in Beaufort, N.C., where he had gone on a hunting trip. He was buried in Augusta, Ga., his native city and where he had spent the greater portion of his life.

In 1905 he married Miss Livy Carlton, of Athens, daughter of Congressman Henry H. Carlton. They had one son, George P., Jr., who died in infancy.

JOSEPH AKERMAN

Joseph Akerman gained high distinction as a physician and professor of obstetrics in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia. He was born August 10, 1872, at Cartersville, Ga., the son of Amos T. Akerman and Martha Callaway Akerman. His father served a term as Attorney-General of the United States.

His pre-college training was in the city schools of Cartersville. He entered the University of Georgia in 1890 and graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. On June 7, 1906 he was married to Miss Effie Reid. Their children were Benjamin, born July 8, 1908; Elizabeth (Mrs. J.D. Withrow) born Nov. 8, 1909; Joseph Reid, born Nov. 8, 1910; and Laura, born Oct. 28, 1912.

For two years, 1895 and 1896, he tutored in Greek and Latin in the faculty of the University of Georgia, then, having determined to be a physician, he entered Johns Hopkins University and graduated there in 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He interned at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, for eighteen months was superintendent of James Walker Memorial Hospital, Wilmington, N.C., 1902-1905, then engaged in private practice ten years, coming in 1916 to Augusta, Ga., as a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Georgia as Professor
of Obstetrics, in which position he served twenty-seven years up to the
time of his death, Dec. 11, 1943.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church and prominent in its
councils, serving as elder and commissioner and in the General
Assembly of the church.

WILLIAM ALFORD FULLER

William Alford Fuller was born in Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 1874,
the son of William Allen Fuller and Susan Alford Fuller. His father,
Captain W.A. Fuller, was conductor on the train that was being pulled from
Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tenn., during the “war Between the States, when
Andrews and his Yankee raiders stole the engine, the "General", while
Captain Fuller and the engineer, Jeff Cain, were eating breakfast at Big
Shanty. Following the theft of the "General" came the pursuit by Capt.
Fuller and Engineer Cain on first a handcar and then the old engine,
the "Texas", and the capture of the "General" and some six or eight
of the raiders, who were later on tried, convicted and hanged in
Atlanta. This incident has furnished thrilling and interesting reading
for several decades.

Young Fuller graduated at the Boys High School of Atlanta and
entered the University of Georgia in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of
Arts, third honor, and in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

On Nov. 24, 1909 he was married to Miss Margaret Louise Latimer. There
were born to them four children, Margaret (Mrs. M.F. Ramsey), born
April 2, 1911; William A., Jr., born August 4, 1912; Nina Kathleen (Mrs.
Nina F. Durham), born April 2, 1917; and Edward Forrest, born April
25, 1922. William A. Fuller, Jr., graduated at the University of Georgia
with the A.B. degree in the class of 1938 and Nina K. Fuller in the
Mr. Fuller is a Past Master Mason and a Past Potenmate of Yaarab Shrine, Atlanta. In college was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He has practiced law since his graduation and ranks high as a member of the Atlanta bar. He has never had any political ambition and has devoted his entire life to his profession.

NOEL McHENRY MOORE

Noel McHenry Moore, beloved physician, religious leader and friend of the little children, was born in Greensboro, Ga., July 14, 1873, the son of John Bones Moore and Marion McHenry Moore. He entered the University of Georgia in 1890 and graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Semosthenian literary society. In October 1905 he was married to Miss Maisie Chaffee. They had two children, Noel McHenry, Jr., born May 10, 1907, and William Chaffee, born July 23, 1913.

He took his M.S. degree at the University of Georgia in 1895 and his M.D. degree in 1898 at the Medical College of Georgia. He served as Professor of Pediatrics at the Georgia Medical College, which position he held at the time of his death.

He specialized in his practice in children's diseases. He was deeply interested in religion, an official member of Reid Memorial Presbyterian church. Gentle, patient, courteous and lovable he was the ideal and beloved physician for the little ones. He died June 25, 1928 after an extended illness.
WILLIAM THOMAS BACON

William Thomas Bacon was born Nov. 28, 1869 at Lexington, Ga., the son of Joel J. Bacon and Emily Howard Bacon. He attended the Athens High School, entered the University of Georgia in 1890 and graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his college days, when the writer was editor of the Athens Banner, Will Bacon would at times help us out setting type. He was a good student, graduating with second honor and filling the position of Junior Orator. He was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society. He went right into the newspaper field after graduation, purchasing and operating The Madisonian, a weekly paper at Madison, Ga., until the time of his death, a period of fifty years.

He was a quiet, unobtrusive character, but firm and immovable in his convictions, an active member of the Baptist church and a civic leader in whom the people had unshaken confidence. He took positive positions in political affairs, yet was in no sense a man swayed by political interests. He served as a member of the Eighth District Congressional executive committee and at the time of his death, June 29, 1944, was a member of the Georgia state senate.

WILLIAM PICKENS HARBIN

William Pickens Harbin was born Oct. 10, 1872 at Calhoun, Ga., the son of Dr. W.R. Harbin and Mary Shelor Harbin. He was prepared for college at the Calhoun High School; entered the University of Georgia in 1890; graduated June 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. On June 28, 1903 he was married to Miss Edith Lester. Their children were W.R. Harbin, Jr., born May 12, 1906; E.L. Harbin, born Dec. 4, 1907; Mary C. Harbin, born 1911; Thomas S. Harbin, born 1916.

He graduated from Bellevue Hospital College, New York, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was a member of the Tri-state Medical Association, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee; a member of the American College of Surgeons; a member of county, state and American national associations.

Along with his brother, Dr. R.M. Harbin, he was a co-founder of the Harbin Hospital in Rome, Ga. He was a surgeon of rare ability, practicing his profession all his professional life in Rome, Ga. He died of a heart attack Nov. 4, 1945 and was buried in Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Rome, Ga.
CHAPTER X.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHANCELLOR WILLIAM E. BOGGS

THROUGH THE SESSION OF 1893

(Manuscript Pages from 1497 through 1674.)
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The session of 1888-1889 opened early in October 1888, without a Chancellor. Dr. William E. Boggs was elected to that position on October 6th but he did not take charge until the following January. Meanwhile the affairs of the institution were under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. L.H. Charbonnier.

Changes in the faculty were in sight, additional professors were to be named the scope of instruction was to be widened, several important steps were to be taken. The University was just on the point of entering a wider field of service.

The new Chancellor was known to be able and aggressive and the ten years of his service were to be years of steady progress. They were in large measure preparatory to the coming of Chancellor Walter B. Hill, and with the opening of the twentieth century, the real beginning of the great forward movement of the institution, the increased interest of the alumni and the better financial support of the institution by the State, which placed in the hands of the Chancellor and faculty that which they had never had before with which to put their far-seeing plans into execution.

Just here a brief biographical sketch of the new Chancellor will give an idea of the man who for ten years was to direct the affairs of the University.
William Ellison Boggs, the new chancellor, was fifty years old and in the full vigor of manhood, physically, mentally and spiritually. He had already achieved a splendid reputation in his chosen field of labor and entered upon his new duties only through the conviction that a field of great usefulness had opened up before him.

He was the son of a distinguished Presbyterian missionary, Rev. George W. Boggs and his wife Isabella Ellison Boggs. These devoted missionaries were laboring among the benighted heathen in India. He was born May 12, 1938 at Ahmednuggar, Hindustan. He did not grow up in that country, however, for in the years of his childhood, the failing health of his parents caused them to return to America and to give up their missionary activities. They established their home in Winnsboro, S.C., and in that place the young boy spent the earlier days of his youth. His preliminary education was at Mt. Zion Academy, which was one of the best schools in that part of the country in those days. It counted a number of distinguished men among its graduates.

He entered South Carolina College at the age of nineteen and graduated with high honors in December 1859. From the days of his boyhood he had determined to prepare himself for the Presbyterian ministry and accordingly he became a student at Columbia Theological Seminary as a member of the class that graduated in 1862. Among the professors who had a profound influence in the molding of his character were Dr. James H. Thornwell, Dr. John A. Adger, Dr. George Howe, and later on Dr. James Woodrow.

He was not constituted as to resist the call to war. He was filled with both physical and spiritual courage. He loved the South, her people and their traditions. So he went to the front and spent his summer vacation in the Army of Northern Virginia, along with his brothers who were soldiers in that army.
In April 1862 Harmony Presbytery licensed him to preach, just a short time before the completion of his Seminary course, whereupon he returned to the army and served as chaplain of the Sixth South Carolina Infantry to the close of the war. He was one of those intrepid chaplains who fought as well as prayed, especially in the closing days of the struggle. He was one of those who followed "Lee on to Appomattox.

When the flags of the confederacy were furled, he turned his face southward and with weary steps trudged his way back to the old home at Winnsboro, supplying the church there until 1866 when he was called to the pastorate of what later on became the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia, S.C.

Until 1871 he labored among the people of South Carolina, passing through those six years of reconstruction with head unbowed and spirit determined and unafraid. Illustrating the hardships of the days following Sherman's march through Carolina and the poverty and distress of those days, he once told the writer that he had seen two of his cultured and refined cousins, young women who had never felt the touch of want, picking up the kernels of corn left in the fence corners by Sherman's horses after they had been fed, and beating up those corn kernels in order to get enough corn bread with which to sustain life.

In 1871 he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Memphis, Tenn, and in that pastorate he served until 1879, when he accepted the call of the Central Presbyterian Church in Atlanta. While serving the Memphis church a terrible epidemic of yellow fever swept over that city, imperilling the lives of all the citizens and claiming scores of victims. On Nov. 2, 1870 he had married Miss Marion Alexander, of Washington, Ga. It became very difficult to secure enough people to take care of the sick and the dying. But Dr. Boggs and his good wife never
flinched. They stuck to their colors, visited the sick, cared for the helpless and the dying, and buried the dead. Both were stricken down by the fearful disease and came near losing their lives. When Dr. Boggs came to the University as chancellor it was an inspiration to the students to follow the leadership of a man of such courage and devotion.

His change to Atlanta was occasioned by a desire to get to a more healthful climate. After serving there for three years he was elected as Professor of Christian History and Ecclesiastical Polity in the Columbia Theological Seminary, a position he filled with ability for three years. Controversies of a disturbing nature arose and he resigned in 1885 to return to his former pastorate in Memphis. Four years later the call came from the Trustees of the University of Georgia and in spite of the wishes of his people to retain him as pastor, he reached the decision to accept that call and thus entered upon his duties as Chancellor of the University.

For ten years he filled that important office, was instrumental in starting a number of important movements, saw the faculty increased in numbers and efficiency, and the student body showing a steady growth. In 1899 he resigned the chancellorship in order to get back into the ministry, remained a while at St. Joseph, Mo., from which place he was called by the membership of the First Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville, Florida and served that congregation until 1908. During his pastorate a beautiful and commodious church edifice was erected.

In 1909 the General Assembly at Savannah, Ga., named him as Secretary of Schools and Colleges, in which congenial work he spent several years. Having reached the age of seventy-two he had no further regular charges, but continued to preach on all occasions when opportunity offered, and especially at Confederate Veterans' Homes, to which he was warmly attached. On Aug. 20, 1920, after an operation in Baltimore, from which he never
rallied, he passed away at the advanced age of eighty-two. He was buried in the little cemetery at Waynesville, North Carolina, where during his declining days he had an attractive summer home.

Chancellor Boggs and his cultured wife had four fine children, Adam, the eldest dying a few years after graduating from the University, Gilbert A., who for many years was head professor of Chemistry in the Georgia School of Technology, Thomas H., who became a prominent physician and for years was a member of the faculty of John Hopkins University, and Lucien, who entered the business world.

In another chapter the work of Chancellor Boggs will be shown in more detail in the story of the University for the nine years in which he served as the executive head of the institution.
The first thing to which attention was paid in the opening days of Dr. Boggs' administration was the enlargement of the faculty and the curriculum of study.

A few months before, the department of Biology had been established and Dr. John P. Campbell had been elected as professor. More will be written concerning his services in the history of that department. At the annual session of the Board in June 1889 the trustees provided him with an appropriation of $500 with which to start the proper equipment of the biological laboratory.

On Oct. 6, 1888, Professor Charles M. Snelling was elected as assistant professor of mathematics. The story of his life service of nearly fifty years in the University faculty will appear in that portion of this book devoted to his administration as chancellor.

At this session of the Board the department of Geology was established. A brief account of the history of that department up to the present time is here given. The first professor elected in 1888 was Dr. J.W. Spencer, who proved to be a misfit.
THE TEACHING OF GEOLOGY

While considerable attention was given to the teaching of Geology during the earlier years of the University, it was not until 1888 that a professor was employed to devote his entire time and attention to the teaching of that subject.

The earlier minutes of the trustees abound with resolutions on this subject, with authorizations for the construction of cabinets in which to place the geological specimens and orders for the payment for such work. Great stress was laid on the importance of alumni and citizens of Georgia in general making search for all kinds of specimens and the scientific importance of this work was pointed out.

Quite a number of rare specimens were collected and placed in cabinets constructed largely of glass. At every meeting of the Board of trustees a report was made by the proper committee on the condition of these specimens and the care with which they were being preserved. Then came a time when not so much attention was paid to this work and then it ceased. When I was in college these cabinets were on the third floor of the old Library building, now the Academic Building. Later on they were placed in the Library, and when the space was needed for a reading room they were moved to another building and put in storage. It cannot be definitely stated that the cabinets that contain these specimens are the same that were built more than a hundred years ago. The probability is that they are the same cabinets. No doubt a considerable number of these geological specimens were lost in the fire that totally destroyed New College in 1930, but the collection and preservation of these specimens went on after that date.

Across all these years Geology was taught along with Chemistry. As a matter of fact, Chemistry got the longer end of this instruction, and yet Geology was taught with measurable success.
Here is a list of the professors of Chemistry and Geology up to 1888:

- James Jackson 1823–1850
- William L. Jones 1851–1852
- Joseph Le Conte 1852–1858
- Joseph Jones 1857–1858
- Harry Hammond 1859–1860
- William L. Jones 1861–1872
- Henry G. White 1872–1878

There were some eminent teachers in the above list. Dr. James Jackson, for the day and times in which he lived, was a great teacher during those twenty-seven years of service in the University faculty. He taught more Chemistry than Geology. Dr. William L. Jones was an eminent scientific scientist. He was more of a geologist than a chemist. Dr. Joseph Le Conte, of course, was the greatest geologist of the entire list. Geology became the one great field in which he labored several decades in later years in the faculty of the University of California. Dr. White paid considerable attention to Geology, but Chemistry was the main field in which he labored. Dr. William L. Jones during the eighties taught a course in geology while filling the chair of agriculture.

But in 1888 the Trustees decided to create a Chair of Geology with a full professor in charge to teach that subject alone. It was in that year that Dr. J.W. Spencer became a member of the faculty as Professor of Geology. He came in September 1888, following my old professor, Dr. W.L. Jones, who finished his work in July 1888 and thereafter paid chief attention to work in the agricultural department of the University.

Dr. Spencer was a Northern man with a splendid educational background. He had earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with major in Geology. He unquestionably knew his subject, but that was nearly all that could be said of him. At first he got along very well with the students, but he did not have the knack of putting things over. The boys got an idea
that he didn't know exactly what he was talking about. They soon got to
making fun of him. They dubbed him "Old Ricks" and that name stuck to him
for the two years that remained before he left for other fields. He came to
the conclusion that he was a misfit in the position he held and in 1890
resigned.

I have never heard of Dr. Spencer since he left Athens except
through an article about a year later in one of the New York papers in which
it was stated that he had said that Manhattan Island was slowly sinking and
that it would be under water at the expiration of several million years. The article created no sensation or alarm in New York City as no one
had any idea of living that long. Dr. Spencer was a scholarly gentleman, but
he did no quit the Georgia boys.

Then the chair of Geology became vacant and Dr. White again
devoted some attention to teaching the subject. Then the Prudential Committee
of the trustees began to look around for another teacher of Geology, and
this time they selected a man, Dr. Eyolf Cullen. Dr. Cullen appeared before
the Prudential Committee for a personal interview. As he could not speak
English very fluently, he brought his wife along with him as a kind of
interpreter. Mrs. Cullen was a very attractive and cultured young woman. She
naturally did most of the talking and made out a good case for her husband.
The committee took the matter under consideration and as a result Dr. Cullen
was elected. He got the position, but it was generally considered that Mrs.
Cullen made the sale. Dr. Cullen was no doubt a scholarly man and a good
geologist, but he was greatly handicapped by his inability to speak English
fluently. He remained in the faculty only a short while and the chair was
again vacant. It remained vacant until a few years since Dr. Geoffrey W.
Crackmey, Ph.D., was elected as Associate Professor of Geology. He made a good
impression from the beginning and was just striking his stride when along came
World War II with all the disruption of University faculties throughout the land,
He is now absent on leave. When he returns he will find plenty to do, as there
is an evident intention to increase the interest of the young men in the
study of the mineral and other resources of Georgia, for which study a full
knowledge of Geology, especially that relating to Georgia, is essential.
The department of Ancient languages received special attention. The services of Professor W.G. Woodfin had not proved satisfactory to the Board and on motion of Mr. Hammond it was decided "that Professor Woodfin be notified that the Board at its next annual session would consider the propriety of electing a professor of Ancient Languages in his stead." That next annual session of the Board had now arrived. The writer naturally regretted the action of the Board, for he was very much attached to his old professor, but the man who succeeded him really made the department outstanding in every respect and throughout fifty years of consecrated service added lustre to the University faculty. Professor Woodfin gave up his work in June 1889 and, as his successor, Dr. Willis H. Bocock was named on July 18, 1889. A biographical sketch of that distinguished educator follows:
Just as the United States of America are deeply indebted to Virginia for many of the great men who guided the nation so well through several decades of its earlier history, so has the University of Georgia been indebted to the Old Dominion for many of her ablest teachers who contributed much to the development and effective service of the institution.

And one of the most notable of these contributions to the faculty of the University was Willis Henry Bocock, who for more than fifty years filled with conspicuous ability the Hillery chair of Ancient Languages and whose life-story was one of unselfish and effective service as teacher, citizen and friend.

He was born in Halifax county, Virginia, January 4, 1865, the son of Rev. John Holmes Bocock, a beloved Presbyterian minister, and his wife, Sarah Margaret Kemper Bocock, both members of well-known Virginia families. His boyhood days were spent in surroundings that guaranteed the best in the development of mind and character. From the elementary schools of Lexington, Virginia, he went to the Kemper School, at Booneville, Mo., where he completed the program of secondary education, and in 1881, at the age of sixteen he entered Hampden-Sydney College, graduating therefrom in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as well as the degree of Bachelor of Letters. The next year was spent at the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in Latin and Greek. In college he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

He had a definite objective in life. His call was to the teaching profession. Immediately he entered upon the work of a teacher, spending one year in the faculty of McGuire's School in Richmond, Va., and then in 1886, though but twenty-one years of age, he was chosen as Professor of Greek in Hampden-Sydney College. Three years in that position he had achieved a reputation that spread beyond the confines of the Old Dominion.
In 1889 the University of Georgia was just beginning to enlarge its faculty and broaden its curriculum. The chair of Ancient Languages was at that time vacant and the trustees, seeking the best teacher to be obtained, heard of the brilliant young professor at Hampden-Sidney and succeeded in bringing him from his native state to Georgia. The story of his service to the University of Georgia for more than a jubilee of years covers much of the achievements that have brought that institution into its present commanding position in the educational world of the South. In 1894 additional emphasis was placed on the teaching of ancient languages and a separate chair of Latin was established, since which time he has filled the chair of Greek.

The passing years have demonstrated beyond question that he could have just as successfully conducted the work of the department of English, while in the field of history he could have been equally as successful. The University in all its long history has never had in its faculty a more accomplished scholar.

The University, throughout the years and especially during the past three-quarters of a century, has consistently kept in its faculty men who served several decades in their respective departments. When Mr. Bocock joined the faculty in 1889 four such men were his colleagues: Dr. Henry C. White, who for fifty-six years was head professor of chemistry, Dr. David C. Barrow, whose services as professor and chancellor covered forty-eight years, Prof. Charles M. Snelling, professor and chancellor fifty-three years, and Prof. Charles M. Strahan, still a member of the faculty in his fifty-seventh year of service. To these were added three other members of the faculty during the next two or three years, who served fifty years and who are still active heads of their departments, John H. T. McPherson, of the department of history and political science, W.D. Hooper, department of Latin, and John McAffris, department of Germanic Languages.

Prof. Bocock always insisted on thoroughness. He believes in
giving the student thorough training in essentials rather than half-way training in non-essentials. The student who thought he might have an easy time in studying Greek would soon be disillusioned, but if he were willing to do conscientious work he would find the task pleasant though it might be exacting.

If there is one thing that Prof. Bocock stands for it is intellectual honesty. He had as little respect for shame as Carlyle had. A student who has not prepared his lesson and tried to make out that he knows all about it does not fare as well as the student who candidly admits that he knows nothing about it. Sometimes Prof. Bocock asked a question that really had no answer in order to find out those who very glibly furnish an answer and think they can get by with it.

One of the greatest tributes to this distinguished member of the University faculty is this, that those who have been under his tutelage, invariably sent their boys to the University with the injunction to take a course under him if it can possibly be arranged, considering that as one of the greatest privileges that can be enjoyed.

In an article in the Georgia Alumni Record, Dec. 1935, Prof. Robert L. McWhorter says: "Prof. Bocock's attainments in classical scholarship have received due recognition from fellow Grecians. The late Professor Bain, of the University of the South Carolina and later of the University of North Carolina, gave as his opinion in 1909 for The History of Intellectual Life in the South, a general survey published by the Southern Historical Society, that of the younger generation, excluding Dr. Humphreys of the University of Virginia, the best Greek scholar is unquestionably Prof. Willis H. Bocock, of the University of Georgia. He is a deep and accurate student, full of enthusiasm, and a most capable teacher."
"Mr. Bocock contributed many notes and constructive suggestions to the *American Journal of Philology*, the *Classical Review*, *Studies in Philology* of the University of North Carolina. He had accumulated as early as 1909, as Professor Bain observes, a vast amount of original and valuable information on many aspects of ancient literature and languages. A very busy man's activities, however, have not left him leisure to prepare material for publication in a form that would satisfy his own exacting demands. His work as scholar, teacher, University official, has been recognized in the honorary degrees that have been conferred upon him: Master of Arts by Davidson College; Doctor of Laws by the University of Georgia and by Hampden-Sidney College; Doctor of Literature by Hampden-Sidney College."

And in this connection the opinion of the writer might not be amiss, that the inability of the University of Georgia and other Southern institutions to provide enough members of their faculties to make it possible for some members to have time in which to prepare and publish articles and books of great value, has resulted in the loss to American literature of many valuable contributions.

Mr. Bocock attached great importance to exactness. He worked slowly and steadily. He cautioned students against slipshod or hurried work. He insisted on the careful selection of words, not only that they should be good English but that they should represent just the meaning the speaker or writer might wish them to convey.

The writer once asked him whether a certain expression was good English. He could have answered the question, but he did not. Said he: "As you read books written by acknowledged masters, notice whether or not they use the expression about which you inquire." This advice was taken and the information was soon furnished in quite an authoritative manner.

Throughout his long years of service Mr. Bocock not only
taught in his own special field, but also rendered conspicuous service in an administrative way. As member of many important faculty committees and as an adviser he was invaluable when policies had to be adopted or students properly guided.

While the teaching of Greek and Greek Literature was his vocation, the History of the Great War, as he called the first World War, and the study and teaching of international relations constitute his avocation. Just after the entry of the United States into the first World War in 1917, Professor Bocock conducted a course in the Causes of the War, and closely following came his lectures on international relations. In 1931 he was named by the Board of Trustees as Lecturer on International Relations. During the past two decades he has collected and arranged a multitude of documents on the first World War and many others that bear on the relations between all the nations of the world. Of particular interest are those printed articles that bear on the war records of the alumni of the University. These documents were collected primarily for use in his classes of instruction, but they were properly bound in about eight large volumes and ultimately will be given to the University.

One of the greatest contributions made by Prof. Bocock has been his work in the development of the Graduate School. It is quite true that graduate work had been done in the University before the coming of Prof. Bocock, but it was rather sporadic in its nature and lacked careful supervision and proper direction. It was chiefly through his interest in advanced work of this kind that the Graduate School became a regularly organized part of the University. In 1910 he was named Dean of the Graduate School and for eighteen years served in that capacity, during which time the enrollment mounted from less than a dozen applicants for the Master's degrees to more than two hundred, the scope and quality of the work showing each year a marked advance. Dean Bocock resigned in 1928, in spite of many
requests that he continue the work, since in his judgment a younger man should be placed in charge of the school. Most appropriately he is regarded as the father of the Graduate School of the University of Georgia.

In his younger days he enjoyed a good measure of travel and in 1892 and 1893 spent a year in the University of Berlin and traveled in Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece and England. In his maturer years he became a member of the American Philological Association and of the British Classical Association. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic societies and manifests an abiding interest in them.

Of medium height and weight, as to complexion a blonde with blue eyes and brown hair, now gray and not so think as in younger days, a quick, snappy step, now a little slower and more measured, a courteous greeting and a friendly smile, a warm handclasp, a Southern gentleman to the manner born—such is a picture of Willis H. Bocock, no doubt inadequate, but somewhat as the writer sees him.

In politics he was a Democrat of the old school, in religion a Presbyterian, who for years served as an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Athens. In an athletic way he manifested a lively interest in golf for many years and out on the links of the old Cloverhurst Country Club he made some fine records, even if they were not in the Bobby Jones class.

Usually college boys have many jokes to tell on their professors, but it was not so in the case of Prof. Bocock. While he enjoys a good joke and tells some good ones himself at times, when it comes to the classroom no jokes are pulled on him, nor do the boys ever try to pull them. The class hour is dedicated to business and fun and frolic have to be left on the outside. But his students enjoy his teaching and all his devoted friends, because of his culture, his clarity, his fairness, his interest in their welfare and development.

His home life was always beautiful. On Dec. 1, 1885 he was
married to Miss Bessie Perry Friend, of Petersburg, Va. Two children blessed that union, John Holmes Bocock, now a successful lawyer in Richmond, Va., and Natalie Friend Bocock, one of Athens' cultured daughters. When vacation time comes each year there is a happy reunion of the family in Richmond.

With unimpaired intellect and undiminished interest in his work, he still meets his classes, inspiring the young men and women to better work and higher ideals, and his old students, some of whom have grandchildren now in the University, when they come on visits to the old campus, seek him out to express their appreciation of his services to them in the days of their youth.

