just getting under way at the time of his resignation.

His administration marked a period of harmony among the members of the faculty.

The old rules as to discipline were in large measure cast aside and after his assuming the chancellorship there was no longer "policing" by the members of the faculty. Generally speaking the conduct of the students was satisfactory, but at times it appeared that they slipped out from under perfect control.

During his administration dozens of young men were graduated who in the ensuing years rose to high stations in life and exercised much influence in the direction of the affairs of state and nation.

In all his reports to the trustees he insisted on the power of the pen. He was not opposed to oratory, but the finished writer appealed to him more than the eloquent orator. He had the satisfaction of knowing before he came to the end of a long life that from the University boys who received their training during his administration came in large number to eminent success as most scholarly writers.

There was not much opportunity during his administration for the erection of new buildings. When he assumed the chancellorship in 1860 the old library building and the two-story brick building on Lumpkin street were under construction. The only other building erected during his administration was Moore College, the gift in 1874 of the City of Athens.

The campus saw improvement in the way of leveled grounds and the planting of beautiful trees, some of which are still standing. A good deal of this work came through the effort and supervision of Judge Young L.G. Harris, president of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company of Athens and a long-time member of the University Board of Trustees.

It is true that Chancellor Lipscomb, though by no means an
old man, had to look after his health carefully, and he was disposed
to look on the gloomy side so far as his personal ailments were concerned.
That was the impelling reason for his resignation. But he lived on through
the administrations of chancellors Tucker and well and
well into the administration of Chancellor Boggs, and finally passed on
after having traveled well beyond the allotted three score and ten years of
life.
Chapter VII
THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHANCELLOR ANDREW A. LIPSCOMB
FROM 1866 TO 1874

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On January 3, 1866 the University of Georgia re-opened its doors. They had been closed for nearly three years while hundreds of her sons were serving in the thin gray line of the Confederate armies. Now that the Confederate government was dead, a government of which the poet was to write

"No nation ever rose so fair
Nor fell so pure of crime"

nothing remained but to face the future and go forward unafraid.

It would be neither candid nor truthful to say that the young men of the South were reconciled to their fate. It would require the healing touch of the years to bring that about. Quite true that they were prepared to render loyal service to the conquering nation as the penalty of war, and they did so, but there was no re-united country then. The Southern states were still out of the Union and they would not be back in the sisterhood of states, clothed in their constitutional rights, until the Southern people had passed through the unspeakable infamies of Reconstruction. There was little feeling then of that brotherhood that in later years brought the North and the South together again largely through the magic voice of Henry Grady. Georgia boys were willing enough to admit the soundness of General Lee's advice and to take up the duties of citizenship in the American republic, but right down at the bottom of their hearts they still loved the flag under which their fathers and many of themselves had fought.

Henry Grady himself, as a fifteen year old boy, was one of those students who walked through the historic arched gateway of the University campus on that January morning in 1866 and enrolled as a student in the Sophomore class. He had no reason to love the army in blue. Not quite a year had passed since his gallant father, Major William S. Grady, had fallen on the field of Petersburg. The time came in the providence of God when ill feeling ceased to play its part for him in life's drama and when the bars of Dixie's battleflag blended in lasting union with the stripes
of America's immortal banner and when he could carry the message of fraternal greeting that "loved a nation into peace."

How well the youth of Georgia acquitted themselves in the crucial decade that followed Appomattox let the recorded facts of history attest. They went through years worse than hell and emerged without the smell of fire on their garments. In spite of all schemes and machinations they preserved inviolate the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon; through poverty and privation they kept their eyes upon the goal of a re-united country with all the privileges guaranteed by a constitution their fathers had never violated and which they had never foresworn. Throughout these troublous years, the University of Georgia played its part, faithful to all the old traditions and diligent in the discharge of its duties, with no apology for the past conduct of its sons and with full approval of their post-war conduct which year by year made more certain the return of amity and true friendship between the once-warring sections.

When the Confederacy went down the University of Georgia faced what appeared to be an impossible future. It never had possessed an income adequate to its needs and now it had nothing in the way of assets except its campus of thirty-seven acres and the buildings standing thereon, plus a few acres on the outskirts of Athens on which stood what came to be called old "Rock College."

The $8000 annual income on bank stock guaranteed by the State of Georgia had vanished with the collapse of the government, likewise the $16,000 of bonds of the Confederate government, $20,000 in bonds of the Confederate State of Georgia and $2400 of individual notes that under the circumstances were practically worthless. Be it said to the credit of the State of Georgia that it wrote into its constitution a provision for the payment of the eight thousand dollars per annum as interest on its original debt to the University, which has been paid annually up to the present time. In 1865 the question put up to the trustees was, what could be done by the University without an income.
The members of the faculty, especially those beyond the age of military service, had experienced no little difficulty in maintaining themselves and their families. They had little employment of remunerative value and in several cases had been forced to borrow money from their friends. The average college professor, even in these times, poorly paid at best, finds it difficult to lay aside money for a rainy day, and the members of the faculty in that day were no exceptions to the rule. But they were true blue, and when hostilities ceased they were ready to take up the work in every way possible in order to restore the University to its pre-war standards.

To all appearances the re-organization of the University on anything like its former basis appeared impossible, but Prof. W.H. Waddel came forward with a proposition that the faculty, on its own motion, re-open the University, charging a fee of one hundred dollars per annum and giving their services for whatever could be secured in that way. This proposed plan was discussed and then abandoned. The trustees offered the use of the buildings and equipment of the University to any reputable person who might wish to operate a private school. Professor Williams Rutherford decided that he would open such a school in New College and charge a fee of five dollars per month for such students as might wish to attend. Prof. W.J. Magill was in readiness to teach civil engineering and other studies in Philosophical Hall, and they had actually begun operations when the trustees decided to re-open the University on January 3, 1866.

During the nine months that had intervened between the surrender at Appomattox and the re-opening of the University, much water had flowed over the dam. Athens had suffered nothing from invasion, but the people had to put up with occupation by a military force. Naturally feeling ran high, even though it was of a suppressed nature.

The federal forces took charge of the University buildings. More or less damage was done to all of the buildings. Furniture was defaced, numerous articles were carried off, library books belonging to the literary societies were scattered. All of this careless disregard of the rights of the University by no means served to improve the relations between the
conquerors and the conquered. The freed slaves began to feel their importance and hundreds came to Athens in the Fall of 1865 hoping to get their "forty acres and a mule" and went away disappointed. During that time the feeling between the negroes and the white people had not reached the intense condition that existed a few years later under the Reconstruction regime.

The opening attendance in January 1866 was better than had been expected. Seventy-eight students reported to their classes, a very satisfactory number, considering the conditions of the times. Many of these students were from among those who had laid down their books at the beginning of the war and who had fought through the bloody struggle. Some of them had empty sleeves, other hobbled around on wounded legs, still others were young boys who had worn the Confederate gray only a few months before their battle flag was furled. All of them came with determination to succeed. It is doubtful whether there ever was assembled on the University campus a more serious-minded set of boys. The student life of 1866 was quite different from that of 1860. There was a seriousness about them that had not been in evidence before. War, with all its privations and suffering, had implanted its lessons in youthful lives. The college boys of these days were on hand for business.

Chancellor Lipscomb, who was to steer the University through several stormy years that lay ahead, was especially impressed with the type of boys who came to take up the work in 1866. Said he: "They are much more manly in their sympathies and aspirations, much more obedient as to the real spirit of submission to discipline and consequently much more thoughtful and prudent as to matters of personal control, much more under influence and requiring less of stern authority for their government than we ordinarily find in this class of persons."

Seven members of the faculty were on hand in 1866; Chancellor Lipscomb, Professor Patrick H. Mell, Professor Williams Rutherford, Professor William LeRoy Brown, Professor L.H. Charbonnier, Professor William L. Jones,
and Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin. It was found that Dr. Daniel Lee, Professor of Agriculture, and Prof. Richard Malcolm Johnston, of the department of Belles Lettres, had not returned. Dr. Lee's successor, Dr. Pendleton, was not named until 1872 and Prof. Johnston's successor, Prof. Charles Morris, was not named until 1868. Judge Lumpkin, as head of the Law School faculty, served only a few months, being removed by death during that year.

When the time came for the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 30, 1866, that body had reverted to the habits of long-gone days. There was no quorum present. But those who were present spent three vacation days just looking around and chatting with the faculty members and students until on July 2nd enough members had finally reported to constitute the necessary quorum. Governor Wilson Lumpkin, chairman of the Board, was absent and in his place Governor Charles J. Jenkins took the chair. The University Board of Trustees could always count on at least one governor of Georgia being present.

Chancellor Lipscomb had given much thought to the changes that were in his opinion necessary for the development of the University and in his report to the trustees he made several recommendations that were far-reaching in effect.

He was emphatically opposed to dormitories. He would not consent to anything that did not provide something in the way of home-like supervision. In later years Chancellor Mell, who entertained the same ideas, threatened to resign if a dormitory system was ordered without the supervision of some good man and his wife. Said Chancellor Lipscomb in his report: "Instead of the old dormitory system, which I consider the most unmitigated evil connected with college life, I have undertaken to provide a home for our young men which will insure them an amount of physical comfort as well as social and moral advantages not possible under the former arrangement."
The Chancellor was delighted with the record of the students as to orderly conduct, saying: "The instances needing positive discipline are more and more exceptional. This state of things is largely due to the moral influence of my colleagues over the students. I mean much more than official commendation when I speak of these men as inspiring the students with a sense of manliness, of genuine and trustworthy honor, and of earnest devotion to duty, because of its self-rewarding joys. I regard this as the most striking result of the past year's work."

Chancellor Lipscomb expressed himself as strongly favoring the lecture system in preference to text-book teaching, saying: "The effect of the lecture system, which we are developing as rapidly as possible, is a signal accession to the power of the professors. Mutual enthusiasm on the part of professors and students in behalf of common objects of thought and by virtue of reciprocal participating in the same pursuits is unquestionably the main element of educational force. As this end is more directly and effectively reached by means of the lecture system than through any other instrumentality, I feel constrained to say that the fresh and vigorous impulse which my colleagues have communicated to the educational methods of the University is mainly due to their energy in this direction."

A distinct step was taken away from the former curriculum of the institution and the unbroken observance of the requirements of a definite curriculum leading to the one degree of Bachelor Arts, when Chancellor Lipscomb outlined in some detail his plan for the offering of elective courses. To a large extent this suggested system prevailed throughout his administration. It was anathema in the eyes of his successor, Chancellor Tucker.

On this subject, the Chancellor submitted the following for the guidance of the trustees: "Education is always a new question. Its problems must be solved by each generation for itself. If Education is a science, it is a science only in scientific hands that understand how to adapt its fundamen-
tal principles both to circumstantial and permanent ends. I think it therefore essential to the continued success of the University that you make immediate provision for a more general course of Education than has hitherto existed. Such a course should be arranged as to offer all the advantages of elaborate instruction and honorable graduation to that class of students known as irregulars. That this class of students will increase cannot be doubted, but under our present system it is extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable, to give them such a thorough and complete training as the reputation of the University and a high grade of scholarship demand at our hands. If you could command the means, it would be your wisest plan to organize at once a distinct and independent institution that should afford the requisite facilities for the educational course contemplated in this arrangement. Such an organization, separate from Franklin College, would present itself in a definite form to the public eye, while the different curriculum and discipline would give it an individuality of character that would contribute to its success.

"If, however, you cannot establish under present circumstances a new organization that can give such an extended education in Mathematics, Science and Belles Lettres as the times demand, then the next best course is to expand Franklin College, so that it may cover the ground as far as practicable.

"I would suggest then the following organization:

"1st. The present four-year course in Franklin College to remain unchanged.

"2nd. Establish an 'Elementary Scientific Course,' embracing the elements of Mathematics, English, French or German, said course to continue two years, and to be binding on all students under seventeen years of age, who are not prepared for the higher grades of instruction.

"3rd. Institute an 'elective course' for such students as are competent by age and acquirements to select their own studies and give
certificates or diplomas to these students on the basis of proficiency without regard to length of time devoted to any given pursuit. If the elective course with its specific advantages for advanced students be combined with the prescribed course for younger pupils so as to constitute a complete schedule of studies suited to each step of advancement, and if then we bring the principal of class graduation to bear upon the curriculum of each year, so that every student who complies with the fixed requisitions of such department, shall receive an annual testimonial in public form of his proficiency, it would certainly tend to bring the work of the University under close inspection, to render its results more palpable, while at the same time it would multiply our checks upon defective scholarship and augment the force of intellectual and moral discipline.

"Though I cannot flatter myself that this is fully attainable, yet I cannot doubt that the plan suggested would strengthen our hold upon the student, while it would unquestionably mitigate some of the evils under which the University schemes of education have hitherto labored."

This was an opening wedge, and in 1868 the degree of Civil Engineering was conferred and in 1869 the degree of Bachelor of Science, though the shift away from the regular Bachelor of Arts degree was gradual.

Chancellor Lipscomb reported that he had gone to Augusta, accompanied by Governor Jenkin, and had applied to Generals Steadman and King for the removal of the United States garrison from the campus and that the effort was successful, but not until he had yielded the University High School building for the occupancy of the federal soldiers. That proved to be a good solution of a vexatious problem, for it moved the federal troops nearly two miles from actual contact with the student body. That worked well for the time being, but the Reconstruction regime was yet to come.
At this session an important gift to the University was announced, the gift of the library of Governor George R. Gilmer, also his cabinet of minerals and curiosities.

Chancellor Lipscomb brought before the Board a few specimens of the work of the Art Class established during the preceding summer as a personal enterprise of Prof. C.F. Weigandt. The trustees no doubt enjoyed the art display, but more than a half century was to go by before any Art was taught on the University campus.

A portrait in oil of Governor Wilson Lumpkin was presented to the Board. That great Georgian, though not an alumnus, throughout his long life and his years of service as a trustee had been a pillar of strength in the University's counsels.

The Board took up the question of tenure of office for the members of the faculty and gave notice to the members that they must make good in their work if they expected to keep their jobs. This notice was in the form of the following resolution: "That ever fourth annual meeting from this date, the Board will vote by ballot and without discussion upon the question of each member of the faculty continuing to occupy his chair, and upon a member failing to receive a majority of votes, his chair shall be considered vacant."

At the 1866 session of the Board the department of Civil Engineering was established and two adjunct professors of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics were authorized. The salary of the Chancellor was fixed at $2500, that of professors at $2000 and that of adjunct professors at $1000.

New members elected at that time were William LeRoy Brown, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; I. Pembroke Jones, adjunct professor of Mathematics; L.H. Charbonnier, adjunct professor of Ancient Languages and Literature and General Martin L. Smith, professor of Civil Engineering.
Old College was reported to be in such a dilapidated condition as to render it utterly unfit for habitation. Steps were taken to remedy that condition.

A resolution was introduced to dispose of the High School property for not less than $20000. It went into a pigeon hole and remained there. The High School was operated a few years, later on the property was used for the agricultural department, then it became the campus of the State Normal School and the Georgia State Teachers College and since 1932 has been used as the Co-ordinate College of the University, where the Freshman and Sophomore girls have been housed and taught.

When Lucy Cobb Institute was founded, Thomas R.R. Cobb had given his note to the University trustees in payment for the land on which the building was erected. General Cobb had been killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. The Trustees directed that no suit should ever be brought against the estate of General Cobb for the payment of that note.
and Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Dr. Daniel Lee, Professor of Agriculture, and
Professor Richard Malcolm Johnston did not return. Dr. Lee's successor, Dr.
Pendleton, was not named until 1872 and Professor Johnston's successor,
Professor Charles Morris, was not named to head the department of Lettres
until 1868. Judge Lumpkin, as head of the Law School, served only
a few months, being removed by death during that year.

The graduating class in 1866 was necessarily small in number, six
students winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts and eight students, graduating
with the degree of Bachelor of Law. These graduates had had the advantage of
college training prior to the opening of the war and some of them had studied
during the war when opportunity had presented itself. Consequently they were
able to finish their academic work in a half year.

Class of 1866

The six students who graduated with the degree of Bachelor of
Arts in after life served in six different fields of endeavor: One
manufacturer, one banker, one auditor, one college professor, one Superior Court
judge and one minister. The eight graduates of the Law School all followed
the legal profession. In addition to those who graduated were twelve members
who did not remain in college long enough to complete the work for their
degrees. Two of these had seen service in the Confederate army and two of them
achieved eminence in after life.
I come to the writing of a brief story of the life of one from whose pen came three invaluable books concerning the history of the University of Georgia. From the pages of those three books much information has been gathered by the writer in his present effort to preserve in print the salient features of the founding, the development and the services of the state's great institution of learning.

The man of whom this is now written is Augustus Longstreet Hull. His three books to which reference is made are "Historical Sketch of the University of Georgia," "Annals of Athens, Georgia," and "Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia."

The latter book was prepared with great care and involved much thought and labor, the securing and compiling of biographical data concerning all the matriculates and graduates of the University over a period of one hundred years. In the preparation of that Alumni Catalogue, Mr. Hull rendered to the University a service whose value can scarcely be computed. At this time the writer gratefully acknowledges the help afforded him in his present work through the information contained in these three books, from the pen of Mr. Hull, especially the Historical Sketch and the Alumni catalogue.

Augustus Longstreet Hull was born in Athens, Ga. in 1847, the son of Dr. Henry Hull and Mary Nisbet Hull. He came of a family that was always interested in the University and that had rendered it conspicuous service. He was a grandson of Rev. Hope Hull, pioneer Methodist minister in Georgia, who served a number of years as a trustee of the University, under whose direction the first old wooden chapel building was erected on the University campus, and a brief biography of whom appears in the earlier pages of this book. Mr. Hull's father, Dr. Henry Hull, was for sixteen years professor of mathematics in the University faculty.

Augustus L. Hull was only fourteen years old when the
War Between the States opened. He was too young to enter the service of the Confederacy, though he wanted to do so. He put in a couple of years of study and in 1864 donned the Confederate gray and became a courier in the Engineer Corps of the Army of the Tennessee.

As soon as the war was over, he entered the University and graduated in 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He followed the teaching profession from 1869 to 1872. In 1873 he became Cashier of the Bank of the University in Athens and remained in that position until 1890 when he was elected Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar of the University of Georgia, serving in that office a period of nineteen years up to the time of his death in November 1909. He became a trustee of the University in 1883 and served as such twenty-six years. He was a trustee of Lucy Cobb Institute from 1887 and served as president of that body a number of years.

Mr. Hull was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church and one of the most exemplary citizens of Athens. He married Miss Callie Cobb, daughter of General Thomas R.R. Cobb. Their children were Marion McHenry, now a leading physician in Atlanta, widow of the late Judge William H. Pope, Thomas C. and Julia E., deceased, A. Longstreet, Henry Joseph, a prominent attorney in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Sallie and Callie, wife of Philip Weltner, former Chancellor of the University System of Georgia and now President of Oglethorpe University.
Robert Beall Gunby

Robert Beall Gunby, born in Alabama in 1846, and a resident of Columbus, Georgia, the greater part of his life, had seen active service in the Confederate army before graduating in the Class of 1866. He was a private in the cavalry of General Nathan B. Forrest. For several years he was a civil engineer and then turned his attention to manufacturing. He became one of Georgia's most successful manufacturers. He died in 1893 in middle life. His wife was Miss Lula Redd.

Carlton Hillyer

Carlton Hillyer, born in Georgia in 1841, first honor man in his class, had a flair for mathematics and accounting. In 1870, four years after graduation, he became auditor of the Georgia Railroad and remained in that service during the remainder of his life. He took an active interest in civic and religious affairs and served as a member of the Augusta City Council and as a director in the Young Men's Christian Association. He was the author of one book, "All Sorts of Statements." His wife was Miss Lucy C. Thomas, of Athens.

Francis Adgate Lipscomb

Francis Adgate Lipscomb, son of Chancellor Andrew A. Lipscomb, was born in Alabama in 1845. During the War Between the States he was a private in the 1st Maryland Cavalry. He married Miss Mary Ann Rutherford, daughter of Professor Williams Rutherford, of the University faculty. Very much like his cultured father, his talents were chiefly literary in their nature. He was a young man of rare ability, sharing first honor with Carlton Hillyer and Samuel Lumpkin. In 1872, on the resignation of Professor Charles Morris, he was named as Professor of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric in the University faculty. He served in that capacity one year, when death intervened to cut short what promised to be a brilliant career, he being at that time only twenty-nine years of age. In later years his cultured widow became principal of Lucy...
Cobb Institute and under her tutelage many of the young daughters of Georgia were given their scholastic training.

Samuel Lumpkin

Samuel Lumpkin, son of Joseph Lumpkin and Sarah Johnson, was born Dec. 12, 1848, in Oglethorpe county. He was a member of the celebrated Lumpkin family, of whom Gov. Wilson Lumpkin and Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin were outstanding members. He had attended Mercer University for a while, when he came to the University of Georgia to complete his education, and was a brilliant student, sharing first honor with Carlton Hillyer and Francis A. Lipscomb. For a time after his graduation he taught school in Georgia and Mississippi and saved enough money to start him on his way to a successful life at the bar. He studied law while he was teaching school, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. At first he practiced in Elberton and then in Americus. Then he returned to Lexington. He was appointed as a clerk in the Georgia house of representatives and in 1872 was appointed as solicitor-general of the Northern Circuit. He served five years in that position and then became Judge of the Superior Courts of that circuit. He achieved quite a judicial reputation during the eight years of his service in that position and in 1890 was elected as a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia, where he served with great distinction until his death in 1905. On October 17, 1878 he was married to Miss Kate Richardson. Judge Lumpkin merited the judgment of Georgia lawyers that placed his name among those who held highest rank in the Georgia judiciary.
James Roy McCleskey

James Roy McCleskey was born in 1845, a native of Georgia. He was attending the academy in Marietta when Sherman made his march through Georgia. Along with other boys in that school he entered the Confederate service and served until the end of the war. After the war he was married to Miss Eula Swearingen. As a young man he entered the ministry in the Georgia Methodist Conference and throughout the remainder of his life was a consecrated servant of God in the ministry of that church.

Richard W. Micou

Richard W. Micou was born in 1848 in the state of Louisiana. After graduation he became an Episcopal minister. He graduated received the degree of Master of Arts at Trinity College and that of Doctor of Divinity at Kenyon College and at the University of Edinburgh. He was a professor in the Divinity School in Philadelphia in 1892, and in 1895 became a professor in the Virginia Seminary, in which position he served a number of years.

Walter Le Conte Stevens

Walter LeConte Stevens, born in Georgia in 1847, was a member of the famous Le Conte family. Like John Le Conte, of the Class of 1838, he was devoted to the study of Physics and prepared himself to teach that subject. For many years he was professor of Physics in Washington and Lee University.

Henry Jackson

Henry Jackson was a native of Georgia, born in 1845, the son of General Henry R. Jackson and Cornelia Davenport Jackson. He was a captain in the Confederate army. He married Miss Sallie Cobb, daughter of General Thomas R.R. Cobb. As a young man he served in the Georgia legislature. He ranked among the ablest members of the Atlanta bar. He was one of the handsomest men of his day, of commanding appearance and an orator of note.
William M. Browne

Among those who graduated in Law in 1866 was William Montague Browne. He was mature in years, and while he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law, he never purused his legal work with assiduity, as he was bent in the direction of teaching. He was a native of Ireland, having been born in County Mayo, on the Emerald Isle. He had an A.B. degree from the University of Dublin, and shortly after he came to this country, war broke out and he entered the Confederate service. He was of a military nature and served as a Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to President Davis. In the latter days of the war he became a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army. When he graduated in the Class of 1866 he was a mature man.

In 1874 he was elected as Professor of History and Political Science in the University faculty and served until his death in 1883. He was the first man assigned specifically to the teaching of history and political science in the University of Georgia. From 1878 to 1883 he also filled the chair of Professor of Agriculture.

George W. Gustin

George W. Gustin, a native of New Jersey, became a state senator in 1832 and a member of the Georgia house of representatives in 1834. He served a number of years as Judge of the Superior Court. In the Confederate States Army he was a private in Phillips Cavalry Legion. He died in the meridian of life.

James J. Turnbull

James J. Turnbull, born in South Carolina in 1845, served as a private in Cheatham's Corps, Confederate States Army. He married Miss May Jarrett. He died in 1880, aged thirty-five years, but in that short time had achieved a fine reputation at the bar.

Thomas B. Gresham moved to Baltimore, Maryland, and became a well-known lawyer there. Howell Cobb and Sampson H. Hardeman, A.B. Graduates in the Class of 1866,
Class of 1862, came back to take their law degrees in 1866. Dalton A. Yancey became a well-known lawyer in Brandon, Florida.
The recovery of the University of Georgia from the effects of the War Between the States, aside from financial conditions, was rapid. Both as to attendance of students and enthusiasm of faculty members its swift stride forward was hailed with delight by its alumni and friends. The attendance during the 1866--1867 session was 172 and in addition 93 enrolled in the High School. In one year its enrollment had climbed to pre-war records.

When the trustees met on August 2, 1867, there existed seven vacancies on the Board. Death had claimed two of the Board's ablest and most distinguished members, Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin and Bishop Stephen Elliott. Three able members, D.A. Reese, Henry Hull, Jr. and Richard Malcolm Johnston, had changed their residence and were living outside the state of Georgia. Two members, H.V.M. Miller and Benjamin F. Ward had been absent too many times and lost their places on the Board. Dr. Miller was re-appointed the next year and served with distinction twenty-one years thereafter. Succeeding these members were seven other Georgians of high distinction, United States Congressman Martin J. Crawford, Judge Samuel Hall, Bishop George F. Pierce, Joel Abbott Billups, James W. Armstrong, Stevens Thomas and David C. Barrow. Four of the new members were alumni of the University of Georgia. Never in the history of the University had so many of Georgia's distinguished sons served at the same time as members of the Board of Trustees. Among the members of that body were five governors of Georgia, Wilson Lumpkin, Howell Cobb, Herschel V. Johnson, Joseph E. Brown and Charles J. Jenkins; few members who had served or who were to serve as United States senators, Wilson Lumpkin, Joseph E. Brown, Herschel V. Johnson, Benjamin H. Hill and Robert Toombs; seven members of Congress, Mark A. Cooper, David A. Reese, Howell Cobb, James Jackson, Martin J. Crawford, Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs; three chief justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, James Jackson and Joseph E. Brown; as well as leaders in a number of other professions.

