the Society rose to their feet and gave him a tremendous ovation. And then a step from joy to sorrow as the death of Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips, Class of 1897, was announced. He was a historian of national prominence.

At this meeting a movement was started towards providing a permanent endowment fund for the University. A full account of the progress and success of that movement will appear in a chapter devoted to the University of Georgia Foundation.

The address before the Society in 1934 was made by a man of national reputation, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. He was known then simply as a successful editor of a big farm journal of wide circulation, with ideas of his own as to what would best bring about agricultural development. He was not a very impressive speaker and what he said, while it contained much of truth, was not exactly along the line of Southern politics. The writer remembers the impression it made upon him at that time. It pointed the way to Mr. Wallace's future actions, that came very near gaining for him a Democratic presidential and vice-presidential nomination, which, had he gained it, would have landed him in the White House on the death of President Roosevelt. It was too far to the left of center. The party and the American people, however, have moved sharply in his direction.

The Georgia State Teachers College, having been merged with the University of Georgia in 1933, the Alumni Society at its 1935 session decided that all those who had attended that institution might consider themselves as University of Georgia alumni. If the alumni had to listen in 1934 to Henry A. Wallace in a speech rather to the left, in 1935 they had the privilege of listening to an address pretty much to the right of center when Preston S. Arkwright, Class of 1890 and president of the Georgia Power Company, addressed them.

In 1936 Hon. John A. Sibley, Class of 1890 delivered
the address and at the annual luncheon Dr. Charles H. Herty, Class of 1886, made an interesting talk on the manufacture of paper from pine-pulp.

Mrs. John W. Jenkins, president of the University of Georgia, called attention to the need for work in repairing the beautiful painting of the interior of St. Peter's Cathedral that hangs in the Chapel. At a later date President Caldwell employed a distinguished American artist and his wife to do that work.

In 1937 at the Alumni meeting Judge E.C. Kontz, Class of 1887, greatly interested in improving the social and moral conditions of the people, proposed that the Board of Regents provide a course in the University on Crime Detection and the Suppression of Crime. "No specific course under that name has been offered, but courses in Criminology cover the subject very well.

At the Society meeting in 1939 the address was made by General R.E. Wood on "The Opportunities of Youth Today." General Robert J. Travis spoke to the members of the University faculty who had served forty years or more and paid them high tribute for their unselfish devotion to the University and their service to the state. The faculty members were Chancellor Emeritus, C.M. Snelling and Professors C.M. Strahan, W.H. Bocock, W.D. Hooper, John H.T. McPherson, John Morris, Robert E. Park and U.H. Ravenport.

At the 1940 session of the Society, the annual address was delivered by Rev. Pierce Harris, one of the most prominent Methodist ministers of the state.

In 1941 the University lost one of its most loyal sons in the person of Judge William H. Barrett, a graduate in the Class of 1885, one who was always in the forefront of every movement in the University's interest, who did much effective work in the re-organization of the Law School and the movement resulting in the reorganization of the University in 1931.

The Alumni Society, of which he had once been president, paid tribute by resolution containing the following paragraph: "His services to the University were unselfish. His loyalty did not waver. At all times he was
aware that lasting progress in education is always met with the resistance of the forces of ignorance, prejudice, prejudice and selfishness. He never wearied of the battle when the going was hottest. When the going was hardest, none of us had to look over our shoulder, to see if he was there. We knew he was there."

Mr. Alexander A. Lawrence, of Savannah, suggested that the University should provide a memorial to its founder, Abraham Baldwin. A committee was named to look into the feasibility of that being done. Thus far no specific action has been taken on the suggestion, but at some future time no doubt the University will in a most appropriate manner honor the memory of its founder. One of the large buildings on the campus has been named Baldwin Hall.

At this session the Society took an action on a very important question. For several years it had become apparent that an all-time secretary should be provided to take care of the constantly increasing work of the Society, but financial matters were not such as to warrant the naming of such an officer. Now, however, it was the judgment of the Society that action must be taken. So Mr. William M. Crane, Class of 1911, was elected to that position and during the first years he has served he has done a magnificent job. The Alumni office has become an indispensable part of the University under Mr. Crane's direction and management.

The alumni oration in 1941 was delivered by Mr. Donald Harper, Class of 1899, who had gone to Paris shortly after his graduation and who had since that time become one of the recognized leading lawyers in the French capital. On account of the war he had returned to America and was looking after his branch law office in New York. He spoke most interestingly on "Americans Abroad" and gave his hearers interesting information as to conditions in France at the time of the German invasion.

Judge Lucien F. Goodrich, Class of 1905, was elected as president for the ensuing year.

At the 1942 meeting of the Society there were rendered the usual
reports and Mr. Cam D. Dorsey, Class of was elected president for the college year 1942--1943. While the Society refrained from taking sides in the hot political race for governor, it nevertheless through its committee heard a statement of all the facts involved in the campaign so far as they touched the University of Georgia.

No annual address was made in 1941, but President Goodrich at the graduating exercises, made a few remarks and formally inducted the graduates into membership in the Alumni Society.

In 1943, no orator was selected and President Dorsey formally inducted the graduates into membership at the graduating exercises. At this session the term of office of the president was changed from one to two years and Judge Frank D. Foley, Class of , Columbus, Ga., was elected.

At the session of the Society in 1944 two portraits in oil were presented to the Society. Mrs. Marie Anderson Vaughn, speaking for the alumnae, presented the portrait of Miss Mary Ethel Crewwell, Dean of the School of Home Economics since its beginning in 1918, graduate of the University in the Class of 1919.

Dr. John D. Wade, from the committee on Memorials, presented the portrait of Joseph Le Conte, graduate in the Class of 1841 and one of the greatest scientists of his time. The portrait was the gift of Miss Jeanne Alexander Stephens in memory of her brother, Joseph Percival Stephens, nephew of Joseph Le Conte.

President Foley reported that some progress had been made towards interesting the business men of the state in raising a fund of a million dollars for the benefit of the College of Business Administration.

Judge Stirling Price Gilbert was named as an honorary member of the Society.
CHAPTER XI

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHANCELLOR WILLIAM E. BOGGS

THROUGH THE SESSION OF 1898

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

(Manuscript pages from 1675 through 1860.)
CHAPTER XI

Session of 1894-1895. ----------------------------------------- 1675
Class of 1895. ------------------------------------------------- 1677
Walter Alexander Harris. ---------------------------------------- 1678
Joseph Johnston Bennett. --------------------------------------- 1681
Eugene Edward Murphy. ------------------------------------------ 1683
John White Norton. -------------------------------------------- 1684
James Conquest Cross Black. ----------------------------------- 1686
Henry Hegener Steiner. ----------------------------------------- 1687
Joseph Griffith Smith. ------------------------------------------ 1687
Edward Emmett Dougherty. --------------------------------------- 1688
Wilson Larson Kemp. ------------------------------------------- 1689
Charles Blount Slade. ------------------------------------------ 1689
Moses Guyton. -------------------------------------------------- 1690
Charles H.B. Floyd. -------------------------------------------- 1690
Other Graduates of the Class of 1895. -------------------------- 1691
Session of 1895-1896. ------------------------------------------ 1693
Class of 1896. ------------------------------------------------ 1696
Hatton Lovejoy. ------------------------------------------------ 1696
Craig Barrow. --------------------------------------------------- 1699
Shelby Myrick. -------------------------------------------------- 1700
Thomas Richmond Boggs. ---------------------------------------- 1701
Gilbert Hillhouse Boggs. ---------------------------------------- 1702
William Franklin Jenkins. --------------------------------------- 1703
Homer Van Valkenberg Black. ----------------------------------- 1704
Joseph David Boyd. -------------------------------------------- 1704
Henry Robert Hunt. -------------------------------------------- 1705
Paul Francis Akin. --------------------------------------------- 1705
George Glenn Bond. --------------------------------------------- 1706
Continued Chapter XI

Fred Morris. .......................................................... 1707
James Walter Griffith. ........................................ 1708
John G. Pittman. .................................................. 1709
George Pierce Hunt. ............................................. 1709
Elton S. Osborne. ................................................ 1709
Session of 1896-1897. ......................................... 1710
Class of 1897. .................................................... 1713
Ulrich Bonnell Phillips. ......................................... 1714
Clifford Mitchell Walker. ...................................... 1718
Frank Kells Boland. ............................................ 1719
William Washington Larsen. .................................. 1722
Andrew Jackson Ritchie. ....................................... 1723
George Edmondson Maddox. .................................... 1725
Howell Cobb Erwin. .............................................. 1727
Walter Sullivan Cothran. ...................................... 1728
James Dowse Bradwell. ......................................... 1729
William Bryan Kent. ............................................ 1730
Roland McMillan Harper. ...................................... 1731
Larkin Douglas Watson. ......................................... 1732
George Whitfield Price. ........................................ 1733
Orrin Roberts. .................................................... 1733
George Twiggs Jackson. ....................................... 1734
Harry Dodd. ......................................................... 1734
Marion D. Dubose. ............................................... 1734
Walker White. ..................................................... 1735
James Flournoy Foster. ....................................... 1735
Albert Burton Mobley. ......................................... 1736
The Sphinx. ........................................................ 1736
Continued Chapter XI

The Session of 1897-1898.  
Class of 1898.  
Charles Gordon Edwards.  
George Moultrie Napier.  
Robert J.H. Deloach.  
Alfred Akerman.  
Charles Cotton Harrold.  
Edgar Erastus Pomeroy.  
James Archibald Perry.  
Lucian Adolphus Whipple.  
James Boland Lawrence.  
Fred Grady Hodgson.  
Jonathan Threatt Moore.  
William Neyle Colquitt.  
Charles Harman Black.  
Other Graduates of the Class of 1898.  
Session of 1898-1899.  
Henry D. McDaniel.  
Class of 1899.  
Alexander Pratt Adams.  
Robert Jesse Travis.  
Walter Osgood Boswell.  
Paul Henderson Doyal.  
Thomas Norwood Denmark.  
Lee Morris.  
Zach Lamar Cobb.  
Lawrence Cothran.  
Homer Carson George.  
James J. Goodrum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tinsley White Rucker, Jr.</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Adair</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Denham Sanders</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Blackshear</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmer J. Crawford</td>
<td>1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raiford Falligant</td>
<td>1794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of Chancellor Boggs' Admin.</td>
<td>1794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee During Chancellor Boggs' Adm.</td>
<td>1797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Dividing Line</td>
<td>1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Alumni Association</td>
<td>1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Association After the War</td>
<td>1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Interest Increases</td>
<td>1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter M. Meldrim, President</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Movement for the Endowment Fund</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposition of the Endowment Fund</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Extension Movement</td>
<td>1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Y.M.C.A. Out of the Picture</td>
<td>1841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Library Endowment Fund</td>
<td>1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Meetings and Orations, 1913-1944</td>
<td>1846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The work of the University for the session of 1894-1895 was of a more or less routine nature. There was an increase in attendance, the conduct of the students was satisfactory and no lack of harmony appeared in the faculty.

The policy advocated by Chancellor Boggs when he first assumed the duties of the chancellorship in regard to increasing the number and the efficiency of the faculty was continued. Andrew H. Patterson was elected as instructor in Physics, Moses Guyton as tutor in ancient languages and J.G. Smith as tutor in Biology. Dr. Patterson remained in the faculty several years and became head professor on the resignation of Dr. L.H. Charbonnier.

The trustees directed that a man of prominence be secured each year to deliver an address to the students on Commencement day. This custom prevailed for many years. In recent years this address has at times been omitted, and the president of the University has made short addresses to the graduating class.

Interest continued keen as to college athletics and four tennis courts were provided on the northeast corner of the campus.

At the Atlanta Exposition that year the University had an interesting and instructive exhibit which gave all visitors to the Exposition a clear idea of the services of the University to the youth of the state.

The Board of Visitors, appointed by the governor, stirred up a great deal of talk about what was claimed to be lack of proper instruction. The criticism of this board was directed largely against the English department. The Board of trustees discussed the report several hours on two separate occasions. Dr. B.F. Hiley, head professor of
English, appeared before the Board to answer the attack on him.
The trustees finally took no action on the report of the Board of
Visitors and Dr. Riley remained in his position. But it became very
evident that sooner or later he would be on his way out. That time did
not come until 1899.

The old-time question of prohibiting comment by students on
political issues bobbed up again and the trustees passed the following
rule: "that it is the sense of this body that no criticism of any
living American political characters, parties or measures be permitted
by any student of the University in any oration, essay or other Univ­
ersity exercise and that this resolution be communicated to the
faculty."

The lid was thus clamped down officially on free speech. But
it wouldn't stay clamped down. The pendulum has swung in an opposite
direction in the present days, and now the students are encouraged to
study public and political questions, to debate them and to offer such
criticism as may be deemed proper. Sometimes the comments are too
personal and stir up trouble, but as a rule the new custom has much
in its favor compared with the old. We are living in a day when
free and untrammeled discussion is favored on all sides.

At this commencement an eloquent address was delivered before
the literary societies by Lucian L. Knight, of the Class of 1888.
The Sophomore declaimers were H. Grattan Colvin, Walter S.
Cothran, Harry Dodd, Frank L. Fleming, George E. Maddox, Isaac J. Hofmayer,
The Junior orators were Homer V. Black, Joseph D. Boyd, William
The Senior orators were Moses Guyton, J.J. Bennett,
The following degrees were conferred:


Bachelor of Engineering—Samuel G. Hunter, Frederick J. Orr, Percy J. Shearouse


The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Professor Otis Ashmore, of Savannah.

Class of 1895

This class graduated 47 men out of a total enrollment of 96. It furnished twenty-five lawyers, four physicians, four teachers, four cotton factors, three merchants, three insurance men, two architects, two college professors and one each, minister, railroad man, civil engineer, banker, legislator, manufacturer, electrician and journalist.
WALTER ALEXANDER HARRIS

From father to son, an unbroken, loyal and energetic allegiance to the University of Georgia, covering a period of eighty years—that represents the contribution made by Nathaniel E. Harris, a college boy in 1867, a graduate in 1870, and afterwards Governor of Georgia, and his son, Walter Alexander Harris, Class of 1895, himself a great lawyer, a brilliant soldier and Brigadier-General in World War I.

Walter A. Harris was born Nov. 17, 1875 at Macon, Ga., the son of Nathaniel E. Harris and Fannie Burke Harris. His pre-college education was in the Gresham High School (now Lanier High School) Macon, Ga. After graduating there he entered the University of Georgia in 1892 and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895. The next year he returned to the University and graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. His record in life has been that of a lawyer, 1896--1898; a soldier 1898--1899, a lawyer, 1899--1916; a soldier 1916--1919; and a lawyer since 1919.

On Jan. 9, 1901 he was married to Miss Emily Williamson. While in the University he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He manifested great interest in all directions in his college days. On the scholastic side he was easily the first honor man in his class. In his debating society he was a leader, winning honor after honor. He was a champion debater, a Junior orator, a Senior orator, a speaker from the law class and a Phi Kappa medalist.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic society. He was a writer of ability, serving as editor-in-chief of the college paper, the Red and Black and as editor-in-chief of the college annual, the Pandora, in 1895. Though not engaging himself in college athletics to any great extent, he was a leader in sports management, serving
as president of the University Athletic Association in 1895 and throughout his life keenly interested in University athletics. He also carried his religion with him while in college and since graduation. He served as vice-president of the University Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Methodist church and active in its work.

After graduation he started the practice of law with his father in Macon and was just getting a good start when the Spanish-American War opened in 1898, when he volunteered into service as a lieutenant in the 3rd Georgia Regiment, U.S. Volunteers. He was soon promoted to a captaincy in that regiment and served until the end of the war.

Then he returned to his law practice in 1899 and for seventeen years succeeded so well that he built up a reputation as one of the leading lawyers in Georgia. Then came another war, World War I. He was a born soldier and at once stepped out under the flag. Prior to the opening of that war, he was a brigadier-general in the Georgia National Guard and in 1916 had seen service as commander of the Georgia brigade on the Mexican border. He became a brigadier-general in the United States Army, helped organize the 61st Brigade, that he commanded, then served as the commander of the 31st (Dixie) Division in France. At the conclusion of World War I he returned to his practice in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-seven years.

He has rendered conspicuous service to his Alma Mater through his constant effort to make more effective the work of the alumni of the institution. In 1921 he was one of the leaders in the campaign for the million dollar campaign War Memorial Endowment Fund. In 1925 he served as president of the Alumni Society at a time when the movement for the re-organization of the University was getting under way. He made
several notable addresses at that time urging the alumni to greater effort and the state to a more liberal support of the institution.

In 1925 he could have been elected as Chancellor of the University of Georgia to succeed Chancellor Barrow, who had resigned on account of age and impaired health, but he was not willing to accept the office. At that time the trustees had not been able to agree upon any man for that position. They were meeting at the state capitol in Atlanta. President Charles M. Snelling, of Franklin College, Dean S.V. Sanford, and President Andrew M. Soule of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts each had six or seven supporters on the Board and it appeared that the Board could not unite on one of them. Other names were presented for consideration, among them the name of General Harris. On the last ballot taken that afternoon just before adjournment thirteen votes were cast for him. Then the body asked his father, Governor Harris, who was a member of the Board, to communicate with General Harris and learn whether or not he would accept the position. It was a practical offer on the part of the Board. The next morning Governor Harris reported to the Board that General Harris requested that his name be given no further consideration in connection with the chancellorship. No chancellor was named at that meeting.

One year later Charles M. Snelling, who was serving as vice-chancellor, was unanimously elected as chancellor and served with great distinction until 1932 when the new Board of Regents made him Chancellor of the entire System of Georgia.
Joseph Johnston Bennett had a long and successful life as a Baptist minister, deservedly ranking among the ablest ministers of that church in Georgia.

He was born in Apple Valley, Jackson county, Georgia, Oct. 18, 1872, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A.L. Bennett. His early schooling was in a log cabin. He went to school in the winter, farmed in the spring, went to school in the summer, and gathered in the crops in the fall. He went to Martin Institute, Jefferson, Ga., where he was noted for his scholarship and his oratory. In 1892 he entered the University of Georgia and graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He was an excellent student and especially gifted in oratory and debate. He was a Junior orator, a Senior orator, won the champion debater's medal, was the college orator at the Georgia Chautauqua, and was anniversarian of the "Eloquence of the seosthenian literary society, the highest honor in that organization. He was a neighbor of this writer and frequently, at his request, I gave him instruction as to the best methods in oratory and debate. I remember distinctly going over that anniversarian address with him.

On Oct. 14, 1896 he was married to Miss Mary Conyers, of Statesboro, Ga. Four children were born to them, among them Joseph J. Bennett, Jr., who came to the University of Georgia and became one of the greatest football players the "Red and Black ever had on the gridiron, an all-time tackle.

Even while in college young Bennett had already decided what his lifework would be and as soon as he graduated in 1895 he started his career as a preacher and in that field of labor he spent more than half a century. In 1895 he was elected as principal of Learn Academy.
at Cave Spring, Ga., and spent two years there. While there he served as pastor at Cave Spring, Piedmont, Taylorville and Stillshoro.

In 1896 he went to Albany, Ga. as pastor of the First Baptist church in that city and served there two years. From there he went to the Baptist church in Monroe, Ga., served as pastor two years, and in 1899 went to the Jackson Hill Baptist church in Atlanta where he remained until 1906, in which year he was named as executive secretary of the Georgia Baptist convention. It was in that position that he served nine years, and that service was probably the most effective in his long and useful life.

Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church, Atlanta, tells of his work in that position as follows:

"During his nine years as leader of Georgia Baptists, the convention gifts amounted to more than the total given from 1822 to 1906. It was during his secretaryship that the convention purchased the Tabernacle Infirmary, today the Georgia Baptist Hospital. Another signal development under his leadership was the establishing of the Baptist Young People's Union as a department of the convention's work. Fifty thousand members were added to the Baptist churches of Georgia during his secretaryship, surpassing any other state in the South in evangelism."

His health broke under the strain and he had to give up his work. Several years of recuperation followed and then he returned to his old charge as pastor of Jackson Hill church. The building had been destroyed in the great Atlanta fire of 1917, but under his direction the new church building was erected. Later on he served as pastor of Prince Avenue Baptist church, Athens, Ga., and the First Baptist church at Canton, Ga. Then his health broke again and the last years of his life were spent in retirement. He died in 1945 at the age of seventy-three.
Although past the three score and ten milepost and in addition burdened with lameness that confined him to a roller chair, Eugene Edward Murphey caused himself to be carted around to his University of Georgia class reunions on the old campus. His love and affection for the old college and his collegemates just wouldn't die.

He was born Nov. 1, 1875 at Augusta, Ga., the son of Edward Turner Murphy and Sarah Dobey Murphy. He graduated at Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga., and entered the University of Georgia in 1891. He remained at the University long enough to prepare himself for entering the Georgia Medical College in Augusta from which he graduated in 1898 with first honor and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While in the University of Georgia he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Semosthenian literary society. On Nov. 14, 1900 he was married to Miss Willie Roney, of Augusta.

He served from 1908 to 1933 as Commissioner of Health in the city of Augusta, served in World War I as a major in the Medical Corps; was curator of ornithology at the Charleston, S.C. Museum. He held membership in the American Ornithological Union, the American Microscopical Society and the Georgia Medical Society. From June 1900 on he held various positions in the faculty of the University School of Medicine at Augusta and was in 1920 a Fellow in the American College of Physicians. For several years he Clinical professor of Medicine and special lecturer on the history of preventive medicine at the University College of Medicine at Augusta. Among his numerous medical articles are "Observations on the Bird Life of the Middle South Valley, 1937," and "Wings at Dusk" and other poems, Longmans, Green & Co., 1939.
JOHN WHITE MORTON

John White Morton was born April 7, 1873, the son of William J. Morton and Rosena White Morton. His pre-college education was Bingham School, North Carolina. He entered the University of Georgia in 1890 and graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He was a Sophomore debater and a Junior orator. On Nov. 11, 1896 he was married to Miss Mary Lou Hinton, daughter of Caprain and Mrs. John W. Hinton, of Athens, Ga. Two daughters and one son were born to them, Margaret R. ( ) born Feb. 12, 1898; Louise H ( ) born Oct. 22, 1899; and George Dudley, born Nov. 11, 1903. In religion Mr. Morton was a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics a Democrat.

His lifework was that of a textile manufacturer and banker. As a young man he was placed in charge of Princeton Manufacturing Company and for years conducted the affairs of the mill successfully. For a short while he was cashier in the National Bank of Athens and then in 1919, on the death of his uncle, John R. White, he became president of the bank. In that position he served until his death from coronary thrombosis on July 20, 1936.

He achieved splendid success in the management of the National Bank of Athens, an institution founded by his grandfather, John White, a few years after the War Between the States, a bank that at one time from the standpoint of comparison between capital stock, undivided profits and surplus ranked seventh out of more than three thousand national banks in the United States, and in Mr. Morton's time ranked about thirtieth.

The writer remembers talking to Mr. Morton back in 1933 when President Roosevelt had asked for a bank holiday of one week. Mr. Morton
said that he felt no need for closing his bank at that time but he would do so out of respect for the wishes of the president. He handed me a statement of the bank's condition at that time. His liquid assets were almost ninety per cent and he declared that he could pay every depositor in full if demand were made that day. He said he wasn't making money just then for his stockholders, but he would see to it that all of his depositors were fully protected.

In the years when the state failed to pay its appropriations to the University of Georgia, he was a friend in the hour of need, affording a line of credit, sometimes rather large, that was adequate to keep the institution going until better days arrived.
James Conquest Cross Black was born at Augusta, Ga., July 15, 1873, the son of James C.C. Black and Anne Heard Black. His father in later years served as congressman from the old tenth district of Georgia.

Young Black was prepared for college at the Academy of Richmond county, Augusta, Ga. and entered the University of Georgia in 1891, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895. While in college he was a member of the Alpha Fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. He was a brilliant football player and played on the Georgia team when it first met Tech in 1893 on Herty Field, the game in which Leonard Wood, later at the head of the United States Army, was in the Tech line-up. After graduating he went to Washington and Lee University for his legal training, and then entered practice with his father. In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Terrell as solicitor of the City Court of Richmond county and eleven years later, in 1916, on the death of Judge William F. Eve, was named to succeed him as judge of the City Court and also as judge of the Juvenile Court, where he served the remaining days of his life, dying on Sept. 21, 1930, after a brief illness.

He was a member of the Baptist church and for many years was chairman of its board of deacons. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man and a Kiwanian. On January 8, 1913, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rountree, who survived him. Throughout his life he manifested a lively interest in University of Georgia athletic affairs and class reunions. His chief service was in the handling of juvenile delinquency. His work of that nature was such as to endear him to all the people of his community.
HENRY HEGNER STEINER

Henry Hegner Steiner was born in Augusta, Ga., Aug. 8, 1875, the son of Dr. Henry H. Steiner and Catharine Alston Steiner, attended the high school of the University of the South and Aswick School, Cobbham, Va., entered the University of Georgia in 1893, made a record of high distinction in his classes, but did not remain in college to graduate. On Feb. 23, 1896 he was married to Miss Lucile Barnes, who died a few years later. On August 4, 1924, he was married to Miss Louise F. Robinson. While in college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. In 1895 he was a member of the editorial staff of the Pandora. His entire life after leaving college was devoted to the life insurance business in which line of work he rose from the ranks to become agency secretary of the staff of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He died in April 1923 and was buried in Augusta, Ga.

JOSEPH GRIFFITH SMITH

Joseph Griffith Smith was born Nov. 9, 1868 at Ila, Ga., the son of William Lloyd Smith and Rebecca Williams Smith. He attended Martin Institute and from there came to the University of Georgia in 1890, graduated in 1895 with the degree of Master of Science. He was a member of the Semosthenian literary society. On Dec. 19, 1899 he was married to Miss Annie Florence Baxter. Four children were born to them, Griffith Loyd, Baxter, Joseph G. and Herbert. His wife being dead, he married Miss Mary Throckmorton. Their children were Griffith, George and Benjamin. Mr. Smith followed teaching as a high school principal nine years. For a time he taught Chemistry and Biology in the University of Georgia. Since 1902 he has served as a scientist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C. He is the author of quite a number of papers and bulletins on agricultural subjects.
Edward Emmett Dougherty was born at Atlanta, Ga., March 16, 1876, the son of Daniel O. Dougherty and Elizabeth Smith Dougherty. He graduated at the Boys High School, Atlanta, came to the University in 1892, graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. On June 5, 1907 he was married to Miss Blanche Carson. Two sons blessed their union, David Carson, born in 1912, and Edward Emmett, born in 1917.

After graduation Mr. Dougherty determined to be an architect. He went to Cornell University and in 1898 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. Then he went to Paris, France, and graduated at Ecole des Beaux Arts. He met with great success in his profession, designing many public buildings, churches and residences in seven Southern states, among them the War Memorial Building in Nashville, Tenn. and the Druid Hills Baptist Church in Atlanta. He was the architect who, in 1906, drew the plans for vonner hall, the main building on the campus of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia. He died Nov. 12, 1943 and was buried in Atlanta.

WILSON LARKIN KEMP

Wilson Larkin Kemp, although he was an excellent student and a college leader in several directions, will probably best remembered as Billy Kemp, one of the University of Georgia's most famous baseball players. His position was that of catcher and he was captain of the 1895 Georgia baseball team, coached by Glenn Warner and making an excellent record.

Mr. Kemp was born in Albany, Ga., Aug. 15, 1874, the son of James Wilson Kemp and Eleanor Tomlinson Kemp. From the Albany, Ga., high school he came to the University of Georgia in 1891, graduated in 1895 with the
degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. In a literary way he was an editor of the Pandora in 1895 and of The Georgian, the college magazine. On Oct. 22, 1912 he was married to Miss Mary Cottingham. Two daughters and one son blessed their union, Mrs. George A. Wieda, Mrs. Greenwood Benson, both of New York, and Wilson Kemp, Jr.

Mr. Kemp was a fraternal leader. He served as vice-regent of the Sigma Nu fraternity and was founder of the chapter of that fraternity at the Georgia School of Technology. He was a 33rd degree Mason and a Shriner.

He practiced law for a while, but his successful lifework was in the field of insurance. He served fifteen years as the vice-president of the Southern Mortgage Company, then became affiliated with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company and remained at that work the balance of his life. He was a member of the Methodist church and active in its affairs. He died Sept. 16, 1937 and was buried in Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLES BLOUNT SLADE

Charles Blount Slade was born in Columbus, Ga., May 15, 1874, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Slade. He entered the University of Georgia in 1891; withdrew from college in order to pursue his medical education; was a member of the Demosthenian society while in the University; graduated from the Bellevue, N.Y. Medical College in 1896 and later on practiced medicine in Mexico and Europe. He returned to the United States and took up his practice in New York. He became clinical instructor of physical diagnosis at the University and Bellevue Hospital. He became a diagnostician and consulting physician of note and the author of several medical books. In 1906 he established New York’s tuberculosis
sanatorium at Otisville, N.Y. He was married to Miss Constance Thill in 1901. Their two sons and one daughter are C.B. Slade, Jr., William B. Slade, and Mrs. George Stevens Carhart. Dr. Slade died Aug. 23, 1942 and was buried in Columbus, Ga.

MOSES GUYTON

Moses Guyton was born Nov. 10, 1871 near Dublin, Ga., the son of Moses Guyton and Anna R. Guyton; entered the University of Georgia in 1892; graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, second honor; was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society; is a member of the Episcopal church. On Jan. 29, 1902 he was married to Miss Lucy H. Milton. Their children were Moses Guyton, Jr., born Nov. 16, 1903 and Milton (died in youth). He has been a lawyer all his life, holding no political office and devoting his entire attention to the practice of law.

CHARLES H. B. FLOYD

Charles H.B. Floyd was born at Apalachicola, Florida, May 4, 1876; attended the University of Georgia a few years, not remaining to graduation; was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society; was a Sophomore speaker, editor of the Georgian Magazine and the Red and Black college paper and manager of the Georgia track team. He was admitted to the bar Oct. 20, 1896; served in the Spanish-American war as a private in Co. "H", 1st Florida Regiment. In 1901 he served on the military staff of the Governor of Florida.
John Henry Porter, born at Covington, Ga., Jan. 24, 1873, while at the University of Georgia was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society. Graduated in June 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Went to Cornell University and graduated there in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Married to Miss Nancy Olive Swann on Dec. 13, 1902. Entered the cotton mill business, was treasurer and vice-president of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., 1910—1912; was executive vice-president 1914—1935, and vice-chairman of the Board 1935.

William Thomas: A successful lawyer and prominent citizen of Bainbridge, Ga., born at Bainbridge March 24, 1875, entered the University of Georgia in 1892, expecting to graduate in 1896, but decided to transfer to the Law School, from which he graduated in June 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the Demosthenian literary society. On June 14, 1895 he was married to Miss Bessie Birch Matthews. Their five children are Maston Emmett, Jr., born July 19, 1907; Allen Matthews, born Nov. 9, 1909; Birch Dilworth, born June 1, 1913; and Elizabeth Ann, born Oct. 5, 1915. The two latter are graduates of the University of Georgia.

Mr. O'Neal is a member of the Presbyterian church, having served as a deacon therein. He is an Odd Fellow, a Woodman of the World, a Knight of Pythias, and a 32nd degree Mason. He has served as president of the Decatur county bar association.
William Thomas Tuggle was born at LaGrange, Ga., March 1, 1873, the son of W.O. Tuggle and Margaret Cox Tuggle. He attended a private school in LaGrange, came to the University of Georgia in 1890, dropped out and returned in 1893. He completed only his Junior year at the University. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. On Oct. 15, 1913 he was married to Miss Jennie D. Babers. He practiced law since leaving college, has been solicitor of the county court of Troup county and served in the state legislature. For many years he was county attorney of Troup county.

