Session of 1911-1912

In keeping with the movement to develop the civil engineering department and pay more attention to the question of road building, the trustees added a member to the faculty of that department by electing Mr. John C. Koch as assistant professor of civil engineering. Prof. Koch served two years in that position.

It was during this year that the contest over the will of Brantley Denmark began, and Messrs. Wilmot, Simmons, Harris and Gober, four able lawyers of the Board of Trustees, were named to represent the University of Georgia. A full account of the Denmark will case occurs in the biographical sketch of Brantley A. Denmark, Class of 1871.

The trustees at the annual session of 1912 were in a humor to put pressure on those members who had missed two sessions of the Board without valid excuses. There were three members of the Board who, under the rules, would have to vacate their places on the Board, Messrs. A.O. Bacon, Dudley M. Hughes and George Foster Peabody. They were notified that unless they appeared during the Board session, their places would be declared vacant. Messrs. Bacon and Hughes got busy and put in their appearance in a couple of days. Mr. Peabody couldn't come, but the Board had no idea of declaring his place vacant. So they had the legislature amend its act making Mr. Peabody a trustee so as to exempt him from the provisions of the rule on attendance.

An offer was made to sell the University the spectacles of President John Brown, who a century before had been president of the University, but the trustees were evidently not in a sentimental mood, for they didn't authorize the purchase.

Provision was made for the election of a tutor in mathematics, an assistant professor of mathematics, a fellow in chemistry and a fellow in Biology. Thus the faculty was steadily being increased. The better equipment of science laboratories was ordered and several thousand
dollars appropriated therefor, as well as provision made for support of
the new School of Education and the equipment of the new building for
that school.

The question arose as to what power the College of Agriculture
had over the management of the District A. & M. schools that had been
established a few years prior to the raising of this question. It was
decided that the College of Agriculture had no such power, but that the
University of Georgia had a supervisory power to pass rules for such
supervision as might be necessary. This power was never exercised to any
great extent.

The resolution of Mr. Shackelford calling for a joint budget for
the University and its branches to be presented to the legislature was
adopted, but it was never effective, as the different institutions went
right on with their individual requests and with their individual pressure
on the state legislature when it came to securing appropriations.

The suggestion of the law students that the legislature be
asked to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for a new law building was
approved and the legislature was asked to take favorable action
thereon, but the appropriation was not forthcoming.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund had given the University the sum of
twelve thousand five hundred dollars, the interest from which was to be
used for a scholarship for research on the subject of the negro and his
improvement. The trustees in accepting this gift assigned the administration
of the scholarship to the department of history and placed it in charge
of Professor R. Preston Brooks. A more detailed account of this work
is given in a special chapter on the Phelps-Stokes Scholarship.
At this session of the Board, Judge Enoch Howard Callaway, of Augusta, took his seat on the Board as an ex-officio member as president of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Medical College. Judge Callaway had served previously on the Board several years as a member from the tenth district.

Judge Callaway at this meeting proposed and had passed a resolution that provided that the satisfactory completion of two years of premedical work at the University and four years at the Medical College in Augusta would entitle such a student to the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University and also the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a few years that rule prevailed and then came a change to the present requirements of three years at the University covering all the specific requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree, plus the first year at the Medical College, on the completion of which the student would be entitled to the Bachelor of Science degree from the University and could then complete three more years at the Medical College for his Doctor of Medicine degree.

The following honorary degrees were conferred at this commencement:

Doctor of Laws—Governor Joseph J. Brown
Doctor of Science—Charles M. Strahan, of the University of Georgia faculty, and John S. Coon and William H. Emerson, of the faculty of the School of Technology
Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Marcellus L. Troutman

The following degrees were conferred on the members of the 1912 graduating class:

Master of Arts, 4; Bachelor of Arts, 33; Bachelor of Science, 14; Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, 3; Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, 1; Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, 6;
Bachelor of Science in Forestry, 1; Graduate in Pharmacy, 6; Bachelor of Laws, 18; Total 86.

Class of 1912

Master of Arts

David R. Cumming
Joseph H. Marshburn
Albert A. Rayle
William T. Turk

Bachelor of Arts

Lloyd D. Brown, with honors
Virgil E. Durden, with honors
Marion B. Folsom, with honors
Bert Michael, with honors
William W. Abbott
Edward T. Anderson
Paul S. Blanchard
Tom S. Brand
Leon H. Covington
James A. Ethridge
Rhea B. Farmer
Paul M. Felker
Gullie B. Golden
Charles Joel
Roy E. Lanham
William A. Mann
Charles E. Martin
William King Meadow
Harold D. Meyer

Bachelor of Science

Dana C. Belser
Cliff Brannen
Charles T. Estes
Conway W. Hunter
Henry S. Langston
William A. Reid
A. O. B. Sparks

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering

C. Douglas Flanigen
Walter H. Lucas

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

Harold Thompson

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

Walter G. Acree
B.L. Brinson, Jr.
Ross R. Childs
Milton C. Gay
Robert O. Hutcheson
R. Fred Whelchel
Among the important subjects discussed at the June 1912 meeting of the Board of Trustees was that of establishing a School of Commerce. The Prudential Committee was authorized to elect an associate professor of Applied Economics and during the summer that selection was made, and on Sept. 1, 1912 Associate Professor R.E. Curtis reported for duty. That was the beginning of what is now the College of Business Administration, and, disregarding the strict chronological arrangement of the story of the University, a full history of the College of Business Administration is here given from its beginning in 1912 up to the present time.
CHAPTER XIII

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHANCELLOR DAVID C. BARROW

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CHOOSING CHANCELLOR HILL'S SUCCESSOR

The death of Chancellor Hill brought the Board of Trustees face to face with a great big problem – the naming of his successor. He had made such a pronounced success of his administration and had mapped out such a magnificent plan for the advancement of the University that it was realized on all sides that it would be quite difficult to choose and secure just the right man to carry on.

The trustees were unwilling to settle that question hurriedly, so they asked Professor David C. Barrow, head of the Mathematics Department and President of Franklin College, the College of Liberal Arts, to act as vice-chancellor until Chancellor Hill's successor could be secured. It is safe to say that at that time there was no idea of naming Dr. Barrow as Chancellor. His was merely a stopgap position during those five months.

One thing, however, was quite certain – the trustees had ceased to regard as a pre-requisite to the chancellorship that a man should be a minister of the Gospel. Not that they were in any sense averse to religion, but they were unwilling to circumscribe the available field within the limits of the ministry. And having reached that conclusion it was quite natural that they should begin to seek a chancellor among the laymen.

They were not insisting that he should be a teacher of experience. They saw the results of the five year administration of a distinguished lawyer, and were not casting their eyes necessarily to the teaching profession. They had seen renewed interest among the alumni aroused through the election of Chancellor Hill, the first alumnus to hold that high office during the first century of the University's life.

So the affairs of the University rolled along smoothly until the annual meeting of the Trustees in June 1906. I am satisfied that Judge Enoch Howard Callaway, of Augusta, a graduate in the Class of 1881, a leading lawyer of Georgia and a member of the Board of Trustees, could have been elected had he been willing to serve. Not by a nomination or by a vote of the Board members, but in a way that left no doubt on the subject, he was assured that he could be elected. But
he turned a deaf ear to the arguments presented by his friends.

Another prominent name mentioned in this connection was that of Judge Andrew J. Cobb, a graduate in the Class of 1876, who had served a number of years as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and who had recently returned to the practice of his profession in Athens. Years before he had been a member of the faculty of the University's law department, the Lumpkin Law School.

Just at that time there was considerable political feeling in Georgia between the Hoke Smith and Joe Brown factions. Judge Cobb was a cousin of Mrs. Hoke Smith, and though he was not in any way mixed up in politics, that fact had some bearing, as there were strong representatives of both factions in the Board of Trustees. Other distinguished Georgians were mentioned for the chancellorship, among them Hon. Nathaniel E. Harris, of the Class of 1870, author of the bill establishing the Georgia School of Technology and president of its board of trustees, also a classmate of the late Chancellor Hill and his law partner at the time of his election as Chancellor.

Some of the friends of Dr. H. C. White still thought he should be elected as Chancellor. He had come within one vote of being elected to that office in 1888, when he was but thirty-eight years old. He had also figured in the election in 1891, when Chancellor Hill was elected. Professor Charles M. Snelling, of the Mathematics Department, was under very favorable consideration, but his day had not yet arrived. And there were some who thought that no better man than David C. Barrow, the acting Chancellor, could be selected.

The day came for the election of the Chancellor. The trustees were holding their meeting that day in the Chancellor's office in the Academic building. As a newspaper man I was on the outside ready to get the first news. The meeting lasted quite a while. I was standing on the stone steps when Hon. George Foster Peabody, of New York, on whom the legislature of Georgia had conferred life membership on the Board of Trustees, walked out of the room and with a smile on his face told me the trustees had solved the problem and had unanimously elected David
C. Barrow as Chancellor.

I do not think Dr. Barrow had had any idea of being chosen. It is certain he had made no effort to secure the position. He was so self-effacing that I am satisfied it would have pleased him very much had the choice fallen upon his young colleague, Col. Snelling, of the Mathematics Department.

I am not sure that the Trustees themselves realized the great service they had rendered the state and the institution itself. After much talking and consideration in a roundabout way, their decision had been reached and they had named as Chancellor a man who was destined to become one of the greatest and best-beloved of all the Chancellors who have ever filled that office or who will ever fill it.

STUDENTS TAKE HIM ON A RIDE

Throughout the remaining hours of the day there was nothing but favorable comment on the action of the Board of Trustees and the most joyful crowd of all was the student body, for no member of the faculty was more beloved than "Uncle Dave", as the students fondly called him. The Trustees, after the election of Chancellor Barrow, had gone to lunch and that afternoon the students staged a party of their own.

It took only a short time to organize and map out plans of procedure. The new Chancellor was to be given a regular student initiation. What figure could dignify cut under the circumstances? Was it not "Uncle Dave" who had been called to this high office and didn't his numerous "nephews" have a right to stage a proper family celebration? So they proceeded to carry out their plans under the leadership of Harrison Jones, of Atlanta.

Harrison, in after years, has risen to prominence as a great manager in the national and international business of the Coca Cola Company, but he was just as good a leader then in the college boy ranks as he became later on in the realm of business. They saw a farmer driving along Broad Street. They held him up, commandeered his buggy, unhitched the old horse, gave the farmer a liberal gift of
money, secured about one hundred feet of stout rope, attached it to the buggy and
decorated the vehicle appropriately in the University colors, red and black. Then
they yanked "Uncle Dave" out of his office in the Academic Building, put the
reins in his hands and directed him to drive his horses up to his home on Dearing
Street.

When they arrived there, Mrs. Barrow came out of the house to see what was
the occasion for such a vociferous demonstration, and, taking in the situation
at a glance, waved an affectionate greeting to the new Chancellor as his "horses",
edowed as they were with lusty voices, cheered and cheered, and then dashed off
with the buggy and driver towards Milledge Avenue. Down that fashionable avenue
they went to Hill Street, then to Prince Avenue and on towards the campus.

On their way down town they spied a tall, distinguished looking gentleman,
neatly appareled, smiling and courteous. He was George Foster Peabody, of New
York, generous patron of the University and a life-member of its Board of Trustees.
They halted and unceremoniously bundled him into the buggy to keep company with
"Uncle Dave." They were taking "Uncle Dave" for a ride; why not include Mr.
Peabody as an honored guest?