Oct. 31, 1947
Richmond, Va.
The University was still endeavoring to secure the State Experiment Station that had been provided for under the federal Hatch Act and the Calvin Bill passed by the legislature. The sentiment was strong for its location at some other place than Athens. The trustees held a meeting in Atlanta on February 8, 1869 in order to make a last effort to secure the Station. A committee was appointed to confer with the Experiment Station Commission and request "that the location of the Station be delayed, and if no postponement be had, then to tender the station at Athens, and if that be not accepted to ask that at least the scientific part of said station be kept at Athens. " The committee discharged its duties, but without avail. The Station was located at Griffin. But the new station was not in shape to provide the scientific instruction needed and accordingly contracted with the University to furnish that service for $5500 for one year, until it could be made possible to give the instruction at the Station in Griffin.

The first annual report made by Chancellor Boggs at the annual meeting of the trustees showed that his main desire was to increase the faculty in numbers, that each addition be made after careful consideration of the character and ability of the new members to be selected. It is probably true that the greatest contribution made by him to the University was his selection of a number of new members of the faculty three of whom served the University more than fifty years also insisted on the appointment of several tutors, fellows and student assistants in order to relieve the full professors of enough work to enable them to better keep up with their subjects and thus render more efficient service in the classroom.

Chancellor Boggs asked for more than he received, but by and by practically all of his requests were granted. In his first report he
recommended the establishment of several new chairs, those of Constitu­
tional History and Science of Government, General History, Logic and
Elocution, Human Physiology and Evidences of Christianity. The Board
thought well of his suggestions and favored the establishment of the new
chairs if the money could be secured. It was very patent that the
University had too long delayed in providing instruction in the field
of social science. A year later the chair of history and political
science was established, but the other chairs were not provided for.

On June 17, 1889, the venerable Williams Rutherford, professor of
mathematics, tendered his resignation. He had filled that chair for
thirty-three years. His resignation was accepted with genuine regret
and he was made professor emeritus for life. The chairs of civil
engineering and mathematics were combined and David C. Barrow was placed
at the head of the combined department.

A secretary for the Chancellor was asked, but was not authorized.
The appointment of a proctor, whose duty would be to preserve order
and protect property was recommended, but the appointment was not made
on account of lack of finances.

Chancellor Boggs was in favor of unmarried tutors and assistant
professors living with the students in the dormitories, but the trustees
did not look with favor on the proposition. The Chancellor wanted the
trustees to provide cheap frame houses in the rear of the dormitories
to be used as dining halls and kitchens. This proposition also was
not voted on favorably. In due course of time, however, the dining hall
came.

Chancellor Boggs was much interested in the Medical College at
Augusta, and was impressed with the lack of preparation on the part of the young men who entered there to gain their medical education. He insisted on the need for a better preparation for the students seeking entrance to the Medical College. He protested against "thrusting so many almost wholly uneducated men into a profession which deals with the lives of the people." It took many years to bring about the reform thus advocated, but it did finally come and the admission requirements of the Georgia Medical College are now as stringent as those of the very best medical colleges in the country.

It was during this year that military science was restored to the curriculum. The duty of training the students was assigned to Colonel Charles H. Snelling, of the departments of mathematics. The question of granting excuses on account of absence from drill became an important one. The boys, when they didn't want to drill, would come forward with the plea that they were sick and couldn't attend drill. Chancellor Boggs wanted a University physician named to pass on these excuses, but the trustees didn't appoint one and declared it to be the duty of the military commandant to pass on excuses offered and to use his best judgment. Col. Snelling was well prepared to give the military instruction, since he was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. He managed the military department for several years until Col. E.L. Griggs was added to the faculty and took over that work.

At this time the entire curriculum of the University was revised by the chancellor and faculty and the revision was approved by the trustees. A specific curriculum was set up for each of the following degrees: Master of Arts, Master of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Engineering, Bachelor of Agriculture, Civil Engineer, and Civil and Mining Engineer. If the spirits of the
dead were really allowed to come back to earth, no doubt Chancellor Lipscomb was sorrowful in that electives had been discarded and Chancellor Tucker was full of smiles. For in effect it was a closed curriculum that had been adopted.

Chancellor Boggs started a good movement when he devoted much of his time during the first year to traveling over Georgia and insisting on the organization of University alumni clubs. Only a few such clubs were organized, but they became the nucleus around which other clubs in subsequent years gathered. He must be given credit for stirring up a livelier interest among the alumni, which, growing year by year, has added much to the efficiency and progress of the institution.

There was at that time an insistence on the part of several cities and towns in Georgia that branches of the University be located therein. Chancellor Boggs was much impressed with the need for more of these institutions. In his annual report he said to the Board of Trustees: "I unhesitatingly recommend that you welcome any well-sustained applications for establishing new branch colleges until at least one of them is placed in each of the congressional districts of the state."

That was about twenty years ahead of Governor Terrell's plan under which such schools were established in the different congressional districts in Georgia, schools that served their purpose a number of years, while the high schools of the state were being developed, and then, at least a majority of them were abolished in 1933 by the Board of Regents as not being necessary at that time to the development of higher education in the state.

During the year Dr. James S. Hamilton, a member of the Board of Trustees, had died, and in his place Hon. H.H. Carlton was named, who served a short while until the Board of Trustees was re-organized under the act of 1890.
The attendance that year was 178, a small decrease from that of the preceding year. That was caused no doubt by the raising of the age of admission to sixteen years and by the provision for stricter entrance examinations. The decrease was purely temporary, however, as the attendance went right on up in the succeeding years.

At the 1889 Commencement the address before the literary societies was made by Editor Thomas R. Gibson, of Augusta, and address before the Alumni Society was made by John Temple Graves, Class of 1875, one of the recognized orators of the South.

The Alumni Society that commencement gave one of the most elegant banquets ever served in Athens. While it was the 104th year after the signing of the charter of the University and the eighty-eighth year after the opening of the University in 1801, the alumni in some way got it into their heads that they would have a centennial celebration. It was a most enthusiastic occasion, and quite a number of inspiring afterdinner speeches were made. It was given in the Colonial theater on Washington street, that had only been built a few months before.


The degrees conferred at commencement were:


Master of Arts—James Garnett Basinger, James M. Gaston, William Hayes Pope.

Class of 1889.

This class graduated 53 men out of a total enrollment of 111 over the four years. It furnished twenty-two lawyers, six judges, five legislators, five farmers, three journalists, two physicians, three civil engineers, three merchants, two bankers, one congressman, one architect, two medical missionaries and one insurance man.

The member of this class who reached the highest distinction was William H. Pope.
William Hayes Pope was born in South Carolina in 1870. He was one of the most brilliant boys I have known. I first met him when he was a pupil in the Boys High School of Atlanta, Ga., one class below mine. He was a leader then as in after years. He entered the University of Georgia as a Sophomore in 1886 and chose the most difficult of the courses, that of Master of Arts, graduating in 1889 with first honor. In college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and a brilliant member of the Demosthenian literary society. He returned to the University and graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He also served that last year as a tutor in the University.

He married Miss May Hull, daughter of Mr. A.L. Hull, Class of 1866, grandaughter of Dr. Henry Hull, Class of 1816, and of General Thomas R.R. Cobb, Class of 1861, and great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Class of 1816.

He entered the law office of Hoke Smith, then a leading lawyer in Atlanta and within two years to become Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of Grover Cleveland. The brightest prospects were just ahead of him in his chosen profession.

But within a couple of years incipient tuberculosis laid its hand upon him. He decided, while it was yet time, to go to another climate. Secretary Smith appointed him to a federal position in New Mexico. There he conquered the dread disease and rose to high eminence.

In the years that followed he became attorney-general of New Mexico, was assistant U.S. attorney, was a member of the New Mexico Statehood Commission, was a member of the Capital Commission and was U.S. attorney for the Pueblo Indians. In 1902 he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as a Judge of the Court of 1st Instance, Philippine Islands.
The climate did not agree with him and he returned to New Mexico where from 1903 to 1906 he was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. A few years later, after a brief illness, he died of a disease entirely different from that with which he had been threatened in the days of his young manhood. He had hardly reached the meridian of life, but in those few years of determined effort he had achieved a great record.

JAMES McFADDEN GASTON

James McFadden Gaston was a native of Georgia, born in 1863, the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. McF. Gaston, but all the days of his boyhood were spent in Brazil, to which country his parents moved when he was a baby in arms. His father was a brave Confederate soldier, who, like Bob Toombs, would not take the oath of allegiance to the United States government. In 1883 Dr. Gaston moved back to Atlanta, and Jim, then fifteen years old, entered the Boys High School and graduated in 1886. From there he came to the University along with his classmate, Will Pope, and graduated in 1889 with the degree of Master of Arts. While in college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. He was scientifically minded and after graduation won his M.D. degree at the Southern Medical College.

He was always devoted to the Presbyterian Church, and soon after receiving his M.D. degree he decided that he would become a medical missionary. So he went to China in that great work. He had married Miss Annie B. Gay, of Atlanta, and in China Dr. Gaston and his good wife spent many years of most useful and effective work, endearing themselves to the Chinese through their unselfish services in the cause of humanity. When age crept upon him, he returned to his Georgia home and is now almost within the shadow of the eightieth milestone.
GEORGE DAVID ANDERSON

George David Anderson was born in Georgia in 1867, the son of William D. Anderson, class of 1860. He was the first honor man in the Bachelor of Arts division of his class. He married Miss Lena J. Sessions, of Marietta, Ga., the city in which he has since lived. In his chosen profession of law he has achieved success and is still active although eighty years of age.

WALTER WADE SHEPPARD

Walter Wade Sheppard, born in Georgia in 1866, was a student of acknowledged ability. After graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899, he returned in 1890 to graduate in law. He practiced his profession successfully in Savannah, Ga., served in the state senate 1894–1896, and filled the unexpired term of Rufus E. Lester in the national congress. He died in middle age.

JOHN GORDON CRANFORD

John Gordon Cranford, born in Georgia in 1869, married Miss Sellie Warnedoe, spent his whole life in his home city of Valdosta, Ga., was a successful lawyer and filled the office of mayor of that city. He also was a well-known jurist for several years.

THOMAS REEDE ROOTES COBB

Thomas Reede Rootes Cobb was born in Athens, Ga., in 1868, the son of Judge Howell Cobb and Mary McKinley Cobb. He was a grandson of General Howell Cobb, class of 1834. He married Miss Maud Barker, of Atlanta. They had three children, T.R.R. Cobb, Jr., Howell Cobb and Maud Barker Cobb, now Mrs. Lewis Lester, of Daytona, Fla. He was my classmate, my law partner and my devoted friend. While not caring much for the use of superlatives, I can nevertheless give it as my judgment that
he was the handsomest man I ever laid my eyes on. He was an orator, natural born, his mind was brilliant and his use of language exquisite. Poetic blood ran through his veins, his mother being gifted in that line, her book of poems, "Swallow Flights", having been published a few years since. From his pen came a few poems, written in the days of his young manhood. He was just beginning to strike his stride in the legal profession, when death intervened at an early age and closed his career when he had just passed into his thirties. He died in Colorado, where he had gone for the beneficial effects of the climate. His remains were brought back to his native state and interred on the Cobb lot in Oconee Cemetery, Athens, Ga.

Remsen Crawford, of Lincolnton, Ga., was one of the brightest boys in his class. He early showed literary ability and soon after graduation was for one year editor of the Athens Banner. He then went to New York and became a popular writer on the New York press, as well as a contributor to literary magazines. At a comparatively early age his health failed and he returned to his home town of Lincolton where he died and where his remains were interred.

A Cleveland Willcoxon was a handsome, dashing, popular student, an orator of no mean ability, with an outlook for marked success in his chosen profession of the law. He married Miss Dora Raines, of Atlanta. He served as a captain in the Spanish-American War. He died in 1905, while yet a young man.
John William Barnett, born in Oglethorpe county in 1863, married Miss India Hunter, daughter of Professor B.T. Hunter, who for years was at the head of the University of Georgia High School. He was trained for a civil engineer and possessed remarkable talent in that direction. He served many years as city engineer in Athens and superintended much construction in the line of streets, sewers, waterworks, etc. He achieved quite a reputation as Chairman of the Georgia State Highway Commission in the earlier days of road pavement and development and was responsible for much of the best work done in that state department. He is still living at an advanced age.

David A. Remer Crum, of Vienna, Ga., succeeded at the bar and became a lawyer of recognized ability. He took interest in education in his community and served as president of the Board of Education. He also manifested a lively interest in state government and served in the state senate.

Donald Harper, of Rome, Ga., remained in this country only a few years, when he moved to France and set up a law office in the French capital. He married Miss Jeanne Bernard, a talented and cultured daughter of France. Several children were born to them. He succeeded in establishing himself as one of the leading lawyers in Paris, and was successful to the extent of becoming well-fixed financially. He established a branch office of his firm in New York and put his son in charge there. Shortly after Hitler's army overran France, he came back home and made a most interesting address in the University Chapel on Alumni Day, speaking on the subject of "Americans Abroad."

The last he had heard of his beautiful home and large estate to the north of Paris was that it was being used as German headquarters.
Just how he found it when he returned to France after Daliar's downfall, I have not heard.

Hal C. Lawson, of Abbeville, Ga., born in Georgia in 1868, became a judge of his city court and a lawyer greatly relied on by a clientele covering several counties in that section of the state.

James H. Skelton, of Hartwell, born in Georgia in 1868, married Miss Jessie Thornton, became one of the prominent lawyers of Northeast Georgia, served in the legislature and on the bench.

John Collier Turner, of Jefferson, Ga., was born in Georgia in 1866. He has devoted his whole life to banking, being the owner of one of the best banks in the northeast section of the state. He has now passed the four score mark.
THE ALUMNI BANQUET OF 1889

The alumni had what they called a Centennial Banquet on June 18, 1889. The University of Georgia on that date was a little more than one hundred and four years old, dating from the time of the charter in 1785 and twelve years less than a century old, dating from the time when it opened its doors for actual service in 1801. The real centennial commencement was observed later on in June 1901.

But the alumni were full of enthusiasm and were bent on stirring up more active interest in the University throughout the state, and spared neither money nor effort in making the banquet a magnificent success. In fact, no banquet ever spread in Athens, either before or afterwards, excelled this one in any way.

At that time the president of the Alumni Society was Hon. Joel Abbott Billups, of the Class of 1845. One of the University's most honored sons, Julius L. Brown, of the Class of 1868, was First Vice-president; Peter W. Meldrim, class of 1868, Second Vice-president; David C. Barrow, Class of 1874, Secretary.


The Banquet was held in the Colonial Opera House, which had been most exquisitely decorated. The tables were a dream of beauty. The writer was one of the lookers. He was just finishing his work as a student in the Law School. Perhaps the scene that lingers longest in his memory was a lot of good-natured commotion when a waiter accidentally broke a bottle of champagne and spilled almost the entire contents on the head of Billups Phinizy, an alumus of the Class of 1881.
It is doubtul whether any program for after-dinner speaking ever contained such an array of orators. Five of the eight speakers ranked among the the greatest orators ever given by Georgia to the nation: Gen. John E. Gordon, Class of 1853; Dr. H.V.M. Miller; R. Weston Paterson, Class of 1874; Henry W. Grady, Class of 1868; and John Temple Graves, Class of 1875. The other three speakers, Chancellor Boggs, Major Joseph B. Cumming, and Hon. John Screven were also orators of distinction.

The full program on that occasion was as follows:

Introductory address:
President Joel A. Billups.

The State:
Grand old commonwealth: She opens wide her halls of learning, that whosoever will may come.
Governor John B. Gordon

The University:
Crowned with the glories of an hundred years, tonight she renews her youth amid the pledged devotion of her faithful sons
Chancellor William E. Boggs

The Alumni of the Old Regime:
They come bringing in their sheaves.
Dr. H.V.M. Miller

The Alumni on the Tented Field:
Heroes in war, more than conquerors in the victories of peace
Major Joseph B. Cumming

The Alumni of the Present and the Future:
Close up the ranks! We fight under the shadow of a mighty name.
Hon. R.W. Patterson

Alma Mater:
Thy children today rise up to call thee Blessed
Henry W. Grady

Our Founders and Benefactors:
The promptings of whose generous hearts have built monuments to their memories more enduring than brass or sculptured stone
Hon. John Screven
The College Boy:

Reminiscences

Hon. John Temple Graves

Hon. Pope Barrow, Class of 1859, was the gracious toastmaster of the occasion.
No college faculty ever checked up one hundred per cent in the estimation of the student body. It is doubtful whether any individual professor ever ranked that high in student opinion. Every man has some little idiosyncrasy that irritates some of the boys. A few boys here and there have not liked even the most beloved of professors. And it is quite natural that college boys should express their likes and dislikes.

Sometimes it is not one idiosyncrasy but several that stand out in the conduct of a professor and that is equally true of the student. On the side the students begin to size up the professor and he becomes unpopular with a number of them. This does not necessarily mean that he is an inefficient professor. Sometimes it does have that meaning. generally it does not.

Across a period of sixty years I have noticed this tendency on the part of the students to criticize a professor. As a rule there is little or no foundation for what they have to say. Occasionally their criticism is just.

But they do their talking to themselves. They do not offer their criticism personally to the one criticized. If they did, one of two things would happen. They would either lose caste with the professor or would be thanked for their honest criticism, generally the former.

So ever and anon comes the anonymous publication, the use of innuendo, etc., none of which lines of conduct can be commended.

It is possible that in the earlier days of the University of Georgia there were students who vented their ill will against their professors in this way, but as far as can be ascertained attacks through the printed page have been forgotten and no anonymous sheets have been preserved.
That is up to a certain time.

I think it was in 1889 that the first copy of the Bumble Bee was published. There may be some of the copies of that sheet preserved, but I have been unable to lay my hands on a copy. As I remember it was true to its motto: "I sting where I light and I light often." The appearance of this sheet created something of a sensation. There was plenty of sting in its articles, especially as to some members of the faculty. It was anonymous and there was no way to punish the offenders. Of course there were rumors as to the identity of the editors, but no positive proof. It was said that one of the editors was an honor man, who had no special complaint to make of any professors, but simply wanted to stir up a sensation for the fun and excitement that was in it.

I have recently seen three copies of the Bumble Bee, copies that had been kept in a scrapbook.

In June 1893, the greetings of the Bumble Bee were extended in a long poem, wherein a fling was taken at practically all the members of the faculty. There was a two-column diatribe against one member of the faculty that offered criticism in no way justified, for he was one of the best beloved members of the faculty. No doubt it was a case of one student who had some personal vengeance to get out of his system at any cost.

On June 16, 1902, another issue appeared in which its aims were expressed in four lines of poetry

"We strike the faults that bind us,
The wrongs that we've been through,
For the weal of those behind us
And the good that we can do."

In that issue every member of the faculty was attacked except one and that one was the one above referred to as having been skinned in
the 1893 issue without any justification whatever.

Five members of the faculty were attacked for getting on both sides of a question, for being a monumental iceberg, for being smeared with political oil, for being a "boozar", for being the world's greatest fantastic clown.

The issue of June 1907 ripped the entire faculty up one side and down the other, from the Chancellor down to the humble tutor, referring to the faculty member by name in such terms as "disgrace to mankind", "impostor", "bunk artist", "experienced in the art of tautological speaking," There was a "Want Column" and a "Lost Column in which all kinds of bitter and ridiculous thrusts were made at the professors.

There has been no issue of the Bumble Bee in recent years. At times there have been jokes in the Pandora, the college annual, sometimes very keen and undeserved, that caused future issues of the annual to be censored before being printed, but it now appears that that style of journalism has faded out.

Anonymous publications are never to be condoned. If a man just feels that he must give vent to his criticism, it should appear over his name, be the consequences what they may.
Those who have directed the affairs of the University of Georgia have never forgotten the expressed conviction of Abraham Baldwin, when he wrote the charter of the Institution in 1785, that religion and education must always remain the two agencies upon which its success must rest.

In its earlier days the religious influence of Moses Waddel and Alonzo Church and other faculty members was felt in student life, and the same may be said of their successors down to the present time. The attendance on religious exercises on the part of the students was compulsory and remained so until comparatively recent years. It is doubtful whether compulsion ever left a good impression on the average student. The average student has never liked very much to be compelled to do anything. There was always more or less resentment against compulsory attendance on religious exercises. At the same time, many students, who otherwise would have been absent, were greatly benefited through the religious services they were compelled to attend. As a personal testimony on the subject the writer did not especially like to attend chapel services when he was a student in the University of Georgia. Those exercises no doubt did him good, but he preferred to go to Sunday school and listen to Professor Woodfin's lectures at the Baptist church or hear preachers in the different churches, and especially to sit in the Presbyterian church and look at Dr. Charles W. Lane, the venerable pastor, in addition to drinking in his spiritual messages.

On the other side of the argument the students missed much who "cut" chapel in "Uncle Dave" Barrow's time, when every morning he gave a fifteen minutes talk that was wonderfully inspiring.

However, on their own motion, numbers of students held religious gatherings at which they discussed the religious problems of their lives.

Prior to 1839 religious exercises conducted by students were held
chiefly in weekly prayer meetings, which were well-attended. In the early seventies the Young Men's Christian Association made its appearance, but did not last long. In 1889 that organization was again taken up and functioned until 1932 when the name of the organization was changed to that of the Voluntary Religious Association into which any student in the University can be admitted as a member, regardless of his religious affiliation.

The writer well remembers when John R. Mott came in 1889 and organized the University Young Men's Christian Association. He came as an organizer under the direction of the National Y.M.C.A. The proposition was something new to the college boys. It didn't appeal to them at first, for they were attached to their college prayer meetings, but they told Mott they would give it due consideration. They took a little while to consider the proposition that had been made by the persuasive Mr. Mott. The result was that they decided to organize the University of Georgia Young Men's Christian Association.

Young Mott made a fine impression on the students. He showed good evidence of ability in salesmanship. I have never seen him since and memory may be a little faulty after the lapse of more than half a century, but as I recall him he was of about medium height, perhaps a little above it, with blue eyes, fair skin and brown hair. He had a winsome smile that attracted the attention and admiration of the boys. He was just one of the boys, a typical student just recently graduated. His rise in after years could not then be envisioned, but it could be easily seen that he was a young man of extraordinary ability and that he had a successful life ahead of him. He has had a wonderful life and, as he rapidly approaches the four score milepost, can look back with satisfaction upon his contributions to the welfare of mankind, and one of those contributions was made in 1889 when he started the University of Georgia Y.M.C.A. on its way.
Over two decades were to pass before the new organization would be able to have a full-time secretary for any length of time. Several young men came and helped direct affairs and then would go on their way. The effective management of the college Y.M.C.A. by a stationed secretary may be said to have started with the coming of Robert Malcolm Guess in 1912. It is doubtful whether the University of Georgia ever had a more popular or more efficient leader of students on the campus than that young man. He served as Y.M.C.A. secretary four years, during which time he put the organization decidedly on the map. Then in 1917 the United States went to war and Guess volunteered into the service. The students deeply regretted to see him leave, but readily realized that service to his country had first call upon him. When the war was over he did not return to his position in the University but became engaged in similar work in the University of Mississippi, where students became just as fond of him as had the students in the University of Georgia. For the past quarter of a century he has been engaged in that work and in addition for several years has been Dean of Students in the University of Mississippi.

For about one year during the war period John W. Jenkin, later Professor of Economics, looked after the interests of the college Y.M.C.A. Then came Philip B. Trigg, who served as secretary three years. On Sept. 1, 1923 came a new Y.M.C.A. secretary, Edgar Lee Secrest who has remained in service for the past twenty-two years.

Edgar Lee Secrest was born in Monroe, North Carolina, the son of Ambrose A. Secrest, a successful farmer, and Lydia Price Secrest. His preliminary education was at Rutherford College. He entered Trinity College (now Duke University) in 1910 and was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He started his Y.M.C.A. work at once and for two years was
a Y.M.C.A. secretary in Charleston, South Carolina. He then went to Yale and
remained there one year in the Graduate School and the Divinity School.
Then came World War I and he entered service as an Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.,
secretary.

Returning from the war he accepted a position in 1919 as Y.M.C.A.
secretary at the Georgia School of Technology, serving in that position
two years. In 1921 he went to Mexico in foreign Y.M.C.A. service, remaining
there two years and coming from that work to the University of Georgia
September 1, 1923, where he has served until the present time, with the
exception of eighteen months connection with the United States Service
organization in Charleston, S.C., where he rendered efficient service.

The University of Georgia, being a state-supported institution,
ever considered that it had authority to officially appropriate money for the
support of a religious organization, whose membership was not open to all
the students in the institution. A request was made to the Board of Trustees
to assess a fee against each student for the support of the Y.M.C.A., but
the Board declined to authorize such a fee, for the reason set forth above.

The support of the College Y.M.C.A. was provided through
private contributions. The most generous contributor was George Foster
Peabody, who was very fond of the organization on account of his having
been given appreciated opportunities in his youth by the Y.M.C.A. in New York
when he was completing his education. Mr. Peabody not only made special con-
tributions, but also created an endowment that yielded several hundred
dollars annually as income. A number of the members of the faculty were
liberal contributors, and while the organization's treasury was never
overflowing with money, there was a sufficiency to carry on the work satisfactorily through good
business management.
in 1932 the name "Y.M.C.A." was dropped and in its place the name "Voluntary Religious Association" was adopted. Then every student in the University could become a member and the University authorities took over the financial responsibility.

Mr. Secrest came to the University well-trained and well-prepared for the work he was called upon to do. At first the quarters assigned to the college Y.M.C.A. were small and inadequate, but year by year they were enlarged and fitted up more satisfactorily. At first almost the entire effort was in the nature of religious meetings. They were made very attractive and a large number of students participated in them. Gradually recreational and social features were introduced which were very much appreciated by the students and added to the interested membership. At present the program is well-balanced between religious, recreational and social features.

For several years the Voluntary Religious Association has had possession of an entire building, the former home of Professor Charles M. Strahan and known as the Strahan House. It is located next to the handsome law school building Harold Hirsch Hall. Pool, pingpong, Chess, checkers and other innocent games are played. Ample reading room facilities are afforded. Receptions are held there. The place has become headquarters for large numbers of students and plays an important part in their lives.

Mr. Secrest regards the training and developing of student Christian leaders as the most important work of the Voluntary Religious Association. To the achievement of that end he devotes his most serious attention.

For a number of years he has arranged from time to time in churches, schools and colleges throughout Georgia religious programs that are carried out by deputations of students. In this way the interested
students are given experience in religious work that the future may demand of them. The communities into which the V.R.A. deputations go are always delighted to welcome them.

In June every year he carries from ten to thirty-five students to the Southern Student Conference at Blue Ridge, North Carolina. This gives them not only a delightful vacation, but also invaluable training and information along religious lines. During the Summer sessions of the University each Sunday afternoon the V.R.A. conducts vesper services. Once a month the local ministers of all churches in Athens hold a meeting in the Strahan House.

On the first Sunday after the opening of the University in the Fall Quarter, a student union meeting under the auspices of the V.R.A. is held in one of the city churches, and a well-known speaker is provided to deliver an address. Several of the most distinguished citizens of Georgia have spoken on these occasions.