Frederick Joseph Orr was born Nov. 10, 1874, the son of William C. Orr and Emma Lyle Orr; attended the Athens City Schools, came to the University of Georgia in 1891; graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering; was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society; studied at Drexel Institute and Columbia University; was a student in Europe in 1902; was a professor at the State Normal School 1896--1911; taught mathematics in the University of Georgia during World War I; was an architect in Athens from 1911 to his death, March 20, 1935. In 1902 he was married to Miss Valeria Fraser. Their sons were Donald F., Frederick W., Douglas M., all of who attended the University of Georgia; and two daughters, Winifred and Elizabeth.

James Thompson Dunlap, born Dec. 25, 1872, the son of Samuel C. Dunlap and Mamie Thompson Dunlap; attended Gainesville City Schools and North Georgia A. & M. College; entered the University of Georgia in 1891 and graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science; was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity and Demosthenian literary society. On June 2, 1904 he was married to Miss Georgia Dixon. Their three children are Samuel C., Erskine D. and Ann. Mr. Dunlap moved to Birmingham after his graduation and for the remaining days of his life was a prominent figure in the insurance field. He died January 2, 1936 and was buried at Gainesville, Ga.
Three new members appeared at the annual session of the Board of Trustees on June 18, 1896. Joel A. Billups, long-time trustee, resigned and was succeeded by Henry T. Lewis, of Greensboro, Ga. William A. Little resigned and was succeeded by Henry Persons, Class of 1855. During the year the Board lost one of its most prominent members in the death of Dr. E. V. Miller. To succeed him William E. Simmons, of Lawrenceville was named. In Col. Simmons served many years until his death. He became chairman of the finance committee, and, while favorable to everything possible for the advancement of the University, he was inexorable in his demands that expenditures be kept within income and by many was regarded as the veritable watchdog of the Treasury.

Dr. Felton was on hand as usual with a tirade against dancing and an additional attack on intercollegiate athletics. He introduced a resolution prohibiting these arrangements, particularly at the commencement season. He spoke with much vehemence against these practices. I remember distinctly standing out in the street and looking up into the open windows of the old library building where the trustees were in session. Every word the old gentleman said could be heard plainly down on the street, and what he said was full of eloquence. His resolutions were not passed but the Board did ask that the number of dances at commencement be decreased and that the arrangement of athletic contests be put in the hands of the faculty with instructions to arrange them so that sometime in the future all games should be played on the campus. The number of dances were decreased, but the playing of games between the colleges was never restricted to the University campus in Athens.
The trustees came to the conclusion that it was impossible to compel the students to attend the sessions of the literary societies; so that rule was abolished and the attendance was made optional.

The awarding of two gold medals to the successful Sophomore declaimers each Commencement was abolished and in their place was substituted one prize, a handsome silver cup, which rule has remained of force up to the present time.

There was not much money to spend on improvements, but an effort was made to divide it around. An electrical engineering laboratory was provided, a surgeon of cadets was authorized, the college Y.M.C.A. was given some help, a small salary was provided for the physical director, Adama A. Boggs was made a tutor in Modern languages, H.V. Black a fellow in chemistry, and George P. Hunt a tutor in Ancient Languages.

Steps were taken to improve the English department. John Morris was named as assistant professor of English language and Teutonic Philology, and Dr. Riley was restricted to the teaching of rhetoric and elocution. This was a makeshift to meet the criticism that had been made of the English department. It worked very well for three years and then came the election of Dr. R.E. Park to succeed Dr. Riley, and the transfer of Professor Morris to the department of German.

The Colonial Dames put in a lick for co-education but it had no effect at that time on the well-settled conviction of the trustees on that subject.

Dr. E.D. Newton offered a gold medal for the best essay on "Birds and Insects." This was in honor of P.J. Berckmans of Augusta.

Remsen Crawford, of the Class of 1889, delivered the address before the literary societies.
The Sophomore declaimers at the 1896 Commencement were:

The Junior orators were: Harry Dodd, Frank L. Fleming, J. Walter Hendricks, Isaac J. Hofmayer, George W. Price and Clifford M. Walker.


The following degrees were conferred:

Bachelor of Science—Gilbert H. Boggs, Thomas R. Boggs, William R. Dancey, Elton S. Osborne

Bachelor of Engineering—Hatton Lovejoy

Bachelor of Agriculture—George T. Taylor

William B. Stovall, Horace B. Van Der Velde, John Arminius Wright.

Master of Science—Joseph G. Smith

Master of Arts—George Glenn Bond, Frank M. Harper.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. Nathaniel J. Hammond, Class of 1852, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and that of Master of Arts on Prof. S. G. Brinkley.

Class of 1896

This was a larger class than usual, graduating 69 men, out of a total enrollment of 126. It furnished twenty lawyers, twelve physicians, nine teachers, four college professors, four merchants, three insurance men, three brokers, two judges, two ministers, two manufacturers, two journalists, two bankers, one legislator, one actor, one electrician.

HATTON LOVEJOY

If the University of Georgia has among its living alumni a more loyal, more tireless or more effective alumnus in all that goes toward the advancement of the institution in its great work than Hatton Lovejoy, his name fails to register with this writer. .

Hatton Lovejoy was born at White Plains, Ga., March 19, 1877, the son of Rev. W. P. Lovejoy and Anna Lowe Lovejoy. His father at that time was a young Methodist preacher, later on to fill the most important pulpits in the North Georgia conference.

The pre-college education of young Lovejoy was in the Rome, Ga., High School. He came to the University of Georgia January 1, 1893, and in June 1896 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, first honor, and in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He had an idea he would become a civil engineer and accordingly graduated in engineering. Possessing a bright and active mind, he had no
trouble in winning first honor in the engineering division, but he changed his mind as to his lifework, came back to the University the next year and graduated in law.

Without in any way neglecting his studies, he found time to devote himself to college athletics. Both baseball and football engaged his attention and he excelled in both sports, serving as captain of both teams. His record as a football player was brilliant. In baseball he was coached by the famous Hughy Jennings, of the Baltimore Orioles, and in football by Glenn Warner, who, after graduating at Cornell, became the first paid coach of the Georgia football team in 1895. This writer has seen football teams come and go since the first game played by Georgia in 1892. In the chapter devoted to the history of football at the University, he is going to name an all-time Georgia football team. Hatton Lovejoy will fill the position of fullback on that team.

On Aug. 27, 1904 Hatton Lovejoy and Miss Lora Edmondson were united in matrimony. Two of their children, Hatton, Jr., and Anna, died in infancy. Their other children are Mary, born Dec. 21, 1909; Clyde, born Dec. 20, 1911; and John, born Nov. 15, 1915.

Always interested in education, Hatton Lovejoy served from 1901 to 1908 as superintendent of schools in Troup county. He went to the legislature in 1909 and served two terms as representative from Troup county. He served as attorney for the city of LaGrange and Troup county and was president of the Board of Trustees of LaGrange College for Women from 1922 to 1939.

He became one of the ablest lawyers in Georgia, was legal representative of the large Callaway Mills and other corporations. In fraternal circles he has served as Master of the Masonic lodge and Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.
A ready and convincing speaker, he has been in demand across the years on a number of important occasions. He was one of the speakers back in 1928-1929 at the Religious Welfare Conference and Parents' Day celebration at the University. While not professing in any way to be an artist, he was called into service one day by Lamar Dodd, head of the Art Department of the University, to make an address before a gathering of artists and he delivered the goods in a most delightful and instructive address, in which he chiefly set forth what he didn’t know about art.

In the professional field he occupies a commanding position and has served as president of the Georgia Bar Association.

The greatest service he has rendered the University has been through his close connection with the Alumni Society and the interest he has manifested in its work. No important movement is carried forward by that Society without his active and energetic support. He served as president of the Alumni Society in 1939 and 1940 and inaugurated some worthwhile movements. I will always remember him when, as president of that Society, he handed me the Society's certificate of merit for service rendered the University and the State. The praise may have been undeserved, but he was more than kind in expressing it.

He is an example of what it takes to carry the University forward in ever-increasing usefulness to the young men and young women of Georgia.
One of the most important movements towards the advancement of the University of Georgia was that inaugurated in 1929 by the Alumni Society that resulted in the preparation of the bill for legislative action that brought about the complete re-organization of the University and its branch colleges and the establishment of the University System of Georgia with all the institutions for higher education in the state properly co-ordinated and under the direction of one governing body, the Board of Regents.

That movement originated in the Alumni Society and at that time its dynamic president was Craig Barrow, of the Class of 1896. He was born in Athens, Ga., the son of Pope Barrow and Sallie Craig Barrow. His father was a distinguished lawyer, judge and United States senator. His paternal great-great grandfather was Wilson Lumpkin, governor of Georgia and United States senator. His maternal great-grandfather was Alonzo Church, for thirty years president of the University of Georgia.

Craig Barrow was possessed of high intellect, unbounded energy, strong convictions and the nerve to express them and stand for them. In college he was a good student and in athletic affairs a great football quarterback, captain of the track team, a member of the athletic council and an athletic leader.

After graduation he entered the University of Maryland and graduated there in 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He became a great surgeon in Savannah, Ga., where he practiced his profession more than forty years up to the hour of his death in 1945.

Even prior to his election as president of the Alumni Society in 1929 he had pointed out many improvements that could be made in the University management and had insisted on all the forward movements that resulted in the re-organization bill of 1931.
When he assumed the presidency of the Alumni Society in 1929 he set the wheels in motion. The alumni committee, of which Philip Weltner was chairman, was busy at its work and in 1930 presented its report. Under the leadership of Dr. Barrow the alumni had been stirred up to the point of vigorous and effective action and in 1931 came the proposed legislative procedure and the complete re-organization of the University System.

He never lost interest in University athletics. He gave much assistance to Dr. Sanford in the building of the stadium and in securing Yale as the opponent of the Red and Black on the occasion of the dedication of the stadium in Oct. 1929.

SHELBY MYRICK

Shelby Myrick was born at Forsyth, Ga., July 16, 1878, the son of Bascom and Mary Louise Myrick. His father was a brilliant journalist, for years editor of the Americus Times-Recorder, on which paper he gained much reputation as a leader in his field of labor. Death removed him at an early age in life and his wife, no less talented, carried on his work and for many years was a recognized force in journalism in the state of Georgia.

Young Myrick graduated at the University of Georgia in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, second honor, and returned the next year to graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Upsilon fraternity. Since graduation he has practiced his profession in Savannah and ranks as one of the leading lawyers of the state.

On Oct. 13, 1917 he was married to Miss Mary Robinson. They have two children, Shelby, Jr., and Mary. On two occasions he dipped into state politics, serving as a member of the house of representatives 1913-1917 and as state senator 1927-1931. In the senate he took a prominent part in the support and successful passing of the re-organization bill under which all the departments of state government were re-organized and in educational affairs, the University System of Georgia and the Board of "agents came into existence.
THOMAS RICHMOND BOGGS

Thomas Richmond Boggs became a physician and surgeon of national reputation. He was born on Oct. 2, 1875 at Memphis, Tennessee, the son of William E. Boggs, who later became Chancellor of the University of Georgia, and Marion Alexander Boggs. His pre-college education was in the Athens High School. In 1892 he entered the University of Georgia and graduated in 1896 with first honor and the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society and a Junior Orator. He also took graduate work and then for two years studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1898 he entered Johns Hopkins University and graduated in 1901 from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While at Johns Hopkins he was made a member of Phi Kappa. For the remainder of his life he was connected with Johns Hopkins University. On Nov. 13, 1928 he was married to Miss Newell Doggett.

He was a physician in Baltimore in 1901 and 1902. He became a teacher of Clinical Medicine at Johns Hopkins in 1903 and continued in that work until his death on September 2, 1938 at his home in Frederickburg, Va.

He was a nationally known diagnostician. For thirty-five years he served on the staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital as resident physician. He served as president of the American Association of Physicians and was a member of the Association for the Advancement of Chemical Investigation. From 1911 until his death he was the physician-in-chief of the Baltimore City Hospital.

His services in World War I were conspicuous. He was a Colonel in the medical corps in that struggle. Within three months after the United States declared war on Germany he had opened the first hospital for American troops on July 5, 1917 at St. Nazaire, France, having gone over in the first convoy in June 1917. He was the senior consultant in general
medicine until June 1918 and then took charge of the army science work and remained in that field of service until the end of the war. He held the rank of Colonel in the Medical Corps and was chief surgeon in the Air Service of the American Expeditionary Force.

During his life he contributed a large number of important articles on medical subjects.

GILBERT HILLHOUSE BOGGS

Gilbert Hillhouse Boggs, for thirty-eight years a member of the faculty of the Georgia School of Technology, was born Oct. 2, 1875 at Memphis, Tenn., the son of William E. Boggs and Marion Alexander Boggs. He attended the Athens High School and then entered the University of Georgia in 1892, graduating in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, Phi Kappa second honor. He was a member of the Kappa Literary Society and also held membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic societies. From 1889 to 1901 he held the Harmean Fellowship in Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania and at that institution received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On Aug. 24, 1904 he was married to Miss Emily B. Newbold. They had one son, Gilbert H. Boggs, Jr., born Oct. 31, 1905. He was a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

For two years he taught Chemistry at the University of Maine and from there he came in 1903 to the Georgia School of Technology as head professor of Chemistry, which position he filled until a short while before his death on May 14, 1941.
William Franklin Jenkins ranks among the leading jurists in Georgia. He was born at Eatonton, Ga., Sept. 7, 1876, the son of William F. Jenkins and Leila Seward Jenkins. For a while he attended the University of Virginia and then in 1895 he entered the University of Georgia and graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. On Nov. 22, 1899, he was married to Miss Susie May Thomas. Their children are Leila May (Mrs. Owens), born Oct. 26, 1900; George Thomas, born Oct. 24, 1903.

He practiced law in Eatonton until January 1917, when he was named as a member of the Georgia State Court of Appeals. On that same day Walter F. George, now United States senator from Georgia, took his seat as a member of the court. On Oct. 6, 1919 Judge Jenkins became presiding judge of the second division of the Court of Appeals.

On the resignation of Judge Price Gilbert in Dec. 1936, Judge Jenkins was named as his successor as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, which position he has since held.
Homer VanBalkenburg Black was born in Americus, Ga., January 16, 1877, entered the Sophomore class, University of Georgia, in 1893 and graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1896. He was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He served one year as a fehléw in Chemistry and then went to Johns Hopkins University from 1897 to 1900, earning there the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He at once entered the teaching profession as adjunct professor of chemistry at the Georgia School of Technology; from that institution came into the University of Georgia in 1904 as assistant professor of chemistry, and in 1907 was promoted to associate professor, in which position he served until his death on Sept. 17, 1921.

Prof. Black was considered quite a scholarly young teacher and gave promise of high achievement had not Death removed him from his field of labor while yet a young man. He was very fond of golf as a recreation and the writer pleasantly remembers playing his first game of that sport under the tutelage and direction of Professor Black.

JOSEPH DAVID BOYD

Joseph David Boyd was born in Griffin, Ga., Aug. 23, 1875. He entered the University of Georgia in 1894 and graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He has successfully practiced law in Griffin since graduation. For a while he was associate editor of the Griffin News and Sun. Mr. Boyd has always taken an interest in public affairs, has served as a member of Democratic executive committees and several times has gone as a delegate to national Democratic conventions. He has also interested himself in banking and industrial concerns. He has served as vice-president of the Joseph D. Boyd Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Griffin Knitting Mills, vice-president of the Griffin City National Bank and director of the Spalding Cotton Mills Company.
HENRY ROBERT HUNT

Henry Robert Hunt was born in Polk county, Ga. June 19, 1874, the son of A.P. and Mary A. Hunt. From the Cedartown High School he came in 1893 to the University of Georgia where he graduated in 1896 as an honor man in his class, was a member of the Demosthenian literary society, and by virtue of his high scholarship was made a Phi Beta Kappa in later years when that society established a chapter in the University. On Dec. 23, 1903 he was married to Miss Sadie Stewart. One son, Jasper Stewart Hunt, was born to them in August 1905. He was a well-known school teacher, serving many years as principal of the 7th District A. & M. School at Powder Springs, Ga. He died in 1926.

PAUL FRANCIS AKIN

Paul Francis Akin has been a practicing attorney in Georgia during the past fifty years. His father before him practiced law in this state sixty years, so that Father and son have practiced in Georgia well over one hundred years.

Paul Akin was born in Cartersville, Ga., Feb. 23, 1877, attended Virginia Military Institute two years and Columbian University, Washington, D.C. one year, entering the University of Georgia in 1895 and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1896. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity while in college and also a member of the Phi Kappa literary society. He was admitted to the bar in 1896, since which time he has practiced his profession in Cartersville.

He has served as a state senator, as Master of the Cartersville Masonic lodge, as Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, as chairman of the committee that prepared the Code for the Grand Lodge of Masons in Georgia. He is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason. In religion he is a Methodist and has served as steward and trustee for many years. He was co-director of the Centenary campaign in his local church and later on was director of the Educational Endowment Fund campaign. He was
opposed to the unification of the Northern and Southern Methodist churches.

He is a member of Rotary, of which he is a past president, and is active in the civic life of Cartersville.

GEORGE GLENN BOND

George Glenn Bond was thirty-two years old when he entered the University of Georgia as a student in 1896. He had already graduated at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., and came to the University of Georgia to do post-graduate work.

He was born at Hogansville, Ga., July 16, 1863, the son of Rev. and Mrs. W.M.D. Bond. His father was a well-known Methodist preacher and the son lived and died in that faith. In college Mr. Bond was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society.

He had taught school a number of years before coming to the University of Georgia. From 1887 to 1889 he had served as principal of the Washington street school in Athens, Ga. From 1889 to 1890 he was principal of a school in Columbus, Ga. Then he returned to Athens to accept the position of superintendent of schools, a position he was to fulfill for the next thirty-nine years. He was filling that position when he took his Master's degree at the University in 1896.

In 1902, in addition to his work as superintendent of the Athens schools, he served as a lecturer on psychology, ethics and pedagogy in the faculty of the University of Georgia. In 1929, on account of failing health he resigned his position as superintendent and became superintendent emeritus, but in 1931 was made superintendent of vocational schools.

Supt. Bond exercised a great influence in developing the schools of Athens and in advancing the educational interests of the
state. At one time he was president of the Georgia Education Association.

He lived in a day when teacher-training institutions were beginning to be popular and effective. He made it a point to attend the sessions of the National Education Association and familiarizing himself with the latest and most effective methods. He was the second person to be selected as superintendent of the Athens City Schools, succeeding Supt. E.C. Branson. During the thirty-nine years of his superintendency he brought the schools up practically from the foundations. When he came many difficult situations confronted him, but he met and solved all the problems.

He married Miss Claude Farrar, of Dawson, Ga. Their children were Farrar, Glenn G., Jr., Mrs. Mayo McKay and Miss Margaret Bond. He died on Dec. 29, 1931, after a brief illness with pneumonia.

FRED MORRIS

Fred Morris, of Marietta, Ga., baseball and football star, a good student, a successfull lawyer and always an enthusiastic booster for the University of Georgia, was born in Marietta, Ga., May 13, 1873, the son of Judge and Mrs. J. Gideon Morris. He attended the Marietta Academy and came to the University of Georgia in 1894 and graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1896. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society, was an editor of the Pandora and of the Red and Black, and a champion debater, an honor won in competitive declamation.

While his scholarship was entirely satisfactory, he directed much of his attention to extra-curricular activities, was a star athlete in football, baseball and track, of whom more will be written in the chapter devoted to University athletics. Athletically he will probably be best remembered as one of the best pitchers who ever went to the mound on a Georgia baseball team, though it is difficult to determine whether that
record in any way overshadowed his fleetness on the track or his brilliant playing as right half back on the "red and black football team.

A few months after his graduation, on Nov. 4, 1896, he was married to Miss Kathryn Dorsey, of Athens, Ga., who died in 1928.

Since graduation he has practiced law in Marietta. He served as private secretary to United States senator A.S. Clay. He served four years as representative from Cobb county in the state house of representatives and two years as a state senator. For several years he was treasurer of the city of Marietta. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Morris is a veteran of World War I, serving in that struggle as a Captain. During World War II Lt. H.N. Alford wrote the Atlanta Journal requesting that hunting knives and fighting knives be sent him.

Fred Morris made Lt. Alford a gift in the shape of a trench dagger and wrote to the Journal:

"If he can arrange it without too much trouble, he might send me a dozen Japs. I mean 'dead ones, as only dead ones are good ones. That old trench dagger is a prized souvenir of World war I and I sort of hate to part with it, but this appeal must be answered. I am glad I corresponded on Washington's birthday and I feel better for having done so."

JAMES WALTER GRIFFITH was born in Oconee county, Georgia, Sept 27, 1875, the son of Robert Griffith and Allie Vier Griffith. He entered the University of Georgia in 1892 and graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; was a member of the Emosthenian literary society and was historian of his class. On July 11, 1907 he was married to Miss Ruth McKinnon. Their children are James W., Jr, born Nov. 3, 1909 and Robert
Mckinnon, born Oct. 21, 1913. Mr. Griffith has devoted his life to teaching, one year at Woodville, Ga., five years as principal of the Brunswick, Ga. school, and more than forty years as a principal in the Savannah High School and as principal of the Chatham county Junior High School.

John G. Pitman graduated in June 1896 with the degree of A.B., studied medicine and won his M.D. degree; married Miss Emma "ou Youngblood. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He was a successful practicing physician in South Carolina until his death in 1945.

George Pierce Hunt was born in Cedartown, Ga., January 8, 1872, entered the University of Georgia as a Sophomore in 1893, graduated in 1896 as a Bachelor of Arts and first honor in the A.B. division. For a while he was a tutor in Latin and Greek in the University faculty, and later on taught at the Ma. Milinary Academy.

Elton S. Osborne was born in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1, 1877, entered the University of Georgia in September 1893 as a Sophomore, was a member of the Demosthenian Society, graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Science; later on graduated with M.D. degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1899; member of the Georgia Medical Association and the Savannah Medical Society. Practiced medicine in Savannah and was city physician of Savannah.
On Dec. 14, 1896, the Board of Trustees held a special meeting in Atlanta in order to appear before a legislative committee and urge the appropriation of enough money to care for the erection of a new Science Hall. Chairman Hammond presented the arguments for the appropriation and by special invitation Dr. H.C. White, head of the Chemistry department, gave the details concerning the need for the appropriation.

While there Chancellor Boggs reverted to one of his favorite recommendations, that a Bible chair be established in the University. He was a distinguished and consecrated minister and it was not unnatural that he should insist on this. It had been the unwritten law for practically a century that the position of president or chancellor should always be filled by a minister. Dr. Boggs, of course, did not know it, but he was to be the last preacher to fill the chair of chief executive at the University. No action was taken on the recommendation of Chancellor Boggs and no Bible chair has ever been established. There have been courses in Philosophy that touched on Biblical questions, but the opinion has always been held by the governing body that a state university should not have specifically a chair on the Bible.

The legislature took the matter under consideration and the necessary appropriation was made with which to erect the new science building. The erection of the building was placed in the hands of a committee of the Board consisting of Messrs. Hammond, McDaniel, Meldrim, Cobb and Hull.

The new State Normal School, opened in 1894 on the grounds that had previously been used as a farm, needed more ground and the University trustees added another five acres to their former gift.

Another meeting of the Board was held April 24, 1897, in Atlanta, at which the contract for erecting the new science building was awarded to F.P. Heifner on his bid of $19900.
It was at this time that the sons of the late Dr. Cyprian Porter Willcox established the O.P. Willcox Prizes in French and German in memory of their father. For more than thirty years these prizes were offered. Upon the death of all but two of the sons of Dr. Willcox the prizes were withdrawn a few years since. Each of the prizes was fifty dollars in gold.

During the year, General Alexander R. Lawton, one of the leading members of the Board of Trustees, had passed on. In his place a young, able and eloquent son of Savannah, Fleming G. duBignon, was named. Rewards for work well-done were made to three members of the faculty at this annual session of the trustees: Charles M. Snelling became junior professor of mathematics, Andrew H. Patterson an assistant professor of Physics and William D. Hooper a full professor of Latin. In order to further emphasize its intention to improve the English department, it was decided that no students could be admitted to the University unless they could pass the examination in English for the Freshman class.

The department of Modern Languages was abolished and two departments took its place, those of German or Teutonic Philology and Romance Languages.

Dr. William H. Felton was on hand to present two resolutions, both of which were defeated. One was to elect the Chancellor and faculty every four years, and the other was on his favorite subject, the abolishing of intercollegiate athletic contests and the suppression of dances at commencement.

Chancellor Boggs was violently opposed to allowing wines or liquor to be served at banquets and he forbade that at the Senior banquet. The law said the Chancellor and faculty should prescribe such rules. In this instance the Chancellor took the matter into his own hands. The trustees were asked to rule upon the question of his
authority. The ruling was that the utterance of the Chancellor alone did not have the effect of law.

The chair of Romance languages was filled by the election of Joseph Lustrat, who served in that position for the ensuing thirty years. Ulrich B. Phillips was named as a Fellow in History. This began a career that carried that gentleman to the very heights of achievement as a historian.

Mr. A.L. Hull had previously offered a resolution to name the new building then being erected "Waddel Hall" in memory of the great educator who had served as president of the University from 1819 to 1829. The trustees did not favor the suggestion and named the building "Science Hall". There is a feeling among many alumni that the University has never properly remembered Moses Waddel when it came to naming its buildings. The cornerstone of this new building was laid June 15, 1897.

At the Commencement in 1897 the following degrees were conferred:


Bachelor of Science—Benj. A. Crane, Darwin B. Franklin, George T. Jackson, William A. Selman, Robert F. Watts.

Civil Engineer—Perry J. Shearouse

Bachelor of Engineering—Thomas Garnett Basinger, Roland M.
Harper, Lucius A. Lindsay


The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Richard Malcolm Johnston, distinguished Georgia author and one-time professor of English in the University of Georgia, also the honorary degree of Master of Arts on Professor John E. Witherspoon, of Newnan, Professor Joseph S. Stewart, of Dahlonega, Prof’l Elias J. Vickery, of Dahlonega, and Professor W. D. Hooper, of Athens.

Class of 1897

This class graduated 63 men out of a total enrollment of 153. It was the largest graduating class up to that time. Thirty-six became lawyers, eight physicians, six manufacturers, four college professors, four civil engineers, three cotton factors, three teachers, three journalists, three bankers, three farmers, two railroad men, two merchants, and one each insurance men, pharmacist, botanist, electrician judge, real estate man, congressman.
Ulrich Bonnell Phillips was one of the University of Georgia's alumni who mounted the heights of achievement and became nationally prominent in the field of history and political science.

He was born in LaGrange, Ga., the son of Alonzo Raban Phillips and Jessie Young Phillips. Prior to beginning his college training he was a member of the sub-Freshman class at Tulane University. In 1893 he entered the University of Georgia and graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1899 with the degree of Master of Arts. In 1902 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University.

While at the University of Georgia he was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. He was known as a quiet, unobtrusive student with a tendency to investigate things. Even as a student he gave evidence of ability in research. Yet he was never what one would call a "boner." He didn't go out for honors, but nevertheless graduated with distinction in every subject except English, in which he graduated with merit. Nevertheless in later years his published works showed him to be in command of the most scholarly English.

He started out in life as a teacher and remained one until his death in 1934 in New Haven. Though afflicted with cancer of the throat, he maintained at his post of duty as professor of history and political science in Yale University up to within a few weeks of his death.

Following his graduation at the University of Georgia, he served as a tutor in that institution from 1897 to 1899, carrying on at the same time his work for the Master of Arts degree which he won in 1899. From the University of Georgia he went to Columbia University, serving there as a Fellow in History from 1900 to 1902 and earning the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1901, though at that
time but twenty-four years of age, he won the Justin Win\(\text{\textregistered}\) prize offered through the American Historical Association for the best essay on American History.

In 1902 he published his first book, "Georgia and State Rights", which at once gained for him appreciation among scholars in the field of history. The same year he was called to the University of Wisconsin as a teacher in the department of history, and in that position served six years. During those years he continued his research and his writing, and in 1906 appeared his "History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt." In 1908 he became a member of the history faculty at Tulane University and remained there for three years, during which time he wrote and published "Plantation and Frontier Documents".

On Feb. 22, 1911 he was married to Miss Mayo Smith, of New York. Four children blessed their union; Ulrich Bonnell, Jr., born March 13, 1912, Richard Mayo, born in 1915 (died in childhood), Mabel Elizabeth, born May 10, 1918, and Worthington Webster, born June 15, 1921.

In 1911 he was called to the faculty of the University of Michigan as professor of American history, and in that position served eighteen years. It was during those years that a number of his best contributions were made as a historian. He was especially fond of Southern history and perhaps better qualified to write in that field than in any other. In 1913 appeared his "Life of Robert Toombs." He had a most interesting and most colorful subject and that book did much to establish his reputation as a historical writer of great ability. That same year appeared his work "The Correspondence of Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens and Howell Cobb" To the preparation of that work he devoted much careful research.

In 1917 World War I came on, and Dr. Phillips went into
service at Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, as educational director of the
Y.M.C.A. In 1918–1919 he served as a captain in the United States Military
Intelligence Division. After the war he returned to his work at the
University of Michigan. In 1918 his book on "American Negro Slavery" came
from the press. He was well-qualified to write on that subject and
he gave in many instances a new interpretation that challenged national
attention.

In 1924 he taught a while at the University of California.
During summer sessions he lectured and taught at the University of
Georgia, University of Tennessee, University of Kansas, University of
Southern California, Columbia University and Harvard University. He held
membership in the American Historical Association and was a Fellow in the
Royal Historical Society. In 1927 appeared his book on "Florida Plantation
Records, from the papers of George Noble Jones."

In June 1927, at the annual Commencement of the University
of Georgia, Dr. Phillips delivered the address before the Alumni
Society. His alma mater greeted him with great pride in his achieve­
ments. He spoke on "The Central Theme of Southern History." He said
that the South shall be and remain a white man's country is the cardinal
test of a Southerner and the central theme of Southern history. It was
a challenging address, both as to the duty of the South to bring the
Negro up in the way he should go and the duty of the North to recognize
that the South alone can solve the race problem.

In 1929 Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, offered a prize of $2500
for the best unpublished work on American History. That prize was won by
Dr. Phillips on his book on "Life and Labor in the Old South."

On July 1, 1929 he became a member of the faculty of Yale
University, filling the chair of American History and remaining in that
work until his death in 1934. The first year of the tenure of his new
appointment he was given leave of absence and he spent that year in research work in Africa. This came as the result of his appointment to the Albert Kahn Fellowship. The first Albert Kahn Fellowship, established in 1911, was awarded to Dr. J.H.T. McPherson, professor of history and political science at the University of Georgia. Dr. Phillips was a student under Dr. McPherson while attending the University of Georgia.

In 1929, just before taking up his duties in the Yale faculty, Columbia University conferred on Dr. Phillips the degree of Doctor of Letters for distinction in scholarship and service. While he was filling his professorship at Yale, Northwestern University invited him to deliver six lectures at Evanston, known as the Norman Waite Harris Foundation Lectures. These lectures were notable for their wide range of instruction. The first lecture was a discussion of the social structure of the Old South, its attainment of consciousness as a community, and the tone, temper and purpose of its leaders. The second lecture—the Negro problem, somewhat obscured by the slavery question—The third lecture studied the conflict between legislation state and national, with John C. Calhoun as a central figure. The fourth lecture pictured the first advocates of Southern independence and the effect of the Compromise of 1850. The fifth lecture dealt with sectional strokes and counter-strokes of the fifties. The sixth lecture dealt with secession and offered a hypothesis that the main objective was not an exaltation of state sovereignty nor the establishment of national independence for its own sake, but an assurance of home rule for the sake of racial control.

