you about it. There's something the matter with that dead man, Captain, and I can't go back unless you go with me."

Captain Carlton tried to persuade the scared young fellow that he was just seeing things, but he could not quiet him, so rather than prolong the discussion further, he got up, dressed and went back to the tent where the dead soldier had been laid out.

Now Captain Carlton was at that time a young physician and his soldiers knew it. The poor, scared fellow thought a doctor might straighten out this mystery as to how the dead man had pulled his right arm off his breast and dropped it at his side.

The Captain found the dead body just as the frightened soldier had told him. He picked up that right arm and in the regular professional way placed his fingers over the wrist to see how the pulse was acting. Of course he knew the dead man had no pulse, but he thought he could quiet the scared soldiers by assuming the professional attitude of the physician.

"Yes, he is dead," said the Captain. But as he spoke he had a peculiar sensation himself. He imagined he felt a slight tremor. The thought rushed through his mind that perhaps he was getting jittery, but he still held his fingers on the dead man's wrist.

In about thirty seconds he imagined he felt another slight tremor. The thought came to him that perhaps the fellow might still be alive. It was a ridiculous supposition, but suppose it should be true.

"You boys heat that pan full of water and get me some dry mustard."

The water was soon boiling over an improvised fire and the mustard was forthcoming from the scant supplies of the company's commissary.
"We'll give him a hot mustard footbath and see what this all means."

But giving him a footbath was another thing. Rigor mortis had already set in and his whole body was as stiff as the plank upon which it rested. They had to almost break his knees to bend them and get his feet into the hot water in the tin can. But they did it and gave his leg a good bath and a thorough massage.

Taking a big tin spoon and dipping it into the hot mustard water, they pried open his teeth and washed and got a spoonful into his mouth. Of course he could not swallow. His neck muscles were perfectly stiff. They managed, however, by stroking the muscles of the neck to get that spoonful of mustard water into his throat. Then they got another spoonful and then another and stroked the liquid down down into the stomach.

When they had succeeded in getting fully a cupful down into his stomach, his whole body began to writhe like a snake and presently he vomited a full peck of grapes.

Captain Carlton called for some whiskey to use as a stimulant. One of the soldiers found a quart of corn whisky that had been slipped in, and the whole quart was forced into the dead man's stomach.

Instead of wrapping him in a shroud, they wrapped a blanket around him and put him back on the two planks that had been arranged for his funeral bier.

It was a case of suspended animation in the body of a soldier who was in good health. The pressure of the grapes had paralyzed the heart and lungs to such an extent that he heart was beating just once every thirty seconds when Captain Carlton reached him. In another hour he would have been dead.

As it was, he was able to answer for duty at roll call the next morning.
Session of 1854—1856.

In 1854 Dr. William Terrell had given the University twenty thousand dollars for the endowment of the chair of Agricultural Chemistry and Dr. Daniel Lee had been elected to that position in the faculty. Before the next annual session of the trustees in August 1856 Dr. Terrell had passed on to his reward. His gift to the University was among the last of his public benefactions.

Professor Lee had already begun his work, but it was apparent that much more work would have to be done then had been anticipated, and that it would cost more money than could be expected from the interest arising from the Terrell endowment. It was decided to furnish the Terrell Professor of Agriculture the best lecture room and apparatus that could be warranted by the funds in hand, and the hope was expressed that the legislature would give needed aid.

It appears that the first thing taken up by Professor Lee was the urgent necessity of taking steps to bring about soil conservation. Nearly a century has passed and that same question is still one of the great agricultural problems of the state, though considerable progress has been made in recent years towards its solution. The trustees believed that something should be done but just what should be done they did not know and did not say. In considering the requests of Dr. Lee the trustees said: "In view of the rapid deterioration of the Southern soil, all classes of society, not only the agricultural interests but all others, are deeply interested in devising ways and means to arrest the alarming evil. Whether or how far it may be possible to do this, without a radical change in our staple productions and consequently of our system of agriculture may admit of doubt; nevertheless that something should be done all will agree."

No radical changes in our staple productions came about and our system of agriculture remained the same. Dr. Lee was a scholarly man and
made some very able and informative lectures to the students and
the general public in several parts of the state, but in some way there
was no decided movement in the direction of improvement as he suggested.
Cotton cultivation and the disposition to abandon mss land after it had been
used a number of years and go on to better land still prevailed. Some progress
was made, however, even in those days, but the movement has been long drawn
out in recent years progress in this direction has been more marked and more
satisfactory.

It was very clear by this time that so far as numbers of students
in attendance was concerned the University was definitely on the decline. It
naturally worried President Church and in his communication to the Board he
undertook to give some reasons for the decline and to suggest some
remedies. It was quite evident that private and denominational colleges were
cutting into the attendance. Said President Church: "The number of students
have been less this year than the inss last. Whatever other causes may have
contributed to produce this result, the pecuniary condition of the country had
uneasiness had considerable influence.

"With the number of private and denominational colleges which
are in the State—-with the proximity of these colleges to numbers of young
men desiring collegiate education—-with the strong and constantly increasing
religious influence which will be used to induce young men to enter these
seminaries, the Board of Trustees cannot expect the State college to have a
large number of students unless the advantages it can hold out be greatly
superior to those offered by others.

"The tendency in the country at the present time is to be
satisfied with the name of college and it is to be lamented that large numbers
of both parents and sons are well satisfied if the latter can have the
reputation of having graduated at a chartered college. A degree rather than a
thorough education is too often the object sought. The important mission,
therefore, of the State college at present is not alone to educate, but to prevent this lowering of the standard of classical and scientific education; and not only to stop this deterioration but to raise higher still and still higher that standard which is now far too low."

He then pointed out that the minimum age for admission should be raised and that admission requirements be made much larger and the whole course of instruction more extensive and exact than that of other chartered institutions of the same kind. He admitted that for a few years the number of students admitted might be less than those the University has heretofore had, but that the period would not be long before the superior education which would be afforded would be appreciated and much larger numbers would be found attending.

President Church then recommended that in addition to the present admission requirements for entering the Freshman class the following be added: Davis and Bourdon's algebra, through equations of the first degree. Davis' Legendre's Geometry through the second book, Sallust's Jugurthine War, four books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and that in addition to these requirements an applicant for advanced standing be required to sustain a creditable examination upon all the studies of the class or classes below that which he desires to enter. And that the requirements for admission to the Freshman class in Oct. 1857 shall be in addition to those required as follows: the first eight chapters of Algebra, three books of geometry, the whole of Sallust, six books of Xenophon's Anabasis and two books of Homer's Iliad. While the admission requirements as suggested by President Church did not cover as many subjects as the requirements for high school graduation now require, it must be admitted that in the subjects they did require cover they were pretty thorough and plenty stiff.

The trustees very promptly "passed the buck" and referred the question of raising the standard of admission back, deciding to leave it entirely to the discretion of the faculty within the limits suggested by
President Church

That amounted to the same as doing nothing, for President Church had lost his grip on the faculty and a majority of that body stood in opposition to practically all his demands. The chief additions to the requirements as suggested by President Church were in Latin and Greek. Emphasis on Latin and Greek was getting less among the younger members of the faculty, the majority of that body being on the scientific side of the fence.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees in August 1855 it was noted that the apparatus in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry was in fine condition and Prof. Le Conte was highly commended. The only additional apparatus asked for by Dr. Le Conte was a new instrument intended to illustrate the mechanical principles of rotating bodies. This instrument was called a "gyroscope" and called for an investment of eighty dollars, which was authorized by the trustees. In such times as these in which we now live such an item of expenditure would seem infinitely small and the instrument purchased would seem to be relatively unimportant, but back there it was of considerable importance in the hands of a man with the scientific mind of Le Conte.


The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on William R. Angerson, W. T. Harrie, Reuben O. Reynolds, E. P. Lumpkin and Stephen V. Benet.
This class had sixty-eight members, of whom twenty-eight graduated. Forty members remained in college less time than was required for degree. In after life lawyers, physicians and farmers predominated, there being nine lawyers, ten farmers, six physicians, five legislators, three college professors, two ministers, two judges, two merchants, one editor, one teacher, one congressman one civil engineer, one college president. Twenty-eight members served in the Confederate Army, of whom nine were killed in battle.

In legislative halls splendid service was rendered by Alexander Atkinson J.J. Norton, John A Reid, Dunlap Scott and Joseph Armstrong.

Walter S. Chisholm became a leading member of the Savannah bar and served fifteen years as judge of the City Court of Savannah. He was interested in railroad building and for a number of years was president of the Plant System of railroads.

DeSaureus Ford became eminently successful as a physician and for a number of years was Dean of the Medical College of Georgia.

Joseph J. Norton, in his native state of South Carolina, became a successful lawyer, a member of the South Carolina legislature and judge of the Superior Court.

E. Horace Wells became a successful civil engineer, served as Professor of Mathematics in East Texas University and also as President of Baylor Female College.
JOSEPH HENRY PERSONS

Joseph Henry Persons, a few years after graduation, entered the Confederate Army and served throughout the war as a Captain of Cavalry. For many years he was Ordinary of Talbot County. He also served in the United States Congress. In 1895 he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia and in that position served fifteen years up to the time of his death. The writer remembers him as a member of that body. He was a typical Southern gentleman of the old school, the soul of courtesy, able, loyal, energetic, Christian. He was quiet, unobtrusive, never seeking the limelight, yet an alumnus whose loyalty never wavered and whose spirit was always that of service. The last time I saw Judge Persons was on Nov. 18th, 1909. The Board of Trustees had been called to meet in Athens and elect a secretary, treasurer and registrar to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. L. Hull. I was an applicant for that position. I met Judge Persons as he came upon the campus. He grasped my hand and in his cordial manner said: "I am here to serve you." On that day I started on my long period of service as a University official. Judge Persons returned to his home and shortly thereafter passed to his reward.

WILLIAM D. WASH

William D. Wash, after graduation, entered the teaching profession. He was later on given the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Georgia. In 1856, two years after his graduation, he was elected as tutor in the University and filled that position two years. Then, in 1858, he became adjunct professor of Mathematics and served in that position until 1861, when he left his work in the University to enter the service of the Confederacy. He was a young man utterly fearless. In doing his duty enforcing discipline among the University students he frequently came into collision with them. He was a good teacher but not very popular with the students, naturally so, because he made them toe the mark and behave themselves.
He was a daring fighter and it was natural that he should enter the service in a daring command. He rode with General John H. Morgan in a number of his daring cavalry raids. In one of these raids he was captured and sent as a prisoner to Butler's Island, where he died in 1863.
The location of the University of Georgia in Athens came about largely through the generous act of Governor John Milledge in giving to the new institution six hundred and thirty-three acres of land that he had purchased from Daniel Easly for the purpose of donating it to the proposed University. In subsequent years all of this land was sold except thirty-seven acres and a large portion of the expenses of the institution was provided from the money thus received in years when it would have been impossible to have kept the institution in operation but for that source of support.

Governor Milledge not only gave the University a good financial start, but also served for years as one of the institution's ablest and best trustees. More than a half century passed and the distinguished Georgian had passed on. The Trustees bethought themselves of taking some step to express their appreciation of what he had done for the institution, and at the session of the Board November 8, 1855, on motion of Judge Joseph Henry, Lumpkin, then Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, unanimously, that in consideration of the generous donation made by Governor Milledge to the University of Georgia, the Trustees esteem it a privilege as well as a high duty to tender to his grandsons a collegiate education free of tuition and board, and that a copy of this resolution be placed in the hands of their father, Colonel John Milledge."

At the Board meeting in August, 1856, Colonel Milledge replied and among other things said:

"I have three sons, the two eldest having received no preparation for a collegiate education, are pursuing a course of instruction purely mathematical. My third is young enough to be a recipient of your kind offer, having time to commence such studies as will qualify him to enjoy it. In their name permit me to thank you for this act of courtesy, and in conclusion to express my continued interest in and cherished regard for that institution, the establishment and future success of which up to the latest hour of his life my father had so much at heart."
But the young son was not destined to enter the University of Georgia. By the time a few years had passed, he chose to don the Confederate gray and go to the front as a soldier. After the war and at the end of the reconstruction regime, the Board of Trustees took up the question again and renewed the offer.

The chairman of the Board of Trustees at that time was former Governor Charles J. Jenkins. On August 20, 1873, he addressed the following letter to Mrs. Milledge:

Augusta, Georgia, August 20, 1873

Dear Mrs. Milledge:

I have the honor of forwarding to you by express a parchment certificate of the establishment in the University of Georgia of the Milledge Scholarship. I assure you this duty is a most pleasant one.

"Should it occur to you that this is a tardy acknowledgment of the great magnificence of Governor Milledge, allow me to suggest that such acknowledgment as the Board of Trustees could then make was made at the time of the donation, and that but recently the dimensions of the institution have been so expanded as to admit of the creation of scholarships. Trusting that you may find it agreeable to file and keep filed this scholarship.

I am with great respect,
Your ob't servant,
Charles J. Jenkins
President Board of Trustees
University of Georgia.