Thanksgiving Day services are arranged each year with visiting speakers taking part in the exercises. The annual Christmas Carol services in the Chapel are arranged by the V.R.A. and the Music Department. "Mother's Day" is annually observed by the V.R.A. with appropriate services. The Easter Sunrise services sometimes in the large open air amphitheatre and sometimes in Sanford Stadium.

Among the most useful features of the V.R.A. is its counseling service. Students are encouraged to bring their vexatious problems to Mr. Secrest, who, along with his assistants, gives to them advice that he thinks will be most advantageous in settling the problems.

The Morning Watch is a meeting held once a week early in the morning by a group of girls and is devoted to prayer and meditation.

Each year the V.R.A. issues the "G" book, pocket-size, which contains a world of information concerning practically every custom.
requirement and college organization. This little hook renders invaluable service to every student.

Parents and Pastors Day.

In 1925, a movement of a distinctly religious nature was started, different from anything that had been undertaken in an organized way prior to that time, and its active management was largely in the hands of Mr. Secrest and the College Y.M.C.A. It soon passed entirely into the hands of that organization and has since been directed by it.

This movement was to enlist the interest of all the parents of the students and the preachers in their home communities in the religious and moral uplift of the students on the University campus. This movement originated with Chancellor Barrow and Dean Smelling and the occasion that was planned was to be known as Parents and Pastors Day.

This movement in no way meant that the religious and moral standards of the University had been lowered, for ninety per cent of the faculty and seventy-two per cent of the student body were church members. It grew out of a conviction that much good could be done through bringing the parents and preachers into closer connection with the institution and enlisting their active support in deepening the moral and religious lives of all who might seek education in the halls of the University.

The purpose of the movement was set forth as follows:

1—To further enlist the co-operation of parents, ministers, and Christian laymen throughout the state in the work which is being done for the religious welfare of the students at the University of Georgia.

2—To make it clear that the University desires that religious work be done among the students.

3—To help the churches see that this is their institution
as well as that of the state, and to get the churches to feel their responsibility to the students of their respective denominations at the University of Georgia.

April 21st and 22nd, 1935 were decided upon as the days on which parents and Pastors Day should be observed. Mr. Secrest, as secretary of the Y.M.C.A., was made chairman of the committee on entertainment and all the necessary committees were named to look after every detail. All the parents of University students were given a cordial invitation to attend. All the hometown preachers were urged to come. Alumni of the University were urged to escort the parents and the preachers to Athens. April 21st was named as the day on which the beautiful Memorial Hall would be dedicated to the memory of the University boys who fell in World War I.

The response to the cordial invitations was fully up to expectations. Naturally the greater number of visitors came from Northeast Georgia, but there was a good representation from every section of the state, some of the parents and ministers coming from places more than two hundred miles distant.

As usual George Foster Peabody was in the forefront of those working for the success of the movement. He could always be depended on when the welfare of the University was involved. Through his influence the orator of the day was secured.

On April 21st Woodruff Hall was filled to overflowing. Fully four thousand people heard the address of Hon. Newton D. Baker, who had rendered conspicuous service as Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Woodrow Wilson.
The good accomplished at this first gathering of the parents, ministers, alumni and students was so apparent that it was decided that Parents and Pastors Day should be made an annual affair. Each year a speaker of national prominence was to be secured. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether any abler or more effective speakers were present over so many years than these consecrated men who favored the University with their inspiring messages.

The chosen speaker for 1926 was Dr. George E. Vincent, Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation. Chancellor Snelling, while on a trip to Washington and New York, succeeded in gaining Dr. Vincent's consent to make the address. Dr. Vincent was one of America's leading executives. He had been Dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science at the University of Chicago, a former president of the University of Minnesota, and author of a number of books on educational subjects. For nine years he had been president of the Rockefeller Foundation. His address was on "Selfishness is the Sole Motive of Human Conduct," a rather peculiar subject unless properly analyzed, but Dr. Vincent furnished the proper analysis and gave some much needed advice.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the second Parents and Pastors Day was headed by President Andrew M. Soule, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture. The attendance showed that interest was increasing and that both parents and ministers had been favorably impressed with the importance of these gatherings. As the Georgia Alumni Record said: "If our students were to maintain with their churches during their college careers and if parents and ministers are to assist them, the home tie must be maintained and the bond of understanding between the homefolks and the faculty and students must be strengthened."

In 1927, Hon. Raymond B. Fosdick, eminent New York attorney, spoke on "Religion, A Vital Force." and in 1928, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman,
President of the Federal Council of Churches in America, of Brooklyn, N.Y., spoke on "The Challenge of the Church to Youth."

In 1929, Dr. Charles W. Gilky, Dean of the University of Chicago Chapel, was the speaker. His morning address was on the subject "Contribution of Religion to Education and to Life." and the evening sermon was on "What is there in Religion?" The writer never listened to more beautiful sermons, both as to language and content, coupled with charming and effective delivery. They were peculiar and unusual addresses in several respects. Dr. Gilky took no text from the Bible, in fact never mentioned the name of Christ, though everybody knew who he was talking about. He never referred to any controversial theological subject, leaving critics nothing to argue about. The first sermon was built largely around the resemblance of religion to a tree, and the second sermon on its resemblance to a mountain. I cannot recall his beautiful language, but at the end of his second sermon he used an illustration that I have frequently repeated in talks that I have made on various occasions.

He told of visiting Mt. Blanc and how at the foot of that snow-capped mountain there was a bronze statue of the first man who ever reached the top in his ascent of that mountain. The man was represented as sitting on a boulder, his head bowed over and a look of despair on his face. Nearby was the figure of his guide, with one hand on the shoulder of the mountain climber and the other hand pointing upward to the summit of the mountain, and it seemed that the guide was saying: "It is a dangerous trip from here to the top of this mountain, but I must warn you that no one can succeed without a guide. I have been all over the paths that lead upward; I know every pitfall and every crevasse. Do not despair. Come on, put your hand in mine and together we will reach the top."

Dr. Gilky had not mentioned Christ in his sermon, but everyone knew who was
the Guide in the illustration he had given.

The next succeeding nine years the speakers and the subjects on which they spoke were as follows:

1930—Dr. Charles R. Brown, New Haven, Conn., Dean Emeritus of Yale Divinity School. Subjects: "What Does it Mean to be a Christian?" and "Have We Outgrown the Bible?"

1931—Dr. James I. Vance, Nashville, Tenn., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and former Moderator of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Subjects: "Atheism" and "Jesus."

1932—Dr. George W. Truett, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Dallas, Texas. Subject: "Christ, the Savior of the World."

1933—Bishop Francis J. McConnell, New York City, of the Methodist Church, Author, Educator and Churchman. Subjects: "Voices of the Times" and "Christian Appeal to the Best in Men."


1935—Dr. Monroe E. Dodd, Shreveport, Louisiana, Pastor of the First Baptist Church. Subjects: "Christianity’s Supreme Challenge" and "Spiritual Recovery Through the Students of the World."


1937—Dr. George A. Buttrick, New York City, Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Subjects: "Our Conflict of Loyalties" and "Why we are Christians."

1938—Gen. Dwight Chalmer, Pastor of Broadaway Tabernacle Church.

Religion in Life Week.

In 1939 the name "Parents and Pastors Day was dropped and the name "Religion in Life Week" was adopted. Meetings covering an entire week were planned and the program of exercises was greatly expanded. The theme for the week's discussions was "Christianity in the Modern World."

Sixteen eminent speakers were secured, general addresses were delivered in the Chapel, and round table sessions held in dormitories, fraternity houses and sorority houses. The first Religion in Life Week proved to be a great success. All those who participated rendered able and conspicuous service, but it is not diminishing the praise that all deserved to say that a remarkable impression was made on the entire student body. Mrs. Grace Sloan Overtop of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and she was urged to return the next year. She accepted the earnest request of the students and appeared on the program in 1940.

The sixteen speakers during this week were:

Miss Lura E. Aspinwall, Director of Activities and Counselor for Girls at Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. Jesse M. Bader, National Director of the University Christian Mission and Executive Secretary of the Department of Evangelism of the General Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Dr. Arthur Carson, Director of the Rural Institute at Cheele University, Tainan, China.

Dr. John Crecker, Episcopal Student Chaplain at Princeton University, and Canon of Trinity Cathedral, Trenton, New Jersey.

Dr. J. Harry Cotton, Pastor of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Emmett S. Johnson, Director of Religious Life at Emory University and Supervisor of Field Work for the Candler School of Theology.

Dr. Horrell Hart, Professor of Sociology, Duke University.

Dr. Frank Leavell, Student Secretary for the Southern Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Samuel Maqbul Masih, of Bilaspur, India, Lecturer at the Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Conn.

Dr. N. C. McPherson, President of Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia.

Dr. Roger T. Neece, Pastor of the Vine Street Christian Church, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Grace Sloan Overtah, Author and Lecturer, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. John W. Rustin, Pastor of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, South Washington, D.C.

Dr. Henry W. Sweet, Secretary of Christian Education and Ministerial Relief of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Worth Tippy, New York City, Secretary Emeritus of the Federal Churches of Christ in America.

Dr. Harold W. Tribble, Head of the Department of Theology at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

The next year, 1940, the following thirteen eminent speakers were secured; the general theme being "What is Certain in an Uncertain World."

Dr. Marvin A. Franklin, Pastor of Highlands Methodist Church, Birmingham, Alabama.

Dr. F. J. Gielow, Jr., Editor of Church School Literature, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. George D. Heaton, Pastor First Baptist Church, Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. Edward L. Israel, Rabbi of Sinai Congregation, Baltimore, Md.
The theme for the 1941 services during Religion in Life week was "Genuine Religion—Does it Meet Spiritual Needs?" Fifteen speakers conducted the meetings that year as follows:

- Dr. H. C. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.
- Rabbi Louis Binstock, Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, Atlanta, Ga.
- Dr. Kenneth J. Foreman, Davidson College, N.C.
- Dr. Ellis A. Fuller, Atlanta, Ga.
- Father J. A. Greeley, Augusta, Ga.
- Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Harlow, Smith College
- Mr. J. P. McCallie, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Dr. J. Calvin Reid, Columbus, Ga.
- Rev. J. Milton Richardson, Atlanta, Ga.
In 1942 a change was made in the program for Religion in Life Week. Instead of having a large number of lecturers, it was decided to invite one distinguished minister to conduct a series of meetings covering the entire week.

The first minister selected under the new program was Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church. Aside from merely recording events of history, the writer interjects a personal opinion that no minister on the planet is the superior of that great evangel of Christ. Certain it is that no preacher has ever made a deeper impression upon the student body of the University of Georgia. Throughout the whole week he spoke to assemblages that filled the large auditorium of the Fine Arts building that accommodates over three thousand.

Bishop Moore spoke on the following subjects:

"The Nation and Its God."

"Is the Christian Gospel Adequate for a Time Like This?"

"Our Great Inheritance."

"Where is the Ultimate Solution for the Burning Issues of the World's Life."

"The Greatest Danger in One's Life."

"The Unwearied Compassion of God."

"The Answer to the Unanswerable."

"Life's Most Decisive Hour."

In 1943 Dr. Clarence E. McCartney, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., conducted the services, speaking on the subject: "The Greatness of the Person and the Work of Christ."
In 1944, Dr. Louie D. Newton, Pastor of Druid Hills Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., was the speaker. The theme upon which he based his admirable sermons was "A Sense of Direction in a World of Confusion."

In 1945, seven leading speakers took part in the discussion of the general theme, "Solid Foundations for This Changing World." They were

Charles M. Jones, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Weights G. Henry, Executive Board of Christian Education, North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, Atlanta, Ga.
James W. Middleton, Pastor First Baptist Church, Atlanta.
Clarence J. Baum, Priest, Church of St. Louis, Dillon, S. C.
Julian Feibelman, Rabbi Temple Sinai, New Orleans, La.
Cecil Thompson, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Valdosta, Ga.
Session of 1889—1890

When Chancellor Boggs entered upon his second year in office he faced a new Board of Trustees. The state legislature had passed an act re-organizing that body. It is true that a number of the members of the old board had been named as members of the new Board but there were nevertheless a number of new faces. The personnel of the new Board was up to the highest standard of ability and usefulness. In re-organizing at the meeting on Sept. 18, 1889, Hon. John J. Gresham was named as chairman and Major Lamar Cobb as secretary and treasurer. Only routine business was attended to except that the School of Technology in Atlanta was authorized to establish a chair of modern languages and one hundred dollars was appropriated to buy hymn books and rent an organ for use in the University chapel services.

When the Board met in annual session on June 12, 1890, a new Code of Laws governing the faculty and students was adopted. It differed very little from the preceding laws. Chancellor Boggs was a great advocate of Sunday religious exercises at which student attendance should be compulsory. Provision was made for these exercises every Sunday morning, and in addition religious exercises were to be held every Sunday afternoon. There was some opposition to these requirements, but as a rule they were obeyed by the students.

From the day of the opening of the University in 1801, when Josiah Meigs copied almost literally from the laws of Yale College, in which institution he had taught, the rules governing the students, and made them applicable to the students of the new University of Georgia, all across the years there were strictest provisions to secure good order. Here is an excerpt from the revised rules of 1890.

"No student shall be in possession of a deadly weapon."

"No student shall possess or exhibit any indecent picture, nor purchase..."
read any lascivious, impious or irreligious book, and if he be convicted thereof or of lying, profaneness, obscenity, paying at unlawful games or other gross immorality, he shall be punished according to the nature of his offense by admonition, reproof, suspension, dismissal or expulsion. No student shall bring or cause to be brought into the University buildings any spirituous, malt or fermented liquors."

It would be foolish to say that those rules were ever effective. They were good rules, subject to no just criticism, just what this writer stands for, and no doubt exercised a restraining influence that minimized the evil, but they could never be absolutely enforced. All this is not to say that the trustees made any mistake in putting them in the code of laws. As far as possible they are still enforced. Only a few months since a student was compelled to leave the dormitory room in which he lived on account of bringing liquors into the building.

A historian named Bayard addressed a letter to the Board asking that all the books of the Mystic Seven be turned over to him. It being established that he was entitled to receive them, they were sent to him. The Mystic Seven was a secret society in the University back in the 1850s.

There was a big row among some of the secret fraternities during this year. The details just now escape my memory, but they were such as to arouse the opposition of Chancelor Boggs, who suspended the fraternities until the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, and then made report to the governing body, stating: "This discipline seems to have had a salutary effect, though it remains true that in one way or another the fraternities are connected with nearly every difficulty among students. The evils of these secret clubs are apparent, but the remedy is not so clear. Among these evils, so I am told, whenever fraternities
appear, comes the decline of the literary societies, from which otherwise students would derive educational benefits about equal to those of any chair. Literary qualifications seem to make no figure in their membership now. In Chancellor Tucker's time they were abolished. Chancellor Bell, it is said, valued them as a means of governing the students. Just how he used them I do not know. Their open existence now is ascribed to his agency. I think that every member of the faculty agrees with me in believing them to be a great evil."

The eight fraternities at the University, resenting the action of Chancellor Boggs, presented a document to the Board of Trustees in which they gave their side of the question. This memorial was not in a belligerent tone. It was rather submissive. The boys were seeking to make peace and get back on a recognized footing. The trustees did not abolish the fraternities, but a very firm and impressive lesson was read to the boys by the trustees, who said that in view of the statement made by the fraternities that they considered the law of the University above that of the fraternities and their pledge to observe the University regulations and that proper apology had been made to Chancellor Boggs, and that promise of more attention to be given in the future to the literary societies, had been given, it was not necessary to discuss or pass on the abolishing of the fraternities. Thus the differences between the Chancellor and the fraternities were ironed out, but Chancellor Boggs had lost his grip on a large part of the student body.

In the general re-organization, provision was made for a Dean of Franklin College and a president of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

In recognition of the great services that had been rendered the University at its opening in 1801, by Governor John Milledge, the chair of Latin and Greek was named the 'Milledge Chair of
Ancient Languages. "

The trustees, having decided that the Secretary and Treasurer should be a member of the Board, Mr. A.L. Hull was elected to that office.

It had now become apparent that in order to thoroughly improve the department of Ancient Languages and make it all that it should be, an additional teacher would be needed. For the position of instructor in Ancient Languages, Chancellor Boggs nominated a young man then teaching in the branch college at Cuthbert, Ga. In making that selection the Chancellor again showed his wisdom in passing on the man he wished to bring into the University faculty. The young professor thus elected was William Davis Hooper, who served the University in the department of Latin fifty-four years up to the time of his retirement at the age of seventy six.
WILLIAM DAVIS HOOPER

The most versatile member of the University faculty for the past half century was William Davis Hooper, for more than fifty years Professor of Latin and all the while a jack of all trades and good at all.

During all these years he turned out an excellent job on his own department and in addition from time to time did work all the way from keeping absence records to looking after the affairs of the Chancellor during the illness or absence of that executive. Whatever, wherever and whenever, it was answered cheerfully and with efficiency. One of his faculty colleagues once said of him: "Chancellors and Presidents have come and gone, but Mr. Hooper remains the Old Reliable." He touched the University at so many points that it is hard to think of him as dead.

He was born in Liberty (now Bedford) Virginia August 13, 1868, the son of Thomas Williamson Hooper, a prominent Presbyterian divine, and his wife Letitia Johnson Hooper, a member of a well-known Virginia family. In 1876, his father, who had served a number of years as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Lynchburg, Va., became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Selma, Alabama. Having completed his elementary education in the graded schools of Selma, young Hooper entered the private school of Professor Callaway, where he was prepared for college. During this time he became very much interested in telegraphy, and, although ready for college, he decided he was too young for college life and spent two years as a telegraph operator with a firm of cotton brokers. And even in his old age he could manipulate the telegraph keys along with the best. His knowledge of telegraphy stood him well in hand when the World War I came on and enabled him to give valuable service to a number of young men in the student body of the University who were preparing themselves for entering the active army service during that war.

When the time came to enter upon his collegiate life, his
thoughts turned back to Virginia and Hampden--Sidney was his choice, it being the college of his father. He entered that institution in 1886 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with honors, in 1889, delivering the salutatory in Greek.

Having decided to make teaching his profession, in a few months after graduation he accepted a position in the faculty of the Southwest Georgia A. & M. College at Cuthbert, Ga., which at that time was a branch of the University of Georgia. After one year in that position he became an Instructor in Latin and Greek at the University of Georgia in the autumn of 1890. He was made Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek in 1893 and Professor of Latin in 1896, filling that position up to the time of his death in 1945.

In 1894 and again in 1904--1905 he enjoyed travel and study in Europe at Goettingen, Berlin and Heidelberg, and in this country he studied at the University of Chicago. Endowed with a remarkable memory, he brought back from these studies not only the effects of splendid training but a world of information that remained with him throughout the years. In 1893 the University of Georgia conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts and in 1925 that of Doctor of Letters.

Recognized as one of the most thorough Latin scholars in America, he was called upon to contribute to the famous Loeb Classical Library translation of the Cato and Varro De Re Rustica. The Classical Journal has published several articles from his pen. He was a member of the American Philological Association.

In the classroom he was firm, yet always pleasant. Teaching about the average number of students in some classes and in others only a few, he had the opportunity of closer association with those who made up his classes than was possible where the classes were overcrowded. Hence the students got more individual attention. Nothing was more enjoyable to Mr.
Hooper than the teaching of a graduate class in Latin, where he could sit around the table with three or four students and engage in lecture, conversation or discussion of an interesting subject connected with the study that was being pursued. During the latter years of his life, when the English department was temporarily short of professors, he taught several large classes in Freshman English.

Prof. Hooper was the prize office-holder in the faculty—not in a political sense, because, while he had always been a Democrat, he was not specially attracted by political races or political discussions. But, nevertheless he was an inveterate office-holder. He was secretary of the faculty for more than forty-eight years. It never seemed like a faculty meeting in his absence from his accustomed seat, but there were very few times when he was absent and then always with a good excuse. Whenever a new organization was formed or a new committee named, if he was anywhere in sight, he was pounced upon as secretary. His work in this line approached the professional. Among his many accomplishments, he was an expert stenographer.

To many of the sessions of the different educational associations throughout the country he was sent to represent the University of Georgia. In the Southern Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools he served as president, member of the executive committee, member of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, and chairman of that important committee which set the standards of higher education for the member colleges and universities.

He served as President of the Georgia Classical Association, as president of the Southern section of the Classical Association of Middle West and South. He was active in the formation of the Association of Georgia Colleges and was its secretary and treasurer from its first meeting.
Professor Hooper for many years was called upon as a speaker by many colleges and associations. He was not an orator in the Southern sense of the word. He made no special plea to the emotions, though at times what he had to say did stir the emotions. His voice was smooth, rarely raised above the conversational tone, his words were well-chosen, so as to convey exact meaning, his English was without flaw or blemish, and his mastery of his subject was at once apparent.

On the occasion of the founding of the Emory University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, he was the chosen orator and his address was of such excellence as to call for its publication in the Phi Beta Kappa "Key". At the meeting of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association in 1935 his address was called by the South Atlantic, the official publication of that association "the high point of the meeting" together with the statement that "those who doubt the value of a classical education should have heard the address and been undeceived."

In religion Prof. Hooper was faithful to the church in which his father labored so long and so well as a minister, the Presbyterian Church, South. Elder for over forty years, clerk of the session of the First Presbyterian Church of Athens, chairman of the Synod's committee on education, trustee of the North Avenue Presbyterian School in Atlanta, trustee of the Rabun Gap- Nacoochee Institute, and for thirty-eight years every Sunday morning the teacher of his Sunday School class in his home church in Athens.

As evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the Presbyterian church, he enjoyed the distinction of having been one of four laymen to be chosen during one hundred years as Moderator of the Synod of Georgia.

In college he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He held membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic societies.
On Dec. 20, 1894 Prof. Hooper was married to Miss Florence M. Herty, sister of the late Dr. Charles H. Herty. They had three children, Florence (Mrs. W.O. White) Willard Dl Jr., and Charles Herty.

Five feet eight inches in height, one hundred and seventy pounds in weight, just a trifle heavy around the middle as he grew older, his eyes bright and most of the hair still on his head, with his pipe often in his mouth——that is the way in which I remember him up to within a few days of his death. He had never been sick in his life prior to a few weeks before his passing away. He appeared to be almost as active as when a few years before he played golf almost every afternoon at the Cloverhurst Country Club. Even when he had passed the seventy-sixth milepost he was ready to do extra work when called on. Like a bolt out of the blue his death came from coronary thrombosis.

Back in the earlier days of the century, when the writer first came into service on the University faculty, he found this genial gentleman soon at his side and ready with good advice and actual work to assist him in every way in his new position. Those were the days, from 1909 to 1919 when the secretary, treasurer and registrar didn't have even the assistance of a typist or stenographer, but had to do all the work of his office by himself. Then it was that Prof. Hooper, without other compensation than grateful thanks would come down and help carry the load at different times when the carrying was most difficult, and one year during the writer's illness that work covered several months. He was a good registrar as well as a good teacher of Latin.

Reference has been made to his having served two years as a telegraph operator before he entered college. Well, in 1892 his knowledge and skill as a telegraph operator came in well in an emergency. The national election had just closed and the returns were coming in. Cleveland seemed to be the winner and later returns confirmed the first
reports. The writer was hovering over the telegraph table as the returns came in. On the other end of the line in New York, the operator who was sending the bulletins was evidently an expert. He sent the messages so fast that the local operator just couldn’t receive them. He tried it a while and then gave up. A young railroad clerk was present and he was a pretty good operator. So he tried his hand and he couldn’t keep up the pace. Mr. Hooper was standing by and offered to help out. Everybody looked at him with incredulity. He had just come from the rehearsal of a wedding ceremony and was in full evening dress. The idea of a young professor of Latin, in full evening dress being able to take the messages when two regular operators couldn’t do the job!

Hooper took his seat and the messages kept coming at lightning speed. But he didn’t miss a click of the instrument, and that was the way in which a local newspaper got the correct returns of that important election.

Prof. Hooper had his own way of greeting his friends and acquaintances, especially the old college boys when they came back to the University campus. Here it is: A warm grasp of the hand and then, "I'm glad to see you, old man. I'm glad to see you, I'm glad to see you." He meant just what he said at first, but he rapidly repeated it twice.

There is one job that he never finished. He had a roller-top desk in his office that he had used almost from the beginning of his work in the University. It was filled with many important documents. One night he and the writer sat at a desk in the registrar’s office compiling copy for the annual "Blue List", a sheet that was printed each Commencement giving the relative standing of the students in each department.

It became necessary for the writer to go upstairs to Prof. Hooper’s office to get some document out of his desk. There were no lights burning and he had to grope his way through the halls and up the stairs and into the office. He carried a crooked-handle walking stick and when he
entered the office, he waved the stick around a little to locate the electric light bulb. Now when the end of that stick came in contact with that bulb, there was some explosion. The nightwatchman rushed upstairs to see if someone had been shot, but found nothing so sensational.

The job referred to that was never finished by Prof. Hooper was that of getting all the pieces of that electric light bulb out of his many papers. Many years passed but ever and anon he found another piece. There must have been a million of them.

In spite of the fact that it was a laborious job, Mr. Hooper enjoyed putting the red seals on the diplomas at Commencement and also it gave him a thrill, even in the hot weather, to call out the names of the graduates. On Commencement Day and hand them their diplomas as they passed by. He was the last University official, except the president, to bid the students goodbye at Commencement. He was a great walker. From his home to his office it was fully two miles. Up to a few days before his death he kept up the practice of years to walk to and from his home each day.

He aged very little as the years went by. When, under the retirement law, he became emeritus professor of Latin on January 1, 1945, no one would have dreamed that he was within a few weeks of his death. On Feb. 1945 he passed on.
The department of Mathematics and Engineering was divided into two departments. Professor David C. Barrow remained as the head of the Mathematics department and Prof. Charles M. Strahan took over the teaching of engineering.

Authority was given the School of Technology to grant the degree of Mechanical Engineering and the Chancellor was directed to sign the diplomas issued by that institution.

The annual report of the Chancellor showed that the attendance had risen to 194. From this time on the attendance showed a normal and satisfactory increase.

An elaborate revision of the faculty was proposed. The faculty was to consist of twelve full professors, two lecturers, nine instructors and eight fellows. Those places in the faculty were not all filled at once, but from year to year the additions were made whenever warranted by financial conditions.

At this meeting of the Board the death of the illustrious Henry W. Grady on Dec. 23, 1889, was announced and suitable resolutions were passed by the Board.

Mr. A.L. Hull was satisfied that too many entertainments were given during the Commencement season and proposed that a committee be named to see if their number could be reduced.

Chancellor Boggs was very much dissatisfied with the practice of students in neglecting their daily recitations and "cramming" at examination periods in order to pass their work. He succeeded in getting through a rule so as to require monthly tests, together with more emphasis on daily recitations, and thereafter the examination at the end of the course was to count not more than one-fourth in compiling the final grade of the student.