Dr. Phillips served Yale with distinction for five years. He died January 21, 1934 and his funeral services were conducted in Dwight Memorial Chapel at Yale.
CLIFFORD MITCHELL WALKER

Clifford Mitchell Walker, who served the State of Georgia as governor from 1923 to 1927, was born at Monroe, Ga., July 4, 1877, the son of Billington Sanders Walker, Class of 1872, and Alice Mitchell Walker. His pre-college education was at Johnston Academy, Monroe, Ga., and the Georgia Military Institute, Edgewood, Atlanta, Ga. He entered the University of Georgia in 1894 and graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. A student of high scholastic standing, he was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa on the establishment of a chapter of that society at the University of Georgia. While in college he was editor of the Red and Black, spring debater, a champion debater, a medalist and vice-president of the college Y.M.C.A. He is an active member of the Baptist church.

He began the practice of law in Monroe, Ga. in 1897. On April 29, 1902 he was married to Miss Rosa Carter Matthewson. Their two sons are Harold, born in 1911 and Sanders, born in 1915.

Since graduation he has devoted all of his time to the practice of his profession and to the filling of three important offices to which the people called him. He was solicitor-general of the Western Circuit 1909—1913; attorney-general of Georgia 1915—1920; and Governor of Georgia 1923—1927. Since the conclusion of his able administration as Governor, he has been one of the leading members of the Atlanta bar.
FRANK KELLS BOLAND

The University of Georgia never had a more active or more devoted alumnus than Frank Kells Boland. Whenever the call for service came and whatever the worthy movement for the upbuilding of the institution, he was always to be found on the front line of battle. And that is a good description of him now, even though he has passed the three score and ten mark.

He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 3, 1875, the son of Dr. Kells H. Boland and Louise Bright Boland. A few years later his parents moved to Atlanta, Ga. As a young boy he entered the Boys High School in that city and after graduating there in 1893 he entered the University of Georgia, from which he graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society, of which latter he served as president. He served as business manager of the Red and Black, manager of the Georgia baseball team and president of the Thalian Dramatic Club.

In 1900 he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Atlanta College of Medicine and then took post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. For three years he served as resident surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital in Baltimore.

On April 25, 1905 he was married to Miss Molly Horsey. They have two sons, both of them physicians, Frank K., Jr., born April 30, 1906, and Joseph Horsey, born Dec. 21, 1907. Both graduated at the University of Georgia, both were famous football players and Joe was captain of his team. The father has always been an enthusiastic supporter of Georgia football teams, aided Dr. Sanford in the building of the stadium and takes as much interest today in Georgia athletics as if he were back in his college days.

Dr. Boland rendered conspicuous service to his country in
World War I. He went to France with the Emory Hospital unit. He held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and was the chief surgeon in the Emory base hospital at Blois, France.

He has held many high offices during his life as a surgeon, both in his line of work and in other directions. For years he was president of the Atlanta Historical Society. He has served as chairman of the Atlanta chapter of the "Red Cross and as a member of leading American and international organizations of Physicians and surgeons. By virtue of his high scholarship he was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa when the Alpha of Georgia chapter was organized in 1913. He is a member of Omicron Delta Kappa.

He has served as president of the Southern Medical Association, the third largest organization of its kind in the world. He was one of the men who advocated the founding of the Atlanta Medical College. He served as president of the Southern Surgical Congress and as president of the Medical Association of Georgia. He holds membership in the American College of Surgeons. His two sons, following in the footsteps of their father, rendered splendid service in World War II in the Emory unit, base hospital 43 at Camp Livingston, Alexandria, La.

Conspicuous among the many services of Dr. Boand has been his interest and unflagging zeal in the work of establishing the priority claims of Dr. Crawford W. Long to the honor of having performed the first surgical operation under ether anesthesia on March 30, 1842. He has written many articles and made many addresses on that subject and lived to see Dr. Long's claims to priority firmly established. He was chairman of the commission that placed the statue of Dr. Long in the hall of fame in the national capitol at Washington.

For a number of years he has been professor of surgery at Emory University. In fact Emory claims him as an alumnus, since the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons at which he graduated was
later on taken over by Emory University. He is, of course, attached to Emory and has rendered that institution conspicuous service, yet he always says "I have always looked upon the University of Georgia as my real alma mater."

Dr. Boland makes it his practice never to fail in attendance upon his University class reunions. He holds the position of permanent president of the Class of 1897. He served as president of the University of Georgia Alumni Society in 1926–1927, at a time when the movement was taking place to thoroughly re-organize the University. He was a great advocate for more and better publicity for the institution.

In 1940 the Alumni Society conferred on him its certificate of merit for distinguished service to the University and the State. That was the highest honor it could pay him. Only sixteen such certificates have ever been conferred by the Society.
The life story of William Washington Larsen should be an inspiration to all young men of limited means and without good educational training in their boyhood, who nevertheless wish to secure the blessings of a college education. He came to his college education along the hard road, but he made the grade and went on up the heights of achievement.

He was born in a log cabin near Hagan in Tattnall (now Evans) county, Georgia, on August 12, 1872. He was the son of Peter Larsen, a blacksmith-farmer, and Magrada Peterson Larsen. Even as a young boy he was needed on the farm and had little chance or opportunity to go to school. He worked at odd jobs to get the money for school expenses. He was twenty-one years old before he entered the University of Georgia in 1893 as a Freshman, having completed some pre-college work at the branch college at Thomasville. He was ambitious and went after debating honors in the Demosthenian literary society. He became president of that society and was chosen as Spring debater. His money ran short and he had to quit college in 1895 without going on to graduation.

He went to teaching school and taught in Bryan, Bulloch and Emanuel counties. Then he studied law under Judge H.D.D. Twiggs and Judge Alfred Herrington. He was admitted to the bar on April 22, 1897 and in 1900 became solicitor of the City court of Swainsboro. On Dec. 18, 1898 he was married to Miss Dovie Estelle Strange, of Swainsboro. Five children were born to them; Walter D., born January 2, 1900, William W., Jr., born Sept. 23, 1905, Christine, born Oct. 28, 1907, Jene, born Oct. 3, 1909, and Peter Frederick, born June 1, 1916. Mr. Larsen was a prominent and active member of the Baptist church.

From 1910 to 1911 he was secretary to Governor Joseph M. Brown, and on the expiration of that term of service he moved to Dublin, Ga., and resumed his legal work. After the death of Judge Hawkins of the
DUBLIN SUPERIOR COURT, he was named to fill the unexpired term.

In 1917, when the United States were in the midst of World War I Judge Larren was sent to Congress and filled that position with distinguished ability for eight terms, his service ending in 1933. In that year he was appointed as regional manager of the emergency crop and feed loan office of the Farm Credit Association, directing operations in Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas. At the time of his death in 1937 at the age of sixty-five he was serving as director of the Unemployment Co-operative department under the appointment of Governor E.D. Rivers. During his stay in Congress he had been of great service to the farmers of the entire country, originating and supporting a number of measures in their behalf.

Having spent several years in teaching, he was naturally interested in education. He served for years as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, and also as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. He died January 3, 1938.

ANDREW JACKSON RITCHIE

Ever and anon there comes out of the sturdy English race in the North Georgia mountains a boy who develops into a strong leader such a boy was Andrew Jackson Ritchie, who was born at Rabun Gap, Ga., on January 30, 1868. He secured his preliminary education the hard way. He came to the University of Georgia determined to equip himself for the practice of law and graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Then he decided that he wanted more education and managed to get to Harvard University where he graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While in the University of Georgia he was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society. In 1901 Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Meanwhile he had changed his objective in life. He no longer
wished to practice law. He turned his attention to teaching. He went to Texas as professor of English at Baylor University and remained there three years.

Then he had a dream and proceeded to take the necessary steps to make his dream come true. His boyhood days had been spent in the Blue Ridge mountains and he knew the desperate need for educational advantages in that section. There were no collegiate facilities and very few schools of any kind. The people were poor but had descended from good stock. He mapped out the whole procedure before he moved. Then he went back home and began to organize and build up a mountain school for the benefit of the mountain boys and girls. It was a slow and painful job. The materials were gathered in from surrounding forests. The labor was furnished largely by strong, husky mountain boys who were to enroll among the first pupils. The people did the best they could for the new enterprise. Mr. E.R. Hodgson, of Athens, gave them good advice and generous financial aid. The Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy purchased a large and fertile farm as a memorial to Gen. Francis S. Bartow and gave the school the use of the land. The first building went up and boys and girls came from the surrounding country to get the education afforded by the new institution. They did their own cooking, washing, etc. They worked in the garden and the fields and made food for the table. The school became self-sustaining and grew and grew. It became known as the Rabun Gap School. Dr. Ritchie was its president and guiding genius. Cottages and other school buildings came in due time and it became a prosperous school, affording educational training to hundreds of mountain boys and girls who without its help would have gone without an education.

In 1926 fire destroyed the main building and that stopped the school's activities for a while. The Nacoochee Institute, over in Nacooche
Valley, had suffered a big fire loss. The two institutions pooled their interests and merged into the Habun Gap—Nacoochee Institute.

Dr. Ritchie, having served the greater part of his life in this work, retired from the presidency, and other leaders have been at the helm since that time. The school now has accredited relations with the University of Georgia and some of that institution's best and most serious-minded students come from "abun Gap—Nacoochee."

For the past two years Dr. Ritchie has served in the Georgia legislature as representative from Rabun county. He is still the hearty and determined enthusiast for new and better schools for his section of the state.

On Aug. 19, 1900 Dr. Ritchie was married to Miss Addie Corn, who has indeed been to him a helmeet and an inspiration in his work.

GEORGE EDWARD MADDIX

Among the loyal and active alumni of the University of Georgia, those who gave most liberally of their time, their labor and their energetic endeavor, George Edmondson Maddox held high rank. He was born June 23, 1875 at Summerville, Ga., the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Maddox. His father was a distinguished lawyer and jurist and served several terms in the national congress, representing the seventh district of Georgia.

In some instances his name appeared as George Edward Maddox. His own signature was always G. Ed Maddox. His early education was in the Rome public schools. At the University of Georgia he graduated in 1897 with the A.B. degree and at once began the study of law in Washington, D.C., where his father was a member of Congress, earning the degree of Bachelor of Law at Georgetown University. He began the practice of law with his father in Rome, Ga., and remained there until his death.
He married Miss Jessie Towers, of Rome. Four children were born to them: John W., William Towers, Ruth (Mrs. M.E. Brinson) and Mary Norton. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

He was attracted to politics and became one of the leading Democrats in Georgia, but, though often mentioned for high office, he never sought personal preferment. He served as chairman of the state Democratic executive committee for eight years during the administrations of Governors Walker and Hardman, and also went to one national Democratic convention as a delegate from Georgia. His eight year service as chairman of the state Democratic executive committee established an all-time record.

He reached high eminence in his profession, serving at one time as vice-president of the Georgia Bar Association. He was active in religious affairs, serving for years as an elder in the Presbyterian church and teacher of the adult Bible class. He took an active part in civic affairs and in fraternal circles he was a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar.

In educational circles he served fifteen years as trustee of Darlington School in Rome. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia from 1915 to 1931, a period of sixteen years, during the last two years of which he was vice-chairman of the Board. He died of a heart attack at his home in Rome on Dec. 12, 1938 and was buried in Hymtle Hill cemetery in that city.
HOWELL COBB ERWIN

Howell Cobb Erwin was born Dec. 19, 1876, the son of Alexander S. Erwin and Mary Ann Lamar Cobb Erwin. His maternal grandfather was Gen. General Howell Cobb, an alumnus of the Class of 1834.

Young Erwin was graduated from the Athens City schools and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Georgia in June 1897 and his degree of Bachelor of Law in June 1898. While in college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and was president of the Sophomore class and also a member of the Phi Kappa Literary society. Until a few years since, when he retired on account of ill health, he had practiced law in Athens continuously since 1898 and was senior member of the firm of Erwin, Erwin and Nix. He has served as president of the Athens Bar Association and is a member of the Georgia Bar Association.

While seeking no political office for himself, he has nevertheless been closely connected with the Democratic party, serving six years as chairman of the Clarke county Democratic executive committee. He has for a number of years been a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company and the Citizens and Southern "mk. He is a trustee of Oconee Hill Cemetery and of the Young Women's Christian Association. He is a member of the Athens Country Club, is a Mason, is a member of the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist church.

He has given service in many ways to educational institutions. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the old State Normal School and also as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lucy Cobb Institute. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia and chairman of the Prudential committee of that body, in charge of the institution ad interim between the annual sessions of the Board of Trustees.
He was married on Oct. 24, 1911 to Miss Lucy Grattan Yancey, granddaughter of Alabama's great orator, William Lowndes Yancey. Four children were born to their union, Lucy Deupree, who died in 1925, Mary Lamar (Mrs. John Q. West), Howell Cobb, Jr., and Goodloe.

WALTER SULLIVAN COTHRAN

Walter Sullivan Cothran was born at Rome, Ga., Feb. 27, 1875, the son of Wade Samuel Cothran, II, and Anne Sullivan Cothran. He was prepared for college in the Rome public schools, entered the University of Georgia in 1893 and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897. He was while in college a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. On May 7, 1903 he was married to Miss Gertrude Jackson. They have one son, William Thomas Cothran.

While in college Mr. Cothran was president of the Freshman class, mathematics prize winner, a Sophomore speaker and a fourth honor graduate. He was a member of the Sphinx Club. He was an athlete of great ability, a star performer on the track and a brilliant football halfback in the early days of football at the University.

He has succeeded admirably in the business world, president of the Rotary Club, secretary and treasurer of Towers & Sullivan Mfg. Company, past president of the Georgia Bankers Association, vice-president of the National City Bank of Rome, trustee of Darlington School and Cooper Hall; director of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association and of State Mutual Insurance Company. He is a Rotarian, Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In all the work of the University Alumni Society he has taken an active part and has made many contributions to the advancement of the University.
JAIME DOWSE BRADWELL

James Dowse Bradwell was born at Hinesville, Ga., Dec. 23, 1877, the son of Samuel Dowse Bradwell and Elizabeth Clifton Bradwell. His father was a distinguished educator, who served as Georgia State School Commissioner, and as president of the Georgia State Normal School.

Young Bradwell graduated from the Atlanta Boys High School and in 1893 entered the University of Georgia, graduating in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he attended the Lumpkin Law School but did not stay through to graduation. While in college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He attended the University of Chicago where in 1900 the degree of Master of Philosophy was conferred on him. On Oct. 28, 1903 he was married to Miss Julia Price. Their children were Katherine, born Aug. 11, 1904; Dowse, born March 23, 1906, Julia, born July 15, 1909, and Martha, born April 12, 1911.

Judge Bradwell practiced law in Atlanta a number of years before making Athens his home. He was much interested in education, served on the Board of Education in Fulton county and in Clarke county. In 1920 he was appointed as Judge of the City Court of Athens and served eight years. On the death of Judge H.C. Tuck a few years since, Judge Bradwell was again named as Judge of the City Court of Athens. He served as a special lecturer to students in the Lumpkin Law School over a period of more than a quarter of a century.
WILLIAM BRYANT KENT

William Bryant Kent was born in Montgomery County, Ga., January 30, 1870, the son of William Kent and Martha Beckwith Kent. He attended Mercer University one year in the preparatory department, entered the University of Georgia in 1894, graduated with A.B. degree in 1897 and with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1899. He made a good record as a student; was a member of the Emesthenian Literary Society, organized the first Mensthenian non-fraternity club on the campus, was one of Georgia's greatest tackles in football, and was captain of two of the football teams. In the chapter devoted to the History of Football more will be written about him as a football player.

His life has been devoted to the practice of law and to farming. He has served as solicitor of the City Court of Mt. Vernon and also as judge of that court. He served two terms in the state legislature and while there prepared the bill and secured its passage under whose provisions the county of Wheeler was created. He served that county a number of years as ordinary and is known as the "Father of Wheeler County." He says that the bill as passed by the House named the county "Kent" in honor of his father, but that at his request the Senate changed the name to "Wheeler."

Judge Kent has throughout his life been an enthusiastic Mason. He served for several years as Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. He was the recipient of a medal given by the Masons of Georgia for twenty-five years of successive attendance upon the sessions of the Grand Lodge. He has written quite a number of poems and other articles of interest.

On Feb. 22, 1899 he married Miss Senie Griffeth, of Athens, "a
They had one child, Mildred Senie (Mrs. W.W. Hilley), born Nov. 2, 1901. His wife having died, he married Miss Allie Calhoun. Their son is William B. Kent.
Roland McMillan Harper, now sixty-eight years old, has spent the greater part of his life in research work and statistical compilations on quite a number of important subjects. He was born in Farington, Maine, August 11, 1878, the son of William Harper and Bertha Fowler Harper. He entered the University of Georgia in 1893 and graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. He was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society. Late in life, on June 23, 1943, he was married to Miss Mary Susan Tigley, of Dawson, Alabama.

Geography, geology and other fields of science have been of greatest interest to him throughout his long life. He has contributed thousands of pages to scientific literature but has published no books. These various articles have been illustrated with more than five hundred photographs.

In college he was an assistant business manager of the engineering annual, was a Junior speaker and a member of the Phi Kappa literary society. He attended Columbia University from 1899 to 1901 and was a member of the New England Botanical Club. For several years he followed strictly the life of a botanist, serving for a while in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

He made a special study of the flora of Georgia and during his explorations in the state discovered several plants new to science. During the session of 1921-1922 he served the University of Georgia as research professor in economics.

Prof. Harper has made a number of research studies on subjects of importance. He possesses rare ability in statistical work and comparative statements. Among other research papers was one that set forth the facts proving that Georgia was near the top in number of marriages and near the bottom in number of divorces when compared with other
states of the Union. Another statistical work was that bearing out his contention that a large excess of women in a family shows an index of higher culture. Another of his papers was on "Leaners and Standers," and was a protest against the steady increase of bureaucracy in America. An interesting article was that which offered to maintain by statistical proof the statement that the automobile has had a definite influence in increasing the number of divorces throughout the country.

LARKIN DOUGLAS WATSON

Larkin Douglas Watson was born at Griffin, Ga., Nov. 24, 1879, the son of Larkin D. Watson and Mary Buttrill Watson. His pre-college work was at Jackson High School; he entered the University of Georgia in 1893 and graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He has spent his life as a teacher, first as a teacher of Latin and Greek in National Normal University, Lebanon, Tenn. He also taught in Holbrook Normal College, in Baptist Female Institute, was Dean of Meredith College, Raleigh, N.C., superintendent of schools at Jackson, Ga., vice-president of Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., then president of that college, and also has taught a number of years at Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga. During World War I he served as major in quartermaster department.

In 1899 he was married to Miss Mary E. Lawson. They had one child, Anna Dawn, born Feb. 4, 1901. His second wife was Mrs. Caroline Godwin. She had one child, Douglas, born in 1920.

In college Mr. Watson was a member of Phi Kappa literary society. He is a member of the Baptist church.
GEORGE WHITFIELD PRICE

George Whitfield Price was born at Atlanta, Ga., January 25, 1877, the son of George E. Price and Jane Foster Price, attended the Boys High School, entered the University of Georgia in 1894; graduated with A.B. degree in 1897; was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity and Phi Kappa literary society; married Miss Estelle Cole June 30, 1908; taught school a while, then entered the insurance field in which he has achieved much success. He is a member of the Methodist church. His children are George W., Jr., born August 22, 1909 and William N., born Sept. 11, 1914.

While in college he was a great athlete. He was a young man of superb physical build and afraid of nothing. He played left tackle on the football team. Glenn Warner was the Georgia coach at that time. During the two seasons he played Price established a record on the gridiron that placed him in the front rank. It is doubtful whether the Georgia team ever had a better tackle. Price was also a great baseball player in the field and at the bat. He was captain of the Georgia baseball team in 1897.

Orrin Roberts

Orrin Roberts was born in Hartwell, Ga., Oct. 13, 1875, entered the University of Georgia in 1895, graduated with A.B. degree in 1897 and with Bachelor of Law degree in 1899, was a member of Phi Kappa literary society, was president of the Law Class; married Miss Susan McMullan, of Hartwell. Their children are James McMullan Roberts and Sarah Roberts, both of whom graduated at the University of Georgia. Mrs. Roberts is an alumna of Lucy Cobb Institute and a past president of the Lucy Cobb alumni.

Mr. Roberts has practiced law in Monroe, Ga. the greater part of his life. He has served as city attorney of Monroe, county attorney of Walton county, has represented his county in the state legislature and has served as a member of the State Public Service Commission.
GEORGE TWIGGS JACKSON

George Twiggs Jackson was born at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 21, 1876, son of Walter M. Jackson and Willie Brown Jackson. He was prepared for college at the Academy of Richmond county, entered the University of Georgia in 1893 and graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He returned to the University and graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

He was a brilliant student, graduating with first honor in the Bachelor of Science division. He took great interest in his literary society and won all the honors to be conferred on speakers and debaters. He was an anniversarian of the Phi Kappa society, won the champion debater's medal, was a sophomore declamer, and a senior orator, also a Law class orator and associate editor of the engineering annual. On May 25, 1909 he was married to Miss Wille Belle Mannerlyn. He practiced law in Augusta, being senior member of the firm of Jackson & McClure. He died June 5, 1934.

HARRY DODD was born at Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., May 8, 1871, the son of Richard Hayne Dodd and Frances Gore Dodd, attended Young Harris College, then entered the University of Georgia in 1893, graduated in 1897 with the A.B. degree, was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He returned to the University and graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. On Dec. 20, 1905 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Collier. Their children were Elizabeth, born Dec. 20, 1906, and Mary, born Dec. 15, 1907. He has practiced law in Atlanta since graduation. Along with his brother, Eugene, he contributed five hundred dollars to establish the Dodd loan fund for the benefit of boys seeking an education.

MARION D. DUBOSE—A biography of Dr. Dubose appears in the story of the Department of German, University of Georgia, in which he has served as a member of the faculty many years.
WALKER WHITE was born at Forsyth, Ga., Nov. 14, 1875, entered the University of Georgia in 1893, was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, graduated with the A.B. degree in 1897, attended the State Normal School and became a teacher, in which profession he served a number of years; was devoted to Y.M.C.A. work and for a long time was connected with the State Y.M.C.A. For some time he was engaged in the insurance field in Atlanta.

JAMES FLOURNOY FOSTER was for many years a justice of the peace in Athens, Ga. He was a man of fine native intellect and sterling honesty, rendering all his decisions with careful consideration and without fear or favor. He decided that he wanted to become a lawyer, entered the law class and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He held his office of justice of the peace and practiced law. He gained a great reputation as a fearless and impartial judge. When the Athens bar held memorial exercises after his death, Judge Thomas F. Green, after paying high tribute to his intellect and character, declared that he would have graced a seat on the Supreme Court of Georgia had he been chosen for such a position.

ALBERT BURTON MOBLEY was born at Social Circle, Ga., Aug. 22, 1876, entered the University of Georgia in 1893, spent only one year in college and then entered the business world. He became a successful banker and textile mill executive, served as state bank examiner and for many years was in charge of the Monroe Cotton Mills. In college he was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society. His first wife was Miss Martha Foster. Their only child was Clara Thomas Mobley, now of Detroit, Michigan. His second marriage was to Miss Edie Graham. Their children are Mrs. Robert Bolen, Mrs. George Harden and Miss Julia Mobley, all of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Mobley died April 4, 1946, at his home in Monroe, Ga., and was buried in that city.

(write biographies of J.B. Conner and J. Walter Hendricks)
Membership in the Sphinx has long been considered one of the highest non-scholastic honors at the University of Georgia.

Just what it is all about no one, not even a member of the Club, knows. That much is indicated by its name. The only thing that is known is that membership is indicative of highest standing in the college community not merely in scholastic work but also in all things that go towards the making of a leader.

Its members are known by numbers, beginning with its founder as No. 1 and running on consecutively. Its honorary members are designated by letters. The writer carries the identification mark of "FF". Years ago he had to use that symbol in sending out reports of students to their parents, giving the information as to how they were getting along in their studies. "FF" was the symbol not only of failure but the double "F" meant that the course would have to be taken over. Whether "FF" meant anything more than a consecutive identification tag is another of the Sphinx mysteries.

The founder of the club was Professor Andrew H. Patterson, who at that time, in the year of its organization, 1897, was at the head of the Department of Physics and Astronomy. Following him as No. 2 was Professor William D. Hooper, professor of Latin, and then came the first students who became members of the club.

The Sphinx Club has its own peculiar method of initiation. The formalities and requirements are not demanded of honorary members who generally are members of the faculty or alumni who have passed out of the realm of boyhood. If those dignified gentlemen, some of them with white beards, had been compelled to meet the requirements of a regular initiation the college wags would have had abundant material for facile pens and wagging tongues.

For the first thing a new member has to do is to allow his
guide to stitch on the back of his coat a large letter "S", made out of white cotton material and usually about two feet in length. He has to wear this in public in all of his journeyings throughout the initiation.

There are many different things he has to do when bidden by his faithful guide, some of them very amusing and even ridiculous. The writer has seen initiates diligently fishing with a pin hook in the municipal fountain in front of the campus, climbing trees, taking a club away from a policeman, courting the girls, peddling chickens, etc.

One task is almost always assigned the neophyte and it is a real task. He is bidden to go uninvited and without notice of his coming to the home of some person either at the lunch or the dinner hour. He cannot talk, not even tell his name. When he rings the doorbell and someone comes to open the door, he can simply turn around and let the person see the big white "S" on the back of his coat. All the people to whom the new men are sent know about the practice, and that is all of the introduction. He cannot open his mouth to utter a word. He stands there in the parlor or sitting room and looks around. The bell rings for lunch or dinner as the case may be and he rushes to the table and takes his seat. He cannot ask for anything on the table. The best he can do is to point at it or take a helping when the plate is passed. It is a trying situation when the family begin to discuss questions that are of deep interest to him, but he has to keep a bridle on his tongue and sometimes there is more or less champing at the bit. After a while the meal is over and he takes his leave. He cannot even thank his generous hostess. He can only smile, wave his hand and bow his way out.

The club does not make a habit of electing many new members each year. In the earlier years the annual addition to membership was larger, but of late the favorite number is two. In the forty-seven years of its history, the Club has elected three hundred and forty members,
and forty-five honorary members, twenty of whom were members of the faculty.

The No. 1 member was the founder of the Club, Professor Andrew H. Patterson and the last elected member was No. 340, Frank Sinkwich, the one a distinguished educator, the other an All-American football halfback. Among the honorary members, the first to receive that honor, tagged as "A", was Henry Brown, of Augusta, a splendid student in the Class of 1894 and a football star on the first football team to don the Red and Black; the last honorary member elected was "SS", whom football writers are continually referring to as "the little round man", the genial and whole-souled Wallace Butts.

Between the extremes of the old and new are to be found the names of all the members, and in the list are the names of scores and scores of the best-known citizens of Georgia and the South.

There are many on that list who, steering away from the rigid rules as to talking, possess in large measure the gift of "gab". Whether or not the charge be true, the writer has often been accused, inordinately fond of talking. But there is one thing certain, neither he nor any other member can expatiate about the Sphinx, for as to what it is all about they are from necessity as silent as the original Sphinx on the plains of Egypt.

Just to pin the record down, here is a list of all the members from start to finish:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>H. Cliff Hatcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Paul L. Bartlett</td>
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233 Martin Luther Kilpatrick
234 John D. Allen
235 Horace D. Shattuck
236 George D. Morton
237 Gwinn H. Nixon
238 Alexis A. Marshall
239 Carlton N. Mell
240 Ernest P. Rogers
241 Walter T. Forbes, Jr.
242 George S. Johnson
243 Rollin Chambliss
244 Ernest Camp, Jr.
245 Allen W. Post
246 A. S. Clay III
247 Kelso Boland
248 Ivey Shiver, Jr.
249 William H. Young
250 Isaac K. Hay
251 George E. Florence, Jr.
252 Thomas A. Nash
253 Thomas J. Hamilton, Jr.
254 Ben H. Hardy, Jr.
255 Hall L. Stancil
256 Daniel C. Tully
257 Robert L. Patterson, Jr.
258 Hoke S. Wafford
259 John S. Candler, II
260 Glenn B. Lautzenheiser
261 Rufus E. Jennings
262 Craig Barrow, Jr.
263 Robert B. Hooks
264 Joseph H. Boland
265 Guy C. Hamilton
266 James J. Harris
267 William J. Kline, Jr.
268 Kankakee Anderson
269 J. Ernest Palmour, Jr.
270 Henry Palmer
271 Kelley McCutcheon
272 D. Guerry Harris
273 Robert Douglas Feagin
274 Mattox L. Purvis
275 Joseph M. Oliver
276 Marvin Cox
277 Ellis G. Arnall
278 Herbert Maffett
279 Sanford Sanford
280 John W. Maddox
281 Mark Hollis
282 William Carroll Latimer
283 Vernon S. Smith
284 William M. Strickland
285 James W. McIntire
286 Marion Gaston
287 McCarthy Crenshaw
288 William Hazlehurst
289 Leroy S. Young
290 Frederick Solomon
291 Virlyn B. Moore, Jr.
292 William T. Maddox, Jr.
293 J. M. Richardson, Jr.
294 Morton S. Hodgson, Jr.
295 T. R. Thigpen, Jr.
296 Robert G. Stephens, Jr.
297 John Wesley Calhoun
298 Deacon Stafford, Jr.
299 John P. Bond
300 Harry S. Baxter
301 Winburn T. Rogers
302 John Dan Bowden
303 J. Carl Strong
304 A. Lee Rogers
305 James Walter Wise
306 William T. Bennett, Jr.
307 William Colbert Hawkins
308 Robert T. Anderson
309 Wade C. Hoyt, Jr.
310 Charles C. Harrold, Jr.
311 Ben Anderson, Jr.
312 Edward H. Baxter
313 Dyar Massey
314 Anderson Hoddenberry
315 Morris Abram
316 Floyd C. Newton, Jr.
317 Quinton Lumpkin
318 Robert B. Troutman, Jr.
319 Robert F. McCuen
320 Ambrose G. Cleveland
321 Robert C. Norman
322 Julian Halliburton
323 Lee Price
324 Howell Hills
325 Alex McCaskill
326 Stanford Smith
327 Lee Newton
328 Jack Mathews
329 Ernest Vandiver
330 Frank Gunn
331 Alpha Fowler, Jr.
332 C. Jay Smith, Jr.
333 E. C. Gardner, Jr.
334 Verner F. Chaffin
335 John C. Meadows, Jr.
336 Cliff C. Kimsey
337 Thomas C. Penland
338 John B. Miller
339 W. Augustus Partee, Jr.
340 Charles Irby Exley
341 Frank Sinkwich
342 John G. Shackelford
343 Forrest Lee Champion
344 George Durward Lawrence
345 Jesse Bowles
346 J. P. Miller
347 John Sheffield
348 Fred Scott
Honorary Members

A—Henry Brown
B—George P. Butler
C—O. S. Sibley
D—D. E. Dougherty
E—W. H. Harris
F—H. Bacon
G—W. P. Hall
H—Frank K. Boland
I—H. Grattan Colvin
J—Walter S. Cochran
K—W. Spain
L—John T. Dorsey
M—Frank R. Mitchell
N—H. Dodd
O—Charles H. Black
P—W. R. Tichenor
Q—George T. Jackson
R—Walter E. Hill
S—Chas. M. Snelling
T—David C. Barrow
U—Robert E. Park
V—Henry C. White
W—Andrew M. Soule
X—Willis H. Bocock
Y—Steadman V. Sanford
Z—Charles M. Strahan
AA—Herman J. Stegeman
BB—Sylvanus Morris
CC—George Foster Peabody
DD—Ernest A. Lowe
EE—Thomas J. Woofter
FF—Thomas W. Reed
GG—Harry J. Mehre
HH—H. N. Edmunds
II—Harold Hirsch
JJ—Edgar L. Secrest
KK—Harmon W. Caldwell
LL—Paul W. Chapman
MM—Robert R. Gunn
NN—John D. Wade
OO—Hughes Spalding
PP—Charles H. Herty
QQ—E. Merton Coulter
RR—William Oscar Payne
SS—Wallace Butts
Session of 1897--1898

At the annual session of the Board of Trustees June 9, 1898, a letter was received from Hon. William J. Bryan tendering $350 for the establishing of a fund, the interest from which would be used for an annual prize for the best essay discussing the theory of government. It was on the date of March 12, 1898, the day on which Mr. Bryan had addressed fifteen thousand people on Herty Field, discussing national questions, chiefly that of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. That night he delivered an address on the same subject at the Colonial Theater. Mr. Bryan's gift was accepted and each year since that time the Bryan prize has been awarded.