The people along the way sat up and took notice. They sensed at once what
was up. Down town those boys came with the buggy and its occupants. The people
came out of the stores by the dozens to see what it was all about.

When the procession reached the soda fountain on College Avenue, near the
campus, "Uncle Dave" took charge and with a sudden command called a halt.

"I reckon I had better stop and water my horses", said "Uncle Dave." Then
he and Mr. Peabody led the way and the "horses", dropping the rope, pranced into
the building and properly slaked their thirst at the soda fountain.

It was a strange initiation to the dignified office he was to fill for
nineteen years, but it foreshadowed coming events. It was the outward evidence
of the grip he had upon the hearts of young boys. It was in large measure a
power that contributed more than anything else to his successful administration
of the University. He never lost that grip on the affections of students, faculty members or citizens of the state. It grew stronger year by year and was stronger than ever before at the moment when God's finger touched his eyelids into sleep.

DAVID CRENSHAW BARROW

In 1935 the writer published a book of three hundred pages in which the life of David Crenshaw Barrow was reviewed. In large measure what is here presented as a brief biography of that distinguished educator comes from the pages of that book.

He was born October 18, 1852, in Wolfskin District, Oglethorpe County, Georgia. His ancestors came to Virginia from England in the seventeenth century. He was the son of David C. Barrow and Sarah Elizabeth Pope Barrow, who was a granddaughter of Governor Wilson Lumpkin. His earlier days were spent on the farm in Oglethorpe County. His mother died when he was but three years of age and he came under the maternal care of his grandmother. He was too young to don the Confederate gray, but his fighting spirit would have carried him to the front of battle but for his age.

He entered the University in 1869, but after one year he had to go back to the farm and for a time postpone his college education. He graduated in August 1874. Shortly after leaving the University he went into the service of the state as a member of the geological survey. Then he studied law under his elder brother, Pope, and was admitted to the bar. Then on September 19, 1878, he was called to the position of Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the University of Georgia, and remained a member of the faculty fifty-one years until his death in 1929.

After serving five years in that position, he was made Professor of Engineering in 1883 and six years later became Professor of Mathematics, succeeding Professor Williams Rutherford, who had resigned on account of advancing years. In 1899 he became Dean of Franklin College and on the death of Chancellor Hill in
December 1905 he became Acting Chancellor. At the following Commencement, June 1906, he was elected Chancellor and held that position until, on account of failing health, he resigned in 1925, the title of Chancellor Emeritus for life being conferred on him at that time.

HIS SERVICES AS CHANCELLOR

The administration of Chancellor Barrow, covering a little more than nineteen years, was one of quiet, unostentatious, painstaking effort. In the opinion of some he was ultra-conservative. He was never a man to take risks unless the times very positively demanded such action. He greatly preferred the safe path even though it was not the shortest distance to the goal.

And while he had plenty of fighting blood in him, he nevertheless preferred the peaceful routes to the noise of the brawling highway. He had the right, under the law, to address the Georgia legislature on the educational needs of the state. He would talk to legislators and sometimes would appear before appropriations committees, but he never could be persuaded to address a joint assembly of the house and senate. In spite of that fact, and maybe on account of it, the legislature did fairly well by the University during his administration.

He believed firmly in the practice of living within one's income. When he took up the duties of his office the University was in debt almost ten thousand dollars. When he retired there was a small surplus in the treasury. Some of the things he wished for most in his administration he allowed to go undone on account of lack of money. He did not possess much of the knack of getting money from the other fellow and he would not plunge. When he needed money for improvements he would ask the alumni and friends of the institution for it and he generally got it.

In the development of the University, Chancellor Barrow attached no excessive importance to mere numbers, and yet he enjoyed an increase in attendance even as a little child would enjoy a new toy. During registration days he would come into the office at the close of each day. "And how many fish have you caught
today, Mr. Warren?" he would say to the assistant registrar.

"Not many today, Uncle Dave."

"Then we must get a good supply of fresh bait."

He placed the chief emphasis upon character building and effective teaching. When he was elected Chancellor the attendance was 408; when he laid aside the duties of that office the number had reached 1592. A gain of almost four hundred per cent in nineteen years was one of the splendid results of his administration. Chancellor Barrow found the annual appropriation made by the state to the University at the low figures of $22,500.00 per annum when he took up the duties of his office. Through his wise leadership and the help of many friends who rallied to his side that amount was increased from year to year until at the close of his administration it was $145,000.00, an increase of six hundred per cent.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture had just been provided for under an act of the legislature, it being designated as a department of the University of Georgia, but its actual organization took place in the beginning of his administration. His sound advice and wise counsel contributed much to the development of that great institution under the direction of President Andrew M. Soule. So that, including the state appropriation to the Georgia State College of Agriculture, the extension work carried on by the College of Agriculture, and the $145,000.00 appropriation to the University proper, support by the state had risen from $22,500.00 to more than $400,000.00 per annum.

One of the great accomplishments of his administration was the securing of subscriptions of more than one million dollars by the alumni War Memorial Campaign and as a direct result therefrom the erection of Memorial Hall in memory of the Georgia boys who lost their lives in World War I, and later on the erection of the Commerce-Journalism building, nearly a half million dollars going into these two magnificent buildings. The chairman of the Alumni Committee that raised this fund was Harry Hodgson, of the Class of 1893, and the success of the canvass was in large measure due to his ability as a leader and his tireless energy during
the campaign.

Other new buildings erected on the campus during those nineteen years were the John Milledge dormitory building, the fifty thousand dollar gift of the County of Clarke in memory of her World War dead and named in honor of Governor Milledge, who in 1801 gave to the University the land that constituted its first campus; Woodruff Hall, a fifty thousand dollar basketball building, erected by the University Athletic Association under the leadership of Dean S. V. Sanford, at that time Faculty Director of Athletics, and later on President of the University and Chancellor of the University System of Georgia; George Peabody Hall, the gift of the Peabody Educational Fund, largely through the influence of Dean Thomas J. Woofter, of the University School of Education; the Crawford W. Long Infirmary Building, erected with funds chiefly secured by Chancellor Barrow himself; and the Octagon, a temporary auditorium building; the Andrew J. Cobb Law Building, purchased during his administration and used as the Law School quarters until the new Harold Hirsch Law Building was erected; the repair of Old College at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The total value of these new buildings and additions reached the impressive figures of $625,000.00.

In addition to the above named buildings are the buildings and equipment of the College of Agriculture, valued at the time of the Chancellor's death at about $600,000.00; so that in buildings alone on the campus during his administration the expenditure was far beyond a million dollars. In money value alone the additions in lands and buildings during his chancellorship was more than one and a half million dollars.

Keeping pace with the increasing number of students and the erection of needed buildings was the addition of new departments of study, the steady raising of both entrance and curricular requirements, and the enlarging of the Faculty to provide adequate teaching force for the growing university.

Early in his administration, Chancellor Barrow, realizing the great need for trained business men throughout Georgia and the South, laid the foundations for the School of Commerce. In this work he was ably seconded by Professor R. P.
Brooks, who for many years since has been the efficient Dean of that School.

The School of Journalism, suggested and planned by Professor S. V. Sanford, appealed to Chancellor Barrow and on his recommendation was established by the Board of Trustees. It prospered from the beginning and by the end of Chancellor Barrow's administration was one of the strongest and best of its kind in the country.

The Peabody School of Education was organized during the earlier years of his administration and under the direction of Dean T. J. Woofter became one of the best schools in the institution.

There had been some graduate work done in the University prior to Chancellor Barrow's administration, but it was in 1911 that it was formally organized, since which time it has grown in importance and efficiency from year to year.

Largely under Chancellor Barrow's personal solicitation was raised the money necessary for the erection and equipment of the Crawford W. Long Infirmary, which until the erection of the Gilbert Memorial Hospital in 1943, served the University in safeguarding the health of its students.

The University of Georgia became a co-educational institution during his chancellorship. He had given considerable study to this great question. While it could not be said that he was a great believer in co-education, at least during its earlier stages in the University, he approached the subject with an open mind and was ready to render fair and impartial judgment. He believed the girls of Georgia should have equal educational advantages and was willing to try the experiment here. He was thoroughly satisfied with the results. In an address delivered before the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs in 1922, Chancellor Barrow, reviewing its four years in the University, declared that it had been an unqualified success.

The Summer School, organized under the administration of Chancellor Hill, had an attendance of some four or five hundred. Under the fostering care of
Chancellor Barrow its attendance increased threefold.

His greatest strength was with his Faculty and the student body. He was an internal administrator of the rarest qualities and the greatest strength. He sought and obtained harmonious work and thorough co-operation among Faculty and students.

The members of the Faculty were never treated by the Chancellor as rubber stamps. There were occasions when disagreements arose. Not all the members of the Faculty at all times agreed with the Chancellor. But his door was always open to them and there never was much trouble in smoothing out all differences.

Chancellor Barrow always avoided dangerous collisions on policies and movements wherever possible. He was a man of very positive views and convictions. When he set his head, he was hard to move. If it involved what to his mind was a question of principle, he could not be moved. But until a question reached that stage, he generally went more than half way and was disposed to settle questions in dispute without lengthy discussion or debate.

He was greatly interested in the mental development of the students, but more so in their spiritual development. He placed the highest value upon character development. During his entire administration he conducted the devotional exercises at the Chapel almost daily.

No attempt at oratory, no weaving of garlands of flowers, no high-sounding words or phrases — none of that. Just simple, earnest comments and messages in simple, homely phrases. The students saw him each day just as he was, outspoken, candid, gentle, wise, solicitous, affectionate, their counsellor and friend. Unfortunately he did not commit those chapel talks to writing. They were purely extempore, but they were gems of thought and expression. The Bible and its authority, first of all; the story of David, of Joseph, of Daniel, of Ruth, the Sermon on the Mount, the incomparable parables, the two great commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians — these were just a few of the subjects on which he delighted to talk.
SOME OF HIS CHARACTERISTICS

Chancellor Barrow's personality was made up of a number of individual characteristics. He was a man of few words. He listened more than he spoke. And when he spoke he generally had something to say that was worth hearing and it did not take him many minutes to tell it. He was interesting in conversation, but he was the very opposite of loquacious.

He was a master of laconic speech. In writing he used for the most part words of Anglo-Saxon derivation and generally of not more than two syllables. The short sentence was his favorite. Very rarely did he write a sentence of more than two or three lines. He seldom wrote a long letter to anyone. His average letter would require not more than a dozen lines.

Illustrative of this was the inscription that now adorns the rotunda of Memorial Hall. It is one of the truly great sentences in the English language. "In loyal love we set apart this House, A Memorial to those lovers of peace, who took arms, left home and dear ones and gave life that all men might be free." A sentence of thirty-two words, with only one word of four syllables and three of two syllables, the remaining twenty-eight being of only one syllable each.

He was not given to rapid thinking. His mental processes did not resemble the lightning flash. But his mind moved with precision and his judgment was sure. He tested everything out and proved it as he went. He was a teacher of mathematics and used to exact, orderly thinking.