The passing years had brought Richard Milledge to an age where a college education was not a feasible undertaking, so nothing came of this renewal of the scholarship. Nearly sixty years passed by and nothing further was thought about the matter.

In the spring of 1931 there walked into the office of Chancellor Snelling a cultured daughter of Georgia and the South. She introduced herself as Mrs. Rosa Milledge Pattillo, the daughter of Richard Milledge and the great-granddaughter of Governor John Milledge. She laid upon the Chancellor's table the original parchment signed by Governor Jenkins, on
which had been beautifully written the resolution of the Board of Trustees establishing the Milledge Scholarship, and also handed to the Chancellor the original letter written to her grandmother by Governor Jenkins.

Then she stated the purpose of her visit to see if her son, Emory Moss Pattillo, the great-great-grandson of Governor Milledge, could avail himself of the privileges of the scholarship.

This question was submitted to the Board of Trustees and the Board by unanimous vote enthusiastically passed the motion made by Hon. B. S. Miller that "Mr. Emory M. Pattillo be given his board at Denmark Hall, his lodging in a college dormitory and all his fees for a period of four years."

Mr. Pattillo entered the University in September, 1931, remained as a student four years and was graduated June 10, 1935, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce. He was an excellent student, gentlemanly, and popular with his collegemates.

Meanwhile, in September 1934, his sister Katherine Milledge Pattillo, had registered as a student in the University. She also was a good student, attractive and popular and completed her college work in four years with an excellent record, graduating June 14, 1938, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.

In other ways the memory of Governor John Milledge has been kept green in Athens and in the University community. The chief residence street in the city is Milledge Avenue, the chair filled for more than fifty years by Dr. Willis H. Bocock is the Milledge Chair of Ancient Languages, and the large and commodious dormitory for men, erected with the $50,000 given by the County of Clarke in memory of its dead soldiers in World War I, bears his name.
Troubles about boarding places for students were always present. No year passed without them. The trustees had recently passed a resolution forbidding students to board in any hotel or public house, and had commanded them to get accommodations in private boarding houses. In Nov. 1855 the trustees had to backtrack or turn away students or command them to live out in the open. So a resolution had to be passed allowing the faculty to have discretion to permit students to board in hotels in the event that board could not be obtained in private homes.

When the fall term opened in November 1855, President Church had to report a decline in attendance. He attributed some of the decrease to the punishment of certain students for not complying with a requirement of a professor. He reported another circumstance that caused some dissatisfaction—the rule that required each student, if indisposed, to obtain from a physician a certificate that he considered him unable to attend to his college duties.

The students considered that their veracity was called in question when a physician's certificate had to be secured in order to make their statements valid. Dr. Church's attitude was rather surprising, since he had always been so strict as to discipline. He very frankly stated that he had believed at the time that such a rule would be injurious and that he still believed it. Said he: "I consider such legislation as to the rules of conduct in college injurious. Young professors are very apt to discover defects in laws and rules and in their zeal and wisdom to often legislate to the injury rather than to the advantage of the institution. I believe a few general rules are better than a large number of specific enactments. Students should be required to conduct themselves in an orderly and gentlemanly manner and attend to their college duties industriously during assigned hours, and the faculty should be the judges of what is proper conduct and reasonable study."

Was the venerable president softening up on discipline or was he
expressing dissatisfaction with the rulings of some of the younger men in the faculty with whom he was not getting along so well?

Prof. John LeConte had quit and his successor had not been named. The work in his department had to be carried on. Prof. Broun consented to take the Junior class in Mechanical Philosophy and President Church took the Senior class in Astronomy from Prof. Broun. When President Church went mix after filling the other part of Prof. LeConte's work, he ran into trouble. He wanted Professor Joseph LeConte to take a half recitation in Chemistry, which according to President Church would not overload him, but he refused to take it and President Church had to add that to his own other duties.

Prof. Charles S. Venable, of Hampden--Sidney College, was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry to succeed Dr. John LeConte. He accepted and remained a member of the faculty less than two years.

Professor Joseph LeConte having called in question the right of President Church to direct him to visit certain rooms of students at certain hours, the Board of Trustees, backing up President Church, passed this resolution: "That the President shall have the power, not only to designate the hours at which the rooms of the students shall be visited, but also to assign to each member of the faculty what portion of the duty he shall perform."

That resolution was specific enough, but it never worked. There was something about the procedure that neither professors nor students would swallow, and in the due course of the years the practice wore itself out.

Looking Forward to Re-organization.

The Prudential committee and the faculty had been requested to prepare a paper to be presented to the State legislature, looking to the enlargement and further endowment of the University. It was quite evident
that at no distant date the work of the University was going to be
re-organized, and this report of the Prudential Committee was an able
document to the preparation of which much careful study had been given.

To begin with, it traced every step taken for the advancement of the
institution from the beginning up to the time the paper was laid before
the trustees, and then made suggestions as to what steps should be taken.

The first pressing needs mentioned were the addition of a Professor
of Modern Languages and Literature, the demand for the establishment of
a School of Law, a school for the application of science to the industrial
arts, and a school of agriculture.

Though it took many years to bring about the establishment of the
School of Commerce in the University, it is interesting to note the fact that
before the first half of the nineteenth century had passed, this subject had
been discussed and debated until in this report the suggestion of such a school was made, not as a separate organization but as a part of the
proposed school of law. Here is what was said on that subject: "Connected
with this school (the school of law) should be a course of instruction for
merchants and other business men, embracing the law of agency, of partnerships,
of bailments, of bills of exchange and promissory notes, of insurance, of
shipping and other maritime concerns, together with the law of sales and other
contracts." While it is true that the legal aspects of such subjects are
specifically mentioned and they were to be taught in a school of law, yet it
was undoubtedly true that the whole commercial field and its importance to
young men was envisioned.

It was pointed out that in the school for the application of
science to the industrial arts instruction should be given to the young men
with a view to fit them for the various pursuits of life, such as engineering,
and the business of artisans, manufacturers, agriculturists, chemists and miners. Detailed suggestions were made as to what should be taught in such a
school, many of which have been adopted since that day, some of them in the Georgia School of Technology, others in the University of Georgia.

The advantages of the teaching of modern languages were set forth in detail, as well as the negligence shown by the trustees in not long since having met the requirements for this branch of study.

The need for a school of agriculture to supplement and carry forward the work started by the handsome endowment fund provided by Dr. Terrell.

The need for a school of industrial arts was set forth in extensive argument, applicable in later years to the movement resulting in the establishment of the Georgia School of Technology.

The proposition was also made to provide for the education of teachers, free of expense, provided each one so educated should pledge himself to teach within the limits of the state as many years as he might enjoy the privilege of being a student free of expense.

The proposition for the establishment of a Law School was made with detailed argument to support it. To this subject alone the equivalent of eight type-written pages was devoted.

Nothing came of this movement immediately. In a measure it had its effect in the re-organization of the University in 1859. The Law School was established in that year and the scientific department of the University was strengthened. Then came the War Between the States and for the time being no progress could be made. In 1867 the chair of Modern Languages was filled, not to become vacant again. In 1872 came the College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts and in 1906 the enlarged College of Agriculture. In 1887 the Georgia School of Technology was opened. So it may be said that all of the suggestions made by the Prudential Committee of the Board of Trustees in 1855 have been adopted and have been made effective to the great benefit of the state.
There had arisen a sharp difference between President Church and Professor Broun, of the department of Mathematics. Dr. Church was satisfied that Dr. Broun was keeping students from being admitted and also from graduating by the severity of his grading, and the power of one member of the faculty of placing a veto on any proceedings as to admission or graduation brought on a serious question in the opinion of the president. President Church carried the matter to the Board of Trustees and, as usual, the Board sustained him in his position by passing the following resolution:

"That the grade of scholarship in the college should not be determined by the proficiency of the student in Mathematics or any other one department of science. But on the contrary, it is the judgment of the Board, and it is so directed, that should a student occupy a respectable or average standing in his studies and of good deportment, that he shall be entitled to rise with his class to his degree at the end of his college course, notwithstanding he may fall below any fixed or even medium standing in mathematics or any other one branch of science, and that his grade of scholarship should be determined by the whole faculty, each exercising his independent judgment in the premises."

It was decided at this meeting of the Board that ten young men preparing for the ministry be educated tuition free, provided they came properly recommended as to their religious character by their respective denominations.

The Board adjourned until October 1856, but everyone knew that the thunder clouds were gathering and that at that meeting there would be a culmination of the troubles between President Church and a majority of his faculty. And when that time arrived just that came to pass. The whole faculty was asked to resign and the reorganization of the faculty followed, as will be told in detail in the succeeding chapter.

Before adjournment, however, the graduating exercises were held...
and the following twenty-two young men were given their A.B. degree:
Edward D. Beman, Thomas D. Briggs, W.M. Chase, Bennett A. Crawford, J.B.S.
Davis, J. Andrew Dunn, Francis M. Green, Elisha J. Hall, James Meriwether
Hull, John T. Hunt, Samuel John Jones, John Lamar, William H. Mattox, M.D.
Meriwether, James W. Moore, Edwin D. Newton, Francis M. Potts, William Henry

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John S. Baxter,
Joseph Carey, Allen Cochran, L.C. Dennie, Henry F. Hoy, James M. LeConte,
James D. Waddel and John C. Whitner.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Samuel H.
Higgins, of Columbus, Ga., Rev. I.S.K. Axson, of Greensboro, Ga., and Rev. J.H.
Thomas, of Emory College.

Class of 1856

Twenty-two members of the Class of 1856 received their degrees on
graduation day. The remaining thirty-eight were those who had attended only a
portion of the time and for one reason or another did not finish their
work.

As usual medicine, the farm and the law called for most of them. There were thirteen lawyers, ten physicians, and eleven farmers to come from
this class, as well as four merchants, three judges, two professors, one
minister, one congressman, one author, one Justice of the Supreme Court of
Georgia, one assistant Secretary of the Interior, Thirty-nine members served
in the Confederate Army, of whom seven were killed in battle.

William Martin Chase, though very young at the time, was serving
as a college professor in Goliad, Texas, when the Confederate war opened.
He went to the front as a sergeant and was killed in the battle of
Franklin, Tenn., in 1864.

Jonathan B.S. Davis became a Baptist minister, was a professor in
Cherokee College, and a member of the Georgia constitutional convention in
1867.
William Henry Mattox was a successful farmer in Elbert county, served as a member of the legislature and of the Georgia state senate, and was a member of the Georgia constitutional convention of 1877.

James Washington Moore returned to his native state of South Carolina, where he succeeded as a lawyer, was a member of the legislature and during the period from 1873 to 1901 served nine years in the South Carolina senate.

William O. Fleming became a lawyer and served as Judge of the Superior Court.

William D. Grant was a railroad contractor and capitalist. He lived the greater part of his life in Atlanta and amassed a considerable fortune there.

James R. Iyle was a successful lawyer and an effective service in the Georgia and house of representatives and in the state senate.

Claborn Snead was a lawyer and planter, served as a legislator and state senator and as judge of the Superior Court.

William A. Wilkins was a lawyer, planter and capitalist. He became a leading citizen of Eastern Georgia and had a directing hand in many enterprises for the upbuilding of that part of the state.

William Henry Sims

William Henry Sims, born in Georgia in 1837, served in the Confederate Army as colonel of the 44th Mississippi Regiment. Soon after entering the legal profession he moved to Mississippi, where he became judge of the probate court in 1866. He entered political life and in 1876 was elected as a state senator. In 1878 he became lieutenant-governor of Mississippi. From 1893 to 1897 he served as Asst. Secretary of the Interior. He then became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi.
George Robinson Black

This member of the class of 1856 was born in Georgia in 1835. His first wife was Georgia Bryan; his second wife was Nellie Peters, the daughter of Richard Peters, one of the wealthiest citizens of Atlanta. George R. Black lived for the greater part of his life in southeast Georgia. He was a lawyer and took much interest in governmental affairs. He served as a member of the Georgia constitutional convention after the War Between the States and did yeoman service in bringing the state through the reconstruction period. In 1881 he was elected to the United States Congress and served one term in that body.

Cadwell W. Raines

Cadwell W. Raines, born in Georgia in 1836, after graduation moved to Texas. He served as county judge in that state from 1876 to 1896, a period of twenty years. He was state librarian from 1891 to 1905, a period of fourteen years. In the war period he was a private in General John H. Morgan's Cavalry. He became very much interested in the history of his adopted state and was the author of "Biography of Texas," "Six Decades in Texas," and "Year Book of Texas, 1902 and 1903." His contributions as a Texas historian were many and valuable.

Edwin Dorsett Newton

When the writer was a young man he enjoyed the intimate friendship of this member of the Class of 1856. Edwin D. Newton had, after graduation, pursued the study of medicine. In the War Between the States he served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. In the later years of his life he manifested great interest in the horticultural and agricultural development of Georgia. At one time he served as Vice-president of the Georgia State Horticultural Society.

Back in the early nineties he was a contributor to the Athens Banner, of which newspaper the writer was then editor. If one of Dr. Nxxx Newton's manuscripts were shown me today at a distance of twenty feet, I
could identify it. He used more capital letters than any man whose writings have come before my eyes. About every other word was underscored, not once but twice and sometimes three times.