The University faculty that year lost one of its oldest and most distinguished members, Dr. Leon Henri Charbennier, head of the Physics department, who had been inservice as a faculty member thirty years. Advancing years caused his resignation, though he lived several years thereafter in Augusta, Ga., where a son and a daughter resided. O.H. Sheffield, instructor in engineering, also resigned.

At this session of the Board two new trustees took their seats, Messrs. Judson L. Hand, of Paulham, Ga., and William A. Wilkins, of Waynesboro, Ga. They had been appointed to succeed Messrs. A.T. MacIntyre and John Screven, whose terms had expired. They served that one session, went home and didn't come back again. And thereon hangs a tale.

Between that time and the next annual meeting of the Board, a son of Col. MacIntyre was in Atlanta at the state capitol on business and among other things he had to do was that of looking into the minutes of the state senate for 1897. Imagine his surprise when he ran across an entry in which it was recorded that Governor Atkinson had re-appointed Messrs. MacIntyre and Screven to their places
on the University Board of Trustees and that the appointments had been confirmed by the senate.

Later on when Governor Atkinson appointed Messrs. Hand and Wilkins, he had evidently forgotten about the previous re-appointments and the fact that these re-appointments had been confirmed by the senate. Of course the latter appointments could not stand and that was the reason why Messrs. Hand and Wilkins did not return to the board meeting. The two real trustees returned in 1898 and resumed their seats.

The trustees, while not forbidding students to live in fraternity chapter houses, nevertheless expressed their disapproval of the chapter houses. That pleased Chancellor Baggs, who had no special liking for fraternities.

Prof. A.H. Patterson was elected as head of the Physics department and Professor Charles H. Herty was given leave of absence from June 1899 to visit Europe. When he came back he instituted the cup and gutter system which has saved many millions of dollars in the turpentine industry.

David C. Barrow became Dean of Franklin College in the place of Dr. Charbonnier, resigned. Assistant professor Joseph Lustrat was made a full professor.

An assistant librarian was authorized in order to keep the library open at night, and electric lights were installed in the library building.

The perennial question of teaching practical agriculture, the college farm and the professor of agriculture came up. No appreciable improvement had come in the handling of this question, which year by year had become a nightmare to the University authorities. The farm had been practically abandoned and the trustees had come to the
conclusion that Professor J.B. Hunnicutt was a misfit. So in June 1898
the following resolution was passed by the trustees: "That notice is
hereby given to Dr. J.B. Hunnicutt that his services will be dispensed
with in this institution at the end of six months from this day."

Dr. Hunnicutt was not the only one leaving the faculty. The
Board received a letter from Chancellor Boggs tendering his resigna-
tion, to take effect one year from date. The resignation was accepted.
There was no expression of regrets and no attempt to get him to
withdraw the resignation.

Chancellor Boggs gave as his reason for resigning that he
wished to go back to his ministerial work. He was no doubt sincere in
that statement and he did go back to his ministerial work and continued
in it for several years. In one way or other he carried on religious
work the balance of his life. At the same time there was a general
feeling, irrespective of his resignation, that the days of his
service as chancellor were coming to an end. I cannot recall just
what caused that feeling among the students and alumni members
of the faculty now living cannot give me the reason. It is certain
that he had grown unpopular among certain classes of students. He was
of a combative disposition and sometimes rubbed people the wrong way.
There was more or less of a feeling that a showdown was coming,
even before the resignation went before the Board.

Hugh N. Starnes, an experienced horticulturist, succeeded Dr.
Hunnicutt as professor of agriculture. He served a few years and
things did not improve. In a few years more the whole agricultural
question was to be settled under the administration of Chancellor
Hill and the establishment of the new College of Agriculture

The address before the literary societies was delivered by
Hugh M. Dorsey, who just five years before had graduated at the Univ-
ersity. In future years he was destined to be Governor of Georgia.

One of the most interesting addresses ever delivered from the Chapel stage was that of Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago. It was the baccalaureate address on Commencement day. He was a native of the South, who at that time was serving as the pastor of one of the largest Baptist churches in Chicago. While his address had much of solid worth in it and abounded in wise advice to students, its chief charm was in the many anecdotes related by the speaker, who kept his audience in an almost continuous wave of laughter and good feeling.

I remember one story he told that I have often quoted and that has its place and its emphasis in present day discussions on the race question, especially as to who are the real friends of the negro.

He said that one night after the supper hour his front doorbell gave out a loud peal and he went to the door and opened it. There was standing on the front steps a great big negro man.

"Sir," said the negro, "would you please give me something to eat. I'm hungry."

"No, I will not, you big black rascal," replied Dr. Henson, at the same time frowning at the supplicant. "Have you been over there or over there?" pointing to two elegant mansions.

"Yes, sir, but they wouldn't give me anything. They told me to go to the city office."

"That's where any negro with no more sense than you have should have gone. Don't you know that any negro with good sense should never walk up to the front door of a gentleman's house and ask for food when he is hungry? This is not the place to get food, even if you are hungry. You big, black rascal, go around to the kitchen at the back of the house and tell them to give you a good supper."
The negro fell down on the steps and in the old-time, natural voice of the Southern negro darky, exclaimed: "Bless de Lawd, I'ge found one of my old Southern friends."

At this Commencement the Sophomore declaimers were Remer L. Denmark, Russell V. Glenn, Walter J. Hammond, Charles V. Hohenstein, J. Gordon Jones, James P. Mott, John H. Roberts, Robley H. Smith, John L. Tison, Edwin B. Vail, Charles E. Weddington, William L. Wooten.

The Junior orators were Lawrence A. Cathran, Paul H. Doyal, Garrard Glenn, Graham D. Perdue, Karl D. Sanders, John J. Stephens, William A. Thompson, Leonard Haas, Lee Harris, Tingle W Rucker.

The Senior orators were James B. Lawrence, Hugh H. White, William F. Upshaw, C.A. Weddington, George T. Jackson, W. Tray Kelley, Deupree Hunnicutt.

The degrees conferred in June 1898 were:


Bachelor of Engineering—George Alban Bailey, Charles A. Mize.


Class of 1898.

The Class of 1898 graduated 70 men out of a total enrollment of 136. The attendance had passed the three hundred mark and this increase was reflected in the number of graduating students graduating each year. This class furnished twenty-seven lawyers, six legislators, four college professors, four insurance men, four teachers, three railroaders, three farmers, three physicians, two manufacturers, two electricians, two journalists, two merchants, two civil engineers, two brokers, one minister, one judge, one attorney-general, one congressman.

CHARLES Gordon Edwards

Charles Gordon Edwards, whose long service in Congress gave him a national reputation, was born at Daisy, Ga., July 2, 1878, the son of Thomas J. Edwards and Anne Conley Edwards. He attended Garden Institute, Barnesville Ga., and Florida State College (now University of Florida) and from there came to the University of Georgia to study law, entering the Law School in 1897 and graduating with the B.L. degree in 1898. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. On Dec. 17, 1902 he was married to Miss Ora Beach. They had one son, Charles Beach Edwards, born Oct. 30, 1904. Mr. Edwards practiced law in Reidsville, Ga., two years, then moved to Savannah, Ga., where he spent the remaining days of his life, in the
practice of his profession and in the service of his people as their representative in the national Congress's eight terms. In Savannah he formed a partnership with Robert Travis and later on with A.L. Alexander.

He was a member of the Methodist church and a trustee of the Southern Methodist College at McRae, Ga. He held membership in the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, the Georgia Bar Association, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Knights Templar and was a Mason and Shriner.

He first went to Congress in 1907 and served five terms, retiring on his own motion in 1917. Eight years later he was again elected to Congress and served three more terms. His death came suddenly in 1921 as the result of a heart attack. His long service in Congress established him as a valued leader in that body.

In Savannah he was always active in civic leadership, serving as president of the Savannah Board of Trade, the Savannah Harbor Commission, national councilor of the Chamber of Commerce and Director of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association.
George Moultrie Napier, attorney-general of Georgia for eight years, was born in Walker county, Georgia, March 23, 1863, the son of Nathan C. Napier and Julia Sharpe Napier. He spent his early days in the rugged environment of North Georgia, graduated with A.B. degree at the North Georgia A & M. College, Dahlonega, Ga. in 1882. He studied law and took up the practice of his profession in Monroe, Georgia, in 1885, moving from there to Atlanta in 1890. He served in the Spanish-American War. He was already a successful lawyer when he decided that he wanted a Master of Arts degree. So, in the Fall of 1897 he entered the Graduate department of the University of Georgia and graduated with that degree in 1898.

He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Martha Moss Harris, who died soon after marriage. His second marriage was to Miss Frances Nunnally, of Monroe. Three children were born of the second union.

He was a member of the Methodist Church, South, and served as president of the Sunday School Board of the North Georgia Georgia Conference.

He served as Judge Advocate General of the National Guard of Georgia. In 1903 he was made president of the Commercial Law League of America. In fraternal circles he was Grand Master of Georgia Masons and was also a Shriner.

From 1914 to 1920 he was solicitor-general of the Stone Mountain Circuit. In Sept. 1920 he was elected attorney-general of Georgia and in that position served with distinction for eight years. He was chosen as president of the National Association of Attorneys-General, and although it was the custom for that office to rotate, when his term expired, he was unanimously re-elected for a second term.
During his service as attorney-general a number of important questions came up for settlement. Among these was the establishment of the legal rights of Georgia in the control of property owned by the state in the City of Chattanooga, Tenn. Attorney-General Napier handled this question with great ability. Another interesting case arose from the habit of young boys and girls, below the legal age for marriage, going over the state line into South Carolina to get married. The question was put up to the attorney-General to rule on the legality of such marriages. Attorney-General Napier ruled that the marriages, while not void in law, were voidable at the option of either of the contracting parties.

Death came to him on May 4, 1932, as the result of a stroke of paralysis.
Robert J. H. DeLoach, nationally known research investigator, was born at Statesboro, Ga., Dec. 21, 1873, the son of Z. T. DeLoach and Jane Williams DeLoach. From the Millen, Ga. High School he came to the University of Georgia in 1893 and graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Eight years later he received the degree of Master of Arts. In college he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and the ‘lemothenian literary society. On April 2, 1900 he was married to Miss Beulah Holland. They had four children: Edward born in 1901, Louise, born in 1905, Evelyn, born in 1908, and John, born in 1912. On account of his high scholarship Professor DeLoach was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1922.

After his graduation he taught school several years at Statesboro Ga., at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and as principal of the Statesboro High School. He was botanist at the Georgia Experiment Station 1906—1908, and then entered the faculty of the Georgia State University of Agriculture, University of Georgia in 1908, serving in that position four years. In 1912 he published two books, "Rambles With John Burroughs," and "Agriculture for the Common Schools." He was an intimate friend of the great naturalist and on one occasion brought him to Athens and entertained him in his home. The writer esteemed it a great privilege to have a long talk with the famous Burroughs.

In 1913 Prof DeLoach went to Chicago and for seventeen years was connected with Armour and Company as Director of Agricultural Research. In 1923 he came back to Athens to deliver the address before the Alumni Society in the University Chapel. Since returning to Athens, Dr. DeLoach has continued his research work. He has a literary workshop in a small cottage back of his home in Statesboro and a well-fitted library, and pursues his studies without being burdened with
official duties. He collaborated with the late Dr. W.D.Hooper in the writing of a book on Roman Agriculture. He says: "People knew more about the art of agriculture in the high circles of the ancient world than they know about it in the lower circles of the modern world." He is much interested in the educational institutions of Georgia, especially the rural schools. He says: "I want to help the rural children of Georgia. The country teacher in this state has a great museum at her door and it is not second-hand stuff."

While in the University of Georgia faculty he taught cotton industry and in his later years has paid attention to the development of special cotton breeding and seeding.

ALFRED AKERMAN

Alfred Akerman, the University's first professor of forestry, was born in Bartow county, Georgia, July 3, 1876, the son of Amos T. Akerman, attorney-general of the United States, and Martha Gallaway Akerman. His elementary and pre-college education was obtained in his home, his talented mother giving him full and adequate instruction. He entered the University of Georgia in 1892 and graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Demosthenian literary society. On Oct. 15, 1902 he was married to Miss Adeline S. Brown. Their children were Catherine, born in 1903, Ruth, 1905, Elfreda, 1907, Robert, 1908, Nigel, 1909, 1910, and Giffard, 1912.

After graduation he attended Frederick William and Berlin Universities in Germany, and Yale University. He served as instructor in Forestry at Yale and as State Forester in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In 1908 he was called to the University of Georgia as Professor of Forestry and head of the Forestry School just organized. In that
position he served until 1914.

It was pioneer work in Georgia with a broad field open for development. Through the services and ability and energy of Prof. Akerman, the new school was placed upon safe and enduring foundations and was doing good and effective work when he left in 1914 for other fields of labor.

CHARLES COTTON HARROLD

Charles Cotton Harrold, distinguished surgeon, and side an archaeologist and geographer, was born at Americus, Ga., Dec. 9, 1878, the son of Uriah B. Harrold and Mary Fogle Harrold. Graduating from the Americus High School, he entered the University of Georgia in 1895 and graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Having determined to be a physician, he went to Columbia University where he obtained his Master of Arts degree and that of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of medicine in 1904 and since 1911 has limited his practice to surgery. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. On Oct. 23, 1906 he was married to Miss Helen Sophie Shaw. Their children are Helen Shaw (Mrs. Sinclair A. Frederick), Mary Fogle (Mrs. John E. Scall) and Charles C. Harrold, Jr.

During World War I Dr. Harrold served as Major in the United States Medical Corps as chief surgeon at base hospital in Bordeaux, France. Since 1911 he has been a Fellow in the American College of Surgery; he also served as a director of the Citizens and Southern Bank, vice-president of the Macon Federal Savings and Loan Association, president of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, and since 1925 has been president of the Middle Georgia Hospital. He has written various medical and archaeological papers.

Dr. Harrold characterizes himself as a "map bug". He owns
nearly one hundred old maps of Georgia. Some of them give a picture of Georgia even back of the founding date of the colony in 1733. His favorite is that on which the path from Charleston to Mobile is traced. Dr. Harrell's maps date as far back as the early part of the 17th century.

He is devoted to archaeology and has done much effective work in the study of the Indian mounds in Georgia. He has for years been deeply interested in the research for a cure for cancer. In 1940 Governor E. D. Rivers cited him for his work in the control and cure of cancer.

EDGAR EMASTUS POMEROY

Edgar Earnstus Pomeroy was born in Holyoke, Mass., January 17, 1878. His boyhood days were spent in Marietta, Ga., and from the high school in that city he came to the University of Georgia in 1894, graduating in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The next year he graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and of the Phi Kappa literary society. He served as president of the college Y.M.C.A., editor of the Red and Black and editor of the Pandora.

In the practice of his profession he was first a partner of Robert P. Jones, then of Hudson Moore, then with E. Marvin Underwood, now Judge of the Federal Court of the Northern District of Georgia, then with Leonard Haas. For eight years he served as attorney for Fulton county.

In March 1926 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Fulton county and has held that high position for the past twenty years. While in college he was devoted to athletics and was a star football player on the teams of 1896, 1897, and 1898. The latter year he also served as manager of the team.
James Archibald Perry, for the past thirty-five years a member of the Georgia Public Service Commission, was born in Gwinnett county on January 15, 1875, the son of William Thomas Perry and Martha Perry. His father was the founder of Perry-Rainey College at Auburn, Ga., now abolished. Young Perry obtained his pre-college education in that institution and came to the University of Georgia in 1897, graduating in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the *Semachthian* literary society. In January 1900 he was married to Miss Birdie Smith. He was elected Mayor of Lawrenceville in 1900 and also served as chairman of the Board of Education. He was a member of the Georgia legislature in 1900–1901. He is a Methodist, a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

In 1911 he ran for a position on the Georgia Railroad Commission, now the Georgia Public Service Commission. He was elected and time and again has been re-elected. In 1926 he succeeded to the chairmanship of that body on the death of Paul B. Trammell.

**LUCIAN ADOLPHUS WHIPPLE**

Lucian Adolphus Whipple was born in Laurens county, Ga., Sept. 4, 1878, the son of Stephen B. Whipple and Sarah Holliman Whipple. He attended Gordon Institute, Barnesville Ga., and entered the University of Georgia in 1895, graduating in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to Harvard University where he graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the *Semachthian* literary society.

He served as superintendent of schools in Bleckley county for eight years and was a member of the State Board of Education from 1931 to 1937. On Dec. 30, 1917 he was married to Miss Lilla Dillard. Their children are Lucian A., born Nov. 6, 1920; Fielding D., born July

He has served since 1937 as a member of the state house of representatives and is a leader in that body, especially in his advocacy of prohibition.

JAMES LAWRENCE

James Beman Lawrence, one of the most beloved rectors of the Episcopal church, was born at Marietta, Ga., the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. DeTreville Lawrence. He entered the University of Georgia in 1895 and graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1900 with the degree of Master of Arts. In college he was a member of the Phi Kappa Literary society. In his Senior year he was an assistant at Commencement. While working for his Master's degree he served as a tutor in Latin and Greek.

A member of the Episcopal church, he determined to go into the ministry and accordingly prepared himself for that work. In 1905 he was called to the rectoryship of Calvary Church in Americus, Ga., and there he remained for the past forty-one years. The University of Georgia in 1928 conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. So greatly beloved by the members of his congregation that they never referred to him as "Doctor" Lawrence. With them it was always "Jimmie."

During his long service in Americus he succeeded in building five Episcopal churches in that section of the state.
Fred Grady Hodgson was born at Athens, Ga., Sept. 25, 1873, the son of Edward Hodgson and Mary Strahan Hodgson. After graduating from the Athens High School, he entered the University of Georgia in 1895, pursuing the pre-medical course. He left in 1897 to enter Columbia University where he took his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1901. While at the University he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. In 1904 he was married to Miss Margaret Fassett, of New York. Six children were born to them: Martha 1905, James 1907, Fred Jr. 1909, Sloat 1911, Newton 1915 and Bryant 1917. His lifework has been that of an orthopedic surgeon and in the practice of his profession he has gained distinction.

He joined the faculty of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, predecessor of the Emory Medical School, teaching obstetrics and gynecology. In that work he remained until 1946, when he became professor emeritus. He had been chairman of his faculty for a number of years. He was a Fellow in the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Orthopedic Association, the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgery, the American Board of Orthopedic Surgeons, the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association.

During World War I he served as Major in the U.S.A. Medical Corps.
Jonathan Threatt Moore was a native of Fulton county, Georgia, born Nov. 3, 1876. He entered the University of Georgia in 1895 and graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the fraternity and of the Phi Kappa literary society. He possessed a remarkable gift as an orator. He was a Sophomore declaimer, a champion debater, and was the winner in the Gulf State Oratorical Contest at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and the State Oratory Contest in Atlanta. He was a young man of magnificent physique, his hair black and wavy, his eyes sparkling and his voice smooth and commanding. Time and again he rose to the heights of eloquence.

He will be best remembered for his work on the baseball diamond and the football gridiron. He was a great baseball catcher and batter, and a football half back whose playing placed him right along at the all-time Georgia top in those two sports. In Track athletics he excelled in putting the shot and hammer throwing, on account of his prodigious strength. He was a member of the famous Georgia baseball team that was coached by Hughie Jennings, of the Baltimore Orioles, and caught Will Sanford in that famous game when the Red and Black shut out the University of Pennsylvania in Atlanta. Fleet of foot and fearless in action, he remains in the memory of the old-timers yet living as they see him racing across Herty Field, his black hair waving, as he dashed over for the winning touchdown.

He practiced law in his hometown of Jackson, Ga., served as mayor of the town, at three different times represented Butts county in the state legislature and in his later years was connected with the office of the Secretary of State. He was a member of the First Baptist church in Jackson, Ga., was a Mason and a Knight Templar.
His wife, the former Miss Ida Smith, survived him, together with their children, J. Threatt Moore, Jr., Mrs. L. C. Plumlee, Daytona Beach, Fla., Miss Mary Moore, Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Margaret Moore, Jackson, Ga. Mr. Moore died April 24, 1940 and was buried in the Jackson cemetery.

WILLIAM NEYLE COLQUITT

William Neyle Colquitt was born at Savannah, Ga., March 8, 1878, the son of Wellborn Colquitt and Lilla Habersham Colquitt; he attended high schools in Washington, D.C., entered the University of Georgia in 1897 to study law; graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1898. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He possessed literary talent, was a member of the Scroll and Pen Club, wrote a number of poems, was editor of the Red and Black, the Art League and the Poet's Club. He was interested in track athletics and held the one-mile record in the University of Georgia.

In 1905 he was married to Miss Marie Delores Beisfeuliet. Their children were Mabelle, born Aug. 15, 1906, and Adrian, born June 6, 1908.

He took much interest in politics, serving as a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1912, 1916 and 1920. In Washington he served several years as secretary of the Ways and Means committee. He never lost interest in the University of Georgia, serving as president of the alumni association in the District of Columbia and as president of the Georgia State Society in Washington, D.C.
Charles Harman Black, one of the jolliest and most popular of students, and throughout a long life one of Georgia's successful businessmen, was born in Atlanta, Ga., April 1, 1873, the son of and

After receiving his preparatory training in the schools of Atlanta, he entered the University of Georgia in 1894 and graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While taking a very good stand in his classes, he was one of the boys who took an active part in extra-curricular activities. He was editor-in-chief of the Red and Black and an editor on the staff of the Pahdora, the college annual. He took an interest in the Demosthenian literary society and was a Spring debater. He was one of the most active members of the Chi Phi fraternity and takes interest in its affairs. Music had an attraction for him and he served as president of the Mandolin and Banjo Club. As a class leader he was made a member of the Sphinx Club.

Track athletics, then almost in its infancy at the University of Georgia, had a special attraction for him. He was captain of the track team in 1897, captain of the Gymnasium Team in 1898 and captain of the class baseball team in 1898. He held the college hurdling record in his day and it was a pretty good record. Later on, of course, it passed to Forrest ("Spec") Towns, winner of the Olympic races and holder of the world's hurdling record today.

Since graduation he has been a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., where he achieved success in the business world, holding such positions as General Agent of the National Security Co. of New York and General Agent of the Merchants and Manufacturers Warehousing Company, together with other leading connections in the business world.

There has always been much discussion as to when and where the word "Bulldogs" was first applied to University of Georgia athletes. Charlie Black had as good a claim to the origin of that term as
anyone else. In 1940 Ruth Stanton Cogill wrote a long special story for one of the Atlanta papers in which Charlie gave the facts on that subject.

Back in those days George DuMaurier had written and published a book, "Trilby", that was one of the best sellers. Charlie had a bull terrier to which the name of Trilby was given. He carried her to the University when he first entered and she became a prime favorite with the boys. Whenever her master went to the athletic field, she followed him. One day she found herself the mother of a litter of bullpups. Then Trilby and her brood attended all the football games. Miss Cogill said in her article that "Trilby and her pups, bedecked with red and black ribbons have gone down in history as perhaps the first 'sponsors' in Southern football." Some of the Lucy Cobb girls wanted the pups and Charlie got a ten-pound candy box, "lined it with tissue paper and enclosed the little tails that had just been removed from the famous mascot" and sent the box up to Lucy Cobb Institute with his compliments.

CORNELIUS ALEXANDER WEDDINGTON was born in Douglas county, Ga., Nov. 11, 1874. He entered Freshman class in the University of Georgia in 1895 and graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Demosthenian literary society. He was easily a leader in oratory and debate, being a Freshman debater, a champion debater, and winner of the Clyde Shropshire medal. He studied law and practiced his profession in Georgia and Florida.

YOUNG LEONARD WATSON was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., Nov. 7, 1871, the son of Andrew Jackson Watson and Mamie Dean Watson. From the Woodville, Ga., High School he came in 1894 to the University of Georgia, graduating in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduation he attended
Mercer University and graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. For a few years he practiced law in Moultrie, Ga., and Cairo, Ga., and then moved to Quincy, Fla., where he achieved great success as a lawyer. He took an active part in politics on behalf of Democratic nominees. He served one term in the Florida senate. In 1899 he was married to Miss Minnie McDaniel. Their children were Jackson L., who died in youth, Frank M., who graduated from the University of Georgia and became a physician, Sarah E., and Young L. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and an active leader in civic affairs. He died July 7, 1930 under an operation for appendicitis.

DEUPREE HUNNICUTT was born at Athens, Ga., March 25, 1878, the son of Dr. John A. Hunnicutt and Mary Deupree Hunnicutt. Entered the University of Georgia in 1894 and graduated with A.B. degree in 1898 and Bachelor of Law degree in 1899. Was a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity and Phi Kappa literary society. Has been a lifelong member of the Methodist church. Has practiced law successfully in Athens since graduation. On April 12, 1912 he was married to Miss Gabrielle Lanier, of West Point, Ga. They have one son, Deupree, Jr., born Aug. 1, 1914.

CRUGER WESTBROOK was born at Albany, Ga., Dec. 4, 1878, the son of R.R. Westbrook and Elizabeth Cruger Westbrook. Attended Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga., entered the University of Georgia in 1895, graduated with A.B. degree in 1898 and with Bachelor of Law degree in 1899. Has practiced law since graduation. Served as City Court Solicitor, U.S. Commissioner and State senator. In college he was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He is a member of the Episcopal church. On Oct. 19, 1943 he was married to Mrs. Marie Carter.
WILLIAM FRANCIS UPSHAW was born at Monroe, Ga., Sept. 21, 1877, entered
the University of Georgia in 1894 and graduated with the Bachelor of
Science degree in 1898. He was a member of the Demosthenian literary
society, a refounded orator and debater. He was a Sophomore declaimer,
a Junior orator and a Senior essayist as well as a champion debater.
On January 29, 1899, he was married to Miss Annie Gillis Kinnard, of
Newnan, Ga. For two years after graduation he edited the Walton News
and then went into the field of life insurance in which he has achieved
much success across the years.

WALTER GARNETT BASINGER was born at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 16, 1879, the
son of William S. Basinger and Margaret Garnett Basinger. He entered the
University of Georgia in 1894 and graduated in 1898 with the degree of
Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraterr-
hity and the Phi Kappa literary society. In religion he was a member of
the Episcopal church. On April 18, 1903 he was married to Miss Mattie
F. Thayer. They had two daughters, Matilda Thayer, born Nov. 27, 1915,
and Margaret Garnett, born Sept. 18, 1921. Throughout his life he engaged
in the real estate business and was also connected with railroad
management. He died Dec. 23, 1943 in Kansas City.
Session of 1898--1899

The session of 1898--1899 was the last over which Chancellor Boggs was to preside, as he had given notice of his resignation to take effect at the end of the college year.

When the Board of Trustees met it was without a chairman. On April 20, 1899 had occurred the death of Hon. Nathaniel J. Hammond, who for a number of years had filled that office in a way to endear himself to all the alumni of the University.

To succeed him in that high office Dr. William H. Felton placed in nomination Hon. Henry D. McDaniel, of Monroe, a former governor of the state of Georgia and destined to serve as chairman of the Board more than thirty years, years through which the University was to make great advances during the administrations of the two succeeding Chancellors. He was not a graduate of the University but his services were of such outstanding nature that a brief biographical sketch is here given.
HENRY D. McDANIEL

He was not an alumnus of the University of Georgia, but no history of the University would be complete without a story of his life. In fact, his services to this institution covered so long a period of time and were so conspicuous as to bring about a feeling that in his college days he must have sat beneath the tutelage of our faculty on the old campus of ante-bellum days.

Henry D. McDaniel was the son of Ira Oliver McDaniel, of South Carolina, who in his young days came to Georgia and settled at Penfield, in Greene county. That was in 1832, at a time when Georgia, one hundred years old, had developed to a point where she was offering attractive inducements to those looking for more inviting fields for the development of their energies and talents. A few years later he moved to Monroe, Ga., where the subject of this sketch was born on Sept. 4, 1836. There lived in Monroe Daniel Walker, a prosperous merchant, whose father, a native of Maryland, had served in the War of the American Revolution. The attractive daughter of Daniel Walker became the bride of Ira McDaniel, and the mother of Henry D. McDaniel.

The preliminary education of young McDaniel was in such schools as Monroe afforded. Mercer University was at that time located in Penfield, and Ira McDaniel had learned something about it, as it was just being started when he had lived there and naturally he had watched the college experiment after he had moved to Monroe. And then, too, he was a Baptist and accordingly sent his young son there to get his college education.

No young man ever went to college with a firmer determination to succeed in his work than Henry McDaniel. He was that way all his life. When he tackled a proposition he saw it through to the end. He mastered his studies in college, was popular with his fellow-students, showed elements of quiet but impressive leadership. He graduated in 1856 as first honor man in his class. He determined to become a lawyer, but had little more than
hung out his shingle when the War Between the States opened and interrupted his legal work.

At the forty-fourth annual session of the Georgia Bar Association held at Tybee Island Georgia, in June 1927, Hon. Peter W. Meldrim read a memorial tribute to Governor McDaniel, who had died July 25, 1926. Quoting therefrom, "in the veins of Governor McDaniel there ran Irish, Scotch and English blood. On both sides he came from men who were merchants. His Irish blood gave him imagination and sensibility, his Scotch blood acuteness of intellect and economy, his English blood conservatism and firmness, and back of it all the blood of his Revolutionary sire made him a soldier."

His natural conservatism placed him in the ranks of those who were opposed to secession. He was the youngest member of the Georgia convention that met in Milledgeville in January 1861. He stood with Ben Hill, and Herschel V. Johnson and Alexander H. Stephens in their efforts to keep Georgia in the Union. But when his state severed relations with the federal government he went wholeheartedly with Georgia into the Confederacy and was soon on the battlefields of Virginia. He went to the front as a lieutenant in the brigade of General Francis S. Bartow, who fell at First Manassas and in a short time had won the rank of Major. On the third day’s fight at Gettysburg, he led his brigade into battle. In the retreat through Maryland he was shot through the abdomen, taken prisoner and remained in prison on Johnson’s Island until July 21, 1865, long after Lee’s surrender at Appomattox.

When he fell, desperately wounded, his case was at first considered hopeless. But those who thought he would die were reckoning without a knowledge of his superb fortitude. The story of how he was fighting off death reached the ears of the head surgeon of the Union Army and he came in person to see the wounded boy.

After an examination, he asked the wounded youth if he ever drank
whiskey. "No," said the wounded man, "in all my life put together I have
never drank a bottle of whiskey." "The," said the surgeon, "you have a
chance. If you had been even a moderate drinker, you would be doomed. Your
condition is desperate, but you have a chance."

Well, he took that chance, lived on through two years of prison life
and on and on past the four score mark.

Immediately after his release from prison he returned home and
took up the broken threads of his law practice. He had already achieved a
measurable success and was considered as one of the coming young men of his
section of the state. So highly was he regarded that in 1865, although he was
only twenty-nine years of age, he was selected as a member of the state
constitutional convention. Under the terms of the Reconstruction Act he was
not allowed to sit in that convention.

He decided to enter political life and went to the legislature in
1872. He served in the state senate in 1874. He was
returned to the legislature in 1876, 1878 and 1880. He became easily the
leader in the Georgia legislature.