It was a day in which the interests of the University had...
to be guarded in many directions, and the trustees named a committee of five to represent the institution before the legislature, before all constitutional conventions that may at any time be held, and before the military authorities of the general government controlling the state. On that committee were Joseph E. Brown, Iverson L. Harris, James E. Seward, James W. Armstrong and Benjamin C. Yancey. And for some time in those troublous days the committee had plenty of work to do.

Death had removed two of the three professors in the Law faculty, General T.R.R. Cobb and Chief-Justice Lumpkin, and that part of the University had not functioned the previous year. It was decided to re-open the Law School in September 1867, the professors to get all the fees paid by the students in that school. A good law library was to be secured, but that part of the arrangement was not carried out until many years had passed. Two new members of the Law faculty were named, Benjamin H. Hill and William L. Mitchell. Mr. Hill, on account of public duties, could give only a part-time service. Mr. Mitchell remained at his work for a number of years until his death.

One of the features of the 1867 Commencement was the great address of Dr. W.T. Brantley on the Life and Character of Joseph Henry Lumpkin.

The University High School was at that time conducted chiefly for the benefit of indigent and maimed Confederate veterans. The trustees went out to Rock College to see just what was being done for them and were delighted at the effective work at that place. They took dinner with the young men and short addresses were made by General Howell Cobb and Professor William Waddel.

The Department of Civil Engineering was given a good start by the election of Professor L.H. Charbonnier, who remained at the head of that department for ten years. This school was given quarters in the old "Ivy"
Building.

William L. Mitchell was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, succeeding the veteran Asbury Hull, who, after forty-seven years of service in that responsible office, had recently died.

Professor B.T. Hunter was placed in charge of the high school and during his service of several years gave preparatory training to a number of young men who subsequently made excellent records as students in the University.

The minutes of the trustees at this time record the fact that Benjamin H. Hill, chairman of the laws and discipline committee, was very active in directing the affairs of the University in many important ways. He was giving special attention to the subject of a medical college in connection with the University and introduced a resolution stating that at the proper time the Board would entertain a proposition for the establishment of a medical school in the University. No medical school was ever established in Athens, but later on the Medical College in Augusta did become connected with the University and is now a part of the University System of Georgia.

The University had very little money to spend on improvements, but it ventured an appropriation of $340 for mathematical instruments and $600 for the purchase of an induction coil.
Session of 1866-1867

At Commencement in 1867 there were only five students to graduate, all with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. They were George Legare Camer, Allen Fort, Malcolm Johnston, Samuel Spencer, and Tarpyle Holt Ward. Four members of the class were simply matriculates, not remaining long enough to graduate. They were Edward R. Hodgson, Edward Seabrook Hill, Elizur L. Newton, and Frank Spears.

Class of 1867

This was one of the smallest classes in the history of the University. The enrollment in the University just after the war was mainly in the Freshman and Sophomore classes. Where the Class of 1866 had only twenty-six students and the Class of 1867 only nine students, the Class of 1868 had sixty-nine and the Class of 1869 had eighty-one. Then too, the Law School was not in operation during the session of 1866-1867 on account of the death of Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin and the delay in naming his successor.

Of the nine members of the Class of 1867, three became lawyers, one a railroad executive, three farmers, one manufacturer and one steamboat transportation manager.

The Master of Arts degree was conferred on E.Y. Clarke, Dr. C.B. Ridley, Rev. Jabez Brittain, W.H. Bass, John D. Pope, G.A. Nunnally.

The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on professors L.H. Charbonnier and the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Bishop John W. Beckwith and Dr. Joseph S. Key.
When Chancellor Lipscomb on Commencement Day in 1867 handed his well-earned diploma to Samuel Spencer and conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he sent from the University halls a man who was to become distinguished in the railroad world as planner, organizer, director, manager of a number of the important railroads in America.

He was born in Columbus, Georgia, March 2, 1847, the son of Lambert Spencer and Verona (Mitchell) Spencer. After completing his work in the Columbus schools, he entered the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta. He was not destined to remain long at that place, for the Southern Confederacy needed soldiers and he was a Southerner to the core. After remaining in the Marietta school one year he entered the Confederate service as a private soldier in the Nelson Rangers, an independent cavalry company. He served at Vicksburg for a brief period of time, was later on under General Nathan B. Forrest and General John B. Hood. After the Battle of Nashville, he became a member of General Joseph E. Johnston's army and was surrendered in April 1865.

On his return home he turned his attention to the completion of his studies, entered the University of Georgia as a member of the Junior Class and was graduated in 1867. Early in life he had taken a fancy to engineering and after two years of work at the University of Virginia he was graduated from that institution with the degree of civil engineer in 1869.

He began his work as a rod man on the Savannah and Memphis Railroad and the New Jersey Southern Railroad at Long Branch. Then he became division superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio. In 1877 he was superintendent of the Virginia Midland, in 1878 superintendent of the Long Island Railroad and in 1879 went back to the Baltimore and Ohio as assistant to the president. From one position to another in the ascending scale, he served that road until 1887, in which year he became the president of that road.
Two years later he was named as railway expert for the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. (later on J.P. Morgan & Co.) In 1894 he became president of the Southern Railway Company, an organization that had been perfected under his leadership and direction. He developed that company from a little over four thousand miles to fully eight thousand miles of railway.

He became as it were the right-hand man of John Pierpont Morgan in all of his great railway deals. He met a tragic death on Nov. 29, 1906, while yet in the prime of life. The Southern train on which he was traveling on an inspection tour was demolished in a collision. The private car in which he was riding was telescoped and then destroyed by fire.

Mr. Spencer's interests were not confined to the railroad world. He was a prominent member of many leading associations such as The American Academy of Political Science, the American Forestry Association, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Municipal Art Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Zoological Society and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Spencer's great ability was as an organizer and executive. Especially was the development of the South close to his heart. Through him this section secured many railroad advantages that otherwise would not have come to it.

In college days he was the first honor man in his class and was greatly beloved by his collegemates. Along with his classmate at the Georgia Military Academy, James R. McClesky, and George T. Goetchius, both of whom in later years became well-known preachers, but who were at that time students in the University, he founded the Georgia Beta Chapter of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, the first Greek letter fraternity to be established in the University of Georgia.
Edward Reginald Hodgson

Edward Reginald Hodgson, Class of 1867, throughout a long life was one of the most active and most useful of the alumni of the University. He was born in Athens, Georgia, in 1846, the son of Edward R. Hodgson and Anne Bishop Hodgson. He was a member of a large family, having one sister and ten brothers, several of whom attended the University and at different times were active in movements looking to its advancement. He was the father of Harry Hodgson, Class of 1893, who in many ways has contributed to the improvement of the institution, especially as chairman of the committee in charge of the million dollar drive in 1921 for the establishment of the War Memorial Fund, as trustee of the University for many years, and as a member of the land trustees of the Alumni Society under whose management hundreds of acres of land were added to the University campus.

Mr. Hodgson during the Confederate war was a sergeant in Lumpkin's battery. He spent his life as a merchant and manufacturer, organizing the Empire Manufacturing Company, of which he was president. The people of Athens looked to him for leadership. When the University celebrated its centennial in 1901 he was chairman of the committee on entertainment and arranged the delightful banquet where nearly seven hundred alumni assembled. He was at the head of the movement that carried Athens and Clarke county for prohibition. He was active in the council of the Methodist church. He was intensely interested in education and served as a member of the original commission that located and managed the Georgia School of Technology at the beginning of that institution. He married Miss Mary V. Strahan and to them were born five sons and four daughters. He was a close friend of George Foster Peabody, the University's great patron. His nickname was "Prince" and by that name he was known by everybody. It was an appropriate name for he was a prince of men.
George Legare Comer

George Legare Comer, a native of Alabama, born in 1847. After leaving the University of Georgia he took his Bachelor of Law degree at the University of Kentucky in 1869; married Miss Louise V. Thornton; was mayor of Eufaula, Ala., 1882—1884; served as a member of the 2nd Alabama regiment in the Confederate army; was a lawyer of eminence.

Allen Fort

Allen Fort was born in 1848; shared first honor with Samuel Spencer; married Miss Floyd Hillis; served as a member of the Georgia legislature; was Judge of the Superior Court and a member of the Georgia Railroad Commission.

Malcolm Johnston

Malcolm Johnston was born in 1848; married Miss Imogene Simmons; practiced law in Atlanta many years; was interested in agriculture and served as secretary of the State Agricultural Society; was a private soldier in the Confederate army.

Tarpley H. Wm. Ward

Tarpley H. Ward was born in Georgia in 1846; married Miss Louie Eddy; Dixon. Was a Confederate soldier. Devoted his life to farming.

Edward Seabrook Hull, born in Georgia in 1846; married Miss Ella Eddy; was engaged in steamboat and transportation business.

Elizur L. Newton and Frank Spears were farmers.
There have been many thrilling speeches made on the old chapel stage since it was first used in 1832. Easily the most sensational one was that delivered in 1867 by Albert H. Cox, a member of the Junior Class, from Cornelia, Ga., and in his later years one of the leading members of the Atlanta bar.

It was not only sensational but it also came very near closing the doors of the University, for it dealt with reconstruction politics and the ruling military powers in Georgia at that time were in no frame of mind to have the skin taken off them without vindictive protests.

Young Cox was an orator born. His eloquent voice had echoed through the halls of the Demosthenian Literary Society and when, as a Junior orator, he arose to deliver an oration on "Vital Principles Of Nations" those who knew him best were expecting something eloquent, but never dreamed of the explosion that was to follow.

The first part of his oration was historical in its nature, involving many references to Greek and Roman and English history as he built up the background upon which he planned to project the picture of the South in the condition in which that part of the country found itself at that time.

There may have been a few radicals in the crowd that listened to the words of the young orator. Certainly there was one distinguished citizen, former Governor Joseph E. Brown, who had served as Governor of Georgia throughout the war and had then gone over to the federal reconstruction crowd under the conviction that the white men of the South should get all the prominent offices they could and thus manage the state governments better than they would be managed by outsiders.

When Cox got to that part of his oration that dealt with the South, he cut loose and what he had to say made the hair on the heads of many
of his hearers fairly stand up. He made no direct attack on anyone and called no names but everybody knew just what he was talking about. Major Trowbridge and some of his federal troops were in the audience, but that did not serve to cause him to modify his language.

The full speech has not been preserved. The exact manner in which he delivered his message is not of record, but judging from things that soon happened, it is quite evident that he got under the skin as he proceeded towards his peroration.

The speech evidently greatly pleased Ben Hill, who was sitting on the stage during the delivery. Naturally such a speech would please that great Georgia orator, for what young Cox had to say fitted perfectly into what Ben Hill thought and said on the same subject, and when the speech had been concluded, he grabbed Cox by the hand and showered him with congratulations. Howell Cobb was also on the stage. His views coincided with those of Hill but he was no so demonstrative. In fact, he sensed at once the danger of just what later on was done by the military authorities. Joe Brown was on the stage and while no names had been mentioned, he knew perfectly well that Cox was directing his remarks to him in particular.

The students were wild with excitement and that night they staged a parade with a brass band at the head of it, and wound up with a serenade of Hill and Cobb. They did not serenade Governor Brown. Just then his name was anathema. Hill took up a half hour in telling the boys what he thought of the situation. They must have greatly enjoyed that half hour for few people have ever been able to make a half-hour speech with as much fascination about it as Ben Hill. Cobb made a short talk to the boys, which affirmed his belief in the views that had been presented, but which was more conservative in its nature, for he was thinking of what might happen and in fact what did happen.
The indignation of the Reconstruction officials was intense. General Pope was furious. The charge was made that the speech of young Cox had been inspired by Ben Hill, though no valid evidence was ever furnished to substantiate the charge. The suggestion was made that Hill be removed from the Board of Trustees, a suggestion to which no attention was paid, for the University authorities had no intention of skimming Ben Hill in the face. Yet the situation was serious and something had to be done to allay the feeling of resentment on the part of those who just then were in power in Georgia.

The situation was critical. General Pope was in command of the federal military forces in Georgia. No doubt he remembered the thrashing given him by Lee and Jackson at Second Manassas and here was a good place to play even. The University had an annuity of $2000 guaranteed by the State which represented about one-third of its operating income. Pope ordered the withdrawal of that annuity and the closing of the doors of the University, with instructions that the buildings be no longer used for educational purposes. The action he had taken was made known to President Johnson and General Grant.

In the face of this drastic action, the Board of Trustees sought to pour oil on the troubled waters by passing the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees hereby re-affirms its conviction of the importance of that law of the University by which party political subjects are excluded from the speeches of students at Commencement.

"Resolved, That the Chancellor and the Faculty be requested to exercise under present circumstances more than usual vigilance lest the rule be violated.

"Resolved, That we express our sincere regret that anything should have occurred during the literary exercises of the Commencement to support the idea of even an unintentional departure from the established usage of the University."
To which Governor Brown proposed the following resolution as an amendment:

"Resolved, That the Chancellor be requested to see that no speech delivered by any student at this or at any future Commencement is published in the newspapers without his consent and any student violating this rule shall be dismissed from the privileges of the University."

The original resolution and the amendment by Governor Brown were both passed.

Having passed these conciliatory resolutions, the Trustees carried the case directly to Washington. Mr. Hill satisfactorily explained his part in the affair. Governor Jenkins, representing the State of Georgia, called on the president and the commanding general of the army and urged the revocation of General Pope's order. Chancellor Lipscomb was a good pleader and used his power of persuasion to good effect. The result was that the President and General Grant overruled Pope and allowed the University to re-open and to receive its $8000. Pope had no way in which to save his face. He had to take his medicine even as he had had to swallow it at Second Manassas.

Albert Cox had established himself as an orator and an orator he remained until the day of his death. He graduated the next year and became a lawyer of great ability and prominence in Atlanta. One of his most beautiful orations was that delivered at the exercises in DeGive Opera House held in memory of Henry W. Grady who died in 1889. Portions of that memorial address are still used frequently in declamation contests.
RIDING IN THE TOURNAMENT

If Sir Walter Scott had been in Athens on a certain Spring day in 1868, he might have somewhat improved his description of the tournament as it appears in Ivanhoe, for at that time the University boys put on a tournament of their own out on John A. Meeker's farm, a little to the west of Milledge avenue.

The contending knights were gorgeously appareled and nothing was lacking in their equipment except armor. All were good riders. Some had seen service in the Confederate ranks. Each had his chosen lady out in the big crowd that stood on the sidelines.

Quoting from A.L. Hull, in his Annals of Athens:

"At the trumpet's call the steeds fired up under the influence of spur and bit, and the modern Crusaders let go in turn. Taking a good start they dashed down the course, cutting and slashing at wooden heads and punching at elusive rings to the plaudits of the crowd of admiring spectators.

"Jep Rucker, resplendent in silver and black, rode a big gray. Ben Hill in glittering costume rode his bay single-footer. George Goetchius rode Dr. Hull's "Slick" and Buford Davis got a tumble from Mr. Burkhead's sorrel. Walter Gordon and Reese Crawford and a dozen others made it interesting and after each knight had had his turn came Tinney Rucker, trotting down the course on an ox."

It was the privilege of the writer to know nearly all of those boys in the after years when the snows of winter had whitened their boyish locks. Jep Rucker lived well beyond the four-score mark but never lost his interest in the games of boyhood. He never missed a game of baseball. He was even to the last a great "fan" in every exhibition of college athletic sports. Ben Hill in that tournament couldn't have exhibited any traits inherited from his illustrious father, for that great Georgian always looked upon life solemnly and in his many great
orations never indulged in laughable anecdotes. George Goetchius rode in many tournaments in after life, but his adversary was always the same old fellow that is known under the names of Satan, the Devil, Old Nick, etc. for Goetchius became a leading minister in the Presbyterian church. Of course Tinney Rucker could be counted on to furnish the joke in the tournament. He lived to an advanced age and it would take a whole book to record his bright sayings, for in native intellect it is doubtful whether among all the University of Georgia alumni there ever was one with a more brilliant mind.

It would not have been a successful tournament without the crowning of the queen and her attending princesses. The successful knight was Peter Meldrim, of the Class of 1868, concerning whom much appears in these pages concerning his monumental services to the University. He placed the crown upon the fair head of Miss Mary Lou Yancey. Baxter Connell and Alfred Alfriend were the two knights ranking just below Meldrim and they named Misses Belle Hardeman and Saida Bird as maids of honor. At Miss Yancey's home there was an enjoyable reception after the excitement of the tournament had passed.
Session of 1867-1868

It required only a few months for the storm to blow over. Within a year, Howell Cobb, who had done much to smooth out differences, had passed away. Ben Hill never lost his power or popularity; instead they seemed to have grown and grown. Joe Brown, with the calmness that always marked his conduct, paid no attention to the implied criticism of his political affiliations, and never lessened his interest in the affairs of the University. He lived many years to attest his devotion to the institution. Pope probably sulked over his discomfiture and after a while he ceased to worry Georgians with his military orders. Cox came right on back to college and graduated in 1868. Naturally he was a hero with the boys. He was chosen as a Senior speaker at Commencement but at his own request was excused from making his speech.

The session was one of unusual harmony and success. The enrollment reached 221, a gain of forty-eight percent over the preceding session, while the enrollment at the High School went up to 102. Ninety-three percent of the student body were native Georgians.

The trustees had mapped out a sweeping re-organization, the details of which have already been referred to. But there was quite a long step to be taken between a resolution and its consummation. All that the trustees wished to be done could not be done overnight. Years would pass before it would all be realized, but within the limits set by the financial condition of the University much progress was made.

One thing was certain. The system that had provided only one degree under a circumscribed curriculum was definitely a thing of the past. Several degrees and a broader curriculum were at hand. Chancellor Lipscomb was a very ardent advocate of the new system. He was proud to report that as many as thirty students had chosen the elective course. He was a firm believer in the student having something to say about what kind of education he wished.
In his annual report to the trustees on July 31, 1868, he said:

"The scope of education in the South will every year become broader; tastes will multiply and what is stronger than tastes—necessities—will multiply and demand larger and more numerous means of instruction and culture. This is occurring everywhere. There is not a system of education in the world that is not yielding in its oldest and most organic features to the imperative pressure of public opinion, under whose influence, the men, educated under their system, have themselves formed, and hence as the time must come when men will be educated for everything instead of for a few things as hitherto, I deem it of the utmost moment that we afford the University all requisite aids to enlarge in the direction of peoples' wants."

Pursuant to this demand for a wider curriculum and the additional professors to carry forward this advanced movement, the decision was made to establish a department of History and Political Science and that the chairs of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres be filled. The selection of the men to fill these chairs was not made hurriedly. The trustees desired the best possible teachers and hence made a thorough investigation prior to reaching a decision.

To fill the chair of History and Political Science they elected on December 8, 1867 a man than whom there was no superior in the United States. He was an alumnus of the University, class of 1832, and enjoyed a national reputation, Alexander Hamilton Stephens, former vice-president of the Confederate States. It was announced that he could not report for duty for a full year, but that at the expiration of that time he would be ready to take up his work. But Mr. Stephens was not destined to take up his work at that time or any other time. Always a frail man, never in good health, he found himself unable to assume the strenuous duties of a teacher and the University thus lost his valuable services. But in the quietude of his home, "Liberty Hall"
at Crawfordville, Ga., he found time to write and give to the world in 1871 his two volumes on "A Constitutional View of the War Between the States."

For the position of Professor of Modern Languages, French, German, and Spanish, Dr. M.J. Smead was chosen. Dr. Smead was an able and highly-educated teacher, holding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He served until his death four years later in 1872.

As Professor of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric, Charles Morris was elected and filled that chair until his resignation four years later in 1878. He returned to that post in 1882 and served until his death in 1893.

At the August 1868 session of the Trustees, Governor Herschel V. Johnson tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Dr. H.V.M. Miller.

Chancellor Lipscomb took justifiable pride in the conduct of the students. He declared that there was a higher tone in scholarship among the students and that the behavior of the students had been creditable. During the entire year there was not a single disciplinary case. That statement as to discipline might have been interpreted in two different ways, either the boys were distinctly well-behaved or Chancellor Lipscomb was easily satisfied of the subject of discipline. Whichever interpretation was the true one, the situation as to discipline was quite different from what it had been a decade or two prior to that time.

It was during the Commencement week in 1868 that Chancellor Lipscomb notified the trustees that Mr. Daniel Pratt, of Prattville, Ala., had given to the University two very handsome paintings and that, if the Chapel was to be enlarged as had been contemplated, provision could be made to hang these paintings therein.

The trustees ordered the enlargement of the Chapel, and that portion now occupied by the stage represents the addition that was made to the building. The larger painting, representing the interior of St. Peters
Cathedral was hung across the rear wall where it still remains.

The trustees were delighted with the magnificent gift of Mr. Pratt and passed the following resolution:

"The two magnificent paintings of "The Interior of St. Peter's Church at Rome", by George Cook, and "The Last Supper", by Leonardo da Vinci, an original copy by Creighoff, an Italian artist, presented by Mr. Daniel Pratt, of Prattsville, Alabama, selected from his own gallery, at Prattsville, are accepted by the Trustees of the University of Georgia with peculiar feelings of gratification and the thanks of the Board are hereby most cordially expressed to him as a patron of Art and especially as the patron of that distinguished Southern artist, Mr. George Cook, whose name in connexion with his patron's shall be ever cherished by the University of Georgia."

At this meeting of the Board it was reported that a printing press had been installed at the University High School in order that the examination questions and lecture summaries might be printed cheaply for the use of the students. A little later on it is recorded that Greek and German type were ordered so that the equipment might be complete. That was the University's first venture into the field of job printing. Years later, under the supervision of Prof. A.H. Patterson, the University Press appeared in the field for a few years, then went out under the protests of local printing establishments. The Press, a few years since, was revived, and since that time has printed a number of books for various authors.

It was at this session that the old custom of awarding the Master of Arts degree to graduates of three years standing, as a matter of course, was abandoned and the degree was made an honorary degree to be conferred "on such graduates as by merit and success showed themselves entitled to such distinction."

A new feature was added to the Law School, the teaching of
Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. R.D. Moore, a local physician of prominence and a
member of the Board of Trustees, took up this work without compensation.

A new degree was offered, that of Doctor of Jurisprudence, to
be conferred on lawyers with seven years of practice and the maintenance of
good character, and it was recommended that this honorary degree, upon any
member of the Georgia bar, even though not an alumnus, should it be shown
that the eminence of his services and character entitled him to such honors.

The Board was satisfied that closer attention should be paid to
the conferring of honorary degrees and a committee, consisting of
Chancellor Lipscomb, Benjamin H. Hill and Howell Cobb, was named to give
careful attention to the records of those upon whom such degrees were to be
conferred in the future. From that time on until the abolishing of the
Board Jan. 1, 1932, when the Board of "agents took charge of the affairs
of the University, such a committee was named each year and the Chancellor
was always a member of the committee.

Chancellor Lipscomb called the attention of the trustees to the
act of Congress in 1862, known as the Morrill Act, proposing to set up in each
state a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and suggested that
steps be taken to secure for the University the benefits arising
therefrom. Nothing was done at this session, but later on in 1872 that
institution was established as an integral part of the University of
Georgia.

The trustee minutes in 1868 record the graduating program. For
many years from the opening of the University these programs were all
entered on the minutes and then that custom was abandoned and consequently
the record of the participants was lost. But the program for the graduating
exercises in 1868 is here reproduced as it contains the names of several
young men who achieved distinction in after years. It is worthy of note that the name of Henry W. Grady does not appear on this graduating program, though he was destined to achieve the highest reputation as an orator. It is possible that he was not paying as much attention to oratory then as he did in later years. Yet a few years before his death he did say that he learned more in the Kappa Literary Society than he did out of his textbooks.

The graduating program was as follows:

W.W. Thomas, 3rd honor, Latin Salutatory
R.A. Russell Art and Science
H.A. Whitman Danger of Being Feared
Charles DuBose Brutus at Philippi
Julius L. Brown What Shall He Do With It?
A.H. Alfriend on Obedience, its Primary Law
P.W. Meldrim Union of Thought and Action
W.F. Parks The Emerald Isles of Life
Davenport Jackson Security is Mortal's Chiepest Enemy
Hervert P. Myers Measure of Man's True Greatness
L.F. LeConte The Mind "Can Make a Heaven of Hell, A Hell of Heaven."
W.L. Dennis Search For Truth
George Bancroft, 1st honor, Valdecitory to Trustees and Faculty
B.F. Hellis, 1st honor, Valedictory to Class
Class of 1868

The Class of 1868, unlike the two preceding classes, was one of a large enrollment. In fact, it was one of the largest graduating classes in history of the University up to that time. There were sixty-nine members of this class, of which number forty-eight received their degrees. The graduation of forty-five per cent of those enrolled in a given class is considered fully up to the records in leading colleges. The percentage in this class was seventy. Not only was this large percentage of graduates marked up to the credit of this class but practically all of its graduates succeeded admirably in life and some of them achieved distinction.

This class, from its graduates and matriculates, furnished eighteen lawyers, eight farmers, five civil engineers, four ministers, four legislators, three railroad men, three physicians, three merchants, three teachers, three insurance men, two judges, two cotton factors, two manufacturers, one professor, one journalist, one real estate dealer, one architect, one druggist and one banker. Twenty members of this class, almost one-third, served in the Confederate army, although all of them at that time were mere boys.