During the Spring of 1890 there was disorder in the
breakfast room in the college boarding house, if, indeed, an inanimate object could create disorder. Some of the boys had stolen a human skeleton from Dr. Benedict's office, had broken it up and served it in the breakfast plates. Mr. Stillwell refused to serve any more meals there. This incident is described in detail in the chapter on "Reminiscent Ramblings" under the heading "A Skeleton For Breakfast."

No more meals were served on the campus until the co-operative boarding plan was put forward a few years later by Professor Charles M. Snelling.

Chancellor Boggs, in his annual report, referred to this disturbance which led to Mr. Stillwell's decision to quit serving meals. He said:

"It is believed by the faculty that the inconveniences of the management of the boarding house were the occasion in part at least of these disturbances. The dining hall and kitchen are in a dark and ill-ventilated cellar. The smell from cooking food fills the building. There is much difficulty in keeping the dishes free from flies and other impurities, and in warm weather the heat becomes very oppressive. Partly from the difficulty of finding a suitable person to take charge, more still in view of these difficulties in the arrangements, the faculty agreed to the request of the students and allowed the boarding hall to become idle."

The loss of the fight to locate the State Experiment Station in Athens had opened the eyes of the friends of the University and they began to realize that the people of the state, especially the farmers, were growing more and more critical of the way in which the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was being managed. This sentiment was simply the forerunner of that opposition that came very near some fifteen years later to removing the college to Griffin. The
Chancellor Boggs fully realized the gravity of the situation and urged the trustees to take the proper steps to thoroughly re-organize the College of Agriculture and make all necessary provisions for meeting in every respect the requirements of the Morrill Act under which the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts had been founded. The trustees listened with all courtesy, but it was not until 1906 that the proper steps were taken that saved the State College to the University at Athens.

At Commencement in 1890 the Sophomore declaimers were Eugene R. Black, J.C. Blasingame, E.R. Hodgson, Jr., J. Fred Lewis, Walter G. Park, Samuel H. Sibley and J.E. Whelchel.

Senior orators were F.E. Callway, J.E.L. Smith, W.D. Ellis, F.C. Shackelford, J.B. Fitzgerald and J.C. Boone.

The degrees conferred were:


Bachelor of Engineering—Lesse Coates, H.F Cooper, Bryan C. Collier, James Edward Dozier, Moses Wadley Garbutt.


Master of Arts—William Starr Basinger.

Civil and Mining Engineer—J. Garnett Basinger.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Dr. Abner W. Calhoun, of Atlanta, that of Master of Arts on William H. Fleming, of the Class of 1875, and that of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. H.F. Hoyt.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Charles N. West, Class of 1862, who was prevented from finishing his education by services in the Confederate Army.

Class of 1890

The Class of 1890 graduated 70 men out of a total of 114 during the four years. This was the largest graduating class up to that time and by far the largest percentage of the total enrollment of the class. This reflected the serious-mindedness of the members of the class and the determination to remain in Athens to graduation day. The class furnished thirty-five lawyers, seven merchants, five farmers, four physicians, four civil engineers, four bank managers, four legislators, four journalists, three railroad men, three teachers, two electrical engineers, two manufacturers, two college professors, one
accountant, one judge and one insurance man.

Among the members who achieved high distinction in life were William J. Harris, Preston S. Arkwright, Thomas F. Green, William W. Gordon, Alexander A. Lawrence, John N. Holder, though the large majority had highly successful lives.

WILLIAM JULIUS HARRIS

The State of Georgia was never represented in the United States Senate by a man who enjoyed the friendship of as many members of that august body, both Republicans and Democrats, as William J. Harris. There was never a more careful, conscientious untiring and effective public servant. He enjoyed the reputation of being a senator who never neglected a duty or failed to answer the call of his constituents, whether they were humble or exalted. He was a well-informed man and presented his arguments in a convincing manner though he laid no claim to being an orator. His most effective work was in consultation and committee work, and not on the floor of the Senate, though he spoke whenever he deemed it necessary.

He was born at Cedartown, Georgia, Feb. 3, 1868, the son of and . He had four brothers who distinguished themselves in their respective fields of labor. James C Harris was a well-known educator and for many years directed the affairs of the State School for the Deaf and Dumb. Peter C. Harris, still living at an advanced age, was a soldier of distinction. He was Adjutant-General of the United States Army during World War I, serving in that position from 1918 to 1932. Dr. Seale Harris, now living in Birmingham, Ala, was at the head of a great sanatarium there for many years and at one time was President of the American Medical Association. Major Hunter Harris did conspicuous service in the United States Army
during World War I and remained in service until his retirement a few years since. He died in 1945.

William J. Harris received his early education in the schools of Polk county, Ga. He was a member of the University Class of 1890 but did not remain in college until graduation. On July 27, 1905 he was married to Miss Julia Wheeler, daughter of the illustrious Confederate general, leader, General Joseph Wheeler. They had one daughter, Julia.

For a number of years he conducted an insurance and banking business in Cedartown, where he was president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. He was the organizer and president of the Georgia Fire Insurance Company in 1907.

When Woodrow Wilson first ran for president in 1912, Mr. Harris was his campaign manager in Georgia. President Wilson recognized his ability and in 1913 appointed him as Director of the Census Bureau. He also served a while as Assistant Secretary of Commerce. In 1918 he was elected as United States Senator from Georgia after a spirited race. He was twice re-elected to that position.

Indicative of his great strength among all classes of the people, in one of his races for re-election he carried every county in the State except one, over his opponent, former Governor John M. Slaton, himself a man of high education and great ability.

He was always an active figure in Georgia politics. He first saw service in Washington as secretary to Senator A.S. Clay. At one time he was chairman of the Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee. In 1928 he headed the Georgia delegation at the national Democratic convention and was mentioned for the vice-presidency on the ticket with Alfred E. Smith. While he did not follow his brothers in their inclination to the military service, he was nevertheless interested
in the United States Army and was a member of the Board of Visitors to
the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was a member of the
Presbyterian Church. He died in Washington April 18, 1932, and his remains
were interred in the old family lot at Cedartown.

To fill his unexpired term in the Senate Governor Talmadge
named Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, then past her ninetieth year, and she
thus became the first woman to ever occupy a seat in the national
Congress. For the full term beginning March 4, 1933, Judge Walter F. George
was elected and still fills that position.

Loyalty to his friends was a dominating feature of his life.
The adjective "accommodating" best describes one of his best characteristics. Those two things made him powerful and effective in
public service.

Illustrative of his influence in the Senate among members
of both parties is the following incident. Judge Thomas F. Green, of
Athens, who was a classmate of Senator Harris while at the University
of Georgia, told the writer this interesting story. He had to go to
Washington to represent his clients in an important matter under discussion
before a Senate committee composed largely of Republicans. He had
finished his argument and the committee had thrown an ice blanket over
him. He had no idea he could win a favorable decision and was just ready
to leave the room, when the door opened and in stepped Senator Harris.

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen. I did not intend to
intrude and was not aware of your committee being in session, but I
see my college classmate sitting over there and I crave the privilege of
shaking his hand.

"How are you, Fitz", said the Senator, and grasped Judge
Green's hand. They exchanged a few words and Senator Harris withdrew.
Judge Green's contention was upheld by the committee in a few minutes. Senator Harris had asked no favor, but it was enough for the committee to know that he was Senator Harris' classmate.

PRESTON STANLEY ARKWRIGHT.

For many years Preston Stanley Arkwright deservedly held the position of one of Georgia's leading citizens. He stands as an example of what ability coupled with energy can accomplish. He was born in Savannah, Ga., Feb. 24, 1871, the son of Thomas Arkwright and Martha Stanley Arkwright. His pre-college education was in the schools of Savannah, then he spent a while at the University branch college in Thomasville and at the North Georgia A. & M. College at Dahlonega. From there he came to the University of Georgia, graduating in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was the second honor man in his class. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. During the session of 1890-1891 he served as a fellow in Romance Languages.

He said of himself that Chancellor Boggs was very much opposed to his studying law, that the Chancellor said to him one day: "Why you can't be a lawyer; you haven't enough ambition; you ought to be a college professor and lead a scholarly life."

He practiced law in Atlanta a while and then concluded that Dr. Boggs was right, that he couldn't be a lawyer. But he didn't agree with the Chancellor that he was cut out for a college professor. He had had a certain experience in teaching that did not sit well with him. He had taught German a full college year at the University and when the end of the year came, the Trustees had refused to approve Dr. Boggs' action in assigning him to that position and
wouldn't pay him for his services. In later years Mr. Arkwright, after having achieved high prominence in the industrial world, said: "The failure to get paid at that time made me think that maybe I would do better as a lawyer than as a college professor. "But later on he gave up law and entered the business world.

A quarter of a century later this action of the Board of Trustees was brought up in some discussion at a Board meeting. Some of the very members who had refused to pay Mr. Arkwright were still on the Board, but they had forgotten all about their votes then. The injustice was remedied as far as possible by the Board passing a resolution to pay Mr. Arkwright his salary with interest compounded at seven per cent. The check was made out and carried to Mr. Arkwright by Hon. Clark Howell. Mr. Arkwright, of course, was pleased that the Board had taken that action, but he did not need the money and would not accept it. He sent it back to the University with the request that it be added to the Charles McDonald Brown Loan fund for the benefit of worthy young men seeking an education. The Board refused to add it to the Brown Fund, but by resolution established the Preston S. Arkwright Fund.

Mr. Arkwright's experience at law, though brief, was successful. He was admitted to the bar in 1891 and shortly thereafter formed a partnership with Morris Brandon under the firm name of Brandon & Arkwright. He quit the practice of law when his work in the industrial field commanded his chief attention.

Almost from the beginning of his post-college career he turned his attention to the industrial world. From 1892 to 1902 he served as president of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company. In 1926 he became president of the Georgia Railway and Power Company and in 1927 went to the presidency of the Georgia Power Company, in which position he
served twenty years. For one term he served as president of the National Electric Light Association.

His life work been chiefly that of developing electric power and using it for the development of his native state. He has served as a member of the Board of Directors of more than a dozen leading organizations and recognized as one of the most powerful leaders in the South. He was a forceful and impressive speaker and has made many important addresses before large and influential assemblies. The results of his labors are seen on all sides in his native state of Georgia where industrial improvement is on the forward march.

In 1937 he was presented with a silver cup "as the citizen who had done most for the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia in the past twenty-five years."

In civic affairs of all descriptions he stood in the forefront of the battle. He was a Rotarian of prominence. He served as a trustee of Emory University and assisted in the administration of the Lewis H. Beck Educational Foundation. In religion he was a Methodist and served as a steward in his church.

His family life was beautiful. He married Miss Dorothy Colquitt, daughter of United States Senator Alfred H. Colquitt. Their two children are Preston S. Jr., and Dorothy Colquitt, now Mrs. Glenville Giddings.
John Nathaniel Holder has been a conspicuous figure in Georgia almost from the day on which he completed his work at the University of Georgia and graduated with first honor in the Bachelor of Philosophy section of the Class of 1890.

He was born July 22, 1868 on his father’s farm in Jackson county, Georgia, the son of Thomas Rhodes Holder and Martha Pendergrass Holder. Though journalism has been his profession, he has never lost interest in the farm and still engages in farming on the side. On July 1, 1891 he was married to Miss Ada McElhannon, of Jefferson, Ga.. They four have five daughters, Erin (Mrs. W.B. Smith), Kathleen (Mrs. Carroll Griffin), Marguerite (Mrs. M.L. Mobley), and Frances (Mrs. J.H. Aderhold).

In college he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and of the Demosthenian literary society. He was always a good mixer, took great interest in debate, and was especially fond of history and government. In the years that followed he became a prominent leader in state affairs. By virtue of high scholarship he became a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

He taught school during the year 1890–1891 and quickly decided that the pedagogical field had no special attraction for him. Then he found out where his real heart lay. So he entered the field of journalism as editor of the Jackson Herald, which he quickly made one of the best weekly newspapers in Georgia. For the past fifty-odd years the Jackson Herald has flourished under his ownership and management.

But the life of a mere editor could not satisfy the soaring spirit of John Holder. At an early age he was sent to the legislature as a representative from Jackson county. He served eighteen years in the house of representatives, during eight of which he was Speaker of that body. He served one term as Senator from the 33rd district. He aspired to the governorship of the state and made
two unsuccessful bids for that high office, in both of which races he polled a heavy vote and was the runner-up.

The state of Georgia was just getting a good start in highway construction when the chairmanship of the State Highway Board had to be filled. John Holder was appointed to that office by Governor Hardwick and spent seven and a half years in that office. The services he thus rendered to the state were invaluable and when he went out of that office great progress had been made.

Mr. Holder has always manifested a lively interest in education. He has served as president of Martin Institute and as a member of the Board of Trustees of Young Harris College. In all movements of the University alumni for the betterment of this institution he has given his hearty support. In civic affairs he is a Rotarian of prominence. He was the first president of the Jefferson Rotary Club.

In religion he is a devoted Methodist. He has served as a Sunday School superintendent and has been a delegate to three sessions of the General Conference of the Methodist Church South.
THOMAS FITZGERALD GREEN, SR.

Thomas Fitzgerald Green, Sr., was a member of families long and intimately connected with the University of Georgia. He was born at Milledgeville, Ga., July 26, 1869, the son of Thomas Fitzgerald Green and Ella Lipscomb Green. His father was a member of the Class of 1868 who died just six years after graduation. His mother was the daughter of Chancellor Andrew A. Lipscomb. His great-grandfather, William Green, the first professor of mathematics in the University of Georgia, elected to that position in 1811, just ten years after the opening of the University.

In college Thomas F. Green was a student of splendid attainments, winner of the mathematics medal and of speakers places at Commencement. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and of the Demosthenian literary society. On Oct. 22, 1902 he was married to Miss Hope Linton, of Thomasville, Ga. Their children are Thomas F. Green, Jr., now a member of the faculty of the Lumpkin Law School, John Linton Green, prominent Athens lawyer, and Lucile Linton Green.

His entire life after graduation was spent in the practice of law in which he was an acknowledged leader. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he took an active interest. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias. In civic affairs he was a supporter of every worthwhile movement. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club, serving one term as its president. And his sudden death on Dec. 22, 1934 came just as he had concluded an interesting address before that club.

He was closely connected with the University all his life. For ten years he was a member of the Law faculty. For years he was a member of the Board of Trustees. When the Board of Regents took charge of the affairs of the entire University System he was
Alexander Atkinson Lawrence was born at Marietta, Ga., April 5, 1869, the son of Robert DeTreville Lawrence and Annie Atkinson Lawrence. His early education was in a private school until he became a student at the University of Georgia, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1890.

Alexander Atkinson Lawrence was a member of the General Assembly of Georgia, both in the House and the Senate. He devoted his entire life to the practice of law and was recognized as one of the leaders of the Georgia bar. For a number of years he was an active and influential member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. Following his death in 1931, the Trustees in paying tribute to his memory said of him: "He had a well-ordered mind stored with useful knowledge. He was wise, moderate and just. He was conservative without being reactionary. He had strength without cruelty, courage without vanity, honor without blemish and virtue without hypocrisy. He was a plain man and had that simplicity of character which is the badge and ornament of all great men."
WILLIAM WASHINGTON GORDON

William Washington Gordon was born in Savannah, Ga., April 16, 1866. He was a Bachelor of Philosophy graduate on Yale in 1886 and a graduate of the Columbia Law School in 1889. He entered the University of Georgia Law School in Sept., 1889, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1890. While in the University of Georgia he took great interest in track athletics, winning the 100yd dash, the 50yd dash, the 120yd hurdle and the running high jump.

On March 1, 1892, he was married to Miss Ella B. Screven. Their children were William W. Jr., and Margaret (Mrs. Samuel C. Lawrence). In the Spanish-American War he served as 2nd Lieutenant 8th U.S. Volunteers. He was attached to the Puerto Rican Peace Commission. Throughout his life he was greatly interested in military affairs. He was the author of "A Manual of Military Law in Force in Georgia." He manifested great interest in historical records and served as president of the Georgia Historical Society. He was president of the Poetry Society of Georgia. He died in Savannah, Ga., March 1, 1932.

Francis Eugene Callaway, born in Georgia in 1870; married Miss Helen Spencer; was a Fellow in English in the University of Georgia faculty; served as a Major in the Spanish-American War; practiced law in Atlanta; died in middle age. Member of Kappa Alpha fraternity.

William D. Ellis, Jr., born in Georgia in 1869; married Miss Blanche Lipscomb, granddaughter of Chancellor Andrew A. Lipscomb and Professor Williams Rutherford; member of Chi Phi fraternity; successful lawyer in Atlanta; died in middle age.

Thomas Colquitt Hardman, born in Georgia in 1870; member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity; Baptist minister; successful merchant in Commerce, Ga.

Zachariah Clarke Hayes, born in Georgia; member of Delta Tau
Delta fraternity; devoted his life to merchandising; still living at an advanced age in Winterville, Ga. 1974.

William Dennis Reid, born in Georgia in 1870; a teacher all his life, serving in a number of high schools and at times as superintendent.

Stephen C. Upson, born in Georgia, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Upson; married Miss Louise Lumpkin, great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin; successful lawyer; Judge of the City Court of Athens; Judge of Superior Courts of the Western Circuit; a member of the faculty of the Lumpkin Law School a number of years; director of the Southern Law School; died a few years since at his home in Athens.

Bryan Cheves Collier, born in Georgia in 1870; married Miss Minnie B. Sprague; was a civil engineer and for the greater part of a long life was a successful manufacturer in Pennsylvania.

Moses Wadley Gartutt, born in Georgia in 1869; first honor man in his class became a leading lumber dealer in Georgia.

Hiram Oscar Crittenden, of Shallman, Ga., born in Cuthbert, Ga. in 1869; married Miss Ada Crittenden; was Mayor of Shallman; a leading banker in his section of Georgia; served as state senator.

Allen Fletcher Johnson, born in Georgia in 1868; became a leading manufacturer in Georgia.

Samuel Percy Jones, born in Georgia in 1869, son of Professor William Louis Jones, Class of 1845 and long-time member of the University faculty; took his Master of Science degree at the University of California; fellow and assistant in Geology at Vanderbilt University.

Edward Aston Russell, born in Georgia in 1869, son of Mr. and Mrs. William John Russell; brother of Chief Justice Richard B. Russell and Uncle of U.S. Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr; held for many years
a responsible position in the United States Postal service in Washington, D.C.

Frank C. Shackelford, born in Georgia in 1869, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Shackelford; member of Sigma Nu and Demosthenian literary society; won several oratorical honors while a student; successful lawyer in Athens; served several years as City attorney of Athens; still active in the practice of his profession at an advanced age.

Robert Lee Avary, born in Georgia in 1863; married Miss Janie Stephens; practiced law in Atlanta all his life; devoted to the history and traditions of the Confederacy and eloquent orator on many Memorial occasions.

John Franklin LaFayette Bond, born in Georgia in 1862; married Miss Leila Thornton; a successful lawyer in Danielsville, Ga.; served in the state legislature in 1898–1899 and in the state senate 1905–1906.

Marion Charles Edwards, born in Georgia in 1868; married Miss Sallie Pickett; a successful lawyer and farmer; served as judge of county court.

Robert ee Maynard, born in Georgia in 1867, married Miss Susie Sheppard; practiced law many years in Americus, Ga.; served in state legislature and was Judge of the County court of Sumter county, Ga.

Walter Kendrick Wheatley, born in Georgia in 1868; was mayor of Americus, Ga.; Captain of U.S. Volunteers in Spanish–American War; Lieutenant 29th Infantry, U.S. Volunteers, Philippine War; died in middle age.

William Starr Basinger; born in Georgia in 1872; first
honor man in Master of Arts division Class of 1890; went West and engaged in railroad service, rising from office to office until he became one of the leading railroad managers of that section of the United States. For many years he has had his headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska.

I. Stockton Axson, born in Georgia in 1867; brother of the first wife of President Woodrow Wilson; became one of the great teachers of English in America; was a professor at Princeton and during the latter years of his life a leading professor in Rice Institute, Texas.

Joseph "ee Crawley, born in Georgia; Nov. 26, 1869; son of Edward H. and Martha McDonald Crawley; solicitor of Ware county court; representative from "are county in state legislature; judge of the City Court of "aycross; United States Marshal Southern District of Georgia. Died at Waycross, Ga., Nov. 16, 1935.
The session of 1890--1891 witnessed the discussion of several very important questions, and also the strengthening of the faculty by the addition of young and vigorous educators.

The subject of chief interest was the improvement of the Agricultural College, the disposition of the additional funds coming to the University through the provisions of the new Morrill Act and the settlement with the federal government of the question of the proper division of the federal appropriation between the races.

These questions were of such importance that a special session of the Board of Trustees was called for Sept. 11, 1890, the meeting to be held in Atlanta. At that meeting Chancellor Boggs made a report to the Board that contained much in the way of warning that he had said before to that body.

The importance of the questions discussed was made very clear through the realization that the Farmers Alliance had become very strong in Georgia and had just elected a governor of the state, Hon. William J. Northen. And, while it had not yet struck its full stride, the Populist party, under the leadership of Tom Watson, was in the offing as a potential threat in Georgia state affairs.

As pointed out heretofore in these pages, there was a growing distrust of the University among the masses of the people, especially among the farmers. Perhaps the distrust was ill-founded, but it was growing. The cry that mounted higher and higher was that the University was receiving money under the Morrill Act of 1862 and that it was not delivering the goods so far as practical agriculture was concerned. In a way these criticisms had some elements of truth in them, not that the trustees failed to grasp the essence of the criticisms but that it seemed impossible to provide the practical agricultural training that was demanded.
And then, too, the race question came to the front. It had been settled in previous years by an agreement that two-thirds of the Morrill appropriation was to go to schools for whites and one-third to schools for the colored population. Under this agreement, which had been approved by the federal government, $8000 per annum had been appropriated by the trustees to Atlanta University for negroes. But it was found out that that institution was teaching white students in the same classes with the negro students and the University had withdrawn its approval of the division of the Morrill income and the money had been kept in the state treasury for future disposition.

Now another Morrill Act had been passed and immediately this question arose as to the division of its appropriation between the races. It was under such conditions that Chancellor Boggs made his report to the trustees in 1890.

There had been a payment of $15000 due from the federal government on June 30, 1890. Said Chancellor Boggs in his report:

"The Morrill Act requires the legislature to propose to the Secretary of the Interior some plan for dividing the money hereafter to be received between the schools for whites and those for negroes. It does not appear that any power other than the legislature can make this proposal, but it is provided in the bill itself that the assent of the Governor can give immediate effect to the provisions of the Act. Another suggestion is that the Board exercise its power to establish a branch of the A. & M. College for colored students. This ordered, it is thought that the way would then be cleared for you to ask the legislature for the $8000 which has been accumulating for three years in the treasury, at the same time suggesting to the legislature a basis upon which the new fund for A. & M. colleges might be equitably divided."
The Board looked with favor upon the suggestion that a branch college for colored persons be established, succeeded in having the legislature authorize its establishment, secured the approval of Governor Northen and the Secretary of the Interior to the proposed division of two thirds to the college for whites and one third to the college for Negroes, established the college for Negroes at Savannah, and that question was settled. That basis of division between the races still holds good. In securing this settlement with the federal government Dr. H.C. White rendered more assistance than any other person.

But the main question was still to be answered—what to do about the A. & M. College in Athens. Said the Chancellor: "The Board knows perfectly well the widespread discontent in certain quarters with regard to the A. & M. College. It was without doubt this feeling which led to the removal of the Experiment Station from the control of the Trustees contrary to the provisions of the Hatch Act itself. We see more and more the wide divergence of our A. & M. College from the type of such institutions in other states and the matter gives us profound concern. I trust that you will see your way clear now to make provisions to carry out the scheme for practical instruction on the farm and announce it to the legislature, letting it be known that the moment you secure the money coming to us under the Morrill Act, you will set it in operation. Along with such practical teaching in Agriculture there should by all means be imparted sufficient knowledge of working in wood and iron for the farmers to do anything in the way of building and repairing that a farm requires. In carrying into effect your plan it is of first consequence to provide an instructor trained in the practical methods of the day and, to take immediate charge of the farm and school thereon. The Morrill bill expressly names Political Economy as one of the studies to be provided in the A. & M. College."
All of this was good advice, but it was almost a year later on August 13, 1891, that Dr. J.B. Hunnicutt was elected as professor of Agriculture. Dr. Hunnicutt was a local Methodist preacher and had had certain experience in the handling of farms, though no college training in that field of instruction. He was an orator who knew how to stir up his audiences, but it is questionable as to his ability as a teacher. He took charge in 1892 and resigned in 1898. During those six years no doubt an attempt was made to teach practical agriculture, but it did not achieve the results looked for.

Dr. Hunnicutt was never able to thoroughly command the attention and enthusiasm of his students. He was a man of thin visage and rather leathery skin drawn tightly tightly over the bones in his face. The students compared him to an Egyptian mummy and gave him the nickname of "Rameses the Second." He was a good man and he did his best, but the task was beyond him. And yet he was not the first who had tried the same job and had not delivered the goods.

Dr. Hunnicutt's successors tried their hands and did some very good work, but it took the combined planning of Chancellor Walter B. Hill and George Foster Peabody and David C. Barrow and Andrew M. Soule, to say nothing of the able men who constituted the special Board of Trustees of the College of Agriculture in 1906 to put in operation a plan that did succeed, since which time there has been no question concerning the University meeting the requirements of the Morrill Act.

Another movement of importance was started in this year, which eventually resulted in the establishment of the State Normal School. It was set in motion by Chancellor Boggs in his report to the Trustees on June 15 1891. The proceeds of the Gilder Fund,
amounting to $1000 per annum had been divided between three branch colleges to be used in the training of teachers for the elementary schools. Chancellor Boggs envisioned a Normal School for this purpose and at his suggestion the trustees offered the income from the Gilmer Fund, the building known as Rock College and from six to ten acres of the adjoining land to the State for the location of such a school. There followed three summer school sessions at that place and then came the establishment of the State Normal School. In the chapter on the Co-Ordinate College. In the chapter on the Co-Ordinate College. In the chapter on the Co-Ordinate College. a more detailed account of the work done there is given.

At this session of the Board, William Y. Atkinson, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Girls Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville, Ga., and soon to be Governor of the state, took his seat as an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees, in which position he served eight years.

Dr. William L. Jones resigned his position as professor of agriculture and the Board expressed "regret at the loss of one who has for so long and with such ability served in the University faculty." The truth is that Dr. Jones was a pure scientist and a great one. He knew how to conduct scientific experiments, but was not specially enamored of practical agriculture, any more so than he was forty years before that time when the trustees wanted him to teach French on the side in addition to his teaching chemistry, his regular assignment.