In the spring of 1883 Governor Alexander H. Stephens died and under
the law for a period of sixty days James S. Boynton, president of the state
senate, occupied the office of the chief executive of the state. During
that time there arose a spirited contest in the Democratic party over the
nomination for governor. Boynton was a candidate, Augustus O. Bacon was a
candidate, and the names of several other men were put forward, among them
the name of Henry D. McDaniel. He was sponsored by Walton, Clarke and a few
other counties in Northeast Georgia. He had a mere handful of delegates in the
big convention, about two dozen all told, but they were faithful through
the many ballots taken in that deadlocked convention. For neither Boynton nor
Bacon, who between them had nearly all the delegates, could secure the number
necessary for nomination. Finally a committee was named to iron out the wrinkles in the situation and untangle the knots if possible. McDaniel, as a compromise candidate, was declared the nominee.

McDaniel had an impediment in his speech. He stammered and, though by constant practice he had eliminated a great deal of the impediment, to a certain extent it remained throughout his life. He was not sensitive about it and it never stood in his way in his constant forward steps to great achievements.

As the crowd filtered out of the old Capitol building on Marietta Street that day, some wag, coming down the steps, remarked to a fellow-companion: "Well, the Democrats have played hell. We have just buried a governor who couldn't walk and now we've nominated one who can't talk."

But the Democrats hadn't played hell. McDaniel was elected for the unexpired term of Governor Stephens and in 1884 he was re-elected for a full term. And Georgia never had an abler governor.

Among the many achievements of his administration was the building of the new capitol. The appropriation of one million dollars had been made to cover the cost of the proposed structure. Governor McDaniel selected the building committee of five with great care and throughout the entire work of construction kept his eyes on all the procedures. The capitol was built within the appropriation and several thousand dollars returned to the state treasury. It is doubtful whether any public building of that size was ever built within its original appropriation. But that was the way in which Henry D. McDaniel handled all his affairs.

Under his administration the bonded debt of the state was reduced and the tax rate was the lowest since 1865. The question of taxing railroads the same as other property in the state was settled according to his views that such should be done. While in the senate he had drawn
the bill under which this matter was finally adjusted. He was also the author of the bill creating the State Railroad Commission. During his administration as governor the bill was passed creating the Georgia School of Technology.

Governor McDaniels was not only a great lawyer, but was also a man of great business talent. He was careful and economical, wise in investment and development, and his judgment was sought and relied on by many. He was interested in cotton mills and served as director in a number of companies. From 1878 he was a director of the Georgia Railroad and from 1893 a director of the Georgia Railroad Bank.

All his life he was intensely interested in education. He became a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia in 1885. For the next forty-five years he built up a record of loyal and effective service never surpassed by anyone in the administrative affairs of the University, if in fact ever equalled.

He was a man of the cleanest life and the strictest integrity, a tireless worker and devoted to his work every hour. He was meticulous in the discharge of every duty. He looked after the interests of the University with the same care he gave to his personal affairs.

The law called upon the chairman of the Board of Trustees to make an official report to the Governor of the state at the end of each annual session of the Board. Governor McDaniels observed that law in its most literal sense. He never trusted his report to the United States mails. The next morning after the adjournment of the Board of Trustees, he went to the state capitol in Atlanta and from his own hands that report passed into the hands of the governor himself. He never delivered it to the governor's secretary with the request that it be handed to the chief executive.

That annual report was prepared with great care. It became
my duty, as treasurer of the University, to furnish him with a copy of my annual report several days in advance of the Board meeting. The reports of the Chancellor and other officials went to him in advance. He would study those reports and prepare a portion of his own report in advance as far as possible. On Sunday afternoon of commencement week Professor Hooper and I had our assigned duties. Professor Hooper was to summarize the annual report of President Soule of the College of Agriculture, which usually was quite voluminous. My duty was to meet Governor McDaniel at the hotel at four o'clock in the afternoon and help him whip his report into shape. I was always struck with one habit he had. He was extremely careful in the selection of words. Sometimes he would spend five minutes in settling in his own mind which of two words would best express what he wished to say.

And then, when all was settled and agreed on, all the manuscript was turned over to me and it was my duty to typewrite it and return the finished document to him. Just before the hour of adjournment of the Board I laid the report upon his desk and he was ready to take his trip to the governor's office the next day.

He served as a trustee during part of the administration of Chancellor Mall, all of Chancellor Boggs' administration, all of the administration of Chancellor Hill, and nearly all of the administration of Chancellor Barrow. He came to the chairmanship of the Board in the opening year of Chancellor Hill's administration, the year before the dawning of the twentieth century. He took an active part in all of the magnificent improvements in the University during those years of advancement, and all the important achievements in that period of time bore the impress of his interest, his ability and his untiring and unselfish support. The last four years of his service were years of physical inaction but never years of
The resignation of Governor McDaniel as Chairman of the Board of Trustees was accepted on June 16, 1923 during the annual meeting of the Board. On a previous occasion he had tried to resign but the Board would not hear to it. Now his resignation was couched in very positive terms. He had been subjected to a severe illness. "In the circumstances," said he, "I feel impelled to state to you that you must choose another chairman in order that the duties and responsibilities of the position may be entrusted to one younger and more active than myself, one better able to aggressively promote and advance both the internal concerns and public interest of the University.

"Through the graciousness and favor of the Board I have been its chairman in continuous succession for a long period of time. Such work as I have been able to do in behalf of the University's welfare is regarded by me as a form of public service of the highest order. In my work as Chairman I can truly say that I have ever had the full support, cordial sympathy and earnest co-operation of every member of the Board even as its personnel from time to time changed. I can say the same as to each and every officer of the University.

"During the balance of my term as trustee, I desire and shall endeavor in the ranks with the other members, to render the University all the service which my health and strength will permit, but the chairmanship of the Board must be placed in hands less feeble than mine."

The original copy as it came from the typist contained in two places the word "should" in reference to the acceptance of his resignation. With his own hand he scratched out the word "should" and wrote in the word "must". Even then about half the Board desired to disregard his wishes.

Resolutions were passed in which his faithful and distinguished
services were set forth and among other things said: "The Board of Trustees commands the life and the services of this pre-eminent Georgian as worthy of the emulation of the young men of this great Commonwealth in the present and the coming years, and recommend him as an example for them to follow in civic, moral and political aspiration."

In the quietude of his home in Monroe, Ga., on the 25th of July, 1926, he breathed his last, survived by his widow, formerly Miss Hester Walker, his son, Sanders McDaniel, a prominent lawyer in Atlanta, and his daughter, Gypsy, the wife of Mr. Edgar Tichenor, a well-known manufacturer of Monroe, all three of whom have passed on since that time.
To succeed Mr. Hammond as a member of the Board of Trustees, Governor Candler had named Hon. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. He too was to serve the University for more than thirty years.

The unanimous election of Walter B. Hill to the chancellorship which took place after the 1899 Commencement, will be dealt with in a succeeding chapter.

The University was looking forward to the day when the teachers of the state could be properly trained. Chancellor Beggs had led the way when he brought about the three summer schools in 1891, 1892, and 1893, which led to the establishment of the State Normal School in 1894. Now the trustees, under his further recommendation, were preparing to authorize the permanent establishment of a summer session in the University. A resolution that such a session be authorized for eight weeks during the summer was passed. However, the school did not materialize until four years later in 1903, since which time it has continued, finally becoming a regular full-time quarter of the University's annual work.

The trustees were beginning to lighten up on compulsory religious exercises and passed a resolution making such attendance voluntary on the part of graduate students, law students and members of the Senior class.

More attention was being paid to military science. Colonel E.L. Griggs, of the department of civil engineering, was made commandant of cadets. He discharged the duties of that position for several years until it was possible for the institution to secure through the War Department the assignment of an officer of the regular army to discharge those duties.

At this time the Trustees abolished Field Day as a college holiday. The direction of track athletics had reached a point where this
recognition was no longer needed as an incentive to participation of the students in those sports.

The trustees were still struggling in an inefficient way to bolster up the department of Agriculture. For years it had been known that it was practically impossible to induce students to take the agricultural courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. So at this commencement the trustees passed a resolution requiring all students to attend the lectures on agriculture. This rule was greatly resented by the student body, the great majority of whom had no use for agriculture or any inclination to study it. The new rule was tried out without good effect and was soon abandoned. In six more years the solution of the problem would be effected.

Looking to the future and in line with suggestions that had been made a number of times, the trustees passed a resolution to name a state agent to travel over Georgia and acquaint the people with all the facts touching the work of the University. This resolution was not carried out until four years later when Dr. Joseph S. Stewart was named for that position.

The settlement of the problem of the English department was near at hand. Dr. Riley was to resign, to take effect June 1, 1900. To find his successor was one of the problems to be turned over to the new Chancellor.


The Junior orators were Lucien H. Boggs, Doyle Campbell, Chas. W. Davis, Remer L. Denmark, and William Oscar Payne.

The degrees granted in 1899 were:


Bachelor of Science—Robin Adair, William A. Thompson, Harry Hull, Tinsley White Rucker, Atherton Seidell, Bolling Sullivan, Jasper B. Thompson.


Master of Arts—Ulrich B. Phillips.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Hugh K. Miller, of Los Angeles, California and Rev. J.P. Mendez, of Savannah. That of Master of Arts was conferred on Miss Julia Flisch, of Milledgeville, Professor J.C. Wardlaw, of Macon, and Professor C.F. Oliphant, of Greensboro.
Class of 1899

This class graduated 67 men out of a total enrollment of 150. The attendance was increasing but the proportion of the classes remaining through to graduation was decreasing. It was more nearly approximating the percentage of graduates at the present time. The class furnished thirty-three lawyers, six teachers, five merchants, four physicians, four insurance men, three journalists, three cotton factors, two farmers, and one each, legislator, judge, railroad man, college professor, broker, manufacturer, real estate dealer, accountant, and electrician.

ALEXANDER PRATT ADAMS

Alexander Pratt Adams was born at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 6, 1880, the son of Samuel B. Adams and Annie Wynn Adams. He followed in the footsteps of his distinguished father, both as to ability, high character and achievements. Having attended Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., he entered the University of Georgia in 1896 and graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. From his graduation until his death he practiced his profession with success in Savannah, Ga. In college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. In addition to high scholastic standing, he ranked high in extra-curricular activities. He was president of the Senior class, president of the Athletic Association, manager of the baseball team, editor-in-chief of the Red and Black and co-editor-in-chief of the Pandora. He was a charter member of the Sphinx Club, an organization that has come to be the highest non-scholastic organization in the University of Georgia.

On Oct. 16, 1909 he was married to Miss Mary Thomas. Their children are Margaret C., A. Pratt, Jr., Thomas H., and John Barnard.

He became a lawyer whose ability was recognized throughout
the state. In World War I he served as a Major in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington D.C. While in no sense enamored of politics or office-seeking, he did consent to serve one term in the state legislature in 1907—1908.

He was devoted to the University of Georgia and at all times active in its support. In 1925 he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the University and in that capacity served until 1932, when the Board of Trustees was abolished and the Board of Regents for the whole University System came into being. But his service went right on, for Governor Russell named him as a member of the new governing body. He served in that capacity only two years, when declining health compelled him to cease activities of that kind. For three years, 1928—1931 he served as president of the University of Georgia Club in Savannah.

He also at one time was president of the University of Georgia Alumni Society.

Sensing the need of a Junior college of high efficiency in Savannah, he helped organize Armstrong Junior College in that city and was the first chairman of the commission governing that institution. He was at one time president of the Savannah Bar Association and was a member of the Georgia Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

For several years prior to his death he was in ill health and his activities were necessarily curtailed. He died from a heart attack on July 2, 1943 at his home in Savannah, Ga.
ROBERT JESSE TRAVIS

Robert Jesse Travis, now a retired brigadier-general, was born January 13, 1877 at Conyers, Ga., the son of A.C.W. Travis and Allie Livingston Travis. He was first honor graduate with A.B. degree at Emory College in 1897. In 1898 he entered the Law School of the University of Georgia and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1899. He was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. During his year at the University he was editor of the engineering annual, was a member of the Sphinx Club and made the highest average in the Law School.

On Nov. 27, 1902 he was married to Miss Rena Falligant, daughter of Judge Robert Falligant of Savannah, Ga. Their four children were Robert Falligant, born Dec. 26, 1904, William Livingston, born June 6, 1908, Rena, born May 10, 1915, and Cecilia, born April 5, 1919.

Since graduation he has practiced law with much success in Savannah, Ga. He has taken much interest in Masonry, having served as Grand Master of Masons of Georgia and Illustrious Potentate of Alee Temple of the Shrine. He has also been executive commissioner of the Masonic Service Association of the United States. For a number of years he served as city attorney of Savannah. He is a member of the Methodist church.

Along with his work as a lawyer he has had an unbroken military service to which he has given his enthusiastic attention. That service began in 1899, the year of his graduation, when he enlisted as a private in the National Guard of Georgia. The service officially ended when he retired as a brigadier-general of the nation's reserve army on January 8, 1941, a period of forty-two years. The interest in army affairs continues in his retirement and will end only when taps are sounded for him.
In World War II he served in the Coast Artillery and afterwards was named as commander of the 188th Field Artillery of Savannah, "a regiment of horse-drawn cannon, since motorized," and in 1923 he assumed command of the 55th Brigade. When World War II opened in 1941, although at that time sixty-four years old and in retirement, General Travis said "If the government wants me, all it has to do is call. I will be ready."

His enthusiastic support of the University of Georgia has never abated. He has served as president of the Savannah Alumni Club and in every forward movement for the advancement of the University he has been at the forefront.

In June 1930 he delivered the alumni address in the University chapel. He has always been possessed of a quick, bright mind, as well as much foresight. It was the privilege of the writer to hear that address. It was full of good advice to the young men of Georgia and stressed the importance of their taking advanced steps toward the solution of pressing problems. There was no trimming of words in his handling the questions under consideration. When it came to the discussion of national problems, he had something to say about the unpreparedness of the United States. The impression made upon me was that his words were so outspoken that they might cause unfavorable criticism by army authorities. Yet I knew that he was in position to give a well-considered opinion on the subject. That was eleven years before Pearl Harbor, but he was speaking words of prophecy and few people thought that he knew what he was talking about. Pity the government did not look at the question in the same light then instead of after Dec. 7, 1941.

Said he: "Some few months ago the sovereign nations of the world
entered into a solemn pact to forever outlaw war as an instrument of national policy. How little faith these nations placed in that solemn pact is evidenced by the fact that hardly had the ink dried upon this treaty before these same nations were again assembled around the table seeking to negotiate a treaty for the purpose of limiting the instrumentalities to be used in another war which they had contracted not to wage.

Gen. Travis then discussed the unrest in various parts of the world and recalled that the available manpower of the United States was insufficient for the organization of only six field armies and a shipment of guns seized on Hungarian soil at the instance of France would be sufficient to equip two field armies with machine guns. With the movement on the way at home, General Travis asked: "Are we sufficiently prepared for a crisis, especially if our difficulties should be increased by that crisis occurring at a time when international peace had been broken. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have caused many to doubt if the national constitution could be depended on for protection of a great crisis."

Billy Mitchell told America in even plainer language that the government should develop the air forces, and met the condemnation of the isolationists. Well, Pearl Harbor made and the United States paid for lack of preparation.

General Travis' two sons possessed the same military spirit of their father. Robert F. Travis became a brigadier-general in the United States Army after graduating at West Point. He commanded the 15th wing of the 2nd Air Force. He was made a Chief by the Arapahoe Indians and also of the Shoshones. He is said to be the first white man to be made a chief of two Indian Tribes. The Arapahoes had never had a white man for their chief, the Shoshones having had three.
all of whom were presidents of the United States. William L. Travis
graduated at the West Point Academy and became a lieutenant-colonel
in the Air Force. He served as assistant chief of staff
of Training at Washington, D.C.

WALTER OSGOOD BOSWELL

Walter Osgood Boswell, now a retired officer of the United
States Army, was born at Penfield, Ga., Dec. 19, 1873, the son of J.O.
Boswell and Maude Griffin Boswell. He first attended Emory College and
then he entered the University of Georgia in 1896, due to graduate in
1899. He was a member of the Demosthenian literary society. He did not
remain to graduate. In 1909 he was married to Miss Ann OrrTwo sons were
born of this union, William Jr., born January 31, 1910, and John P.,

The life record of Mr. Boswell has been entirely military and
is one of which he may well be proud. He attended the United States
Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1902 as a 2nd lieutenant. He
was assigned to the 16th Infantry and served there until 1908 when he
was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in which rank he served until July 1916,
when he was promoted to a Captaincy.

He served in the Philippines from 1905 through 1912. From Sept.
1915 to Sept. 1917 he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics
at the University of Georgia and in that position trained hundreds of
young men who went to the front in 1917 when the United States entered
World War I, and who became officers in the United States Army during
that war, especially in the American Expeditionary Forces in which most
of them served and many fell in battle.

Capt. Boswell was promoted to Major of Infantry August 24,
1917 and fought through the war in France with the 81st Division, 30th
Division and 1st Division.
He was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm by the French government. For several months he served in the army of occupation. When he returned to the United States he had several stories to relate of his experiences and one he told the writer gave evidence of some of the things in which the Germans ran short during the war. In this instance it was soap.

Said Major Boswell: "The time had come for me to leave the army of occupation. I had made friends with a number of German officers and there was one captain who was a real fine fellow. When he came to my room just before I left, I told him to go inside and pick out anything he wished and accept it as a gift by which he could remember me. He went inside and took his choice. When he came out he had in his hand a bar of shaving soap. I asked him why he had not selected something of value that he could keep. He replied that the bar of soap was just what he wanted, that he had a heavy beard and that for two years he had had to dig out his whiskers without a piece of soap. I could imagine how much he had suffered, so I managed to get him a couple of dozen bars, and when I shook his hand and told him good-bye, he was about as happy a man as I ever met."

During the war in France Major Boswell served on the staff corps from January 1918 to August 1918, when he was promoted to Lieut-Colonel. He fought through the Argonne offensive and up to Sedan where the Armistice was arranged on Nov. 11, 1918 and the war was over.

For several years he continued in the active service. For the past fifteen years he has been on the retired list while serving as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Georgia. He was quite popular with the students and rendered a service to his country that was illustrated in the brave and effective fighting of scores of young American officers on the fields of France.
Paul Henderson Doyal was born in Floyd county, Ga., June 21, 1876, the son of George H. Doyal and Mary Reynolds Doyal. He attended Hearn Academy, Cave Spring, Ga., and entered the University of Georgia in 1895, graduating in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Demosthenian literary society. After graduation he attended the law school of National University, Washington, D.C., and graduated there with two degrees, Bachelor of Law and Master of Law. While at the University of Georgia he was a recognized leader in several lines of endeavor. He was president of the Demosthenian society, Sophomore speaker, winner of the Sophomore debaters medal, representative of the University of Georgia in debate with University of North Carolina, Junior orator, vice-president of the Universit Press Association, president of University Oratorical Association, treasurer of the Georgia State Oratorical Association, president of the University Y.M.U.A., business manager of the Georgia Magazine, editor of the Red and Black. Aside from college honors, years afterward he was a member of the Coosa Country Club of Rome, of the Rome Rotary Club, the Rome Y.M.C.A and the Rome Cotillon Club.

On Dec. 22, 1904 he was married to Miss Mary E. Morton. Their children are Gene Morton, born Nov. 27, 1905 and Mary, born Oct. 25, 1907.

After graduation he returned to Rome, Ga., for the practice of his profession. For two years he served as judge of the Recorder’s Court in Rome, then became city attorney of Rome and in 1926—1928 served in the state legislature as representative from Floyd county. He became an authority on taxation and in 1931 was appointed by Governor Russell as Tax Commissioner of Georgia, serving in that position until 1936. From Feb. 1932 to Feb. 1936 he served as chairman of the State Revenue Commission of Georgia, when he resigned and became vice-chairman of the
Board for the five months preceding his death. He died June 14, 1936 from the effects of injuries received in a collision of his automobile with a truck near McRae, Ga.

THOMAS NORWOOD DENMARK

Thomas Norwood Denmark was born in Brooks county, Georgia, Aug. 25, 1879, the son of Brantley A. Denmark, of the class of 1878. Young Denmark graduated with the A.B. degree in 1899 and the Bachelor of Law degree in 1900. He then attended the University of Virginia.

His father died in 1901 and he himself practiced law in Savannah a short while, when death closed what promised to be a brilliant career at the bar. A portion of his estate finally became a part of what is now the B.A. and T.N. Denmark Endowment Fund of the University of Georgia, amounting to some thirty thousand dollars, the income used for the general maintenance of the University.

LEE MORRIS

Lee Morris, prominent Jewish merchant in Athens, Ga., was born in that city Dec. 14, 1879, the son of Mendel Morris and Sarah Bernstein Morris. His pre-college education was in the Athens High School and in September 1895, he entered the University of Georgia, graduating with first honor in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His scholastic average was the second highest ever made by a student in the University of Georgia so far as the preserved records disclose. His average was less than one-tenth of a point below that of George S. Whitehead of the Class of 1915. On account of his high scholarship he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa when the Alpha of Georgia chapter was organized in 1914, thus being a charter member of that chapter.

The entire life of Mr. Morris has been devoted to merchandising he being the proprietor of one of the largest clothing establishments in
He has been devoted to the civic interests of his city and to the University of Georgia, being the permanent secretary of his class, a past president of Rotary and having served as vice-president of the University Alumni Society. In college he was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society. He was the winner of the mathematics prize, was a Sophomore and Junior speaker, class historian and valedictorian of his graduating class. On Sept. 16, 1902, he was married to Miss Pauline Lindeman. Their two children are Joan Linda, born July 27, 1903, and Idelle Paul, born Nov. 15, 1904.

ZACH LAMAR COBB

Zach Lamar Cobb was born in Athens, Ga., January 26, 1880, the son of Judge Howell Cobb and Mary McKinley Cobb. His paternal grandfather was General Howell Cobb, illustrious Southern statesman in the days before the War Between the States.

Young Cobb entered the University of Georgia in 1895, remained a while, then withdrew, and re-entered in 1898, graduating in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. After practicing law in Athens a short while, he went in 1901 to El Paso, Texas, where for a quarter of a century he practiced his profession. On June 3, 1908, he was married to Miss Wilma Lindley. In college Mr. Cobb was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society, was a champion debater and essay winner and showed talent as an orator. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

While in El Paso, Texas, he was appointed by President Wilson as United States Collector of Customs and re-appointed to that position, serving as such five years later on he was adviser on Mexico with the War Trade Board at Washington.

For nearly twenty years he has been one of the well-established lawyers in Los Angeles, California. He has always manifested an
interest in politics and government, though not contesting for any office himself. He has contributed a number of able papers in discussing governmental issues and is in demand as a speaker.

LAWRENCE COTHRAN

Lawrence Cotheran was born in Rome, Ga., in June 1873. He came to the University of Georgia in 1896 and graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Athenaeum literary society. He stood well in his classes, but was especially devoted to extra-curricular activities. He was a Sophomore declaimer, a Junior orator, his class poet, president and treasurer of the Scroll and Pen, business manager and editor of the Red and Black, sergeant major and adjutant of the military battalion, manager of the University track team, member of the Varsity baseball team, winner of the University tennis championship and inter-state tennis championship, member of the Thalian Dramatic Club, member of the Sphinx Club, the highest non-scholastic honor, and a member of the athletic council.

While attending college, he worked for a while as a reporter on the Athens Banner, the writer at that time being editor of that paper, who considered young Cotheran as possessed of a journalistic talent of great strength and brilliancy. He has never changed his opinion that the journalistic field was deprived of one who was able to reach the top in that profession, when young Cotheran went over to Greenville, S.C., and entered the cotton business. It is true that in his chosen field he made a great success and became not only a great cotton factor but also a civic leader of prominence. Nevertheless it was a journalistic loss
Homer Carson George was born at Loganville, Walton county, Georgia, Dec. 2, 1879, the son of C.C. George and Olivia Booth George. After graduating at the Loganville High School he entered the University of Georgia in 1895 and pursued the studies leading to an A.B. degree. He did not remain in college long enough to graduate. He was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. While in college he manifested much interest in sports and especially in the publication of articles on athletics and drama. It was not surprising, therefore, that his lifework turned out as it did. His work has carried him into every part of the United States in the service of many corporations and organizations along the line of publicity.

The Chi Phi Directory of 1941 gives an outline of his work as follows:

- Atlanta Constitution 1898–1899; editorial staff of Birmingham (Ala) Age Herald 1901; New Orleans Daily Item and Age-Herald 1902; Sports Editor Memphis (Tenn) Morning News 1903; Turf Writer Chicago Examiner to 1906; sports writer New York American 1911; manager Atlanta Theatre 1911–1917; writer and salesman Newspaper Feature Service, New York, two years; organizer and member of firm of Newkirk–George Motor Co., Atlanta, to 1921; publisher of Outdoor South, golf magazine, one year; salesman and writer Philadelphia Public Ledger Syndicate 1924; business manager of Atlanta, Vanderbilt University, 1925; free lance writer for various magazines 1926; on staff of North American Newspaper Alliance to 1934; Philadelphia Ledger Syndicate 1935–1937; salesman Chicago Tribune News Syndicate; retired 1938.

After his retirement he began to think about schools back in his native town of Loganville. In 1939, with the aid of the Atlanta Constitution he established a library at the Snellville Consolidated School, obtaining five thousand volumes for the institution. In 1940 he gave one thousand choice books to the Loganville High School with which to start a good library. In that school he had started his pre-college education. He is spending his time in retirement between Atlanta, Ga. and Los Angeles, California.
James J. Goodrum was born at Newnan, Ga., Aug. 29, 1879, the son of James J. Goodrum and Mary Simril Goodrum. He attended Georgia Military Academy in Fulton County, Ga., and entered the University of Georgia in 1896. He remained in college to the end of his Junior year. He was a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. On Oct. 15, 1914, he was married to Miss Elizabeth High. His wife died in 1930 and on Feb. 6, 1926, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Patterson. If the University ever had an enthusiastic booster, always talking in its behalf, that person was Jim Goodrum. He was a bundle of energy and succeeded well in his chosen line of work, that of a dealer in stocks and bonds. He became vice-president of the Trust Company of Georgia in Atlanta.

Tinsley White Rucker, Jr.

Tinsley White Rucker, Jr., was born at Athens, Ga., Sept. 10, 1873, the son of Tingley W. Rucker and Sarah Cobb Rucker. His father, an alumnus of the Class of 1872, possessed a mind of remarkable strength and brilliancy. His maternal grandfather was General Howell Cobb, noted Southern statesman. Young Rucker in his successful life lived up to his inheritance both in mind and successful effort.

He entered the University of Georgia in 1895 and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1899. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epislon fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He was president of the athletic association, president of the Junior class, Junior speaker, and was one of the charter members of the Sphinx Club, as well as leader in all of the college activities. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. On Dec. 24, 1903, he was married to Miss Elen Canan. Three children blessed their union, Tingley W. III, born Dec. 26, 1909; Canan, born January 16, 1913, and Emily Cobb, born Oct. 1, 1914.

Mr. Rucker chose the insurance business for his lifework. He entered that line of business as local agent in Atlanta and later became a special agent for the Royal Insurance Company in its Southern department in Atlanta. In 1911 he was appointed resident secretary of the Royal Indemnity Company in its Southern department. A few months thereafter he was transferred to New York as agency superintendent and in 1919 was elected vice-president. In 1920 he resigned to become 2nd vice-president of the Indemnity Insurance Company of America. He held that position for sixteen years, at which time he retired. He died at his home in Philadelphia on Dec. 4, 1941, after a short illness. His remains were brought back to Athens, Ga., for interment in his native city.
ROBIN ADAIR

Robin Adair was born at Gainesville, Ga., Feb. 27, 1878, the son of Dr. R. B. Adair and Aline Moggs Adair. He attended Mercer University for a while and then came to the University of Georgia, graduating in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was a member of the Demosthenian literary society and during his stay in college made quite a reputation as a speaker and debater. He won the Sophomore debaters' medal, was speaker on Gen. R. E. Lee's birthday, won the Junior debaters' medal, was a champion debater, represented the University of Georgia in the inter-collegiate debates with the University of North Carolina and Mercer University, was representative in the State Oratorical Association, was president of the Demosthenian society and editor of the Engineering annual.

He attended the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. He made a specialty of the treatment of Pyorrhea and wrote several books on that subject. He was married to Miss Leonora Ragland. They had four children, Frances, Robin, Jr., Millard and Ben.

Death came to Dr. Adair and his wife in tragic form. They were traveling from Atlanta to St. Simons Island to enjoy a needed vacation. Near Forsyth, Ga., his car collided with a truck and he and Mrs. Adair were instantly killed.

KARL DENHAM SANDERS

Karl Denham Sanders was born at Penfield, Ga., June 19, 1877, the son of Charles M. Sanders and Julia Denham Sanders. He entered the University of Georgia in 1893, and graduated in 1899 with the degree of A.B., second honor. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Kappa Literary Society, winner of debaters' medal, represented the University in debate with Mercer University, and was awarded the Willcox prize in French. He was a Sophomore declaimer, a Junior orator, and a Senior Essayist. He taught school two years and then turned his attention to farming, in which he has continued to the present time. He was one of the most successful farmers in Georgia.

In 1907 he returned to the University and graduated in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, with first honor. He is a prominent member of the Baptist Church. On Dec. 18, 1913, he was married to Miss Mary Ward Walton. They have two children, Karl D. Sanders Jr., born May 3, 1915, and Mary Evelyn Sanders, born Nov. 12, 1916.

ARCHIBALD BLACKSHEAR

Archibald Blackshear was born at Augusta, Ga., Aug. 27, 1877, the son of James Everard Blackshear and Katherine Bader Blackshear. Educated in the Augusta School, he entered the University of Georgia in 1896 and graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1900 he earned the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Phi Kappa Literary Society. In 1899 he was editor in chief of the Pandora.

From the date of his graduation until his death on March 27, 1929, he practiced law in Augusta. He served as a member of the Augusta City Council, as a member of the state legislature 1911--1912, as city attorney of Augusta from 1919 to the day of his death, as president of the Associated Charities of Augusta 1912--1914 and president of the Municipal League of Georgia 1920--1922. On Dec. 11, 1912, he was married to Miss Lucy Reese Allen. They had no children.
ER ELMER J. CRAWFORD.

Elmer J. Crawford was born in Clarke county, Georgia, Dec. 18, 1874, the son of John R. Crawford and Mary Williams Crawford. He entered the University of Georgia in 1895, but remained only three years and did not graduate. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Scirty. On April 15, 1915 he was married to Miss Anne King. Their children were King Crawford, Janet Crawford, Peter Crawford and Elmer Crawford, Jr. In 1903 he was elected Clerk of the Superior Court of Clarke county and in that office he has served for the past forty-three years. In addition to the discharge of his official duties he has been among the civic leader of his county.

RAIFORD FALLIGANT

Raiford Falligant, son of Judge and Mrs. Robert Falligant, was born in Savannah, Ga., January 14, 1872. In college he was a member of the Demosthenian literary society. He graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Law and became a successful lawyer in Savannah.
REVIEW OF CHANCELLOR BOGGS' ADMINISTRATION

In some respects the administration of Chancellor Boggs represented a distinct advance in several directions.

During his ten years of service, there were many changes in the faculty. Five of the old veterans in that body went out of service, chiefly through death, Professors Rutherford, Morris, Wilcox, Jones and Charbonnier. The men who succeeded them were younger men, not abler but more in touch with the many changes that were coming in the educational field. In the selection of these new members of the faculty naturally the Chancellor had much to say in the way of recommendation. The choices he made were in the main admirable. Five of these new professors, Snelling, Biscock, Hooper, McPherson and John Morris served the University as members of the faculty more than fifty years each.

In addition Chancellor Boggs rendered excellent service through his insistence on the naming of a number of tutors and assistants from among younger men, who could thus relieve the older professors of much of their too heavy schedules of instruction and enable them to give much better service in their classes.

Largely through the recommendation of Chancellor Boggs the steps were taken that led to the establishment of the State Normal School for the training of teachers, and while the University Summer School did not have its regular beginning during his administration, the movement in that direction was started by his recommendation to the trustees during the last year of his administration and became effective in the third year of the administration of his successor.