His methods of concentration were unique. At times he would sit for minutes whetting his knife on a little whetstone he kept on his desk, while his visitor would submit his views on some question in which he was interested. It would appear that he was not listening to what was being said, as he generally kept his head lowered and his eyes upon the whetstone, but he was listening carefully, and when the conversation was over, he was ready to deliver a well-considered opinion or a carefully weighed judgment.

More frequently still would he concentrate his mind on a subject by drawing
geometrical figures on a scratch pad lying on his desk. He would sketch the lines of a prism or a cone or a cylinder and then shade the figure as carefully and as beautifully as any expert draftsman could have done. All the while he would be gathering in every word that was being said and arranging in proper order every thought upon the subject and reaching out slowly but surely to the decision that he would make in a few minutes.

He occasionally would tell a joke and he enjoyed hearing a good joke. Sometimes he would break into a resounding laugh. On the whole, however, he was of a more serious nature.

He was a strict believer in thrift and economy but was never stingy or parsimonious. He saved money and gave it away generously for worthy purposes. He believed strictly in tithing. One-tenth of his salary went into his tithing box the first day of each month. The box was usually empty when the first day of the next month rolled around. He was as careful in spending the University's money as he was in spending his own. When he went to Atlanta on official business he would seek out some restaurant and get a modest lunch. He never dined elaborately at the expensive hotels. In this position he was at times, perhaps, in error, but it was a conviction on his part that the expenditure of University money should be kept down to the minimum.

He dressed neatly but never extravagantly. Handsome, flashy clothes never meant anything to him. His walk was slow, his shoulders slightly stooped, his head somewhat inclined and his eyes frequently looking at the ground in front of him. He did not make a regular habit of carrying a cane, but frequently would be seen with one that he had cut out in the country and whittled into a very presentable walking stick.

He had more than the usual amount of dry wit. Sometimes it would take a few minutes for one to determine whether he was joking or in earnest. He cracked many a joke at the writer that embarrassed him somewhat until his dull intellect detected that it was just "Uncle Dave's" way of joking with him.
He loved little children and the little children loved him. His favorite picture that he drew from the Bible was that of the Savior with a little child upon His knees. As he grew older and allowed his white beard to grow a few inches in length he resembled very much the pictures of the jolly old Santa Claus.

He had an abundance of temper, but it was under perfect control. He did not like wrangling and quarreling. He conceded many things to insure smoothness and good feeling in the affairs of life.

Throughout his long life he illustrated in private and public life the motto of his state: "Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation."

Chancellor Barrow walked slowly. Some, who did not know him well, might have thought he lacked energy. But, as a matter of fact, he could walk down the best of them. He cared little for riding five miles, he preferred to walk that distance. For years every Sunday afternoon he walked three miles and back to teach a Sunday School in Clarke County.

He could plow about as well as any farmer and was thoroughly conversant with the care and handling of horses; he was an expert in milking cows; he was an excellent gardener. He never had to take any regular exercise to keep in good health, for his life was largely a life of physical exercise. He was satisfied that nothing does so much to keep down the ebullient spirit of youth as hard work. If he could keep the boys at work, he did not fear any outbreaks of mischief.

He was an early riser, almost always greeting the rising sun. He was fond of woodchopping. He knew how to wield an axe. A large pine tree on the campus near his home died and was cut down. Though he had already passed the seventieth milestone, he addressed himself to the task of cutting that tree into four-foot lengths and finished the job.

He had a special fancy and a deep affection for trees. If a tree appeared to be suffering for water, he would carry the water and relieve its wants. A tree seemed to him more or less human. He carried with him at all times a large pocket knife. He used it chiefly for pruning small trees and plants.
Not far from the Chancellor's residence and by the side of the walk leading to his office was a small water oak, about two or three years old. It was just beginning to grow in height and was probably four or five feet high. It had taken a bad start with two main limbs separating from the trunk about two feet from the ground. It didn't give promise of a good shape in the coming years.

The writer many times noticed the Chancellor as he would come along the walk on his way to his office or returning home, how he would stop and look at that tree, how he would take out his knife and prune here and there, how he would bend the limbs in the proper direction. That went on for several years. The tree is now about twenty-five years old, is over fifty feet high and one of the prettiest trees on the campus. And in the training of boys he was just as careful, if not more so, as he was in looking after that tree.

When an old oak tree in front of the Library building was cut down, he had a cross section cut near the base of the tree and with the aid of a microscope counted the rings until he found that it was more than two hundred and fifty years old. So he drove a brass tack into the ring that stood for 1733, the year in which Oglethorpe landed at Savannah and established the Colony of Georgia, and one for 1776, the year of the Declaration of Independence, and one for 1785, the year of the chartering of the University, and one for 1789, the year of the formation of the Union, and one for 1801, the year of the opening of the University, and one for 1852, the year in which he was born, and one for 1861 to mark the opening of the War Between the States, and one for 1865, the close of the war, and one for 1874, the year in which he graduated from the University of Georgia, and one for 1878, the year he became a member of the Faculty of that institution, and one for 1906, the year he was elected Chancellor. It was a graphic and an interesting historical study.

HIS INTEREST IN ATHLETICS

It is not recorded that he ever excelled in college sports, but he was at all times vitally interested in them. He always listened for the chapel bell that announced a Georgia athletic victory.
In the spring of 1886 there was played at Union Point, Georgia, the famous intercollegiate game of baseball between Emory College and the University of Georgia. Intercollegiate contests in those days were few and far between. Neither team would agree to play the game on the campus of either institution. Neutral ground had to be selected and Union Point was chosen.

Professor Barrow was at that time thirty-four years old and along with the students he journeyed down the Georgia railroad to Union Point. The game was full of excitement. It resulted in a 12 to 1 victory for Georgia, largely due to the fact that Charles Ed Morris, the Georgia pitcher, threw curved balls for the first time in Georgia college baseball, and the Emory players had never seen a curved ball.

During the game Jim Mell, left fielder for the Georgia team, lifted the ball into the piney woods that surrounded the playing field for a home run. As he rounded third base on his way to the home plate, Professor Barrow ran out on the field, grabbed him by the arms and raced home with him.

The next week the Emory Phoenix, the college paper, reviewing the game, was loud in its praises, but thought it very regrettable that a young professor should have so far forgotten his dignity. In fact it was intimated that the young professor had been drinking. As Professor Barrow never indulged in drink, such an intimation was ridiculous. He was just one of the boys full of enthusiasm to the overflowing point.

Chancellor Barrow always attended athletic "pep" meetings. He had a seat near the front that he always occupied. The writer frequently talked to the boys at those "pep" meetings and never failed to recount this story and point out the old Chancellor as the Emory Phoenix's guilty culprit. The house would roar with applause and laughter and the old Chancellor always got a great kick out of it.

Chancellor Barrow was asked by the editor of the Athens Banner to reduce to writing his views on football. In doing so, among other things he said:

"Frankly, it is a rough game. I have seen one game under the new rules
and while I believe it will be much less rough than it was, I do not consider that it is yet in the class of parlor croquet or even ring marbles. I am a great believer in ring marbles, but I consider that football is not in the same class with that game, even under the new rules. I say this, however, and I believe any observant man will bear me out in it; more men are saved by the training than are injured by the game.

"There is less danger from being bruised up than from being burnt up. Of course there is the reply that he should not be either bruised or burnt. No one assents to this more readily than I, if you can accomplish it. But the fact remains that the graveyard is full of burnt-up men.

"It has, to a large extent, stopped fighting. Maybe it was the war-time spirit, but the boys used to fight more than they do now. Sometimes you got sure-enough hurt, too.

"It is the best training in self-control I know of, certainly for a young man. I sometimes think that the scrubs get the best training on the gridiron. They fail to get the "G", many of them do not expect it, but they do get the consciousness of knowing they have built up the team, and their individual training besides. Go to it, my scrubs. You are learning valuable lessons.

"The game builds up college spirit. Casual observers say: 'After all, only a few boys take part.' This is a mistake. Even I take part. I cannot but believe that the student who 'gets behind his team' will learn to 'get behind his country.' He will uphold the government, he will become a better citizen. In the game of government he may not 'make the team', he may not care to, but I do believe he will learn to 'get behind the team.'"

During his administration as Chancellor, athletic sports in the University grew in interest and importance; buildings and facilities were provided; gymnasiums, track and cross country and diamond and gridiron came to occupy more and more of the student's attention, and along with all this went the increasing need for a wise, directing head and a strong hand at the helm, a need that he satisfied.
HIS INTEREST IN FORESTRY

One of Chancellor Barrow's greatest contributions was his interest in forestry and great work he did in forwarding the work of forest development and improvement in Georgia. There had been some attention paid to forestry by the University before he became Chancellor, but it was only a beginning. To as great an extent as possible he extended the University work in this field and what he did was a great help to his successors under whose guidance the George Foster Peabody School of Forestry has been made one of the best forestry schools in the country.

The forest had a great fascination for Chancellor Barrow. It is doubtful whether, aside from his fellow-man, he loved anything quite as much as a tree. The ruthless destruction of forests in this country caused him much grief. He made many speeches on the subject of forest conservation; he threw the weight of his advice and influence in favor of every movement looking in that direction.

"In Georgia", said he, "we are so largely descended from pioneers that the inherited instinct to cut down trees largely controls us. The axe was the symbol of progress for so many years that it is hard to get the idea out of the head." Against the prodigal waste and careless handling of our forests he was always protesting. And on his farms he always practiced what he preached. He related once how he and his farming partner sold the old field pine timber standing on twenty acres for $1200.00, paying the purchase price of the land, which they had held many years, and 1100 per cent interest, an average of 27\%\% per cent per annum, and after all that they still owned the land and the small pines and at no special expense in looking after the forest. He believed Georgia to be a natural forest producing state, and he constantly urged the people of Georgia to plant trees and take care of them. That was the advice he constantly gave to the students on the University campus.

He was never much of an advocate of cutting down trees to provide new ground on which to raise cotton. He took the position that there was new ground a few
inches beneath the surface of the field, a new ground that "could be reached by hitching two mules to a plow instead of one and beginning to build up by going down."

Here is his apostrophe to the old field pine:

"Take your vacant land, your galled washplaces and give the old field pine a chance. The old field pine knows enough about forestry to do work. In this way you can provide for your grandchildren. And how modest is the old field pine! He doesn't ask for a fine home. A worn-out field, a red galled spot which the blackberry would ignore, if there be a clump of trash to hold the seed in place, will suffice for the old field pine. He is the humble private in the army of forestry, but in our state he, like the private, is the mainstay in time of battle."

IMPORTANCE OF THE LIBRARY

It is probably true that the library was closer to the heart of Chancellor Barrow than any part of the institution over which he presided.

President Garfield is quoted, and no doubt correctly quoted, as saying that his idea of a college was Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a boy on the other end. "Is it not strange", remarked the Chancellor, "that he omitted the book, placed between the great teacher and the boy? This omission seems doubly strange to us when we remember that Mr. Garfield himself was forced to add a wing to his home in order to accommodate his rapidly increasing library."

To increase the effectiveness of the University library was his constant effort. As far as possible he provided money for the purchase of books and for the successful handling of them after they reached the library shelves. He witnessed the ever-increasing influence of the library among the University students. He left a far better library than he found when he took up the work of the chancellorship. No service brought greater pleasure to him that the efforts he put forth to raise money for library development. "You know," he said, "I cannot conceive how a man can better or more lastingly project himself into the future of his people than by placing a good book on the library shelves to be used by
the coming generations. Good Books bring various results; sometimes they change the destinies of nations."