The two most distinguished members of this class in after life were Henry W. Grady and Peter W. Meldrim.
HENRY WOODFIN GRADY

To this brief biographical sketch of an bright, sunny-tempered, eighteen-year-old boy, who in 1868 received his University of Georgia diploma from the hands of Chancellor Lipscomb, I add a personal touch in grateful appreciation of all that he meant to me.

That boy was Henry Woodfin Grady, born April 24, 1850, in Athens, Georgia, the son of William S. Grady and Ann E. (Gartrell) Grady. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia two years before I was born and my acquaintance with him covered only the last few years of his life, but into those years were crowded many events that come back in memory across the distant years. He gave me the first job I ever had, that of reporter on the Atlanta Constitution. My instructions from him were to report for duty the day after graduation.

I count myself fortunate that in those days of boyhood it was my high privilege to enjoy the intimate acquaintance and cordial friendship of Henry W. Grady, to live three years in the home of his beloved mother, to receive from him an inspiration that caused me to lift my eyes up to the mountain tops, to receive from her the loving care and motherly love that blossomed in unfading beauty in her heart of gold.

Here to a modest little vine-clad cottage, a sacred sanctuary to him, came the great Georgian of whom I write today, when, casting aside the cares of a busy and strenuous life, he became a smiling, joyous, sunny-tempered boy again. There, within the circle of family and friends he could so far forget the dignity of the great as to join in the gaiety and glee of college boy pranks, to roll around on the parlor floor like a six-year-old, to romp and play at blindman's buff and other games until, physically exhausted, he would drop down upon the little stool by the fireside and lay his head on his mother's lap as the clock on the mantel ticked on towards the hours of slumberland. And I seem to hear him now as in Faneuil Hall, in tribute to
that mother, he said: "I feel on my tired head the touch of her loving
hands now worn and wrinkled, but fairer to me yet than the hands of mortal man
as they lay a mother's blessing there."

The father of Henry Grady was a native of North Carolina, a man
of sturdy frame, strong mind and sterling character, who in his early years
had left his old home state and cast his lot with those who were devoted to the
upbuilding of the modest little town of Athens, whose chief asset at that
time was the University of Georgia. His mother was a beautiful and cultured
daughter of Georgia, a member of an old and honored family, endowed with a
mind of sparkling brilliancy and a spirit possessing all the cardinal virtues
of life.

Their home was a small four-room, weatherbearded house that stood on
the northwest corner of Jackson and Hoyt streets. In a number of publications
has appeared the statement that Grady was born in the large, pillared,
antebellum home on the corner of Prince and Grady avenues, the house to
which he referred in his famous New England dinner speech, but his mother
pointed out to me the very room in which her boy was born in the modest
Jackson street cottage. This house was torn down years ago.

When the young boy was almost two years old, his parents moved to
a larger house that stood on the northern side of Broad street between
Thomas street and Foundry street. His father was at that time one of the
leading business men of Athens and owned and operated the Athens Gas Plant.
In this Broad street home young Grady spent the earlier years of his
boyhood. He was of a vivacious temperament, full of fun and innocent frolic,
a great favorite with the children of his age, and even in his childhood
days gave evidence of a brightness of mind that in the years to come was to
contribute much to the journalistic columns of those days and to the
betterment and advancement of the state and nation.
He was only eleven years old when the guns at Fort Moultrie opened the fratricidal strife of the sixties and only fifteen years old when the Confederate flags were furled at Appomattox. He was, like nearly all Georgia boys, filled with ardor and enthusiasm for the Southern cause. Only his youth kept him from wearing the Confederate gray and fighting beneath the Stars and Bars. His gallant father, in the opening days of that struggle, had organized a company, made up to some extent of North Carolina friends, and gone to the front in Virginia to fight gallantly for nearly four years, to hold the rank of major in Lee's army and to fall in the battle around Petersburg just a few weeks before the end of the war. His faithful slave, who had accompanied him to the battle front, brought the fatally-wounded master home. Death came to Major Grady in Greenville, S.C., and only his lifeless body reached Athens.

It was after the end of the war that Mrs. Grady purchased the old Taylor home on Prince Avenue and it was in that imposing, pillared house that Henry Grady spent the years of his young manhood, during which he was a college boy. In college he was very much devoted to the Phi Kappa Literary Society, and in that historic hall took part in all the debates with lively interest. He was one of the founders of the chapter of Chi Phi and throughout his life was deeply devoted to his college fraternity.

Long after he had won fame as an orator, he bore testimony to the value of training in public speaking and to the services rendered by the University of Georgia in training a number of the greatest American orators. It was my good fortune to hear him deliver a short talk to the members of the Phi Kappa society in 1888. At my request he came over on the campus during one of his visits to his mother and made a talk to the members of his old Society. In the course of his remarks he said: "While I do not in any way underestimate the value of textbooks or classroom work, I must admit that here in this hall I received the most valuable training that came to me in my college life."
He was fond of athletics and was pitcher on the first baseball team ever organized at the University. He carried this love of athletic sports with him through all the years of his life.

After graduation Mr. Grady spent a year at the University of Virginia studying law. But he soon found out that law was not in his line and accordingly launched his ship on the sea of journalism. He conducted a paper in Rome, Georgia, one in Atlanta and was correspondent for the New York Herald. His work was of a brilliant type, but in the business office there was too much red ink used on his ledger. He was never what one would call a good business man. He was full of enthusiasm and rarely took into account the financial cost of his ventures. He was of too free and generous nature to keep the business coffers full.

He had made his reputation as a journalist when, in 1878, he became connected with the Atlanta Constitution on the invitation of Captain Evan F. Howell, editor of that paper. It is related of Mr. Grady that he went North and borrowed enough money from Cyrus W. Field, whom he had never met, to purchase a block of stock in the Constitution Publishing Company. He was abundantly supplied with nerve and when he went after that loan he never doubted a moment about getting the money. The next eleven years of his life covered his major triumphs as editor, orator, community builder and lover of his country and humanity. For a more detailed account of his life, reference is made to the excellent biography written by Dr. Raymond B. Nixon.

Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") expressed succinctly the opinion of all who knew Mr. Grady well, that his greatest strength as a journalist lay in his originality. Said he: "His methods were entirely his own. He borrowed from no one. Every movement he made in the field of journalism was stamped with the seal of his genius. He followed no precedent. He provided for the emergency as it arose and some of his strokes of enterprise were as bold as they were searching."
He lived in a day of great journalists, yet the brilliant light of his genius did not pale in the presence of a Watterson or a Curtis. He served his state throughout a portion of the stormiest period of her life. He contributed many of his ablest articles in the closing days of reconstruction. He realized the tremendous burden laid upon the shoulders of the Southern people and through what travail of spirit they must go to bring their country into the vanguard of progress again. But in the end he knew the long lane would have its turning point and all his energies were bent toward bringing his state and section to the day and hour when the clouds would vanish and the mists would roll away.

He was an executive genius in the field of journalism. His plans included every detail necessary to success. Even in this day, with all the advantages of telephones, airships, automobiles and radio, the reporting of the detailed vote in a congressional district is rarely achieved promptly; yet sixty years ago the results of a heated congressional race in the 7th congressional district of Georgia were printed in the Constitution the next morning in detail, even to the last militia district, and many of those districts were forty miles distant from a telegraph office and not a paved road in the district.

He was a master in the field of the editorial. A great deal of his success in that field came through his ability to make words living, breathing creatures. He was a master of the English language. He was from early boyhood a great reader and he read the very best of books. His favorite book was Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." He gained an enormous vocabulary and knew how to use it. Some of his writings deservedly rank among the best in English literature. In conception and in execution, his "Patchwork Palace" is a masterpiece. I recall no more beautiful expression than when, referring to his native Southland, he said: "There by night the cotton whitens beneath
the stars and by day the wheat locks the sunshine in its bearded sheaf. In the same field the clover steals the fragrance of the wind and the tobacco catches the gentle aroma of the rain." As a composition of exquisite beauty his editorial on "A Perfect Christmas Day" takes high rank.

As an orator the place of Henry Grady is secure for all time. He was not a man of commanding physical appearance. He was only of medium height. His eyes were his dominating feature, black, sparkling. They could speak fire, enthusiasm, conviction, tenderness, pathos, persuasion, humor, seriousness, exaltation when no spoken word was heard. His voice was pitched upon a rather high key. It was in no sense resounding. The deep bass note was lacking. It was silvery and never somberous.

His famous New England Dinner speech in 1887 gained for him the sympathetic ear of the nation. That part of the speech portraying the return of the Confederate soldiers to their homes after Appomattox, inspired as an answer to the picture drawn by the preceding speaker, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmadge, of the returning Union soldiers, conceived on the spur of the moment at the banquet table and delivered entirely impromptu, will forever remain as one of the gems of American oratory.

The Boston speech, delivered in Faneuil Hall just a few days before his death, did more than any other address on the subject of the negro problem to answer the charges that had been hurled against the South and to serve notice on the North that the white supremacy of the South at the polls and in all governmental affairs would be preserved at all hazards and to the end.

He was a great constructive genius. In four months he organized the Piedmont Exposition and along with the directors bought the grounds, erected the buildings, secured the exhibits and opened the exposition to the public. In two weeks he raised the money with which the Confederate Veterans Home in Atlanta was erected. In one night, Christmas Eve, he organized and
directed the movement that secured the information as to exactly what was needed in every home in Atlanta, secured the gifts to exactly meet with the demands and on Christmas morning carried cheer into thousands of Atlanta homes.

He was pre-eminently a builder. Whether he touched upon civic improvement, commercial expansion, industrial development, agricultural betterment, educational advancement or spiritual uplift, he laid his plans in conformity to his hopes and desires and, going forth to do his part towards answering his own prayers, he put every ounce of energy and every pulse-beat of his noble heart into the undertaking and saw it through to its completion.

But after all the greatest thing in Grady was his heart of gold. It is Grady, the man, who will live longest in the hearts and lives of his people. The eloquent Graves said of him: "Love was the current that sent his golden sentences pulsing through the world, and in the honest throb of human sympathy he found the anchor that held him steadfast to all things great and true."

He loved his state with passionate devotion. The development of her fields and forests, her mountains and her streams, her vast natural resources and possibilities—of these he dreamed and for these he worked.

He was essentially the friend of the down and out. He loved Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" above all other novels. He saw many Jean Valjeans in Georgia, struggling for life and making good in spite of injustices. He was fond of Dickens. The little ragged newsboy on the street corner reminded him of Little Jo, and many a little working girl, caring for her invalid mother or decrepit grandfather, became to him the re-incarnation of Little Nell.

He never accumulated a fortune. He attached little value to money beyond what he could use it for in helping the other fellow. If he met a man on the street who appealed to him for help and it seemed to be a worthy
case, he would simply empty his pockets and fail to retain street-car fare for his own use. On some occasions he would give away his coat to some shivering old man and would walk home in his shirtsleeves. "The Little Fixx Boy in the Balcony", "Bob, or How an Old Man came Home," and "Dehbs--A Thumbnail Sketch of a Martyr," are among the short sketches that illustrate his unfailing sympathy for the unheralded heroes of life.

The most beautiful thoughts that flashed from his brilliant mind were thoughts of home. The most stirring appeals he ever made were in behalf of measures for the protection of home. He never posed in the role of a saint. There was nothing hypocritical about him. If he fell into error, he was quick to acknowledge it and apologize. He was intensely interested in young men. He gave them three pieces of advice: never gamble, never drink, marry early. Concerning gambling he declared it to be the poorest business and the poorest fun. Concerning drinking, he said: "If I had to attribute what I have done to any one thing, I should attribute it to the fact that I am a teetotaller." As to early marriage he said: "There is nothing that steadies a young fellow like marrying a good girl and rearing a family. You feel the responsibility of life, the sweetness of life and you avoid bad habits."

Though many opportunities were presented that would have opened up a successful career in politics, he never entered a political race. He could have gone to Congress without opposition, but he could never get his consent to forsake Journalism.

In his letter declining to make the race for Congress, among other things, he said: "As for me, my ambition is a simple one. I shall be satisfied with the labors of my life, if, when these labors are over, my son, looking abroad upon a better and grander Georgia—a Georgia that has filled the destiny God intended her for—when her towns and cities are hives of industry and her countryside the exhaustless fields from which their stores are drawn—when every stream dances on its way to the music of spindles and
every forest echoes back the rear of the passing train——when her valleys
smile with abundant harvests and from her hillsides comes the tinkling of
bells as her herds and flecks go forth from their folds———when more than
two million people proclaim her perfect independence and bless her with their
lives———I shall be more than satisfied, I say, if my son, looking upon
such scenes as these, can stand up and say, "my father had a part in this
work and his name lives in the memory of this people."

His intense interest in the welfare of the University from the
day he entered as a student up to the time of his death, was manifest in all
he did. He served his Alma Mater with his brilliant pen and his loyal spirit.
In 1882 the Alumni Society elected him as a member of the Board of Trustees
of the University and in 1886, when his term of office had expired, the
Society, in recognition of his great services, re-elected him for life.

The University of Georgia is proud that he bore from her halls
the degree of Bachelor of Arts; the journalists of Georgia treasure the
rich heritage he left in the wonders he wrought in the great profession he
loved as well; the people of Georgia, the South and the nation gratefully
acknowledge the debt due him for his magnificent contribution to their
advancement and betterment in many ways; the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism
of the University of Georgia esteems itself rich beyond compare in the
honored name it bears and in the opportunity to pass on from generation to
generation the magic story of his life and achievements.

In the raw December atmosphere, he stood with uncovered head
upon historic Plymouth Rock in reverent homage to the deathless spirit of
New England. In Faneuil Hall he delivered his last great message to a people
who had come to grasp in large measure his wisdom and unselfish devotion
to a reunited country. On his return home he was stricken with pneumonia
and died on Dec. 23, 1889. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Julia King Grady,
and two children, Henry and Gussie. Mrs. Grady and Henry have passed on.
Gussie became the wife of Eugene R. Black, an alumnus of the University, Class of 1892. She and her children still survive.

To him, more than to any other man, is due the credit for the restoration of good feeling between the North and the South. That service transcends in importance all his other achievements. He well merited the praise of John Temple Graves when he declared that "when he died he was literally loving a nation into peace."
WHEN A SHRINE WAS LOST

The people of Georgia have never attached merited importance to the preservation of historic shrines. Nor have the University alumni been less negligent.

Here is a story of how a shrine was lost in Athens, the modest little cottage on Jackson street in which Henry Woodfin Grady first saw the light of day.

In the early days of the twentieth century the writer was a journalist on the Athens Banner. The society editor was Miss Mary Dorothy Lyndon, later on to become the first woman to be graduated from the University of Georgia and the first Dean of Women of that institution.

She conceived the idea of raising a sufficient sum of money with which to purchase the house in which Grady was born and have it removed and re-erected on the campus of the University, where it could be preserved as a shrine in honor and loving memory of that illustrious son of Georgia. So she embodied her idea in an article that was printed in the Banner and that drew forth many words of approbation from leading citizens of Athens. But those who enthusiastically approved the suggestion, including the writer, limited their approval in time-honored fashion to mere words and soon forgot all about the proposition. It would have required not more than twelve hundred dollars to buy the house and move it to the campus. It was not a question of money; it was a question of pure neglect and lack of organized effort and proper direction.

A few months passed and one morning everyone who had so enthusiastically endorsed the proposition woke up to the fact that the house had been bought, that it had been torn down and the timbers disposed of, and that a galvanized iron garage had risen in its place. The opportunity to convert the birthplace of Henry Grady into a historical shrine had passed.

Shrine! Sentiment! yes, just that, but the world is made better and more beautiful by shrines and sentiment. The University now has its Henry W. Grady School of Journalism. What a fine thing it would have been to have provided for the coming of this day a shrine connected with that great and effective school, the house in which was born the great Georgian whose name it bears!
When the University of Georgia opened its doors after the close of the War Between the States, one of the first boys to enroll as a student was an eighteen-year old boy, who less than two years prior to that time, as a sixteen year old, was wearing the Confederate gray and taking part in the defense of Savannah, his native city.

That boy was Peter Wiltberger Meldrim, born Dec. 4, 1848 in Savannah, the son of Ralph and Jane (Fawcett) Meldrim. He had secured his preliminary education through tutoring at Chatham Academy, and came to the University well-prepared for his collegiate work. In college he was a popular leader among his collegemates, stood well in his classes, took great interest in debating, was a member of the Phi Kappa Society, and was one of the charter members of the Chi Phi fraternity, established in the University in 1868.

He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and from that time until his death on Dec. 13, 1933, a period of sixty-four years, he devoted his ability and his energy to his chosen profession, achieving pre-eminent success therein. Many years ago he was elected president of the Georgia Bar Association and later became president of the American Bar Association after having been chairman of the important committee on jurisprudence and law reform. He was in line for the presidency of the Association, but gave way graciously in order that William Howard Taft, afterwards president of the United States, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, might be elected to that office. For this act of courtesy he was praised by the leading lawyers of the country and the American Bar Association later on called him to its highest office.

In civic affairs and city and state government he took a lively interest. At different times in his life he had served as city alderman, as mayor, as representative and senator in the General Assembly of Georgia, as Commander of the Georgia Division of the United Confederate Veterans, as Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. For over sixteen years he
served as Judge of the Superior Courts of the Eastern Circuit.

In military affairs he took much interest, filling offices in the State Guard all the way from private to brigadier-general, which office he held when he retired. For eleven years he served as President of the Georgia Agricultural Society.

He was warmly attached to the University. For nearly sixty years he missed attendance at only one University commencement, and that was caused by the death of his son. For a quarter of a century he was president of the Alumni Society of the University in Savannah and was at the time of his death its president emeritus. For a generation he was a trustee of the University and president of the University Alumni Society. He was greatly interested in the proper education of the negro and for many years was president of the Board of Trustees of the state college for negroes in Savannah.

He was learned in the law, a reader of good books, with a passion for essays and history, an eloquent and persuasive speaker, a master of repartee. He was the ideal alumnus and there was nothing closer to his heart than his alma mater. In every movement for the advancement of the University from the time he entered as a student until his death sixty-seven years later, he was always to be found in the front lines.
ALFRED HAMILTON ALFRIEND

Born in Georgia in 1841, married Miss Woelfolk, practiced law, farmed and dealt in real estate. Was a private in the 15th Georgia Regiment, C.S.A.

GEORGE DALTON BANCROFT

Shared first honor with B.P. Hellis. Married Miss Jessie Winkler. Served as Professor of Mathematics in Howard College, Alabama, and as Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the University of Georgia. Was a private in a South Carolina regiment in the Confederate army. Died at an early age in 1878.

JULIUS L. BROWN

Son of Governor Joseph Brown. Was born in Georgia in 1848. After graduating from the University of Georgia with an A.B. degree, entered Harvard University and won there the degree of Bachelor of Law. Married Miss Fannie G. Fort. Much of his life was spent as president of the company operating the Dade County coal mines. In Masonic circles he was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Georgia. In the Confederate service he was a private in the Georgia Cadets.

WILLIAM A. CARLTON

After graduation attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned to Athens where he practiced his profession with great success. He married (1) Miss Annie Price, of Macon, Ga.; (2) Miss Susie Lucas, of Athens, Ga.

JOHN ERNEST DONALSON

Bored in Georgia in 1846. Married (1) Miss Mary E. Baker; (2) Miss Amelia Pohlman; (3) Mrs. Loulie Gordon. He was a lawyer and planter and one of the leading citizens of Southwest Georgia. He served as a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention in 1877. In the Confederate service he was a private soldier.
CHARLES W. DUBOSE—

of Sparta, Georgia, was a lawyer of much promise, but died at an early age. He married Miss Louise Willborn. He was the father of Professor Marion D. Dubose, who has been Professor of German in the faculty of the University of Georgia for many years.

GEORGE THOMAS GOETCHIUS—

He became a prominent Presbyterian minister, with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from South Carolina College. He ranked high in the councils of his church, serving as moderator of the General Assembly in 1897. He was three times married: (1) Miss Julia Scudder; (2) Miss Isoline McKinley; (3) Miss Antoinette Wingfield. He served as a private soldier in the Confederate Army.

ROBERT BISHOP Hodgson—

was a successful young merchant in Abbeville, Ga. He died at an early age in 1875. He married Miss Anna B. Strahan. He was the father of Miss Roberta Hodgson, who for a number of years was a teacher of history in the University of Georgia faculty. He served as a courier in Young's Cavalry, C.S.A.

BENJAMIN P. HOLLIS—

of Americus, Georgia, was one of the most brilliant members of the Class, born in 1850 and graduating at the age of eighteen. He died in 1884, but into the sixteen years of his life after his graduation he crowded much effective work. At the age of twenty-two he became Solicitor-General and served in that office five years. In 1880 he was sent to the legislature for two years. In 1878 he was elected as a trustee of the University of Georgia and served four years.

FERDINAND BOWDRE PHINIZY—

Son of Ferdinand Phinizy, of the Class of 1838, became a leading cotton factor in Augusta, married Miss Mary Lou Yancey. He died in 1875 in his early manhood. His son, Bowdre Phinizy, became a prominent
A lineal descendant of Jeptha V. Harris, a member of the first graduating class in 1804. While in college he was the captain of the first University of Georgia baseball team. He became a successful cotton factor and a large exporter of cotton to Europe. He accumulated a moderate fortune and lost all of it in 1892 in a collapse in the cotton market. At that time he was named by Judge William T. Newman, of the federal court, as his own receiver without bond, something unheard of and perhaps never done in another case in America. It was a great tribute to his sterling honesty and integrity. He justified this mark of confidence by so managing his assets as to pay off all his debts and, starting again at the bottom, succeeded in building up a good business. He was greatly interested in civic affairs and served as Mayor of Athens and as a member of the Waterworks Commission and also as a member of the Board of Education. In his later years he served as alderman and for a number of years was Postmaster at Athens. He also served several terms as a member of the state legislature. In the closing years of the War Between the States he was a private soldier in the Confederate Army.
WILLIAM BAILEY THOMAS—

Born in Alabama in 1850, became a well-known lawyer and was judge of the Elarge county court. He was very much interested in railroad building and was president of the Tallulah Falls Railway. He was a captain in the 46th U.S. Infantry from 1890 to 1900 and served with the U.S. Engineers during the Spanish-American war. He was thrice married; (1) Miss Lula Speer; (2) Mrs. Mary C. Green; (3) Miss Helen B. Morris.

WILLIAM W. THOMAS—

Born in Athens, Ga., in 1849, son of Stevens Thomas, of the Class of 1832, for a while was a civil engineer and architect, and then became an officer in the Southern Mutual Insurance Company. He became president of that large company and served as such a number of years up to the time of his death. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. In his youth he was married to Miss Pamela Brown, and they had two charming daughters, Gertrude and Isabella.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN WILSON—

He came to the University from Tennessee. He became a lawyer, a member of the Tennessee legislature, state senator, U.S. Marshal and Judge of the Tennessee Court of Appeals. He was a private in the 2nd Tennessee Regiment, C.S.A., and was disabled in the battle of Chickamauga. On one occasion in his later years he returned to the University campus to deliver the alumni address at Commencement.

M. C. FULTON—

who had served as a tutor in the University of Georgia faculty in 1847, came back twenty years later to graduate in the class of 1868.

THOMAS FITZGERALD GREEN—

Born in Georgia in 1843, married Ella B. Lipscomb, daughter of Chancellor Andrew A. Lipscomb. He died in 1874 at the age of thirty-one. His son, Thomas F. Green, Jr., graduated in the Class of 1890 and became
one of the leading lawyers of the state, serving as a judge and as a trustee of the University. For a number of years he was a member of the faculty of the Lumpkin Law School and was a member of the first Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia when it organized Jan. 1, 1932

ALBERT LETCHER MITCHELL--

Born in Georgia in 1844, married Miss Jessie Durham. He was a son of William Letcher Mitchell, Class of 1825, who for many years was professor of law in the Lumpkin Law School and also served as treasurer of the University. Albert L. Mitchell became a lawyer, served as solicitor-general and for years was Clerk and Treasurer of the City of Athens. He served in the Confederate Army and lost one arm in the battle of Kennebaw Mountain.

LUCIUS L. McCLESKY

Became a successful railroad man.

GOODLOE H. YANCEY--

Son of William L. Yancey, the famous Alabama orator, for several years served as secretary of the Georgia Prison Commission.
In spite of war and its resulting poverty among the defeated, in spite of Reconstruction and its shameful and humiliating features, the University was definitely on the upgrade when the session of 1868—1869 opened in September 1868. While the students did not wear long faces and burden people with tales of woe, there was little evidence of boisterous conduct or careless levity. It could be easily noticed that there was an unusual seriousness in their demeanor and a more thorough determination on their part to achieve a thorough education. At this period in the history of the University, much of its best work was done. Absolute harmony prevailed in the faculty and the chancellor had few worries about discipline. A number of the most brilliant of the University's alumni passed through college during the fourteen year administration of chancellor Lipscomb. It was distinctly an era of good feeling, likewise a period of experimentation in the ever-widening field of educational endeavor.

Reference has hitherto been made to the fact that after the election of Dr. Lipscomb to the chancellorship, the rule requiring members of the faculty to make daily visits to the rooms of students in the interest of maintaining discipline among the students had been abolished, never to reappear in the statutes of the University.

In his annual report to the trustees on July 30, 1869, chancellor Lipscomb gave in detail his ideas on the subject of discipline. No doubt he and Vice-Chancellor Mell had talked the matter over, for when Dr. Mell became chancellor in 1878, his views were on the same line as those of his predecessor. It was a very radical change in the methods of handling a very difficult problem. Chancellor Lipscomb's views, expressed more than three-quarters of a century ago, met all the requirements of modern psychology. There has been no improvement on them up to the present time. Here are those views as expressed in his annual report in 1869.
I am happy to say that the general order and discipline of the institution have maintained their elevated tone. The manly character of our young men, the cordial harmony between them and the faculty, the mutuality of spirit and effort in fulfilling the purposes of educational life and the sensitiveness to the dignity of the University which allies the moral and intellectual welfare with individual honor and virtue have not declined, but in some respects have increased.