As a member of the University Alumni Society he attended meetings regularly and always had some kind of a resolution to offer. Some of those resolutions, of real merit indeed, represented dreams that never came true, and others started things that turned out to be of great worth.

On one fact my memory is quite clear. I was a member of the Athens Banner staff in 1891 and in the fall of that year Dr. Newton was very much interested in having a Garden Club organized among the ladies of Athens. He talked about such a movement until he got the ladies interested and presently the Ladies Garden Club of Athens, the first of its kind in America, was organized and at that organization his sister, Mrs. Lamar Cobb became the first president.
Regardless of where the blame may have rested, during the last few years of the administration of President Church the feeling between the chief executive of the University and a majority of the faculty was not very pleasant. For several years prior to the big explosion in 1856, this feeling was not clearly sensed by the outside public, but as the conflict neared its end, everybody had full knowledge of the existing state of affairs.

It was a case of an irresistible power meeting an immovable body. There was no such thing as reconciling the differences. On the one side was President Church, adamant in his convictions, clean, honest, God-fearing but unyielding in his disposition, at times high-tempered when greatly irritated. On the other side were several younger men of more modern ideas, convinced that the old rules as to discipline, faculty policing and the like were out of date and ought not to be observed, unyielding in their determination not to be subservient to such requirements as were insisted upon by the President and the Trustees.

And in addition, there was a wide gulf between the extreme religious fundamentalist on the one hand and the advanced scientific thinkers on the other. Then, too, new visions of other fields other than the classical were apparent. There was manifest a determination to broaden out. They just couldn't get along together and the result in 1856 was inevitable.

Undoubtedly there was friction between the President and several members of his faculty. The records show that between 1843 and 1858 twelve members of the faculty resigned. It cannot be said that all of them left on account of differences between them and the president. It is quite true that several of them did. And in October 1856 conditions were such that the Board of Trustees, weary of repeated efforts to secure harmony in the faculty, took official notice of prevailing conditions by the passing of a resolution calling for the resignations of all members of the faculty in order that...
they might have a free hand in the re-organization of the entire body.

President Church had notified the trustees in August that he was resigning to take effect January 1, 1857, and although they asked him to withdraw his resignation he had refused to do so. As the presiding officer of the Board, he had called the October 1856 session to order, offered prayer, and had then vacated the chair in favor of the senior trustee, Mr. Jackson, who presided over the remaining days of the session. It was significant that one month later President Church was re-elected and several of his opponents were not.

Those who passed out of the faculty through resignation between 1848 and 1858 were

James Jackson, Professor of Chemistry 1850
M. H. Wood, Adjunct Professor 1851
William L. Jones, Professor Chemistry and Geology 1852
Charles F. McCay, Professor of Mathematics 1853
Emanuel Scherb, Instructor in Modern Languages 1854
John LeConte, Professor of Natural Philosophy 1855
James P. Waddell, Professor Ancient Languages 1855
C. S. Venable, Professor Natural Philosophy 1856
Joseph LeConte, Professor Chemistry and Geology 1856
William LeRoy Broun, Professor of Mathematics 1856
William T. Brantley, Professor of Belles Lettres 1857
Joseph Jones, Professor of Chemistry 1858

The seven members of the faculty in the above list who were out of touch with President Church were McCay, Waddell, W.L. Jones, Scherb, Broun, and the two LeContes. Wood may have belonged in that list. The other four were probably not influenced in their resignations by any dislike of the president.

In fact, Dr. Brantley was one of his loyal and faithful supporters of the seven recalcitrant members, five in later years achieved great success in the
educational world, the two LeContes, through years of service in the faculty
of the University of California; Broun, as president of the Georgia State
College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts and later on for a number of
years as President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala.,
McCay, as a teacher in the University of South Carolina and later on a
conspicuous figure in the insurance world in Baltimore and William L. Jones,
who years afterwards was a able member of the University of Georgia.

John Le Conte, who in later years became president of the University
of California, was the most outspoken critic of President Church, and shortly
after his resignation in 1855 engaged in a wordy controversy with him through
the columns of the Southern Banner, the local Athens paper, in which severe
language was used on both sides.

It seems that the statement had been made in the press that Le Conte
had resigned on account of low salaries paid at the University and that he had
said that if the University was to keep its professors the salary scale
would have to be raised.

On Oct. 15, 1855, the Southern Banner published resolutions passed by the
student body of the University deploring the resignation of Dr. John Le Conte as
Professor of Natural Philosophy to take the position of lecturer on Chemistry
in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and asking the
trustees to take steps to retain him in the University faculty.

The next issue of the Banner, Nov. 1, 1855, a column and a half
article by President Church and then for weeks it was give and take between
him and John Le Conte.

President Church defended the salary scale as adequate, if not as
high as he might prefer, and stated that it was exceeded by only two
institutions of similar rank in America. In this letter he observed that
sometimes professors, after years of service, became less interested and less
ardent in their teaching and therefore welcomed the a change. Said he:
"I do not doubt that the Trustees can at any time fill his place with a professor as competent and as apt to teach all that can be taught during the collegiate course." And referring to the resignation of Prof. Charles F. McCay in 1853, President Church said: "The Trustees have found a professor to succeed him, who is as able and as apt to teach and whom I am convinced they would not exchange for his predecessor—only because he is younger and more zealous and ardent as an instructor."

To succeed Dr. John LeConte the trustees had elected Professor Charles S. Venable, who had been named as professor of Mathematics at Hampden-Sidney College at the age of nineteen just after he had graduated from that institution. Prof. Venable accepted the position tendered him as a member of the University faculty, but held it less than two years, when he sent in his resignation.

John LeConte came right back at President Church in a letter to the Banner from New York, which appeared in the issue of Dec. 20, 1855. He left no doubt as to his feelings towards President Church. Said he: "During the nine years that I was associated with him in Franklin College, terms of civility and courtesy were never interrupted between us. If no great degree of cordiality existed between us, it was because such a state of things was impossible between two minds as fundamentally different in their tastes and sympathies."

And then Dr. LeConte came right out with his real reason for resigning, saying: "The plain statement of the personal consideration that influenced me in preferring the situation in New York, namely, the extreme unpleasantness of my official association with Dr. Church." He then went on to say that such really caused the resignations of Professors Jackson, Wood, Jones, McCay and Scherb. He then gave his opinion of President Church as follows: "He is irascible in temper, overbearing and arbitrary in his intercourse with his colleagues, and at times discourteous and ungentlemanly in his deportment and language."
Illustrating this, he cited the verbal explosion between President Church and Professor Scherb in the presence of the faculty. Professor Scherb had complained that he had not been notified by the President as to the holding of certain examinations. Said Professor Scherb: "If the president had come forward later as an honest gentleman and acknowledged that he had forgotten it, I would have been satisfied." Whereupon President Church replied "If you were half a gentleman, I would kick you off the stage—clergyman as I am."

Dr. LeConte then stated that President Church later on said that he had allowed himself to be provoked into such a display of temper, but added "if I had it to do again, I would act in the same manner."

Continuing in his published letter, Dr. LeConte said: "I have more than once heard Dr. Church use language to the students so harsh and insulting as to make my blood boil with indignation." Referring to insinuations that he was an infidel, Dr. LeConte declared that Dr. Church knew such was totally and meanly false. And then he said: "When I look back I am sometimes astonished that I was able, through a long period, to maintain terms of official civility with Dr. Church and to avoid those disgraceful scenes which characterized his intercourse with other officers."

President Church made reply in the Banner Dec. 14, 1855.

Referring to the charge that other members of the faculty had resigned because they could not get along with him, Dr. Church asked Dr. LeConte why, since he had this opinion of him, he had not warned his cousin, Dr. W.L. Jones, before he became a member of the faculty, and why he had been anxious to have his brother, Joseph LeConte, made a member of the faculty under such a president. He quoted a letter written him by Professor J.H. Wood when he resigned from the faculty in which Prof. Wood wrote: "My sincere esteem and gratitude for your repeated favors." He also quoted from a letter written him by Prof. McCoy when he resigned: "I embrace the opportunity of thanking..."
you for the kindness you have shown me while I have been an officer in the college and of expressing my high opinion of your talents and ability and of your private worth and purity of character as a man and as a Christian.

Concerning Professor Scherb he wrote: "He was utterly unworthy to be connected with any institution, as anyone may know by inquiring at the University of Alabama and ascertaining with what contempt he was treated by students, officers and grantees. While here and before his character was well-known, he suddenly and in the grossest manner, assaulted me in the presence of the faculty, when I uttered substantially the first expression attributed to me, and immediately made the apology stated. But I did not say I would do it again. I may have said that I feared I would do it again."

In spite of all this wrangling, the chances are that the different members of the faculty were doing good work on the teaching end of the line, for subsequent events in different institutions and also in the University of Georgia demonstrated their ability as teachers. The differences were largely administrative. They had their ideas as to how their departments should be run and they ran them according to those ideas rather than the ideas of President Church. The situation was not a smooth and pleasant one, but by and large the actual teaching measured up to a high standard.

In Nov. 1855 President Church, in his report to the trustees, explained the situation in more or less detail. Reading between the lines, one can sense the disagreements even more clearly than through the written words. Said President Church: "Prof. John Le Conte resigned only a few days before the commencement of our present term. He had given no notice of his intention, thereby producing a state of things, which ought, if possible, ever to be prevented. The interests of the institution ought to be paramount for to those of an individual, and no officer should accept an office unless he be willing to comply with the rule of the Board under which he receives his appointment." He then criticized Prof. Joseph Le Conte for refusing to take on an extra half-course
in Chemistry to meet the requirements of the situation. He thought the position left vacant by the resignation of Professor John Le Conte should be filled as soon as possible, but made some observations that one may interpret as not very complimentary to Prof. LeConte when he said:

"Still it had better not be filled than to be filled with an individual not competent to discharge his duties, and the Board will pardon me for saying that mere science will not qualify a man for a professor. He may be eminent in his attainments and even felicitous in his ability to teach and yet be a curse to the institution. There must be moral and social qualifications as well as literary and scientific. Apart from his mere daily instruction his temper and disposition will win or disgust the student, will promote peace and harmony or jarring and discord in the faculty. To be a successful teacher a man must be well-acquainted with human nature, must be able to meet the foibles and weaknesses and errors of youth with patient kindness, yet with wise and firm decision. But above all I am constrained to say that an indispensable qualification to make the perfect teacher is piety. The man whose life is inconsistent with his Christian profession leads students to despise him and to regard true religion with indifference and often to treat it with disrespect."

Just how much President Church was writing a description of some of his opponents and warning the trustees against selecting a new professor not in keeping with his ideas can be left to the interpretation of the reader.

The situation was not improved by the annual commencement in August 1856, and the trustees, no doubt advised by President Church, were emphatic in their demand for regular visitation of students' rooms by members of the faculty and served notice that this rule must be enforced. Each member of the faculty was furnished a copy of this order.

The trustees said that "entertaining a sincere respect for the
character and intelligence of the faculty, we earnestly appeal to them to bury in oblivion their past differences and to unite in a cordial and earnest co-operation for the promotion of the high interests entrusted to their guardianship."

On Oct. 15, 1856, preceding the trustees' meeting on December 10th, when the faculty was re-organized, President Church addressed a long letter to the Board in which he presented in detail his side of the controversy. It was a somewhat lengthy document, but as it covers thoroughly the views of the president in that important hour, it is not amiss to reproduce it here in full.

President Church's Views.

"No important differences of opinion as to the government and courses of instruction occurred until after Dr. W.L. Jones refused to comply with the conditions upon which he was elected to office, and when Professors McCay and LeConte determined to make such changes in the courses of study as Dr. Brantley and myself believed wholly inconsistent with the good of the institution. This subject was referred to the Prudential Committee and then to the Board of Trustees and each unanimously decided against the changes and against Dr. Jones.

"From that time Prof. McCay became increasingly inattentive to every duty of college, except the single hearing of recitations. He was seldom in his room except at the hour of recitations, abandoned altogether the visiting of rooms and avowedly declared that the law requiring officers to discharge these duties was obsolete and useless.

"Dr. Le Conte ultimately pursued the same course—adopted the same views.

"When his brother, Dr. Joseph LeConte came here, he adopted virtually the same course, and after his brother's resignation, Dr. Joseph
LeConte's course was that of open and determined hostility to the reputation and success of the college. He publicly declared that the institution was going down—he furnished his brother with every possible fact which he supposed would injure its reputation.

"As an illustration—our last winter term commenced on the 11th of January. The weather was exceedingly inclement. The rains had so swollen the streams that in many parts of the country travelling was impossible for a considerable time, but few students returned on the first day and Dr. Joseph LeConte notified his brother of the exact number and it was immediately published as evidence of the great decline of the college. His brother published in a letter that the standard of scholarship in the college had been greatly lowered. The books of the faculty were examined and the statement found to be wholly incorrect. That was according to records kept by Dr. John LeConte. And yet, Dr. Joseph LeConte, aided by Professor Waddel and his son, who had asserted publicly that the statement of Dr. John LeConte was true, prevented the faculty from making a simple extract from their books and publishing it as a refutation of the charge, which Dr. Brantley and myself believed would injure the college.