MANY ADDRESSES OF IMPORTANCE

Chancellor Barrow made many addresses to the students of the University, to the students of other institutions, to civic bodies and educational conventions. They cannot be given here in full, but they constitute a vital part of the history of the University of Georgia, being a contribution to the education of the people and the building up of the commonwealth itself in many ways. Nearly all of them have been published in full.


From general conversation with him one would not have dreamed that he had a poetic nature, yet he wrote at odd times a number of short but beautiful poems. Among others was "The Centennial Hymn", written on the occasion of the celebration of the University of Georgia centennial in 1901.

Chancellor Barrow had a way of crowding into a few words a great deal of wisdom. He had hundreds of pithy sayings. Here are just a few of them, given as a sample.

"When Adam made a failure as a gentleman of leisure, the Lord very wisely put him to work."

"Miriam saved her people, saved the life of a great future leader, the deliverer of her race, while she was minding off the alligators."
"The wise person does not ask how soon I can finish my education, but how long I may continue to grow."

"The slothful man sayeth, 'The boll weevil is abroad, what's the use?' But the diligent scattereth calcium arsenate betimes."

"In my opinion it is economically unwise and morally wrong to drive negro citizens from their homes."

"A brave and patient teacher may feel sorrow for a child who is guilty of wrong doing, but not anger. Let us reserve anger for our equals in age and experience."

"I would rather feel that I had been of service to the children of Georgia than to hold any office on earth."

HIS HOME LIFE

On February 5, 1879, David Crenshaw Barrow and Frances Ingle Childs were married. Had he lived twenty-five more days their golden wedding anniversary would have arrived. Those fifty years recorded the story of a home life sublimely beautiful. Four children came to brighten and bless their lives, Benjamin Henry, a well known civil engineer, David Francis, now a professor of Mathematics in the University of Georgia, Susan Childs, wife of Dr. Samuel J. Crowe, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Eleanor Friscilla, widow of Capt. Jewett Williams, who in 1918 as Captain of Infantry in the 326th Regiment, 82nd Division, A.E.F., fell in Flanders Field.

HIS LAST DAYS

A few years after the close of World War I, Chancellor Barrow became convinced that he should give up his office. He had passed the seventieth mile post, felt the weight of years upon him and believed that the direction of the affairs of the University should pass into younger and more vigorous hands. He made known his wishes to the Board of Trustees, but that body was unwilling to accept his resignation. The members of his Faculty did not wish him to retire and the student body urged the trustees not to allow him to give up his position.
In spite of declining health he continued at the helm. His health became more and more impaired as the months slipped by, until finally in June 1925 the Trustees with great regret were forced to yield to his wishes and release him from the duties of the Chancellorship.

It pleased him very much that Dean Charles M. Snelling was named as Acting Chancellor at that time. There had existed between them for more than thirty-four years a close and beautiful friendship, and when he came to relinquish his executive duties, he could not have been better pleased than to witness their transfer to Dr. Snelling. This pleasure was increased a year later when Dr. Snelling was elected Chancellor.

Chancellor Barrow was made Chancellor Emeritus for life by the action of the Board of Trustees. He was requested to continue his supervision of the religious exercises at the chapel, and it was fitting that his long and useful life should be rounded out in that service that was so dear to him.

He took up his office in the old room where he had served so many years as professor of mathematics, and each day was at the same old desk at which he sat during the years of his young manhood. There his friends came to chat with him and students called to gather inspiration and advice.

And then came the time when he was absent from his accustomed place, when the sands of the hourglass of life were slowly running out. At his home on Dearing Street he lingered through the passing weeks until January 11, 1929, when at the coming of the twilight hour, "God's finger touched him and he slept."

From every section of the Union came letters and telegrams of sympathy, while over the capitol of the state of Georgia the flag was lowered to half-mast in fitting honor to the first citizen of the state.

The funeral was held in the historic old chapel. Several thousand alumni, students and friends were in attendance, the greater number of whom could not be seated in the chapel and who consequently went to the grave in Oconee cemetery where the final exercises were concluded.

When the honorary escort was formed, it consisted of United States senators, ex-governors, college presidents, prominent alumni, ministers, church stewards,
school board members and private citizens from every walk in life. Among others came a large delegation from Barrow County, named in his honor.

Chancellor Barrow was a devoted member of the Methodist Church South and, in keeping with his life, the funeral services were those of the Methodist ritual, conducted by his pastor, Rev. Lester Rumble, of the First Methodist Church. Three of the Chancellor's favorite hymns were sung by the choir under the direction of Professor Hugh Hodgson, at the organ. The songs were "Lead, Kindly Light", "Let us Cross over the River", and "How Firm a Foundation." The services were concluded at the grave in Oconee cemetery.

A heavy slab of Georgia marble rests upon the grave of Chancellor Barrow. At the top is grave a cross; at the bottom a Georgia seal; between the two the inscription expressing the simple, Christian faith in which he lived and served and died.

THE TWILIGHT CLUB

The Twilight Club was an organization somewhat after the order of Melchizedak, in that it had no definite beginning and could never reach the end. Before there was a beginning immortal love existed and out yonder where there never comes an ending love will still exist. And love is the foundation on which the Twilight Club was established.

The Twilight Club had only two members and one of the provisions in its constitution was that it could never had any other members. It had several honorary members, but they had no privilege of voting and could not hold office. They attended the meetings of the club only occasionally.

This club was probably the only club in the world where the entire membership held office, for one member was president and the other was secretary. No treasurer was needed for there were no dues to be paid and no fines to be imposed.

Chancellor Barrow was president and the writer was secretary. The one had passed the seventieth milepost on life's journey and yet had much of the boy in him; the other had turned the half-century mark and yet at times had much of the
old man in him; so together they made a pair with much in common and there never came a ripple in the affairs of the club.

These two officials occupied offices opposite each other and when the day's work was over and the hush of twilight came, they got together in the Chancellor's office and held a club session of varying length of time, sometimes five minutes, sometimes two hours. At some sessions during the year there would be six sessions a week, at other times fewer, but not many days passed without a club session.

The minutes of the club were never reduced to writing as the president and secretary carried all such in their heads. The office of secretary was therefore an honorary position. Just what those minutes would show, had they been committed to writing, is not to be disclosed. There was nothing bordering on invisible government, but at times discussions were too intimately personal for publication.

Whenever the club was in session there were no curtains between the members. There being only two members, no action could be taken except by unanimous vote. Law and order, statesmanship, government, religion, morality, war, peace, civic affairs, education, athletics, agriculture, labor, race issues, politics, club life, fashions, secret organizations, dancing, singing, oratory, literature, jokes, weather, wit, pathos, moving pictures, boy scouts, hospitals, automobiles, airships, poetry, music, psychology, ghosts, spiritualism, languages, mathematics, hazing, science, — these are just a few of the subjects discussed. To be sure there were many others. There never was a set program, yet there was never lacking a subject for discussion. The Twilight Club was something of a clearing house of the day's work. Sometimes the total clearing was small and sometimes it was large. But even when the total was at the minimum, the benefits to the members were far from negligible.

When the Master called the president of the Twilight Club from his earthly labors, the secretary sent in loving tribute a little bunch of violets that were placed inside the casket near to his heart and penned this humble tribute to his
matchless life:

"From the garden of memory-land I bring today no roses to lay in loving tribute upon the bier of my departed friend that in the years now gone I have not laid many, many times at his feet. I weave today no garlands of affection that in the joyous days of intimate association I have not many, many times placed upon his royal head. It was but as yesterday I saw him as he was passing onward to the gates of light. The same sweet smile glorified the face upon which beamed the radiance celestial, the same warm handclasp as of yore, the same gentle voice telling me how glad he was to see me, and now as through a mist of tears I pen this little tribute of affection, the same gentle spirit in sweet communion that shall last until I clasp his hand again 'just over in the morning land.'

"I count it riches beyond compare that in an intimate and abiding way his life touched mine and today throughout Georgia and the entire country there are thousands upon thousands who bear the same testimony to his matchless worth.

"In such an hour as this both tongue and pen falter and the full tribute of the heart's affection cannot be spread upon the printed page. No golden words of eulogy can mete sufficient praise. In one all-comprising statement may be truthfully said of 'Uncle Dave' what the loving Master said of the little child, 'Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.' Long will we look for one to take the place of David C. Barrow. As he himself said of his predecessor, the late Chancellor Hill, so may we say of him, 'Our Ulysses is gone and who can bend his bow?'

"He was a man of faith in God. His great intellect was never wasted in chasing the phantoms of doubt and unbelief. No student ever heard from his lips a word or received from him a thought that would turn his attention away from 'the path of the just that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.'

"He stood as father to the thousands of boys who passed through the University under his tutelage and direction. He was interested in their physical development and gave the strictest attention to their mental uplift, but over and above all that he placed the highest duty of the great institution over which he
presided so long, and counted himself privileged indeed to aid in moulding their characters after the perfect pattern of the Man of Galilee.

"He was as brave as a lion and as gentle as a woman. He was the soul of honor, the enemy of all sham and hypocrisy. His life was simple and unostentatious with no desire for the limelight. His every thought was for those who needed his assistance and in the spirit of the great commandment he went about, as did the lowly Nazarene, doing good. He was loyal, faithful, true.

"To those who transgressed the law, his reproof was firm but his judgments were tempered with mercy; to those who were needy his heart and hand were open; to those who were in trouble his sympathy was boundless and his advice sound and wholesome; to those who were successful his praise was sincere but not fulsome. He lived in the atmosphere of brotherly love, and, sinking self in service, his spirit mounted to heights attained by few, from which he caught the vision of the truest and the best in life.

"His life was one of faith and hope and love, and greater than all his possessions that he shared so freely with all was love; love for his wife who had been his faithful and affectionate companion for nearly fifty years, love for his children who venerated and adored him, love for his friends, rich and poor, great and small alike, love for humanity in every land and clime.

"He was the best beloved Georgian of his day and he loved his State and his people with undying affection. He loved every inch of her soil from where the first rays of morning kiss the lofty peaks of the majestic Blue Ridge to where the blue waves of the Atlantic lovingly lave her shores. He loved the people with whom God had cast his lot and in his heart of hearts he held them as the best in all the world.

"And Georgia never had a citizen who more largely contributed to her up-building. There are richer fields and greater marts of business; there are better men and better women; there is a greater Georgia now and a still greater Georgia yet to be by virtue of the fact that 'Uncle Dave' has passed this way.
"Nor can this choice spirit of our day ever die. His mortal frame will return to dust among the old red hills, but his spirit will carry on down the centuries to come. Out of that dream that men call life he has awakened to the glories of the life indeed.

"For true as the everlasting Gospel that he loved it is that for such as he

'There is no death,
The stars go down to rise upon some fairer shore.'"
Session of 1905-1906

From now on in the chronological story of the University of Georgia the detailed statements as to the student Commencement exercises will be omitted, partly because a number of the programs have not been preserved. There will be fewer biographical sketches of the graduates and no further distribution of graduates by vocational pursuits in their lives after graduation. The attendance will show large increases and the graduating classes will become larger and larger. Aside from a few graduates who have achieved eminent distinction, the records of others will have to be reflected in the alumni catalog that will be printed in the future.