"Our present mode of government aims to form in the student habits of self-control by means of self-respect; to remove all possible occasions of conflicting feelings between the professors and themselves; to confine their relations as far as practicable to the general intercourse of teacher and pupil; and above all, to develop the sentiment that they are parties pledged by their position to one common interest and bound by right instincts to be co-workers for the same ends. So far as I can see, this sentiment of earnest co-operation is fast becoming an organizing principle of the University.

"If it continues to grow, some of the more serious difficulties in the way of expanding the functions of the University will cease to exist.

"The theory of University life is founded on the opinion that students are competent in ordinary matters of conduct to take care of themselves.

"Supposably they have reached an age when their interests and sensibilities are sufficiently matured to give them the capacity of self-direction and hence to set aside the necessity for minute supervision on the part of the University authorities.

"On no other theory can a University be sustained. Watchfulness, constant and unwearied watchfulness, it must exercise over the moral spirit of its members, removing or abating with its utmost energy all
the tributary circumstances of temptation and evincing both a kind and resolute guardianship over the habits of daily life. Beyond this it should not seek to go in systematic discipline.

"It real power lies in its influence rather than in its authority. Its best results are attained more indirectly than directly, and hence, under such an administrative economy, the better qualities of professors and students are cultivated. All my experience here has satisfied me that the only true scheme of government for a University is the one that avoids needless interference with the student, that aims to form his character more by calling out his good qualities than by antagonizing the bad and builds up its strength by intellectual and moral considerations instead of those selfish inducements that pertain to government as such and which in University life most generally operate to enhance the very evils they are intended to check.

"On this subject the exactions of public opinion have been unjust and unreasonable. A standard of judgment proper to an academy or a mere college has been vigorously applied to officers of a University, while the young men who have been treated as mere boys have practically adopted the estimate set upon them and their virtues. But I am happy to observe in this respect a growing change in the public mind. Salutary as this change is in its action on students, its effect in elevating University teaching to the dignity of a profession is yet more apparent.

"You have a basis now laid for the expansion of the University. Whatever power you possess in your faculty can be economized in its proper work and not frittered away in tasks as irrelevant as they are revolting. A thorough fraternity of intellect exists throughout the institution; a love of letters, a ready devotion to duty and a spirit of reciprocal support in all the functional distribution of our work that cannot be too highly commended."
Chancellor Lipscomb's report was more in detail than such reports had hitherto been. He was plowing in new ground. He was moving the University forward to a broader curriculum and a more diversified service. Some of the things he advocated were never put into practice, but on the whole his message to the Board was one of vision and would even in these later days meet with approval. The University was destined never to go back to a narrow curriculum. Henceforward it was to be dedicated to the task of meeting all worthy demands for instruction called for by the changing situations that were to arise.

Chancellor Lipscomb was in an optimistic frame of mind to tell all about his feelings and his wishes. He saw that the University was on the upgra— was proud of his achievements and delighted with the outlook. Said he:

"The present year has witnessed a marked advance in the methods of instruction adopted in the University and in the quality of culture attained by the students. The average grade of the students is higher. I can see also a very perceptible improvement in the promptitude and energetic dexterity with the students show in the uses of their minds and in the application of their knowledge. Much of this has been accomplished by the education of the pen, the greatest because the surest of instruments to make an accurate and finished thinker no less than a precise and reliable scholar. Without abating the tutorial modes of examination and training, we have found room to enlarge our system of lectures, particularly in the Junior and Senior years, and after a close scrutiny of the results I am quite satisfied that the University has gained much both in the general activity of intellect and in the available products of scholarship by the adoption of these methods."

The scholarly attainments of Chancellor Lipscomb were of a distinctly literary nature. One would have taken him to be a strong advocate
of the purely classical curriculum, but such was not the case. Though personally he was a classicist and not especially enamored of science or industry, still he grasped the situation as it existed and fully agreed that the University should expand its offerings in as many directions as possible and arrange for different schools, each independent of the other, that would answer the demand of the times. He was enthusiastically behind the movement to so expand the University as to meet all these demands.

In his report he covered all the points involved in the transfer from the closed curriculum of the Bachelor of Arts degree to the broader offerings in several new departments. The ideas he expressed then read well in the light of all developments up to the present time. Along this line he said:

"Amid these encouragements we are still cramped by old restriction, by traditional usages, by fixed boundaries that once acted as limitary lines but now operate as formidable barriers to an intelligent and healthy program. The remnants of the old monastic scheme of education yet exist—a scheme that denies the name of an educated gentleman to one who happens to prefer the modern languages or the physical sciences to the ancient classics—a scheme that sets up an aristocracy of pretensions to culture.

If any system of education could be entitled to this honor of exclusiveness, let the Classics have it in full and undisputed measure. But it is just because no system can rightfully claim this monopoly of appreciation that a valid and unanswerable objection lies against the overweening self-assertion of its excellence. So far, as language is concerned its disciplinary virtues by means of formulated style, its exactness, its liberal force, its emotional grandeur; so far as expressive energy imparts the vigor of terseness, amplitude of compass and richness of illustrative imagery; so far as words can assume the stern precision of sculpture or the flowing grace of painting; it were an idle search to look
elsewhere than to those models which have stood the tests of twenty centuries of different civilizations and won the admiration as well as the judgment of mind under every aspect of national culture.

"Let classical learning have this proud distinction, it is nothing more than its authenticated and confirmed merit. But the universe of thought is much too large in its scope, too complex in its structure and too multiplied in its variety to permit a deference to one form of education at the expense of all others. The practical effect of the argument on behalf of classical culture has been to depreciate other modes of education. Scores of young men are led to these studies by the simple fiction of respectability. Like other fashions and their tyrannical prescriptions, the virtue of conformity is the motive that determines the conduct. Aside from this, the natural result of this preponderation in favor of ancient learning is to overcrowd the professions and as an inevitable sequence to lower the dignity of honest and manly work in other departments of human activity.

"I cannot help thinking that our Southern universities have fallen into a most unfortunate view on this subject. The error does not lie in their estimate of classical instruction, but in their neglect to give a sufficient degree of prominence to other branches of education. As might have been expected, nine-tenths of Southern graduates, who rise to any distinction, acquire it in the walks of professional life. A defective, one-sided civilization is the legitimate offspring of such a system, a drain of all the fountains to feed a few great streams, a parched soil to secure an excess of fertility in certain favored locations. Let any man picture to himself what would be the effect if we had the same amount of skilled talent and effective genius in other pursuits that we can show in the learned professions, and then ask for the reasons of this mortifying anomaly, and I do not see how
he can escape the conclusion that the tone of opinion in our universities is largely responsible for this unnatural state of things.

"You have already made an admirable beginning in this matter. What I now urge is to continue your efforts with renewed zeal in this direction."

"Whether public opinion promptly sustains you or not, whether you meet with a compensating patronage or not, do your whole duty as guardians of a noble interest by forming a proper sentiment on the subject of educated mind, and by offering all possible advantages to young men who may wish to enter on any recognized sphere of exertion. This policy is clearly demanded by the course of events in our midst. Such an impulse as is now communicated to the industrial energies of Georgia ought certainly to be reciprocated by its cultivated men, and through what medium could that mind better operate than through the organic machinery of its University? Nothing strikes a traveler abroad more forcibly than the fact that labor is quite as much a matter of mind as of muscle. Nor can it escape his attention that both classes of society, the intellectual and the mechanical, are greatly helped each in its own vocation, by this interaction, the one upon the other. A community of labor is essential to the idea of labor as a providential system. Differ it must in its degree of importance and dignity, some being thinkers and others mere artisans, but that oneness which marks its spirit and ends and renders it an achieving power for moral and social utility, ought to be regarded as the fundamental condition of its existence. On this account, I urge that you should never be satisfied until you put the University in living connection with the industrial economy of Georgia. I should consider it a memorable era in the annals of the University, when her alumni could be seen in the workshops, foundries and factories, mines and laboratories of the state. Anything really good will bear this sort of popularization. Neither science nor art will be the worse, but much the
the better, for the widening of its sympathetic range. Best of all, we will be acting after the example of Him who sent his elect messengers to "the highways and hedges and compelled the neglected and destitute to come into his temple."

Chancellor Lipscomb made several recommendations, among others: "that such changes be made as will secure greater prominence to the modern languages, reduce the closed curriculum of Franklin College to two years (Freshman and Sophomore), allow the elective principle to apply to all students who are qualified by age and attainments to enter the Junior class, permit each professor to control his own department and to issue his certificate to each student on the completion of his course of study, and lastly make graduation dependent not on time but on the completion and mastery of subjects incorporated into the schedule of instruction."

"Viewing the scheme in all its bearings, I can conceive of nothing better suited to our existing stage of culture, since it provides for the contingencies of each course authoritative in the one and unrestricted in the other."

The trustees endorsed the requests of the Chancellor and directed the faculty to make the necessary changes. Along this new line of work the University proceeded for a number of years. Chancellor Tucker, who succeeded Chancellor Lipscomb in 1874, was of a different frame of mind as to the elective studies; under Chancellors Mell and Boggs elective studies were not in much favor, then from Chancellor Hill onward elective studies again became popular.

Chancellor Lipscomb could not have foreseen, except in his mental vision, the establishment in the University of Schools of Journalism, Commerce, Pharmacy, Education, Home Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Forestry, but they all in due time fitted into the picture
he had drawn

In spite of such developments, however, the Bachelor of Arts degree has held its own. Latin and Greek have almost been supplanted by French, German and Spanish, even in that degree, but there is now a trend towards more emphasis being placed on the liberal arts.

The state had for two years been paying twenty-five dollars a month to disabled Confederate veterans who wished to enter the University high school, but during the session of 1868--1869 that help had been withdrawn and consequently the enrollment in the high school fell off considerably, but notwithstanding that fact the high school passed through a successful year and quite a number of young people came from neighboring counties to enroll as students there.

Concluding his report, Chancellor Lipscomb rather upset the Board by tendering his resignation. He said: "I have a task to perform which is the saddest of my life. I tender you today my resignation of the office of Chancellor of the University to take effect in August 1870. This step is not hastily taken. I have given it the thoughtful deliberation of several months and I have reached the conclusion now announce against my wishes and my feelings. The state of my health, the condition of my private affairs, the need of rest, require this at my hands. Believing as I do that the University is entering on a new stage of progress and that its near future is full of quickening inspirations for its intellect and actions, I have an equally profound conviction that I have not the physical energy nor am I otherwise in a suitable condition to meet the responsibilities that press on my office. This is the sole ground of my determination. I am now about to enter on the tenth year of my official relations and if I am permitted by the grace of Providence to finish these ten years, I shall retire from the great trust thankful above all things that I have been allowed to serve
under your direction the interests of this University."

Now the trustees had no idea of giving up Chancellor Lipscomb. They forthwith named Messrs. Harris, Nisbet and Lewis, three of the most persuasive members, to see Chancellor Lipscomb and urge him to withdraw his resignation. They must have caught him when he was feeling better. Just how they put it over on the distinguished Doctor is not of record, but they brought back the information that he had agreed to withdraw the resignation. A little later on they increased his salary to $3000. That probably had nothing to do with his final decision. He was of that nature that magnifies physical ailments, and no doubt that was the moving cause in the tendering of the resignation. That committee of trustees must have convinced the Chancellor that he was much better off physically than he thought he was, and that was a fact no doubt for he served as Chancellor five more years.

The trustees passed one resolution that year that made the boys happy. No more attending prayer services before breakfast. The hour for such services was fixed directly after the breakfast hour. The presumption is that the prayer services were more largely attended thereafter, but there is no record on that subject and the boys may have eaten their cake and kept it too by still absenting themselves from the prayer services.

Charles F. McCay must always be gratefully remembered by the University of Georgia, even if irresponsible boys did once rob his room and burn up his clothes, even if he did almost become involved in a duel with a college boy, even if he did leave the University faculty in 1855 on account of his dislike of President Church. Beyond all question he was one of the University's great professors and he never
lost his love for the institution.

In 1869 he manifested his interest to the extent of a check for one thousand dollars and ten years later sent a check to establish the McCoy fund which some day will amount to one million dollars. He was devoted to the Southern Confederacy and sent that thousand dollar check, authorizing the trustees to use it in the binding of such matter or printed documents as illustrated the history of the South in its struggle with the North.

Quite a number of books had been donated to the library during the year and acknowledgment with thanks were made to Messrs. Barney Hill, M.H. Henderson, William LeRoy Browne and M.J. Sneed.

During the college year then closing death had removed one of the most illustrious members of the Board of Trustees, General Howell Cobb. Resolutions were passed in tribute to that great alumnus, prepared by General Robert Toombs, who for years had been associated politically with General Cobb.

Under the new rules a student satisfactorily passing in any department was entitled to a certificate of proficiency in that department. As quite a large percentage of the student body took elective courses or did not remain the required time to complete all the requirements for degrees, the tendency was for a small number of degrees to be granted and a large number of certificates to be issued.

At Commencement on August 4, 1869 the following degrees were conferred.

Bachelor of Science—Thomas Wyche Young.

civil Engineer—William W. Thomas

Bachelor of Law—John E. Donalson, James R. McClesky, Peter W. Meldrim, Bolling Whitfield.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Carlton Hillyer, Samuel Lumpkin, Augustus L. Hull, R.B. Gunby, Francis A. Lipscomb, James R. McClesky and T.A. Murray.

The graduating program was as follows:

Howard Van Epps
F.M. Allen
E.W. Barrow
W.B. Bonnell
H.H. Cabaniss
Charles A. Collier
W.M. Finley
J.T. White (2nd honor)
Howard Van Epps (2nd honor)
W.S. Bean (1st honor)

W.R. Hammond (1st honor)
Moses Guyton (1st honor)

Greek Salutatory
Obliquities of Genius
Mantilini and Solomon
Struggles of Genius
Individuality of Character
Shakespeare's Brutus
Our Doubts are Traitors
The Bastile
Austerity
Valedictory to trustees and faculty
Valedictory to audience
Valedictory to Class.
The Class of 1869 had an enrollment of eighty-five members, of whom fifty-one received their degrees. Under the new rules, giving those who took elective courses certificates of proficiency, a number were given such certificates. Fourteen members of this graduating class had seen services in the Confederate army.

In after life this class furnished fourteen lawyers, twelve farmers, ten merchants, seven legislators, seven judges of the Superior Courts, four insurance men, three college professors, three bankers, two journalists, two railway executives, two cotton factors, two brokers and one each civil engineer, real estate dealer, college president, one chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, physician, manufacturer, congressman and accountant.

The members of the class of 1869 who probably reached the highest distinction after graduation were Emory Speer, who became one of Georgia's most brilliant orators and ranked high as a federal judge; William H. Fish, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and James M. Edwards, banker and railroad manager.

(See biographies of Speer, Fish and Edwards follow)
It has often been said that a poet is born, not made, and by many the same statement has been made regarding an orator. Now Emory Speer was in no sense a poet, but that he was a great orator cannot be denied and it equally true that he was a born orator.

He was the son of Dr. Eustace W. Speer, who was, in the judgment of the writer, a greater orator than his son. Dr. Speer was a Methodist minister, and for a number of years was professor of Belles Lettres in the faculty of the University of Georgia. He was a master of English literature and his sermons were literary models.

The young man inherited much from his scholarly father, inherited a love for literature as well as a proficiency in the use of elegant language, and with that went a remarkable power of oratorical expression. He was in stature and physical appearance like his father, though not of so large a frame or commanding appearance. His facial expression was more like that of his cultured mother.

As a student in the University of Georgia he showed marked favoritism towards reading and debate. He was deeply interested in the Demosthenian Literary Society, of which he was an enthusiastic member, a central figure in the Society debates. He was also a popular member of the Chi Phi fraternity, one of the earlier members of that fraternity whose chapter was organized during his college days. As a young student and in maturer years he was a past master in the use of sarcasm and ridicule as weapons in debate.

He had not practiced law many years until he became interested in politics, and, embracing an opportunity in that field, he conducted a successful campaign for Congress and was sent to Washington as representative from the old Ninth district of Georgia, embracing the counties in Northeast Georgia clear up to the North Carolina line. He remained there only two terms, when the Democrats, charging him with independentism and desertion from the
organized party, encompassed his defeat at the hands of Allen D. Candler, who was called by his friends "The one-eyed plowboy of Pigeon Roost." Candler, at a later date, served two terms as Governor of Georgia. Speer never entered politics again, but a few years later was appointed federal judge for the Southern District of Georgia, and for the remainder of his life presided over that court with much ability.

In his day he was regarded as an invincible stump speaker. Democratic speakers, as a rule, were afraid to meet him on the stump as they were no matches for him in the use of sarcasm, ridicule or withering invective. In one of his congressional races, the Democrats were very anxious to engage him in joint debate in one of the mountain counties, but could not get an orator to go up against him. Finally, Col. Albert L. Mitchell, an able and fearless young lawyer in Athens, a young man who had lost an arm in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain in 1864, while serving in the Confederate Army commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, said he wasn't afraid of him and would go and meet him. Mitchell and Speer had been collegemates in the University, Mitchell graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law in the Class of 1868, one year ahead of Speer.

At one of Speer's meetings, Mitchell appeared and challenged him for a division of time. Speer declined the challenge, but said he would be glad for Mitchell to address the crowd after he had finished his speech, and that he had no desire to answer anything Mitchell might say in his speech. That was all the agreement he was willing to make and of course that was the only chance Mitchell had to make his speech.

When Speer had finished his speech, Speer turned to the crowd and said: "My distinguished young friend, Col. Mitchell, wishes to make a speech and I want all my friends to stay and hear him." Then, sensing the fact that Col. Mitchell would probably play for the support of Confederate veterans in the
crowd, Speer added: "And, by the way, some years ago a horrible accident happened to Col. Mitchell. He had the misfortune to have one of his arms cut off in a sugar mill."

It was a rather mean advantage to take of a gallant Confederate veteran, but that crowd was made up of Speer's friends, and all the furious Democrat could do was to smother his wrath and take his medicine.

In the congressional race Speer made against Candler, Speer told a story about a certain congressman who sent several packages of garden seed to a very poor family among his constituents. They planted the seed and lived off the vegetables that came from the planting. Across the back of the garden was a row of plants that grew very high with large green leaves. The family had never seen such plants and were afraid to eat them, thinking that they might be poisonous. They had about reached the point of starvation and had nothing left to eat. So a family council was held and it was decided that some of these plants should be cooked and fed to Jason, an idiot member of the family, and if he should not be killed, then the whole family would eat them.

"Now," said Speer, "the Democrats have tried to get several of their leaders to oppose me without avail, and in their desperation they are feeding Jason Candler on the campaign with the hope that he will not be killed and that they can then cook up the feast for themselves."

But the campaign did not kill Jason Candler. He went on to Washington and Speer's political days were over.

Years after, when Candler was Governor of Georgia and Speer was a federal judge, they met at the banquet table of the Alumni Society on the University campus. Speer could not resist the temptation to twit the governor, and when he made a short after-dinner talk, in referring to college dances, he drew a picture, in language such as few speakers other than Speer could use, of Governor Candler whirling through the mazes of the dance with
arm around the waist of a fair young Georgia girl. Now Governor Candler was not a man of fashionable or prepossessing looks and resembled nothing so little as a ballroom dancer. The risibilities of the audience were aroused, but I doubt whether the feelings of the honored chief executive of Georgia were very pleasant for a few minutes.

On the occasion of the opening of the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Judge Speer was the chosen orator at the opening exercises. The exercises started about three o'clock in the afternoon and there were more than a half dozen official speeches of welcome. Each speaker expanded and elaborated and tried to be eloquent as well as all-inclusive in his remarks. When the time came for Judge Speer to make his the principal address, darkness had fallen and in a few minutes Payne's Fireworks were to open up. Judge Speer's address, printed in full by the Atlanta Journal, was all over the Exposition grounds.

Judge Speer arose and made a remarkably convincing speech. It was entirely extempore and never touched on anything he had in his prepared speech. It contained only a few words but those words cut like knives. This was his speech:

"I once had the honor of representing the Ninth District of Georgia in the national congress, and following the rules and privileges of that august body, I respectfully ask leave to print."

On the bench Judge Speer was a great believer in strict formality. He wore the judicial robe and every detail of procedure was formal and exact. And he required everyone in the courtroom to strictly observe all the rules of conduct and procedure.

One day a very close friend of Judge Speer blew into the courtroom, walked through the crowd of assembled lawyers up to the bench on which the august judge sat, and, leaning over in front of him said: "Hello, Emory." The judge cast a look upon him that seemed to indicate that he had
never seen him before, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, please conduct this man outside
the bar railing, give him a seat where he belongs among the spectators and
see to it that he properly observes the rules of this court."

The sheriff performed his duty. After the court had adjourned
and the judicial robes had been laid aside, the judge and his friend dined
together, but the friend had learned his lesson and he leaned no more on the
bench and said "Hello, Emory."

When the time came for the Alumni Society to select an orator
to speak on Alumni Day during the celebration of the Centennial Commencement in
1901 there was no discussion as to who that orator should be. The invitation went
to Judge Speer and he delivered one of the greatest addresses ever made in the
old Chapel, a full account of which will be found in later pages where the story
is told of the Centennial Commencement of 1901.
This member of the Class of 1869, destined to high achievement as a jurist, was born in Macon, Georgia, May 12, 1849, the son of George W. Fish and Martha Hansell Fish. He was Welsh by extraction, his paternal ancestors coming to this country from Wales, settling first in Virginia, whence they came to North Carolina and then to Georgia. As a young boy he attended school at Oglethorpe, and entered the University of Georgia in 1866, graduating three years later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Among his classmates were H.W. Grady, P.W. Meldrim, Mat M. Harris, Walter B. Hill, Emory Speer and others who became leading citizens of Georgia. Among his classmates were Judge A. Pratt Adams, Judge William R. Hammond, Judge Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., and Judge Howard Van Enkeps. He was taking a course in the University of Virginia Law School under the famous John B. Minor, when the death of his father rendered it necessary for him to return home. He continued the study of law at home and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1876 he was married to Miss Mary P. Hines, of Sandersville, Ga. Their only child was a daughter, Nina, who became the wife of Henry S. McClesky.

He practiced law a few years and was then attracted to the Judicial life, becoming judge of the County Court of Macon county in 1877. From then on, almost to the hour of his death, his services were on the bench where he achieved a great reputation.

In 1891 he was elected as Judge of the Superior Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and served in that position six years. In 1897 he went on the Supreme bench in Georgia, serving as Associate Justice until 1905, at which time he was elevated to the position of Chief Justice, which he filled until December 1922, a period of eighteen years. He was defeated in a spirited race by Hon. Richard B. Russell, Sr. and retired to his home in Macon, where he became Dean of the law school of Mercer University, filling that position until his death in 1926.

He was deeply interested in education, serving for many years as a trustee of Wesleyan College, and from 1893 to 1905 was a valued member.
of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. He retired from that position when he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia in order that he might give his undivided attention to his work on that high tribunal. In religion he was a Methodist and took a leading part in the work of his church. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat.

At the memorial exercises of the Georgia Bar Association, Judge J. Robert Pottle summed up his work in saying:

"He was safe, he was painstaking, he was careful in all his work. No case was too insignificant for his calm and careful scrutiny, and none sufficiently imposing to disturb the tranquility of his judicial mind.

"As a man, he had that great dignity of the gentleman, whose very simplicity was imposing. Perhaps the best thing and the truest thing that can be said of him is that there are few men to whom the statement of the prophet Micah is more applicable: 'What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God? ' ""
Two of the University of Georgia's graduates in the years just following the War Between the States became railroad men of national importance. One of them was Samuel Spencer, of the Class of 1867, a brief biography of whom appears in the story of that class. The other was James Mordecai Edwards, of the Class of 1869. Spencer was a brilliant student who went to the front of his class. Edwards was a plodder, but mastered things as he went. They were college mates and good friends, who, in after years with headquarters in New York, took leading parts in the railway development of the eastern part of the United States.

James Mordecai Edwards came to the University from Oglethorpe county, Georgia, where he was born in 1849. His father was Mordecai Edwards, who throughout a long life was a well-known and highly-respected farmer in that county.

Peter W. Meldrim and Lucius L. McClesky, members of the Class of 1868, were reminiscing one day and got to talking about Sam Spencer. After giving him due credit for all his wonderful work in railroad development, becoming as he did the valued assistant of J. Pierpont Morgan, McCleskey wound up his tribute to Spencer by saying "he was a remarkable fellow!"

"Remarkable!" said Meldrim. "Who was even more remarkable in his way than Sam Spencer? Why Jim Edwards, do you remember him? Old Jim Edwards, the gawky, awkward country boy who came from over in Oglethorpe county. He was one of the greatest fellows at college and the slowest fellow I ever saw. Edwards came over to Athens to get an education, and he was very earnest about it. I don't think he knew how funny he looked, and if he did, he didn't care. He was indifferent to what people thought."
"He was as slow as a snail in his studies. It took him always to
do a thing, but somehow or other he always did it—did it sure as fate, and
when he got through it, it was right. Nobody questioned it when Edwards got
through doing. He plodded and toiled and perspired through it, but he
always got it down right. He was slow but dead sure.

"Nobody thought Jim would amount to much, because he was so infernally
slow, but he went through college, branched into civil engineering, got some
reputation, pioneered several new roads and now he is R.T. Wilson's
right-hand man. I should say he has accomplished nearly as much as Spencer."

It was Edwards who surveyed the first railroad into Birmingham,
and later he was superintendent of the Northeastern, a line running to
Athens, Ga. Afterwards he was superintendent of the Brunswick and Western
and it was while in that position that he met Richard T. Wilson, himself a
native of Georgia from up in the mountains who had risen to be one of the great
leaders in the railroad world of America.

After having become connected with the Wilson interests, Edwards
rose rapidly as a railway manager and became a member of the firm of
R.T. Wilson & Co.