Soon after the commencement of the term in Oct. 1855, I requested Dr. LeConte to visit daily certain rooms in one of the college buildings. He declined, stating that he did not think the trustees desired it—that I had no right to make such request, but that he would visit if the faculty would request him. I replied that the law required that I should direct in this matter. The rooms were not visited.

"The subject was submitted to the Board of Trustees in Milledgeville in November and they unanimously declared my interpretation was correct. I presented the resolution of the Board to Dr. LeConte on my return from Milledgeville and he still refused to visit the rooms. At the close of the term, however, having had some conversation on the subject with the
members of the Prudential Committee, he stated to them that if he could be relieved from censure for omission of duty during the term just ended, he would attend to it in the future. The committee addressed him a note in such terms as to relieve him from censure, and received from him a written assurance that he would in future comply with the requisitions of the law. At the commencement of the term, January 1856, I desired him to visit certain rooms daily as the law requires, and at the end of the term of three months, he, as I was informed by students living in those rooms, visited only three times and those not to each room required.

"During the next three months he did not visit at all. He has never taken any considerable part in the discipline of the college. Though residing within a few yards of the buildings, he has never made the first effort to suppress disorder in the college, or on the campus, although during the last year there has been much that should have been attempted to be suppressed, and much that would have been prevented if it were known that he would have taken notice of it. During the last term a riotous proceeding took place on the campus a few yards from his house at between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. When asked if he went out, he replied that he did not, that he was in bed. When I was informed of the riot, though much indisposed, I went to the campus and in a short time succeeded in having order restored. During another week there was nearly every night much annoyance to both the college and the citizens of the town by the ringing of the chapel bell. I respectfully told the faculty that the nuisance could be abated by a very little effort on the part of those whose duty it was to attend to this subject. Dr. Le Conte has never made any effort to detect the disturbers or even to stop their mischief, though it was finally ascertained that they were standing for hours within a few yards of his gate, pulling a rope tied to the bell.

"He has never to any considerable extent complied with the law requiring officers to be in their rooms during the hours for study. I know
from personal observation during the present term that the members of his class residing in town as well as those rooming in the college buildings have often by assembling in the passages, professedly coming to their recitation rooms and not finding it open, created much disturbance and not infrequently annoyance both to officers and students who desired to be undisturbed in their pursuits.

"The rule that officers be in their rooms during the hours for study by students is an importance on to such an institution as this. And while the rule was faithfully observed here, the discipline of the college and the attention to study were very different from what they have been during a few years past.

"Dr. LeConte was utterly averse to the discharge of those duties and when constrained in some measure to outwardly discharge them, to perform them in such manner as to produce no good effect and at times positively injurious.

"Prof. Venable was requested a few weeks after his connection with the college, to visit daily certain rooms, but never discharged that duty once—until after the passage of the resolution of the Board on that subject.

"Professor Waddel is and for years has been wholly unable to exert any salutary influence in the maintenance of discipline in the college. This is doubtless his misfortune, but it is no less disastrous to the usefulness and reputation of the institution. The disrespect with which he is treated, and the disorder which his attempts to provide good order in his recitation rooms and the college buildings are sources of constant and unceasing evils——evils that cannot be appreciated by those who do not witness them, and which cannot be remedied by any action of the faculty or the Board. Whenever students do not respect an officer, his studies will be neglected, however eminent he may be in his department. Respect for a professor and success in the department over which he presides are (with few exceptions) inseparable.

"And when a general contempt has long been felt and openly indulged
it will be unfailingly transmitted from class to class and will be carried with those who leave the institution and published from motives of both dislike and amusement to the constant disparagement of the college.

"With such a man, laboring under such a reputation in the college, the department of classical learning can never be respectable and the discipline of the institution cannot fail to be most severely damaged.

"But I am constrained to say that in my apprehension the present low and disorderly state of the college is due in no small degree to the want of professional qualifications in your professor of mathematics. That he is a gentleman (for his age) of high mathematical attainments I readily admit, and that from his very flattering testimonials and my knowledge of his attainments I entertained and expressed the confident opinion that he would make a very valuable professor I also admit.

"But that he has not the ability to inspire them with an ardor which will prompt to sufficient exertions for its attainment is, I think, sufficiently established by the experience of more than two years.

"I have never known a more signal failure I have never known so nearly a universal disgust and even dread of any department of knowledge as he has created in the minds of the students of this college since his connection with it. We certainly have never had so many students leave the college during an equal period for want of sustaining themselves or from avowed displeasure towards a professor of any department. There may be idleness or want of talent in some, but the want of talent and taste for mathematics in Franklin College must at once have become nearly universal, to account for a determined and nearly universal abandonment of the hope of making honorable and useful progress in any of its higher branches.

"Class after class has virtually said, 'we will not attempt to acquire any considerable knowledge in this department of our college course.' And this has not been the result of any action of the Board as to the
grade of scholarship which shall entitle a student to continue in his class and graduate. For two years of the professor's teaching had been tried and at least three classes were under his influence before any such action of the Board is now attempted to be made, the cause of the evil has been felt.

"A principle of action has also been introduced into the faculty by him and acted upon by a majority, which operated most injuriously during the last two years, in deterring numbers from applying for admission as well as preventing others from being admitted, and those too whom the majority were willing to admit, but for the unreasonable rule and the utter impracticableness of its author. The rule is this, that any professor can prevent a student from entering college or maintaining a full standing in his classes, whatever may be the opinion of the remaining members of the faculty.

"This rule excludes every member of the faculty but the individual professor from any influence in deciding upon the standing of a student in his department. It virtually declares every member but himself incapable of deciding upon the merits of a student in his department. It has rendered our examinations a farce—little better than a private recitation before the professor. Indeed, at our examinations before last commencement, one of our professors, Mr. Venable, acted upon the principle that the examination was on for himself alone, for though the faculty had arranged the order of the examinations and appointed the time for each, and though the law says that they shall preside at all examinations and that the faculty shall judge of the fitness of each to rise, this professor, without consultation with or even notifying the faculty, changed the time for one of his examinations and had it, as far as I am acquainted, all to himself. It is true I casually learned on the morning of the day that he had made such alteration and wrote him a note to ascertain if it were true that he was about to hold his
examination at that time and whether he expected the faculty to attend, and received for answer that he should examine and had no objection to any member of the faculty being present if he thought proper.

"The rule of the Faculty with regard to the admission of students was, before the present Professor of Mathematics came, to examine in the presence of the faculty or at least two members and to admit or reject by vote of those hearing the examination. If, however, an applicant was somewhat deficient in some studies, but could, in the estimation of the faculty, make up the deficiencies, to admit him on probation. And many of our most excellent students have been admitted upon this condition. The condition is a reasonable and very useful one. It is a condition without which a large number must ever be excluded, who could soon take their places among the most promising members of the class.

"As an illustration of the effect of the new system, I mention the following, viz.:

"At an examination in January 1855, two young men were examined for admission into the Sophomore Class, and rejected by the Professor of Mathematics. I believed them to be young men possessing good morals and though somewhat rusty in their mathematics and exceedingly embarrassed by the mode of examination, I was confident that they were able to sustain themselves in the class and in a short time to make up all deficiencies. The other members of the faculty consented to admit them, if the Professor of Mathematics would consent.

"This he utterly refused to do, though assured that it had been the practice of the college from its commencement.

"When the young men were about leaving proposed for them to remain in town a few days and spend an hour each day with me in private, assuring them that I did not doubt that I could so aid them in their mathematical studies that upon a re-examination the
professor would not refuse them. They remained and in a few days were
re-examined and admitted and at the first public examination thereafter stood
among the first in their class and have continued to do so until the close
of the last collegiate year, when both were admitted to the Senior Class,
one of them being one of the three highest in mathematics, but who immediately
left on account of his dislike of the Professor of Mathematics, and the other
is far above a medium standing in all his studies.

Another instance of the effect of this rule, at the commencement
of our last collegiate year, three young men from another college in the
state presented themselves for admission. Their course of study had been
somewhat different from ours and as they were applicants for the higher
classes, they were not perfectly familiar with some of the numerous studies
upon which they were to be examined. One, however, was sustained and two were
rejected. From their examination, I had no doubt they could in a short time
review those studies and satisfy the faculty. They asked for a few weeks
only, and if they did not sustain themselves in their class and also make up
their deficiencies, they would expect to retire. The faculty, with the
exception of the professor of mathematics, consented to admit them upon
probation—he utterly refused, and the faculty, with the exception of Dr.
Brantley and myself, sustained the professor of mathematics. The young men
returned to the college from which they came, the one who had been
admitted as well as the other two, he saying that he knew the others
were well-qualified and if such young men could not be admitted, he did
not wish to become a member of the institution. Other young men from the
same college had written me expressing a wish to become members of this
institution and I was told by those who were examined that a number were
making their preparations to be here in a few days. We have not heard from
them and no application has since been made from that college, though up to
that time we had frequent applications.
"I have protested against the adoption of this rule, but without effect—I have protested against the views of a majority of our professors as to the proper means of maintaining a healthful discipline. I have warned them of the consequences to which their system is tending, and yet with the said evidence before them of its utter ruinous effect, it is persisted in.

"For more than two years the government of the college has been wholly controlled by them, and much as I regret the condition of the institution, I have the consciousness that I have endeavored to save it from the low ebb to which it has sunk and to which I have assured my colleagues they were reducing it."

It was certainly a gloomy picture that President Church had drawn. That was nearly a century ago, and not being in the midst of affairs now, it is more or less difficult for one to reach a conclusion as to just how desperate the situation actually was. The writer believes that the situation certainly called for a change in the faculty, but doubts that the situation was as desperate as pictured by the president. It is always bad when there is lack of harmony in an administration. No doubt the University would have been much better off if harmony had prevailed between Dr. Church and his faculty, but the quality of teaching in the University in those closing years of the Church administration was probably very satisfactory. The members of the faculty were able men, as demonstrated in their teaching careers later on. Right or wrong, they were teaching according to their ideas and not those of Dr. Church. It was a period of changing methods. The chief issue was that of what constituted the best methods of discipline. President Church was advanced in years and not in very good health. The differences between him and his faculty were irreconcilable.

It was after the delivery of this latter report to the
Board of Trustees that that body passed its resolution calling for the resignation of all the members of the faculty. The resignations were quickly forthcoming and in less than a month, on Dec. 10, 1856, another meeting was held at which the re-organization of the faculty was accomplished.

In the re-organization, the University lost some teachers of great ability. At the same time it secured several of marked ability. And the remaining days of Dr. Church as president of the University were spent in harmony with his faculty.

The new faculty, that provided was made up of the following members:

William T. Brantley, Professor of Belles Lettres
Patrick H. Mell, Professor of Literature
James Woodrow, Professor of Natural Sciences
John D. Water, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry
Williams Rutherford, Professor of Mathematics
W.D. Wash, Tutor of Mathematics
W.H. Waddel, Tutor of Languages

Twenty-two years later, after having continued as a member of the faculty, P.H. Mell became Chancellor of the University and served in that office ten years. For nearly forty years Williams Rutherford served as Professor of Mathematics.

Immediately after electing these members of the faculty, a motion was made to appoint a committee to visit Dr. Church and ask him to withdraw his resignation as president. Just at that time the trustees were in favor of making a pretty clean sweep and this motion was defeated by a vote of 13 to 6. It looked like they were going to let Dr. Church go.

Just how it came about is not known, but in the very next
moment there was a kaleidoscopic change of opinion, for a resolution was passed
"that a president pro tempore be elected and that the person so elected
be the nominee of the Board to the Senatus Academicus for the permanent
appointment to the office of President. Whereupon Dr. Church received a
majority of the votes and was duly elected." And Dr. Church accepted the
appointment.

The old President was in broken health and in recent years had had
to take leaves of absence for weeks on account of his physical condition. He had
less than three years more to serve as President of the University,
resigning in 1859.
Dr. William T. Brantly, who had served as Professor of Belles Lettres and Oratory since 1848, was one member of the faculty who always stood by President Church. He and the chief executive seemed to think along similar lines touching the administration of the affairs of the University. When the re-organization of the faculty came on in December 1856, those who had opposed President Church were not among the members of the new faculty, but Dr. Brantly retained his position.

He did not long remain in the University faculty after the re-organization. At the succeeding commencement in August 1857 he resigned his position and returned to the active ministry as pastor of a church in Philadelphia. Ostensibly the change was on account of a desire to go back to his work as a minister, but it might have been that he considered the conditions at the time such as would not guarantee a lasting tenure of office.

The University had never had a more cultured man in its service. While serving in the University, he had also filled the pulpit of the Baptist church in Athens. He was popular with students and especially effective in giving them training in oratory. He was prominently mentioned in connection with the chancellorship when Chancellor Lipscomb was elected to succeed President Church, and it was generally believed that the Baptists were disappointed when he was not elected to that office. He continued in his ministerial work after leaving the University. In his later years he was pastor of a leading church in Baltimore for eleven years preceding his death in that city March 5, 1882.
The session of 1856--1857 could hardly be charged against the newly-reorganized faculty, as the changes were not made until Dec. 1856 and it required a while for the new professors to report and get adjusted. The attendance was down to 108, having fallen off largely on account of the charges previous disunity in the faculty and the changes that had been made.