Two weeks after the death of Chancellor Hill on Dec. 28, 1905, the Board of Trustees met in special session on January 12, 1906. David C. Barrow took over the duties of the chancellorship until the election of a new chancellor. Arrangements were made for exercises in memory of Chancellor Hill, to be held at an early date, and Hon. Nat E. Harris, of Macon, a former classmate and law partner of Mr. Hill, was named as chairman of the committee on memorial exercises.

Professor A.H. Patterson resigned as Physical Director and Col. E.L. Griggs was placed in temporary charge of that work. Vice-Chancellor Barrow was named as a member of the Land Trustees to succeed Mr. Hill.

The movement to enlarge the campus was now getting under way and Mr. Peabody, being much interested in that movement, offered to give $500 to pay the expenses of removing the bodies in the Old Cemetery on Jackson street over the Oconee river to a selected place in Oconee Hill Cemetery, so that the property on Jackson street could be added to the campus. That was never done and thereon hangs a tale.

The preliminary arrangements for the removal of these bodies had
been made by Chancellor Hill prior to his death. There had been very few interments in the old cemetery for fifty years. The laborers necessary to the disinterment were on hand one morning and ready to work when a gentleman presented himself armed with a double-barreled shotgun and notified them that he would put the contents of the gun through the first negro who stuck a pick in the ground.

That gentleman was Hon. Henry H. Carlton, a former congressman, whose ancestors had been buried in the old cemetery. He resented the movement to dig up the old graves and was prepared to see that it was not done. And that was the last of the movement to remove to Oconee Hill Cemetery the hallowed dust of those who had been buried in the old cemetery.

The trustees held another meeting on April 11, 1906, at which it was decided to issue a memorial volume on Chancellor Hill.

The Land Trustees reported progress in the campus extension movement, the following money being available for that purpose:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Foster Peabody</td>
<td>$22000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Peabody</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Palmer</td>
<td>5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citizens of Athens</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan from Alumni Society</td>
<td>37000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan from Mr. Peabody</td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$78000</strong></td>
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Prior to the death of Chancellor Hill Mr. Peabody had engaged the services of Mr. Charles W. Leavitt, a prominent landscape artist in New York, to make a thorough topographical survey of the campus property and suggest places for the location of new buildings in the future. This work had been done and the trustees expressed to Mr. Leavitt their hearty thanks. The were known as the Leavitt Plans and they have in large measure been adhered to as new buildings have been since erected from time to time.
Alfred Akerman, state forester of Massachusetts and an alumnus of the University of Georgia, was elected professor of Forestry to direct the work of the recently established George Foster Peabody School of Forestry.

The election of the new chancellor was deferred until the annual meeting of the trustees in June.
At the opening of the administration of Chancellor Barrow there was more or less opposition to allowing students at the University to enter football contests. That feeling was not confined to the University of Georgia. It was prevalent in other Southern institutions. It was being insisted that boys were being paid to play on the football teams and that the amateur nature of the game was giving way to professionalism.

Judge Gober, at the meeting of the trustees introduced a resolution to prohibit football as then played after 1907. It was referred to a committee and the committee brought back the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved that the faculty be requested in their discretion to discontinue as soon as practicable after the coming season the playing of football by the students of the University of Georgia unless material changes are instituted which will eliminate the feature of brutality and demoralization in the game as now played."

The faculty never exercised its discretion and the game was not prohibited. The season of 1907 exploded things in the football world so far as Georgia and the Southern colleges were concerned. The revelations following the game between Georgia and Georgia Tech in 1907 showed that "ringers" had been hired by both teams. Thereafter that practice was stopped. By and by the open offer of scholarships came about.

Mrs. Brentley A. Denmark, of Savannah, gave to the University the law library of her late husband and her late son, Thomas N. Denmark.

S.V. Sanford was promoted from Instructor in English to Junior professor of English.

Charles M. Snelling was made president of Franklin College. This is the first record of Franklin College having a president.
Before that time the chief executive was either a chancellor or a president of the University. Franklin College naturally fell under the direction of the chief executive.

Mr. Peabody continued his generous gifts and conveyed to the University an additional three hundred and fifty acres of land to round out the newly-enlarged campus. He also gave a number of books and pictures to the library.

It being brought to the attention of the trustees that during the year then ending over fifty per cent of the enrollment in the Physics classes had failed, the trustees ventured the opinion that something was wrong in that department. Subsequent results remedied that situation. The professor either got more tender-hearted or the students became more studious. Those situations arise in all institutions, and are generally remedied by a little more patience on the part of the professor and a little more study on the part of the student.

E.L. Worsham was elected tutor in Biology, and J.F. Hart, Jr., R.L. McWhorter and M.D. DuRose as instructors in horticulture, ancient languages and German respectively.

S.V. Sanford became physical director and began his enthusiastic work for the advancement of college athletics that lasted as long as he lived.

On Commencement Day degrees were conferred on forty-four young men, distributed as follows:

Bachelor of Arts—16; Bachelor of Science—7; Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering—5; Bachelor of Law—16.

It was during this year that the School of Forestry began its work. It has been established a few months prior to the death of Chancellor Hill. It was carried forward to success during the administration of Chancellor Barrow and at this point it is appropriate that its history since its establishment be given.

Bachelor of Science—Joseph P. Burke, Hyman Ginsberg, David B Hodge, Arthur H. Moon, James J. Ragan, Thomas G. Stokes, Hubert L. Worsham

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering—Austin Hill Barnett, Edwin N. Cobb, Cadmus A. Dozier, William L. Erwin, Walter E. McDougald.


It was during this year that the School of Forestry began its work. It had been established a few months prior to the death of Chancellor Hill. It was carried forward to success during the chancellorship of Chancellor Barrow and at this point it is appropriate that its history since its establishment be given.
The University of Georgia was more than one hundred years old before it took up in an effective manner the teaching of forestry. Throughout that century Georgia had magnificent forests, but little attention was given either to their preservation or improvement. They furnished lumber for the construction of houses and the naval stores industry had been built up, but the methods of utilizing the output of Georgia forests were generally crude and wasteful. This was especially true in regard to turpentining until in later years when Charles H. Herty, Class of 1886, invented the "cup and gutter system" that practically revolutionized the outworn methods that were gradually destroying the pine trees so far as their naval stores output was concerned.

Prior to the War Between the States University students were not allowed to go into the country contiguous to the campus for a greater distance than one mile. If they ever saw forests or walked through them, it was when they were at home on their vacations, and even then they were not carefully and effectively studied as to their real value, their protection from fire or their conservation and improvement.

It is true that at times reference was made to the forests of the state in the lectures delivered on agriculture after the establishment of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in 1872, but there was no specific course offered and no students were specifically interested or instructed in the subject.

But as the twentieth century dawned there were far-seeing Georgians who began to develop plans for the betterment of Georgia forests and Chancellor Walter B. Hill, in his plans for the more thorough development of the University of Georgia had a place for the school of forestry as one of the new features of the institution.

Chancellor Hill always found a ready listener and a willing and enthusiastic helper in his friend, George Foster Peabody, and the subject
of forest development in Georgia gained the abiding interest and enthusiastic support of that valued patron of the University.

Mr. Peabody knew that the University lacked the financial means for establishing a school of forestry, but he was so thoroughly convinced of the usefulness of such a school in the University that he offered the trustees through the Chancellor the payment of two thousand dollars a year for three years as a salary for a professor of forestry and also the sum of five hundred dollars per annum to cover the expenses of that official, since he knew that he would be called upon to do more or less traveling over the state in carrying on the work of the new school. This offer was made in 1905 and was accepted by the trustees in April 1906. Very appropriately the name given to the new school was The George Foster Peabody School of Forestry.

In selecting the professor of forestry the trustees surveyed the field thoroughly in order to secure the best possible teacher to launch the new enterprise. They were fortunate in securing the right man in the person of a graduate of the University of Georgia, Class of 1898, who at that time was filling the important office of State Forester of Massachusetts. The new professor of forestry was Alfred Akerman, member of a distinguished family, whose father, Amos T. Akerman, had served as Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Grant. Thus Mr. Akerman became the first teacher of forestry in the state of Georgia.

Though the offer of Mr. Peabody was made through the Chancellor, the establishment of the forestry school came about under the administration of Chancellor Barrow, since Chancellor Hill died a few months after Mr. Peabody’s offer was made and before it had been accepted by the trustees.

The guidance of the new school could not have been given to a greater lover of forests than David O. Barrow. Among the things that were nearest to his heart were Georgia lands with their majestic forests and natural resources.
As he was Chancellor of the University for the first nineteen years of the life of the school of forestry, a diversion from the story of the development of that school will not be amiss at this point so as to give a brief account of his views on forestry in general and Georgia forests in particular.

The forest had a great fascination for Mr. Barrow. It is doubtful whether, aside from his fellow-men, he loved anything quite as much as a tree. He never took a University course in forestry, but he knew so much about this subject that he could have taught it successfully without textbook or training.

The ruthless destruction of forests in this country caused him much grief. He made many speeches on the subject of forest conservation; he threw the weight of his advice and influence in favor of every movement looking in that direction; he was always urging everyone to be up and doing in the matter of preserving the trees not only of Georgia but of the entire country.

"In Georgia," said he, "we are so largely descended from pioneers, that the inherited instinct to cut down trees largely controls us. The axe was the symbol of progress for so many years that it is hard to get the idea out of the head. It was a great achievement to conquer a wilderness, but we went too far. In many places we have not left enough for firewood, and nearly everywhere there is a scarcity of building timber."

Against the prodigal waste and careless handling of our forests he was always protesting. His voice was one of the earliest in Georgia crying out against such habits on the part of landowners. And on his farms he practiced what he preached.

"I have about fifty acres of middle-Georgia woods," said he, "except that all of the pines but one tall giant have been taken out. There are eighty-five pines with diameters from two to four feet and sixty-seven white oaks with diameters in these same limits. The chestnut tree still grows there, rising up to get to the sun. It comes nearer being an original forest, as grown in the upper part of Oglethorpe county, than any piece of woods I know. This must have been a wonderful country."
The hill country of Georgia, if given a chance, is able to produce fine hardwood. That was his firm conviction. As to old-field pine, he related once how he and his farming partner sold the pine timber standing on twenty acres for $1200, paying the purchase price of the land, which they had held many years, and 1100 per cent interest, an average of 27 1/2 per cent per annum, and after all that they owned the land and the small pines, and at no special expense in looking after the forest.

Years ago he became interested in the slash pine and predicted for it a great future in the way of added wealth in Georgia. His prediction is now coming true. Through the experiments carried on by the late Dr. Charles H. Herty, a graduate of the University of Georgia, it has been demonstrated that paper can be profitably manufactured from the slash pine and millions of dollars have been invested in the development of that industry.

Chancellor Barrow believed Georgia to be a natural forest-producing state. "It has reached a point," said he, "when we must plant trees instead of cutting them down. The opportunity for growing woods in Georgia is unsurpassed. Good timber will grow of itself anywhere in the state. From the cypresses in the swamps of South Georgia to the white pine on the mountains in the north, all that the timber asks is to be let alone. Turn out a field and it will soon be think in pines, gums and poplars. Give it a few years and oaks, hickories and other trees will come of themselves. Of course much time and waste will be saved if we plant the land and protect the young trees from fire."