Early in his life he married Miss Elizabeth A. Scudder, of Athens.
Though a resident of New York the latter part of his life, at heart he was
always a Georgian.

While in college he was a member of the Phi Kappa Society and
took interest in its affairs. He was simply a great railroad man throughout
his whole life.
Other Graduates, 1869.

Alexander Pratt Adams, of Savannah, born in 1852, was but little over seventeen years old when he graduated. He went rapidly to the head of the legal profession in Georgia and became one of the recognized leaders of the Georgia bar.

Robert Toombs Barksdale, born in 1847, served as a private in the Confederate Army, was a successful civil engineer and lawyer and served in the Georgia legislature.

Samuel Barnett was a lawyer, real estate dealer and teacher. In the educational world he served as instructor in mathematics in the University of Georgia, professor of mathematics in the University of Louisiana and adjunct professor of mathematics in Davidson College.

William Smith Bean, who, after graduating from the University of Georgia, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Davidson College, became an eminent Presbyterian minister and served for a time as president of Presbyterian College in South Carolina.

William Bramwell Bonnell became a well-known educator. After several years of successful teaching, he was elected as president of the Georgia Female College in 1882. Several years later he went as a missionary to China. In that country he served two years, 1894 and 1895, as a professor in the Anglo-Chinese College, in Shanghai. Returning to this country in 1895, he was elected president of Wesleyan College, in Macon, where he filled that position for a number of years.

Henry Harrison Cabaniss, born in 1848, in the closing years of the War Between the States was a member of the Georgia cadets. After the war he entered the University and remained through to graduation. In after life his chief work was in the field of journalism. He was one of the founders of the Atlanta Journal and for years was business manager of that corporation.

Charles A. Collier, born in 1848, was one of Atlanta's leading
citizens. He was a lawyer, was president of the Capital City Bank, was mayor of Atlanta, went as U.S. representative to the Paris Exposition, and was president of the company that carried to success the first Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta. He died in 1900 at the age of fifty-two.

William R. Hammond, first honored man along with Moses Guyton and W.S. Bean, became a lawyer of distinction, made high reputation as judge of the Superior Court, was greatly interested in education, serving as a trustee of Wesleyan College, was a recognized leader in his church, and went as a delegate to the Ecumenical Council in London in 1921.

Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., son of Georgia's great orator and statesman, became a lawyer, served as solicitor-general 1877–1885 and as United States attorney 1885–1889; was master in chancery in the U.S. Court 1900–1904. He wrote and published "The Life and Speeches of Benjamin H. Hill."

Augustin Clayton Howze, born in 1848, became a lawyer and judge. His first wife was Valeria Long, a niece of Crawford W. Long, discoverer of sulphuric ether anesthesia. In the Confederate Army he was an artillery private. Ranking high among the lawyers of Alabama, he was a prominent member of the Alabama constitutional convention.

Howard Epps, who married Miss Minnie C. Thomas, of Athens, was a lawyer of prominence, was judge of the City Court of Atlanta 1895–1896 and author of "Epps' Digest of Georgia Reports. He was a private soldier in the 19th Tennessee Regiment, C.S.A.

Seaborn Reese was an eminent lawyer, judge of the Superior Court and a member of Congress from the Eighth District of Georgia.
All friends of the University of Georgia had reason to indulge in optimism when the session of 1869—1870 opened in September 1869. Although there was a decrease in the enrollment at the High School, there was an increase of fifty in the ranks of the regular college students.

The increase in the high school enrollment had been caused by the decision of the state to withdraw its $300 per annum aid to confederate veterans in the way of furnishing high school training for them. In fact, though it was not fully recognized just then, the high school was on the way out. In a few years that work would be abandoned.

The new college year opened at a time when the reconstruction government in the South was becoming quite obnoxious, but while the institutions had to put up with that misgovernment, still the boys had adjusted themselves to the new conditions and there were no untoward incidents. The negroes were feeling their importance and it was difficult at times to keep down hostile meetings, but by and large unfortunate collisions were avoided.

Chancellor Lipscomb was delighted with the conduct of the students and with the educational progress of the institution. Perfect harmony prevailed in the faculty and the drastic changes towards a more open and more flexible curriculum were bearing good fruit.

The Chancellor had a most optimistic report to make to the trustees at their annual session. He loved to display good results and, knowing how to use language effectively, he never sought to economize in words in telling about them, saying at this time: "So far as our recent scheme of organization has demonstrated anything, this result is beyond doubt, viz., students are better as students, more respectful towards professors, more manly towards one another, and more inclined to exercise
a firm and truthful self-government. The actual grade of scholarship has been higher."  

During the year provision had been made for a broader curriculum and for a larger freedom of choice of courses of study.

Chancellor Lipscomb was always a great advocate of the use of the pen and the teaching of the correct use of the English language. He did not minimize the effect of oratory, but he preferred good writers to eloquent orators. He was very much pleased to say that "for several months past a paper entitled the Georgia Collegian has been published by students of the University. It has been so creditably managed and has proved so good an auxiliary to the University that I should be much pleased to see some aid extended to it by the trustees." The trustees did give the new publication some aid and it flourished for a while, but in the end it went the way of the usual University publication in those times and ceased to appear.

The Chancellor, always an advocate of student self-government and a minimum of faculty interference, said: "I am more than ever satisfied that a scheme of education based on influence rather than on mere authority, is the wiser and the better for young men."

Report was made on the broadening of the curriculum. That movement had been going forward for only a few years and the Chancellor wished the Board to understand that it was succeeding. He said in his report: "the present organization of the best American universities proceeds upon the principle that special schools constitute the educational power of the ages. Every year education is becoming less general and more specific." He cited the fact that Yale, Harvard and seven other leading institutions were doing their most effective work in schools other than the purely classical.
During the session, a recommendation was made that telegraphy be taught in the high school and that a telegraph line be constructed to Professor Brown's lecture room. That work was undertaken, but lasted only a short while. At first the young boys had a big time with what was at that time something more or less new and interesting, but when the novelty wore out the students dropped out.

Up to this time the college rooms had been heated by wood fires. The time had now come for an advance step to be taken and accordingly it was decided that henceforth all the lecture rooms should be heated by coal. Looking back to the time when he was a college boy in 1885, the writer can see that it would have been a fine thing had the trustees ordered this change in heating arrangements for the dormitories as well as the lecture rooms. Such would have saved him many a swing of the ax in cutting up firewood in front of the old Summer House.

Steps were taken to bring about the establishing on the University campus of the proposed college of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts under the provisions of the Morrill Act, and the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to adopt such measures as may be deemed prudent to secure to the University of Georgia the congressional appropriation of 30,000 acres of land for each representative and senator in congress, as heretofore made by Congress,

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to attend the next meeting of the State Agricultural Society with a view to secure its co-operation in procuring for the institution the land grant of Congress."

Evidently the opposition of denominational colleges to the University of Georgia had again bobbed up and with it came a proposition to offset the criticism by teaching religion in the University. It was
suggested to the board of trustees that the different religious
denominations be asked to establish chairs of religion in the University.
The University trustees, convinced that such an arrangement
was not within the powers or jurisdiction of a state university, looked
with no favor on such a proposition, laid it on the table promptly and
there it remained. The opposition of the denominational colleges
continued throughout the succeeding three decades.

Another move in this direction was made by resolving that a
member of the Board attend the commencement exercises at each college
for wales in Georgia and that the several colleges be asked to send
representatives to the University of Georgia commencements. Evidently
there was a desire to bring about a better feeling between the colleges
and the University. But this gesture was made without any definite
results.

On the recommendation of the Chancellor a new movement
was started to give an added incentive to better study. It was decided to
offer a number of medals and prizes; a Sophomore medal at a Fall
exhibition was to be awarded to the best declaimer; a Sophomore medal for
the best essay at commencement; a free tuition prize for one year for
the best student in the class; a medal for the best debater in each of
the two literary societies; a medal for the best essay, exhibiting the
greatest original research on any literary or scientific subject; a medal
and a scholarship for the best student in the scientific department, and
the same in the literary department. This arrangement lasted only a few
years, when it was decided that it did not yield the expected returns
and the giving of the medals was discontinued except as to the Sophomore
declamations medals.

At commencement in August 1870 the following degrees were awarded:
Bachelor of Arts——


Civil Engineer——

James M. Edwards, R.S. Woolfolk

Bachelor of Engineering Law——


The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on James S. Hamilton and A.O. Bacon, alumni, and Henry Moore, of another institution.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity as conferred on Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, and the degree of Doctor of Laws on Hon. L.Q.C. Lamar, of Mississippi, already a man of national reputation and destined to gain still greater distinction as United States Senator, Secretary of the Interior and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Class of 1870

The Class of 1870 enrolled one hundred and two members, of whom fifty-three graduated, forty-nine taking either elective courses
or not remaining long enough to graduate. These boys were five years away from the end of the war and the number of Confederate veterans in college was decreasing. However, twelve members of this class had served in the Confederate Army.

In after life the class furnished twenty lawyers, sixteen legislators, two governors, one congressman, six judges, ten physicians, five farmers, three manufacturers, six teachers, six merchants, four college presidents, two college professors, two ministers, two bankers, two railroad men, two druggists, one journalist, one chancellor, one author, one accountant.

This class furnished quite a number who achieved prominence in after life. Probably the most distinguished member of the class was Walter B. Hill, a detailed account of his life, including his work as Chancellor of the University of Georgia, appearing elsewhere in the story dealing with the advance of the University under his leadership. Nat E. Harris, who became Governor of Georgia, and Braxton E. Comer, who became Governor of Alabama, were among the most distinguished members of this class.

(At this point, insert the biography of Nat E. Harris)
For several years following the War Between the States there was an exodus of ex-Confederates from East Tennessee to Georgia, caused by the intense bitterness of those in control of the state government towards all who had served or aided the Confederacy. Among those who came and in the years that followed contributed much to the history of Georgia was Nathaniel Edwin Harris.

Nat Harris was born January 21, 1846, in Washington County, Tennessee. He came of well-known people whose life history ran back to the founding of Maryland and Virginia. There seemed to be a propensity in the family for furnishing governors. He was a cousin of Isham G. Harris, Alfred A. Taylor, and Robert L. Taylor, all of whom served as governor of Tennessee, and himself was governor of Georgia. His early education was in the old field school, then came the war and as a sixteen year old he donned the Confederate gray and served until the end of the war. He went back to Tennessee, soon had to leave with his father and mother and come to a new home near a place called Pine Log, in Bartow county. His father died in a few weeks after reaching Georgia and he was left as the head of the family with his mother and ten brothers and sisters in the family, he being the eldest child. Practically all the property they had possessed had been swept away during the war.

He was twenty-two years old and for several years had had an ambition to secure a college education. But he had no money and saw no way in which he could make his dream come true. One day he remembered a conversation he had once heard back in Tennessee between a druggist named Dilworth and a gentleman from Georgia. Said Dilworth: "For my part, I believe Alexander Stephens is a greater man than Ben Hill, for Stephens has educated at college about fifty young men, furnishing them the money for their expenses so as to secure to them a college education." Harris thought little about that conversation then, but it came back to him when he was thinking about a college education for himself. So he wrote Stephens about lending him enough money to go to college and Stephens replied
asking him to come to Crawfordville to see him. He went and was successful in getting the money.

In his Autobiography, Governor Harris tells of this incident in his life in a most interesting way:

"That night I found a brown piece of paper and with some ink made from the nut galls that fell in the yard from the oak trees, with a quill pen, I wrote to Mr. Stephens."

During his life Governor Harris wrote a number of short poems. He didn't send this poem to "Little Aleck" but he wrote it out and kept it as expressing his feelings just then, for when he had finished writing the letter to Mr. Stephens it suddenly dawned on him that he didn't have a postage stamp.

_Needing a Postage Stamp_

"Of all the woes  
Of song and prose  
In life's bewildering tramp,  
No worse is found  
Than when aground  
To need a postage stamp.  
Oh that the race  
Might somehow trace  
In court and hall and camp  
How devilish sore  
To one too poor  
To buy a postage stamp.  
Ye Gods! the groan  
The rising moan  
As wanes the glimmering lamp  
With money fled  
And credit dead  
To want a postage stamp."

He borrowed the stamp and in due time presented himself at Liberty Hall and met Mr. Stephens. A note was given bearing four per cent interest and payable as soon after graduation as possible and the amount of money to be sent each month was agreed on. And that is the way Nat Harris was enabled to come to the University of Georgia.

Young Harris began to review his studies, for it had been several years since he had been in school. He arranged with Dr. William H. Felton, a graduate of the
University in the Class of 1842, to coach him in Latin and Greek, and Mrs. Felton also gave him instruction. Dr. Felton was in later years a Congressman and Mrs. Felton was destined to be the first woman to become a member of the United States Senate.

When Nat Harris entered the University in 1867 he was twenty-one years old, several years older than most of his classmates. From the very beginning he went to the front in his classes and graduated with first honor. In the Phi Kappa Society he became an able debater, and, while never neglecting his studies, he found time to play baseball, which was introduced in the University in the first year of his attendance. He became a member of the newly-organized Greek letter fraternity, Chi Phi. Among the many friends he made in his student days was Walter B. Hill, who later on for many years was to be his law partner and who wound up his great career as Chancellor of the University.

The Phi Kappa and Demosthenian literary societies, while still doing good work, do not now exercise the influence on the student's life that they exercised seven decades ago. Nat Harris was very active in his literary society and down to old age was wont to refer to the great work they did when he was a boy. Said he: "I once heard Mr. Samuel M. Inman say that he had made a mistake in sending his son to Princeton instead of the University of Georgia for he wanted him to become a good speaker and he found out that very slight attention was paid to such matters in Princeton University."

One day Nat Harris experienced a great sympathy for a young student, who on account of his apparent greenness was to be initiated in the Zeta Chi fraternity, as the hazing crowd was then known. He just couldn't resist the temptation and in an adroit way he let the young fellow know just what was up. After the initiation was over and the young fellow was called on to make a speech, this is what he said: "Gentlemen, this is to me a remarkable exhibition. I do not mind saying to you that I have seen the Comanche Indians on their native grounds; I have been in the dens of vice and wickedness in the great cities; I
have even visited the lunatic asylum in my life, but I say to you that of all the damned fools I have ever met with since I was born, this society of yours beats them all. Gentlemen, I bid you good night."

They are not always as green as they look. That fellow graduated with distinction, went to Texas, entered politics and wound up in Congress. Many of those who took part in his hazing were never heard of after they left college.

Following his graduation in 1870, he taught school two years. Judge Linton Stephens, of Sparta, half-brother of Alexander H. Stephens, asked him to come to Sparta and look after the education of his three daughters, as well as to teach others in that community. He accepted this call with some trepidation, especially as to the teaching of French, but as he saw it there was no escape. He had no money, he owed Mr. Stephens, he had to make money on which to live and pay his debts. So he faced the music and at the same time made a resolution that he never broke throughout his long life. That resolution was to live on what he made and never to owe money that he could not pay on demand.

But that French worried him no little. He had a few months left before he had to take up his teaching duties. So he arranged to take coaching lessons in French under Professor Charbonnier, of the University faculty, a native Frenchman, with special emphasis on pronunciation. One of the Stephens girls knew more about French than he did, but he managed to make a success in his teaching.

Then he made up his mind to study law and with much extra effort prepared for the examination which he passed and was admitted to the bar.

In 1872 he married Fannie T. Burke, daughter of Rev. J. W. Burke, of Macon. Their children were Carrie, Walter, Nat, Fannie, John and David. Walter was a brigadier-general in World War I. Years after the death of his wife he married Miss Jobe, whom he had known as a young lady during the days of his young manhood in Tennessee.

Nat Harris became a great lawyer. For the greater part of his legal career
he was a law partner of Walter B. Hill, the firm being Hill and Harris. In public life he won high distinction. He served a number of terms in the General Assembly of the state and one term as Governor. In politics he was always a Democrat and was a force to be reckoned with. In religion he was a Methodist, high in the councils of his church.

If there was one pet in his life, it was the Georgia School of Technology. He was always interested in higher education. From 1889 until his death, he was a member of the board of trustees of the University, but while he was always loyal to his Alma Mater and rendered the University great service, Georgia Tech was always closest to his heart.

Early in life he and his law partner, Walter Hill, chose a hobby. Hill's hobby was prohibition and an unceasing warfare on the liquor traffic. Harris chose as his hobby industrial education and ways always figuring out ways in which to establish in Georgia an institution devoted to that kind of work. Back in the early eighties he ran for the legislature in Bibb County on the sole issue of establishing a technological college. He introduced the bill establishing the Georgia School of Technology. It met with determined opposition and at first was voted down. But he came back the next year with the same proposition and after a stiff fight succeeded in putting the bill through. He served on the commission that located the new college in Atlanta. He wanted it located in his home city of Macon and on each of the twenty-four ballots taken voted for its location there. But when it was settled that it should be in Atlanta he got squarely behind the proposed institution and rendered invaluable service in getting it started on its career of usefulness. He was named as president of the board of Trustees of the Georgia School of Technology and served in that position from the day of the establishment of that institution up to the day of his death.
Braxton Bragg Comer was a native of Alabama, born in 1848. After attending the University of Georgia a few years, he transferred to Emory and Henry College in Virginia and earned at that college the degree of Master of Arts.

He was fond of farming and, possessed of large land holdings in Alabama, he devoted much of his attention to developing his property. He also became one of the leading manufacturers of his native state. He rendered efficient service to his state as a member of the Railroad Commission, and Alabama, looking for a man of recognized business ability, chose him as governor of the state, in which position he served with conspicuous ability.

Charles L. Bartlett, born in Georgia in 1853, graduated with A.B. degree when only seventeen years of age. He married Miss Leila Carlton, of Athens, Ga. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, although but a little more than eighteen years old, practiced law a few years and then turned his attention to public office and politics. He was solicitor-general, then a member of the Georgia house of representatives 1882–1885, state senator 1888–1899 and judge of the Superior Courts 1893–1894. In 1894 he was elected to Congress from the Sixth District of Georgia and served as such for about fourteen years.

Walter C. Beeks, of Griffin, Ga., was born in Georgia in 1846. He became a successful lawyer, served as judge of the county court and was a member of the state senate. He married Miss Jennie Hammond. For a short while before his death he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia.

William A. Broughton became one of Georgia's leading farmers. He served in the state senate, and in the days of the Farmers' Alliance...
had considerable political influence in his section of the state.

David B. Fitzgerald, born in Georgia in 1844, married Miss Mary E. Crowley. He was a private in the 31st Regiment, C.S.A. He became a large planter and was a member of the state legislature in 1884–1885.

Robert Alexander "Emphill was born in Athens, Ga., in 1846. For a while he was a successful merchant, then became connected with the Atlanta Constitution as assistant business manager, in which position he served until advanced age called for his retirement. He was a leading member of the Methodist church, intensely and enthusiastically interested in its work, and especially devoted to the Orphans' Home.

Joel Thomas Olive, of Lexington, Ga., was born in Georgia in 1848, and married Miss Lucy Lumpkin. He served as a private soldier during the war Between the States. Interested in public affairs, he served with distinction in the state legislature. Desiring to go to Congress, he made the race against Frank H. Colley and Thomas G. Lawson, which resulted after a long convention deadlock in the nomination of Judge Lawson. Mr. Olive died in 1899, at the age of forty-one. He was a man of brilliant intellect and great promise had he lived past middle life.

Henry C. Ronetty, born in Georgia in 1845, became a distinguished lawyer, served in the state legislature and for many years on the Superior Court bench, where he achieved high reputation. During the War Between the States he was a private soldier in the 22nd Georgia Regiment, Confederate States Army.

John Baekstone Strong, of LaGrange, Georgia, was born in Georgia in 1847, and married Miss Mary L. Reid. He was a lawyer and for years was Ordinary of Troup County. He served as a private soldier in the 41st Ga. Regiment, C.S.A. He lived to an advanced age, and frequently returned to the University on Commencement occasions. Along with his
classmates, Isaac W. Waddel, of Marietta, Ga., and Edward C. Long, of Texas, he attended the sixtieth anniversary of his class at its reunion in 1930.

Isaac Watts Waddel, of Marietta, Ga., was born in Georgia in 1849. He was a Presbyterian minister and along with his ministry carried his duties as a teacher, following in the steps of his kinsman, Moses Waddel, one of the early presidents of the University of Georgia. Dr. Waddel served as president of the North Georgia A. and M. College at Dahlonega and also as president of Euharlee Presbyterian College.

Charles G. Janes, born in Georgia in 1851, married Miss Anne Harris. He was a lawyer of distinction, served as a member of the state legislature, also was solicitor general and for years was Judge of the Superior Court.

George Summey, born in North Carolina in 1853, was a member of the class of 1870, but left before finishing his work, going to Davidson College, where he graduated with Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees. He became an eminent Presbyterian minister. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Davidson College, and the degree of Doctor of Laws by Southwestern University. He married Miss Elizabeth Worth. For many years he was a trustee of Davidson College, and was Chancellor of Southwestern University from 1902 to 1905. During the chancellorship of Walter B. Hill, his college classmate at the University of Georgia, he came to Athens to preach the baccalaureate sermon at the University commencement. Dr. Summey lived to be ninety-two years old, dying on 1945. For several years prior to his death he was the oldest living graduate of the University of Georgia.

(Get notices of John D. Tannond, Washington Dessau and Marion J. Verdery)
The roll of students in the University of Georgia in the years immediately following the collapse of the Confederacy at Appomattox shows the names of quite a number of young men possessed of brilliant intellects. Many of these were very fond of literature and the fine arts as amply demonstrated in the days of their mature manhood.

The Phi Kappa and Demosthenian literary societies determined to issue bimonthly a journal that would not only contain news of importance but also would offer a medium through which articles of literary merit might be published. This venture succeeded for a few years and then interest slackened and it went the way of others of its kind. A complete file of this publication has not been preserved. Volume I appeared in 1870 and the 11th number of that volume is taken as a fair example of its excellence.

J.B.B. Smith was the term editor from the two societies; while assisting him were W.D. Trammell and Washington Deasau from the Demosthenian society and R.T. McMullen and Walter C. Becks from the Phi Kappa. The executive committee consisted of L.L. Brooks and Joel Hurt, Demosthenians, and W.T. Armistead and G.A. Howell, Phi Kappas. The annual subscription price was $2.50. It was an eight-page, four-column paper. The type showed up clear and neat. The paper was of fairly good quality.

Backed as it was by the more mature students, members of the graduating class of 1870, it was quite natural that there should be a well-written story of the class and its accomplishments.

Chancellor Andrew A. Lipscomb, an acknowledged scholar, whose reputation extended beyond the confines of his state and section, had been spending a vacation in Europe and on his return he wrote a long letter to the members of the Senior Class in which in his beautiful and flowing style he described many of the most interesting places he had visited on his trip. The editors of the Collegian printed the entire
letter. Among other places of interest described was the Vatican.

The letter covered the entire front page of the Collegian. A few quotations are reprinted here.

"The structure of all the Vatican", wrote Chancellor Lipscomb, "is more like an assemblage of palaces than one palace. To get fairly into it is hard; to get through it is yet harder; and to get out of it is hardest of all. The first requisite is a pair of army legs that can stand a campaign; the next a pair of eyes that can endure the most trying efforts; and the final qualification, a set of nerves proof against exhaustion."

Dr. Lipscomb in his letter confined his remarks on the many beautiful and historic collections there seen to the Apollo Belvedere, Laocoon and His Sons; the statue of Demosthenes, and the Last Judgment and The Transfiguration. It is evident from his comments that, while he recognized the supreme triumph of art, he rather thought that tragedy, pain, suffering were so portrayed on the canvas as to cause regret that something of the gentler feelings might well have been made apparent.

Touching the picture of The Last Judgment, Dr. Lipscomb had this to say:

"The tints of flowers, of rainbows, of rich sunset, are not here. Excepting the figure, a look of the Virgin, nothing suggests loveliness. It is all stern, solemn, severe. No splendor shines, no glory radiates. It is Judgment, nothing but Judgment. The only idea is Justice. True, it is the Justice of the Gospel or was meant to be, but our Lord is represented in a form and in a light that seems to me incompatible with His human tenderness. All pity and love are discharged from His face; His uplifted arm is simply betokening the swift wrath of destruction, and as this is the central idea, the entire painting accords with the conception of terrible sublimity. From first to last my impression was, that it was
conceived and executed in the spirit of the Old Testament rather than the New; that it aimed to embody Omnipotence more in accordance with physical attributes than in harmony with spiritual sentiment and that, like Dante's poetry, it had too much of the aspect of vindictive retribution and too little of the sad necessity of punishing illdoing.

"But when or where, in the wide compass of Art, in what land or age, under what fostering skies, has the mighty brain ever raised such forms of unmitigated grandeur in the chosen hours of its most honored visitations? When or where has the obedient hand, shrinking from no portraiture of ghastly pain or of frightful convulsion, so faithfully fulfilled the mandatory impulse and fixed imperishably the records of its awful inspirations? One would imagine that such an insight into the capacity of anguish, such a grasp of the almost infinite possibilities of melancholy and despair would have shattered the intellect, at whose bidding they arose, by whose word of command they marshalled themselves in their writhings and under whose detaining control they stood and quivered, or fell palsied in the hopelessness of bitterest grief, or rolled amid the rocks in turbulent dismay. But the genius that saw it all, and felt it all, and delineated all is calm and strong. One can only picture him in majestic repose, brooding over the shapeless mass until it assumed form and lineament.

"Without doubt the painting is partial and one-sided. The dreadful sinfulness of sin, if not at all exaggerated, is made too exclusively predominant. That part of the scene which sketches the redeemed lacks the effulging splendor or at least the hallowed joy of peace and the serene light of hope that surely ought to have been given. Had Michael Angelo taken his stand on some rock at Sinai's base and amid the sound of the trumpets and the descending darkness pictured the last judgment hardly could it have been more gloomy and oppressive. Yet, despite of these drawbacks, it will always remain the masterpiece of the world's master genius, nor will
those who study it most patiently and laboriously be ever able to decide whether most to admire its inventive daring or its successful achievement in the loftiest realms of creative art."