President Church, in his report to the trustees covering the progress of the University during the year closing in August 1857, called attention to the fact that with an average of one hundred in each of the colleges in Georgia there would be one in every thousand of the people of Georgia in college, a larger proportion than in almost any other state, and that in the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania the average was only one to every sixteen hundred.

But the following year was to show a continuing decline in attendance to a low of ninety-nine. This was temporary, however, and thereafter it climbed up until it reached almost two hundred. The last two years of Dr. Church's administration were to be years of greatly improved service, harmonious conditions in the faculty and wider visions of improvement.

President Church had a number of recommendations to make in August 1857, some of which the Trustees approved and some of which went over on account of lack of the money necessary to their adoption.

He recommended the discontinuing of sending to parents at the end of each term circulars giving the comparative standing of students in their several studies. He doubted the usefulness of that practice and thought it created prejudices and jealousies among the students and unknowing feelings towards the members of the faculty. The Trustees didn't agree to that and directed that the reports be sent to parents periodically. He thought all the classes should recite on Saturdays. The Trustees agreed and so ordered, much to the disappointment of the students.
He objected to students receiving instruction from anyone outside the faculty. The trustees backed him up and prohibited students from attending any class of instruction other than those in the regular college work, except by the express permission of the faculty.

He protested against frequent and almost unlimited permission of students being absent from their rooms at night. That was Dr. Church's long suit. The trustees agreed with him and put on a strict curfew law.

He insisted on another college building being erected to house the library and apparatus and also to provide extra recitation rooms. The trustees agreed in principle, but had no money to put in the proposed building. It came, however, two years later when the old Library Building was erected.

The trustees dodged a decision on the question of raising the age requirement for admission to the University to sixteen years and deferred action for another year.

At this session of the trustees, two new professors were elected. Dr. W.T. Brantley had resigned his position as Professor of Belles Lettres and Dr. James Woodrow had failed to accept the professorship of Natural Science. As successor to Dr. Brantley, Richard Malcolm Johnston was named and he held the position until the opening of the War Between the States. Dr. Johnston was a finished English scholar, who attained a great reputation as an author. Dr. Joseph Jones, of Savannah, was elected Professor of Natural Science, accepted the position and filled it less than a year, when he resigned. The teaching of French was still being handed around in the faculty and the Prudential Committee was authorized to provide for its teaching in case Dr. Jones was not qualified to teach it.

Reference was made in the minutes to the effect "that the new house for professors is rapidly progressing to completion, as also the iron fence." While the residence referred to is not specifically described as to location, it must have been the two-story brick building on Lumpkin Street now
housing the department of Landscape Architecture, as that building is the only one on the old campus thus far unaccounted for. This statement also fixes the date of the beginning of the building of the iron fence in front of the campus as 1857, and it is probable that it was finished that year or early in 1858.


Class of 1857

This class showed a graduating list of twenty-two men, while forty-one others had attended from time to time but did not graduate. The percentage of graduates was much lower than usual. Some of this may have been caused by the rather confused and disrupted state of the faculty for the several years preceding the end of the 1856-1857 session.

This class furnished in after years fourteen farmers, ten lawyers, six physicians, six legislators, three merchants, one college professor, one congressman, one Supreme Court Justice, one minister. Thirty-three members served in the Confederate Army, of whom seven were killed in battle.

Sampson W. Harris was a distinguished lawyer, served as judge of the Superior court twenty years from 1881 to 1901 and was
Adjutant-General of Georgia in 1904.

James Fletcher Park became a successful teacher, was principal of Park High School, Tuskegee, Ala. He was the father of Professor Robert E. Park, for nearly forty years head professor of English in the University of Georgia faculty.

This class furnished six physicians, Jarrell Beasley, Keith A. Quarterman, Robert A. Felton, George P. Gordon, Robert R. Murray, Wilson D. Cheney.

JAMES HAMILTON BLOUNT

James Hamilton Blount became a great lawyer and a leader in government. He was a member of the Georgia constitutional convention just after the close of the War Between the States. For many years he served as a member of the United States Congress and came to be a leader in that body. He served as U.S. Commissioner to Hawaii under the appointment of President Cleveland and laid the foundations upon which the new government of Hawaii was built. He was the father of James H. Blount, Class of 1887, and of Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, who throughout a long life has rendered signal service as a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, having served in several national offices and one term as President-General of that organization. She has also been the leading advocate for the placing of the name of Sidney Lanier in the New York Hall of Fame.

WILLIAM A. LITTLE

William A. Little became a great lawyer. For many years he served as a member of the Georgia House of Representatives and was Speaker of the House, earning the reputation of being one of the ablest presiding officers ever to hold that post. He also served a number of years as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He was the father of John Little.
Class of 1888, who followed in the footsteps of his father as a splendid lawyer and speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives.
The University of Georgia campus faces north on Broad Street, known in the beginning of campus history as Front Street. An artistic iron fence stretches along this frontage and at the center, forming an entrance to the campus is an iron gateway, consisting of three columns surmounted by an arch. It is in a way representative of the seal of the State of Georgia, the three columns representing the motto of the state, Wisdom, Justice and Moderation, and the arch representing the Constitution.

The fence in earlier days was of wood construction. In 1858 it was decided to provide the iron fence and it was moulded at the Athens Foundry and then placed in position. Mr. Thomas Bailey, a prominent citizen of Athens, gave this information to the writer several years since, stating that he was at that time a young man working at the Athens Foundry and that he helped erect the fence in 1858. No specific question was asked Mr. Bailey about the arched gateway, but it may be presumed that it was erected at the same time. It certainly was not there before that time, or pictures of the old campus would show it.

An examination of the two outside columns will show a little piece of iron with a hole in it attached to each of the columns about four or five feet from the base. On the middle column, about three feet from the base are two grooves in the metal construction. It is quite evident that originally two iron gates were swung on the two outside columns and that the latches of the gates fitted into the grooves on the middle column.

Now, what became of those gates? They were not in evidence when the writer entered the University in 1885. Somewhere between 1858 and 1885, a period of twenty-six years, those gates disappeared. Now, who would want campus gates except college boys bent on some midnight prank? "Who stole the campus gates?" may become a future research question to be solved by energetic deliver in ancient history.

For a number of years the upperclassmen have enforced a rule that no Fresh-
For a number of years the upper classmen have enforced a rule that no freshman be permitted to walk under the Arch. That is one of the first things a freshman learns after arriving in Athens. The freshmen can be seen by the dozens on opening days walking on the right or the left of the Arch. They carefully avoid walking under it. If they forget the rule and violate it, the upperclassmen refresh their memories and they are not apt to forget it again.

In recent years a number of students published a small periodical called "The Arch." It carried some poems, some short stories, but mostly jokes and ridiculous comments.

On the occasion of big football games or other big events the Arch is always decorated with plenty of red and black bunting.

On the occasion of the football game between Georgia and Alabama, played on Nov. 9, 1946, in the University of Georgia stadium in the presence of more than fifty thousand enthusiastic fans, among the old boys who came back on that historic home-coming day, was Mr. James H. Smith, a prominent businessman in Griffin, Ga., a graduate in the Class of 1885, who across the intervening years had never lost his boyish fidelity to old Georgia and who, although eighty-two years of age, had come to do his share in spirit and through vocal chords to cheer the Red and Black warriors on to victory.

Now Smith, while in college, was a member of the Writer's fraternity, Phi Delta Theta, and it was natural that we should reminisce a little. We were standing at the opening to the campus and were talking about the arch having at one time had two gates swung to its outside columns. I told Smith those gates were not there when I entered the University in October 1885, two months after he had graduated. Whereupon he said that the gates were there when he was in college, for he had passed through them when he was a college boy. Thereupon I told him that he was fixing an historic date, on which the gates were stolen, not an exact date, to be sure, but somewhere between 1831 and 1885, the four years of his college life, and that beyond all question he or some of his college mates stood convicted of the
theft of those gates. The old fellows enjoyed the joke, but made no confession.

In the fall of 1946 it was decided by the authorities that the old arch should be given a new and more modern setting, so that the main entrance into the campus might have a touch of beauty given it. With many of the alumni that proposition was not received with favor as they wanted the old arch preserved just as it was across the years.

But the go-ahead signal was given and the work went forward. The arch was moved back about six feet inside the campus, the old granite steps were replaced with Indiana limestone, broader and with a reduced elevation up to a broad approach to the arch and with a limestone pillar on each side of the arch. The new entrance is more beautiful and more imposing, but somehow or other it doesn't look like the old arch. There is something, sentimental or spiritual, that has disappeared.
On August 4, 1857 the successor to Dr. W.T. Brantley, as Professor of Belles Lettres and Oratory, was named. The man selected was Richard Malcolm Johnston, a native of Powelton, Ga., who had achieved some prominence as a lawyer but whose real taste and ability lay in another field, the field of literature. He remained a member of the faculty only four years, leaving in 1861 at the opening of the War Between the States, but in that short period of time he became a great favorite with everybody with whom he came in contact.

He was a man of great natural endowments. He always looked for the common sense of a proposition. Although psychology at that time had not come into its own, he must have been of a psychological mind, for he seemed to know just what each student needed most and proceeded to teach him along those lines.

He had a good sense of humor and knew how to tell a good joke. His natural kindness kept him from using any language that carried a barb in it. "Quick to detect a deception, he did not hesitate to visit his scorn upon the deceiver, and, if by chance he did any injustice to a student, he was quick to offer him the apology due a gentleman in the presence of the class. He endeavored to cultivate in the young men under him an innate love for truth and honor for their own sake."

He continued to teach after the War Between the States, conducting a boys' school at Sparta, Ga., and later on, after he removed to Boston, he taught in a school at Waverly. His chief work in his later years, however, was writing. He knew Georgia folks and in his writings told about their habits and characteristics. Of all his works, probably the best-known were his "Dukesborough Tales."

The University has one very interesting relic of Richard Malcolm Johnston, his writing desk, a plain, flat-top desk rather small in size. On that desk he may have written and probably did write some of his well-known sketches.
The writer, when in college, sat down one day at that desk and wrote an English composition to hand in to Prof. Charles Morris. It was just a little of sentiment oozing out of him, to be able to say that he had written on the desk of a well-known Georgia author.
Session of 1857--1858

On Nov. 5, 1857 Governor George R. Gilmer tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees. Governor Gilmer was appointed to that office in 1826 and had served continuously for thirty-one years, giving much time and attention to his work, especially as chairman of the finance committee.

While the attendance was still showing a decrease President Church looked for better days and they were not long in coming. The president reported that "the general conduct and attention to study had greatly improved when compared to the two preceding years."

President Church was feeling still better when, in August 1858, he said in his annual report: "During the last college year the state of the college with respect to discipline, morals and attention to studies has never been better since my connection with it." Some radical change had taken place. It must have been that the rule about professors visiting the rooms of students every day had been disregarded, thus bringing about a better feeling on the part of both faculty members and students, for nothing more appears in the minutes concerning that rule, either as to its enforcement or the neglect of its enforcement.

The Junior and Senior classes must have been busy putting pressure on the trustees for they succeeded in having their petition granted repealing the requirement that Saturday morning recitations be required so far as those two classes were concerned.

The announcement was made that Professor Jones had resigned his position as Professor of Natural Science in order to take a position elsewhere paying him a large salary. "It is not therefore strange," said President Church, "that young men of aspiration often leave our college for positions not only affording larger salaries but more leisure and better opportunities for pursuing literary or scientific work."

That condition still confronts the governing body
of the University. It will not be always thus. One of the chief aims at present as set forth by President Caldwell in his plans for University improvement is that of bringing up the salary scale of the University to where it will be in line with that of other colleges of approximately the same size and importance as the University of Georgia.

President Church had only one more year to serve as president of the University. Ill health had come upon him and he knew that soon he must give up the work. In recent years he had had a difficult job and there had been dissension in the faculty. The year that had just closed had been of a different kind. All was working smoothly now, and, reporting to the trustees the venerable president said:

"No action is needed on the part of the Board so far as the execution of laws and enforcement of discipline are concerned. Harmony prevails among the faculty, a cheerful obedience to all obligations characterizes the conduct of the students. Indeed, we have no hesitancy in saying that a more conscientious, indefatigable and efficient corps of teachers or a better set of young men are not to be found in any similar institution in the country. The consequence is a marked advancement in the standard of scholarship throughout all the classes." That was an unusual statement to come from Alonzo Church, in view of what he had recently been through, but it was in a sense a beautiful gesture as the venerable old man was fading out of the picture and almost to the closing hours of his service of four decades with the University of Georgia.

There was some of his old-time persistence about him yet, for he again called for the erection of a new building, and the Prudential Committee was authorized to provide the proposed building if the cost could be held within ten thousand dollars. It is not known exactly what the cost eventually was, but during the coming year the new building was erected, the building formerly known as the Library Building and now the Northern
half of the present Academic Building.