Peter W. Meldrim, Class of 1868, had been made president of the Board of Trustees of the new college for Negroes at Savannah, and at this meeting of the University Trustees reported on the work that was being done to start the new college.
Mr. Atkinson, just beginning his service as a trustee, called for more publicity in order to inform the people of the state as to what the University was offering their sons. He wished $300 appropriated for a secretary in the Chancellor's office charged with the duty of placing each year a copy of the University catalog in the hands of every boy being prepared for college. Mr. Atkinson knew the people of Georgia about as well as any man in the state and when he made this suggestion he knew what he was talking about. There is no record that the suggestion was approved. The writer does not hesitate to give it as his opinion that, until recent years, the lack of proper publicity has been the lame leg in University administration. Until recent years the people of Georgia have never been fully informed as to what their University was doing for the uplift of the educational opportunities in Georgia.

A man entered the faculty at this time who was destined to rise to national prominence in the scientific world, Charles Holmes Herty, a graduate in the Class of 1886, who was elected as an instructor in chemistry. A more detailed account of his achievements appears in the history of the Class of 1886. Jesse Coates was elected as an instructor in Physics and Marion McHenry Hull was made a fellow in Biology.

One of the impressive features of the Commencement of 1891 was the address of Hon. Nathaniel J. Hammond before the Alumni Society.

At the Commencement of 1891 the Sophomore declaimers were P.W. Breitenbuchar, Stevens T. Harris, Harry A. Alexander, Henry J. Love, Clement W. Evans, Green F. Johnston, Boykin J. Smith, Samuel B. Yow, and Charles R. Nisbet.

The Junior orators were J.C. Blasingame, Louis L. Brown,

The Senior orators were Frank Harwell, Anton P. Wright, Marion McHenry Hull, Thomas J. Shackelford, John R. L. Smith.

The degrees conferred at the Commencement of 1912 were:


Bachelor of Science — Marion McHenry Hull.


Master of Arts — Frank Harwell

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. W.J. Scott, of Atlanta, and that of Master of Arts on three well-known teachers, William F. Slaton, of Atlanta, L.C. Adamson, of New York, and M.L. Parker, of Macon.
Class of 1891

This class graduated 42 men out of a total enrollment over the four years of 82. It was a smaller class than its predecessor, although the total enrollment in the University during the session had shown a slight increase. The class furnished twenty-six lawyers, six legislators, six merchants, six teachers, five judges, four physicians, three farmers, three manufacturers, and one each, congressman, insurance man, druggist, railroad man, scientist, college professor, real estate dealer, cotton factor, civil engineer, journalist, banker and minister.

Quite a number of the class achieved high distinction, among them those for whom short biographical sketches are here given.
Among all the alumni of the University of Georgia throughout its long history none have rendered more devoted service to their Alma Mater than Thomas Jefferson Shackelford. In fact, that service constituted a large part of his lifework, covering a period of more than fifty years.

He was born in Jackson county, Georgia, Feb. 16, 1868, the son of Charles W. Shackelford and Carrie Chandler Shackelford. His boyhood days were spent on the farm. He graduated at Martin Institute, Jefferson, Ga., in 1887. In 1889 he entered the Sophomore class at the University of Georgia, graduating in 1891 with first distinction with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. He was always interested in oratory and debate and carried off a number of coveted honors. He was a Sophomore declaimer, a Junior orator, a Senior orator, chosen for scholarship and oratory, class orator and valedictorian at Commencement. He was a Spring debater and a Champion debater. He was chosen by the Demosthenian Society as its anniversarian, the highest honor in its gift.

Sensing the need for a college publication, in which the literary talent of the students might find a medium of expression, he founded the Georgia Magazine and was its first editor-in-chief. In 1892 he stood first in his law class. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and since that time successfully practiced law in Athens. In 1898 he took some postgraduate work at the University.

A regular attendant on the annual meetings of the Alumni Society, he early manifested an interest in constructive work for the benefit of the University. His effective work along that line began with the coming of Walter B. Hill as Chancellor in 1899. He became
a very close friend of Chancellor Hill and with him did very effective work. Chancellor Hill relied on him in legal matters touching the University, even though he was himself one of the most eminent lawyers in America. For several years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University and aided in a number of ways in advancing the interests of the institution.

In 1902 he was elected a member of the Georgia House of Representatives and in that position made his first great contribution. Up to that time the State had contributed for the support and maintenance of the University during one hundred years only one hundred thousand dollars, a paltry average of one thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Shackelford was successful in putting in the general appropriation act a paragraph appropriating $22500 a year for two years for the maintenance of the University. That was the first time any such provision had ever been made in the general appropriation act. It marked the beginning of State appropriations for the support of the University.

Chancellor Hill realized the need for a larger University campus, especially for the full development of the College of Agriculture, for which he was then evolving the plan that was later on successfully carried out. Along with Mr. Shackelford a plan was made to secure at least one thousand acres of land for the campus enlargement. A committee of three was named by the Alumni Society to serve as Land Trustees, and that committee was charged with the duty of securing the needed land. The committee consisted of Walter B. Hill, Class of 1870, Thomas J. Shackelford, Class of 1891, and Harry Hodgson, Class of 1893. On the death of Chancellor Hill in 1905, David C. Barrow, Class of 1874, was named as a member of the alumni committee or land trustees. It was a monumental job, in which
Mr. Shackelford did all the legal work connected with land titles, as well as engineering a number of the transactions in the purchasing of property and the raising of necessary money. A full account of the work of the land trustees appears elsewhere.

About that time George Foster Peabody, through his friendship with Chancellor Hill, became deeply interested in the University. Since 350 acres of farm land, known as the Brittain Place, was needed for the campus enlargement, Mr. Peabody led the way in getting possession of that property, in connection with Chancellor Barrow, Pope Spratlin and T.J. and F.C. Shackelford, who owned a portion of it.

The magnificent contribution of Mr. Peabody and these gentlemen gave an impetus to the campus enlargement movement that in large measure was responsible for its ultimate great success.

In 1911 Mr. Shackelford became president of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, serving in that position five years, during which time he was ex-officio a member of the University Board of Trustees. In 1911 he was appointed by the Governor as Judge of the City Court of Athens.

In 1911 he was married to Miss Sujette Lanier, of West Point, Ga. She died in 1914 and eighteen years later on Nov. 18, 1932, he married Miss Hilda Huddle, of Rural Retreat, Va. They have two children, Hilda and Thomas J., Jr.

Intensely interested in public affairs, he made two unsuccessful campaigns for Congress in 1910 and 1912, polling a strong vote throughout the district but short of a majority.

In 1918—1919 he was recognized in an important way as an attorney and became attorney for the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Central of Georgia Railway. He was also attorney for the
Citizens Bank and Trust Company, of Athens, the American Securities Company, and the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

On the side, he and his brother, Frank C. Shackelford, were managing several large farms in Middle Georgia and were necessarily interested in the cotton situation and the better and more profitable marketing of the staple. He addressed the World Cotton Conference in New Orleans in 1919 and became the chairman of the finance committee and national attorney for the American Cotton Association. He toured the cotton states in the interest of a better marketing system. During this period he and President Andrew M. Soule, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, got into a red-hot controversy over the best steps to be taken to advance the interests of the farmer. At times feelings ran pretty high between them.

Mr. Shackelford was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church and in politics a lifelong Democrat. He served as President of the Georgia Bar Association.

Though in his seventieth year, he still takes an active interest in the University and is a regular attendant at all the meetings of the Alumni Society.

After a long illness he passed away.
WILLIAM DICKSON ANDERSON

William Dickson Anderson is one of the leading textile manufacturers in the nation. He was born in Marietta, Ga., July 9, 1873, the son of William D. Anderson, Class of 1860, and Louisa Latimer Anderson. His early education was at the Marietta Academy and in Athens where his father served as pastor of the First Methodist church, he was privately instructed by E.C. Kinnebrew. He entered the University in 1887 and graduated in 1891 with first honor in the Bachelor of Arts division. In college he was a member of the Demosthenian literary society. On January 21, 1897 he was married to Miss Linda McKinley. Two children were born to them, Linda Katherine, born Jan. 15, 1898 (now Mrs. McKibben Lane) and William D., Jr., born July 21, 1900 (now deceased).

After graduating from college he spent several years in different lines of work before he found the proper place that was awaiting his talent. He taught several years, then studied law under R.N. Holland, then became connected with paper manufacturing and served as a traveling salesman.

In 1893 he became a salesman for the Bibb Manufacturing Company, one of the largest textile manufactories in the entire country for a half century he has been connected with that company. Step by step he rose in position. He became vice-president of the company in 1913; then he went on to the presidency of the company and is now chairman of the Board of Directors.

He enjoys a national reputation in the textile world. Among the high offices he has held are president of the American Cotton Manufacturing Association; Governor of the American Cotton Association, Director of the Cotton Textiles Institute of New York. During World War II he served on the committee that fixed prices on all cotton textiles for the Army and Navy, the public and the Allies. He has served as a director in quite a number of large companies,
among them the Central of Georgia Railway, the Citizens Southern Bank.

In religion he is an enthusiastic and prominent Methodist. In politics he is an Independent.

In civic life he is always in the forefront in all worthy endeavors. He is a member of Rotary. He gives as his hobby the advancement of education and the Church, and in those two fields his labors have been conspicuous and untiring. He has served as a trustee of Wesleyan College, as a trustee of the University of Georgia, as chairman of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. He is devoted to his Alma Mater, taking an active interest in all the movements for the advancement of the University. He has served as president of the University Alumni Society, was the alumni orator in 1925. He was a conspicuous figure in the movement that brought about the re-organization of the University System of Georgia, and was chosen as the first chairman of the new Board of Regents on the organization of that body on January 1, 1932.

In the affairs of the Methodist Church he has been active and efficient, representing the church on important committees and giving of his time, his money and his talent in support of its work.
MANNING J. YEOMANS

Manning J. Yeomans was one University of Georgia alumnus who reached the heights of success by hard fighting. But he was not afraid of work; hence he succeeded.

He was born in Tattnall county, Georgia, March 17, 1866, the son of Andrew Jackson Yeomans and Mary Ann Callaway Yeomans. His parents lived in a log house which was five miles from a railway station. They were not the only people of high character and determination to live in log houses. The man whose name his father bore, Old Hickory, lived in a log house. The parents of Manning Yeomans wanted their boy to go to school, but rural schools in those days were not as numerous as they now are, and Georgia, impoverished and bleeding, had just emerged from the ravages of war. The young boy was eight years old when he started to school and he had to walk three miles through all kinds of weather to get to the school house. Even though he was just a little boy, he toughed it out.

When he had reached the age of sixteen he got a position teaching in a log schoolhouse. He was the proud successor of a third grade teachers license. He added to his teaching duties the task of getting through school himself and preparing himself for college, for he had firmly made up his mind to get a college education. In those days one had to stand an examination in order to be admitted to the University of Georgia. So in 1888 he came to Athens unafraid and passed that examination.

He wasted no time while a student. He wasn't reaching out for scholastic honors. He was content to learn thoroughly as much as he could. So he went right on through to graduation in 1891.

In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Emothenian literary society. He became a strong debater, well-versed in history and political science, and along with all of that,
he picked up some knowledge of politics that served him well in after years.

He taught school as principal of the Millen High School 1891-1892 and then entered Vanderbilt in the Fall of 1892 and graduated there in 1893 with the degree of Master of Arts with major in constitutional law. He then became superintendent of the Dawson city schools and remained at that work three years.

On June 6, 1895 he was married to Miss Julia Stevens, daughter of Hon. O.B. Stevens, a prominent citizen of that section of the State. About this time he made up his mind to become a lawyer, and while serving as superintendent of the schools he studied law in the office of Judge J.A. Laing in order to prepare himself for the State Bar examination, which he passed and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He was at that time thirty years of age.

He started the practice of law at once in Dawson. In 1898 he was appointed solicitor of the Terrell county court. He had a flair for politics and in 1902 was secretary of the State Democratic executive committee. Two years passed and he became chairman of that committee. His wife died and a few years later he married Mrs. Margaret Sharpe Jones.

In 1914 he launched out into politics for himself and was elected to the legislature from Terrell county, and represented that county four years. While serving in that position he put through a bill compelling publishers to sell school books as cheaply in Georgia as in other states. He became Division counsel for the Central of Georgia Railway Company in 1916. In 1923 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of the Pataula Circuit and served in that position eight years, during which time he achieved a high reputation as a jurist.
Always interested in his college fraternity, the Sigma Nu, he served quite a while as 1st vice-president of the Sigma Nu Association for Georgia, Alabama and Florida. He moved to Decatur, Ga., in 1931. In 1931 and 1932 he was legal adviser for the Georgian Commission on Industrial Relations. In 1932 he became Attorney-General of Georgia and served until 1933 when he resigned. In 1939 he was named by Governor Rivers as attorney for the State Highway Department.

He was originally a Primitive Baptist, but became a member of the Methodist Church and had served as a steward therein. He was a great "joiner", being a Mason, an Elk, a Woodman of the World, and Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He was a member of the American Bar Association and of the Georgia Bar Association.

Four children were born to him by his first marriage, Mary Julia (Mrs. L.M. Culpepper; Mildred (Mrs. E.M. Whiting); Manning Stevens, and Jasper. He died—and was buried in Decatur, Ga.
Samuel Joel Tribble was another member of the Class of 1891 who went to the front ranks by virtue of his energy, ambition and determination. He came off the farm having been born in Franklin county near Carnesville Nov. 15, 1868, the son of Lemuel N. and Jane Tribble, and when he entered the University of Georgia in September, 1887, he had had only such preparation as a small school of those days could give him. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society.

His ambition was to learn how to speak fluently and effectively, and it was no doubt in his mind as a college boy that some day he would reach high political office where oratorical ability and the mastery of debate would serve him well. He was a Sophomore declaimer and won the medal in that contest. He represented the University in the Southern Oratorical Contest. He graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Law and was admitted to the bar immediately. He began his law practice in Athens.

In 1891, the year of his graduation, he was married to Miss Minnie B. McIntyre, of Carnesville, Ga. They had two children, Ruth (Mrs. Sam Dick) andamar. In religion Mr. Tribble was a devoted Baptist; in politics a Democrat, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

From 1899 to 1902 he was solicitor of the City Court of Athens, and from 1904 to 1908 was solicitor-general of the Western Circuit. During those years he made close contact with the people of the Tenth Congressional district and in 1910 he launched his campaign for Congress. It was a bold step that rather astonished the political leaders of the district, but he won out.

For years the district had been represented in Congress by
William M. Howard, recognized as one of the leading men in the national house of representatives and regarded as one of the strongest Democrats in the nation. Very few Georgia leaders gave Tribble a chance in that race.

When the ballots were all in and had been counted, it appeared that Howard had won, but it all depended on the vote in Elbert county. The count there gave the vote to Howard by the slim majority of four votes. The Tribble men claimed fraud in one of the districts in that county. They were overruled but did not give up the fight.

The day was set for the Congressional convention to meet in Athens, consolidate the vote and declare the nominee. Those conventions were usually simple formalities, attended by only a few delegates, but on that day the city hall assembly room was packed to the doors and those in attendance were practically all Tribble men from all over the district. They were there for a purpose no doubt, which soon became clearly apparent. They were there to see that in one way or another their man received the nomination.

When Chairman Gordon, a Howard supporter, ascended the rostrum, gavel in hand, to call the convention to order, a great big fellow, a regular giant, went up with him, snatched the gavel out of his hand and called the convention to order. Then there was pandemonium for a few minutes. Of course the whole proceeding was irregular, as Gordon was the real chairman, but the Tribble men swung to their advantage and had the meeting fully in hand to do as they saw fit. They seated the Tribble delegation from Elbert county and declared Tribble the nominee. Howard was also declared the nominee by the regular chairman and a hot fight ensued in the general election, which ended in the election of Tribble.
Congressman Tribble was re-elected in 1912, again in 1914 and served until his death from a cerebral hemorrhage in Washington, Dec. 18, 1916. His remains were brought to Athens and interred in Oconee cemetery.

Mr. Tribble made a very effective and satisfactory congressman. He was a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson and followed his leadership with great loyalty. The last time I saw him was when we sat together in an Athens newspaper office and listened to the returns as they came in from California, showing that Wilson had carried that state over Hughes and thereby had won the election.

One of the strong points of Mr. Tribble as a congressman was his careful study of all questions coming up for settlement by Congress and his untiring service in looking after the interests of his individual constituents back in Georgia. With the great mass of the voters he was a hard man to beat. In fact, he was never beaten in a political race.
FRANK HARWEll

Frank Harwell was born in Troup county, Ga., Oct. 21, 1867, the son of James R. Harwell and Jane Williams Harwell. On Dec. 1, 1895 he was married to Miss Ruth Lovejoy, daughter of Rev. W.P. Lovejoy of the North Georgia Methodist Conference. Five children blessed their union: Jane Williams (Mrs. John W. Rutland); Frank, Jr., Anne Lowe (Mrs. Marion D. Sanders), John Lovejoy and Paul Lovejoy.

Frank Harwell entered the University of Georgia in 1888 as a Sophomore, was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. He graduated with first honor and the Master of Arts degree. He was a gifted young speaker and won a Junior orator's place. Interested in athletics, he was secretary and treasurer of the first University Athletic Association. His excellent scholarship won him a place in the Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic society.

After graduation he studied law in LaGrange and was admitted to the bar Oct. 13, 1893. He began the practice with J.H. Pitman, a graduate of the University, Class of 1882. He was solicitor of Troup county court in 1894 and then became judge of the City Court of LaGrange. He was interested in civic affairs and served as city councilman in LaGrange. He was a member of the American Bar Association. For a while he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, Hatton Lovejoy. Together they wrote and published a book on "Georgia Fish Laws." In 1917 he was appointed by Governor Hugh M. Dorsey to a place on the Court of Appeals of Georgia. He moved to Decatur and had an attractive home there that bore the name of "Spring Hollow Farm." He formed a partnership at law with Judge Edgar Watkins, later on was a member of the firm of Harwell, Fairman and Barrett, then practiced with his son under the firm name of Harwell & Harwell.

Judge Harwell was a member of a number of secret orders.
He was a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man, and also served as Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In church affairs he was a member of the Board of Stewards of the First Methodist Church of Decatur.

He was greatly interested in growing flowers and had something of the poet in him. He was the author of two books: "In a Garden" and "Ode to the Okefenokee Swamp", published in 1933. Judge Harwell died on Nov. 10, 1938 at his home in Decatur and was buried in that city.

WALKER KING

Few men has the writer known whom he loved and appreciated more than Walker King, his collegiate and his fraternity brother in Phi Delta Theta. He was a great soul and the agent of great good in the educational world.

He was a native of Georgia, born in Floyd county June 23, 1886. He had a strenuous young life on the farm, had to walk nearly four miles to a rural school attended Remn Academy, a small secondary institution, prepared himself largely for college, and entered the University of Georgia in 1888 by examination. He was a good student and by hard work was able to graduate with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891. He was a member of the Demosthenian Society and in 1889 won the medal that was awarded to the best debater in that society.

Immediately after graduation he went to Texas, soon became superintendent of the City Schools at Crockett, Texas. From there, after a few years he went to Palestine and San Marcos, Texas then in 1919 he became a member of the Board of Examiners in the State Department of Education at Austin. In that year he went to the Texas
State College for Women in Denton, Texas, as registrar, a position he held until his death in 1937.

He was twice married, first to Miss Grace Smith, second to Miss Mamie Nunnally. By his first wife he had one son, John R., born in 1901. He was a member of the Baptist church. He died at Denton, Texas.
Marion McHenry Hull is a scion of three families closely connected with the history and development of the University of Georgia and he himself has added to the fame of his Alma Mater. His father, Augustus L. Hull, Class of 1866, served the University as registrar and treasurer for two decades and as trustee for even a longer period. His paternal grandfather was Dr. Henry Hull, long-time professor of mathematics in the University faculty, Callie Cobb Hull, was the daughter of General Thomas R.B. Cobb and the granddaughter of Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin.

Marion McH. Hull was born in Athens, Ga., Feb. 9, 1872. He entered the Freshman class in 1886. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society, was a Sophomore declamer, a Junior orator and Senior essayist, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and first honor man in that division of the graduating class. He won his Master of Arts degree at the University in 1892 and while studying also taught as a Fellow in Biology. His scholastic record won for him membership in Phi Beta Kappa. In 1893 he received from the University of Virginia diplomas in Anatomy, Physiology, Histology and Chemistry. From there he went to Georgetown University, from which institution he graduated in 1895 with first honor and the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He spent two years in hospital service at Charity Hospital, New York. On June 2, 1897 he was married to Miss Florence Evelyn Murrow, of New York. Their children are Marion Lumpkin and Richard L. He has practiced his profession in Atlanta since his college days. He served as a teacher of materia medica and therapeutics in the Atlanta School of Medicine, in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons and Clinical professor in the Emory University Medical School.
Dr. Hull has carried his religion along with him in the practice of medicine. He is as well-known as a lecturer and writer in the religious field as in the medical circles.

He made the motion that organized the North Avenue Presbyterian Church in Atlanta and for forty-five years has been an elder in that church and for twenty-eight years its Sunday School superintendent. He founded the North Avenue Presbyterian School, Inc., and has been chairman of the board of trustees since 1914. He founded the Atlanta Bible Institute and has been its president since 1932.

Since 1902 he has been a writer of Sunday School lessons for the Atlanta Journal. Those lessons have been translated into Korean and published in the largest daily in that country every week since 1932.

He is the author of the following:
Notes on Materia Medica and Therapeutics
Articles on various medical subjects
The God-breathed Book.
2000 Hymns in the Psalms
Precious Hours in Galatians
Many articles in religious journals.

He is a Bible teacher in Bible Analysis, Bible Synthesis, Beginners Greek, Prophecy, Pedagogy and Sunday School Administration.

Since 1922 he has been the Radio Bible teacher on WSB station.
From the date of his graduation in 1891 to that of his death on June 8, 1929, a period of almost thirty-eight years, Benjamin Franklin Pickett was a well-known figure in the educational field of Georgia. He was the son of M.T. Pickett and Margaret Lewis Pickett and was born near Tallapoosa, Ga., Nov. 28, 1870. He received his early education in the public schools of Atlanta and came to the University from that city. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and was especially gifted in mathematics. He took a post-graduate course in mathematics at the University of Chicago. He was devoted to the teaching profession and taught in many places, at Graymont, Madison, Douglasville, Tallapoosa, Barnesville, Chatham Academy, Savannah. In nearly all these places he served as superintendent. At Douglasville, Ga., he was president of a small college. His service at Tallapoosa and Newman covered a number of years. For eight years he was president of Gordon Institute at Barnesville, Ga. and for a number of years he was superintendent of the Savannah Schools.

In his later years he returned to his former position as superintendent of the Newman schools and died at his home in that city June 8, 1929. He was one of the organizers of the Fourth District High School Association, also one of the organizers of the Georgia Interscholastic Athletic Association. He possessed much administrative ability and was a recognized leader in organization. He served on the executive committee of the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges and was one of the founders of the Georgia High School Association. On account of his high scholastic standing he was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of Rotary. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Church. He was a man of pronounced convictions and always moved to put them into execution. He was greatly beloved by those he taught and his graduates of Newman High School placed...
over his grave an imposing marble monument. He had a large and interesting family of twelve children, Harol E., Mary Alberta, Benjamin, Jr., Flora (Mrs. J.A. McCullah), William P., Sara (Mrs. J.N. McMillan), Thomas M., William Lewis, Catherine, Elsie Virginia, Reuben H. and Anne Margaret.

BENJAMIN ZION PHILLIPS

Benjamin Zion Phillips was college mate of the writer, who knew and appreciated him. He was one of the highest-typed Jews in Georgia, and was deeply interested in his fellowmen. He was a native of New York, born there on September 29th, 1871. His parents moved to Atlanta in 1883 and his secondary education was in the Atlanta Schools. He entered the University of Georgia in 1887, and, after spending a couple of years in the academic classes, transferred to the Law School and graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was a member of the Demosthenian literary society.

He entered the practice of law in Atlanta and for some time was connected with the law firm of Calhoun, King & Spalding. In 1894 the firm of Glenn, Slaton & Phillips was formed, the senior member being John T. Glenn, a noted lawyer, and the junior partner being John M. Slaton, afterwards governor of Georgia. Later on the firm was Slaton & Phillips, then Rosser, Slaton, Phillips & Hopkins.

Mr. Phillips never aspired to political office, but devoted his entire time to his profession. He came to be regarded as authority on all phases of taxation and also in corporation and commercial law. He was one of the petitioners for the charter of the Atlanta Bar Association.

He died in New York City Dec. 31, 1921 at the early a
age of fifty. His widow, Mrs. Nettie Elsas Phillips, knowing his interest in his profession and in his Alma Mater, established in the University a fund of $5000 in his memory to be known as the Benjamin Z. Phillips Fund, the interest to be awarded to some high-standing student in the Junior Law Class each year to help him finish his legal education.

ALFRED COLQUITT NEWELL

Alfred Colquitt Newell, still living at an advanced age, was born in Milledgeville, Ga., March 12, 1871, the son of Thomas L. Newell and Ann Colquitt Newell. He is the grandson of Alfred H. Colquitt, who served as Governor of Georgia and United States senator. He attended Middle Georgia College at Milledgeville and from there came to the University of Georgia in 1890. In college life he was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. On Feb. 23, 1903, he was married to Miss Ellen Hillyer, of Atlanta. They had two children, Ellen Hillyer, born Sept. 5, 1905, and Ann Lane, born March 2, 1907. The greater part of his life has been spent in the field of life insurance in which he has achieved marked success as General Agent of the Columbia National Life Insurance Company. His life has been one of activity in civic circles and he has contributed much to the growth and development of the City of Atlanta.

Edward F. Lovell, born at Savannah, Ga., May 18, 1872, the son of Edward Francis Lovell and Emily Dasher Lovell, married Miss Pattie May Nov. 24, 1903, who died March 22, 1922. On June 29, 1935 Mr. Lovell married Mrs. Natalie G. Entrekin. By his first wife he had two children, Edward Francis III and Caroline. In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. In religion he is a Methodist and in politics a
Democrat. In the Spanish-American War he was a sergeant in Co. B. 5th Reg. Ga. Volunteers. His long time service has been that of Tax Assessor of the City of Savannah. He is one of the most loyal alumni, keeping in touch with the society every year.

Ira E. Farmer, born at Crawfordville, Ga., March 22, 1868, graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Law; member of the Demosthenian Society, a well-known lawyer in Thomson, Ga., the greater part of his life; mayor of Thomson 1899; state senator; member of Baptist church.

Robert N. Hardeman, born at Clinton, Ga., July 4, 1869, the son of Robert N. Hardeman and Ellen Smith Hardeman; graduate A.B. at Mercer University in 1889, then came to the University of Georgia and graduated in Law in 1891; member of Demosthenian literary society; married March 4, 1896, to Miss Kayte C. Chiles; one daughter, Lucile and one son, John V., Solicitor of Jones County Court 1891-1892; county attorney seven years; judge of the county court 1913-1914; judge of City Court.