Several articles of literary merit, evidently submitted by students appeared in this issue, though following the prevailing custom of not signing their names, they simply appended initials. These articles were such as "Truth", "Charles Dickens", "Pride and Prejudice", "Reading Character", "Boswell's Johnson", "The Frat Club".

An interesting story appears concerning the History of Franklin College: a column article on "College Reminiscences" in which the writer compares olden customs with those then prevalent; the History of the Senior Class, together with the Class Poem, "Matt the Vine". There were two or three other poems and articles full of sarcastic and ridiculous references to college boys. There was a very good supply of advertisements. There was nothing in its columns that could be considered broad or sexy. In that particular at least The Collegian was superior to some of its successors in more recent days.
Session of 1870--1871

When the session of 1870--1871 came to an end and Chancellor Lipsdomb filed his annual report to the Board of Trustees concerning the work of the year, that distinguished official was not so optimistic as he had been the preceding year. There were two developments to which he was distinctly attached. One was self-government among the students and the other was the expanded curriculum. Neither was getting along as satisfactorily as he wished and on each of them he had to assume a defensive attitude.

He was unwilling to admit anything like failure as to discipline, but he felt it his duty to report that during the year the order among the students had not been as good as usual. Not that anything of an outbreaking nature was to be reported, but nevertheless the boys had been having more or less what they were pleased to denominate a good time. This good time consisted largely in making themselves obnoxious to citizens by their demonstrations on the sidewalks out in town and by disorder in the class rooms. The Chancellor pounced on the usual reason for student delinquency, to-wit, that the age of admission was too low and that consequently large numbers of students were too young to realize the gravity of their offenses. He asked that the age of admission be raised, but the request got no further than a resolution laid upon the secretary's desk. Dozens of such recommendations had been made during the preceding fifty years and no action had been taken. The trustees were faced by conditions and not theories. All the colleges in the state were campaigning for new students. If one should raise the admission age and the others did not, then there would be an inevitable falling off in attendance, and that was something the trustees did not dare risk, as the income of the University, never sufficiently large to satisfy its needs, would drop off and the situation would be critical. It would be many years before the age for admission would be raised.
acknowledges the mutual xClaim claims of language and science and admits each to equality of privilege. The real question for us to answer is: How can the University of Georgia send out the wisest and largest number of men to solve the problems of the day, to meet the issues of the day, and to promote the true civilization of the day."

He impressed on the trustees that "to make men is a much wiser and nobler thing than to make learned and brilliant intellects" and stated that the learned professions were well-supplied with trained intellects, but "educated power has not been sent into workshops and fields, the vast questions of economic science have been coldly dismissed, our civilization in several of its most vital interests is rapidly passing into other hands and intelligent labor is dying fearfully in our market."

That was a pretty gloomy picture, but the old chancellor was not in the frame of mind to give up, so he told the trustees that "if you send forth men who carry the dignity and skill of intelligent minds into industrial life, every man of them will be an organized public opinion on the side of a state university." So satisfied is my own mind that intelligent labor must hereafter be the foundation of all xClaim xClaim xClaim sovereignty, so fully convinced am I that every nation is progressing in this direction, that I despair of any people, no matter what its political creed or moral code, that is not building on this cornerstone."

In order to bring about what he had in view, the chancellor came out strongly in favor of free tuition, saying "free tuition is an absolute condition to perfect possession over the public mind." He was not the first educational leader to favor free tuition nor the last. In a moderate way, applicable to certain classes of students, it had been tried out and would be tried out in the future, but it would never be a success. College fees are
higher now than they have ever been in the history of the University and the reduction of fees is a lively issue today. The general belief for a number of years has been that, without making the maintenance fees too heavy, the student should bear a considerable portion of the expense of his education.

In supporting his contention that agriculturists and engineers should be taught other subjects than those specifically relating to those fields of endeavor, the Chancellor said: "the education of agriculturists and mechanics as such is neither possible nor expedient, and hence our true aim should be to educate men together so they can act and interact on one another. All education has common characteristics which can only be developed by common fellowship in the acquisition of knowledge and the formation of similar tastes, and for this reason, if economic questions are set aside, it will be a most hurtful, if not a fatal, policy to educate farmers and artisans as classes of men by themselves."

Chancellor Lipscomb had a clear vision, but the money was lacking to make it a reality. In the due course of time, some years later, came the Georgia School of Technology and the Georgia State College of Agriculture to settle the questions he was then raising.

At this time Professor B.T. Hunter resigned as president of the University High School and Professor W.W. Lumpkin was named in his place. The University High School was definitely on the decline, and in a few years would pass out of the picture.

The influence of the alumni of the University was beginning to make itself felt. The Chancellor said: "Of all the agencies that widen the scope, intensify the vigor and perfect the power of a university, I consider the alumni influence much the strongest as it certainly is much the best." The trustees had hitherto had no intimate touch with the alumni,
but this year they passed a resolution, introduced by Governor Brown, to ask the state legislature to authorize the election of four trustees of the University by the Alumni Society. Such an act was passed and for a number of years there were Alumni trustees on the General Board.

At this meeting of the trustees, a committee, consisting of Governor Jenkins, Governor Brown and General Toombs, was named to go before the state legislature and address that body on the subject "of endowing the University fully so as to enable it to meet the wants of the people and to maintain a position equal to the best institutions in the country."

That was about as strong a committee as could have been named from the entire state. They gave great care and attention to the preparation of the arguments to be submitted to the lawmakers. At the next meeting of the Board, a year later, they would make their report and it would be seen that all their efforts would be unavailing. The University would be a century old before the legislature would even begin to realize its duty to properly maintain the University.

But the trustees had a way of going ahead even on restricted finances. Advance steps were taken at this board meeting. The chair of civil engineering was reported most favorably and its work heartily commended. The establishing of the chair of agricultural engineering took place. The organization of the College of agriculture and the mechanic arts would come within a few months.

For the first time in the history of the University the chancellor was furnished a private secretary. It was decided to spend a few hundred dollars on publicity in order to let the people of the state know the value of their state university, and the Chancellor was requested to travel over the state and address public gatherings.
It would be many years before a School of Commerce would be organized, but the trustees were planning for it back there and went so far as to set forth a two-year curriculum as follows:

1st year—Algebra, Geometry, Mathematics of Exchange, Insurance, and Annuities, Geometrical Drawing, French and German.


That program was never put into effect, but it was a thorough one in every respect. Years later the demand for this kind of instruction was met and the School of Commerce, now the College of Business Administration, came into existence.

At the annual commencement in 1871 the following degrees were awarded:


Civil Engineer—Joel Hurt, Edwin King Lumpkin, Isaiah J. Mikell, J.S. Saunders, Burgess Smith.

Bachelor of Law—W.A. Broughton, Washington Dessau, Walter B.
The Class of 1871 enrolled 101 members, of which number 53 graduated, the remaining 48 either securing certificates of proficiency or not remaining in college long enough to graduate. Sixteen became lawyers, fourteen legislators, ten farmers, four merchants, four civil engineers, three college presidents, three manufacturers, three ministers, three physicians, two railroad men, two judges, two insurance men, two teachers, three cotton factors, one banker, one college professor, one author, one congressman.

Probably the most distinguished member in after life was Brantly A. Denmark. Others who reached high distinction were Gustavus R. Glenn, Dudley M. Hughes, Henry R. Gottschius, Charles D. Hill, Edwin K. Lumpkin, R.L. Berner, Roger L. Gamble and Patrick H. Mell, Jr.

The biography of Brantly A. Denmark appears in that section of the book describing the administration of Chancellor Hill, the endowment gift of Mr. Denmark, the contesting of his will in the courts, and the raising of the first Alumni Endowment Fund. For his unswerving loyalty and energetic and effective service to his Alma Mater, Mr. Denmark deserves high rank among the sons of the University.
The University of Georgia never had a more loyal alumnus or one who carried the institution closer to his heart than Brantley Astor Denmark. He was a native Georgian, having been born on June 13, 1850 about four or five miles southeast of Quitman, at a place known as Hickory Head postoffice. His father was Thomas Irving Denmark and his mother Amanda Groover Denmark, members of well-known families in that section of the state.

The first educational facilities afforded were those of Hickory Head School. It was just an ordinary country school, and the educational training given there was such as the small country school offered in those days. But young Denmark was from his earliest years fired with an ambition to get all the education possible and accordingly he went from Hickory Head School to Valdosta Institute, a school owned and managed by Mr. Samuel M. Varnedoe. Here he received instruction that prepared him for college, and in 1874 he registered as a student in the University of Georgia.

He was of a quiet and studious nature, and pursued his work in college with that ability and determination that manifested itself in such a marked manner in the days of his later manhood. He was popular with the students and highly respected by his teachers, and his entire record was such as to indicate a future leader in the profession of his choice.

After graduation and preparation for his chosen profession, that of the law, he established a practice in Savannah, in which city he lived to the day of his death. He was one of the most modest and most unostentatious of men, and yet possessed a firmness and determination that entered into all his work. He became one of the foremost lawyers in Georgia, and in the business world was also recognized as a leader. He took an active interest in civic affairs. He was a bank president, the head of a railroad corporation and prominently connected with every worthy movement for the advancement of his home city as well as the state.
home city as well as the state of his nativity.

Mr. Denmark was not a thoroughly robust man, and death came to him at the meridian of his useful life. He died at his home in Savannah on his fifty-first birthday, June 13, 1901. Concerning him the Savannah Press, among other things, said: "He had a conscientious sense of honor and his private life was as clean as his public career was honorable. To the young lawyer he was a friend, a counsellor, a confidant. He constantly held before him the dignity and honor of their profession and admonished them to uphold its high principles uncompromisingly and faithfully. His life was worthy of emulation. Honor was his guiding star and fidelity to every trust reposed in him his firmly established principle."

Although he had always maintained a great interest in the affairs of the University of Georgia, his most active work for the institution began in 1898 when he was named by the Alumni Society as chairman of the committee to raise an endowment fund. A more detailed account of that work appears elsewhere in this book. On June 14, 1900 he took his seat as a member of the Board of Trustees, having been appointed to succeed Col. John Screven, who had served as a member of that body for a number of years and up to the time of his death. Only one year remained to him in life, but into that year he crowded many useful services to his alma mater.
THE DENMARK WILL CASE

Indicative of the great interest he had in the University of Georgia was the will that he executed April 30, 1898, three years before his death, disposing of property or an estimated value of one hundred thousand dollars.

He provided a life estate for his wife, a life estate for his son, should he survive his mother, and an estate in fee simple for his grandchildren, should his son marry and leave a child or children. In the event of his son dying without issue, the entire estate was to go to the University of Georgia. This section of the will disposed of the residue of the estate after providing for the payment of a few specific bequests.

Mr. Denmark was especially interested in providing an education for young people as evidenced by that section of the will in which he said: "It is my earnest desire that my son shall receive a first-class collegiate education and if he should desire to enter any of the learned professions, I desire that he be first well-qualified for such profession."

Still further illustrating this interest in the education of young people was a specific bequest of $5000 to the University, interest on which was to be lent to worthy young white Georgians. "This legacy," said he, "is given as a memorial to my little boy—my first born—William Stark Denmark, who was born in Savannah, Georgia, November 5, 1877 and died Dec. 5, 1883. I wish this fund known and called "William Stark Denmark Memorial Fund."

The $5000 mentioned in this section of the will was paid to the University by Mr. Denmark before his death and was eliminated from the will.

This interest in the education of young people was not held back until the end of life. For years he had been helping worthy young people in their efforts to secure an education.
One section of the will read as follows: "Should any of the boys and girls, whom it has been my pleasure and good fortune to help in obtaining an education, be indebted to me on this account at the time of my death, he or she so indebted shall never be sued on the payment of such debt. I want each one to pay when he or she is able to do so, but the time of such payment must be left to the honor and gratitude of the debtor. An inability to pay must not, however, be looked upon as an act of ingratitude. Honest men cannot always pay honest debts. Not many of us are free from unrequited obligations."

But the University of Georgia was not destined to receive the property of Mr. Denmark as provided under the terms of his will.

He was a great lawyer, but he had drawn and executed a will that the Supreme Court of Georgia was to declare invalid.

And here was the snag that the will struck, a certain section of the Code of Georgia.

The Civil Code of 1910, section 3851, provides:

"No person leaving a wife or child, or descendant of child, shall, by will, devise more than one-third of his estate to any charitable, religious, educational, or civil institution, to the exclusion of such wife or child; and in all cases the will containing such devise shall be executed at least ninety days before the death of the testator, or such devise shall be void."

Mrs. Annie K. S. Denmark was dissatisfied with the specific bequest of $5000 in lieu of dower rights and the life estate in the residue, which was still further restricted by a clause that the life interest would cease should she marry again. This latter restriction had no influence on the course of events as Mrs. Denmark evidently had no desire to marry after the death of her husband and lived a number of years thereafter as an honored and most highly esteemed widow.

The will was probated June 24, 1901, in the court of Judge Henry
McAlpine, Ordinary of Chatham county. On an equitable petition, filed by Anderson, Cann & Cann, attorneys for Mrs. Penmark, the case was brought before Judge Charlton in Chatham Superior Court and by him was declared void.

From this decision an appeal was taken and the case was argued before the Supreme Court of Georgia. William E. Simmons, of Lawrenceville, Ga.; George F. Gober, of Marietta, Ga., and Peter W. Meldrim, of Savannah, Ga., three distinguished lawyers, all three members of the Board of Trustees of the University, represented the institution in the attempt to have the will declared valid. While only their names appear in the record, other lawyer members of the Board of Trustees advised with them and assisted them.

The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court and declared the will invalid. The decision of the court was written by Associate Justice Hiram Warner Hill.

The contention of the University that the decision of the court of ordinary in probating the will was binding was overruled by the court's decision and its declaration that the probate of a will by a court of ordinary was not an adjudication of the validity of a devise contained in any item of the will, and that the Supreme Court, exercising equity jurisdiction, has authority to construe wills and to declare devises contained therein void when contrary to law.

It was contended that when Mrs. Penmark accepted the specific bequest of $5000 in lieu of dower rights, she was estopped from attacking the other devises in the will. The Supreme Court overruled that contention, declaring that her acceptance of such a sum would not prevent her from attacking the validity of a devise of more than one-third of the testator's estate to an educational institution.

It was also ruled that a life estate amounted to an exclusion under the terms of the statute.
Perhaps the most interesting part of the whole proceedings was the contention of the university's attorneys that the university stood in the place of the state and that the statute could not be invoked against the state itself. While the headnotes of the decision do not contain reference to this point, still in the body of the decision is a quotation from a California decision: "The university, while a governmental institution and an instrumentality of the state, is not clothed with the sovereignty. It is only the sovereign that is exempt from the operation of the statutes affecting its interests and rights."

And following that the supreme court of Georgia itself said: "The Trustees of the University of Georgia are not clothed with any of the attributes of sovereignty. They are not sovereigns as is the state. And it is only the state, as a sovereign, which is exempt from statutes affecting her rights."

That portion of Mr. Denmark's will over which this legal battle was fought, was as follows:

"Item Sixth: I give, devise and bequeath all of the rest and residue of my property of every nature and kind unto my beloved wife, Anna Rebeca Stark Denmark, and to my son, Thomas Norwood Denmark, share and share alike. The share herein given to my wife shall be for her life or widowhood only and from and after her death or marriage the same shall go to my said son, Thomas Norwood Denmark, and the share of my son—that going to him at my death and that going to him upon the death or marriage of his mother—shall be for his life only and from and after his death then to such child or children, share and share alike, as he may leave surviving—the child or children of a deceased child to take per stirpes and not per capita. If however, my son should die leaving no wife and no child or no lineal representative of child or children him surviving, and if his mother should be living and unmarried, then and in that event my wife, so long as she may live and remain my widow,
shall enjoy the entire income of my estate, and from and after her death or marriage, my son being dead without wife or child or lineal descendant of child or children him surviving as aforesaid, the entire remainder of my said estate I give, devise and bequeath unto the Trustees of the University of Georgia to be used in such manner and for such purposes for the benefit of the said University as the Trustees may deem best."

Mrs. Denman survived her son, who left no widow, child or lineal representative of child or children surviving him. The fact that the remainder estate thus devised was largely more than one-third of the estate of the testator was not disputed.

The Supreme Court held that such devise was the giving by will of more than one-third of the testator's estate to an educational institution, to the exclusion of his wife and child, and that so much of the devise as gives to the University the absolute remainder estate in property which would otherwise go to the widow, was void.

But the decision of the Supreme Court did not settle the case. The attorneys for the University still believed that there was something in the point that the University stood in the place of the state, even though the high court had indicated otherwise and they also believed they had other points upon which they could base further contention.

So they filed a petition in Chatham county for a re-hearing. Perhaps the attorneys for Mrs. Denman were not as sure about that re-hearing. Or it may have been that Mrs. Denman thought that after all some of the estate ought to go to the University. Whatever may have been the cause, a proposition came from Mrs. Denman to set aside one-third of the estate in the hands of Gordon L. Groover as trustee, she to receive the interest from the bonds and property thus segregated as long as she lived and at her death the securities turned over to the University of Georgia. On that basis the case was
settled, and when several years thereafter Mrs. Denmark passed away, there came into the possession of the University securities amounting in value to approximately $33,000, and the trustees, honoring the memory of Mr. Denmark and his son, named the trust "The B.A. and T.N. Denmark Fund", the interest therefrom to be used for the general maintenance of the University.
Henry Richard Goetchius

Among the graduates in the Class of 1871 who reached high distinction after graduation was Henry Richard Goetchius. His ancestors, originally citizens of New York, came through Virginia and North Carolina to Georgia in 1834. In Columbus, Georgia, he was born on January 13, 1842, and lived in his native city until his death Oct. 3, 1925. He was the son of Richard Rose Goetchius and Mary Bennett Goetchius.

He entered the University of Georgia in 1868 and graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a while he studied law under John B. Minor at the University of Virginia. He started out in life as a teacher, serving in the Albany, Ga., schools 1871–1872 and at Griffin 1872–1875. He taught in the Griffin Female College and at Gordon Institute in Barnesville, Ga. Then he decided that law should be his profession, and after preparing himself thoroughly he was admitted to the bar May 20, 1875.

From the beginning of his career he was a leader in civic affairs, educational affairs and legal affairs. He held quite a number of important offices. He was president of the Georgia Bar Association in 1896 and again in 1901, was Master in Chancery in the Federal Court, and in 1912 was named as a member of the State Board of Bar Examiners.

In his earlier years he was interested in journalism and served as assistant editor of the Columbus Times 1876–1879. He was city attorney of Columbus 1882–1883 and saw service as Division counsel for the Southern Railway.

In the educational field, in addition to his teaching just after leaving college, he served eight years as president of the Columbus Board of Education, was named as a trustee of the University of Georgia in 1911 and remained on that body fourteen years. On account of his achievement...
as a scholar he was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa in 1914. He served as vice-president of the University of Georgia Alumni Society 1910–1918. He was curator of the Georgia Historical Society several years.

On May 20, 1885, he was married to Mrs. Mary Russell, of Columbus, Ga. In religion he was a member of the Presbyterian church, was Superintendent of Sunday School and interested in all of the church activities. For thirty years he practiced law with his partner, Thomas J. Chappell, and for many years by himself. As a trustee of the University of Georgia for many years he was attentive to every duty and from his mind and spirit contributed much to the advancement of the institution.

Gustavus Richard Glenn

Gustavus Richard Glenn was a native of Georgia, born in 1848. As a student in the University he made a brilliant record. He married Miss Rosa Ellen Virstille. He was an educator of recognized ability. He served as president of Columbus Female College and was for years a professor in the faculty of Wesleyan College. In 1894 he was chosen as State School Commissioner for Georgia and served as such for nine years. Those were years in which the common school system of the state faced many grave and difficult problems, and to Dr. Glenn is due the credit of solving several of them. In 1904 he was named as successor to Dr. Joseph S. Stewart as president of the North Georgia A. and M. College, Dr. Stewart having resigned to enter the faculty of the University of Georgia. He served as president of that institution eighteen years, resigning in 1922. Some of the best work of his life was done in that connection. Those were the days in which the General Education Board began its work of assistance to the state of Georgia and to that organization Dr. Glenn gave much good advice and assistance.
Charles Dougherty Hill was a born orator. From his illustrious father, Benjamin Harvey Hill, he had inherited the gift of oratory. He was as eloquent an orator as his father, though he did not reach the high eminence of that great Georgian. His environment was different. The great issues of the days before the War Between the States, the public feeling of those days of war, the struggles of the South before the state governments were wrested from the hands of the carpetbaggers and scalawags of the Reconstruction era were the stepping stones to Ben Hill's immortality. Charlie Hill's oratorical talent was circumscribed within the limits of the courthouse. But in that realm he was invincible. Given the environment of the father, he would have been his equal as an orator.

The only office he held was that of solicitor-general of the Atlanta Circuit, but he held that office for many years. So efficient and so successful was he in the management of the affairs of that office that no one thought of opposing him for re-election. His memory was prodigious and his addresses to juries were irresistible. Unlike his father, who never indulged in the humorous to any great extent, he was a most pleasing raconteur with a repertoire of incidents and jokes, that, told in his inimitable way, made him the center of attraction in any gathering.

Very rarely did he ever make notes of anything the witnesses on the stand were testifying, and equally as rare did he call upon the court stenographer to read excerpts from the evidence. He depended on his memory to recall the testimony needed in his argument. He rarely misquoted the evidence. On one occasion he had been conducting the prosecution in the famous Will Myers murder case. Testimony had been
given in over a period of five days. He had taken no notes and in the midst of his concluding address to the jury, calling for the death sentence, he quoted some of the testimony. The opposing counsel objected and said that Mr. Hill was misquoting some of the evidence. "Well," said Mr. Hill, "I am so certain that I am right that I am willing to make a solemn agreement to accept a verdict of not guilty and turn the prisoner loose if I am wrong as to a single word." The official stenographer was called and read the evidence. Mr. Hill had not misquoted a single word.

eloquence

In some instances his eloquence touched the heights of oratory with irresistible conviction. In the famous Ddeleman murder case, in concluding his address to the jury, concluding in flaming denunciation of the defendant, he told the jurors that, if they returned a verdict of acquittal, the people of Fulton county might as well set fire to the courthouse and reduce it to ashes. The jury did return a verdict of acquittal. The people did rise up and conduct an unavailing search for the acquitted prisoner in order to lynch him, and, taking the concluding words of Mr. Hill literally, some ten thousand infuriated citizens gathered around the courthouse and only the very stubborn resistance of the police authorities prevented the howling mob from burning the temple of justice to the ground."
Dudley M. Hughes

Dudley M. Hughes, son of Daniel G. Hughes, a member of the Class of 1847, was a member of the Class of 1871 who was always a good farmer, a high-type citizen, and who towards the end of his life served in Congress, where his chief effort was for the uplifting of agriculture and the advancing of vocational education.

He was born in Georgia in 1848 and while in the University of Georgia devoted himself to the study of science and agriculture. He had large landed interests in middle Georgia, and applied himself to their improvement. Interested in the fruit industry, he took an active interest in its development and served as president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society.

In 1905 he was appointed as a trustee of the University of Georgia and served in that position until his death. He was sent to Congress and interested himself chiefly in promoting the interests of vocational education. He maintained that the real advancement of Georgia lay along that line. In cooperation with Senator Hoke Smith, he introduced and secured the passage of the bill known as the Smith-Hughes Act, under which colleges through the provisions for advancing vocational education have contributed so much in an educational way to the improvement of conditions in many fields of labor throughout the United States.
Patrick Hues Mell, Jr.

Following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, Chancellor Mell, Patrick Hues Mell, Jr., became a recognized leader in the educational field of the South. He was born in Athens, Ga., in 1856. His early educational training was in the Athens schools and in 1871 he graduated at the University of Georgia with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He married Miss Anne R. White. He was naturally inclined to the sciences, especially geology, and in his mature life became an effective teacher. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineering, the National Geography Society, the Southern Historical Society, the American Geological Society, the American Association for Advanced Science. For a number of years he served as Professor of Geology at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, was the Director of the Alabama Experiment station, State Chemist of Alabama, Director of the Alabama Weather Service and for several years prior to his death was President of Clemson College. A prominent Baptist, he served as President of the Alabama Young People’s Union. He was a little too young to serve in the Confederate Army but was much attached to all Southern history and traditions, and was Commander of the Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He contributed to periodicals and newspapers many articles on scientific subjects and was the author of the Life of Patrick H. Mell, Sr. tracing in those pages an accurate account of the life of that distinguished educator.

Robert L. Bemer, of Forsyth, Ga., became a distinguished lawyer. In 1898 he volunteered into the United States Army in the Spanish—American War, and served throughout that struggle with the rank of Colonel. He was attracted by politics, served in the state legislature and was president of the state senate. He was among those subsequently
mentioned for the governorship of the state, but did not make the race. He died comparatively young with bright promise of a brilliant career before him.

Judson L. Hand was a native of Georgia, born in 1851. His first wife was Miss Emma Collingsworth, his second wife, Miss Florence Hollis. He was prominent and successful as a manufacturer and planter, accumulating a neat fortune. Always taking a lively interest in public affairs, he was a member of the state legislature and the state senate 1886—1887 and 1898—1899. He was interested in education and served as a trustee of the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Harry Craig Ansley was born in Georgia in 1851. His first wife was Miss Fannie V. Colquitt, his second wife, Miss Hattie B. Fuller. He devoted his attention to railroad building and for years was treasurer of the Southern Railway.

John L. Hardeman, of Macon, Ga., was born in Georgia in 1851. He married Miss Fannie E. Ross. He became a lawyer of distinction, served as solicitor-general and then as Judge of the Superior Court. He was also a member of the General Assembly of Georgia.