Physical education and college athletics took a stride forward during the administration of Chancellor Boggs. He was not very fond of intercollegiate athletics, in fact was opposed to them, but he did give good assistance to intramural athletics. Intercollegiate
baseball and football had their real beginning during the administration of Chancellor Boggs.

He was devoted to religion and as far as possible brought the students under the religious requirements, though many of the boys did not like him for his insistence along that line of student conduct. It was during this administration that the Young Men's Christian Association was established on the University campus and became a strong and valuable influence on student life.

Chancellor Boggs had no liking for secret societies and would have abolished all of them if he had his way and the Board of Trustees had allowed him to take that step.

During his administration the state legislature was loosened up to the extent of appropriating enough money to provide for the building of Science Hall.

There was one thing that Chancellor Boggs could not do, strive though he might to accomplish it. Like his predecessors, try though he might, he couldn't solve the problem of the State Agricultural College. The last, desperate effort was in vain, when the attempt was made to require all the students in the University to attend the lectures on agriculture. The solution of the problem came through the initiation of plans by Chancellor Hill and the execution of those plans and their full development by Chancellor Barrow and President Soule, of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Taken all in all, the administration of Chancellor Boggs was a success. It brought the University at the close of its century of existence to the place from which its greater development might be successfully launched.

One more year would elapse and the twentieth century would open, and that would be a time when the University would begin its development on a much wider scale.
TRUSTEES DURING CHANCELLOR BOGG'S ADMINISTRATION.

During the administration of Chancellor Bogg, thirty-eight members served on the Board of Trustees, twenty-seven of whom came over from prior administration, and sixteen of whom were appointed during Chancellor Bogg's administration.

Those who came over from administration, an account of whose services has already been given, were:

Joseph E. Brown  A. R. Lawton
H. J. Hardmond  +John Scriver
John J. Gregham  +A. T. MacIntyre
Lamar Cobb  H. W. Grady
H. V. H. Miller  R. F. Hallie
Joe A. Billups  H. V. M. Miller
D. A. Vason  +C. M. Wilkerson
P. A. Stovall  +A. C. Bacon
†E. D. McDaniel  J. E. Caumming
W. A. Little  +P. W. Melvrim
†D. M. Hamilton  W. H. Thomas

The sixteen who were appointed during the administration of Chancellor Bogg, together with a statement of their vocations, the offices held and the terms of their services follow.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Appointed</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Resigned</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry H. Carlton</td>
<td>alumnus, lawyer, Congressman</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Felton</td>
<td>alumnus, minister, Congressman</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan L. Hutchins</td>
<td>Lawyer, Judge Superior Ct.</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel E. Harris</td>
<td>alumnus, lawyer, Governor</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Northen</td>
<td>teacher, Governor</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td></td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew J. Cobb</td>
<td>alumnus, lawyer, Judge Supreme Ct.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td></td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer R. Atkinson</td>
<td>lawyer, Judge Supreme Ct.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Y. Atkinson</td>
<td>alumnus, lawyer, Governor</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Fish</td>
<td>alumnus, lawyer, Chief Justice Supr. Ct.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td></td>
<td>1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howell Cobb</td>
<td>alumnus, lawyer, Judge City Ct.</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger L. Gamble</td>
<td>alumnus, lawyer, Judge Superior Ct.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal T. Lewis</td>
<td>lawyer, Justice Supreme Ct.</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Persons</td>
<td>alumnus, lawyer, Congressman</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. E Simmons</td>
<td>lawyer</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.G. duBignon</td>
<td>lawyer</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen D. Candler</td>
<td>lawyer, Governor</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td></td>
<td>1902</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the above list, distributed by profession and honors achieved, there were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alumni</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressman</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governors</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Justice, Supt Ct</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assoc. Just. Supreme Ct</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judges of other Cts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyers</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ninety-eight years of wise, energetic and devoted service had passed between that day in 1801 when the University of Georgia first opened its doors for service to the young men of the state and the annual Commencement Day in June 1899 when the administration of Chancellor Boggs came to a close.

The University of Georgia stood on the dividing line between a glorious record of a rather restricted nature on account of lack of adequate financial support and the beginning of a history in which there would be far more generous financial aid to the institution together with an ever-widening scope of intellectual service in many directions.

Without in any way minimizing the work of those faithful leaders through the century that had passed, it can be truthfully stated that with the beginning of the administration of the new chancellor to be named at the meeting of the Board of Trustees in July 1899, the University entered into a new era of prosperity and achievement.

Former Boards of Trustees, former presidents and chancellors, former faculties had in a most loyal and sacrificial manner discharged their duties. With the meager income, insufficient to meet the crying needs of the institution, they had planned and labored through the years, firm in the faith that they were laying firm and lasting foundations and that in the future many of their dreams of enlarged usefulness of the University in then undeveloped fields of service would come true. While hailing the advent of a new and better day, the plaudits of the friends and supporters of the institution were due to those who through years of struggle and adversity had already brought the University up to the high standard of excellence that marked its work as the coming dawn of the twentieth century was
beginning to break over the eastern hills.

As the new administration was to mark an increased interest on the part of the alumni of the University in its well-being and satisfactory service, as, in fact, this renewed interest on the part of the alumni was destined never to slacken in the years that lay ahead and was to constitute a contribution that even now can scarcely be properly evaluated, the writer deems it appropriate at this point, disregarding chronological sequence of events and dispensing for the present with the story of the election and inauguration of the new chancellor, to give the history of the Alumni Society of the University from the day of its organization in 1834 to the present time, a period of one hundred and twelve years. This will be in some respects a review of things past and a preview of things to come. There is, however, no better place in which to insert this story, since the new chancellor was to be the first alumnus of the University of Georgia to become its chief executive and since for the first time the real active and concerted support of the alumni was in many ways given the chief executive of the institution, a support that has increased from year to year until now it is one of the chief agencies of power that carry the University forward on its career of useful service to all the young men and young women who enroll as students.

Fortunately the official minutes of the Alumni Society from the day of its founding up to the present time are in the University library and hence the history of the Society may be written with authority as to its correctness.
THE ALUMNI SOCIETY

Among the absolute necessities in any worthwhile educational institution are a sufficient number of adequately trained teachers, a good library, a sufficiency of laboratory equipment, adequate buildings and a leader with vision and determination. A combination of these will bring about successful results.

But there is another need that cannot be overlooked if the institution is to carry on its work successfully from generation to generation. If it is to live and enjoy the approbation and support of its guarantors, whether private organization or state government, it must show that it is turning out a satisfactory product for the money, ability and energy expended. Its alumni constitute its product and their interest and activity, manifested from year to year, constitute the insurance of its continued success.

The first alumnus of the University of Georgia received his degree in 1804. Thirty years later 302 students had been graduated from the institution. Some of those had died and not many more than 275 were living in the year 1834.

But throughout the years their interest in their Alma Mater had not waned. Some of them had been appointed to positions on the Faculty, others had filled places on the Board of Trustees, others had risen to high office in church and state. Generally speaking they were deeply interested in the progress of the University.

Thus it came to pass that on Saturday, the 26th of July, 1834, there was held a meeting of the alumni of Franklin College with Hon. Augustin S. Clayton, of the Class of 1804, the first graduating class, in the chair and William E. Jones, of the Class of 1826, acting as Secretary.

Just why those alumni chose to call themselves Alumni of Franklin College when, in fact, they were Alumni of the University of Georgia, is explained in another chapter on "Franklin College", that name having just grown up around the institution without any formal action of the Board of Trustees until it had become recognized by trustees, faculty and students as the real name of the University.
On motion of William Letcher Mitchell, of the Class of 1825, it was

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a report to be made at a
future meeting, on the subject of an Association of the Alumni of Franklin College."

This motion was carried unanimously and the Chair appointed the following committee:
Gen. J. V. Harris, 1804, Professor James Jackson, 1804, Col. William Jackson, 1804,
Leonidas Franklin, 1827, and Asbury Hull, 1814. The chairman, A. S. Clayton, 1804,
was added to the committee.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday, 5th day of August, in the college
Chapel, and all alumni were invited to meet at that time.

On that day the Alumni Society was organized. It is worthy of notice that
during the one hundred and fourteen years that have passed since its organization there
has been an annual session each year with the exception of the years 1848, 1849, 1851,
1853, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, a total of eleven years, five of
which were in the period of the War Between the States. It is not certain that
meetings were not held in the other six years mentioned. It may have been that the
minutes were not written up in those years.

At that meeting on August 5, 1834, the attendance indicated much interest in
the movement. There were present representatives of nineteen of the twenty-seven
classes that had graduated.

The committee made its report and as that report marks the beginning of the
Alumni Society it is given here in full. It will be noted that reference is made
to a "Society of the graduates of the University of Georgia" and also to "the
graduates of Franklin College", showing that the one institution was known under
two names at that time.

The Committee Report

"The Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the formation of a Society
of the graduates of the University of Georgia, submit the following preamble and
resolutions:

"Whereas it is the voice of experience that there is no principle so well
calculated to operate upon public opinion and produce important moral results as that of united effort; and whereas the time has arrived when our literary institutions, and especially our University, should have thrown around them every advantage enjoyed by the most favored colleges in these United States; and whereas Alumni Societies have been found to contribute largely to the reputation and successful operation of other similar institutions, and it is to her graduates that any college must look and upon whom she must depend for her character, and whereas it is a thing in itself most pleasant to meet with our old classmates and college companions upon the very spot where we have together toiled, and again in fancy at least and in feeling live over our former lives and re-visit the scenes of our earlier years; Therefore in view of these truths, and from our warm and devoted attachment to Franklin College,

1. Resolved, that we will now form ourselves into an Alumni Society, and that membership in said Society should be confined exclusively to the graduates of Franklin College.

2. Resolved, that the county academies, forming as they do component parts of the University, should receive the countenance of her graduates and are entitled to a liberal share of their counsels and affections.

3. Resolved, that for the purposes above contemplated, the chairman appoint a committee to consist of one from each class that has been graduated in Franklin College, which is now represented in this meeting, whose duty it shall be to form a constitution for the future government of the contemplated Society.

J. V. Harris
A. S. Clayton
Wm. E. Jones
James Jackson
E. L. Newton
Leonidas Franklin
William Jackson
William L. Mitchell
Asbury Hull
Committee.

Under the third resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen on the committee, viz.,
Class of 1804 - Jeptha V. Harris
Class of 1811 - Ebenezer Newton
Class of 1814 - Asbury Hull
Class of 1815 - Henry Hull
Class of 1816 - Wm. G. Dawson
Class of 1820 - Pulaski Holt
Class of 1822 - Wiley W. Mason
Class of 1823 - John S. Lewis
Class of 1824 - Benj. B. Franklin
Class of 1825 - W. L. Mitchell
Class of 1826 - Daniel Chandler
Class of 1827 - Thomas B. White
Class of 1828 - Samuel J. Cassels
Class of 1829 - Gray A. Chandler
Class of 1830 - Felix G. McKinney
Class of 1831 - Henry W. Kneeland
Class of 1832 - Wm. H. Crawford, Jr
Class of 1833 - Adam G. Foster
Class of 1834 - Henry L. Benning

That was a committee made up of men who had already achieved high distinction as well as those who in the future were to reach positions of high eminence, a future United States Senator, a future General, several distinguished lawyers, teachers, ministers, physicians, farmers.

The Constitution was proposed and adopted. The Society was organized under the name of "Alumni Society of Franklin College." Its objects were stated to be "to encourage education, promote the cause of science and literature, call the public attention to our State University and annually renew the friendships of early life."
Article III states that "no person shall be admitted into this Society, unless he be an alumnus of the University of Georgia." The committee had previously stated that "membership in said Society shall be confined exclusively to the graduates of Franklin College." All this indicates that "University of Georgia" and "Franklin College" were the same institution and that the names were used interchangeably.

The usual provisions for such an organization were embodied in the constitution, among which was one providing for an address by one of the members at each commencement, and another that books be donated to the University library and specimens be deposited in the museum. Each member stood pledged to exert his influence in behalf of education and to attend all the annual meetings of the Society.

The next thirty-four pages of the minute book were filled with the names of members from the Class of 1804 through the Class of 1887. These pages are not unlike others, where members are called upon to sign their names. The Class of 1804 had the signatures of six out of its nine graduates, A. S. Clayton, Wm. H. Jackson, J. V. Harris, James Jackson, Gibson Clarke and Williams Rutherford. Then followed one for 1806, one for 1811, one for 1814, one for 1815, two for 1816, one for 1820, one for 1821, and so on. Later on the signatures were more numerous. After the Class of 1877 had signed the book, the next pages are devoted to the minutes through 1908. In the back of the book are signatures of different classes up to 1925 and then a number of pages where alumni attending meetings signed their names as members of different classes.

At that meeting on August 5, 1834, when the Society was formally organized and the Constitution adopted, there were present seventy-one alumni.

The officers for the Society were then elected as follows:

A. S. Clayton, President
J. V. Harris, Daniel Chandler, William C. Dawson, Vice Presidents
W. L. Mitchell, Recording Secretary
Wm. E. Jones, Corresponding Secretary
E. L. Newton, Treasurer
A Board of Managers, charged with the duty of managing the affairs of the Society between the annual meetings was named by the President, consisting of James Jackson, Ebenezer Newton, Junius Hillyer, Leonidas Franklin and Asbury Hull. William G. Dawson was named as orator for the next Commencement and J. S. Lewis and Daniel Chandler were named as alternates. Dawson, who later on served in the United States Senate, was present at the 1835 commencement and made the address, but one of the alternates, Daniel Chandler, stole the show when on the invitation of the Phi Kappa Society he made an address on "Female Education", from which sprang the organization of the Georgia Female College in Macon, now Wesleyan College, the first college in the world to grant degrees to women. That address by Chandler is reproduced in full elsewhere in this story of the University.

The report of the Board of Managers made at this second meeting of the Society, one year after its founding, is well worth reproducing in full at this point, since it gives evidence of great interest in the work of the University and shows that there were men of vision in those days looking forward into years and years ahead and pointing out the desirable things to be accomplished. This report shows very definitely that there was a growing sentiment in favor of laying emphasis on science and the great necessity for the development of the natural resources of Georgia.

Here is the report in full:

"The Board of Managers of the Alumni Society on this the first anniversary of the Society, would respectfully tender their congratulations to their fellow associates. They would express their wishes that the return of this day may be only the auspicious beginning of many, very many, annual returns that shall find the Society continually progressing, and its utility more developed to the benefit and credit both of this Institution and of the Association.

"The field of research for scientific operation is large, and widely extended before us. Our state ranks in point of surface the second in the Union, but in her products, from their variety as well as their value, the first. Her natural history, comprehending under this general head her Zoology, Ornithology, and
Entomology, as well as her geological, mineralogical and botanical treasures, is amply sufficient to engage the zealous attentions of all of our fellow members for years to come, and to confer on them, while acting in accordance with the requisitions of our Constitution, fame and immortality. This is in a great degree a terra incognita, whose wilds are yet devies, through which a few, very few travellers have passed, and whose discoveries, however valuable, have been but glimpses of our wealth. In mineralogical researches, nothing has been done — in Botany a Walter, Lyon, Elliott, Baldwin, Ensler and LeConte have broken the way for us — in Entomology, Abbott — in Ornithology, Wilson and Audubon have but passed through our state and collected a few specimens. In all of these departments of natural science our state is rich and unfolds her treasures to us. The question is then presented to us, shall we or not neglect her call, her invitation? Shall we leave to others the task of developing her condition, or shall we assume it ourselves? Is it to be desired that her sons should be awakened to a sense of their duty and not delegate to strangers a work rendered at all times delightful by its intrinsic charms, and interesting from its higher value as being productive of usefulness and wealth to individuals as well as the community? We cannot but trust that literary pride, scientific pride, and above all State pride will stimulate each and every member of our Association to assume to himself this task and pursue it with perseverance, with untiring ardor. A few specimens in any and every department of natural science forwarded by each member, annually, if not oftener, would in a very few years form a collection valuable even in number, and these specimens can be obtained without difficulty and even without stepping beyond our daily and accustomed walk. Flowers spring up around us, minerals lie profusely scattered beneath our feet, and the air above us is redolent in the winged tribes, and whence then the difficulty to procure them? There is none; it is to be found only in the want of some general centre, to which they could be directed with a certainty of their careful preservation. This central place of deposit and union, to which they can be forwarded, has been fixed and determined
by the constitution of our Society here in the walls of our Alma Mater, and the exertions of no one will be unnecessary, or his time thrown away. One thing, however, must be indelibly impressed upon the memory of all, localities must be noted and accompany every specimen, or three-fourths of its value will be lost. We collect not for idle gratification but for use. Unless we know where to seek for those plants, or ot obtain those minerals, that may prove desirable, at any moment, now or hereafter, they had almost as well be unknown. The county, the water course, the distance from the court house, or other prominent particulars should all be noted and will then form a body of information to be, in times to come, drawn on for practical use. The trouble of doing this is small, but were it great, yet scientific pursuits and especially those of natural science afford a pleasure and a mental reveling that will ever constitute their best stimulus and reward. We would again put the query, shall we reap this rich harvest of knowledge and enjoyment, or leave it to diffuse happiness and fame o' er the heads of strangers? In accordance with these views and feelings and with that article of our Constitution which says: 'All specimens of natural and artificial productions shall in like manner be deposited in the Cabinet and Museum of the University', we would earnestly invite the attention of our associates to natural pursuits, - to enter upon this course of scientific research with ardour, and to feel that by so doing they are not only gaining to themselves fame and immortality, but elevating the character of this Institution at home and abroad, and thus securing her highest interests."

This report was signed by James Jackson, Chairman of the Board of Managers. He was a member of the first graduating class in 1804 and at the time he made this report was serving as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Georgia. It was quite natural that he should have emphasized his special field of labor, but, written as this was more than a century ago, it shows that even in that day the subject of scientific research was not relegated to an unimportant position, even though Latin and Greek still were emphasized.

For a number of years many specimens of plants and rocks and minerals were
contributed and a very fair Museum established. Then the interest in the movement grew less and less until it was practically abandoned. That more than century-old report could be issued even today to fit present conditions. The natural resources of Georgia have just been scratched on the surface. This appeal of the Alumni Society in 1835 might with much profit to Georgia be emphasized in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

Another year passed and interest in the new Alumni Society had not abated. A large number of alumni were present at Commencement. The alumni orator and his two alternates did not show up and the Society was in a dilemma. There was present, however, an Alumnus, who volunteered to step into the breach and make the address extemporaneously. And the address he made was a good one, though it was made without preparation. That alumnus was Eugenius A. Hisbet, of the Class of 1821, already a successful young lawyer, soon to be a member of Congress, then a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and in 1861 destined to introduce the Ordinance of Secession in the convention at Milledgeville that took Georgia out of the Union.

The meeting in 1835 had started a movement to promote research in Natural Sciences. The meeting in 1836 launched another movement when it approved the recommendation of the Board of Managers that the Society institute and support a periodical to be published under its auspices, to be known as "The Athenian." For the purpose of editing and managing this periodical, which was to be issued monthly, a committee of seven, to be known as the Committee on Publication, was named, consisting of Rev. Samuel P. Pressley, Dr. Richard Moore, Dr. Henry Hull, Wm. L. Mitchell, Charles H. McCay, James Jackson, and A. S. Clayton. A year from that time this committee was continued and with the expiration of another year in August 1838 the committee was discharged from the duties of its appointment. Evidently the new publication was not a success.

The Society decided to allow its honorary members, as well as officers of the University, the privileges of regular members.

The expenses of the Society during that year amounted to $27.25 and it had on hand cash to the amount of $4.25. A glance at these figures affords ample proof...
that it was not a plutocratic society.

The Alumni Orator in 1837 was Rev. Nathaniel Macon Crawford, a rising young Baptist minister, a graduate of the Class of 1829 and destined to become a great Georgia educator.

The time had come for the election of officers. The Society seemed to have a fondness for the first graduating class when it came to choosing its presidents, for the term of Augustin S. Clayton as president having expired, Jeptha V. Harris, of the Class of 1804, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Harris by this time had done some fighting and was able to write "General" before his name. He was re-elected president of the Society from time to time, serving in that office until his death in 1856, a period of eighteen years.

At the Commencement of 1838, the Alumni Oration was delivered by James Madison Smythe, of the Class of 1830, a prominent young journalist who in later years was editor of the Augusta Chronicle. It appears from the minutes that no other business was transacted other than choosing an orator for the next commencement.

In August 1839, the Alumni Oration was delivered by Rev. Samuel J. Cassels, Class of 1828, a rising young Presbyterian preacher, who also manifested poetic genius and in after years published two books of poems.

Rev. Francis R. Goulding, Class of 1830, who later on was to become famous as the author of "Young Marooners", was at that time deeply interested in American history and introduced and passed a resolution "that a committee of seven be appointed for the purpose of corresponding with the Alumni of the University with a view to ascertain whether ten thousand dollars can be raised by subscription to purchase a library of all the works now extant upon the discovery, settlement and history of the American continent and placing the same in the library of the University." The committee was appointed, but a year later a resolution was passed that it was inexpedient to press the raising of ten thousand dollars in consequence of the pressure of the times and that the Society should abandon the enterprise.
for the present. The time had not come when very much attention was to be paid to
the teaching of history and political economy. The Alumni of the University, in
spite of the apparent neglect of this field of study, continued to take interest in
it, and if they did not succeed in raising this endowment, from year to year they
contributed to the making of American history about which future University
professors might inform their students.

At the commencement of 1840 there was no alumni oration owing to sickness in
the family of Charles G. McKinley, Class of 1834. It was decided that at the
commencement of 1841 there would be no alumni oration, but in its stead exercises
would be held in memory of Dr. Moses Waddel, former President of the University.
On motion of Governor George R. Gilmer, the former pupils of Dr. Waddel and alumni
of the college were to meet on that occasion and take such action and further steps
as in their opinion would be proper to express regard for the memory of Dr. Waddel.

On August 3, 1841, in the college Chapel, in the presence of "an immense
crowd of ladies and gentlemen" the memorial address was delivered by Augustus B.
Longstreet, who had been in his youth a pupil under Dr. Waddel and who achieved
fame as the author of "Georgia Scenes" and other well-known works.

On motion of Governor Gilmer it was decided that an appropriate monument be
erected to the memory of Dr. Waddel and a committee was appointed to raise the
money and erect the monument. A year later the committee was granted further time.
The minutes do not disclose further action on the subject. An appropriate monument
was erected over Dr. Waddel's grave in Oconee Cemetery, but it was erected by the
Phi Kappa literary society, the grave being on the lot owned by that society.

Interest continued to be manifested in the annual meetings of the Society
and in 1842 the Alumni Oration was delivered by Herschel V. Johnson, Class of 1834,
who had already begun to mount the ladder of fame and who six years later was to
occupy a seat in the United States Senate, then to become Governor of Georgia,
and in 1860 to run for vice-president of the United States on the ticket headed
by Stephen A. Douglas.
There was no alumni oration in 1843, due to the orator and alternates being unable to be present. In 1844 the alumni oration was delivered by George F. Pierce, Class of 1829, first president of Georgia Female College (Wesleyan), who had achieved such eminence in the councils of the Methodist church as to make him the unquestioned leader in the General Conference of 1844 that witnessed the separation of the Methodist Church into the Northern and Southern branches. Along about this time the meetings of the Society transacted little business other than electing officers, selecting annual orators and listening to their addresses. Still their very presence on commencement occasions was evidence of interest in their Alma Mater.

In 1845 another member of the Class of 1829 was alumni orator, Rev. Thomas F. Scott, who became Bishop of Oregon.

The orator at the Commencement of 1846 was James W. Harris, first honor graduate of the Class of 1831.

At the Commencement of 1847, Nathaniel G. Foster, of the Class of 1830, delivered the alumni oration.

At the session of the Society in 1843, Thomas R. R. Cobb, Class of 1841, was elected secretary of the Society. But nineteen more years of life remained for him, during which time he became the most brilliant lawyer in Georgia, revised the Code of the State, founded Lucy Cobb Institute for girls, by his impassioned oratory helped lead Georgia out of the Union in 1861, became a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army and gave up his life in the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862. But in all truth it must be here recorded that he was not a good secretary. The minutes of 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847 were recorded and signed by him in the Society's minute book. Then there are two blank pages and no minutes for 1848 and 1849. It may have been that no meetings of the Society were held in those years, but that is not likely. In 1850 he was not present and the minutes were signed by Wm. L. Mitchell, secretary pro tem. In 1851 there is a blank page and in 1852 Mr. Cobb wrote out the minutes, recording simply the election of an orator and alternates for the next year. Another blank page and no minutes for 1853. In 1854 another page of minutes, signed by Mr. Cobb as secretary, likewise 1855, 1856.
and 1857, and in 1858 a half page written in pencil. From there until 1866 there is no record of a meeting of the Society. It is explainable as to meetings from 1861 to 1866 for the South was at war. It may be that the omissions were not due to Secretary Cobb. The interest in the Society may have been dying out. Whatever may have been the cause the record of the proceedings or lack of proceedings was not kept.

In 1850 the Society prepared to arrange for a big celebration at the Commencement of 1851, the semi-centennial of the founding of the University. There is no record of such a celebration being held in 1851. In 1852, no orator was present, the Society elected an orator for 1853 and adjourned. It was evident that little or no business came up at the meeting.

In 1854 there was no orator. On motion of Professor William Rutherford the project of conducting a University magazine by the Senior Class was approved and each member of the Alumni Society was called upon to obtain one or more subscribers.

Eighteen fifty-five revealed no renewed interest. The Society met, elected orator and alternates for the next year, and adjourned.

In 1856 occurred the death of General Jeptha V. Harris, who for eighteen years had been president of the Alumni Society. Col. William H. Jackson, another graduate of the Class of 1814, was chosen as his successor. There was a reverence for that first graduating class and to become president of the Alumni Society one just had to be a member of that class. The alumni orator in 1856 was Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, Class of 1838, already one of the great Presbyterian divines of the country and destined to still higher achievements as orator and minister.

On August 4, 1857, the Alumni listened with great interest to the address by Hon. Thomas R. R. Cobb, the main point of which was the establishment of a real University. Mr. Cobb did not hesitate to point out the weak spots in the existing institution and to suggest ways of improvement. It made such a profound impression
on his hearers that "Governor Hershel V. Johnson in an eloquent and appropriate manner impressed upon the Society the importance of the great point of the address." It was made the duty of a committee "to send a copy of the address to each alumnus of the college and to every member of the legislature at its next session."

Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, Class of 1844, was selected as orator for the meeting in 1858, but when that time arrived, he could not be present and no oration was made.

No further record of meetings appears until 1866. The war clouds were gathering, the great struggle opened, nearly seven hundred of the University alumni donned the Confederate gray and when the next meeting of the Society was held in 1866 some of the boys had empty sleeves.

AFTER THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

It took several years for the alumni to get in full swing after the reopening of the University in 1866, but when they did get going they manifested much interest in a number of movements looking to the advancement of the institution along several lines of useful service.

In 1866 the orator elect was unable to be present. Officers were elected as follows:

Col. W. H. Jackson, President
Col. W. L. Mitchell, First Vice-President
J. P. Waddell, Second Vice-President
Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, Third Vice-President
Henry Hull, Jr., Corresponding Secretary
Prof. W. H. Waddell, Recording Secretary

An orator and alternates for the next commencement were chosen.

In 1867 the only business attended to was the selection of an orator and alternates and the appointing of a committee to confer with Governor Jenkins about furnishing historical manuscripts to be deposited in the archives of the society.
In 1868 the orator and alternates were selected and a resolution was passed admitting to membership all graduates of the University whether in Law, Civil Engineering or in any department whatever.

In 1869 the alumni discussed things other than the selection of orators. They decided that there should be at the next commencement an alumni banquet and that the trustees be asked to make an appropriation to aid in getting the materials, and the committee was directed to make all necessary arrangements. A delegation of eleven members was named to attend the Teachers Convention in Atlanta.

In 1870 the orator and alternates were all absent. The Society, somewhat tired of orators and alternates being absent from year to year, resolved to name five resident alumni as a committee to select orators. This committee went to work with a will and for years thereafter several of the most eloquent men in the South delivered alumni orations. The alumni banquet didn't materialize at this commencement, but another committee was named to arrange for a banquet in 1871. The alumni having heard that the trustees of the University were thinking about selling some of the lands of the campus, protested and stated that they would help get the necessary money without the sale of the lands. A committee was named to memorialize the Board of Trustees on this subject. The resolution declared that if the Trustees persisted in their proposed measure to sell this property, then the Alumni committee would go before the legislature to oppose such action by the trustees. The trustees did not sell the land. This was one of the first instances, if not the first, when the alumni asserted their power and threatened to use it. The Alumni at this meeting gave it's approval to the "Georgia Collegian", the student publication, and urged the Trustees to help that publication financially.

The Society resolved to honor the memory of General Howell Cobb, Class of 1834, and recommended that a memorial volume be published in honor of his memory to be purchased by all alumni of the University.

ALUMNI INTEREST INCREASES

By the time the commencement of 1871 rolled around the alumni had shaken off
a certain amount of lethargy and the Society meeting was full of enthusiasm. One hundred and seventy members were present when the annual meeting was called to order by the president, Col. Wm. L. Mitchell. Usually a half page or a full page of the minute book furnished ample space for the recording of minutes of an annual meeting. The minutes of the meeting in 1871 covered nine pages.

To start with a resolution was passed "that all members of the University Faculty, the Board of Trustees, and all whomever they may be, who have had or have or may have official connection with the University, as well as all recipients of honorary degrees conferred by the Board shall be considered honorary members of the Society of the Alumni and entitled to all of the rights and privileges appertaining thereto." Thus the doors were opened to a larger membership, especially those who in one way or another were deeply interested in the University.

Then came a gesture from the Board of Trustees that stirred up interest. The following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees was read to the Society:

"Whereas the future welfare and success of the University of Georgia is a matter of the deepest concern to the Board of Trustees, and whereas they desire to avail themselves of the well-known interest felt by all of its friends everywhere, but more especially by the alumni of the institution,

"Therefore be it Resolved, That this Board will appreciate in the highest degree their continued efforts and co-operation with us for the advancement of the College, and would at all times receive with pleasure any suggestions of an advisory character which they in their wisdom may feel desirous to make."

That was the first time the Trustees had ever asked such a thing of the alumni. Of course the Alumni Society responded readily by directing that a standing committee of five be appointed by the chair to report to the Society at this meeting and subsequent meetings such suggestions as might be proper in response to the invitation of the Board of Trustees. The committee named under this resolution consisted of Chancellor Lipscomb, Dr. W. L. Jones, Col. A. O. Bacon, Col. N. J. Hammond and Captain Howell Cobb.
The alumni were awake to the importance of the press in furthering movements for the advantage of the University and made a gesture to the members of the fourth estate by extending an invitation to all members of the Press to be present at the alumni banquet.

Reaching out for the influence of prominent men, the Society elected twenty-one leading citizens of Georgia and a few other states as honorary members.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown, war governor of Georgia, himself an honorary member, prepared a resolution which was adopted, "that each member of the Alumni Society be requested to use all the influence in his power to secure the support of the member from his county in the next legislature to such measures in that body as may be necessary to obtain for this University the Congressional Land Grant and such other endowment not less than five hundred thousand dollars as may be needed to put the University on a high and permanent basis and that each member of this Society do all he can to influence the popular mind in favor of such endowment."

Now it had been only a few years since the name of Joe Brown was anathema with Georgians, but he was a long-headed business man and his judgment was excellent. It is not so stated in the minutes but there must have been surprise at the vote on his resolution. The vote was unanimous.

The Land Grant made by the federal government for the benefit of agricultural colleges appealed directly to farmers everywhere and the Alumni Society lost no time in getting in close touch with the farmers of Georgia. On motion of Judge Vason a resolution was passed, "that a committee of two from each Congressional district, with Governor Brown as chairman, be appointed to represent the Alumni Society before the Southern Agricultural Convention at their meeting in Rome."