Thomas S. Felder came to the University as a student from Perry, Ga.; graduated in 1891 with Bachelor of Philosophy degree. In college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity; represented Bibb county in the state legislature 1900-1906 and was a state senator 1907-1908. From July 1, 1911 to April 15, 1914 he served as attorney-general of Georgia. Was a member of the Georgia Bar Association. Made an unsuccessful race for United States senate.

John H. Boston, grandson of Senator Joseph E. Brown; married Miss Anne Smith; became a prominent figure in the business world of Marietta, Ga.

Frank Mitchell, born in Georgia in 1871; married Miss Lucy Coleman; was a lawyer of distinction and served in the state legislature; was a great civic leader in Swainsboro and throughout that section of Georgia.
Joseph D. Smith achieved prominence and success as a teacher. For many years he was superintendent of the Griffin, Ga., City Schools and served as a member of the Uniform Textbook commission of Georgia.

Anton Pope Wright, born in Georgia in 1872, came to the University of Georgia from Thomasville, became a lawyer and throughout a long life has been one of the leading members of the Savannah, Ga., bar.

Joel Cloud, born in Georgia in 1870, devoted his entire life to the practice of law. He also served as a bank president in his home town of Lexington. He was solicitor of the City Court of Lexington and also judge of that court.

J. Frank Matthews, born in Georgia in 1868, entered the legal profession, was a solicitor-general and a member of the state senate in Oklahoma.

J.H. Peacock established in Atlanta Peacock's School, which was one of the best schools in that city, especially in the preparation of boys for college.

William R. Jones, of Greenville, Ala., was born in 1870; married Miss Ada McLaughlin; served as mayor and as judge of the City court.

Edward Wood Lane, born in Georgia in 1869, became one of the leading bankers in the South. For many years he was president of the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, Florida.
During the summer of 1891, the Trustees elected Dr. J. H. T. McPherson as Professor of History and Political Science. That was a forward step that had been strongly urged by Chancellor Boggs. A more detailed state of this appointment and the good that resulted therefrom appears elsewhere in the history of the department of history and political science.

Chancellor Boggs took over the instruction in oratory.

At this meeting the Chancellor reported that he had during the year that ended in June 1891 employed several young students to assist certain professors in their work of instruction. The trustees did not approve of such action on the part of the Chancellor and refused to pay the salaries agreed upon by the Chancellor and the young men whom he had named for the work and who had given a year's service. The trustees admonished the Chancellor that he had no power to employ anyone without the consent of the Board or the Preudential committee. The Chancellor was necessarily humiliated, but there was nothing he could do about it.

The session of 1891--1892 was one of comparative quiet. The attendance was showing a normal growth and the report on discipline and student conduct was satisfactory.

During the year Chairman John J. Gresham had died and in his place as a member of the Board Hon. Augustus O. Bacon, of the class of 1889 had been appointed. A new congressional district having been formed in Georgia on account of the increased population of the state, Judge Spencer P. Atkinson took his seat as a member of the Board from the 11th congressional district. Joseph B. Cumming, of Augusta, was named to succeed Pleasant A. Stovall, resigned, and Andrew J. Cobb succeeded William W. Thomas, resigned.
On account of the death of Mr. Gresham the Board was without a chairman. To that position Hon. Nathaniel J. Hammond, of the Class of 1852, was elected. He filled that position with the greatest ability and satisfaction until his death.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Dr. Joseph Jones, of New Orleans.

The trustees, ever jealous of the progress of the literary societies and noting a lack of interest in them on the part of the students, passed a revolutionary resolution that stirred up much talk among the students. Henceforth under the orders of the Board it would be necessary for every student in the University to belong to one or the other of the two literary societies and in order to further stimulate interest $300 was appropriated to each society for the repairing of the society halls and an appropriation of $25 was made to each society for fuel.

Mrs. Minnie G. Machen presented to the University a portrait of her father, the late John J. Gresham.

Dr. William H. Felton could always be depended on to stir up something at each board meeting. This time it was college baseball and glee club recitals that claimed his attention. His resolution declaring athletic contests objectionable and prohibiting students from going on glee club trips was passed. That suited the Chancellor who also believed them to be demoralizing agencies.

Bennett J. Conyers spoke to the literary societies. He had been out of college only a few years, but he spoke like a veteran. Hon. Andrew A. Lipscomb, of Washington, D.C., delivered the alumni address. The engineering department faculty was strengthened by the election of Professor O.H. Sheffield as instructor.

Another step of wide, sweeping effect was the passing of a
resolution requiring all students to remain in college until the close of the Commencement exercises. The boys didn't like that but had to stay. It is doubtful whether many of them attended the Commencement exercises.

Chancellor Boggs had had his lesson about employing Fellows without the approval of the Board, so this time he took the pathway of safety and had the Board make the appointments of the following Fellows: in Biology, V.E Franklin; in Modern languages, A.A. Boggs, in English, W.T. Kelley.

It was at this meeting of the Board that the movement to admit women to the University received its first official attention, when Mr. Meldrim offered a motion that women be admitted. It was laid on the table. Twenty-six years were to pass before co-education would win its fight. The full story of that struggle which ended in 1918, when the authority was finally given to admit women, appears elsewhere in the chapter devoted to "Co-Education at the University."

This was the year in which interest in college athletics became fully manifest among the students. Baseball began to take on a more definite form and in February 1892 football made its appearance and the first two games of that sport were played by Georgia against Mercer and Auburn. The full story of athletics at the University will appear in a chapter devoted to the history of University athletics.

At Commencement the Sophomore declaimers were W.B. Armstrong, D.C. Barrow, J.H. Butner, P.L. Fleming, W. Harbin, John White Morton, S.L. Olive, J.D. Stelling, O.C. Turner and W.A. Wiklins.

The Junior orators were H.A. Alexander, P.W. Breitenbucher G.F. Johnson, M.A. Lewis, C.R. Nisbet and L.C. Slade.

The Senior orators were S.H. Sibley, V.E. Franklin, J.P. Lewis, Edgar Denmark, J.L. Henry and D.F. Crosland.
The degrees conferred at Commencement of 1892 were as follows:


Bachelor of Engineering—Roy Dallis, William N. Gramling, Julian R. Lane, Robert DeT. Lawrence.

Bachelor of Science—R.N. Hogg.

Bachelor of Agriculture—Eugene Callaway, Millard C. Horton, Osey E. Horton.


Civil Engineering—O.H. Sheffield.

Master of Science—Marion McH. Hull.

Master of Arts—Frank E. Callway.

Class of 1892

This class enrolled seventy-three students, of whom forty-two remained to graduation. It furnished eighteen lawyers, six physicians, four manufacturers, four legislators, four civil engineers, two bankers, two farmers, two journalists, two judges, two teachers, one college president, one chemist, one accountant, and one merchant.
SAMUEL HAILE SIBLEY

On the list of the University of Georgia's most distinguished alumni has been deservedly placed the name of Samuel Hale Sibley, A.B. graduate in the class of 1892 and Bachelor of Law graduate in the class of 1893.

He was born at Union Point, Ga., July 12, 1873, the son of Samuel H. and Jennie Bart Sibley. His pre-college education was in the schools of Union Point. He entered the University of Georgia in 1889 and graduated in 1892 with first honor. In 1893 he received his Bachelor of Law degree. In college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. Through his high scholarship he holds membership in Phi Beta Kappa. On April 29, 1897 he was married to Miss Florence Weldon Bart. They have three children, William H., born Aug. 4, 1898, Sarah V., born Aug. 9, 1900, and Florence W., born Aug. 20, 1905. He is a life-time member of the Presbyterian church and a life-time advocate of temperance and prohibition.

He has never been a practicing lawyer except as to a few years after graduation in his home town, Union Point. His whole life has been judicial. He has served continuously on the bench since 1905, a period of forty-two years. His first position was that of Judge of the Greene county Court, 1905—1912, then judge of the City Court of Greensboro, 1912—1917. He then practiced law a couple of years, during which time he was district attorney of the Georgia Railroad.

In 1919, President Woodrow Wilson, recognizing his ability and high character, named him as Judge of the Federal Courts of the Northern District of Georgia. In that position he served twelve years, establishing a reputation for ability and fairness that was recognized throughout the country.

In 1931 he was named by President Hoover as Judge of the Fifth
U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and in that position he has served the past fifteen years, adding year by year to the splendid record he had already achieved.

In 1925 the University of Georgia conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1924 Oglethorpe University conferred that degree upon him.

The position he now holds is one of the most responsible in the judicial field in the entire country. It embraces the territory from South Carolina to the Mexican border, including the Panama Canal zone. Thousands of cases come before him every year, involving fines that run into the millions of dollars.

Judge Sibley has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the University of Georgia. In 1924 he served as president of the Alumni Society. In 1925 he became a member of the University Board of Trustees and served until January 1, 1932, when that body was succeeded by the Board of Regents. He has also served as president of the Georgia War Association. By one and all he is regarded as an exemplar of fairness, honesty and unquestioned probity.

He could have been chancellor of the University of Georgia had he wished to assume the duties of that office. At the session of the Board of Trustees in 1926, the question of selecting a successor to Chancellor Barrow was under discussion. He was then serving as a member of the Board, but was not present when the trustees were discussing the question.

That night there was a big dinner and reception at Memorial Hall. The writer, who enjoyed the close friendship of Judge Sibley, was then serving as secretary of the Board of Trustees. He was assigned the task of persuading Judge Sibley to accept the chancellorship.
and those making the request constituted a large majority of the trustees.

The writer carried out the work assigned him and down at Memorial, all spent more than half an hour arguing with him on the subject. But it was all of no avail. The next morning Judge Sibley talked with his friends and asked them not to mention his name in connection with the chancellorship. They did not mention his name, but there is no doubt but that he would have been elected had he been willing to accept the office.

EUGENE ROBERT BLACK

Eugene Robert Black started out to be a lawyer, practiced his profession successfully thirty years, then made up his mind that the banking business had more attraction for him, entered that business and in a few years was at the top as Governor of the Federal Reserve banks of the United States.

He was born in Atlanta, Ga., January 7, 1873, the son of Eugene Pinckard Black and Zoe Harmon Black; graduated at the Boys’ High School, entering the University of Georgia and graduating there in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1893. Strange things happen. He refused to study criminal law and yet in later years he came to serve as solicitor of the criminal court of Atlanta. For years he was a member of the law firm of McDaniel & Black, the senior member being Sanders McDaniel, son of Governor Henry D. McDaniel.

On May 5, 1897 he was married to Miss Gussie Grady, daughter of Henry W. Grady. Their three children are Eugene M., Henry Grady and Julia (Mrs. W. H. Wellborn).
As a college boy he was a member of a happy circle that had the privilege of living in the home of Mrs. Ann E Grady, mother of the famous journalist and orator. The writer had the same privilege. Gene Black was the life of the whole house. He had a bright, scintillating mind. In after years a writer, commenting on Mr. Black's razor-keen wit, said of him: "He about stole the show from Will Rogers on one occasion. In introducing the humorist to an Atlanta audience, Mr. Black's remarks created an uproar and when Mr. Rogers finally emerged from the wings, he grinned and said 'I think I ought to sit down and listen to this fellow. He is good' ".

Throughout his life Eugene Black was a civic leader of prominence. He served as a director of the Atlanta Constitution, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, head of the Atlanta Community Chest, national director of the Travelers' Aid Society, national director of Near East Relief, member of the Atlanta Bond Commission, vice-president of the Atlanta Civic Music Association manager of the Southern division of the Red Cross, outside the high position he filled in the banking world.

He was greatly devoted to athletics, especially golf, a special friend of the father of the famous Bobbie Jones, whose progress in the golf world he watched with great interest from start to finish.

He was a lifetime member of the Baptist church, serving as a deacon and manifesting deep interest in all the affairs of the church. In college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. So appreciative of his many services were the people of Atlanta that in 1925 he was named Atlanta's leading citizen.

After practicing law thirty years and being then fifty years of age, he concluded to change his lifework. In 1923 he said of himself that he noticed that the banks closed in mid-afternoon and decided that
banking was easier than law, so he entered the banking field and shortly thereafter was president of the Atlanta Trust Company. Within five years, in 1928, he was chosen as governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, succeeding M. B. Wellborn, resigned. In that position, through his able financial leadership he attracted national attention. He saved banks in Havana by rushing them millions of dollars by train and by plane, to stop runs.

On May 10, 1933, he went to the top in banking circles, when he became governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in which position he served until August 15, 1934, when he returned to his position as governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank.

He was personally a close friend of President Roosevelt, but did not always agree with him. His influence was cast at all times to the conservative side. He fought the proposition that the reserve system should surrender its stock of monetary gold which was valued at more than three million dollars. He was the originator of the law favoring direct loans to industry by the reserve banks. He was also given credit for helping write the law which governs the stock exchanges and security issues. He was opposed to the devaluation of the gold dollar and so argued with the president against that step. Yet there was a break in the personal friendship between the chief executive and Mr. Black.

On hearing of the death of Mr. Black, President Roosevelt referred to him as "a grand person and a good soldier". Secretary Morgenthau said of him: "In directing with wisdom and judgment the federal reserve system during a period of severe stress and uncertainty, he performed service to the nation which will be long remembered and appreciated."
Similar words of praise came from dozens of the leading bankers of America, who all agreed that by his death America had lost a great and useful citizen.

GEORGE HENSON ESTES

George Henson Estes is one of the University of Georgia alumni who have achieved high distinction in the military service of the United States.

He was born in Eufaula, Alabama, January 30, 1873, the son of George Henson Estes and Ann Thornton Estes. When he was a little child his parents moved to Columbus, Ga., where the early years of his life were spent. Later his family moved to Talbotton, where he secured his secondary education. From there he came to the University of Georgia. He left the University without graduating in order to accept an appointment to West Point Military Academy, where he could prepare himself for his chosen lifework. He was graduated there on June 12, 1894 with the rank of second lieutenant of infantry. During the many years of his connection with the United States Army he has seen service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama, Hawaii, China, the Philippine Islands and at various posts in the United States.

He has served in a number of capacities all the way from second lieutenant to brigadier-general, in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and World War I. His appointment as brigadier-general came in the midst of World War I, on August 8, 1918. He was commended for conduct in action in Cuba in 1898, in the Philippines, and for services in World War I. He has served in all regimental staff positions, in the subsistence department of the army, in the inspector-general's office, and in various sections of the War Department general staff.
During four years he was the commanding officer of the 8th Brigade, U.S. Infantry, at Fort McPherson and from there went to Fort Benning as the commanding officer at that important post. He is a graduate of the General Staff School and of the Army War College at Washington.

Several years since he was retired from active duty, but throughout World War II he contributed his services in local Red Cross work and other civilian defense activities.

In 1889 he married Miss Frances Farrell, of Los Angeles, California. They have two children.

JAMES BANKS NEVIN

Many of the graduates of the University of Georgia have been prominently identified with the newspapers of the state. Among those who have distinguished themselves in that field was James Banks Nevin.

He was born in Rome, Ga., in 1873, the son of Mitchell Albert Nevin and Helen Underwood Nevin. His mother was a daughter of Judge John W. H. Underwood. His early education was in the Rome city schools. From there he came to the University of Georgia, where he became a student of prominence and popularity among his college mates. He was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity.

Shortly after his leaving the University and before he had fairly launched himself in the world of journalism, the Spanish-American War opened. He volunteered promptly and went to the front to fight for Cuban independence. He returned with the rank of Captain. He entered newspaper work on the Rome Tribune when John Temple Graves was editor of that paper. He went up rapidly to the position of city editor, then...
managing editor. From Rome he went to Washington, D.C., on the editorial staff of the Washington Herald. He remained in journalistic work in Washington from 1906 to 1912, and his brilliant work there won for him national recognition. After William Randolph Hearst had acquired the Atlanta Georgian, Mr. Nevin came on that paper. At first he wrote a column on Georgian and Southern political affairs, afterwards became managing editor and in 1919 was appointed by 'r' Hearst as editor. He remained in that influential position until his sudden death from a heart attack on Nov. 18, 1931. He had just finished dictating an editorial when death came without warning.

He was one of the fearless writers of the Georgia press when great issues were involved. Ordinarily he preferred writing in the lighter vein, but when the issues merited serious attention he knew how to strike with sledge-hammer blows. For a number of years he was a trustee of the University of Georgia and of the Georgia School of Technology, and was greatly interested in all educational movements.

He was a public speaker of ability and received more invitations to address important assemblies than he could possibly accept. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, a Mason and a Shriner. At one time he served as president of the Chi Phi Alumni Association. He married Miss Mary Bryan. They had two daughters, Mrs. T.M. Bradshaw and Miss Ida Nevin, and three sons, Mitchell A., Henry W., and James B., Jr.

Attesting the high regard in which he was held, many of the leading citizens of Georgia attended his funeral to pay him merited tribute. His remains were interred in Myrtle Hill cemetery, Rome, Ga.
EDWARD BAKER MELL

While Edward Baker Mell is a graduate of Auburn Polytechnical Institute, he merits a place in this story of the University of Georgia. He is the youngest son of the late Chancellor P.H. Mell. If he were a few inches taller and wore a beard, he would be the living image of his father. He started his college work as a student, but remained in the University only a short time. He, like his father, was very fond of the Greek letter fraternities, and he came into college at a time when Chancellor Loggs and the secret fraternities were not on good terms. Young Mell was a Sigma Alpha Epsilon and devoted to his fraternity. So he left the University of Georgia and went over to Auburn, Ala. to finish his college education.

His entire life since graduation has been that of a teacher and educational administrator. For the greater part of that service he held the position of principal of the Athens High School. His chief service to the University has been that of training hundreds of boys and girls for their work in college and in that field he has been conspicuously successful.

He married Miss Belle Witcher, of Athens, who died at an early age. He is a devoted Baptist and for many years was the beloved superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday School in Athens. Probably there has never been an educator in Georgia who was more genuinely adored by the pupils under his direction. At the age of seventy Professor "Mell was retired from active service."
James Carter Blasingame was born in Upson County, Georgia, June 9, 1865; entered the University of Georgia in 1889 and graduated with Bachelor of Arts degree in 1892. In college he took much interest in oratory and debate, was a champion debater and served as president of the college Y.M.C.A. The year he graduated he was made president of Jackson Institute, Jackson, Ga. and served there five years. The next two years he was president of Holbrook College. The next two years he served as president of the Baptist Female College at Raleigh, North Carolina. During 1895 and 1896 before leaving Georgia he had served as secretary of the Georgia Teachers Association.

In 1900 he entered the field of life insurance and became superintendent of agents for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. On June 24, 1896 he was married to Miss Virginia Lee McKie.

Edward W. Frey was born in Marietta, Ga. December 25, 1868, the son of W.H. Frey and Narcissa Thompson Frey; attended Marietta Male Academy; entered the University of Georgia in 1889; graduated with the A.B. degree in 1892. He and his brother, E.T. Frey were in college at the same time. He was a young man of massive frame and his brother was of smaller frame. He was called "Big Frey" and his brother was called "Little Frey." E.W. Frey was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He was a member of the University of Georgia's first football team.

On Dec. 7, 1895 he was married to Miss Letitia Gober. They had five children, only one of whom, Victor M. Frey, lived to maturity. Mr. Frey is a member of the Methodist church. He practiced law in Marietta eight years before going to Oklahoma in 1901. He served two sessions in the Oklahoma legislature. While he continued to practice law in Oklahoma, banking became his principal business, in which field of endeavor he achieved marked success.
LOUIS LEONARD BROWN

Louis Leonard Brown was born at Fort Valley, Ga., April 5, 1868, the son of S.B. Brown and Susie Persons Brown. He first attended Emory College, then entered the University of Georgia in 1888 and graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The next year he received the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. On July 13, 1895 he was married to Miss Cornelia Hartsfield. Five children were born to them, Louis L., Elizabeth, Milledge, Frances and Cornelia.

After graduation he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of law. He was not only a good lawyer but also a citizen deeply interested in all worthwhile civic movements. He was a bank director and textile manufacturer. He served as president of the Farmers Agricultural Credit Association. A few months before his death he was appointed by Governor Russell to the Superior Court judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge H.A. Matthews. He served as vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Ft. Valley. He died at his home in Ft. Valley.

James Frederick Lewis was born in Atlanta Ga., Dec. 13, 1872, graduated at the University of Georgia in 1892 with the A.B. degree, third honor, was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and Phi Kappa literary society, became a well-known journalist, serving a number of years on the Atlanta Constitution's reportorial staff. In 1897 he became U.S. Commissioner for the Southern district of Georgia, with headquarters in Savannah, serving in that position until his death on March 25, 1901.

Daniel Franklin Crosland was born in Macon, Ga., Dec. 10, 1869, attended Mercer University 1886--1889 and the University of Virginia 1890--1891; entered the University of Georgia law class in September 1891 and graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. While in
college he was a member of the "Demosthenian literary society. Admitted to
the bar in 1892, he practiced his profession in Albany, Ga., was city
attorney of Albany in 1897 and a member of the legislature from Dougherty
county 1898--1899. He also served as judge of the county court of
Dougherty county.

Walter Gordon Park, born at Tuskegee, Alabama, July 28, 1870,
the son of James Fletcher Park, a noted teacher in his day. Mr. Park's
brother, Robert E. Park, was professor of English in the University
of Georgia forty years. In college Mr. Park was a member of the Phi
Delta Theta fraternity and the "Demosthenian literary society, was a
 commencement speaker in his Sophomore and Junior years; graduated in
1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; married Miss Nora T. Bailey,
of Waycross, Ga., in 1896; taught school several years; became a success-
ful lawyer; represented Troup county in the Georgia legislature
1898--1899; also was a state senator; in his early days was county
solicitor in Early county, Georgia; spent the latter years of his life
in New Smyrna, Florida; died January 12, 1926 at Palatka, Florida
and was buried at White Springs, Fla.

William Troy Kelley was born at Monticello, Ga., July 27, 1873.
In college he was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society, was a
 commencement speaker his Sophomore and Junior years, was graduated in
1892 with A.B. degree, second honor, and in 1898 with the degree of
Bachelor of Law. He also attended the University of Virginia law school,
taught school at Jackson, Ga., Institute 1892--1896, practiced law in Rome,
Ga., from 1898 to his death.
Samuel Jones Cassels, born at Thomasville, Ga., May 16, 1873; son of Samuel J. Cassels and Cora Smith Cassels; prominent Presbyterian; in politics a Democrat; A.B. Graduate at the University of Georgia in 1892; member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity and Demosthenian literary society; married Miss Martha Jones, January 25, 1898; children Samuel J. born Nov. 11, 1899 Sloan, born Aug. 5, 1900 Wal, born Dec. 7, 1914; in the manufacturing field all his life in Montgomery, Ala.; district manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company until his retirement as chairman of the board. Died at Montgomery in 1942.

Virgil Eugene Franklin; born at Excessior, Ga., Sept. 9, 1870; son of Jason Franklin and America Mountree Franklin; in religion a Presbyterian and in politics a Democrat; graduate of Excelsior High School; A.B. graduate University of Georgia in 1892; Master of Science in 1893; Doctor of Medicine, University of Maryland 1896; married Miss Mary Durden, of Graymont, Ga., June 27, 1900; children, Marjorie, born Nov. 20, 1903, Virgil E., born April 25, 1908. Mr. Franklin died Nov. 13, 1941, the beloved physician in his county throughout his life.

James Nicholas Talley, born August 31, 1869, at Nashville, Ga.; graduated at the University of Georgia in 1892 with A.B. degree, and at Mercer University in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Law; member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and Phi Kappa literary society; married Miss Elizabeth LeConte Furman, of Baldwin county Oct. 10, 1898. Mr. Talley was all his life an official court reporter in United States courts and served as clerk for the United States attorney for the Southern district of Georgia. He died November 29, 1944.
Millard Cortes Horton, born near Belton, South Carolina, Jan. 23, 1865, graduated in 1892 at the University of Georgia with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1893; practiced law in Carnesville, Ga., two years, then went to Atlanta where he has practiced since that time. He has written one book, "Joan of the Everglades." For a number of years he and his brother O.E. Horton administered the Frances Clementine Tucker Loan Fund, which a few years since was turned over by them to the University of Georgia. In college he was a member of the Chû Psi fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society.

Ozey Enoch Horton, born near Belton, South Carolina, Aug. 15, 1862, graduated at the University of Georgia in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. He practiced law a while in Carnesville, Ga., then moved to Atlanta where with his brother he practiced law until his death at Chipley, Ga., Dec. 7, 1933. On Oct. 12, 1904 he was married to Miss Grace Witman, of Dalton, Ga. They had one son, O.E. Horton, Jr. who also attended the University of Georgia. The remains of Mr. Horton were interred in the old family burial ground near Belton, South Carolina.
Session of 1892—1893

It having become apparent that many students were seeking admission to the University although unprepared to carry the regular University work, the trustees at a special meeting held on Nov. 18, 1892, in Atlanta, among other things passed a resolution directing the faculty to offer a "special three months course of instruction including mathematics, English, constitutional history, natural science and practical agriculture suitable for young men unable or unprepared to enter the regular full-time courses now provided for." This was done for a few years until the high schools of the state enlarged their curricula and met the needs of the situation.

The death of Hon. Benjamin P. Hollis, a member of the Board, was announced and in his place Judge William H. Fish, class of 1869, had been appointed by Governor Morton.

During the year the University had lost one of the ablest and best-beloved members of the faculty, Professor Charles Morris, head of the department of English. His death was reported at the annual session of the trustees in June 1893, and his successor, Dr. Benjamin F. Riley, a Baptist minister in Birmingham, Alabama, was elected. Dr. Riley served in that position seven years. He was a good man and was devoted to his work, but it cannot be said that he was a successful teacher. The students were dissatisfied with him and he did not seem able to command their attention or sympathy. I recollect very distinctly one commencement when the Board of Visitors were visiting the University and interviewing professors concerning their work, that one member of the Board, named by the Governor, was a young man who had just graduated two years before and who had studied under Dr. Riley, took manifest pleasure in examining Dr. Riley orally as to best method of
teaching English and causing more or less merriment as he grilled the professor who only a short time before had put him through an examination on the same subject, the Board member even going so far as to tell the professor that he was utterly wrong about the way English should be taught.

The University took several forward steps during the year. Electric lights at that time were coming into general use, and it was provided that they be placed upon the campus, and, if deemed necessary for the protection of property, a watchman should be employed. For some time there had been no Saturday morning recitations. The trustees were unwilling that Saturday be continued as a practical holiday and put the Saturday morning recitations back on the schedule, much to the disgust and disapproval of the student body as well as some members of the faculty who had been enjoying that little weekly holiday. To add insult to injury in the eyes of the students, all students would be required to attend the meeting of one of the literary societies from 10 to 1 p.m. or be engaged in special work to be assigned through the faculty. Eight in four medals were provided for the best debaters from each of the societies and the faculty was authorized to admit students who were deficient in some studies, if prepared in one or more. This admission with conditions lasted until after World War I. It was not abused and it does not appear that it lowered the standard of scholarship to any appreciable extent. Those who were admitted on condition, as a rule, worked harder and removed the condition at an early date after admission. French and German were added to the studies in the Freshman class and a tutor in mathematics and an instructor in English were elected. Both of these selections were admirable. John Morris was made an instructor in English, to assist also in Modern languages. He served fifty-two years in
the University faculty and is now an emeritus professor. The tutor in mathematics then selected was Hal Moreno, who later on became professor of engineering mathematics at Leland Stanford University and a nationally recognized figure in the field of mathematics.