A. Azmon Murphy, born in Georgia in 1850, was the first honor man in the Class of 1871. He was a successful teacher and lawyer. Served as City Attorney of Barnesville, Ga. and as President of Gordon Institute.

Thomas C. Newton was born in Georgia in 1849. He was a lineal descendant of Ebenezer Newton, of the Class of 1811, who served as a tutor in the University 1808—1810. Mr. Newton married Miss Sallie
Moss, of Athens, Ga. For years he was a teacher, then connected himself with the United States Patent Office in Washington, where he served for many years, winning promotions that carried him to the very top in that department.

Julian Jernigan Swann was born in Georgia in 1851. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Warren, his second wife, Miss Beulah Gaither. He moved to Texas, became a lawyer and was a member of the Texas legislature 1877—1878. He was member of the Texas senate in 1900 and also served as U.S. Agent in Porto Rico.

James E. Yonge achieved success as a lawyer in Pensacola, Fla., and also served as a member of the Florida legislature.

Philip Keyes Yonge was a man who by reason of strength counted his years far beyond the four score mark. He was born in Jackson county, Florida, in 1850 and died at his home in that state only a few years since. From the secondary schools in Pensacola he came to the University of Georgia. After graduation he went into the insurance business, then into the lumber business and in 1903 became president of the Southern States Lumber Company, in which position he remained the greater portion of his life. He became greatly interested in education, especially in his native state. From 1905 on he was a member of the Florida State Board of Control. The University of Florida conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1921.
Thomas J. Chappell, of Columbus, Ga., was born in Georgia in 1850. He gained high distinction as a lawyer in that city and served as a member of the state house of representatives and also as state senator.

Joel Hurt was at first a civil engineer. By dint of hard work and native ability, he amassed a neat fortune. He was president of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company and President of the Atlanta Street Railway Company. He became one of the civic leaders of Atlanta.

Roger Lawson Gamble was born in Georgia in 1851. He married Miss M.C. Hunter. He was a successful lawyer, served as solicitor-general and as Judge of the Superior Court. He was a member of the Georgia legislature and served as a trustee of the University of Georgia.

Edward David Huguenin was born in Georgia in 1848. He married Miss Mary R. Randall. He became a successful cotton merchant and a civic leader. He was interested in education and for years was a trustee of Mercer University.
When the Board of Trustees met on Nov. 8, 1871, just after the opening of the Fall session, Chancellor Lipscomb made only a short report on the condition of the University. It was largely devoted to his usual call for the age of admission to be raised in order, among other things, to reduce disorder among the students, and to the increasing need for more substantial help from the state.

The committee, appointed in August 1871 to memorialize the legislature on the subject of adequate financial support for the University, made its report through the chairman, Governor Charles J. Jenkins, the other two members being General Robert Toombs and Governor Joseph E. Brown. Those three great leaders had given much thought to the subject, and later on urged the legislature to meet their recommendations with an adequate appropriation, but their efforts were in vain. The legislature said that the state, in the midst of reconstruction, was in no condition to provide the necessary funds.

Governor Jenkins, in making that report, after referring to the scant support given by the state for three-quarters of a century and the great efforts that had been required to keep the institution in successful operation, said:

"In this day Science has fully illustrated her claim to be entitled the handmaid of Art. Every secret which the former extracted from the still partially explored kingdom of nature is made subsidiary to the rapid advance of the latter. Even the final and most honorable pursuit, long regarded as incapable of large development—the culture of the earth—has emerged from the condition of mere manual toil. By careful analysis, soils are made to disclose their capabilities and deficiencies, that the former may be promptly utilized and the latter supplied by appropriate fertilizers. And improved implements of husbandry have greatly enhanced production. In one word, no man capable of connecting cause and effect can have failed to
discover that liberal education promotes success in every branch of human industry, the aggregate of which is the true measure of social prosperity and advancement.

"Whilst the usual curriculum of college education, enlarged and improved, is continued, we propose to establish higher schools, in which those who have passed through that course may acquire proficiency in particular sciences intimately connected with their selected future employments. We aspire not alone to prepare our youth for the learned professions (as they are popularly denominated) nor for the political arena. We propose annually to present for the approval and profitable employment of our people, geologists, engineers, manufacturers, miners, planters, and teachers, prepared to apply practically in those several vocations science imparted to them in your University. Such men are needed in all the pursuits of life. Some such are needed to illustrate Georgia and to guard her interests and rights in the councils of the nation. Let it be proclaimed from the housetops as an uncontroverted truth that any people who neglect or carelessly promote the great cause of education elect to bring up the rear of advancing civilization."

Then came a strong plea for the support of the state so that free tuition could be offered as an inducement to worthy young men to seek and secure a college education. To do that called for more financial support. But it was submitted that in part that support could be secured if the State would place in the hands of the University trustees the land grant provided under the Morrill Act for the support of a college of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the different states in the Union. The argument was then presented that it would be much better to select one institution in preference to dividing up the land grant among several institutions that were asking to share in it. It was pointed
out that the University possessed the necessary land, an adequate building and several professors who could be used in the new college. But even if the new college should be made a part of the University, the need for additional maintenance funds for the older departments would still be manifest, demanding relief.

The committee then suggested to the legislature that an additional endowment of five hundred thousand dollars was required to put the University on a proper basis. The committee suggested that this endowment could be provided for by the State issuing what might be called University Bonds, with a long time to run and renewable at the pleasure of the State, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, with such restrictions as the General Assembly might suggest.

The time allowed the State of Georgia to accept its share of the land grant under the terms of the Morrill Act of 1862 was running short. The prompt acceptance of the federal grant had been delayed by the conditions of war and reconstruction, but the federal government had now set a final limit, and unless prompt action should be taken there would be a loss to the State of all the benefits flowing from that federal legislation.

The trustees got busy and at a called session held in Atlanta on March 30, 1872, the offer of the government was accepted, and under agreement with Governor James M. Smith, who had taken charge of the executive office on the defeat of the Reconstruction state government, the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was organized as an integral part of the University of Georgia in Athens, the new college to be opened by May 1, 1872.

Elsewhere in that section devoted to the history of the teaching of agriculture in the University will appear a more detailed account of the establishment and the work of this institution. Suffice it to say at this
point that among other requirements, there would have to be provided a
president, who would also teach students, a professor of agriculture and
horticulture, a professor of analytics and agricultural chemistry, a
professor of mineralogy and economic geology, a professor of natural history
and physiology, a professor of industrial mechanics and drawing, a
professor of physical geography and a professor of English.

Now the University already had in its faculty several professors who
could be transferred to the new college, thus reducing the number of new
professors to be provided. Accordingly work in the faculty of the new college
was assigned to Professors William LeRoy Brown, Williams Rutherford, William L.
Jones and L.H. Charbonnier, and Dr. Brown was elected as the first
President of the Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic
Arts. The department of civil engineering was transferred to the new college.

Four months later, when the Board of Trustees met in annual session,
Chancellor Lipscomb was able to report that 318 students had enrolled in the
University during the session then ending and that 94 of those students
were in the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. That was
considered a good start.

During the Fall of 1871, Death had removed an honored member of the
faculty, Dr. M.J. Smead, of the department of Modern Languages. In reporting
his death to the trustees, Chancellor Lipscomb said: "His singular devotion
to learning, singular even among scholars, his simplicity of purpose,
integrity of aim, and thorough conscientiousness in the minutest of
details, both of professional and private life, the marked unworldliness of
his character, made him an admirable man for the position he so honorably
filled."

To the position thus made vacant, Professor Cyprian Porter Wilcox
was elected, who served until his death in 1896. The story of his life is told
Among the suggestions made by the Chancellor were two that did not gain the approval of the trustees. The establishment of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts would make it necessary to provide extra class rooms, and administrative duties were mounting so rapidly that the Chancellor and faculty called for more help. It was suggested that Old College be turned into class rooms. The trustees did not favor that suggested change. As it turned out, two years later, the city of Athens furnished the solution to that problem by giving the University the proceeds of a twenty-five thousand dollar bond issue with which to build the four-story Moore College building. The suggestion was made that a proctor be named whose duty should be to superintend all buildings and grounds, boarding houses and servants, completely detaching all such work from the members of the faculty. That was a wise suggestion, but the trustees could not find the money that its adoption would require.

At this time the giving of medals and awards was very much favored by the faculty and the trustees were importuned to make liberal provisions for the purpose of increasing the interest of the students in their work. Chancellor Lipscomb referred to the practice of other leading institutions and urged the trustees to appropriate at least five hundred dollars per annum to promote this work. He said: "If we had the money, I should heartily favor a large expenditure in this way, and even at the present time, you might make a judicious outlay of five hundred dollars a year for such an object, to attract students to the University, to elevate scholarship, to raise the tone of thought and feeling among our young men and to give additional features of distinction to graduation in the University."
I am well-satisfied that nothing is comparable with this plan."

If there was one thing that stood out prominently among the settled convictions of Chancellor Lipscomb, it was his insistence on the use of the pen. He did not minimize the power or the attraction of the human voice, but his favorite opinion leaned towards writing rather than speaking. He said: "Education by the pen is the best education, and while it may be extravagant to say that it is the only education worth having, it is entirely true to affirm that no other education will make a thinker whether he be a speaker or writer. The stress laid upon public speaking among us has been most hurtful; it has dwarfed our intellect, it has leveled toward the sea-line, not toward the mountain line, and as a necessary sequence to this excessive indulgence in popular oratory, our writing ability has steadily diminished. What we most need in the progress of civilization are writers, not talkers; a sound, stable, conservative opinion, and yet more, the subtle agencies that legislate for legislation and create the shaping might of a people's spirit. These are almost wholly due to writers, not talkers, and are the perpetual climax of the greatest of inventions, the printing press."

Chancellor Lipscomb never let an opportunity pass to emphasize his views on industrial education. Though he did not succeed in bringing about the reforms he demanded, he kept hammering away and finally they challenged the favorable attention of the people of Georgia when he had passed on into old age.

"The effect on the University will be unprecedented in its career, for it will bring to its active and zealous support the workshops, foundries, mines and quarries of Georgia. It will put a new and living Georgia at its back. Twenty years hence the most of the wealth of Georgia will be in
factories and machine shops and if we can by timely sympathy and generous sagacity indentify them with the University, we shall accomplish two objects, viz., make the old curriculum of education wider and nobler and fertilize a vast region that is now little more than a dead Sahara of intellect. "The supreme consideration at this juncture is to give the University an outfit that will enable her to educate five hundred young men and send out one hundred of them as graduates each year, and if this be done, you will soon have a public spirit created which will supply the means for a magnificent institution."

At this session of the Board General Henry R. Jackson and Mr. Dawson A Walker resigned their positions on the Board and in their places Governor James M. Smith and Mr. William Hope Hull were elected.

An appropriation of four hundred dollars was authorized for the purpose of stimulating greater interest among the students in their studies.

The Medical College of Georgia, located in Augusta, was on August 5, 1872 made a part of the University of Georgia.

Vice-Chancellor Hall resigned that office on account of ill health but retained his teaching position on the faculty.

For the first time the Alumni Society of the University elected four trustees as members of the General Board, under the privileges of the recently enacted legislation. The new trustees were Nathaniel J. Hammond, Pope Barrow, A.O. Bacon and John C. Rutherford. Mr. Hammond served for a number of years and became chairman of the Board.

The University High School had reached the end of its row and by resolution of the Board of Trustees was abolished on August 6, 1872.

At the annual commencement in 1872, the following degrees were awarded:

Bachelor of Science—Charles A. Atkinson.

Civil Engineer—Robert Edwin Bruce, Henry L. Collier, William R. Davenport, Edward Hunter, Patrick H. Mell, Jr.


The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Chancellor John N. Waddel, of the University of Mississippi, son of President Moses Waddel, who, as president of the institution, had piloted the University of Georgia through ten of its most crucial years, 1819–1829.
The Class of 1872 furnished quite a number of men who played a conspicuous part in the rehabilitation of Georgia and the long struggle that brought the state back to prosperity. Probably the most distinguished of these was Judge Samuel B. Adams.

The class graduated thirty-six men and an additional fifty-five attended at different times but did not remain long enough to secure their degrees. Of the class eighteen became lawyers, seven legislators, seven ministers, six teachers, five railroad men, four manufacturers, three judges, three farmers, two Supreme Court justices, and one each banker, congressman, insurance man, civil engineer, broker, author, physician, cotton factor.
Among the many Georgia boys who were graduated from the University of Georgia during the administration of Chancellor Lipscomb was Samuel Barnard Adams. He lived to be almost eighty-five years of age and by his life and achievements richly deserves a place among the University's great sons.

He was of English ancestry. On the paternal side he was of the Adams family who came to Massachusetts in 1635 and from which family came two presidents of the United States. One of the sons of the original settler came to South Carolina and later on to Georgia. On the maternal side he was of the distinguished Pratt and Barnard families of England.

Samuel Barnard Adams was born in Chatham county, Georgia, Sept. 8, 1853 and died in Savannah March 20, 1938, having spent his entire life in the county of his nativity. Devoted to his state and his native South, he would have worn the Confederate gray but for his youth. At bare fifteen years of age he entered the University of Georgia in 1868 and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872. While in college he was an enthusiastic member of the Phi Kappa Literary Society and the Chi Phi fraternity.

He studied law in the office of his brother, A. Pratt Adams, Savannah, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He practiced his profession in Savannah sixty-five years and became one of Georgia's most eminent lawyers. He never sought the limelight and never cared to hold public office, although in 1903 he did, upon the insistence of Governor Candler, serve on the Supreme Court of Georgia two months until his successor could be elected. He was devoted to the interests of Savannah and for thirty-six years was president of the Savannah Port Society and for ten years was chairman of the City Board of Education.

Judge Adams was married Dec. 19, 1877 to Miss Annie Wynn, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Alexander M. Wynn. Mr. Wynn was a prominent Methodist minister and Wesley Memorial Church in Savannah was built during his pastorate.
Judge Adams was one of the leading Methodists of the state. His philosophy of life was sound and beautiful and his spiritual faith abiding. He was the soul of courtesy and chivalry. It is said of him that he always followed the members of his family to the door when they left the house and gallantly bowed them out.

He was greatly interested in young people and especially the younger members of the bar. They all learned to rely on him for good advice and the conduct of their cases.

The writer has been thrown intimately with thousands of men, but for unimpeachable honesty and devotion to his convictions he never met a man who ranked above Samuel B. Adams. Judge Adams for more than twenty years served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University. If there is one thing that remains firmly fixed in my mind concerning Judge Adams it is the inflexible, unyielding position he took on the subject of granting honorary degrees. He did not believe in granting many of those degrees and to get his approval the recipient of that honor would have to be a man of woman who had really accomplished things and ranked high as a scholar. Not even for his friends could he be moved to grant an honorary degree unless they measured up to the high standard of excellence by which he was guided in casting his vote.

The people of Savannah, who had known him all his life, called him "The First Citizen of Savannah."
WILLIAM ALEXANDER BLOUNT

William Alexander Blount was born in Alabama in 1851. He became a citizen of Pensacola, Florida, where he spent the greater part of his life in the practice of law. He became one of the ablest lawyers in the South. The University of Florida conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was the attorney for a number of large corporations and a high authority on corporation law.

In 1885 he was a member of the Florida Constitutional Convention. He rendered great service to his state by revising its Code of Laws. He was a member of the Board of Education for years and also served in the Florida State Senate. On one occasion he came back to the Georgia campus to deliver an alumni oration.

RALPH PETERS

Born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1853, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peters, Ralph Peters earned the A.B. degree at the University of Georgia in 1872. His life work was that of a railway manager. He went to New York and became well-known and influential in railroad circles. For a number of years he was president of the Long Island Railroad. He married Miss Eleanor Goodman.

One day as he was walking along one of the busy streets of New York, he noticed an old clock on display in the window of a curio shop. It seemed to him that there was something quite familiar in that picture that adorned the face of the old clock. So he entered the store and made a closer inspection. The picture, elegantly painted on the clock, was that of the campus of the University of Georgia as it appeared in about 1835, more than a century ago. Essentially the scene was just about as it was when Mr. Peters graduated in 1872. There were a few new buildings, but the campus had pretty much the same appearance.
Mr. Peters bought the clock and expressed it to Chancellor David C. Barrow.

It was placed in the library at a time when Miss Annie Carlton was chief cataloguer. Her father, Dr. William A. Carlton, of Athens, had as one of his hobbies the work of tinkering with all kinds of mechanical contrivances. He took the old clock out home and removed all the interior parts, oiled them well and put them back in place. The machinery was all right and the old clock began again its work of marking the time. It is still in possession of the University as an interesting relic of the olden days. In recent years it has again stopped ticking.

HENRY L. COLLIER

Henry L. Collier, born in Georgia in 1852, became one of the leading citizens of Atlanta. As a student he was attracted to engineering and was one of the earliest of the graduates with the degree of Civil Engineer. He spent his life in railway engineering, being at different times chief engineer for at least five railway lines in Georgia, as well as Commissioner of Public Works in Atlanta.

ANDREW JACKSON LAMAR

Andrew Jackson Lamar was born in Georgia in 1847 and for the greater part of his life was a resident of Alabama. He became a prominent minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The University of Alabama conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was among the last of the Confederates to graduate from the University. He served as a private in the Troup Artillery, C.S.A. Dr. Lamar ranked high among the "Methodist ministers of the South. In 1891 he went as a delegate to the London Ecumenical Conference."
TINSLEY WHITE RUCKER

Tinsley White Rucker, generally known among his friends as "Tinnie", was a man whose native intellect was as brilliant as that of any man within the acquaintance of the writer. In brilliant, epigrammatic utterances he had few equals. He was born in Elbert county, Ga., in 1848. He married Miss Sarah Cobb, daughter of General Howell Cobb. They had four children, Tinsley W. Jr., Lamar, Mary Ann and Kate. Colonel Rucker served as U.S. District Attorney 1893--1897, and on the death of Congressman Samuel J. Tribble in 1917 was elected to fill his unexpired term as a representative of the old Eighth District of Georgia.

ERNEST ALBERT GARMINGTON

Born in South Carolina in 1853, Ernest Albert Garlington entered the University of Georgia in 1869 and was due to graduate in the Class of 1872, but left college before completing the work for his degree in order to enter the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated as a lieutenant in 1876. He became a 1st lieutenant of the 7th U.S. Cavalry and commanded the Arctic Relief Expedition in 1883, was wounded in battle with the Sioux Indians in 1890, and became captain of the 7th Cavalry in 1891. In the Spanish-American War he served as a Major in the U.S. Cavalry and later on was promoted to Colonel. In 1901 he was Inspector-General, and wound up his career as a Major-General. He was the author of "Catechisms on Cavalry Outposts" and "History of the 7th Regiment."
Billington Sanders Walker was born in Monroe, Ga., April 6, 1852, the son of Dickerson H. Walker and Mary Neel Walker. On his father's side he was of Scotch descent, on his mother's, English. His father was a well-known lawyer and successful business man.

B. S. Walker, after his graduation, read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar. He held office as Solicitor-General of the Western Circuit and as County Judge, but his chief talent lay in the field of business and industry. Though but a young boy, he served as a Confederate soldier.

He was interested in the affairs of public life, though he filled but one office, that of state senator. In his quiet, friendly way, he was nevertheless a powerful political influence, an influence always cast on the side of public morals and good government. He married Miss Alice Mitchell Oct. 29, 1874, and to them were born six children. His son, Clifford M. Walker, after serving as Solicitor-General of the Western Circuit, rose to the office of Governor of Georgia.

In 1892 he went into the banking business, establishing the Bank of Monroe, through which he became one of the leading factors in the business development of his native town. In 1896 he turned his attention to industry, built the Monroe Cotton Mills and was made president of the corporation. For three years he served as president of the Georgia Industrial Association. He was one of the active agents in the construction of two railroads to Monroe. In religion he was an enthusiastic Baptist and a wise leader in the councils of his church. He was easily one of the highest ranking and best beloved citizens of Monroe and Walton county.
Wilson Edward Hemingway was a native of Mississippi, born in 1851. After graduation he became a citizen of Missouri, where he served as state attorney 1875–1881. Moving to Arkansas he became city attorney of Pine Bluff 1885–1887 and in 1889 became a justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, in which position he served with distinction.

Albon Chase Hodgson was a native of Athens, Ga., born in 1853, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hodgson. He attended the University of Georgia a while and then entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from which he graduated with first honors. He married Miss Julie M. Van Schrader. In the Spanish-American War he was a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy and was navigator of Admiral Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, in the Battle of Santiago.
The session of 1872—1873 opened with a sharp decrease in attendance. The new College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts showed an increase of thirty-three students, but the total attendance dropped to two hundred and fifty-seven as against three hundred and eighteen as reported the year before in August 1872, a net decrease of sixty-one. The College of Liberal Arts showed the decrease.

The shadow of the impending panic of 1873 was hanging over the institution. A year later the panic would shake the country and there would be further decrease in attendance. The increase in agricultural students was largely due to the novelty of the work and the general belief among farmers that their sons could be turned out as trained agriculturalists in one year. A marked reverse in that college would come a little later when the novelty had worn off.

The new professor of chemistry, Dr. H.C. White, who was destined to serve in that capacity fifty-six years, had already made a most favorable impression on his colleagues and the chancellor devoted several paragraphs in his report to the fact that chemistry would play in advancing education.

Chancellor Lipscomb was not in a very optimistic frame of mind when he said: "For my part I despair of any fundamental change in our future; I despair of any solid basis of peace and prosperity; I despair of any genuine growth; until we everywhere believe and everywhere act on the belief that educated men alone can resuscitate Georgia. The measure of our power will always be the measure of our education."

There had been predictions that two colleges on the same campus would never get along together, but the chancellor declared that perfect harmony existed between the old college and the new one that had just been established, but, reading between the lines, once could see that there was a little shade of doubt, a fear that the instruction in the
college would be too specific in its nature, for he said: "A scientific, independent education in agriculture and the mechanic arts would be just as hurtful as any other specific education. A country can never be made a wise and compact country if a single class is educated in a single thing for the strength and grandeur of a country must always be in the ideas and feelings, which, despite the inevitable laws of social distinctions, are shared alike by all. The competition, then, is between mind and mind and not between professions and trades. We shall give dignity to labor when we give intellect to labor and this can be done by educating our young men together for all the humble pursuits of business."

No sooner had the new A. & M. College got under way than other colleges put in claims for some of the money arising from the land grant. The North Georgia college at Dahlonega put in its claim. That institution had more students than the University, but a very small proportion were of college grade. It was a good high school with some college work that was taken by two or three dozen students. An agreement was reached to pay $2000 per annum to the college at Dahlonega, the University trustees to elect the president of that institution. David W. Lewis was elected to that position.

Dr. E.M. Pendleton was elected as Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture. The chairs in the new college of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts were being filled as fast as the proper teachers could be secured.

Under the provisions of the Morrill Act, Military Science and Tactics must be taught in the new A. & M. College. Professor Leon Henri Charbonnier who had received instruction in those subjects at St. Cyr in his native
Francez was therefore put in charge of the military department in the & M. college. All students in the University were required to wear such uniforms as might be prescribed by the faculty. This step was no doubt taken in order that there should not be two classes of students differently garbed.

At commencement in August 1873 the gift of 157 law books to the library was announced. At the present time that would appear as just an ordinary gift, but in those days it was a gift of importance. Steadily the law library was being built up. John C. Reid gave a number of books on Criminal Law and A.C. Bacon contributed a Digest of Supreme Court reports.

Those who attended the commencement of 1875 had the opportunity to hear two wonderful addresses, one by Alexander H. Stephens, who spoke before the Literary Societies, and Bishop George F. Pierce, who delivered the Alumni oration.

Three able men were elected as members of the Board of Trustees, Young L. G. Harris, John Screven and John B. Gordon.

Chancellor Lipscomb again tendered his resignation to take effect in August 1874. This time the decision of the Chancellor was final. There would be no withdrawal of the resignation. The Chancellor, in announcing his resignation, said: "You have done everything that consideration, kindness and generous sympathy could suggest to lessen my toils. You have denied me nothing I wished. You have given me more than I could have dared to ask. But while this only adds a keener pain to my heart in separating from you, it also teaches me that I should do you a wrong and the University a wrong to remain in a position for which I must necessarily become more and more unfit each year I continue to live."

"Because of this conviction, I resign. It is a conviction—nothing
less—and it is final. This is the most painful step in my life, but I must take it. I have therefore to ask that you allow me to return my office, one year hence, into your hands."

The resignation was accepted with great regret and "high praise was given the retiring Chancellor for his great ability and fidelity to the University during the most trying period in its history."

At Commencement in August 1873, the following degrees were awarded:


Bachelor of Science: Edward "ilson Montgomery

Civil and Mining Engineer: Samuel Barnett, J.G. Beasley, George W. Gignilliat, Edward Hunter, Patrick H. Mell, Jr, Robert B. Trippe

Bachelor of Law: William A. Blount, Idus Lafayette Fielder, Daniel A. Groover, John E. Hartridge, John Lindsay Johnson, Andrew A. Lipscomb, Thomas C. Milner, Percy W. Milburn, James Whitehead

Master of Arts; ;Robert Josiah Willingham

Class of 1873

The Class of 1873 was smaller than its predecessor. Hard financial conditions throughout the country had had a marked effect on the attendance. Thirty-three secured their degrees and fifty-nine were matriculates but did not complete their requirements for degrees. This class in two after life furnished one bishop, one congressman, twenty lawyers, twelve legislators, ten merchants, four ministers, four physicians, three teachers, two college presidents, two judges, two bankers, one journalist, one manufacturer, one real estate dealer, one civil engineer, one cotton factor,
Strange to say, only one of the thirty-three graduates in this class took up farming as his life work, though it is likely that several of those who had been studying agriculture for a while and did not graduate went back to the farm.

CHARLES MINNEGRODE BECKWITH

Charles Minnegrode Beckwith, by virtue of his ability, high character and devotion to his sacred profession rose to the highest office in his church and after serving twenty-six years as Episcopal Bishop of Alabama, died on April 18, 1928 at the age of seventy-seven.