He constantly urged the people of Georgia to plant trees and take care of them. "It looks like a pity," said he, "to waste anything as useful and as beautiful as a tree. It seems folly to waste that which takes a lifetime to restore. It is the part of wisdom to provide a necessity for the next generation, which, in the course of nature, they cannot provide for themselves. We vote bonds and pass them on to the next generation. Why not plant trees and pass them on as an offset?"
He was never much of an advocate of cutting down trees to provide new
ground on which to range cotton. He took the position that there was new
ground a few inches beneath the surface of any field, a new ground that
"could be reached by hitching two mules to a plow instead of one and beginning
to build up by going down."

Here is his apostrophe to the old field-pine:

"Take your vacant land, your galled washplaces, and give the old field
pine a chance. The old field pine knows enough about forestry to do work. In
this way you can provide for your grandchildren. And how modest is the old
field pine! He doesn't ask for a fine home. A worn-out field, a red galled
spot which the blackberry would ignore, if there be a clump of trash to
hold the seed in place, will suffice for the old field pine. He is the
humble private in the army of forestry, but in our state he, like the private,
is the mainstay in time of battle."

The careless, wasteful handling of the naval stores business years ago
in Georgia, involving as it did the destruction of much of the timber in the
southern portion of the state, was to his mind an inexcusable offense against
the future generations of Georgians. "When I ride by the scarred young trees
which had been so beautiful," said he, "I hear the voice of Rachel
weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not."

"When I was a young boy, during the war, I rode in a stage through
these stately forests. When I was a young man on the geological survey, I went
through them again. Europe had not yet stripped us of our rich inheritance
---but now---now. I do not mean that these trees should or could have been
kept to look at, but why squander? I never saw a Greek colonnade, I never expect
to see one, but I have seen God's colonnade of stately pines, and I am sure
no man could equal it."

He at all times sought to impress on owners of timber lands the
necessity of informing themselves of the real value of timber. He was satis-
fied that lanowners, as a rule, had no idea of the value of the timber they sold and didn't believe the average buyer had much more idea of the value of the timber he bought.

He realized that trees had to be cut down, but he hated to see them go. He had little use for commercial sawmills, but thought a small sawmill on a plantation a good investment if used only to provide the lumber necessary for use in the construction of the necessary houses on the farm.

"I do love woods," said he, "I love them better than I love houses, and better than I love some people. If I sell my big trees, it will make me sad to go into those woods after they are gone. If some 'possum hunter should go through there and set my woods afire, I would grieve over the loss of the woods more than over the value of the woods."

And now back to the story of the School of Forestry itself. The School was officially inaugurated Nov. 27, 1906. The inaugural exercises were held in the historic old chapel and were presided over by Chancellor Barrow. The principal address was delivered by Mr. Alfred Gaskill, of the United States Forest Service on "The Progress of Forestry in the United States." The information he gave was something new to the greater number of his hearers, but it was such as to arouse interest and enthusiasm, especially that part of his address in which he referred specifically to Georgia forests and the opportunity afforded through the new school being established in the University for the developing of these invaluable resources throughout the state. "I sincerely hope," said Mr. Gaskill, "that the establishment of this forestry school in Georgia means more than an opportunity for your young men to become professional foresters. There should flow from this institution an influence for the proper understanding of the objects of forestry that shall be felt all over the state."

The Forestry School was first housed in Terrell Hall along with Chemistry and Pharmacy. It was destined to be shifted around from building to
building for a number of years until at last it came into its present large, convenient, and thoroughly equipped home. Back there at the beginning, one room, a desk, a few chairs and a few books satisfied the needs of the new school. There were no students just then. In fact, during the first few years most of the work of the school was in furthering the interest in forestry among the students and an effort was made to collect information regarding the forest resources of the state. Then too, the interest of the people of the state had to be aroused. The University offered to examine the lands of any timber owner in the state, provided the timber owner would agree to pay the expenses of the expert while making the examination. Quite a number of requests along this line were made by various owners of large tracts of timber land and the University rendered valuable aid.

Professor Akerman lost no time in stirring up interest in forestry among the people of the state. He called a meeting of Georgia citizens interested in forestry which was held in Athens on March 17, 1907, at which time the Georgia Forestry Association was organized. One of the first tasks of the Association was the publication of a journal called Southern Woodlands. Professor Akerman edited that journal. The first officers of the Association were H.E. Callaway, Augusta, President; E.M. Mallette, Thomasville, and James M. Smith, Smithonia, vice-presidents; Andrew H. Patterson, Athens, Treasurer; Alfred Akerman, secretary. The executive committee was composed of Alfred Akerman, Harry Hodgson and A.H. Patterson.

There were few students majoring in forestry during the first few years of the School's existence. Professor Akerman found plenty of work to do, however, among students in other departments. He lectured to the political economy majors on forest policy; to the engineering students on wooden building materials, and to agricultural students on farm forestry, as well as delivering lectures on forestry at different meetings held in the state. All the while he was building up interest in the work he was doing on the University
The new College of Agriculture began its work as a part of the University of Georgia in the same year as that in which the work of the School of Forestry was started. In June 1908, Chancellor Barrow came to the conclusion that forestry could best be taught in that college and accordingly recommended that it be transferred to the College of Agriculture and that it be designated "The Division of Forestry." This transfer was made and the forestry school went under that name until in 1932 the Board of Regents set it aside as a separate school again and gave back to it the old name of the George Foster Peabody School of Forestry.

Professor Akerman, wishing to leave the authorities of the College of Agriculture free to select a Division head, tendered his resignation and entered the United States Forestry Service. He was recalled, however, almost immediately, and placed in charge of all forestry work in the college.

The time had now come for the provision of more ample quarters for the Forestry Division and accordingly in 1909 the Division was moved, along with the other divisions of the Agricultural College, into the new agricultural building, Conner Hall, upon the completion of that building.

Professor Akerman decided that the students in forestry should have the advantage of training in actual forests and in 1909 organized the work for the first forestry camp, which was held in the summer of that year on the property of Dr. T.H. McHatton, some two thousand acres of fine timber land in Fannin county, in the mountain section of North Georgia. In the same year he arranged for a series of lectures on "Forest Botany" by Mr. Huron H. Smith, a representative of the Field Museum in Chicago, and on "Forest Law" by Mr. Alexander Akerman, an assistant of the United States District Attorney of Georgia.

The summer camp of 1909 was so successful that it was decided to hold another one in 1910. This second camp was held in Alachua county, Florida.
on the property of Mr. B.F. Williamson. No camps were held from 1911 to 1915, inclusive. Students were required to spend at least two months during the summer at a saw mill, lumber camp or turpentine still instead of attending camp.

In 1912 the Division of Forestry was moved from Conner Hall to Lumpkin Hall, the building now occupied by the Agricultural College Library. This building was erected as a home by Governor Wilson Lumpkin in the first half of the nineteenth century and for many years that illustrious Georgian resided there.

By action of the Board of Trustees in 1909 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry was authorized and a curriculum leading to that degree was adopted. Three years later, in June 1912, the first degree in Forestry to be awarded in Georgia was conferred on Mr. J.T. Kellock. Mr. Kellock entered the engineering field and attained great success as a consulting engineer in Charleston, S.C., where he died a few years since. He was a member of a well-known family. One of his relatives, Rev. Henry Kellock, was elected as president of the University of Georgia in 1811 after the retirement of President Meigs, but declined acceptance of that position.

In 1914 Professor Akerman resigned after a fruitful service of eight years, during which time he had organized and started the School of Forestry on its way to success and the accomplishment of much good for the State of Georgia. He was succeeded by Professor James B. Berry, who remained in service until 1920.

Prof. Berry was a young man of great energy and devotion to his work. While the number of students majoring in forestry was still small, steps were taken to improve the offerings to students interested in that work, and the Forest Danger School of eight weeks duration was offered annually and a Nature Study School was provided for a period of six weeks. To make the work in his school more interesting and informative, Professor Berry established
a forest nursery on the present site of Sanford Stadium. Later on plantings were made on the slope near Barrow Hall and for several years these plantings were continued. A number of these trees are still in use as laboratory specimens for the student in dendrology.

The forest nursery established in 1916 and re-established at another location after the stadium was built was for years conducted on a co-operative basis with the State Department of Forestry and the United States Forest Service. Since 1932 the State Department has established its own nursery and the Forest School nursery has been operated on a self-sustaining basis, farmers and timber owners throughout Georgia sending in more orders than the Forest School can fill.

The Division of Forestry was somewhat of an orphan in its earlier days as far as a fixed location was concerned. In 1917 it was moved from Lumpkin Hall to Barrow Hall, where it was quartered with the Division of Agricultural Engineering.

Quite a compliment was paid the Division of Forestry during World War I. It was selected by the United States War Department to give a course in Forest Engineering for the benefit of the Students Army Training Corps. At that time this was the only forestry school thus selected. After that war was over the Forestry Division rendered valuable service in the training of veterans sent to the University for rehabilitation. Many of these returned soldiers, after receiving this training, went into forestry work in different parts of the country.

As evidence that this School had taken advantage of every opportunity to serve its students, in 1917 it was able to so arrange its offerings as to secure admission to the Graduate School and the degree of Master of Science in Forestry was authorized.

The School of Forestry is now forty years old. During the first twenty years only thirteen students completed the required work and received their degrees. During the last twenty years the number of graduates reached
In 1920 Professor Berry resigned and Professor Thomas D. Burleigh was named as his successor. He remained at the head of the Forestry Division until 1930, when he resigned to enter the United States Biological Survey. The work of Professor Burleigh bore fruitful results. The increase in the number of students was slow but certain, and at the end of his ten years of service there were enrolled fifty students with major in forestry.

For several years after World War I two two-year courses were offered exclusively for ex-service men, and those courses were offered as long as there was any demand for them from the veterans.

During the first fifteen years of the Division of Forestry its faculty consisted of only the head professor. Professors Akerman and Berry managed its affairs without any other help in the way of teachers. During Professor Burleigh's ten years of service there came into the faculty six new members. Most of these remained only a short time, from one to three years, some of them for longer periods of time and one of them is still a member of the faculty. Those new professors were Albert D. McGrew, who came in 1921 for a service of two years; Lewis R. Smith in 1922 for three years; Lester E. Sawyer in 1924 for five years; Kenneth E. Trowbridge in 1928 for two years; J.M. Tinker in 1929 for two years; B.F. Grant in 1929, who is still in service; and Dupree Barrett in 1921 who served from that time until his death in 1938.

While the first twenty-five years of this School represented chiefly foundation work and the building up of interest among the people of the state, for which the three heads of the Division, Professors Akerman, Berry and Burleigh deserved much credit, the Division, from the standpoint of student attendance did not strike its stride until about 1926. When Professor Burleigh resigned in 1930 the attendance had so increased as to call for more teachers, especially since the courses of instruction offered had increased and the scope of instruction had greatly widened.