On June 20, 1883, a notable addition to the faculty was made when Sylvanus Morris, Class of 1874, was chosen as professor of law. He served the Law School thirty-six years and was responsible for much of its development. Professors George D. Thomas and Andrew J. Cobb, who had resigned their positions in the law faculty, remained as lecturers on law.

Chancellor Boggs was never convinced of the desirability of Greek letter fraternities being allowed to function in the University. The trustees wouldn't abolish them, so this year he sought to bring them under closer supervision by having the trustees order them to hold their meetings on the campus. The Board of Trustees referred his request to the Prudential Committee and that was the last of it. The fraternities continued to hold their meetings out in town and woe to the luckless member of one fraternity who might be found "snooping" around the habitat of another fraternity.

Hon. A.C. Bacon, afterwards a distinguished United States senator, offered a resolution to establish a sub-Freshman class to prepare students for college entrance. He asked that the resolution be laid on the table for the present. That was done but "the present" has extended from 1893 to the present time. The University did not get a sub-Freshman class.

The duties of the professors in three departments were lightened by the election of three young men to serve as fellows, to-wit:

L.C. Slade, in Biology
G.F. Johnson, in English
H.A. Alexander, in Modern Languages

At Commencement the address before the literary societies was delivered by A.C. Willcoxon, Class of 1890. The alumni address was delivered by General Henry R. Jackson. It was on an unusual subject, but one of much interest. It was on the subject of "The Wanderer," one of the last steamships to bring slaves to America from Africa.


The Junior orators were Joseph Akerman, Paul L. Fleming, W.A. Fuller, J.D. Stelling, W.A. Wilkins, S.B. Yow.

The Senior orators were G.F. Johnson, H.A. Alexander, L.C. Slade, H.M. Dorsey, A. Heyman, Orville A. Park.

The degrees conferred at commencement were:


Bachelor of Engineering—Robert J. Gantt, Samuel Lawrence, Lamar Lyndon, Rufus G. Nalley.

Bachelor of Science—Edward W. Barnwell, Thomas J. Bennett.


Master of Arts—Adama A. Boggs
Hugh Manso Dorsey was born July 10, 1871, in Fayetteville, Ga. He is the son of the late Judge Rufus T. Dorsey, who was one of the leading lawyers and jurists of the state. Hugh Dorsey's parents moved to Atlanta in 1879, and his boyhood school days were in the schools there. He received his secondary education under Professor Morgan L. Parker, a noted Georgia teacher of those days. He entered the University of Georgia in 1889, the year in which the writer graduated in law. I knew and admired him as a college boy. He graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was as genial and popular a boy as one ever met with.

During his college days an incident occurred that he has never forgotten, in which I played a part, and for years, whenever and wherever I have met him in a company of friends he has been quick to point his finger at me, relate that story and have a good laugh at my expense.

Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time in 1892. At that time I was twenty-two years old and was editor of the Athens Banner. I had taken part in the campaign and had helped carry the rock-ribbed Democratic county of Clarke for him. Democratic enthusiasm was rampant and a torchlight procession was in progress. When the parade stopped in front of the University campus, several speeches were made from the veranda of the old Commercial Hotel. I was one of those proud speakers and had not then become fully acquainted with politics. No doubt I thought myself competent to make the speech.

Now Hugh was out there in the crowd, along with other university students, waving torches, and he says that my opening sentence, pronounced with great gusto and swelling pride was as follows: "This is Tom Reed, of Georgia, but thank God not Tom Reed of Maine." As I remember the occasion, that was about the opening sentence, though I did add that I would not mind having as great a brain as the Maine statesman if I could get it...
without taking on his politics. On his visits to Athens, Hugh has added many pleasant moments to his life by rigging me about that opening sentence.

After graduation he studied law one year at the University of Virginia, then returned to Atlanta and started the practice of his profession with the firm of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, his father, Judge Dorsey, being the senior member of that firm, and the two partners being P.H. Brewster and Albert Howell.

In 1910, Hon. Charles D. Hill, Solicitor-General of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit, died. Mr. Hill was the son of Georgia's famous orator, Benjamin H. Hill, and by many was regarded as an orator fully as brilliant as his father. Hugh Dorsey was at that time thirty-nine years old and was regarded as one of the ablest young lawyers in Atlanta, but he knew that, as a successor to Charlie Hill, he was stepping into a position that would be hard to fill. But he was not made of stuff that drew back. He put his soul into the work and made one of the best solicitors-general his circuit had ever had. In 1912 he was elected for a full term of four years, so thoroughly was his work appreciated by the people. He defeated his opponent overwhelmingly, carrying every ward in Atlanta and every precinct in Fulton county.

Towards the end of his service in that office he was called upon to prosecute Leo Frank, charged with the murder of Mary Phagan. Frank was convicted and sentenced to die. Feeling ran very high against the defendant. During the time of the trial a large crowd near the court house cried out for his conviction. Frank's sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment and he was incarcerated in the state prison. He had not been there long until a mob broke into the prison, took him out and hanged him.

Later on Hugh Dorsey announced in 1916 his candidacy for governor of Georgia. Governor Harris was up for re-election, but though he was an
able official, he could not match the youthful enthusiasm of his active and vigorous opponent and met with defeat. Governor Dorsey was re-elected in 1918 and finished his gubernatorial service in 1920. He made an excellent record as governor, marked especially by his fine services during the period of World War I and the days following when the veterans came home.

In 1920, at the expiration of his term as governor, he made the race for the United States Senate and was defeated by Thomas E. Watson. He went back to the practice of law and six years later, in 1926, was appointed as Judge of the City Court of Atlanta to fill the unexpired term of Judge Harry M. Reid. From term to term since that time he has filled that office, nineteen years up to this time, with a full term yet to go, having been elected again in 1944 by an overwhelming majority. The court over which he presides is now known as one of the Fulton county Superior courts.

One of the great sources of the pleasure it gives him to fill this position is that his father before him for a number of years held the same office.
The Class of 1893 had the honor and the distinction of furnishing two governors of the State of Georgia. Hugh I. Dorsey was one of them and Thomas William Hardwick was the other. Tom Hardwick was born Dec. 9, 1872, the son of Robert Hardwick and Zemula (Schley) Hardwick, and graduated in 1892 at Mercer University with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He came right on to the University of Georgia, at a time when the course in law at the University covered only one college year, and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1893 at the age of twenty and a half years, a little short of his majority.

When he entered the University of Georgia, I was editor of the Athens Banner, two years his senior in age. I was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, to which I belonged. He became my roommate while he attended the University. When I was in the University I had roomed three years with his cousin, another Tom Hardwick. I was and always have been a teetotaller and averse to playing cards. Tom liked to take a drink occasionally and also enjoyed a game of cards. But we were quite congenial were great friends then, very deeply attached to each other personally and politically in after years and until death called him hence. Even as a boy he had the courage of his convictions and one did not have to go around the corner to find out where he stood on any question. I have always admired that kind of a man, even when I disagreed with him.

Tom was a good speller. So was I. There was an old-fashioned spelling-bee held down at the Y.M.C.A. one night and just after supper I suggested to Tom that we go down and take both prizes. He agreed, we went down and we brought back the two prizes. Miss Millie Rutherford, principal of Lucy Cobb Institute, gave out the words. We spelled all the contestants down and we two were left in line. Miss Millie gave out a word that Tom tripped on and he went down. That left me with the first prize and Tom with the
second. I didn't know how to spell that word any more than Tom did and if it had been shot at me first, Tom would have carried off the first prize. We took our prizes back home with great pride.

The first prize was a metal holder for the old style cabinet photos. The second prize was an inkwell. They looked like silver, but in fact were of the cheapest plate. I have my prize yet and when I look at it pleasant memories come back to me of the days of youth. One day I was at the State capitol in Atlanta when Tom was sitting in the governor's chair. There on his desk was that inkwell. He also was evidently fondly attached to his prize.

Tom Hardwick was full of ambition. He knew his capabilities and he aimed high. He was attracted by politics. While he became a good lawyer, the game of politics took up most of his time for more than a quarter of a century. The latter part of his life was devoted to the practice of his profession.

A few days before he graduated I asked him what he expected to become in life. There was a smile on his lips when he answered my question, but he meant every word he said.

"Why, I want to be in the state legislature before I am twenty-five years old and will be a member of Congress within the next ten years."

That sounded a little like boasting or wild dreaming, but that is exactly what he did. Before he was twenty-five he was elected as representative from Washington county, in which position he served several years, and in 1903, just ten years after his graduation, he was sent to Congress from the old tenth district of Georgia.

In that position he served twelve years, 1903-1914. Senator A.O. Bacon died in 1914 and Hardwick was elected to fill his unexpired term in the Senate. While serving in the Senate, World War I came on. He was not particularly fond of President Wilson as to his war policies and there were
some clashes between them.

On leaving the Senate he plunged into state politics and in 1920 was elected governor of Georgia, serving in that office two years. He was a great believer in white supremacy and in his political career was largely responsible for the passing of the legislative act that practically disfranchised the negro on account of lack of enough education to read and explain a paragraph in the state constitution, while at the same time the law protected the undeducated white man who was a descendant of a Confederate soldier. This act came to be referred to as the "grandfather act." There was much talk about it to the effect that it was unconstitutional and it was carried into the courts, but the Supreme Court of the United States never invalidated it.

The latter part of Governor Hardwick's life was spent in the practice of his profession, though at times he mixed in politics on behalf of his friends. He reached the three score and ten mark before passing on. He will be remembered as a fearless official in carrying his convictions into effect wherever possible. He was buried in his home town, Sandersville, Ga.
HARRY HODGSON

Touching the question of loyalty and effective service to his Alma Mater Harry Hodgson, Class of 1893 would run a good race with the best of them. Of his time, his money, his labor and his spirit he has made contributions of lasting value.

He was born in Athens, Georgia, March 6, 1874, the son of Edward R. Hodgson, Class of 1867, and Mary Strahan Hodgson. He inherited from his father much of his love for the University of Georgia and from his mother many high incentives to useful and abiding achievements. He graduated from the Athens High School in 1889 and the same year entered the University of Georgia, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After graduation he entered the field of journalism as a reporter on the Atlanta Constitution and then was connected with the New York Evening Telegram. Four years passed in this service. He was well-fitted for this work and had he continued he would have no doubt achieved distinction as a journalist. But he was called in another direction and his lifework has been that of a businessman and industrial manager. On January 6, 1900, he was married to Miss Marie Bishop Lowe, of Chicago. Their children are Hazel (Mrs. Morgan McNeil) born October 10, 1900; Harry Lowe and Edward R., born Sept. 2, 1902; Marie Virginia, born Oct. 29, 1909, and Robert Bishop, born Sept. 23, 1913.

His father and other members of his family were owners of the Empire State Chemical Company, a large industrial company in his home city of Athens. He became treasurer of that company and in that line of work he has spent his life. The positions he has held are: member of the firm of Hodgson Cotton Company 1897-1938; president Hodgson Oil Refining Company.
company 1920-1938; secretary-treasurer of the Empre-State Chemical Co.
1904—1938; secretary-treasurer of Hodgson's Inc. since 1938.

His ability and far-seeing judgment have carried him to the top
locally and nationally. He served as president of the Southern Fertilizer Association 1914—1920; as vice-president of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association 1926—1929 and as president of the National Cotton Seed Products Association 1929—1930.

In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and
the amosthenian literary society. In 1893 he was editor-in-chief of the Pandora, the University annual, and that volume is regarded as one of the very best issued during the sixty years of that publication. In religion he is a Baptist and in politics a lifelong Democrat.

The active work of Mr. Hodgson for the upbuilding of the University of Georgia began with the opening of the twentieth century and was in connection with Chancellor Walter B. Hill and Dr. George Foster Peabody. Chancellor Hill was a close friend of Mr. Hodgson's father. He was impressed with the business ability of the young man, then only twenty-seven years of age, and came to rely on his business judgment in many important transactions. When the Alumni Society named a committee to take charge of the movement to enlarge the campus, Mr. Hodgson was named as a member along with Chancellor Hill and Thomas J. Shackelford. The monumental work of this committee, to which Chancellor Barrow was added on the death of Chancellor Hill, is described elsewhere in the chapter devoted to the work and accomplishments of the Land Trustees, by which name the committee came to be known.

Probably the greatest service Mr. Hodgson has rendered the University was that given during the campaign for the million dollar endowment fund in 1921. A full account of that successful campaign, in which
he served as chairman of the campaign committee in general charge of the movement, is given in a separate chapter. His work in directing that campaign stamped him as a leader of rare ability.

In July 1909, on the death of Judge Howell Cobb, Mr. Hodgson was named as a member of the University board of trustees and in that position served twenty-two years until the abolishing of that body and the coming of the Board of Regents, Jan. 1, 1932 as the governing body of the entire University System. During that period of time Mr. Hodgson served as a member of the Prudential Committee, in charge ad interim between the annual sessions of the Board.

In 1922 the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The passing of the years has not lessened his interest in the University. Still hale and hearty, he keeps up with every step taken to improve the institution and is an active and effective helper whenever called upon to render service.

HALCOTT C. MORENO

One of the most brilliant boys ever to graduate at the University of Georgia was Halcott Cadwallader Moreno. His education was well-rounded in every respect, but he was especially fond of mathematics, and in the teaching of that subject as well as in the field of research he achieved a great reputation.

He was born in 1873 in the city of Gainesville, Ga., the son of Theodore Moreno and Virginia Anderson Moreno. His early education was in the Gainesville schools. He entered the University of Georgia in 1890 and graduated in 1893 with the degree of A.B. In 1894 he took his Master of Arts degree at that institution and in 1896
the degree of Bachelor of Law. While in college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the "amosthenian literary society.

He had a brilliant intellect and a most engaging personality. He easily led his class, graduating with first honor. He determined to get all the education he could, especially in his chosen field, that of teaching mathematics. He entered Clark University, Worcester, Mass., in 1897, served there as a scholar, fellow and assistant in mathematics three years and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1900.

At that time Stanford University had recently opened. It had a magnificent endowment and the guarantee of a great future. Young Moreno had a dream to go West and engage in his profession in that part of the country. Stanford's first president, David Starr Jordan, and his wife were visiting in the East in 1901. Dr. Jordan was in search for new talent for the Stanford faculty. He heard of young Moreno and sent for him. They met in Boston and shortly thereafter the young Georgian became a member of the Stanford faculty.

He served that institution thirty-eight years as an instructor in mathematics, then as assistant professor, then as an associate professor, finally as a full professor for many years, and, retiring in 1939, he became professor of engineering mathematics emeritus. He lived six years beyond his retirement and reached the age of seventy-one. He was a prime favorite with his students, following their achievements long after graduation. He died March 28, 1945 after suffering a heart attack. Although he had retired from active work, he had returned to academic life to instruct army students, and met his classes on the day before his death.

In 1915 he was married to Miss Adele Brown, who survives him. They had three children, C. Albert Moreno, born in 1916, Halcott C. Moreno, born in 1919 and Theodore Moreno, born in 1920.
When he retired in 1939, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur referred to him as "a highly skilled teacher in the field of mathematics who had a part in the training of hundreds of engineers. For years he served on some of the faculty committees that built up much of the academic procedures and policies of Stanford University."

Hal Moreno was a real scholar, a learned man in the true acceptance of the term and contributed much to the learning of the West.

ORVILLE AUGUSTUS PARK

The life of Orville Augustus Park was that of a tireless worker in worthy causes. His hobby was Georgiana. Much of his time was spent in annotating Georgia codes. His was one of the leading influences behind the preparation and adoption of the new Georgia state constitution.

He was born at Greenville, Ga., March 11, 1872, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Park. His maternal grandfather was Orville A. Bull, judge of the Coweta Circuit. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Law, having previously attended Vanderbilt University, where he was a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

In the University of Georgia he was a member of the Phi Alpha literary society and was commencement orator from the Law class on graduation day, in June 1893. On March 29, 1900 he was married to Miss Elmyr Taylor, of Macon, Ga. Their three children are Mrs. Brainerd Currie, of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Ray Carter, of Macon and Orville A., Jr.

He began the practice of law in Macon, Ga. in 1893 and remained a member of the Macon bar until his death. In 1896 he was solicitor of the City Court of Macon and in 1898 was chosen as secretary of the Georgia Bar Association and served twenty years as such. In 1917 he was elected as president of that organization.
He was one of the most active members of the Methodist Church in Georgia. For more than a third of a century he was superintendent of the Sunday School of Mulberry Street Church, Macon, Ga. and for a similar length of time was a member of the Board of Stewards of that church, during twenty-four of which he was chairman. At one time he was a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist Church.

He had no political ambitions in his younger days. In 1930, however he did consent to make the race for representative from Bibb county in the state house of representatives. He was successful and served two terms in that body. On the side he was a teacher of law. In 1906 he was a member of the faculty of the Commercial Law School of Macon and in later years was a member of the law faculty of Mercer University. He was interested in Y.M.C.A. work and served as a director in the Macon Y.M.C.A. and was also a member of the state Y.M.C.A.

He was a master student of the law of Georgia and made valuable contributions to the legal literature of the state; in 1903 an index to the "Georgia Bar Association's publications; in 1906 the Georgia Bankers' Code; in 1914 Park's Annotated Code of Georgia; in 1920 Park's Banking Law in Georgia; in 1921 Georgia in the 18th Century; in 1933 Georgia Code; in 1936 Georgia Code Annotated.

From 1906 to the time of his death he served as general counsel of the Georgia Bankers' Association. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Mu and many other clubs and societies. In 1931 Emory University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor Laws. He was in great demand as a lecturer and public speaker.

One of his greatest contributions came in the latter days of
his life. For years he had labored to have the constitution of the state revised. In his opinion that document was clearly outmoded. On account of his long study of the constitution brought about by several annotations and publications, he probably knew more of its defects than any man in the state. He wrote and spoke in favor of the revision, gave his advice to committees charged with preparing a new constitution, lived to see that document completed and approved by the legislature and later on by the people who ratified it in the summer of 1944. He died on January 21, 1946 after a heart attack. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Macon.

Seale Harris

Seale Harris, one of the best-known physicians in the South, was born March 13, 1870 at Cedartown, Ga., the son of Charles Hooks Harris and Margaret Monk Harris. His pre-college education was in the schools of Cedartown. He entered the University of Georgia in 1891 and remained in college until within a few months of graduation, when he withdrew to take up the study of medicine at the University of Virginia, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. From there he went on with his studies at the New York Polyclinic in 1900, at the Postgraduate Medical School of Chicago in 1904, at Johns Hopkins in 1906 and following that training he spent some time at the University of Vienna and other European clinics. While in the University of Georgia he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. On April 28, 1897 he was married to Miss Stella Raines. Their children are Seale, born Oct. 8, 1900 and Josephine Ann, born Feb. 0, 1899.

Dr. Harris practiced his profession in Union Springs, Ala., and
Mobile, Ala., and from there went to Birmingham, Ala., where for the past twenty-eight years he has ranked as a leading physician. From 1907 to 1913 he was a member of the medical faculty of the University of Alabama.

In Birmingham he established the Seale Harris Clinic and the Gorgas Hospital.

During World War I he was a Major and served on the staff of the surgeon-general, William C. Gorgas. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1918 and colonel in 1919. He served as editor of War Medicine, published in Paris, and as secretary of the research committee of the American Red Cross in France. He received a citation from Gen. Pershing "for conspicuous and meritorious service in France." He has contributed to medical literature quite a number of excellent papers and was owner and editor of the Southern Medical Journal for several years.

Dr. Harris is the discoverer of hyper-insulinism. For this work the Alabama Medical Association in 1939 honored him with a citation and for his pioneer work in the field of nutrition. He had four brothers who gained high distinction in life, Professor James C. Harris, educator, General Peter C. Harris, adjutant—general U.S.A. during World War I, Hunter Harris, lieutenant-colonel U.S.A. and William J. Harris, United States Senator from Georgia.

JOHN DAVID HUMPHRIES

John David Humphries was one of the highest-typed alumni of the University of Georgia. Quiet, unpretentious, faithful to duty, honest, upright—these are a few adjectives that can be used deservedly concerning him and his achievements.

He was born Feb. 1, 1873 in Clayton county, Georgia, the son of Amos Daniel Humphries and Annis Pope Humphries. After graduating from
the Hapeville, Ga., High School, he entered the University in 1892 and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June 1895. In college he was a member of the Demosthenian literary society. On June 14, 1900 he was married to Miss Lillie Jones. Three children were born to them; Annis Jones, Dec. 12, 1901, Josephine, May 22, 1909, and John D., Jr., March 28, 1910. Greatly interested in civic affairs, he served a number of years as Mayor of Hapeville. He was elected as judge of the Atlanta Circuit of the Superior Courts in 1919 and in that capacity served until the day of his death, Oct. 23, 1942, a period of twenty-three years.

On the bench he won the reputation of being one of the ablest, fairest and most considerate jurists in the state. In the practice of his profession he was associated with his brother, Joseph W. Humphries.

He was an author of no mean ability. He wrote numerous articles on legal procedure, legal history and grand jury procedure. In 1937 he completed an outline of Georgia laws from the state’s beginning as a colony.

Judge Humphries did not care much for the grand jury system in handling criminal cases. He advocated the substitution of trial by accusation or information. He maintained that the elimination of indictments would speed justice and save large sums annually.

He was greatly interested in astronomy, had a large telescope at his home and kept open house the year round for all who wanted to view the heavens through his telescope. He was a great student of history, especially that concerning Georgia and the city of Atlanta and its environs. He was a member of the Atlanta Historical Society and contributed regularly to its bulletin.

He was a member of the Georgia Bar Association, the American Law
Institute, the Robert Burns Club, the Writers Club and the Methodist Church. He was devoted to Southern History and once served as Commander of the John B. Gordon Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

ALFRED OLNEY HALSEY

This is a brief sketch of a most successful lumber manufacturer and a leading citizen of Charleston, South Carolina, but the picture that looms up before the writer is that of a strong, active, smiling and determined athlete, in the days when football and baseball at the University of Georgia were just getting their start.

Alfred Olney Halsey was a native of South Carolina, born in Charleston Nov. 13, 1871, the son of Edwin L. Halsey and Marie Olney Halsey. After graduating at the Charleston High School in 1890, he entered the University of Georgia and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893.

He was an honor student, but he found plenty of time to become a campus leader and a great athlete. He excelled on the football field, the baseball diamond and the cinder path (only at that time the University had no cinder path for its athletes).

In 1892 young Halsey helped Charles H. Lerty organize Georgia's first football team and played a strong part in all the games himself. He also helped organize the baseball team, played second base, and the next year, 1893, was captain of the team. For many years he would come back to Athens to see the college games. He was also an expert boxer, a bicycle racer and an excellent track man. In fact he was one of the best all-round athletes of his day.

After graduation he returned to Charleston to devote the remaining days of his life to the lumber business, wholesale and retail, and the handling of timber lands, in which line of work he was
splendidly successful. On Nov. 26, 1903 he was married to Miss Lucile Bonnoit. Three children were born to them, Lucile, Alfred, Jr., and Marion B. He was president of the Halsey Lumber Company until his retirement from active business in 1934.

He deservedly ranks as one of Charleston's leading citizens. For more than twenty years he served as a county commissioner and for five years was a Cooper River Ferry Commissioner. On account of his high scholarship while at the University he was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa when that society established a chapter at the University in 1914.

When the alumni of the Class of 1893 came to the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation, as many as possible came back to their class reunion, and those who couldn't come wrote letters. Halsey couldn't come back to Athens in 1943, so he wrote a letter to a classmate, Harry Hodgeson, who lives in Athens. It is so typically boyish and full of youthful spirit, though the writer was seventy years old when he wrote it, that it is here reproduced as typical of the feeling that stays with the old boys when "the almond tree" is flourishing.

Charleston, S.C. May 18, 1943.

Dear Harry:

I delayed answering your calls to the remnants of '93, hoping that something would turn up which would enable me to mingle my fossil remains with those of ye olde historique past.

But it looks at this moment as if there will be little chance of my accumulating enough gasoline to make the trip by auto; the journey by rail is impossible and the agony by bus would be fearful. I am a member of the Charleston county ration board and I would be setting a very bad example to my suffering gasolineless "customer" if I used the gas allowed
me as a board member to take a 500-mile pleasure trip.

So I will have to content myself with the sweet dreams of the past and get together all the old photographs of the class of '93 just as they were fifty years ago and have a reunion all by myself.

No matter how few you manage to accumulate, whether it be only three or four, my thoughts and best wishes will be with you when you gather together to revive the memories of over half-century ago, when that great aggregation of half pirates and half angels used to roam the campus and cast, first, consternation (from the pirate half) and then joy (from the angel half) into the hearts of Messrs' Boggs & Co.

I am anxious to see you once more before we get too old to see or mumble our words to such an extent that we could not understand each other. Once upon a time I used to think that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should put all "old" men out of their misery when they reached sixty, but now that I am seventy I feel that I should be given a chance to make everybody else's life just as uncomfortable and miserable as possible.

With all my best wishes to yourself and also to any and all ye olde members of ye class of '93 you may happen to see, Sx

Sincerely,

Alfred.

That's the kind of letter all the Georgia alumni should write their classmates when they cannot come to the reunions that are held at Commencement.
NATHANIEL B. STEWART

It is doubtful whether any graduate of the University of Georgia ever topped the record of Nathaniel B. Stewart, Class of 1893, when it came to traveling. And practically none of his extensive travels could be called a vacation tour. Wherever he went it was at the call of official business.

From the time he graduated right on through life he was in the service of the United States, first in one country and then in another. Practically all of his work was in the consular service and in the discharge of his work he visited almost every country in the world.

He was born in Taylor county, Georgia, in 1871, had his preliminary training in the schools of his native county, entering the University of Georgia in 1889 and graduating in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered government service immediately in the Navy and War Departments in 1894 and served until 1899. In 1899 he was Chief Engineer in the Department of Cuba, serving as paymaster in the City of Havana. Later on he served in the office of Major-General Leonard Wood.