He was born June 3, 1851 in Prince George county, Virginia. His uncle, Rt. Rev. John W. Beckwith, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia, in charge of his education, brought him to Georgia and entered him as a student in the University from which he graduated with honors in the Class of 1873. Later on he attended the Berkeley Divinity School in Middlebury, Conn., from which he also graduated with honors. While a student at the University of Georgia he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, having been a charter member of Georgia Alpha Chapter which was established at the University in 1871.

Educated for the ministry, he put his whole soul into the work. He was ordained in 1881 and served as rector of St. Luke's, Atlanta, Ga., Christ Church, Houston, Texas, and Trinity Church, Galveston, Texas. He was elected as Assistant Bishop of Texas, but declined the position thus tendered him. In 1902 he was elected Bishop of Alabama, succeeding Rt. Rev. Robert W. Barnwell. For nearly three decades he was the Episcopal bishop in that state.

He was not only a great Bishop but was also a great teacher. In his younger days he taught in the preparatory school at Sewanee and laid
the educational foundations of a number of boys who in later days became prominent in affairs of church and state. He carried his teaching ability into his ministerial work. Three of the religious educational books that he published are "The Trinity Cause of Church Instruction," "Rightly Instructed in God's Holy Book," and "The Church School in the Book of Common Prayer."

WILLIAM MARTIN SLATON

It is with a touch of personal remembrance that I pen this brief biography of William Martin Slaton. He was my beloved teacher in the Boys' High School of Atlanta and always throughout his long life my loyal friend. It was he who first inspired me to seek a college education and who first pointed out the way to the University of Georgia. Without the interest he manifested more than sixty years ago in a little high school lad, the life of the writer would have been passed in other fields and these lines would never have been written.

He was born in Georgia in 1854. His father, Major William F. Slaton, was a teacher, who, after the War Between the States, rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1878 became Superintendent of the Atlanta City Schools. Young Slaton, following in the footsteps of his father, entered the teaching profession after graduating at the University of Georgia. For years he taught in the Boys' High School in Atlanta, after a few years becoming principal of that school. Many of the leading citizens of Georgia came from among those boys whom he trained. He also served as Superintendent of the Atlanta Schools and as chairman of the Georgia Educational Association. On two occasions he came back to the University as chairman of the Board of Visitors appointed by the governor of Georgia.
In the University he was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society and of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity that had been organized at the University only two years prior to his graduation. In point of size he was not a very large man, but what there was of him was something like iron. In those days of corporal punishment he was a master in the wielding of a hickory switch. I never knew him to be harsh or unjust in his punishment, but order was one thing that he had in his class room. and those few he had to chastise respected him for his fairness and years after their boyhood school days were among his firmest friends.

He was devoted to hunting and one day out near Lakewood I spent a whole day with him hunting quail. He didn't find a single bird, but he did succeed in shooting an old bullfrog as he was sitting on a limb overhanging Poole's creek. Several members of his family followed him to the University of Georgia. His brother, John M. Slaton, afterwards governor of Georgia, who graduated in the class of 1886, and two of his sons, William F. and James J. attended the University. Prof. Slaton's wife was the daughter of Chief Justice James Jackson of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

JOSEPH HILL HALL

One of the most unique and impressive members of the class of 1873 was Joseph Hill Hall, for the greater part of his life a leading member of the bar in Macon, Ga. For more than twelve years he served as a member of the Georgia house of representatives and no one could count on any bill having smooth sailing in that body without taking Joe Hill Hall into account. He was fearless, determined, positive, combative, and one to be reckoned with. He was literally a watchdog of the treasury and guardian of the constitution. He was an advocate of
real old Democracy with no trimmings on it. He was a friend of education as far as the state finances would support it. If the money wasn't in sight you had to fight Joe Hill if you got what you were after and generally you didn't get it if he was on the other side. When he got excited in debate, he would bellow like a bull or roar like an enraged lion and you could almost hear him all over the capitol.

I remember very distinctly one afternoon when Chancellor Barrow was addressing the house appropriations committee, of which Joe Hill was a member. He was a collegemate of "Uncle Dave" Barrow and had great respect for him; he could be relied on generally to help out the University when the institution went before the legislature seeking better support.

That afternoon "Uncle Dave" made a certain point that Joe Hill very positively disliked. It roused his ire and he was on the point of exploding. And yet he didn't want to do so. He jumped out of his chair, turned his back on the committee, hurriedly paced across the long room, muttering to himself as he went, ran his hands through his graying locks, shook his head vigorously and finally snorted like an enraged bull. Then he came back to his seat in like manner and sat down. The committee, knowing him full well, simply watched his antics and smiled. He never opened his mouth to say a word, but when the vote came his ebullition had vanished and the University of Georgia got his vote.

With all his bluster and his combativeness, he rendered the state good service and was responsible for several pieces of excellent legislation. He was a man of ability. He had his convictions and never hesitated to proclaim them and vote for them but back of all was a love for and devotion to his state.
KING LUMPKIN

Among the graduates in the Class of 1871 was Edwin King Lumpkin, who was awarded at that time the degree of Civil Engineer. While in the University he was one of the charter members of Georgia Alpha Chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He was an active member of the Phi Kappa Literary Society, of which his grandfather, the illustrious Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, was one of the founders.

Edwin K. Lumpkin was born in Alabama in 1855, the son of William Wilberforce Lumpkin and Louise King Lumpkin. His father was a scholarly man, a lawyer, planter and teacher. For several years he was professor of English in the faculty of the University of Georgia. His mother was a member of the well-known King family of Alabama.

Young Lumpkin, while he mastered his engineering studies, was never destined to become an engineer. Law was the attraction with him and from his early years to the day when he passed on well beyond the four-score mark, he was devoted to that profession, becoming one of the ablest lawyers in the state of Georgia.

He related to me one day a story of an incident in his life that I have repeated to hundreds of young men just entering the legal profession. I considered that story as carrying sound advice to young lawyers and I am incorporating it here for the benefit of any young lawyer who may by chance come to read it.

"I had just started practicing law," said Mr. Lumpkin, "and knew very little about the profession. Clients were by no means plentiful and the struggle for a livelihood was hard and long. I made up my mind that whatever came my way would receive the best attention I could give it, whether it amounted to little or much in the way of a fee.

"One day there was placed in my hands the collection of a number of small accounts of a defunct beef market. The sum total of the accounts was
small. There were many unpaid accounts of less than a dollar. I was particularly
struck by one account for five cents, owed for the purchase of dog meat
by Simon Marks, a rich Jewish merchant, who was worth in the neighborhood of
two hundred thousand dollars. I thought I would have an easy time in collecting
that five cents, but I soon found that a hard road lay ahead of me, for when
I notified Mr. Marks of his debt, he stormed into my humble office full
of anger, denied the account and swore he wouldn't pay it.

"Oh yes," I said. "You will pay that small amount, Mr. Marks."

"No, I shall not pay it."

"Then there is nothing I can do but enter suit for it."

"Enter suit, I don't care a damn what you do."

"And out of the office he went."

"I reached up and got my hat, put it on my head and walked across the
street to the office of Johnnie Evans, Notary Public and Ex-officio Justice of
the Peace. The next morning Mr. Marks got his notice of the suit.

"He hastened to call on me and when he came into my office his face
was wreathed in smiles.

"Oh, Mr. Lumpkin, I just wanted to tell you that I was just joking
about that five cent account. I am ready to pay it now. And he threw a nickel
down on my desk.

"No, Mr. Marks, you cannot pay me. You will have to pay Judge Evans,
and I might as well tell you that you will also have to pay one dollar and forty
cents costs, plus one cent interest. It will cost you therefore one dollar and
forty-six cents to square the account with Judge Evans.

"And then Mr. Marks exploded. I will not repeat all his language. But
he went across the street and squared the account.

"I was quite certain that I had made an enemy for life, but I was
satisfied that I had done right.
"A few weeks rolled by and Mr. Marks appeared again in my office. He carried a bundle of papers in his hands and he was all graciousness."

"Mr. Lumpkin, I like the way you do business. You are a good collector. Here are a number of accounts I want you to collect for me."

"I thanked Mr. Marks for the business he then put in my hands. I gave him the best service of which I was capable. The years passed on and it was my privilege to serve as his attorney in many ways. First and last, between the time I collected from him that five cents that he owed a butcher shop for dog meat and the day on which he died at an advanced age, I collected from him as attorney's fees fully twenty thousand dollars."

That was the story told me by Colonel Lumpkin. On many occasions I have sought to impress on young lawyers the lesson that in the practice of their profession they should give to every case in their hands the very best attention, regardless of the money involved, whether it be five cents or a hundred thousand dollars, whether the client came from the humblest walk in life or sat in the seats of the mighty."
ANDREW JUBSON McMULLAN

This brief story of the life of Andrew Judson McMullan, in addition to being a merited biography is in an added sense a personal tribute, for the writer has known no better citizen or more loyal friend than "Jud" McMullan.

He was born in Hart county, Georgia, May 26, 1848, the son of St. Clair McMullan and Clarisa (Richardson) McMullan. His great-grandfather came to America from Dublin, Ireland, in 1730, served in the War of the Revolution and in his old age came to Hart county in 1799. His father was a farmer, and he himself was a farmer, and a good one, all his life. He was a mere boy at the opening of the Confederate War, but before it was over he managed to get into the ranks and served six months as a soldier.

His love of nature and farming was never diminished. He came to the University of Georgia in 1870 to fit himself for the lifework he had chosen. He graduated in 1873, a member of the first class graduating from the newly-created State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. He went right back to his farm, cultivated the land according to the best methods, increased his land holdings and became a leading farmer in his section of the state. He served two terms in the Georgia legislature, took great interest in the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, was in the forefront of every movement for the betterment of his community and his state. He married Miss Sallie Turner, daughter of Dr. Joseph L. Turner, and to them were born three children, Lucius, Susie (Mrs. Orrin Roberts) and Louise.

Throughout his life he was a great reader of good literature and especially that which pointed the way to an improved agriculture. He believed that agriculture could be successfully taught and from the organization of the State College of Agriculture to the time of his death he labored for its success and its development. For many years he was one of the most tireless workers in its behalf as a member of its Board of Trustees. He was in every way a royal gentleman of the old school.
ROBERT J. WILLINGHAM

Robert J. Willingham was a member who in later years ranked high among the Baptist ministers of the state. He was born in South Carolina in 1854. He held the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from the University of Georgia. He married Miss Corneille Bacon. The latter years of his life were spent in Richmond, Va., where he filled the position of Secretary of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board. Dr. Willingham was a preacher of great eloquence and power. In 1901 during the University of Georgia’s Centennial celebration he was chosen to preach in the chapel on Sunday evening of commencement week, following the baccalaureate sermon delivered that morning by Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer, of the Class of 1838.

JOHN T. NEWTON

John T. Newton devoted his life to farming after he graduated. He demonstrated that great success could be achieved on the farm as well as in any other field of endeavor in life. He was born in Georgia in 1854. He was a grandson of Elizur L. Newton, of the Class of 1820. His grandfather, his father, himself, his son and his grandsons, five generations in all, attended the University of Georgia. He took great interest in civic affairs and was always to be relied upon when movements of great importance were started. He served in the state house of representatives and the state senate. He was named as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia State College of Agriculture when that first board was appointed in 1906 and served until his death. In that position he rendered to his state services that entered very effectively into the development of that institution.
Edwin Leroy Anthony, born in Georgia in 1852, became a distinguished lawyer in Texas, served as district attorney and district judge in that state and in 1892 was elected to Congress from a Texas district.

Thomas D. Huff, first honor man in his class, succeeded in business life and for many years was manager of the Columbus, Ga., Gaslight Company.

Morgan L. Parker became one of the state's best-known teachers. He taught quite a number of boys who later on became leading and influential citizens.

John Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, Ga., became a well-known lawyer, served in the state legislature, was state commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1900, and served as a member of the University of Georgia Board of Trustees.

Joseph S. Davis became a successful banker in Albany, Ga.
Commencement of 1874 brought to a close the fourteen years of service of chancellor Andrew A. Lipscomb. He had struggled through war and reconstruction and in spite of difficulties had achieved success. The University was not all that he would have had it be, but he left it in better condition than he had found it when he started his work back in 1860.

As he laid down his work he made an interesting report to the trustees, reviewing the work and making some parting suggestions. As these annual reports throw more light on the work and progress of the institution than any other documents, the writer has thought it best to make liberal reference to them from year to year.

The attendance for the year closing in July 1874 was down to 29. The panic of 1873 was being felt. The heaviest losses were in the advance classes, many of the students having to go to work to supplement the family incomes.

The old chancellor no doubt hated to report the fact, but he had to admit that the students had to a large extent been out of control, for he said: "More cases of discipline have occurred than I have known in any previous year." But he immediately followed with a few lines in palliation of that statement, when he said: "We have nevertheless had less idleness and more and closer study and higher average of improvement than ever before realized."

Just what kind of discipline had increased is not stated. The conduct of the students could not have been so bad or the results stated in his second sentence could not have been achieved. It may have been simply a tightening up on enforcement of rules of conduct. It may have been confined to what was later on reported by the new chancellor, that there
was a tendency towards boisterous conduct on the streets of the city, causing the citizens to complain of the disturbances.

The trustees, commenting on that part of the report, said: "We are gratified to be informed by the report of the Chancellor that greater strictness of discipline has been exercised during the past year, and that good has resulted in an improvement of order among the students.

"In the opinion of the Board, the watchful oversight and restraint of a judicious and firm enforcement of rules is not second in importance to any duty devolving upon the faculty. The maxims that prevail in the universities of Europe, by which all control over the student is abrogated outside the lecture room, are not applicable here. Our institution, although a university in name and in law, yet invites and receives students of an age that needs guidance or restraint, and we are not filling the measure of our duty if we do not endeavor to guard their morals and check every gross impropriety by admonition and punishment. While we do not propose a system of espionage or convert professors into a detective police, we do not hesitate to say that no gross breach of morals or conduct degrading to the character of a gentleman should ever be overlooked when known by the faculty to exist."

That the Chancellor was well-satisfied with the work in the upper classes especially is evidenced by his desire to have specimens of this work published, as he suggested the publication of of specimen papers written by students to show the advances made in different departments year by year. Said he: "Within the last few years the studies of the Senior Class in several of our schools have been equal to the addition of an entire session of ten months to the curriculum, while in variety and versatility of mental culture, the same enlargement is
Chancellor Lipscomb paid high tribute to the trustees for what had been accomplished by that body in the fourteen years of his chancellorship, but warned them that much work lay ahead in the way of bringing about a better understanding between the people of Georgia and the University, and in the arousing of more interest among the alumni. He was especially impressed by their successful management of the finances and their keeping the University out of debt. In giving them advice as to the future, he said: "Begin at once to publish with your own imprint every important fact, every new idea elicited by continuing experiment and exhaustive research. Begin an industrial museum of the state. Begin now to connect yourselves more closely with workshop, mine and factory. Let the legislature alone and act directly on the people, act on them through the University, for here and here only are your lever and fulcrum."

He couldn't resist the temptation to give a parting shot on his favorite subject, that of paying tribute to the use of the pen. Said he: "The pen, not the voice, is the absolute test of the scholar; the pen, not the voice, is the present power of public opinion; the pen, not the voice, is the secret fountain of statesmanship in our changing day and of all other constructive and governing agencies, and I have watched with keen solicitude the very signal progress of our students in this, the greatest of means to cultivate our own minds and the minds of others."

Neither the faculty nor the trustees wished to give up chancellor Lipscomb, but he was deaf to all appeals and the trustees perforce accepted his resignation, stating "that in parting with our late Chancellor Dr. Andrew A. Lipscomb, we desire to express our high appreciation of his eminent attainments, of his lofty character as a gentleman, scholar and
Christian, and his distinguished usefulness to the University. He carries with him our best wishes for the restoration of his health and for his prosperity and happiness."

At this session of the board information was given that the $25,000 bond issue of the City of Athens had been sold for $23,500 and that a contract had been made for the erection of a four-story brick building to be used by the new College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The new building was to be finished and ready for occupancy by November 1874.

General John B. Gordon introduced a resolution that was passed, asking that General Robert Toombs during the next college year deliver before the students a series of lectures on Magna Charta. The General may have delivered the lectures but there is no preserved record that he did.

No doubt there had been considerable criticism of Greek letter fraternities at the University of Georgia. They were said to be militating against the interests of the literary societies and there were charges that they were a menace to studious habits among their members. At any rate, the trustees took the matter in hand and passed a resolution that barred them from the University. This resolution was as follows:

"That the Chancellor shall require each student on application for matriculation to sign a pledge to join no secret society other than the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa Phi societies." The trustees were pitching a hot article into the hands of the new chancellor. The ban against fraternities lasted five years. The boys had different ways of getting around the new law, for numbers of them did join the Greek letter societies. Some would join before they registered. They could then live up to the pledge they had to sign, for they were already members when they signed. Others would join in the summer time when the University was not in session and the authorities had no control over the actions
of the students. The rule was not a popular one, it was difficult to enforce it, and it was repealed a year after the beginning of the administration of Chancellor Mell, who was a great friend of the fraternities.

The trustees were evidently tired of pleading with the state legislature for more financial help, so they adopted the report of one of the committees which said: "while we would at all times be thankful for any aid which the legislature might bestow, our past experience in applying for favors in that quarter is not such as to encourage us in the effort to obtain them now. We do not recommend that any action be taken by your body with a view of influencing the legislature at present."

The trustees still believed in having a preacher at the head of the institution. For a long time the Baptists had had an eye on the chancellorship and this time they were happy in the result of the chancellorship election, for Dr. Henry H. Tucker, an eminent Baptist divine was unanimously elected as successor to Chancellor Lipscomb.

Dr. Gustave W. Speer, an eminent Methodist minister, was named as professor of **Zzziizz** Belles Lettres and Oratory.

General William M. Browne was named to head a new department, that of history and political science. That subject in a way had been taught at times in the past by professors in other departments, but this was the first time a separate chair had been authorized.

To the new chancellor was assigned the duty to teach logic and to give lectures on the Evidences of the Christian "religion."

The trustees were evidently not satisfied as to the make-up of the faculty and the duties assigned to each member, for the following resolution was passed: "That notice be given that at the next annual meeting of this Board the offices of Chancellor and professorships be declared vacant.
and the Board will proceed to remodel and elect officers to fill the same in conformity to future needs." By the time a year had passed and the next annual session was at hand, the trustees concluded that they would not carry out this resolution and the faculty was not re-organized.

At the 1874 Commencement the following degrees were granted:


Civil Engineer: George A. Illges, Benj. Ivey McKinney, Fort West.

Civil and Mining Engineer: David C. Barrow


Master of Arts: Charles A. Atkinson, William Sylvanus Morris.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Frank Schaller, of Tennessee.

For the first time the number of degrees in science equalled the number who graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree, but that did not hold good in the years to come. The literary degree never lost its attraction for students.

Class of 1874

These were only twenty-three members of the Class of 1874 to receive degrees. The remaining seventy-two were chiefly those who for a while had attended the College of Agriculture. Records concerning fifty of this class show the following distribution: Lawyers, 16, legislators 7, farmers 5, civil engineers 3, cotton factors 2, bankers 2, judges 2, and one each of the following: congressman, manufacturer, minister,
chancellor, merchant, teacher, college professor, journalist, architect, railroad man, broker, physician. A number of the remaining members were probably farmers.

The two most prominent members of the class were David C. Barrow, who became Chancellor of the University of Georgia, and Sylvanus Morris, who for the greater part of his life served as Dean of the Lumpkin Law School of the University. The biography of Chancellor Barrow appears in the story of his life as chancellor and that of Dean Morris appears in the history of the Lumpkin Law School.

E.L. Brinson became a successful lawyer and served as Judge of the Superior Court.

Charles Zachariah McComb achieved prominence as a lawyer in Augusta, served in the Georgia legislature 1886–1887 and was a trustee of the University of Georgia 1885–1889.

Fred T. Myers was a Florida lawyer of recognized ability and served in the Florida legislature and senate.

Alonzo D. Schofield devoted his energies to manufacturing. He was president of the Schofield Iron Works.

James G. Parks was a lawyer, state senator and judge of the City Court.

William C. Bibb was a lawyer and a member of the Alabama legislature.

Thomas M. Brumby was Flag Lieutenant with Admiral Dewey at the Battle of Manila Bay and made an enviable record in the United States Navy.

William B. Lamar was a leading lawyer in Florida, a member of the Florida legislature, attorney-general of Florida and a member of Congress from that state, serving several terms in that body.

R. Weston Patterson was a brilliant lawyer in Macon, serving as
U.S. attorney. He died in 1895 while scarcely thirty years of age. He was regarded as one of the most eloquent orators in Georgia and Death cut short what promised to be a most brilliant career.
Succeeding Professor Francis A. Lipscomb, who died in 1873, Reverend Eustace W. Speer filled the chair of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric until his resignation in 1874.

Dr. Speer had been for years one of the recognized leaders in the Methodist ministry and had served in a number of the more important pastorates in the Georgia Conference, when he decided to enter the teaching field.

He was one of the most imposing figures upon which my eyes ever fell, six feet, two inches in height, broad shoulders, slightly fleshy, a head large and in keeping with the size of his body and magnificently shaped, and features that gave one the feeling that he was gazing upon a patriarch of the olden days.

As a scholar he ranked among the best and as an orator he had few equals and it is doubtful whether he had any superiors. His son, Judge Emory Speer, of the Class of 1869, was regarded as being among the greatest orators in the South, but comparing the two, I have always considered the father the greater of the two.

For some reason, Dr. Speer had fallen out with the ruling powers in the First Methodist Church in Athens and his church attendance was mainly at Oconee Street church. He was in every sense opposed to publicity and when he was to preach a sermon he would not allow it to be published in advance. If, by any chance, a notice should appear in the Sunday Banner that Dr. Speer was to preach at eleven o'clock at Oconee Street church that Sunday morning, those who attended there were sure to be disappointed, for the Doctor would not be on hand at the appointed hour. He said that he did not care to preach to anyone who went to church to hear E. W. Speer preach, that only those who went to church to hear the Gospel preached interested him. Many times he failed to keep his appointments for the reason that his preaching had been advertised.

He was an English scholar of rare ability. Those students who were in the University the eight years in which he was a member of the faculty bore testimony to the fact that he knew his subject and was an excellent teacher. He was
especially gifted in training young men in public speaking and numbers of the most finished speakers in Georgia gained their chief training in his classes.

He had a half dozen sermons that he had prepared with great care, and those who were competent to pass on their merits agreed that as to style, language, content and delivery they were unsurpassed.

Of two of them I have a distinct recollection, his sermons on "The Sermon on the Mount" and "Dives and Lazarus", especially the latter, which I heard one day when he was filling the pulpit of the First Baptist Church in the old building that stood on the corner of College Avenue and Washington Street.

A few days after the death of Dr. Speer, I met his son, Judge Emory Speer on College Avenue, just across the street from the University campus. I was a newspaper man then and was interested in the publication of sermons or addresses of marked excellence.

"Judge", said I, "why don't you publish the sermons of your father? In my judgment that would be a great contribution to religious literature."

"Nothing would please me more, Tom", he replied, "but that is an impossibility. You know my sister, Laura, and I am satisfied you believe she would do just what she agrees to do."

"I certainly do. Miss Laura would never fail to do what she promised."

"Well, among the last requests my father made of her was one that she would gather up all of his manuscripts and burn them, and she promised that she would do so. She has kept her promise."

Just why the old Doctor wanted to destroy all the literary work of his brain no one will ever know, but it is quite certain that in the old residence on College Avenue there was a little pile of ashes that contained all that was left of at least a half dozen sermons that would have compared favorably with any that had ever been prepared by the most distinguished American ministers, scholars and orators.
During the administration of Chancellor Lipscomb fifty-seven men served as members of the Board of Trustees. Of that number twenty-seven held office during the administration of President Church and the remaining thirty were named as members of the Board between 1860 and 1874.

At the time when Chancellor Lipscomb was named as chief executive of the University, the twenty-seven members of the Board were as follows, and the positions they had held in life and their periods of service have been set forth in a previous chapter:


Of those members the following were serving at the end of Chancellor Lipscomb's administration: Charles J. Jenkins, Mark A. Cooper, William L. Mitchell, David W. Lewis, Benjamin H. Hill, Joseph E. Brown and Robert Toombs. Messrs. Jackson, Cooper and Mitchell served more than forty years.

The thirty members named during Chancellor Lipscomb's administration, together with their terms of service and offices held before and after appointment were:

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
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<th>Died</th>
<th>Resigned</th>
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It is probably true that at no time in the history of the University up to that time, or since that time, have there gathered around the trustees' table as many distinguished citizens of Georgia as those who during the fourteen years of Chancellor Lipscomb's administration directed the affairs of the institution.

There were or had been or were to be

<table>
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<td>Educators</td>
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Summary of Chancellor Lipscomb's Administration.

Reviewing the administration of Chancellor Lipscomb, it is worthy of notice, as has hitherto been pointed out, that he labored the entire fourteen years under great difficulties—five years of the War Between the States, six years of the "reconstruction period and through the panic of 1873.

He was a man of wide vision and correctly diagnosed the situation. He advocated many improvements that later on, under more favorable conditions, were made.

He came to the chancellorship when a complete re-organization was taking place. The attempt to divide the institution into two units, the college and the University, was made but did not succeed.

Though he was himself a classicist, he devoted years to developing the scientific and vocational work of the institution, laying special emphasis on science and industrial education.

He was a strong advocate of the lecture system as opposed to textbook instruction. He emphasized the need for greater liberty for students in electing the studies they were to take. A broad curriculum along University lines was advocated as opposed to the closed curriculum of former days. He succeeded in building up a wider curriculum, but his plans for the extensive use of electives only partially materialized.

In line with his advocacy of a college education for farmers, the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was established and was