Following the resignation of Professor Burleigh in 1930, Professor
Dupree Barrett served as acting head of the Division until February 1931 when Professor Gordon D. Marckworth was named as head of the Division. He remained in service eight years, resigning in 1939. During that time the School of Forestry enjoyed phenomenal growth, reaching a peak of 265 students majoring in forestry. Its struggles had been hard but successful and it had come to be recognized as one of the leading schools of forestry in the entire country.
Eight and one-half years of the most successful and most productive work of the School of Forestry was accomplished under the direction of Gordon Dotter Marckworth. A good foundation had been laid for the School by his predecessors, conditions were favorable for its development and when he came as head of the School of Forestry in 1931, the man and the hour had met. Subsequently the office of Dean was established and he was given that title. From a previous high attendance of fifty-eight he saw it reach a peak of two hundred and sixty-five, during which time it had witnessed a number of important developments and achievements.

Gordon Marckworth was born January 31, 1895 in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of John H. Marckworth and Matilda Marckworth. Law had no fascination for him and he was not destined to adopt his father's profession. There was a call for him from the great out of doors and he answered the call. His early school days were spent in Cincinnati. He graduated in 1912 from the Woodward High School of that city and immediately entered Ohio State University, from which institution he graduated in 1916 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He definitely made up his mind to become a forester and spent the summer of 1915 at Yale. After graduating at Ohio State he returned to Yale and spent the college year 1916–1917 there, graduating in 1917 with the degree of Master of Forestry. While there he had the benefit of a scholarship. He never lost an opportunity to gain more knowledge in his chosen field and in 1919 enjoyed a profitable stay at the University of Edinburgh. Even after he came as head professor to the School of Forestry in the University of Georgia he took work in this University during the session of 1931–1932.

When he came to Georgia he had had wide experience as a forester. That experience had been gained in Virginia, Texas, and Tennessee. For the Virginia Forestry Department he contributed in 1917 two bulletins on the Forests of Nottaway county and Chesterfield county in that state. For the Texas Forestry Department in 1920 he contributed a bulletin on "Farm Forestry
in the Shortleaf Pine Section of East Texas." For the Tennessee Farm Bureau in 1922 he contributed a bulletin on "How Forest Fires Damage the Cattlemen." and in the same year he wrote the Tennessee Farm Manual.

In 1925 he went to Louisiana State University as assistant professor of Forestry, and was thereafter promoted to a full professorship and head of the forestry department. From that position he came to the University of Georgia in February 1931 as Professor of Forestry and head of that school. While serving Louisiana State he published a bulletin on "Management of Farm Woodlands in Louisiana and prepared a laboratory manual of office work in forest mensuration. During his service in the Forest School faculty of the University of Georgia he contributed a number of articles to "Cypress Knee", the magazine published by the Forestry Club and was the author of various articles on the many phases of forestry.

In religion he is a Presbyterian, in politics a Democrat, is a member of Alpha Gamma Rho and Alpha Xi Pi Upsilon societies, a Senior member of the Society of American Foresters, a member of the American Association of University Professors and a life member of the Maryland Forestry Association. He has enjoyed travel in France, England, Scotland and Canada.

In World War I he enlisted as a private in 1917 and was discharged as a sergeant in July 1919.

Before he became a member of the University faculty he had served as assistant state forester in four states, Virginia, Texas, Tennessee and Maryland.

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia soon after its organization in 1932 became convinced that conditions in the South and the constantly increasing demand for trained foresters called for a decided expansion of the work of the School of Forestry. It was the desire of the Board that it be made a regional school for the entire Southeast. The faculty was enlarged and strengthened and the school moved into ampler quarters, occupying three of the buildings previously occupied by the
quarters, occupying three of the buildings previously occupied by the department of Veterinary Medicine.

A thorough revision of the curriculum of the School of Forestry followed. This was arrived at by a study of the work done by the Society of American Foresters, the examination of the curricula of all the leading schools of forestry and by adjusting everything to the more specific problems of Georgia and the South. An additional forestry camp was provided in the Okeechobee National Forest in Florida, where much laboratory experience was afforded touching the naval stores industry.

Professor Marckwerts was married on July 1, 1933 to Miss Louise Johnson, of Athens, Ga. They have one child, George Norman, born March 2, 1935.
Donald James Weddell took his place in the University faculty Sept. 15, 1939, succeeding Dr. Marckworth. Young, vigorous, well-prepared, he has for the past six years carried on the work of the School in a most satisfactory manner. Four years of that time the disadvantages of attendant upon war had to be faced and necessarily the attendance of students was relatively smaller than usual. That could not be avoided since the students who ordinarily would have been pursuing their work in forestry went to the firing line in the several forces of army and navy throughout the world.

But Dean Weddell met the issues of the day by increasing the effectiveness of the training given those students who did enroll and by keeping the work of the School up to the highest standards of efficiency.

The School of Forestry is now ready to serve the large number of returning veterans who take up their studies where they left off, as well as hundreds of young men who will choose forestry as their lifework.

Donald James Weddell was born Sept. 25, 1903 in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, the son of John W. Weddell and Katherine I. Weddell. He was graduated from the Sault Ste. Marie High School in 1921, entered Michigan State College, graduating in 1928 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry and with the degree of Master of Science in 1932. He had one year of training in a large lumber company in northern Wisconsin and one year in city park work in Detroit, and spent two years in state forestry work in Florida, 1932—1934. When called to serve in the University of Georgia faculty in 1939 he occupied the position of Acting Director of the Georgia Division of Forestry. He is a member of Phi Kappa Tau, Xi Sigma Pi and Phi Sigma, a Senior member of the Society of American Foresters and has served as chairman of the Southeastern section of that association. His graduate major was Silviculture and the subject of his Master's thesis was "Nursery Investigations with the White Spruce and Red Pine." He was a graduate fellow in Forestry at Michigan
State College 1930—1931 and was assistant professor of Forestry at Alabama Polytechnic Institute 1931—1939. He had been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor just before coming to the University of Georgia.

Dean Weddell is a member of the Methodist Church and in politics is a Democrat. He was married March 23, 1932 to Miss Winifred M. Tornblom, of Lansing, Michigan. They have two children, Mary Winona and Caroline Elizabeth.

He has contributed many able articles to a number of Forestry publications, among others, "A Method of Controlling the Strawberry Root Weevil in Forest Nurseries", "Planted Hardwoods Differ in Rate of Growth," "An Automatic Sprinkler System for the Southern Nursery," "Extending the Natural Range of Slash Pine in Alabama." He has edited the Southern Forestry News.

In the Journal of Forestry, Dec. 1944, he discussed the question, "Who Should Control the Forests?" This was an historical study of government regulations.

In March 1944 he contributed to that journal and an interesting article on "The Fascinating Lumber Business."

He has held a number of offices in important organizations. He served as vice-president of the Georgia Forestry Association, 1943—1944 and in 1944 was made a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Association of Science and Industry. He is secretary of the Post-war Planning Committee of Southern Foresters.

Dean Weddell is an interesting and instructive lecturer and is in demand as a speaker on many occasions. He keeps in touch with the newspapers and periodicals and supplies them with many articles on interesting subjects in the field of forestry.
Having commented on the work of several heads of the Forestry Schools, it is appropriate to mention briefly some things concerning the others who from time to time have served as members of the faculty of that School.

**Bishop Franklin Grant**

Bishop Franklin Grant came into the faculty of the School of Forestry in August 1929 as an assistant professor. After one year of service he was promoted to associate professor and in 1937 was made full professor.

He was born in Walhalla, S.C., October 30, 1897, the son of Thomas A Grant and Ella R. Grant. His secondary education was in Walhalla and after four years of work in the University of Georgia he graduated in 1925 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry. At a later date he earned the degree of Master of Science in Forestry. During World War I and before he entered the University as a student he served with the 30th Division of the United States Army from 1917 to May 1919. Before entering the faculty he had had considerable experience as a forester. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta and Alpha Xi Sigma, also a member of the Society of American Foresters. He has had travel experience in England, France, Belgium, Canada and Germany. He made an extensive study of the growth and development of slash pine seedlings in shaded and unshaded beds, completing that work in 1933. He has paid considerable attention to the college nursery and the demonstration forests, as well as contributing a number of articles each year for publications. He has served as chairman of the Southeastern section of the Society of American Foresters.

He is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat. On April 12, 1923 he married Miss Virginia Shockley, of Greenville, S.C. They have two daughters, Mary Virginia and Frances. He is very much attached to the American Legion and has served as vice-commander. He is one of the most tireless workers in the faculty.
Philip Laurance Buttrick

Born June 25, 1886 in New Haven, Conn., the son of William N. Buttrick and William Buttrick. Graduated from Hillhouse High School in 1906 and Sheffield Scientific School in 1909; held Yale scholarship in forestry 1910-1911; Ecole d'Artillerie, France 1918. In religion a Congregationalist; in politics a Democrat. In World War I he was an ambulance driver, later a construction engineer American Red Cross 1917; second lieutenant French army 1918-1919. Saw service in Meuse—Argonne offensive; was a member of the French army of occupation in Germany. He has the Croix de Guerre from France. Has enjoyed travel in France, England, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Corsica, Algiers, Tunisia and Morocco. Subject of Master's thesis was "Effect of Forest Fires on Forests of Southern New England." Made a study of the world's cork supply and of public land problems in Connecticut. Contributed to the American Forestry Association a strong paper on "History of Relations of Grazing to Forestry in Europe." Member of Xi Sigma Phi, American Forestry Association and the Society of American Foresters.

Professor Buttrick has written scores of papers of importance on various subjects, at least a dozen on forestry problems in France and other parts of Europe, also on forestry in Michigan, the New England States, South Dakota, Mississippi and North Carolina. He was married Aug. 5, 1920 to Miss Helen Goodrich, of Orange, Conn., an A.B. graduate of the University of Chicago. Professor Buttrick was an assistant professor in Michigan State College School of Forestry 1920--1922 and from 1929 to 1932 was forester for the Armstrong Cork Company. He entered the faculty of the University of Georgia Sept 1, 1937 as professor of Forestry and served as such two years.
John Minton Tinker

John Minton Tinker was born in Macon, Ga., July 8, 1900, the son of William Henry Tinker and Elizabeth Minton Tinker. His secondary education was in Macon. Returning from World War I he entered the University of Georgia and graduated in 1924 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the war he served two years, volunteering as a member of the 151st Machine Gun Battalion, 42nd Division and going through the battles in France. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of Alpha Zeta, Alpha Xi Sigma and the Society of American Foresters. He enjoyed travel in France, Germany, Belgium, Central America and Cuba. Has made research study of the "Saturation Point of Spring Wood and Summer Wood of Loblolly Pine." Was married to Miss Claudia Elizabeth Tuck, of Athens, Georgia. He entered the University faculty June 1, 1930 as assistant professor of Forestry and in Sept. 1930 was promoted to Associate Professor.
Archie Edgar Patterson

Archie Edgar Patterson was born July 20, 1915 in Boone, Iowa, the son of Alex Patterson and Lottie Patterson. A graduate of Boone High School 1933; Bachelor of Science Iowa State College 1937; Master of Science Iowa State College 1938. Member of Alpha Zeta, Alpha Xi Sigma, Phi, Kappa Phi, honorary societies. Member of Society of American Foresters. Member of Basketball and tennis teams at Iowa State College. Married Miss Villleta Walter, of Bozholm, Iowa, June 18, 1938. Teaching fellow at Iowa State 1937-1938. Entered the faculty of the School of Forestry, University of Georgia, January 1, 1940, with the rank of assistant professor. During World War II taught one year as a member of the A.S.T.P. mathematics staff. Has done considerable research work and has written a number of important papers such as "Practical Forestry in New Jersey and Florida Farm Forestry," published in the Journal of Forestry; "Management of Georgia Woodlands," "Pulpwood Production Costs," "Stumpage and Forest Land Values," "Means of Marketing Georgia Timber." Has served as a member of the Institute for the Study of Georgia Problems.