In 1902 he became provisional treasurer of the Philippine government, serving as such until 1906, then entering the consular service in which he was to serve the remaining days of his life. In 1907 he went as consul at an Italian port. In 1908 he was transferred as consul to Madras, India; in 1910 to Durban, South Africa; in 1913 was consul-general-at-large; in 1920 became consul-general at Mexico City. He was then assigned to the Department of State where he worked on the revision of the consular regulations. He was then appointed by the Secretary of State as Chief of the Office of Consular Personnel. In 1923 he was assigned as consul-general at Yokohama, Japan and in 1924 was appointed as Foreign
Service Officer, Class 1. He served as consul-general at Constantinople in 1925 and in 1926 was named as consul-general at Barcelona, Spain, where he remained some time.

From 1914 to 1918 he served in the inspection district of the Middle East in Africa, which then comprised the continent of Africa and adjacent islands, India, Turkey, Greece, the Balkan states and Russia. From July 1913 to October 1919 in the inspection district of North America, comprising Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico and the West Indies.

He went back to the Department of State until 1921 when he was named as Chief of the newly-created Office of Consular Personnel.

Following the earthquake of 1923 he directed the rehabilitation of the American consulate at Yokahama, Japan.

In 1913 he was sent as a delegate to the National Foreign Trade Council convention and four years later in 1922 again attended the convention of that body under appointment by the Secretary of State.

By this time he had come to be regarded as one of the best-informed men in America and his judgment was relied on to a remarkable extent by officials. In 1923 he became Chairman of the Board of Review of Consular Personnel and during that same year the Secretary of State called on him to serve as Chairman of a Conference of consuls-general. He assisted in the work of preparing a bill for the re-organization of the foreign service.

In 1926 he was sent as consul to Barcelona, Spain, where he spent several years.
He and his wife, the former Mrs. James Taylor, from time to
time visited in Athens, Mrs. Stewart being a relative of Chancellor
Barrow. When class reunion days came around, Nat Stewart would be on
hand if he happened to be in this country. In his younger days he had
lost one arm by accident, and even as I write these lines, I can
see in memory his smiling face and that empty sleeve.

Among the high officials in the United States he was
considered as a man of the most extensive experience and information
and on many occasions was called into service in an advisory capacity
when questions of great moment were to be discussed and settled.
The University of Georgia gave to the United States Army one of its distinguished generals, Blanton Winship, who rose from a lieutenant's grade to that of Major General. He was born in Macon, Ga., in 1871 and graduated at Mercer University in 1891. He then determined that he would study law and came to the University of Georgia for that purpose, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1893. For five years he practiced law in Macon, and then, when the Spanish-American War came on in 1898 he volunteered and went to the front as Captain of the Floyd Rifles, stationed at Griffin, Ga. Thereafter he was a soldier.

After the Spanish-American War he was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant in the regular army. He was ordered to Manila during the Philippine Insurrection and served on General Lawton's staff, being within a few feet of General Lawton when that officer was killed. Returning to Atlanta, he was stationed several years at Ft. McPherson. Later on he became military aide to President Coolidge. He was transferred to the office of the Judge Advocate-General and his rise from then on was rapid. He served with distinction in World War I and was decorated for outstanding bravery by the American, English and French governments. Among other decorations he received the Distinguished Service Cross. He became Judge Advocate-General under the appointment of President Hoover.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him to the governorship of Puerto Rico, where he served efficiently several years. He faced a job of terrible proportions in that country. It has not yet been finished, but General Winship led the way and made great contributions to its ultimate solution. The eradication of disease, the improvement of educational facilities, the bringing about of a better understanding of government, the providing of opportunity for self-improvement among the people—the
were a few of the major problems that had to be solved. He went steadily forward in his important work and did a good job. He is now a retired Judge Advocate General of the United States Army.

EDWARD THOMAS MOON

Edward Thomas Moon was born at Loganville, "alton county, Georgia, Nov. 14, 1867, the son of Stephens L. Moon and Emma Cooper Moon. After attending the Loganville High School, he taught school in that place two years and then came to the University of Georgia in 1882, entering the Law School and graduating in 1883 with a Bachelor of Law degree. He started the practice of law at Loganville, Troup county, Ga. and later on moved to LaGrange, Ga. where he lived the greater part of his life.

In 1897 he became solicitor of the City Court of LaGrange. On March 6, 1902 he was married to Miss Nathan Lyon Winston. Four children were born to them, Annie Louise, Jan. 18, 1903, Fauntlerot Winston, Aug. 6, 1908, Mary Tinsley, Feb. 4, 1911, and Edward Thomas, Jr., Feb. 3, 1914.

Mr. Moon served as a member of the state house of representatives from Troup county 1913-1914 and as state senator 1915-1916. He was judge of the City Court of LaGrange 1918-1919; served as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Walker; was president of the LaGrange board of education ten years; member of the state Democratic executive committee; was frequently called on for addresses on special occasions; served as deacon in the LaGrange Baptist church.

For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, and kept in close touch with the insti-
tution by attending class reunions. He was so devoted to his classmates that he wrote and published a book, "Achievements of the Class of 1893" and sent a copy to each member of the class. It attracted national attention and the Manufacturers Record published a column article thereon and asked the question as to whether any other class of the same size, North or West, could fully match its record. The substance of that record has been referred to in the condensed history of the class appearing in these pages.

Judge Moon reached the age of seventy-one, dying at his home in LaGrange, Ga., on May 3, 1938.

EUGENE DODD

Eugene Dodd is one of the University's alumni who has practiced law since his graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1895 and has eschewed politics, though possessing the ability to have risen to high office had he desired to do so.

He was born March 24, 1869 in Bartow county, Ga., the son of Richard H. Dodd and Frances Gore Dodd; attended Oak Grove school in that county, came to the University of Georgia in 1889, graduated with Bachelor of Arts degree in 1893 and with Bachelor of Law degree in 1895; served one term as councilman in Atlanta and has never held or sought another office. In college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. He began the practice of law in the offices of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, Atlanta, Ga. From 1900 to 1905 he was a member of the firm of Dodd, Newman & Dodd, and since 1905 he has been a member of the firm of Dodd & Dodd, associated with his brother, Harry Dodd. He has always been closely attached to the University of Georgia. Three of his brothers, Harry, Fair and Carlos, are
graduates of the University. Mr. Dodd is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat.

Deeply interested in helping boys secure an education, he and his brother, Harry, gave to the University five hundred dollars several years since with which to establish a loan fund. Throughout the years this fund has been of assistance to a number of worthy boys.

WILLIAM HENRY GOODRICH

William Henry Goodrich was born in Augusta, Ga., June 15, 1873, the son of George E. Goodrich and Love Battle Goodrich, married Miss Mary Palmer, of Augusta on Feb. 10, 1934. His secondary education was at Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga. He entered the University of Georgia in 1890 and graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From 1893 to 1897 he was a student at the Medical Department of the University of Georgia and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

For a number of years he practiced his profession in Augusta. In 1925 he became professor of gynecology at the Georgia Medical College and served in that position fifteen years. For seven years, from 1925 to 1932, he was Dean of the college and under his administration the institution was rapidly advanced to high standing among the medical colleges of the country. In 1940 he retired with the rank of Emeritus Professor of Gynecology.
Samuel Rutherford, born March 15, 1870, in Crawford county, Ga., near the town of Culloden, was the son of William and Julia Gibson Rutherford. He attended school in Culloden, spent one year at Washington and Lee University and then in 1892 entered the law school at the University of Georgia, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1893.

The next year he moved to Forsyth, Ga., in which place he practiced law the remaining days of his life. He was vice-president of the bank for several years, served the town of Forsyth three terms as mayor; was solicitor of the city court; was sent to the legislature in 1896, serving three terms, and in 1910 was a state senator. On Dec. 14, 1897 he was married to Miss Abigail Ponder. They had two daughters, Juliette (Mrs. John Roberts), born in 1902, and Eleanor (Mrs. Albert Bunn), born in 1905. He was a deacon in the Baptist church and a member of the Lions Club. In college he was a member of the Demosthenian literary society and took an active interest in debating.

He was elected to the 69th U.S. Congress from the old Sixth District of Georgia, taking his seat on March 4, 1925. He was re-elected to the 70th and 71st congresses. His death came suddenly from a heart attack, Feb. 4, 1932.
GEORGE OGDEN PERSONS

George Ogden Persons was born at Fort Valley, Ga., Nov. 17, 1872, the son of Robert Turner Persons and Mary Barry Persons, was graduated at Henry Grady Institute, Fort Valley; entered the University Law School in 1892 and graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Law; on May 18, 1898, married Miss Alice Bramlett. He devoted his life to the practice of law, banking, and textile manufacturing; was a member of the Georgia house of representatives 1907-1910 and president of the state senate 1915-1916; served as vice-president of the Forsyth Cotton Mills and Director of the Farmers Bank, Forsyth Ga.; was judge of the City Court of Forsyth in 1914, and became judge of the Superior Courts of the Flint Circuit. In college he was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society. He was a strong civic leader and actively interested in all public movements looking to the upbuilding of his native state.

NEWTON AUGUSTUS MORRIS

Newton Augustus Morris, born in Cherokee County, Ga., entered the Law Class of the University of Georgia in 1892 and graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Law; was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society; practiced law in Marietta, Ga., a member of the firm of Morris and Green. He took an active part in the politics of his county and that section of the state. He served in the Georgia house of representatives two terms and in 1900 was chosen as Speaker of the House.

Write biography of Guyler Smith
TELAMON CRUGER SMITH CUYLER

Limitation of space forbids anything like a complete story in detail of the life of this graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Law in the Class of 1893. He had an interesting and most colorful career that carried him into at least a dozen countries in different parts of the world, and now, well past his three score and ten years, he is still active physically and mentally as he spends the evening of his life at Sunshine, his country home near Gray, Ga.

He was born in Rome, Ga., July 2, 1873, the son of Captain Henry Hunter Smith and Estelle Cuyler Smith. It was not until 1905 that he conceived the idea of changing his surname to that of "Cuyler", but more about that later on.

His early education was in the public school of Rome, and then he attended the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and for a while was a student at the Georgia School of Technology. Then he decided that he would become a lawyer and on completion of his work in the Lumpkin Law School of the University of Georgia, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1893.

On Nov. 14, 1900, he was married to Miss Grace Barton. They had two children, Grace Barton and Telaman Cuyler.

During his colorful career, Telaman Cuyler has been lawyer, banker, journalist and planter, in all of which fields he has had much experience. He was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1893 and to the Supreme Court of Georgia in 1894. From 1895 to 1905 he was special counsel for the governments of Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala and Chile.

He came of distinguished ancestors. His father was the son of Dr. Sidney Prior Smith and Julia Ann Hunter Smith. His great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolution and fought at King's Mountain in his native state of North Carolina. His grandfather was a man of wealth residing in Tennessee, near Nashville and after the War Between the States
moving to Rome, Ga. His father was a Confederate soldier, fought in fifty-seven engagements, including Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, was on the staff of General Nathan B. Forrest and at one time was a courier to General Lee.

Mr. Cuyler's maternal grandfather was Colonel Telamon Cuyler, the son of Judge Jeremiah Cuyler, of Savannah, Ga. Col. Telamon Cuyler was a graduate of the University of Georgia in the Class of 1837. As a civil engineer he was employed in surveying the Central of Georgia Railroad from Savannah to Atlanta. He also directed the survey of the Western and Atlantic railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

Mr. Cuyler's maternal grandmother was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Hamilton, whose ancestors fought at Culloden in the Scottish war, later on came to America, purchased a large estate in Maryland and helped found the city of Georgetown. The national capital and the White House are situated on a portion of that estate.

In 1905 Mr. Smith filed a petition in Fulton Superior Court, Atlanta, Ga., asking that his name be changed from "Smith" to "Cuyler". That step was taken not because he was in any way dissatisfied with his father's name but because he wanted to be known by the family name of his mother. The court agreed to the change and he became Telamon Cruger Smith Cuyler, the name he has borne since then for more than four decades.

But that change did not come without a contest in the courts. There was a well-to-do man in Atlanta named Jack Smith and he determined that he would give the young man a run for his money. So he hired an attorney and the attorney argued the case in court. The newspapers gave a generous amount of space to the story of this legal contest. Jack Smith (most people thought just for the fun of it) seemed to resent the granting of the petition on the ground that it was
a reflection on the ancient and honorable name of Smith.

Lucien Lamar Knight, state historian of Georgia, composed a sketch from the data in the library files of Telamon Cruger Smith Cuyler and the masses of his correspondence, and several quotations will be made from that sketch.

Possessed of ample means, young Cuyler became a great traveller. Quoting from Dr. Knight's sketch: "He is undoubtedly the most travelled and widely known Georgian of his generation, having friends occupying a distinct position and equally at home in the best society in New York, Washington, London and Paris, and well-known among the brilliant society groups at Biarritz, San Sebastian, the Ledo, Nice and Hamburg, a welcome guest at stately country mansions in England, a victor at ancient French chateaux. He has crossed the Atlantic ocean over forty times and has yachted from Holland to Egypt."

During the later years of his life he has enjoyed his Georgia country home. Again quoting from Dr. Knight, "His large library is not devoted entirely to history, as in ancient literature his reading has been widely extended. His preferences are Irving and Thackeray. Questioned as to the relative value of Dr. Eliot's 'Five Foot Shelf of Books', Mr. Cuyler asserted: 'useful, easily sold, but not important—one who knows my five books has learned something.' These he lists as Robinson Crusoe, Tristram Shandy, Vanity Fair, Manon Lescaut, with Bacon's Advancement of Learning and Novum Organum considered as one book. His favorites among poets are Virgil and Horace."

Mr. Cuyler speaks interestingly of the funeral of King Edward VII when he saw in the procession seven sovereigns, thirteen crown princes and one ex-president of the United States.

He has ability as an architect and has designed structures suited to the climate of the South, from cotton mill villages to mansions,
apartments and business houses. He has placed a number of markers on historic sites in America.

"His extended travel in Europe and residence for several years in London and Paris enabled him to study law, history, architecture, archaeology, painting, poetry and heraldry, associating with the most learned men in each branch."

During World War I he was living in London and took great interest in England's part in the war. At the time just before Lord Kitchener's death he was negotiating with him a contract for the sale of four million rifles, four billion cartridges, together with cannon and shells, totalling the sum of more than two hundred and fifty million dollars.

asked
"Being asked by a class of students at Oxford, England, whom he had addressed upon the importance of the South in the Revolutionary War what he considered the most important in writing, his reply was 'be accurate, avoid distortion, explain in ample footnotes.'"

Mr. Cuyler has had considerable experience in foreign military and diplomatic affairs. During the struggle for the control of Mexico, he took part in the fierce contest on behalf of the Madero party, being a friend of that family, and after the battle of Bataqui de la Palma, he was made a Mexican brigadier-general.

On the occasion of the drafting of the immensely treaty of peace at the end of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, Mr. Cuyler was chosen by the Korean government to protest the annexation of Korea by Japan. He sat in the peace conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and voiced the protest, but a few years later Japan took over Korea.

Mr. Cuyler is a life member of the Huguenot Society of New York City and the New York Historical Society, and honorary member of a number of learned societies in America, England and Europe.
In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, in the steadfast school of states rights "democracy. He began making scrapbooks when only thirteen years of age and since 1888 has been devoted to photography. His collection of pictures represents the work of more than a half century.

His collection of pictures and manuscripts is of great value and is now to be found in the library of the University of Georgia.

Again quoting from Dr. Knight's sketch:

"Among the many manuscripts which he has compiled are notably:

Roster of Early Georgians 1732--1776; Civil and Military Commissions 1754--1792
Leading Patriots of 1774--1782; Tories in America 1775--1783; Merchants and Mariners Operations 1733--1789; Wesley's Georgia Friends and Enemies 1736--1738;
Lives of Governors Reynolds, Ellis and Wright; Georgia's Social Structure 1754--1790; Washington's, Lafayette's and Burr's Visits to Georgia; Georgia's Newspapers 1760--1800; Notable People 1733--1933; Sixt Studies of Colonial, Revolutionary and Early State Laws; Digest of Colonial Wills, 1754--1790; Battle Battles in Georgia 1735--1782; Georgia in the War of 1812 and the Confederate War; Laws and Courts during the Revolution and the Confederate War, and numerous others of equal interest."
The session of 1893-1894 was one in which interest in college athletics began to steadily mount, not only among the students but also in the faculty and board of trustees. True it was that among the higher-ups it got no farther than bubbling enthusiasm, good wishes and roseate dreams, but it got a start and by and by college athletics their abiding place in student life. The athletic association was functioning and there was a leader in the faculty, Charles H. Herty. Even such a staid and solemn gentleman as Augustus L. Hull, trustee, treasurer and secretary of the Board, swept out of his usual conservatism and exhibited enough enthusiasm to introduce in the Board of Trustees and get it passed, a resolution calling for a request to be made of the state legislature to appropriate $25000 for a building for a gymnasium and laboratories for Physics and Chemistry. The legislative appropriation was not secured but the interest in athletics had been emphasized.

Then, too, at this session of the trustees a resolution was introduced by Mr. Meldrim and passed, calling for the establishment of a department of physical culture, and Charles H. Herty was made temporary director of said department. Dr. Herty remained in that position until he went to the University of North Carolina as a chemistry professor in that institution, but the regular department of physical culture was nothing more than the general supervision of football and baseball affairs. All this had its effect, however and officially backed up the students in their efforts to advance athletics in the University.

There had always been more or less discussion among the members of the governing body touching the question of minimum age for admission to the Freshman class. This went on with varying effect until after the first World War, when the minimum age was fixed at sixteen, which has not been changed since that time. At this session, however, the trustees
agreed that boys who were fifteen years old might be admitted to the Freshman class, but as to the upper classes it was fixed at sixteen.

Up to this time the students had been admitted by examination only, but the trustees now made a rule that graduates from certain high schools in the state could be admitted without examination, should they present their diplomas? This privilege was exercised by very few. Technically admission by certificate began in 1894, but actually and in an official and regular manner that practice did not get a real start until ten years later, through the advocacy and leadership of Professor Joseph S. Stewart, who at that time had started his work as professor of secondary education.

During this year there was a decided revolt against Dr. B.F. Riley, head of the department of English. The members of the Senior class, Bachelor of Arts students, presented a petition to the Board of Trustees asking that Dr. Riley be removed from his office. He had just finished his first year in the faculty, so the trustees didn't think he had had time to establish himself and hence paid no attention to the petition of the Seniors. But as the years rolled along the sentiments of the students became more and more crystallized until in 1900 Dr. Riley offered his resignation.

To encourage the students in the study of English composition, the offer of a medal was made for excellence in ready writing and impromptu composition. It was known as the Ready Writers medal, and the contests for the medal became quite interesting under the direction of Dr. R.E. Park, head of the English department after the resignation of Dr. Riley.

There were few changes in the faculty during the year. Prof.
D.C. Barrow, of the mathematics department, tried to resign but the trustees wouldn't let him. The trustees didn't know it at that time, but they were keeping in line a future chancellor.

Messrs. C.M. Snelling, W.D. Hooper and C.H. Herty had demonstrated their worth as instructors and the trustees promoted each of them to an assistant professorship. Archibald Selcher was made a tutor in ancient languages and Noel M. Moore and George P. Butler were named as Fellows in mathematics and biology respectively.

Trustee A.O. Bacon was a great friend and defender of the two literary societies and he didn't like at all the reports that came to him about conditions in those two societies. The trustees had directed that the students should become members of those societies and participate in their debates. But in some way or other this had not come to pass and that roused Mr. Bacon's ire.

He proposed a resolution that passed, which was little short of a threat to the faculty, concerning the situation in the two literary societies. It was the wielding of the big stick and the faculty did not think very well of the veiled threat. He directed his threat to those and with the responsibility to carry out the letter and the spirit of the rules adopted by the board. The resolution concluded with the words, "if it shall be found that such rules and regulations have not been conformed to and enforced in good faith, the Board will further inquire what changes, if any, are necessary to maintain the authority of the Board and promote the efficiency of the societies." Mr. Bacon's resolution, at his own request, was laid on the table without discussion, but it no doubt had its effect.

The Sophomore declaimers at the 1904 Commencement were:
The Junior orators were

The Senior orators were

The Alumni address was made by Hon. Robert L. Berner, of the Class of 1871.

At the 1894 Commencement the following degrees were conferred:


Bachelor of Science—David L. Cloud, George F. Butler, John D. Stelling, Arthur Wrigley

Civil Engineer—Louis Gamak


Class of 1894

The Class of 1894 graduated 53 men out of an enrollment of 94. It furnished sixteen lawyers, ten physicians six merchants, three journalists,
three college professors, two legislators, two insurance men, two railroad men, two manufacturers, one druggist, one cotton factor, one banker, one judge and one minister.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN YOW

Samuel Benjamin Yow is a graduate of the University of Georgia, now past his three score and ten years, who was educated for the practice of medicine, but who never practiced. Just as he was ready to enter the practice, his father, who was a man of rather large estate, died and it devolved on the young physician to wind up the estate. Thus he was shunted off into another field of labor in which he continued and made a great success of his undertakings as merchant, farmer and textile manufacturer.

He was born at Goodwill, Franklin county, Georgia, Nov 23, 1872, the son of Richard Dempsey Yow and Mary Aderhold Yow. After preparation at Avalon-Martin High School, he entered the University of Georgia in 1889 and graduated in June 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Lamosthenian literary society. He possessed all the qualities of leadership.

He shunned neither his studies, his literary society nor his contact with his fellow students. He won distinction in several directions. He was a Sophomore declaimer, a Junior orator and a Senior orator. Scholastically he was at the top of his class, winning first honor.

While in college he conceived the idea of starting a college paper. The University had had such a paper several years before that time, the University Reporter, but it had been abandoned. Then it was that the Red and Black came into existence and Ben Yow was its first editor-in-chief. He planted the new venture on a firm foundation and it has
gone on and on and has established itself in the front ranks of
the college journals of America. It is now fifty years since it
was launched on its brilliant career by Ben Yow.

After his graduation he went to New York University, where
he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1898 with
the degree of Doctor of Medicine. As stated above he never practiced
his profession. The business world claimed him. He served as presi­
dent of the Toccoa Banking Company and as vice-president of the Toccoa
Mills. He made a great success of all his business and industrial
undertakings. He never lost interest in education or the University. He
served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia State
Teachers College and also as a member of the Board of Managers of
the Alumni Society of the University of Georgia.

On Nov. 9, 1898 he was married to Miss Mary Faith Dorsey,
daughter of Judge Richard T. Dorsey, of Atlanta, and sister of his
collegemate, Hugh Mansan Dorsey, who in later years was to become
Governor of Georgia. They had two daughters, Mary Faith, born Oct.
10, 1899, and Sarah Dorsey, born Feb. 1, 1902.

ALEXANDER W. STEPHENS

Alexander W. Stephens was born in Atlanta, Ga., January 14,
1874, the son of John Alexander Stephens and Emma Simpson Stephens.
He was a grand nephew of Alexander H. Stephens. He attended the
Boys High School in Atlanta before entering the University of Georgia
in 1891, graduating there in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In
college he was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society.

He attended the Harvard Law School and entered upon the
practice of his profession in Atlanta. He was a member of the American
Law Institute, American Bar Association and Georgia Bar Association. At times he contributed important articles to the American Law Review and the Central Law Journal. He was elected as a member of the Georgia Court of Appeals in 1918 and was re-elected from time to time, serving in that position with distinction until his sudden death Sept. 16, 1943, a period of twenty-five years.

FRANK HARDEMAN BRUMBY

Rear-Admiral Frank Hardeman Brumby, who retired from active duty in the United States Navy on Sept. 30, 1938, had seen service from ensign to rear-admiral during the forty-one years between 1897 and his retirement.

He was born at Athens, Ga., Sept. 11, 1874, the son of John Wallis Brumby and Belle Hardeman Brumby. He entered the University of Georgia and was due to graduate with the class of 1894, but having been appointed a naval cadet from Georgia in Sept. 1891, he withdrew from the University and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. In 1897 he was assigned the commission of ensign and served in the navy until his retirement as Rear-Admiral.

During the actual period of World War I he commanded the U.S.S. Cincinnati. From 1918 to 1921 he was stationed at the Yard at Norfolk, Va. From 1922 to 1924 he was Captain at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1924 he assumed command of the U.S.S. New Mexico. In 1926 he went to the Naval War College in Newport, R.I. Other assignments placed him in charge of the central force of the U.S. fleet and also in command of the submarine division control force. He also at one time commanded the U.S.S. Texas, also the flagship Indianapolis.
His rise in the Navy was rapid and brilliant. He was one of the nation's most popular and most efficient naval commanders. Admiral Brumby is a brother of Miss Anne Wallis Brumby, who served as Dean of Women at the University of Georgia and who for years was a member of the faculty of the Romance Languages department.

**BYRON BEAUFORT BOWER**

Byron Beaufort Bower was born at Bainbridge, Ga., June 27, 1874, in the son of Mr. and Mrs. B.F. Bower. He entered the University of Georgia in 1890 and graduated in June 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He married Miss Adela de Howell, daughter of Capt. Evan P. Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. In college he was a member of the fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. He has spent his life in his native city of Bainbridge, practicing law and looking after his estate.

In 1900, though at that time but twenty-six years of age, he was named by Governor Allen D. Candler as a member of the University Board of Trustees, the youngest man ever appointed to that position. He was re-appointed in 1905 by Governor Terrell and in 1913 by Governor Slaton. At the end of his term in 1921 Governor Hardwick named Judge Robert Fittle for that post, who after a short service died and was succeeded by his law partner, Isaac J. Hofmayer. On the death of Mr. Hofmayer in 1929, Mr. Bower was appointed by Governor Hardman for the undexpired term and was serving when the Board of Trustees was abolished in 1931 and succeeded by the Board of Regents. Thus he served as a trustee under four different appointments. He as then and still is a most devoted alumnus of the University. In his younger days he was more or less interested in politics, serving as a member of the house of representatives 1898-1899 and later on as state senator.
George Phineas Butler reached high reputation as an educator. He was born in Augusta, Ga., January 30, 1875, the son of George P. Butler and Margaret Moragne Butler; was prepared for college at the Academy of Richmond County; entered the University of Georgia in 1891 and graduated in June 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, first honor, and at a later date, 1932, with the degree of Master of Science. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Semonthenian literary society. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church and in later years served as Sunday school superintendent and elder.

As a college boy he was easily a leader among his fellow students, not only taking highest rank scholastically but also in the front rank of college athletes. He was captain of the football team of 1893, the second team in football history at the University, and made a brilliant record as half back. Throughout his life he manifested great interest in this sport and gave much aid and advice to the managers of the conferences governing that sport in the South.

He chose teaching as his profession and filled a number of important positions. He started as an instructor in mathematics in 1895 at the University of North Carolina, becoming associate professor there in 1898. From 1898 to 1910 he was Commandant of the Academy of Richmond county, Augusta, Ga. From 1910 to 1931 he served as president of the Junior College of Augusta. In 1931 he went back to Chapel Hill, N.C., where he lived until his death. He had been named as Junior College adviser by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. During the summer of 1931 he taught graduate courses in Junior college organization and administration. He died of a heart attack Nov. 17, 1933.