The ablest men in reach were named on this committee.

The Society by resolution expressed its gratification over the successful operation of a college newspaper, "The Collegian" and pledged all in its power to promote the circulation and prosperity of the enterprise.

Then came the high light of the Commencement, the address by the Alumni Orator,
Benjamin H. Hill, of the Class of 1844. The Society had experienced much trouble in getting orators for a number of years, but they had at last secured one who rolled into one message about all that could be said in a half dozen addresses. The subject discussed by Mr. Hill was "Education", especially as applied to Georgia. It was one of the greatest addresses ever made in Georgia. Liberal excerpts therefrom will be found elsewhere in this book in the biography of Benjamin H. Hill.

Governor Brown moved "that the Hon. B. H. Hill, General John B. Gordon, and Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt be appointed to address the legislature in behalf of the resolution passed by this body, looking to an appropriation of not less than five hundred thousand dollars." Another member added the name of Governor Brown to the proposed committee. Strange bedfellows on any committee, - Joe Brown and Ben Hill. Only a few years before at a big meeting in Atlanta Ben Hill had literally flayed Brown. But Brown and Hill seemed all right together on this Alumni Society committee.

The Alumni banquet question, after discussion from year to year, had been definitely settled and on the evening of July 31, 1871, the alumni in large numbers repaired to Deupree Hall and sat down to a delightful banquet. Everything went off so smoothly and the alumni were so pleased that a committee was named to arrange another banquet for the commencement of 1872.

At this session of the Board of Trustees steps were taken in a certain direction that did more in succeeding years to tie the alumni closer to the management of the affairs of their Alma Mater than ever before. The action of the Board of Trustees was communicated to the Alumni Society by Governor Brown. The Trustees had passed the following resolution:

"That the Board will apply to the General Assembly to so change the charter of the University as to add four Trustees to the Board and to give the election of said Trustees to the Alumni Society, the four to be elected at the first meeting of the Society after said amendment of the charter, one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years, so that one vacancy shall
occur at each subsequent annual meeting of the Society." The tenure of office was to be four years.

At the meeting of the Alumni Society August 6, 1872, the Society for the first time elected members of the Board of Trustees of the University, the charter of the University having been amended by the legislature to permit such election by the Alumni Society. The election of the four trustees resulted as follows:

Four year term - Nathaniel J. Hammond, Class of 1852, Atlanta, Ga.
Three Year Term - Pope Barrow, Class of 1859, Oglethorpe County
Two year term - Augustus O. Bacon, Class of 1859, Macon, Ga.
One year term - John C. Rutherford, Class of 1872, Bainbridge, Ga.

The committee on the selection of the alumni orator had functioned well when they had secured Ben Hill in 1871 and in 1872 they had done just as well, for the Chapel resounded to the eloquence of Robert Toombs, Class of 1828, who, though he had never received the degree of the University, was back on the Chapel stage on which he had thought as a boy some day he would receive a diploma. General Toombs was unreconstructed so far as the national government was concerned, but he had nothing but kind feelings for the institution in which he had spent some years as a student, even though he had been denied its degree. Well, the General delivered a typical Toombs speech, full of sound sense, stirring appeal, flaming fire, just such as was suited to the feelings of the people of Georgia in those days, and yet containing much of a constructive nature that fitted into the situation in Georgia where the people were endeavoring to rebuild what had been destroyed by war.

During the year a movement had been started to organize University of Georgia Alumni Clubs in different parts of the state, and the Society by resolution expressed its great interest in the formation of these clubs in the various cities and towns of the state and pledged its co-operation with them in the purposes for which they were organized.

Judge Jackson wanted the Society to hold banquets every three years and on motion of Emory Speer, Class of 1868, his motion was laid on the table, and in
order to make certain that one would be held every year R. J. Bacon's resolution was passed, that the secretary appoint sixty alumni in various parts of the state who shall constitute a committee to prepare a dinner for the next meeting. Bacon evidently was taking no chances of the lack of enough members to put on the banquet at the appointed time.

Having then made certain the banquet for the next year, the whole crowd went to the banquet hall and enjoyed the delicious spread that had been arranged for the present occasion.

There was not much business attended to at the meeting of the Society in 1873, but the lack of specific business was offset by the opportunity to listen to a great alumni address by Bishop George F. Pierce, Class of 1829.

What an intellectual treat the alumni had enjoyed for three years! Ben Hill, Bob Toombs, George F. Pierce, the three greatest Georgia orators then living and peers of any other orators the nation over, if not indeed superiors.

The Society, enjoying its right to elect trustees, named John C. Rutherford to succeed himself, his term of office having expired.

At the meeting in 1874 the Society elected Col. C. T. Goode as Alumni Trustee and listened to the annual alumni address. The committee on selection of an orator, after having furnished Hill, Toombs, and Pierce, were determined not to let the alumni down, and after due consideration had secured General John B. Gordon, Class of 1853. He was an eloquent speaker, hardly the equal of the other three, but in one respect superior. Georgia never had the equal of John B. Gordon from the standpoint of personal magnetism while speaking from the platform. And added to that was his hold upon the hearts of all the boys who had worn the gray. When he had said "My fellow countrymen" he had his audience in his hands.

The minutes for 1875 do not record that an alumni oration was delivered. It is probable that the orator selected could not be present. One notable event did take place, however. Georgia had one great citizen who perhaps had not been honored as he should have been by the University, - Alexander H. Stephens, the
Great Commoner. At this meeting of the Alumni Society he was named as a member of the Board of Trustees for four years. Col. T. G. Holt, of Macon, was named to fill the unexpired term of Col. O. T. Goode, deceased.

At the 1876 meeting Nathaniel J. Hammond, Class of 1852, was re-elected as trustee for four years. He was destined to serve uninterruptedly until his death in 1839 and for a number of years as President of the Board. The alumni oration was delivered by one of Georgia's greatest jurists, Judge James Jackson. The subject of the best system of education had been discussed for several years, especially since the establishment of the Land Grant Colleges, and there was arising an interest in technological training. So at this meeting of the Society on motion of Dr. William Louis Jones, himself an agriculturist and scientist of prominence, the following resolution was passed: "That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to report at the next annual meeting of the Society the system of education best adapted to the times and circumstances which surround us." The committee named consisted of W. L. Jones, W. H. Waddell, W. W. Lumpkin, H. H. Jones, and J. Y. Wood.

During the Commencement of 1877 one of Georgia's rising young lawyers and eloquent orators, Emory Speer, Class of 1868, was elected alumni trustee. Rev. T. A. Hoyt, Class of 1846, delivered a scholarly alumni address. The discussion of the best system of education was deferred until the next annual meeting.

The terms of officers having expired, in 1878 a new set were elected, as follows:

President - Joseph Canakel, Class of 1849, Augusta
1st Vice President - David A. Vascon, Class of 1837, Albany
2nd Vice President - Charles DuBose, Class of 1868, Sparta
3rd Vice President - Julius L. Brown, Class of 1868, Atlanta
Secretary - W. H. Waddel, Class of 1852, Athens, was re-elected.
Davenport Jackson, Class of 1868, Augusta, was named as Alumni Trustee to succeed T. G. Holt.
The address of the day was made by Mayor Joseph Ganale, of Augusta.

Dr. E. D. Newton, Class of 1856, offered two resolutions, both of which were adopted. One was to ask the legislature to amend the law so as to allow the election of four additional Trustees of the University, the election to be by the State Agricultural Society. The other resolution was to ask the legislature to appropriate $150,000 to Franklin College, the same to be drawn from the rental of the State Road.

When the Alumni Society met on August 5, 1879, the death of Professor W. H. Waddell was announced. He had served the society a number of years as Secretary. David C. Barrow, Class of 1874, was chosen as his successor in the office of Secretary, a position he filled with fidelity for twenty-eight years, until in 1907 he resigned on account of the duties of his office as Chancellor.

At this meeting Alexander H. Stephens was re-elected as a member of the Board of Trustees for the term of four years, a term he was not destined to fill as he passed away in the spring of 1883.

Mr. Stephens had never been in good health throughout his entire life and at this time was frail and emaciated. That was nothing unusual with him for he had always been frail and emaciated. But his mind was never more active, and his voice, though high-pitched never carried more thoroughly a great message to his hearers than on that day when he delivered the alumni address at the chapel. He always had something worthwhile to say and the large audience that had assembled in the chapel fairly hung on his words.

Dr. Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of sulphuric ether anesthesia as applied to surgery, had died in 1878, and as Long was, while in college, a room-mate of Stephens in Room 16, Old College, Mr. Stephens, during his address took occasion to pay tribute to his memory in a most touching manner. At that time there was under discussion in the legislature a resolution proposing the name of Crawford W. Long and James Edward Oglethorpe as the proper ones to be represented in the National Art Gallery to be established in Washington City as representing the State of Georgia.
Mr. Stephens stated that Georgia had given to the world no greater son than his college roommate and that the state would honor itself by placing the statue of Crawford W. Long in the national capitol. It was many years before the statue of Long found its proper place among the statues of other great sons of the nation, but the companion statue from Georgia was not that of James Edward Oglethorpe, but was that of Alexander H. Stephens. Thus the two University of Georgia roommates, their statues carved in Georgia marble, represent the state in Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington.

The Alumni Society passed a resolution endorsing the resolution pending in the state legislature and a committee was named to present the resolution at the session of that body.

The commencement of 1879 was the first commencement in the administration of Chancellor Mell. While other chancellors may have held official receptions, this year marked the first mention of such receptions in the official minutes and the probability is that Chancellor Mell originated this custom which has since been observed. The Alumni Society received a communication from Chancellor Mell inviting alumni, ladies of their families and others under their charge and families and guests of resident alumni to a reception at the Chancellor's house on the evening of August 6. This began a custom that every year brought alumni and the chief executive of the institution into closer contact.

When the Society met in 1880, the President, Major Joseph Ganahl tendered his resignation and Hon. Benjamin C. Yancey was named as his successor. In spite of his physical condition, Alexander H. Stephens was again present and taking an active and interested part in the proceedings of the Society. He noted the splendid services that had been rendered by Nathaniel J. Hammond as a member of the Board of Trustees and on his motion Mr. Hammond was re-elected for a term of four years.

Captain Henry Jackson, Class of 1866, was the alumni orator. He was one of the younger alumni, already a successful lawyer, and one of the handsomest and most
commanding figures of his day, as well as possessed of rare gifts of eloquence.

In 1881 professional engagements prevented Col. John C. Rutherford, Class of 1860, from delivering the oration. At this meeting Hon. John Milledge, of Atlanta, grandson of Governor John Milledge, who donated the land in 1801 on which the University was located, was elected an honorary member.

At this time, according to the recorded minutes a certain alumnus began taking great interest in the Society, a man who was to become a few years later its president, and than whom the University never had a son who took more interest in her welfare. That alumnus was Peter W. Meldrim, of the Class of 1868. Evidently he didn't think it a good thing for the Alumni Society to be electing members of the Board of Trustees and he spoke out his convictions, when he introduced a resolution that the Society make a request of the Board of Trustees of the University to co-operate with it in securing the repeal of the legislative action empowering the Society to elect members of the Board of Trustees. The Society evidently was not in favor of the resolution and postponed action until the next annual meeting. When that time rolled around the resolution was indefinitely postponed and was never taken up again.

Providential causes prevented the chosen orator from making the address in 1882. Graduates of the Medical College in Augusta were declared eligible for membership in the Society. There was a pall of gloom over the meeting in July, 1882. At his home in Atlanta Ben Hill lay dying from the effects of cancer of the throat. The silvery voice was stilled, but in spirit there was sweet communion between his fellow alumni and himself. Judge E. H. Pottle introduced the following resolution which was passed by a rising vote amidst reverential silence.

"Resolved, that the Society of the Alumni of the University express its heartfelt sorrow over the sad affliction which has befallen Senator B. H. Hill, once a companion with many of us in the college, and tender to him and his family our sympathy in this crisis of his affliction.

"Resolved, that we send to Mr. Hill the assurance of our unfailing confidence in him as a man, as a Senator, and as a respected alumnus of this college."
The great Georgian passed on in a few weeks and before another Alumni Society meeting was held in July 1883 another great Georgian had answered the death summons,—Alexander H. Stephens.

The alumni were beginning to fully appreciate the necessity for more concerted action on their part in moving to the support of the University as organized units. Among the young leaders who were greatly interested in this movement was Pleasant A. Stovall, of the Class of 1875. Resolutions introduced by him and passed by the Society called upon the alumni to organize "branches in every town in the state where such an association might be practicable, that efforts be made to secure students for the different departments of the University, that these associations provide for receptions for the Chancellor of the University who might appear from time to time before the people in different sections of the state in advocacy of the claims of the institution, and that the chair appoint a committee of from one to five members of the Alumni Society in each county of the state whose duty it shall be to do all in their power to perfect the organization of branch alumni societies."

That was a good movement. It resulted in a few organization, but did not bring the full results anticipated. It did help Chancellor Neil in getting more students during the next five years.

At this meeting in 1882 a young journalist thirty-two years old and already a recognized power in Georgia was elected as a member of the Board of Trustees. That alumnus was Henry W. Grady, Class of 1868. His term of office was four years and it is recorded in the minutes of the 1886 meeting that Mr. Grady was elected a life member of the Board of Trustees. Years later when Mr. George Foster Peabody of New York was by legislative enactment made a life member, it was believed that he was the only man so honored, but the minutes of the Alumni Society show that H. W. Grady was the first man ever made a life member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. It is doubtful whether the Alumni Society had any legal authority for its step in making Mr. Grady a life trustee. In fact, it is practically certain that they did not have such right. The action of the Society
was evidently the result of the great enthusiasm prevalent at that time over the brilliant work of that distinguished young Georgian. The life tenure of his office meant no more than the regular four year term, for before four years had passed Henry Grady had died at the early age of thirty-nine.

In July 1883, Alexander H. Stephens having died, his place on the Board of Trustees was filled by the election of Augustus L. Hull, of the Class of 1866, a position that he held until his death in 1909, a period of twenty-six years. Judge Samuel Hall, Class of 1841, one of Georgia's most distinguished jurists, delivered the alumni address.

At this meeting the question of building an Alumni Hall came up for discussion and a committee was named to solicit funds with which to erect the building. This committee consisted of Benj. C. Yancey, P. A. Stovall, W. W. Thomas, Julius L. Brown, Walter B. Hill, and Charles Z. McCord. That was a beautiful dream but it could not be made to come true just then. The time came, however, when the alumni did put up the money with which Memorial Hall was erected at a cost of more than a quarter of a million dollars.

At the meeting in July 1884, President Yancey resigned, and in his place as president of the Society Joel A. Billups, Class of 1845, was named.

Just here Peter W. Meldrim, who was chairman of a committee named a year before to secure the manuscript of the address of Judge Samuel Hall and have it published, made his report. He was one man who didn't hesitate to speak out, regardless of whom he hit. So he told the Society that he had made numerous applications for the manuscript of that speech, but had failed to obtain it. This announcement was made with Judge Hall sitting right in front of him. The Judge took the criticism good naturedly and promised to furnish the manuscript. In this connection it may be stated that the Society minutes each year from the beginning had contained the record of a motion made and passed that the thanks of the Society be tendered the orator of the day and that a committee be named to secure the manuscript of the address for publication. It is regrettable that very few of these
addresses were ever published. Either the committees failed to do their duty or
the orators failed to furnish the manuscript. In either event a distinct loss
was sustained, for those alumni addresses were on interesting and important
subjects and the men who delivered them were among the ablest men in the state.

Those were the days when an institution had to beg the legislature for
financial support. Joseph E. Brown, Nat E. Harris and P. W. Meldrim were named
as a committee to ask the legislature for an appropriation. At the proper time
they made the request and were quite successful in securing — nothing.

Henry W. Grady, already enjoying quite a reputation as an orator, was to have
delivered the alumni address, but he could not be present, so the address was made
by his alternate, Hon. Nat E. Harris, of Macon. It was a splendid address and a
forerunner of other important services he was to render the University in future
years as a member of the Board of Trustees.

The Society, at this meeting, was honored by the presence of Mr. Michael C.
Summerlin, of the Class of 1874, who had received his degree fifty years before.
He graduated the year the Society was organized and hence was a charter member.
Mr. Summerlin made a short address to the Society.

It appears that little business was transacted at the meeting of the Society
in 1885 other than the election of a few honorary members, naming the orator for
the next year and listening to the annual address which was made by Hon. Charles
Z. McCord, Class of 1874, of Augusta, Georgia.

The writer came to the University in 1885, graduated in 1888, and from now
on in the story of the Alumni Society, in large measure he writes with personal
knowledge of events, refreshing his memory at times by reading the minutes of the
Society. Since the annual meeting in 1889 he has attended all the meetings of
the Society, and has taken a modest part in its deliberations.

The question of an alumni banquet came up again in the 1886 meeting and a
committee was named to look after it, but as subsequent events proved it was not
given that year. The Society voted in favor of the establishment of a well-
equipped department of physical culture in the University and that the question of such an establishment be brought to the attention of the legislature. Like many other good suggestions made by the alumni, nothing came of this one. At this meeting the Society decided that it would elect no more honorary members, except members of the faculty or Board of Trustees.

The alumni Orator must have been lost for the time being for a committee consisting of P. W. Meldrim and P. A. Stovall was named "to hunt up the orator and escort him to the hall." He evidently was found, for about a half hour later Judge Logan E. Bleckley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, delivered the address in the Chapel on the subject "Truth in Conduct." Judge Bleckley was not a graduate of the University and as a matter of fact he was the first person, not an alumnus, to deliver the annual alumni oration during the more than fifty years that had passed since the organization of the society. The address was unique and powerful and is more fully commented on elsewhere in this story of the University in the chapter devoted to the Commencement of 1886, the first University Commencement witnessed by the writer.

For a number of years about this period of time there was one enthusiastic alumnus present at all the meetings of the Society and at each meeting he would come forward with some kind of resolution. That alumnus was Dr. Edwin D. Newton, of the Class of 1856. He was a native of Athens, was a surgeon in the Confederate Army, lived in New York a number of years after the war and spent the last days of his life in Athens. Some of his resolutions were full of sound sense and high merit, some of them were dreams that never came true, some of them were carried out successfully and other fell by the wayside. But he could always be depended on to be present and to do his full part towards making the Society a successful organization.

At the meeting in 1887 Dr. Newton presented a resolution looking to establishing a "Centennial Chair" and raising an endowment of $50,000 to cover its maintenance. This was to be completed in three years and was to be presented to the
University "in 1891, the Centennial of Franklin College." The genial Doctor missed the Centennial year by ten years. Anticipated pleasures must have cut down the dates. The Society evidently didn't notice the date for the Centennial, and the resolution was passed and a committee of five was to be named to take charge of the movement.

The proposition was received with enthusiasm and three members present started the ball rolling by subscribing $1000 each. These three alumni were Judge John J. Gresham, Capt. Henry Jackson, and Mr. H. W. Grady. An amendment was made to the resolution providing that the subscriptions that might be made to the proposed fund would not be binding until at least $30,000 was subscribed. The resolution was a good movement, it aroused considerable interest at the time but it went the way of all other similar movements and in due course passed into the limbo of the forgotten resolves.

Sylvanus Morris, Class of 1874, a prominent young lawyer in Athens, delivered a most interesting address. Six years from that time he was to become a member of the Law Faculty and to serve as such and as Dean of the Lumpkin Law School for thirty-six years.

At this same meeting Richard B. Russell, Class of 1879, was elected as a member of the Board of Trustees, in which position he was to serve for more than a quarter of a century, much of the time as president of the Board.

The writer was graduated in 1888 and at the meeting of the Alumni Society that year was privileged to become a member of the Society and to sign his name to the Constitution.

P. A. Stovall, Class of 1875, of Augusta, was elected as Trustee and the annual address was delivered by A. R. Lawton, Jr., Class of 1877, Savannah, Georgia.

The question was raised as to whether a person, not a member of the Society, could be elected as a member of the Board of Trustees. It was decided that such a person could be elected, but the Society had a right to pass a rule making membership a prerequisite to the eligibility of a person to such an office and according-
ly that rule was passed.

Dr. E. D. Newton introduced a resolution looking to a grand reunion of all alumni in 1889, which was passed unanimously.

**HIGH LIGHT OF 1889 MEETING**

The Alumni Society meeting June 15, 1889, marked a turning point in the method of electing University trustees.

After having heard an eloquent address by John Temple Graves, Class of 1875, and naming a committee of ten to memorialize the legislature in regard to the disbursement of the rental of the State Road for the advancement of the cause of education throughout the state of Georgia, the Society ran into one of the most thrilling contests in its history.

The graduating class, clothed with the right to vote in the Alumni Society meeting decided to elect one of its own members as a member of the University Board of Trustees. It was a rather large graduating class and all of its members were on the ground. These graduates would be a majority of those present in the Alumni Society meeting and therefore if they stood together could elect one of their members as trustee.

Charles Z. McCord, of Augusta, had served as trustee four years and was up for re-election. The graduating class decided to elect Ebb P. Upshaw, of Social Circle, who was just graduating from the Law School. It soon became apparent that the race would be extremely close, with the chances in favor of Upshaw.

The writer was a member of that graduating class. Ebb Upshaw was his classmate and friend, and it was not in any way unnatural that he should have been pleased to see his class thus honored. But after weighing the question thoroughly he came to the conclusion that the best interests of the University called for the re-election of McCord. It was very apparent that opposition to the election of a young school boy, just graduating, would grow, that there would be repercussions that would be of damage to the University.

Excitement ran high. Every member in Athens was pulled into the meeting. Both
sides used their strongest arguments. When the time came for nominations Lucian Knight, the prize orator of the graduating class, presented the name of Upshaw.

Lucian was one of the most eloquent young men in Georgia and his nominating speech was a gem. The McCord men were not by any means certain that they could command the necessary votes to elect their man. But they played their trump card and it won.

A great Georgian arose to place McCord in nomination. He was greeted with tremendous applause. There followed a speech of about ten minutes. And what a speech! The eloquent speaker was General John B. Gordon.

The vote was taken. As it proceeded it was difficult to make a prediction as to the final result. But when all the votes were in and counted McCord had a majority of three votes.

But the race had stirred things up, and the right of the Alumni Society to elect trustees was imperiled. Hon. Clark Howell, Class of 1883, later on the able editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was representing Fulton county in the Georgia legislature. He was aroused over the situation. Said he: "When the legislature meets it will be fixed so that no graduating class will ever again even threaten to elect one of its members as trustee of the University."

A bill was introduced in the legislature in 1890 abolishing the Board of Trustees and providing for the appointment of a new board under entirely different rules and that law remained in force as to its essential features until the establishment of the Board of Regents January 1, 1932.

PETER W. MELDRIM, PRESIDENT

Hon. Joel A. Billups, who had been president of the Alumni Society for several years, decided to give up the position on account of his advanced age, and so on June 17, 1890, he placed in nomination for president Peter W. Meldrim, Class of 1868, of Savannah, Georgia, who was unanimously elected. To the discharge of his duties he brought ability, vigor, sound judgment and unswerving devotion. From his graduation in 1868 onward for more than fifty years it was his record to have missed attendance on commencement exercises only once and that was caused by the
death of his son.

At this meeting the new Chancellor, Rev. William E. Boggs, appeared. There was no alumni oration but in the chapel Chancellor Boggs "explained the plan upon which the trustees had re-organized the teaching force of the University and set forth the importance of an increased endowment to carry into effect this plan."

Another strong committee was named to go before the legislature and urge an adequate endowment. It would have been unusual for a meeting of the Society to be held without such a movement being made. The committees would go to Atlanta and argue, but the legislature would pay no attention to their arguments or pleadings. After a while this work bore fruit and the University was placed on the General Appropriation bill, but it was a long, hard pull to get annual appropriations started by the state.

In the 1891 meeting nothing was done save the naming of the orator for another year and listening to the address by Hon. N. J. Ham mond, Class of 1856, which was one of great eloquence and power.

The meeting on June 14, 1892, was devoted simply to naming an orator and listening to a scholarly address by Andrew A. Lipscomb, Class of 1873, of Washington, D.C.

Like its two predecessors, the meeting of 1893 did nothing but select an orator and listen to a most interesting address by General Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah.

The financial condition of the Society was never very good and in 1894 President Meldrim took steps to improve it. He had the Society order the collection of one dollar from each member as annual dues. The office of Treasurer was created and Professor Charles M. Strahan, Class of 1863, elected to that office.

Chancellor Boggs requested that each local club appoint a young man and keep him at the University. A few clubs followed the suggestion of the Chancellor for a while. The Savannah Club for years kept young men from that city in college by liberal help extended to them.
Hon. R. L. Bemer, Class of 1871, made the annual address. Dr. E. D. Newton, recognizing the need for library improvement, introduced a resolution asking the Trustees to impose a library fee of ten dollars, but the Society turned it down. Several years thereafter a library fee was imposed on the students by the trustees.

At the meeting in 1895 Chancellor Boggs made an appeal for help for young men who were unsuccessful applicants for help from the Brown Fund.

It was decided to accept the invitation of the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta to observe November 28 as University Day.

The literary societies of the University were not doing so well and Hon. N. J. Hammond appeared before the Society and made an eloquent appeal urging the members to observe form and ceremonies at Commencement and to love and cherish their societies. The annual address was delivered by Mr. Marion J. Verdery, Class of 1870, of New York.

Interest in college athletics had greatly increased, due to the coming of football. In order to increase interest among the alumni, Dr. Charles H. Herty, Class of 1886, made an interesting talk to the Society and the Society unanimously endorsed the plan he proposed for encouraging athletics.

The result of assessing annual dues against members was noticed in the report of the Treasurer in 1896, the Society at that time actually having a cash balance of $191.25. The time would come when the Society would handle large sums of money, but at that time the condition of the Society treasury was regarded as rather marvelous.

Dr. Newton, interested in Science, offered a medal in the biology department for best thesis in the graduating class of 1897, as a compliment to Dr. P. J. Berckmans, President of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, and Dr. J. P. Campbell, professor of biology in the University of Georgia. The subject for the thesis — "Birds and Insects, Birds the destroyers of insects, Insects the destroyers of plants. The friends and foes of the horticulturists of Georgia."
Movement for Endowment Fund Started

On June 15, 1897, at the meeting of the Alumni Society, another movement was started to secure an endowment fund for the University, also to better organize the alumni of the institution. Under the resolutions adopted that day within four years an alumni fund of some sixty thousand dollars was raised, a forerunner as it were for the million dollar alumni drive in 1921. This movement started in 1897 was really the first effective movement to secure financial aid from the alumni. There had been gifts here and there in the past, but this movement marked the beginning of concerted action on the part of the alumni as a united body moving towards a definite goal.

The following two resolutions were introduced by T. W. Reed, Class of 1888, and were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President at his leisure whose duty it shall be to formulate plans for the more effective organization of the alumni of the University of Georgia throughout the state, to report such plans to the President of this society and upon his approval to put them into operation."

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President at his leisure, to whom all propositions and plans for endowment of the University shall be submitted for discussion, and whose duty it shall be to report to the President of this Society who is hereby delegated the authority to order the committee to proceed with any movement looking to the endowment of the University."

At the commencements of 1897 and 1898 the alumni orators failed to deliver addresses.

When the Society met on June 14, 1898, Mr. T. W. Reed called the attention of the President to the fact that the two committees called for in his two resolutions adopted at the 1897 meeting had not been appointed. President Meldrim said that he had overlooked the naming of the committees but would name them at that meeting.
At the suggestion of Professor W. H. Bocock the Society decided to ask the Board of Trustees to publish a catalogue of the alumni in the year 1900, and also a bulletin in July of each year giving an account of the University and its work, a copy of the same to be mailed to each alumnus of the University.

President Meldrim announced the committees under the Reed resolutions as follows:


Hon. J. B. Cumming, of Augusta, on account of illness, failed to make the address at the 1899 convention. Judge W. R. Hammond, on short notice, made an interesting address in his place.

Chairman B. A. Denmark, of the Endowment Committee, made a report, which, in the words of the secretary, inscribed in the minute book, was "more gratifying in effort than in result." In spite of the little progress made, the movement was definitely on the way and in two more years results had been attained.

This session of the Society was enlivened by an animated discussion of the question as to whether a person not an alumnus of the University of Georgia was eligible for appointment as alumni orator. The nominating committee proposed the name of Mr. George S. Peck, a prominent Chicago lawyer. He was a special friend of Hon. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution and Georgia alumnus of the Class of 1881. Mr. Howell was present and backed up the report of the committee. With the single exception of Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley, no person other than an alumnus had ever served as alumni orator. T. W. Reed, Class of 1888, argued against the invitation being extended to Mr. Peck and Hon. Walter B. Hill, Class of 1870, who was chosen as Chancellor of the University a month later, spoke in
favor of the report of the committee. The discussion lasted more than a half-hour and was full of the give and take of debate. The vote showed three majority in favor of inviting Mr. Peck and then was made unanimous. Mr. Peck made the address a year later, an account of which is given elsewhere in the story of the commencement of 1900.

The number of alumni attending the annual meeting June 19, 1900, was larger than at any previous meeting. It was the first commencement under the administration of Chancellor Walter B. Hill. The University was on the very eve of celebrating its centennial and Chancellor Hill was the first alumnus to hold the position of chief executive of the institution. Chairman Denmark and his endowment committee had been busy throughout the year and the report made to the Society set forth the details of the plan as given in the circular that had been sent to alumni all over the state. Subscriptions had begun to come in and the future was bright with promise. Subscriptions were made during the meeting by twenty-nine alumni, aggregating $5665. The committee was satisfied that inside another year the total subscriptions could be brought up to at least sixty thousand dollars and ultimately the goal of one hundred thousand dollars could be reached.

The number of committeemen had been increased from seven to eleven, so that each of the eleven congressional districts could be represented and some of the committeemen originally appointed not being able to serve, their places were filled by other alumni, so that the committee that really managed the campaign and carried it to a successful conclusion was as follows:

First District - Brantley A. Denmark, Class of 1871, Chairman
Second District - S. G. McLendon, Class of 1875
Third District - W. A. Dodson, Class of 1882
Fourth District - John D. Little, Class of 1888
Fifth District - Clark Howell, Class of 1883
Sixth District - Washington Dessau, Class of 1870
Seventh District - D. B. Hamilton, Class of 1854
Eighth District - E. R. Hodgon, Class of 1867
Ninth District - Howard Thompson, Class of 1877
Tenth District - Leonard Phinizy, Class of 1872
Eleventh District - Samuel C. Atkinson, Class of 1884

Under the plan adopted by these eleven men and President Meldrim, a committee-man from each county was named who would serve under the chairman of his congressional district. It was a very effective organization.

At the meeting in 1900 plans were discussed for a big centennial celebration in 1901 and Edward R. Hodgon, Sr., Class of 1867, was made chairman of the committee on arrangements. The more detailed account of the 1901 meeting will be found in the story of the Centennial Commencement.

On May 25, 1901, the Endowment Committee met in Atlanta. Chairman Denmark was present and made a most encouraging report of progress, nearly forty thousand dollars having been subscribed to the fund. He was full of enthusiasm and thoroughly optimistic as to the future canvass to complete the endowment fund. The big centennial gathering at Athens was only a few weeks off, but he was not destined to be there when the appointed hour for the Society meeting arrived. Death intervened and the University of Georgia had lost one of its great leaders.

Hon. Alexander R. Lawton, Jr., Class of 1877, was named as chairman in Mr. Denmark's place on the committee. After a few months Mr. Lawton resigned and Judge Pope Barrow took his place, and he in turn resigned in 1903, succeeded by Thomas N. Denmark, Class of 1899, son of Brantley A. Denmark. Mr. Denmark served in this capacity until his death in 1906, being succeeded as chairman by Hon. David B. Hamilton, of Rome.

The itemized report of the treasurer showed subscriptions up to January 3, 1902, amounting to $4708.00 from four hundred and fifty alumni, the largest amount coming from the First Congressional District and the other districts contributing in the following order:—fifth, eleventh, tenth, eighth, fourth, sixth, second, seventh, ninth, and third. From time to time thereafter other
contributions were made that carried the total well towards the sixty thousand mark.