The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Patrick H. Mell.

Class of 1858

The Class of 1858 showed a decided decrease in numbers as compared to its immediate predecessors. There were only forty-eight members and of that number only twelve received their degrees. Some of this decline was no doubt due to the unsettled state of affairs in the faculty a year or two back of that graduating year. This class furnished fourteen farmers, ten lawyers, six physicians, three merchants, six legislators, one congressman, one judge, one manufacturer, one college professor, one teacher and one minister.

Robert C. Humber became a lawyer and planter. He served a number of years as a member of the Georgia legislature and was a member of the Georgia constitutional convention of 1867. From 1886 to 1889 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University.

Garnett Andrews for the greater part of his life lived in Mississippi and Tennessee. He was a well-known lawyer, served in the Mississippi legislature, was mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1891. He was the author of a digest of Mississippi Laws.
John Addison Cobb, the oldest son of General Howell Cobb, was a farmer in Sumter county, Ga., almost all his life. For a long term of years he was Ordinary of that county and lived to a very advanced age.

John Lewis Hardee, while attending the University a while, did not graduate with his class, but went to France where he graduated at the Sorbonne. He was a successful cotton merchant. During the War Between the States he was a Captain on the staff of General William J. Hardee.

Richard Maltbie went to Texas where he succeeded in the practice of law, and where he served as Judge of the Texas Court of Appeals.

James Benjamin Silman was a lawyer, a member of the Georgia legislature 1880–1882 and author of a book that came into general use by Georgia lawyers, "Form Book of Georgia Laws."

Samuel J. Winn was a lawyer, a state senator 1873–1876 and Judge of the City Court of Lawrenceville, Ga.

John Bryant Wolfe became a lawyer, was a member of the legislature and for a number of years was Ordinary of Laurens county.

The two physicians turned out by this class were Stephen T. Beasley and Edward P. Hill.

Twenty-nine members of this class served in the Confederate Army, of whom eight were killed in battle.
President Church's Children

President Church was a very handsome man and his wife was a beautiful woman. They had eight children, five daughters and three sons. The handsome features of the parents descended to the children.

His five daughters, all of them considered beautiful, were Elvira, who married W.H. Lee, Sarah Jane, who married B. Frank Whitner, Anna P., who married Benjamin Whitner, and Julia M., who married Alexander Croom. Mrs. Robb, whose husband was a Northern citizen, resided in the North during the War Between the States, but she never concealed her Confederate feelings. She was well-supplied with money and became a constant visitor to Confederate prisoners, carrying them all kinds of delicacies and looking after their every interest as far as permitted to do so. She came to be called "The Angel of the Confederacy." Sallie Craig, the daughter of Elizabth Church Craig, became the wife of Pope Barrow, alumnus of the class of 1859, who served in the United States Senate. Her son, Dr. Craig Barrow, Class of 1896, is one of Georgia's eminent physicians, an enthusiastic Georgia alumnus, having served as president of the Alumni Society.

In the minute book of the Phi Kappa Literary Society, either the secretary or some member of the Society wrote in pencil at the top of one of the pages the following line: "Julia Church is the prettiest woman I ever saw." Some Phi Kappa didn't agree with him in his judgement of beauty and wrote at the top of the opposite page: "Elizabeth Church is the prettiest woman I ever saw." Now there is no way to determine which of these two ardent Phi Kappas was right in his judgement of beauty, and from all descriptions that have come down from the past in regard to their loveliness, it would no doubt have been a difficult question to decide, but the man who made a first entry was not willing to have his opinion challenged and contradicted, and several pages further on in the minute book, at top of the page, in the same bold hand, he wrote:
"Julia Church is the Venus of Athens. Whoever denies this has lost his reason."

The second fellow didn't return to the verbal contest. It is not recorded whether he had lost his reason, but he evidently had lost his nerve.
For the thirty years of President Church's administration, the Board of Trustees, the governing body of the University, was made up of men of great ability. Next to the Faculty, the chief credit for the success of the institution must be accorded them.

A list of those trustees showing the professions followed and the offices held either before their appointment as trustees or during some other part of their lives will show the caliber of those able and faithful members of the University's governing body.

There were seventy-eight members of the Board of Trustees during the thirty years. Of that number, thirty were alumni of the University. The positions they filled and their several vocations in life were:

United States Senators 10; United States Congressmen 20;
United States Cabinet members 2; United States foreign ministers 1;
Assoc. Justices U.S. Supreme Court 2; U.S. Attorney-General 1; Governors of Georgia 10; Chief Justice Ga. Supreme Court 2; Associate Justices Ga. Supreme Court 3; Physicians 7; College Professors 5; Brigadier Generals Confederate army 4; Lawyers 7 (other than lawyers in above list); Planters 2; manufacturers 1; Bishop Episcopal church 1.

At the time when Alonzo Church was elected as President of the University of Georgia in 1829, the Board of Trustees consisted of the following members:

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Henry Hull  
Alumnus  
Physician  
Professor  
Elected 1825  
Died 1829

George R. Gilmer  
Governor  
Congressman  
1826  
1857

John M. Berrien  
U.S. Senator  
U.S. Attorney-General  
1826  
1856

Oliver H. Prince  
Alumnus  
Physician  
Professor  
Governor  
Congressman  
U.S. Senator  
U.S. Attorney-General  
1828  
1837

James Whitehead  
Alumnus  
Physician  
Professor  
1828  
1847

James Camak  
Professor  
1828  
1848

Tomlinson Fort  
Congressman  
Physician  
1829  
1856

Those who were appointed after Dr. Church's election, who served during his administration, and some of them beyond it

William Schley  
Governor  
Congressman  
1830  
1858

Alfred Cuthbert  
U.S. Senator  
Congressman  
1831  
1835  
1839

Howell Cobb  
Congressman  
1831  
1847

Angus McD. King  
Governor  
U.S. Senator  
1831  
1871

Wilson Lumpkin  
Congressman  
1831  
1866

David A. Reese  
Congressman  
1831  
1839

Stevens Thomas  
Merchant  
1831  
1844

James Tinsley  
Physician  
1831

Zachariah Williams  
1831  
1840

Jacob Wood  
1831  
1842

Thomas W. Murray  
1831  
1832

Daniel Hook  
Physician  
1831  
1832

James C. Watson  
1831  
1845

Henry Jackson  
Physician  
1831  
1836

Jeptha V. Harris  
Alumnus  
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It will be noted that back in those days the trustees held their offices for a long period of time, many of them for the remaining years of life after their appointment. Some of these trustees served more than two decades beyond the end of President Church's administration, while the service of William H. Crawford started as far back as 1811.

Mark A. Cooper served forty-five years, during the administrations of President Church, Chancellor Lipscomb, Chancellor Tucker and Chancellor Melh. James M. Wayne served forty-three years, William H. Jackson forty-two years, Wilson Lumpkin forty years and William L. Mitchell forty years.

A number of them served between thirty and forty years and a number between twenty and thirty years. Very few served less than ten years.
The administration of President Church had covered a period of thirty years and there was an additional ten years of service on the part of that able educator when he had served as professor of mathematics under President Waddel. The story of the services of Dr. Church as chief executive of the University has been told in previous pages. That period of time has been referred to as "The Golden Age" of the University, chiefly, I think, on account of the illustrious records of the graduates in after life, but it was of sufficient importance to merit at this point a brief summary of all that had been accomplished.

As he retired from the presidency of the institution, the University was undergoing a re-organization, was severing connection, to some degree at least, with what had been an almost strictly classical system and was preparing to enter a broader field of endeavor.

More than a century has passed since the first half of his administration and more than eight decades since the last half. To give just appraisal of the work done and the results flowing therefrom constitutes no easy task. The opinion of one writing at the present time may or may not be of real value.

Whatever credit may be ascribed to Dr. Church for that which was accomplished, must, of course, be shared with the members of the faculty and with the distinguished men who served on the Board of Trustees during that period, for no institution in the country had the advantage of abler guidance in its governing body, or more efficient and devoted teachers in its faculty.

Considering the amount of money they had at their disposal, it is amazing how well the trustees managed so as to keep all the bills paid and all obligations met from year to year. If they had the money on hand or saw a way in which to get it, they spent it wisely, and if was not available they refused to spend, however much they might approve any proposed expenditure.
One remarkable fact stands out, that during that long period of time, in spite of differences that arose at times between the president and members of his faculty, Dr. Church never lost his grip on the Board of Trustees. That body always backed him up. Even in 1856, when the whole faculty was called upon to resign, when the faculty was re-organized, those favorable to Dr. Church were re-elected and those opposed to him went on their way. There was no doubt one thing that brought this about—under the law the President was the presiding officer at meetings of the Board of Trustees and that fact naturally gave him the inside track with that body.

During the last five years of his administration even the trustees must have realized that he was losing all control over the faculty, but that did not shake their faith in Dr. Church and he was re-elected and held in his high position until failing health prevented his going on any further.

ADMISSION—

During the thirty years there had been little change in the requirements for admission to the Freshman class. Fourteen years as the minimum age for admission remained unchanged. In the earlier days of the institution, students, in a few instances, had been admitted at as early an age as twelve years, but that leniency had disappeared by the time Dr. Church was elected president of the University. Dr. Church time and again urged the trustees to raise the minimum age for admission to sixteen years, but he was never able to convince the trustees of the wisdom of such a step except one time, when the trustees acceded to his wishes, but the next year they repealed their action and went back to the fourteen year requirement.

There is little doubt but that the contest among the four colleges in Georgia to secure new students was the chief reason for not raising the age for admission. In all of the colleges the money collected as fees constituted a considerable portion of the available funds for meeting expenses, and hence, from a financial standpoint alone, it was highly important that the
attendance of students be kept up to the highest number possible, compatible with satisfactory service. President Church was right, but the trustees could not see it his way. And, naturally, the parents were generally anxious for their boys to get through with their college education as soon as possible and get down to their life work. Even to this day the question of student fees is the source of much comment. The University really desires to reduce fees, if the state would only furnish enough money to cover the loss in income that would follow such a step.

Touching entrance examination requirements there was no great change. They were tightened up a little from year to year, but in effect were little changed as to content. Chief emphasis was laid on Latin, Greek and Mathematics. The Latin and Greek requirements had always been pretty thorough and the additions made them more exacting. In the beginning the Mathematics requirements were rather light, but during the Church regime they were made considerably heavier, especially as to Algebra and Geometry. The English requirements were always whatever the faculty chose to call a knowledge of English. If any criticism is to be offered, it would be that too little attention was paid to English, not only as to entrance requirements, but also in the college training offered in that subject. Compared with present entrance requirements, it will be seen that the Latin and Greek requirements have been eliminated. Mathematics requirements are about the same, English requirements have been increased to a minimum of three high school years of work in that subject, and social studies and science have been added, as well as the requirement of graduation from an accredited high school.
increase in the attention paid to political economy, some dreams of vocational education to come true in later years, a small start towards agricultural education and in the very last year of his administration the establishment of a law school.

Essentially, however, the chief attention was still being paid to the classical. Latin and Greek continued to occupy the forefront of the curriculum, but were destined to give way at no distant date. Civil engineering had made a good start but had to be abandoned in 1842 on account of lack of money. Modern languages had made a few spasmodic inroads, but for the time being there was nothing permanent in that department. Still, the offerings were more varied and more numerous in 1859 than they were in 1829. Neither the trustees nor the faculty members had kept their eyes shut to the inevitable demands of the coming years.

Along towards the end of his administration Dr. Church seemed to sense the growing need for more teaching in the field of history and the social sciences, but no very definite steps were taken for the enlarging of the offerings in that field.

Alonzo Church, though an avowed classicist, also had much of the scientific about him. He had taught mathematics and he never slighted that subject. He was also interested in Physics and astronomy. He was all the time approving additions to the laboratory equipment. In fact, Dr. L.L. Hendren, who for many years has been the leading professor of Physics and Astronomy in the University of Georgia says that the course in Astronomy as taught by Charles F. McCay in the University of Georgia more than a century ago was a fuller course of instruction than the one now offered as well as being better equipped. That is high tribute, considering the fact that at the present time that subject is taught in the University in the most thorough manner.

President Church was fond of Botany, and it grieved him that
just before the end of his administration the old Botanical garden that had been run as a part of the University so long was finally abandoned.

A glance at the curriculum at the beginning of the Church administration and the curriculum at its close will show the expansion and the progress made.

At the beginning

Freshman
Latin—Livy
Greek—Graeca Majora
French
Algebra—through ratio and proportion

Sophomore
Latin—Horace
Greek—Graeca Majora
Modern Language
Algebra
Geometry
Plane Trigonometry
Mensuration
Surveying
Botany
Tyler's History

Junior
Latin—Cicero de Oratore
Greek—Iliad and New Testament
Navigation
Engineering
Conic Sections
Spherical Trigonometry
Fluxions or Modern Language
Natural Philosophy
Natural History
Logic
Belles Lettres and Criticism
Evidences of Christianity

Thirty years later

Freshman
Latin—Ovid, Horace, Cicero de Officii
Greek—Hesiodus, Iliad, Odyssey
Algebra
Geometry

Sophomore
Latin—Horace, Tacitus, Juvenal, Perseus
Greek—Xenophon's Memorabilia, Demosthenes de Corona, Greek Tragedy
Geometry
Plane Trigonometry
Spherical Trigonometry
Mensuration
Surveying
Navigation
French
History
English Literature
Botany
Evidences of Christianity

Junior
Latin—Cicero de Oratore
Terence of Plautus
Greek—Tragedy—Plato
Analytical Geometry
Logarithms
Differential Calculus
Integral Calculus
Natural Philosophy
Mental Philosophy
English Literature
Rhetoric
Chemistry
President Church was a strict disciplinarian. Some said that he was too strict. There is no doubt about his having had a difficult job on his hands at all times. While the majority of the students were well-behaved, there were always quite a number who were fond of drinking and gambling and creating disorder. There were probably too many rules covering too many minor offenses. President Church came to that conclusion a few years before the end of his administration. The students respected President Church for his honesty and high character, but they did not love him very much.

One thing above all others gave him trouble throughout his whole administration. It was a rule requiring members of the faculty to do what was referred to as "police" duty, the visiting every day of rooms of students to see whether they were paying attention to their studies or perchance engaged in some gambling game. Dr. Church favored this rule and its vigorous enforcement. The faculty members objected to this rule very positively and emphatically and the students detested it. The consequence was that the rule was never strictly enforced, but it stood as a constant irritant. The time came when there was almost an open break between President and several members of his faculty. The dishonor in the faculty in the fifties that led to the re-organization of the faculty in 1856 was due to this rule more than to any other cause. After the close of Dr. Church's administration this rule was never again enforced.
Despite the fact that at times there was disagreement between President Church and some of his faculty members, there is no doubt concerning the ability of the professors and, the differences being largely administrative, the quality of the teaching was not necessarily impaired. The disagreements in the fifties must have had a bad effect, but as a rule the members of the faculty continued to teach as they thought best whether or not it pleased the president, and numbers of young men must have received good intellectual training as evidenced by their achievements in life.

Just how far the unbending religious fundamentalism of President Church affected his relations with some members of the faculty who were more liberal in their religious interpretation of Scripture cannot be said, but that there were such differences of opinion during the latter part of his administration there can be no doubt. The teaching of evolution was just then beginning in the larger colleges and scientific investigators like the LeContes and other members of the faculty irritated President Church.

There was one thing about President Church that pulled him out of difficult holes in which, on account of circumstances he frequently found himself. He believed in work, whatever its nature and whenever or wherever the need or the demand appeared. When it was impossible to get a person to look after the library, he did the work himself. If the Professor of Mathematics resigned and it took a half a year to get his successor in harness, President Church did the work. He never restricted his duties to those of the presidency. Whenever and wherever he could serve, he served. He was not a very robust man and at times extra work like this would have a telling effect on him and the trustees would admonish him to quit it. But he never quit it.

During the last twenty years of his administration he had to combat the efforts of three denominational colleges to secure students. That was
no easy task and yet he succeeded in keeping up the enrollment and during the early fifties he largely increased it, even though it did decrease in the later fifties on account of the disunity in the faculty. He engendered no ill feeling between the colleges, but fought his battles shrewdly and effectively.

LIBRARY AND EQUIPMENT:—

One year after assuming the duties of President, Dr. Church faced the task of building up anew the library of the University and the scientific laboratory equipment, all of which had been destroyed by fire in 1830. When he laid down his work, the library had been restored and had thirteen thousand books upon its shelves, and the laboratories had been admirably and effectively equipped.

BUILDINGS:—

It took President Church a long time to get the buildings that he was convinced the University needed in its work, but he was an indomitable worker, and during his administration eight new buildings were erected as follows:

The two-story building, known in later years as the "Ivy Building", now incorporated in the southeast corner of what is known as the Academic Building.

The Chapel building, except a portion of the rear of the building added after the War Between the States.

The rebuilt New College building, following the fire in 1830 that totally destroyed the original building erected during the administration of President Adel.

The Phi Kappa Hall, erected with money contributed by the alumni of that Society.

The Chancellor House, in which resided President Church and his successors, Chancellor Lipscomb, Chancellor Tucker, Chancellor Mell, Chancellor
Boggs, Chancellor Hill and Chancellor Barrow, and since the death of Chancellor Barrow used for a number of University purposes.

Three residences of professors, two of which are still standing, the Lustrat House and the Strahan House, and the old two-story wooden residence that stood where the Law Building now stands.

Just as he was leaving the presidency authorization was given for the erection of three other buildings, but they were not built until 1860. Those three buildings were the old Library Building, now a part of the Academic Building, the tw-story brick building on Lumpkin Street that now houses the Landscape Architecture department, and the three-story building known as "Rock College" on what later became the old State Normal School campus, erected for the purpose of accommodating a University High School.

Dr. Church was somewhat high-tempered, but kept it under good control. He was more or less stubborn in the support of his convictions, and at times came into conflict with members of his faculty who differed with him, but withal he was a clean, honest, upright, fair and courageous soul, who left an impress for good upon hundreds of the most talented sons of Georgia.

After his resignation in 1859, Dr. Church retired to his home in Clarke county and spent his remaining days amidst the pleasant surroundings of a happy family life. He passed on May 18, 1862, at the age of sixty-nine.
The session of 1858-1859 marked a time of important change in the management of the University of Georgia. The new faculty, elected in 1856, was functioning satisfactorily and harmony existed between the members, but it was evident that the institution was on the threshold of re-organization. The closed curriculum with only one degree, that of Bachelor of Arts, was cracking beneath the criticism of those who were urging a broader scope for the educational endeavors of the University. The importance of college education in law, medicine, civil engineering, agriculture, commerce and industry was being emphasized by many leading citizens. For several years the Trustees had been gradually changing their opinions and deeper and deeper had become their convictions that the time was at hand for the inauguration of important changes. The Prudential Committee had prior to that time submitted several important suggestions, but they had not been acted on by the full Board. President Church, always the advocate of the old system, now an old man and in rather feeble health, no doubt realized the impending and inevitable change. No doubt he really looked forward to the day when he could lay down his work, which over a long period of years had been most successful.

The session of 1858-1859 marked the end of his administration as President of the University, as he had given notice of his resignation to take effect at the end of that session.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in November 1858, he had nothing to say about the curriculum or the re-organizing of the departments or new schools to be established in the University. But he was still bent on securing new buildings. In all the thirty years of his administration he made very few annual reports without calling for new buildings. He never got them on the first call, but he never gave up until he did get
them. So he fired a farewell shot in that direction in his report and renewed a recommendation for the erection of a new building to house the library, the museum and provide extra class rooms. He didn't get the new building before he gave up the presidency but it was built within two years.

About that time much was being said about elective courses and about the efficiency of lectures as compared with textbook teaching. President Church didn't like elective courses; he believed in making out a curriculum that represented the judgment of the faculty as to what constituted the requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree and calling upon the students to take their medicine as prescribe. He placed more value on the opinion of trained teachers as to what studies a student should pursue than he did upon the judgment of mere youths. And he had no patience with the lecture system, concerning which he said: "I am fully persuaded that with students of the age of those who are usually found in our colleges, the instruction by lecturers principally is greatly inferior to that by textbooks and regular recitations from them." In later years his successor was a great advocate of lectures, and still later the next chief executive of the University was to denounce lectures and swing back to textbooks.

The session of the trustees in August 1859 not only provided for a re-organization of the University but also resulted in action on a number of other important matters.

Two great Georgians had become in 1858 members of the Board of Trustees, Francis S. Bartow and Thomas R.R. Cobb. Their period of service was destined to be brief, the one to fall in the battle of First Manassas in 1861; the other at Fredericksburg in 1862.

Under the leadership of Mr. Cobb, Lucy Cobb Institute, a college for girls, had just been established in Athens and Mr. Cobb succeeded in
passing a resolution allowing members of the University faculty to teach at Lucy Cobb Institute if it did not interfere with their regular duties.

On August 2, 1859 two more great Georgians were elected as members of the Board of Trustees, Robert Toombs, who accepted the position, and Alexander H. Stephens, who on account of his health was forced to decline. In later years he became an enthusiastic member of that body.

The perennial question of the election of Junior orators again bobbed up. Mr. Bartow offered a resolution that the literary societies be allowed to name the Junior orators and the resolution was passed. That question had been the source of much discussion for fully three decades between faculty and students. But, as it turned out, the jubilation of the boys was short-lived, for their conduct in electioneering the next year, including charges of improper use of money and liquor, led to the privilege of their naming the Junior orators being again withdrawn.

The question of making a connection with a medical college was discussed and again postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Toombs, always an advocate of the under dog, was interested in helping the boys who had little money to spend, and he offered a resolution that was passed, "that it is expedient to establish a boarding house in connection with the University where such students as desire it may be boarded at the lowest rate possible."

The two most important steps taken at the August 1859 session of the Trustees were the establishment of the Lumpkin Law School as a part of the University and the passing of the resolutions re-organizing the work of the entire institution.

The Lumpkin Law School was officially declared a part of the University and three of the best lawyers and ablest teachers in America were named as members of its first faculty. It is doubtful whether any law school in the entire country had an abler faculty. The members of the
first faculty of the Law School were Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, the illustrious head of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Thomas R. R. Cobb, the acknowledged leader of the Georgia bar, and William Hope Hull, a lawyer of eminent ability and a born teacher.

The Reorganization Resolutions

At this session of the Trustees came the passing of resolutions under which a complete re-organization of the University was provided. Much study had been devoted to the perfection of this document and it was far-reaching in its effect. Some of the provisions were carried out successfully and others fell into the discard. On the whole, the effect was good. The liberal arts college was preserved, but provision was made for expanding the work of the institution to take in a number of fields of science and vocational training. The provision for the establishing of an Institute to take care of the Freshman and Sophomore classes and restricting the real college work to the Junior and Senior classes, which were to be known as The College, was never effective, as the Institute soon became in reality nothing more than an excellent high school, and after trying the experiment for two or three years, the four college classes were carried on as had been the practice in former years. The work of the Institute finally became chiefly that of teaching disabled or indigent Confederate veterans in work around the high school level. In fact, after a year of its initial work, it was always referred to by the trustees and others as The University High School.

The report of the committee on re-organization was as follows:

''1— To establish an Institute, combining all the instruction given in a well-regulated village academy, and, in the Freshman and Sophomore classes in college, and having sufficient capacity to bear all its pupils from a distance, and observing such constant watchfulness as to secure and protect the morals of its pupils, and advance their education...''
as rapidly and as certainly as their natural endowments and previous
with training will admit; in a word, so to organize this fundamental
feature of the whole program, that the citizen bringing his son or ward
here to be trained will feel that he is as safe as, or safer than, at
home, and that his mind will certainly be educated. No plan has been
suggested that promises so well. To advance the age of admission to the
Freshman class is deemed impracticable in the present state of college educa-
tion in the United States. It seems to be conceded that boys at the tender
age of fourteen or fifteen are unfit to be left to themselves, as they
are, in a great measure, under the present college regimen in the United
States; and that the foundation of failure, if not of ruin, is laid in
the Freshman and Sophomore years of college life——— a result that might
be anticipated if we had no experience on the subject. An; hence the
scheme submitted contemplates the abolishing of the Freshman and Sophomore
classes, and having them instructed in the Institute herein contem-
plated, and there to remain and be watched over night and day until fully
prepared for the Junior class, which each pupil of the Institute should be
allowed to enter without examination by the college faculty, upon the
certificate of the faculty of the Institute. A suitable location within the
corporate limits of Athens, and yet sufficiently isolated, can be procured.
It has been suggested that the Institute might be properly ranked as a Gymnasmum.

2——To establish a college proper, with only Junior and Senior
classes, each of one year's duration as at present, with the same curric-
ulum as now prescribed, except that those classes might be relieved of a
few studies that more properly belong to the University schools heretofore to be
mentioned, and that more time might be given thus to to the seven
liberal arts and sciences which are regarded as the true training studies
for the youthful mind; as, for example, the law of nations might very
properly turned over to the Law School, the Professorship of Agriculture be taken out of the College proper and made to constitute one of the college Schools. Thus the students of the College proper would be advanced in age and education so far as to realize the responsibilities of their position, and be very suitable subjects for that species of government existing in the colleges of the United States, and have their characters sufficiently formed to insure well-grounded hopes of their success in study and the maintenance of good axiary morals. For efficient instruction in the College proper there will be needed the President of the University and four professors. The President, however, should not be confined to the business of instruction. As the head of the Board of Trustees, his energies should be given to the general advancement of all the departments of the Institute, to intercourse with the public, to the entertainment of visitors, in a word, to all the external relations of the institution, keeping it before the public and promoting its interests by all the means naturally suggested to one who undertakes the office as a labor of love, and none other is fit for a post as high, so honorable and so useful.