At the 1902 session the alumni oration was delivered by J. H. Merrill, Class of 1880, Thomasville, Georgia.

On June 16, 1903, when the Society met, a number of the older alumni were present. In fact, from year to year it was noticeable that old-time graduates would come back to the scenes of their boyhood. One of these old graduates, Rev. Emory F. Anderson, Class of 1850, opened the meeting with prayer. Hon. Willis M. Howard, Class of 1877, delivered the annual address. The Society, recalling the fact that three years back on the occasion of the centennial commencement, the University was honored by the presence of its oldest living alumnus, Rev. Archelus H. Mitchell, of Summerfield, Alabama, at that time ninety-three years old and a graduate of seventy-three years standing, and also that he was still living at the age of ninety-six, sent him a telegram of greetings and good wishes. The old gentleman lived one more year, reaching his ninety-seventh birthday.

It was decided to defer until 1904 the decision as to the proper disposal of the Alumni Endowment Fund. When that time arrived it was decided to settle that question at the meeting in 1905.

The Society was honored by the presence of another of its oldest members, Dr. Lewis F. Anderson, of the Class of 1838, who had graduated sixty-seven years before and who was then almost ninety years old. He made a brief talk, which was an inspiration to the younger members. Judge S. F. Wilson, a one-armed Confederate veteran from Tennessee, a graduate in the Class of 1868, made the annual address. Mr. Meldrim retired from the presidency of the Society and Judge B. H. Callaway, Class of 1881, succeeded him in that office.

**DISPOSITION OF ENDOWMENT FUND**

Almost the entire time of the meeting was taken up in the discussion of the proper use of the Alumni Endowment Fund. At the beginning of the movement, Chairman B. A. Denmark had expressed his preference for aid to worthy students and also the erection of an alumni building. Two other big movements had started,
however, under the administration of Chancellor Hill, one to enlarge the campus by the purchase of about five hundred acres of land with the buildings thereon, the other to join with the State Y.M.C.A. in the erection of a Y.M.C.A. building with adequate gymnasium and assembly hall facilities for the entire student body. A tract of land worth $22,000 had already been offered to the University by Messrs. George Foster Peabody and Thomas J. Shackelford. It was proposed to lend the forty thousand dollars in the Endowment Fund to the Committee in charge of campus extension and take mortgages on the property to be paid off in two years. The endowment committee recommended this and also made a second resolution as follows:

"That for the final disposition of the Alumni Fund we agree that it shall be devoted to the erection of an Alumni Young Men's Christian Association building with large gymnasium and bath facilities, provided the friends and supporters of the Y.M.C.A. and of the University in Georgia and elsewhere contribute for the erection of said building not less than $35,000 additional by June 1, 1906, thus making a total sum of $75,000 for said building, which sum, in our judgment, is the minimum amount that could provide the University with adequate gymnasium and Y.M.C.A. facilities for her growing needs." The vote was taken by the amounts of subscriptions represented at the meeting and resulted $19,769 in favor and $1025 against the resolution. The resolutions were declared adopted.

The meeting at which this was decided was held in the Academic Building and during the discussion there were some lively interchanges of opinions. President Meldrim was very strongly opposed to the resolutions and recorded his reasons for voting against them as follows:

"I vote nay because I do not think as a business investment we should lend $40,000 on $60,000 worth of real estate at 4%, and for the further reason that I am opposed to giving the management and control in whole or in part of the proposed Alumni Hall into the management or control of any other person or association."

The next day at the meeting of the Society President Meldrim tendered his resignation. He did not say so, but the general opinion was that he reached that
decision on account of the adoption of the resolutions contrary to his very pronounced expression of his views.

The Society elected as Trustees for the purchase of the land as provided in the resolutions, Walter E. Hill, Thomas J. Shackelford and Harry Hodgson. This committee became known as the land trustees and functioned for a number of years during which all the property needed for the extension of the campus was secured. Mr. Hill died in 1905 and David C. Barrow, the new Chancellor, took his place on this board of land trustees.

**CAMPUS EXTENSION MOVEMENT**

The man who had dreamed of a vastly expanded University, both as to its physical plant and its teaching efficiency was dead, but the work he had planned and helped to inaugurate went on.

Together with Chancellor Hill, four other men deserve to be remembered with special gratitude, along with the alumni who helped carry their plans to a successful consummation. - Chancellor Barrow, Harry Hodgson, Thomas J. Shackelford, all alumni of the institution, and George Foster Peabody, native Georgian, enthusiastic and generous patron and life trustee of the institution. The three former were known as "Land Trustees" and were in active charge of the campus extension movement. Mr. Peabody was the wise adviser and generous contributor of funds and lands.

Lot after lot, acre after acre was added to the campus domain through the constant and unfailing efforts of these men. On the land that had been purchased were quite a number of small residences. The Land Trustees employed a collector to gather in the rents and keep the houses in repair. It became, in effect, a real estate agency of enlarging proportions. The rent income some years went beyond four thousand dollars. Whenever the land on which a house stood was needed for the development of the campus, the house was sold or torn down. For the successful prosecution of this work much time and labor was required. These men were busy with their own personal affairs, but they found time to devote hours and days and weeks and months to this work for the University. Special mention is due
Mr. Shackleford, who in the capacity of an attorney contributed the examination of all titles to property purchased and rendered each year a detailed report of the work of the campus extension committee that kept the alumni fully informed as to the progress of the movement. First and last the value of the land added to the campus might be placed at not less than $150,000. Of that sum the City of Athens contributed $25,000 and Mr. Peabody about $30,000. The remainder was made up of contributions of varying sums and rents realized from the income bearing property.

By the time the 1907 commencement came around the money transactions of the Society had reached proportions that called for the election of an assistant treasurer and Professor W. O. Payne was elected to that position.

The State Y.M.C.A. had been busy getting subscriptions to meet its promise of $35,000 towards the fund of $75,000 with which the new Alumni Y.M.C.A. building was to be erected. State Secretary J. V. Read reported to the Alumni Society that subscriptions to the amount of $41,650 had been received. He listed the contributions made by the seven large cities in the state: Athens $5662; Atlanta $15,240; Augusta $2,000; Columbus $1,690; Macon $780; Rome $1705; Savannah $976. Everything seemed to be going well in this movement.

The Alumni Address in 1907 was delivered by Hon. C. Murphy Candler, Class of 1877, who in later years was to be president of the Alumni Society.

The meeting in 1908 was devoted almost entirely to the discussion of campus extension and the new building, and the reading of financial reports in detail.

The newly established College of Agriculture now occupied the center of the stage. The state legislature had appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a new building. The trustees had decided that the land that crowned the hill overlooking the Oconee, whereon stood the old home of Governor Wilson Lumpkin, was the proper site for the new building. The historic old house was occupied by its owner, Mrs. Mattie Wilson Compton, daughter of Governor Lumpkin. The Land Trustees of the Alumni Society undertook to get that property for the Col-
lege of Agriculture, but found that they had a difficult job on their hands. Mrs. Compton didn’t care about selling the old home-place, but finally put a price on it, twelve thousand dollars, and agreed to sell it to Chancellor Barrow and to no one else.

Chancellor Barrow was her great-nephew and she was very fond of him. No one else could have possibly bought that property and it just had to be bought. It was the place of all places for the new agricultural hall. But the Chancellor had to argue and plead before she would agree to sell and he could not get the price down. The Land Trustees, by borrowing several thousand dollars, had ten thousand dollars to apply on this purchase. Chancellor Barrow made a personal contribution of two thousand dollars and closed the deal. After he had secured title to the property, he made a deed to the University. Before she would sign the deed, Mrs. Compton insisted on putting in that document a provision that the old Lumpkin building could never be removed from the premises. And so it stands there now, just in front of Conner Hall, the main building on the campus of the College of Agriculture.

At this time the proposed Alumni-Y.M.C.A. building came up for further discussion. The Y.M.C.A. people had plenty of subscriptions, but they had not been converted into cash and the Alumni Society was anxious to begin work on the new building. So the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that the Y.M.C.A. committee charged with raising the funds pledged by said Association for said building be and are hereby urged to press the collection of all subscriptions made to said fund to the end that the same may be practically in hand by the next annual meeting, and that it is the sentiment and earnest desire of this Society that a beginning upon the work of construction of said building shall not be delayed longer than one year from this date."

The Society adjourned to the chapel to hear the oration by its chosen speaker, Rev. Lucian L. Knight, after which the annual luncheon was enjoyed at Denmark Hall.
During the year following the State Y.M.C.A. failed to come up with the money that had been promised towards the building of the new building and when the Society met on June 15, 1909, after calling attention to that fact, it was declared "that the existing agreements referred to in the resolution of 1908 have not been carried out and that the agreement of 1905 is at an end."

The mere fact that the Y.M.C.A. had failed to convert its subscriptions into cash does not cover the whole story. For quite a while there had been noticed a growing difference of opinion between the alumni committee and the Y.M.C.A. committee touching the question of a site for the proposed building. The Y.M.C.A. people were very much in favor of erecting the building on the Jackson street side of the campus near where the Peabody Education building now stands. The alumni committee was equally ardent in its desire to place the new building on Lucas hill, where it was eventually located. The Y.M.C.A. people argued that the site they favored was convenient to the large majority of the students and much more easily reached. The alumni committee argued that eventually their favored site would be right in the center, as the building of the future would be away from the old campus and towards the south.

This difference of opinion no doubt cut down the interest of the Y.M.C.A. people in the project and had its influence no doubt in their failure to raise the sum of money promised.

The plans for what is now known as Memorial Hall were drawn by Mr. Charles A. Peabody, member of the firm of Ludlow and Peabody, of New York. He was a nephew of George Foster Peabody and enjoyed a splendid reputation as an architect. A building committee was named, consisting of David C. Barrow, George Foster Peabody, Billups Phinizy, E. J. Bondurant, Harry Hodgson, John D. Moss, J. W. Barnett, C. M. Strahan and E. H. Callaway. The contract for erecting the building was awarded to Miles and Bradt.

Expressing its appreciation of the gift of $25000 by the City of Athens to
the campus extension movement, the Society conferred life membership on Hon. William F. Dorsey, Mayor of Athens.

An adjustment was made with the State Y.M.C.A. on all the subscriptions that had been made. Those contributors who wished to let their subscriptions stand were to signify such intention. All other paid subscriptions were to be refunded to the subscribers and all other unpaid subscriptions were to be canceled. Under this adjustment subscriptions totalling $6124.67 were turned over to the Alumni Building Committee, of which $3698 was in cash and $2426.67 in unpaid subscriptions.

Owing to delay in securing full title to a portion of the building site, work was not begun until March 15, 1910. When the Society met in annual session in June 1910, the work was well under way, $5,000 had been expended and it was indicated that the building would cost $150000. As it turned out in later years, that estimate was more than a hundred thousand dollars short of the cost of the finished building.

The committee realized, of course, that the building could not be finished with the small amount of money in hand, so it was decided to construct the foundation walls as high as the water table, which would include the swimming pool, baths and team quarters, and to run up the gymnasium walls to a height that would make the gymnasium available, and to cover this with a temporary roof, and to provide equipment for the gymnasium and baths. These plans were carried out and that portion of Memorial Hall was built at a cost of approximately sixty thousand dollars. It served its purpose well as a gymnasium until the coming of the time years later when the Alumni Society made its million dollar drive and with a portion of the funds then realized, finished the construction of the building according to the original plans.

The 1910 meeting of the Society was full of enthusiasm. A number of the members made stirring addresses, among them Governor Joseph M. Brown, former Chancellor William E. Boggs, Rev. Merritt J. Cofer and Hon. Peter W. Meldrim. The inspiring annual address before the Society was made by Hon. E. H. Callaway,
At the 1911 meeting little business was transacted other than the receiving of reports from several committees and listening to the address of the Society's orator, Hon. W. A. Blount, of Pensacola, Florida. The Land Trustees reported that they had had the old Lucas residence moved nearer the new Alumni Hall and that it was to be occupied as a residence by Dean Snelling. However, it did not turn out as they had expected, for Dean Snelling changed his mind about occupying the house. It has since been used for various purposes, residence, office rooms, etc.

In 1912 the Society took a forward look in three directions. It was just a look and it took a number of years to realize any of the vision, but it showed that the alumni were having some good dreams at least.

A young man named Harrison Jones, just out of college a few years, a genuine spark plug if there ever was one, proposed a resolution that was passed, "that the president appoint a committee composed of five members to establish and devise means of maintaining an Alumni Bureau to be permanently maintained by this body and said Bureau to be established, if possible, not later than September 15, 1912."

Judge Emory Speer, Class of 1868, who had served as a private in the Confederate Army, introduced the following resolution and backed it up with a contribution of $100: "Resolved, that the authorities of the University be requested to call a reunion at next commencement of all survivors, who were in the service of the Confederate States, including trustees, officers, members of the faculty, alumni, and matriculates, and to authorize and provide for conferring a medal, appropriately inscribed, upon each survivor." This movement never materialized, but the trustees did, a few years later, direct that the degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred on all those students who had left their college classes to go into the service of the Confederacy. Quite a number of degrees were thus conferred.

Col. Thomas J. Shackelford, Class of 1891, introduced a resolution, calling for the establishment of a Publicity Department to be combined with the Alumni Bureau, as suggested by Mr. Jones. All of these suggestions were worthy. It took
several years for them to bear fruit, but in due season proper notice was taken of them by the alumni.

The Society at the conclusion of the session listened to an eloquent address by its chosen orator, Judge John C. Hart.

At the 1913 meeting of the Society a very interesting report was made by the committee on Alumni Bureau, Harrison Jones, Charles M. Strahan, A. Pratt Adams, George T. Jackson, and Thomas W. Connolly. Much thought had been given to the report and it mapped out plans for the most systematic and effective work of the Alumni. The recommendations of the committee were not put into operation at once, but several years later they were made effective when the million dollars endowment drive was inaugurated, Dr. R. P. Brooks was elected Alumni Secretary and the Alumni Record began its publication which has continued from 1920 to the present time. This report stressed the need of an accurate list of living alumni, together with their places of residence, the establishment of an Alumni Bulletin and the dissemination of useful information among all the alumni of the institution.

**ALUMNI LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND**

It was during the 1913 session that the Alumni Library Endowment Fund had its beginning. It was started through a resolution of T. W. Read, Class of 1888, which was adopted, as follows:

"Realizing the need of a more thorough equipment of the University of Georgia Library with books covering every department of study and research, and looking forward to days when greater and greater additions to its shelves must be made, if the young men of Georgia are to be furnished the library facilities their educational training will demand,

"Be it resolved by the Alumni Society of the University of Georgia that a committee of five members be appointed by the president charged with the duty of securing donations from alumni and friends of the institution to a fund to be known as the Alumni Library Fund, said donations to be turned over as fast as received to the Treasurer of the University and by him invested in some safe security,"
preferably state, county or municipal bonds, the principal of said fund to remain forever intact and the interest only to be used for the purchase of books for the library under the direction of the librarian, with the approval of the Chancellor, or in such manner as the Board of Trustees of the University may determine, should that body see fit to change the method of purchasing books in the future."

Immediately following the passing of this resolution, Rev. John A. Davison, speaking for the Class of 1908, then in reunion, subscribed the sum of fifty dollars as a memorial to Miss Sarah Frierson, former librarian, to begin the founding of the fund, and the president of the Society named the committee called for under the resolution. - Messrs. M. G. Michael, of Athens, Chairman; John A. Davison, of Comer, Walter A. Harris, of Macon, Eugene M. Mitchell, of Atlanta, and T. W. Reed, of Athens. At a later date Chancellor David C. Barrow was added to this committee.

Chairman Michael was from the beginning quite active in directing the work of the committee and the response of the alumni, while not thoroughly enthusiastic, was nevertheless substantial. Mr. W. J. DeRenne, of Savannah, gave the movement a big boost by contributing five hundred dollars, and from scores of alumni came contributions of from five dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars each. The work was carried on from year to year until the launching of the big alumni drive in 1920 for a million dollar endowment. The committee then ceased its labors and joined in with the larger movement. The Alumni Library Fund now has a value of $________ and the interest therefrom adds to the library shelves each year from one hundred to two hundred good books.
At the 1913 meeting the alumni oration was delivered by Hon. Eugene R. Black, of Atlanta, Class of 1892. "Gene" was one of the college boys who were very close to me. He was one of the favored boys who had the privilege of living in "Mother" Grady's home and there I learned to love him. He had an abundance of fun in him and nearly all the time was smiling. I would have picked him out for a great lawyer, but would not have predicted that he would have made a reputation in business circles that became national in its scope. Yet he rose to be the head official in the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta. He married Miss Gussie Grady, daughter of Henry W. Grady, and in later years his sons attended the University of Georgia.

The next year, 1914, ushered in World War I, and although the United States did not enter that struggle until 1917, nevertheless it was at all times the topic of discussion, and it was not long before the University was paying its attention to patriotic duties as well as intellectual development. In spite of the fact that war carried large numbers of boys away from classic halls, the University in those years held its own as to attendance. The Alumni Society held its meetings each year but launched no new movements for the time being. The alumni orator in 1915 was a distinguished Florida lawyer, Hon. Frederick T. Myers, of the Class of 1874, coming back to his Alma Mater forty years after his graduation.

In 1915 John Marshall Slaton, Class of 1886, had reached the governorship of Georgia, and favored the Alumni Society with a brilliant address. That year marked the fiftieth consecutive commencement at which Peter W. Meldrim had attended the annual closing exercises of the University of Georgia. A large part of that time he had served as president of the Alumni Society. All the alumni were fond of "Pete" Meldrim. So they presented him on behalf of the Society a beautiful silver loving cup. Usually he was a very ready speaker, but overflowing emotion shut off the
words that ordinarily he would have spoken.

William Wallace Lambdin, Class of 1879, successful teacher and lawyer, and also a federal judge, was the alumni orator in 1916.

In 1917 Judge Moses "Wright, Class of 1885, was the orator of the day. America was at war and his address naturally bore on national affairs. After the speaking the annual luncheon was enjoyed at Denmark Hall. Hon. Clark Howell, Class of 1883, who had succeeded Judge E.H. Callaway as president of the Society, presided at the luncheon and called on different members for After-dinner remarks. The first person called on was the guest of honor, Judge Wright.

Judge Wright arose and stretched both hands above his head and a woe-geone look was on his face.

"My Lord," said Judge Wright, "I had no idea, Clark, that you were so inhuman. I've shot my bolt and have nothing left to say. What you ask me to do is utterly impossible. I am in the same predicament that my negro servant, Rastus, found himself in a few weeks ago when he came to my office.

"You know there are a few negroes you have to listen to, whether you are busy or not. Rastus was one of those darkies. So one day, when I was busily engaged in my office, Rastus butted in with a strange request.

"Judge," said he, "I'm in a regular predicament. You've got ter tell me what ter do."

"I could see that the darky was very much perturbed, so I went right to work to find out what was the matter with him.

"I'm terrible sick, Judge, but I knows you kin make me well."

"What do you mean coming to a lawyer to get you well? What you need is to go to a good doctor."

"No sah, you're de only one who kin straiten me out. I'se done
ben ter de bes doctor in Rome, Judge, and he examined me and thumped me and
listened ter my heart, and he can't do me eny good."

"What did he tell you to do, Rastus?"

"He said, 'Rastus, you is a very sick nigger and you'se gwine ter die
less yer do zactly what I tells yer. You'se got ter drink chicken soup three
times a day and stay out ob de nightvair.

"Well, Rastus, why don't you try his prescription and not come bimke: bothering me about it?"

"Now, Judge, you must be jokin. Fore God, Judge, you knows dat it aint possible fer a nigger ter do dat. Chickens and night air goes togedder wid a nigger."

But in spite of the alleged impossibility, Judge Wright did manage to make e very good after-dinner speech.

When the Commencement of 1918 rolled around, Georgia boys were figting on the fields of France and a few months later were destined to pay the supreme sacrifice in the Argonne Forest. But the orator before the Alumni Society directed his attention to issues non-military, yet important on the home front. He was T. Mayhew Cunningham, Class of 1888, a classmate of the writer who had already reached an eminent position among the lawyers of the state.

At that meeting of the Society, Thomas J. Shackleford, Class of 1891, who was always looking forward for movements that would benefi the University, introduced a resolution that the federal government be asked to furnish fifty thousand dollars to provide an adequate drill ground for the University boys so that in the future they might be prepared should another war affliet the world. The resolution was passed, but the money was never forthcoming. The necessity for preparation for war never appealed to Congress very much until World War II was upon us. It is possible that it may be
In 1914 Charles Murphey Candler, Class of 1877, had been named as president of the Alumni Society and in that position he served six years. The Society asked him to make the address in 1919 on the occasion of paying tribute to the University of Georgia boys who had fallen in battle. On that occasion the names of the heroic dead were called and appropriate music was rendered. The address of Mr. Candler was in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion.

The University alumni had been showing more and more interest in the development of the University since the beginning of Chancellor Hill’s administration and had accomplished much. They began to launch big movements after the conclusion of World War I. Six of these movements are worthy of special and detailed accounts in these pages.

1—The completion of the work of enlarging the campus, directed and accomplished by a committee of the Alumni Society.

2—The War Memorial Fund, the campaign for which was started in 1920.

3—The fight for the re-organization of the Law School, started in 1927 and ending with the erection of Harold Hirsch Hall.

4—The fight for a thorough re-organization of the University and other state-supported institutions of higher learning in Georgia, which began in 1929 and resulted in the passage of the re-organization bill, providing among other things for the creation of the Board of Regents and other changes in the University’s government.

5—The work of the Memorial committee of the Alumni Society in securing portraits of the University’s distinguished alumni. This movement was started in 1931.

6—Establishing the University of Georgia Foundation or Permanent Separate accounts of these six movements will be given after the
regular annual meetings of the Society have been described in chronological sequence.

When the 1920 session of the Alumni Society was held, the big War Memorial drive had just been started, and the address of General Walter A. Harris, Class of 1895, was a ringing appeal to the alumni to make a success of the movement. His address will be referred to in more or less detail in the description of that endowment campaign.

In 1921 the annual address was made by another classmate of the writer, Dr. Edward Campbell Davis, Class of 1889, who had rendered important service in France as a member of the Army Medical Unit. At this meeting it was decided to issue the newly-established Alumni Record as a monthly instead of a quarterly publication.

In 1922, the address was delivered by Dr. Frank K. Bock, Class of 1897, and in 1923 the time of the Society meeting was taken up with discussions of different business matters. At that session began the custom of rotation of the presidency, that officer to hold office for only one year and not subject to election for a second term succeeding the first term. Hon. Alexander R. Lawton, Class of 1877, was elected as president for the ensuing year.

The year 1923 marked the close of the fiftieth year of service of Dr. Henry C. White, as head of the Chemistry Department, and the Alumni Society as a mark of its esteem presented Dr. White with two hundred and ten letters of appreciation addressed to him by that many alumni.

In 1924 the beautiful Memorial Hall was transferred to the University by the Alumni Society. That afternoon was given over to a public inspection of the building. Then, the next spring it was dedicated, the address being delivered by Hon. Newton D. Baker, who had served as Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Woodrow Wilson.
Prior to 1890 the Alumni Society had been given the privilege for several years of electing one member of the University Board of Trustees each year. That privilege had been taken away by the legislature in 1890. The Society was now taking up the question of asking the legislature to restore to it the privilege of electing trustees. Such a bill was prepared at the instance of the Society and was passed by the legislature.

At the Society meeting in 1925, Chancellor Barrow having resigned the chancellorship, Mr. Erwin Sibley, representing the classes then in reunion, presented him a set of silver goblets. Mr. Gerrard Glenn, of New York, made the annual address.

In 1926, Mr. E.A. Lowe, who had been serving as Secretary, resigned and Mr. John D. Allen was elected as his successor. By action of the Society Nov. 27th was established as University Day and the different alumni clubs were asked to observe that day properly in the future. Hon. Sanders McDaniel, Class of 1886, made the annual alumni address.

The 1927 meeting of the Society was well-attended and was full of action. It was presided over by Judge W.R. Barrett, Class of 1885. One member especially had on his fighting clothes and started the Society into active and effective effort. That man was Alexander R. Lawton, Class of 1877, of Savannah, Ga., one of the state's ablest lawyers. Colonel Lawton introduced two important resolutions that were adopted and that bore fruit. One was the guaranty of the Society to raise money with which to erect a suitable building for the Lumpkin Law School, provided the Trustees would so re-organize the Law School as to give it the highest standing throughout the country. The other was for a survey of the University to be made with suggestions as to needed improvements. Later on the new Law building was forthcoming and out of the survey there was started a movement that led to the complete re-organization of the University System in Georgia.
detailed accounts of these two movements appear in later pages.

During this session the Land Trustees reported the purchase of fifteen acres of land for a polo field. It was a part of the A.P. Dearing property, located about two miles from the city on the Epps Bridge road. At that time Col. James E. Ware was Commandant of Cadets and he was an enthusiastic polo player. This purchase was made somewhat against the judgment of the Land Trustees, who really wanted to locate the field on a part of the Agricultural College farm, on a peninsula that jutted out into the Oconee River, but that could not be arranged on account of the objection of President Soule, of the College of Agriculture. The polo field never materialized and was in later years sold.

The annual address that year was made by Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips, Class of 1897-1897, who had since graduation made quite a name for himself as a historian, and who at that time was a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan. Dr. Frank K. Bland, Class of 1897, was elected president of the Society for the ensuing year.

At the 1928 meeting, Harold Hirsch, Class of 1901, was named as president for the ensuing year.

At that session the Land Trustees delivered to the University Trustees a deed covering all the property they had purchased during the preceding twenty-five years, together with a map that had been drawn by Prof. Charles M. Strahan, head of the department of Civil Engineering. While no conditions were attached to the deed, the Land Trustees made it clear that they wished this property to be held and controlled by the University Trustees in order that the campus might be one harmonious whole. That was evidently a protest against any of the property being controlled by the separate board of trustees of the College of Agriculture. As a matter of fact, however, the University trustees, while holding the title, never asserted
their rights. Whenever a portion of the property was needed by the Agricultural College, the control was relinquished to the special board of trustees of that college. The University trustees never sought to become at loggerheads with the other board, though on the part of many of the alumni there was a feeling that too much deference was shown to President Soule and the Agricultural College board of trustees. In fact, when it came to the location of the new stadium, President Soule objected to giving up the ground that was being used as a tree nursery, but the discussion ended in the stadium being located on that ground.

The joint committee of five University trustees and five members of the Alumni Society, through its chairman, Judge E. H. Callaway, made a report on the survey of the University and its needs. In the report special attention was called to the recently-established Bureau of Business Research and to the importance of research work in all the departments.

The annual address was made by Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach, of the Class of 1898. Dr. Craig Barrow, Class of 1896, was named as president for the ensuing year.

At the 1929 meeting a report was made that a new constitution for the Society had been prepared. It was adopted and instructions were given to have the Society legally incorporated.

Chancellor Barrow died in January 1929 and the two remaining Land Trustees in making their report to the Alumni Society, paid tribute to the late Chancellor and told the Society of a number of things done by him for the benefit of the University to which in his modesty he would never allow mention to be made.

Quoting from that report:

"Since the last meeting of the Society, Death has removed from our midst the well-beloved Chancellor—Emeritus, David C. Barrow."
"Dr. Barrow was associated with us as one of the trustees appointed by the Alumni Society for extending the Campus and the building of the greater University. Dr. Walter H. Hill was originally appointed by the Society as one of the trustees engaged in this work, and upon his death in 1905 Dr. Barrow was chosen in his stead.

"Dr. Barrow served the Society as one of the trustees engaged in this great work for twenty-three years. His services to this Society and to the University have been of untold value. Modest and retiring by nature, not even his closest friends have been allowed to know all that he has wrought and accomplished for the Alumni Society, and his cherished Alma Mater. His work as Chancellor has been great and he will be remembered as "The Great Chancellor." He became Chancellor at a critical time in the history of the University. Its threatened dismemberment and removal in part was fought out before the legislature during the administration of Chancellor Hill and the fight won.

"Dr. Barrow then succeeded Chancellor Hill, and his work was to build a greater Agricultural College. As trustee of this Society he helped to lay the foundation for its future greatness by adding to a thirty-seven acre campus more than a thousand acres. His sublime faith never faltered in the work, and would not accept defeat. His love for the University and the masses engaged in agriculture spurred him on to renewed effort. A vision——a dream so called——must be made a reality. The problem was to create an Agricultural College out of sublime faith and unbounded loyalty and love. He counted not time at all. He made sacrifice after sacrifice. He lent his credit at the banks and risked thousands of dollars of his private fortune to acquire more land. He gave of his means so generously that his friends cautioned him.

"No one will ever know just how much he gave, but we know that he gave four thousand dollars towards the purchase price of Lumpkin Hill, the
present magnificent site of the main Agricultural College building, and that he gave his one-half interest in the Brittain farm, containing three hundred and fifty acres. He responded to every call of the Alumni Society, always with generous subscriptions.

"Those of us who watched him will never forget his great fight before the General Assembly for the hundred thousand dollar appropriation for the College building, which was located on Lumpkin Hill, and after the fight, how calmly and with what patience he retired to the gallery, and as the roll was called, kept tally in his book until the bill was passed. Nor shall we ever forget his appearance before the Agricultural committee and the Appropriation committee. How meek and humble and how sincere, when he said, 'the question that troubles me most, my friends, is this, will our boys be able to hold these lands?'

"The legislature appropriated because of their faith in this man. They trusted no other one else. He was a Georgian to the manner born and he dated back to Georgia soil.

"In the short space of this report, we cannot pay proper tribute to his many virtues nor bring to mind his great work for the Alumni Society, the University and the State. His memory should long live within our hearts. His monument is "The Greater University" and it shall endure."

The Class of 1900, in reunion at the 1930 Commencement, started a movement that rolled along for a few years and then faded out. A new college song was desired and a request was made of the Alumni Society to name a committee to study that question. The committee was named and the situation was investigated and suggestions were considered. But nothing came of it. "Alma Mater" by J.B. Wright is still the Georgia song. In the opinion of the writer it is a good song and there is no reason for a change. Every year that passes adds to the sentiment that clusters around it.

At the 1930 meeting the committee reported that the new
constitution had been approved and a charter granted the Society by the Judge of the Superior Court of Clarke County.

General Robert J. Travis, Class of 1899, delivered the annual address. He severely criticized the government for its non-preparedness, for its failure allowing scrap iron to be shipped to Japan, for its isolationist attitude. By quite a number he was regarded as an alarmist. Well, a little over ten years later came Pearl Harbor and demonstrated that Bob Travis saw things clearly. His subject was "Government and Politics." Hoover and isolationism just then were in the saddle in America.

A talk on college athletics is always pleasing to the average college audience and those who assembled at the 1931 commencement had a good time listening to the address of Edwin Camp, Class of 1902 on the subject "Athletics and the Modern University." All lovers of athletics knew him as "Old Timer," of the Atlanta Journal. In his address he lost none of his journalistic charm.

Boykin C. Wright, Jr., was the alumni orator in 1932. His subject, "Are we on the Road to Recovery?" fitted the times. The business world of America, despite Mr. Hoover's promise of prosperity just around the corner, was sliding towards the abyss. Mr. Wright was satisfied that trouble lay ahead. Mr. Roosevelt ran into it in 1933. The story of how he met it and overcame it is now history.

"Georgia's Need for a New Constitution" was the subject of the address by the alumni orator in 1933. Hon. Alexander E. Lawton, Class of 1877, was the speaker. He and others were just then starting a campaign that ended in victory in 1945 when the old Constitution of 1877 was laid aside for the Constitution of 1945.

The session of 1934 was one of much interest. In attendance was an alumnus who had received his diploma sixty-five years before, Hon. Henry H. Cabaniss, first publisher of the Atlanta Journal. The members of