3—To establish elementary schools, each independent of the other, and of the College proper, so far as such schools can be made self-sustaining, and under this division of the program may be suggested:

1st—A Law School with three professors, having terms of at least eight months each year, in which facilities for the best legal education would be afforded. Gentlemen, highly competent and well-known to the public are ready to undertake this department, looking only to the fees for remuneration.

2nd—An Agricultural School, the foundation for which has been laid by the donation of the late Dr. Terrell, and which so far as the lectures on agriculture are concerned will be free to the public, with which we
propose to combine a school for the application of Chemistry to the industrial arts, thus furnishing full employment to the professor, with adequate compensation for increased labor.

3rd.—A School of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics, the professor to be paid in part from the treasury of the University until, as we may hope from the practical nature of the department and its great value to the State so rapidly developing its physical capacities, it shall become self-sustaining.

For the establishing of all these highly important and useful departments of the University we have abundant means within our present income. If, as we believe, the system should prove efficient in its workings, and an increasing patronage, state appropriations or individual liberality shall enable us to do so, we can enlarge its usefulness by the addition of a Commercial School for the instruction of our young men in the great principles and history of trade, the channels of foreign commerce, the duties of merchants, and finally, any other schools for instruction in any branch of useful knowledge that will sustain itself.

4th.—Another feature contemplated in the scheme is the establishment of scholarships, by persons making their last wills and testaments in terms of the Act of the legislature assented to Dec. 22, 1857. It will be observed upon examining this Act that the testator or donor can for the collegiate or educational advowson at pleasure, so that, the State holding the fund and paying the interest semi-annually her bond for the principal may be held by the Trustees of the University and the interest applied to the education of an indigent boy or young man as may be presented for its benefit by the son or daughter of the testator or donor, and so the advowson pass from father to son by will; and thus liberal education be secured to the indigent descendants of decayed families, and the cause of sound learning promoted. A proper sum for the establishment of such a
scholarship would be five thousand dollars.

And another feature, kindred to the above, is the establishment of fellowships by persons of wealth, the fellows to be elected by the different colleges of the state in which the right of presentation may be vested by the founder, and be taken from its graduating class by the college enjoying such right. These Fellows would attend such of the University Schools as they may desire and enjoy such advantages for the promotion of learning and knowledge as they may find established here. And here they may fully prepare themselves to discharge the duties of professors in college. It would require all of ten thousand dollars to found a fellowship. This feature will form a link between us and all other colleges. And lastly, in this feature it is believed that the trustees and the friends of the institution by such influence as they may enjoy can from time to time induce persons of great wealth to endow professorships in the College proper or Schools in the University, and appropriate a part of their riches to advance a high state of civilization in our state in all practical ways.

5--The Honors to be established for the foregoing enlargement of our institution may be designated as

1st. A certificate of successful pursuit of all the studies in the Institute, signed by the faculty, to enable the holder to enter into the Junior class of the College proper without examination.

2nd. A diploma of Bachelor Arts to each student who passes successfully through the College proper, signed by the faculty.

3rd. The degree of Master of Arts to all graduates of this or any other College, being of three years standing and good moral character, who have passed one year in the University and maintained good moral character.

4th. The degree of Bachelor of Law to all law students who have attended the lectures of the professors and secured their approbation. It is
contemplated to ask the legislature to pass a law authorizing and requiring
the Clerk of any Superior Court, or the Supreme Court, to issue a license
to plead and practice law, as now done upon examination, by the
presentation of the diploma without examination, upon the payments of the
usual fees.

5th. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy to such students in the
University Schools as shall spend two years therein and become proficient in
at least three of the schools.

6th. The degree of Doctor of Divinity is to be conferred solely
upon eminent divines.

7th. The degree of Doctor of Laws is to be conferred on men of
eminence and as the highest literary honor in our power to bestow.

Included in the resolution was a provision for the erection of
a three-story building fire-proof building, one story for the library, one
for the museum and one for recitation rooms, the cost to be $15000; also a
building for the proposed Institute to cost not more than $20000.

After discussing the proposition, the Board proceeded to take
action. Mr. Bartow thought more time should be given to the study of such
sweeping changes, especially the proposition to abolish the Freshman and
Sophomore classes. He moved to postpone action until the November meeting
of the Board. The Board had evidently made up its mind, the request of
Mr. Bartow for delay was not heeded and his motion to postpone was lost by
a vote of 5 to 12. Those voting aye were Bartow, Billups, Harris, Jenkins,
and Lewis. Those voting nay were Barnard, Howell Cobb, Thos. R.R. Cobb,
Cochran, Dougherty, Hill, Hull, Jackson, Joseph H. Lumpkin, Wilsoh Lumpkin,
Mitchell, Moore, Reese and Toombs.

A motion to strike out that part referring to providing the land
upon which to locate the Institute building was defeated by a vote of 7 to
12. A motion by Judge Lumpkin that the resolution go into effect after the November meeting of the Board was carried.

The University was on the way to a new life. The election of the successor to President Church was deferred until the November meeting of the Board. That he would have his hands full no one doubted, and as it came to pass there was considerable trouble in getting that successor. The faculty for the session of 1859–1860 was made up of the following: The President and Professors of Ancient Languages, History and Belles Lettres, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry and Agriculture, Mathematics and Astronomy and Natural Philosophy. With the President and these six professors it was believed that all the plans of the re-organized College proper could be carried out. The officials of the Proposed Institute were yet to be named.
The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following members of the Senior Class: John Quincy Adams, Augustus Octavius Bacon, Pope Barrow, Winfield Scott Bird, Lamar Cobb, John Gerdine, William G. Hill, Dyer C. Hodo, Eugenius C. Kinnebrew, Leonidas Augustus Lane, Algernon Sidney Mitchell, Samuel Dalton Mitchell, Thomas Moseley, Gustavus Akonzo Nunnally, John Dawson Pope, Joseph Milton Roberts, Richmond D. Seals, Ivet Fitch Thompson, John Young Wood.

Class of 1859

This class was smaller than its predecessor, but a larger percentage of its members graduated. There were only thirty-six members of the class, but nineteen of them received their degrees. In after life there were thirteen lawyers, four farmers, four legislators, two United States senators, two physicians, four teachers, two ministers, and one each U.S. consul, college president, judge, banker, merchant, editor and cotton factor. Twenty-seven members went into the Confederate Army, of who five were killed in battle.

Winfield S. Bird spent many of the years of his life in the United States consular service. He was a member of the Order of Bolivar, consul at LaGuayra, Venezuela, and at Caracas, Venezuela.

John Gerdine became a successful physician, practiced his profession throughout life in Athens, Ga., took much interest in education and for many years was president of the Athens Board of Education.

Gustavus A. Nunnally, eminent Baptist minister, served as president of Mercer University a number of years and as president of the Southern Female College at LaGrange, Ga., from 1895 to the time of his death.

John D. Pope was a successful lawyer and judge of the Superior Court.

John Wesley Murphey was a banker, a member of the legislature and served as Asst. Treasurer of the State of Georgia.
POPE BARROW

Pope Barrow was the son of David C. Barrow and great-grandson of Governor Wilson Lumpkin. His younger brother, David C. Barrow, served as Chancellor of the University of Georgia from 1906 to 1925. Pope Barrow was an eminent lawyer. He was a member of the Georgia constitutional convention of 1877, served in the state legislature 1880-1881, was elected to the United States Senate in 1882 to succeed Benjamin H. Hill, when that illustrious Georgian died. He served in the Senate until 1883, the end of Senator Hill's unexpired term. He was a member of the University Board of Trustees from 1872 to 1889. The later years of his life were spent in Savannah, Ga., where for years he was judge of the Superior Courts.

(biography of Augustus O. Bacon to go here)
Augustus Octavius Bacon

Augustus Octavius Bacon, graduate of the University of Georgia in 1859 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having decided to enter the legal profession, returned to the University the next year and enrolled as a student in the Lumpkin Law School that had just been made a part of the University. He was a member of the first class to graduate in 1860 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

While in college he was a quiet, painstaking student, somewhat reserved in temperament, yet very popular with his friends in the college community. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Society and his training in debate in that society equipped him for the conspicuous service he was later to render his country as a member of the United States Senate for a period of twenty years.

He was of English ancestry. His ancestors were among the first Englishmen to come to the New World. They left England in search for religious freedom and came to Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1630. A few years later they located in Connecticut and in 1695 they became residents of South Carolina, from which state they moved into St. John's Parish in Liberty county, Georgia, in 1752. They were among the founders of the famous Midway Church.

There in 1839, he was born, the son of Augustus O. Bacon, and Mary Jones Bacon. His father was an alumnus of the University of Georgia, Class of 1836, and was a young Baptist preacher who gave promise of a life of great usefulness. Death, however, intervened and he died in 1839 at the age of twenty-three, just before the birth of his son, and a few months later his wife passed away. The little boy was thus deprived of his parents when he was less than a year old. His grandmother took charge of him and under her loving care he was reared.

He got off to a bad start in the practice of his profession, for a few months after he opened his law office in Atlanta the War Between the States opened and he immediately volunteered into the service of the
Confederacy. For two years he saw service as Adjutant of the 9th Georgia Regiment, and then received his commission as Captain in the Confederate army. He saw service during the remaining years of the war as a staff officer under Generals Henry R. Jackson, General Iverson and General Mackall.

After the war he bent to the task of establishing a law practice, locating in Macon, Georgia, where he lived until his death on Feb. 14, 1914. From the very beginning of his career he was a commanding figure. Physically he was tall, well-proportioned, imposing. His ability was at once recognized. He was a presidential elector in 1868 and a valued man in the Democratic party. That he was destined to become a great leader in affairs of government was evident from the beginning of his practice of the law. He went to the state legislature from Bibb county in 1871. He remained a member of that body fourteen years, during which time he served as Speaker pro tem four years and as Speaker of the House eight years. As Speaker he set a record for all time, for no other member has ever served so long a time in that office. As a presiding officer he knew no superior.

In 1883, upon the death of Governor Alexander H. Stephens, he was the leading candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and came within less than a dozen convention votes of winning the nomination. But the convention was deadlocked so tight that a dark horse, Henry D. McDaniel, carried off the prize. He was now in the public eye politically and in 1886 made the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination against General John B. Gordon, and again the prize was not within his reach.

He turned from politics and addressed himself vigorously to the practice of his profession and became one of the great lawyers of the state and nation. In 1894 he was elected by the legislature as United States senator. In the Senate his ability was so outstanding that his seat in that body was never in any danger. There he served as a recognized leader until his death in 1914. He very vigorously opposed the acquisition of the
Philippine Islands, and, while not entirely succeeding in his efforts, he did manage to put through the resolution that he had introduced, declaring the purpose of the United States was not to retain the islands permanently, but to give the people thereof their liberty.

He did not live to see the opening of World War I, but with prophetic vision he saw the coming struggle with Germany. Years before he had spoken in the Senate in opposition to the United States receiving the statue of Frederick the Great as a gift from the German emperer, declaring that Germany represented a government that inevitably would come into conflict with America.

Senator Bacon often visited the scenes of his college life and was always the firm, loyal and attentive friend of the University. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University from 1872 to 1874 and again from 1891 to 1914, a total of a quarter of a century.

Senator Bacon married Miss Virginia Lamar in 1864. Two sons died in early childhood. His two daughters were Mary Louise (Mrs. Willis B. Sparks) and Augusta Lamar (Mrs. Manly B. Curry).

While a student in the University of Georgia, he had resided in Old College. He was a typical boy and didn't hesitate to engage in the pastime of carving his name here and there. On one occasion after he had reached the height of his fame, while attending a session of the Board of Trustees, he made up his mind that he would go over to Old College and re-visit the room in which he had spent his college days. He made the visit and while there found one of the window sills the name of A. O. Bacon just as he had carved it in the days of his boyhood.
The University remained without a president during the session of 1859–1860, its affairs being directed by the Prudential Committee of the Board of Trustees. It was not because the governing body failed to use its best efforts to get a satisfactory head for the institution. Four men were elected before a chief executive was secured.

Up to this time, the trustees had always made their search for a new chief executive outside the state of Georgia. Now they turned to natives of Georgia and in two instances tried to persuade alumni to take up the work. On November 3, 1859, Dr. Henry Hull, of Athens, was elected as president. Dr. Hull was fully cognizant of all the needs of the institution. He had served as a member of the Board of Trustees. He had served as Professor of Mathematics from 1830 to 1846. But on the same day on which he was elected he notified the Board that he could not accept the offer. The next day the trustees elected General Henry R. Jackson, one of the state's ablest men. The Board adjourned before hearing from him as to whether or not he would accept. General Jackson declined the position and when the University opened for its regular session, it was without a president. The trustees decided to wait until the next annual session in the summer of 1860 to fill the office and directed the Prudential Committee of the Board to take charge until that time. Prof. Patrick H. Bell, who later on was named Vice-Chancellor, headed the faculty during this period.

The name of the chief office was changed from President to Chancellor and on July 30, 1860, another attempt was made to secure the services of a Georgian and an alumnus. Chief-Justice Joseph A. Henry Lumpkin, who at that time was head of the Law School faculty, was offered the chancellorship of the University by the unanimous vote of the Board, but he promptly declined.

The trustees had followed the custom of earlier days.