Allyn Marsh Herrick

Allyn Marsh Herrick was born July 15, 1912 in Syracuse, New York, the son of Clinto S. Herrick and Olive A. Herrick. Graduate of West Nottingham High School, Syracuse, N.Y. 1930. Bachelor of Science New York State College of Forestry 1934, Master of Forestry at that institution in 1935. Member of Methodist church and of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Member of Alpha Xi Sigma and Phi Kappa Phi honorary societies and the Society of American Foresters. Was a Senior and Graduate assistant at New York State College of Forestry from 1933 to 1935. His special research interest is in forest management. He was married to Miss Nadine Van Patten, of Syracuse, N.Y., June 1, 1935. A few months later on Nov. 4, 1935 he entered the University of Georgia faculty as assistant professor of Forestry.
Toge Byron McKeithen

Toge Byron McKeithen was born January 6, 1907 in Urania, Louisiana, the son of J.S. McKeithen and Ola McKeithen. He graduated from the Urania, La., High School 1924; Bachelor of Science in Forestry, La. State University 1931; Master of Forestry at Yale 1932. Member of Phi Kappa Phi and Alpha Xi Sigma. Did effective research work in the study of the sprucapine. Married Miss Marjorie Wood, of Lexington, Miss., May 22, 1833. He came into the University of Georgia faculty in 1933 as instructor in forestry.

LeRoy Wibur Watson, Jr.

LeRoy Wiber Watson was born in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1913, the son of LeRoy W. Watson and Mary Deag Watson. He graduated from the Druid Hills High School of Atlanta in 1930, attended Emory University four years and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration in 1934. He then entered the School of Forestry of the University of Georgia and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry in 1937. To still further prepare himself in the field he had chosen for his lifework, he entered Yale and from that college received the degree of Master of Forestry in 1939. During these years for short periods of time he worked with the United States Forest Service. He is a member of the Episcopal church, the Sigma Nu fraternity, Alpha Xi Sigma and Phi Kappa Phi honorary societies and the Society of American Foresters. At Emory University he won the Rivers Accounting medal and the Alpha Kappa Psi scholarship award. The subject of his Master's thesis was "Management of the Longleaf Pine." He contributed to the Journal of Forestry in 1940 an interesting paper on "Controlled Burning and the Management of Longleaf Pine." In World War II he served as an ensign in the United States Navy. His first connection with the University faculty was in Sept. 1939, when he was named as an instructor in Forestry.
DuPree Barret

DuPree Barret was a native Georgian and was probably the most enthusiastic forester in the state. From the date of his graduation from the University of Georgia in 1921 until his death in 1938 his life was devoted to the study of Georgia forest problems and to the advancement of educational work in the field of forestry. During the greater part of those seventeen years of service he was engaged in the extension field as extension forester, going all over the state and consulting with and advising the timber owners concerning their various problems. He did some teaching in the faculty and from 1930 to 1931, pending the coming of Professor Markworth, he was acting head of the School. One of his colleagues has said of him: "He probably did more for forestry than any other person who has been in the state, in that he laid the foundation and made it somewhat easier for those of us who have followed."

George Norman Bishop

George Norman Bishop is a native Georgian, born April 10, 1904 in Athens, the son of Joe H. Bishop and Woodie Norman Bishop. He graduated from the Athens High School in 1921, then spent four years in the University of Georgia, graduating in 1926 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry. He received his degree of Master of Science in Forestry from the same institution in 1931. On July 8, 1933 he was married to Miss Louisa Johnson of Athens, Georgia. They have one child, George Norman, born March 2, 1935. Professor Bishop is a member of the Christian church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Georgia Education Society and Xi Sigma Pi.

During World War II he was granted leave of absence for the duration in order to work with the South Carolina Commission of Forestry. He has contributed numbers of articles on forestry to several journals, such as "A New White Oak for Georgia, its Associates and Habitat", published in
James Blazer Lewis entered the University faculty in 1937 as assistant professor of forestry and served two years. He was born in Rock Creek, Ohio, June 2, 1911, the son of E.L. Lewis and Alice McLean Lewis. He graduated at Roosevelt High School, Seattle, Washington, in 1928, won his Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Washington in 1933 and his Master of Forestry degree at Syracuse University, New York, in 1937. He is a member of the Congregational church. He was married Sept. 16, 1935 to Miss Elthea Lucille Young, of Worcester, Mass. He is a member of Sigma Xi, Xi Sigma Pi, Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association and National Geographic Society. The subject of his Master's thesis was "Sumarginal Agricultural Land Problems, with Special attention to the State of New York."

While at Syracuse University he served as a graduate assistant and instructor.
Alfred Donald McKeHar

Alfred Donald McKeHar was born December 30, 1908 in Vinten, Louisiana, the son of L.W. McKeHar and Elizabeth Duggan McKeHar. His father was a lumberman and he inherited his bent towards forestry. He graduated from the Elizabeth (La) High School in 1925 and after four years at Louisiana State University he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry. Later on, in 1937, he received the degree of Master of Science in Forestry from the University of Georgia. On December 20, 1930 he married Miss Jewell Phelps, of Elkins, West Virginia. They have one child, Jacqueline Ann, born Aug. 26, 1941. He is a member of the Baptist church. He holds membership in Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, Alpha Xi Sigma and Mu Sigma Rho honorary societies and is also a member of the Society of American Foresters. He taught forestry at Louisiana State University while holding a fellowship there and came into the University faculty as an assistant professor of forestry Nov. 1, 1936, serving in that position until 1943. From 1930 to 1936 he was in the United States Forest Service as Junior Forester. He has contributed a number of valuable papers to forest publications.
Members of the Faculty of the School of Forestry
From the Date of its Establishment

Professors:

Alfred Akerman  
James B. Berry  
Thomas D. Burleigh  
Gordon D. Marckworth  
Bishop F. Grant  
Philip L. Buttrick  
Donald J. Weddell

Time of Service
1906--1914
1914--1920
1927--1930
1931--1939
1937--1939
1939--1939

Associate Professors:

Thomas D. Burleigh  
Lester E. Sawyer  
John M. Tinker  
Bishop F. Grant  
Augustus J. Streinz  
James B. Lewis  
Archie E. Patterson  
George N. Bishop

1920--1926
1926--1929
1930--1933
1930--1936
1933--1935
1937--1938
1943--1943

Assistant Professors:

Albert D. McGrew  
Dupree Barrett  
Lewis R. Smith  
Lester E. Sawyer  
Kenneth E. Trowbridge  
John M. Tinker  
Bishop F. Grant  
George N. Bishop  
Allyn M. Herrick

1921--1922
1922--1923
1922--1924
1925--1926
1927--1928
1929--1930
1929--1930
1936--1942
1935--1937
Tego McKeithen 1936--1937
Alfred D. McKellar 1937--1942
Archie E. Patterson 1939--1942
LeRoy W. Watson 1943------

Instructors:
Lester E. Sawyer 1924--1925
Tego McKeithen 1933--1935
George N. Bishop 1935--1936
LeRoy W. Watson 1939--1942

Extension Forester:
DuPree Barrett 1924--1938

Field Specialist:
Kenneth E. Trowbridge 1929--1930
Since its establishment the School of Forestry has graduated three hundred and forty-three young men, most of them since 1930, and many more have taken one or more courses in the School. Those who graduated have served in all phases of forestry throughout the country, but most of them have served in Georgia or in nearby states. During World War II more than half of them went into the service of their country. Nine paid the supreme sacrifice and two are among the missing.

The Forestry School of Today and Tomorrow.

The faculty of the Forestry School of today consists of Dean Weddell and Professors Grant, Bishop, Patterson and Watson. The School utilizes the advantages of other departments and has what is known as its associate faculty, consisting of Prof. Thomas S. Buchanan, Research Assistant in Forest Pathology, Professor W.O. Collins, professor of soils and instructor in forest soils, Professor B.S. Crandall, research professor in Forest Pathology, Professor G.W. Crickmay, associate professor of Geology, Professor W.N. Danner, professor of agricultural engineering and instructor in forest surveying, L.W.R. Jackson, research professor of plant pathology, Herman O. Lund, assistant professor of zoology and instructor in forest entomology, and George E. Thompson, assistant professor of forest pathology.

In 1938, the School of Forestry, after more than a score of years having been housed in five different buildings, went into a building of its own, a handsome and commodious three-story structure, modern in every respect, containing class rooms, general and research laboratories, library with fifteen thousand volumes, reading room supplied with many periodicals, a large auditorium, photographic dark room, and ample offices. A large wing, attached to the main building, contains a small sawmill, a naval stores gum-cleaning plant, a pilot still and other necessary equipment, such as surveying, mapping, crusing, etc., especially such as needed for research work.
Several forest properties are owned by the University and used by the School of Forestry. Three of these forests are on the campus in Clarke county, the Oconee Forest of one hundred and twenty acres, the Denmark Forest of one hundred and forty-five acres, and the Whitehall Forest of seven hundred and fifty acres. In addition to these are the Watson Springs Forest, located in Greene county, some twenty-five miles from Athens and containing six hundred acres, which was given to the University by Colonel J. Dala Watson, a retired United States Army officer, and the Hardman Memorial Forest of five hundred acres located in Jackson county twelve miles north of Athens, deeded to the University as a memorial to the late Governor Lamartine G. Hardman.

Two forest camps are held each year in order to give the students the advantage of this phase of a well-rounded education. In addition a number of field trips to other sections of the state are required. Following the close of the Sophomore year and covering a period of ten weeks a camp is carried on at the Hunt Forest in Hall county. This tract of land, approximately six thousand acres, came to the University through the will of Mrs. James H. Hunt. A few years since it was sold to Mr. Mose Gordon, but Mr. Gordon generously allows it to be used during the holding of these camps. The Seniors, during the last quarter before graduation, have their camp on the Coastal Flatwoods Wood Use Area, near Waycross, Ga. On this tract of forty thousand acres the students actually put into practice their forestry training of the preceding four years. In addition to actual field work, the students study the work of various large private forestry operations nearby as well as the work in the Osceola National Forest, the Okeechobee Naval Stores Experiment Station, and the Southern Forest Experiment Station.

Thirty-four different courses are offered in the School of Forestry covering every important feature connected with that work while the fundamental foundation studies are included in the curriculum for the degree of Bachelor of
Science in Forestry, one hundred and twenty-five quarter hours out of the two hundred and sixteen required for graduation are in Forestry subjects.

The George Foster Peabody School of Forestry has a great future. It will do much towards solving some of the important problems of post-war days. It will play an important part in the development of Georgia. In every way it is prepared for the work that lies ahead. It has an able, far-seeing and energetic Dean and a faculty made up of men who are able and filled with enthusiasm in their work.
The University of Georgia was nearly a century old when it first began to give military training to its students. That does not mean that during its first century the students of the University were without fighting spirit. They came of a fighting race and were always ready to fight individually or collectively. Back in those early days they loved to steal away from their campus duties and go some six or seven miles to Watkinsville, the county seat of Clarke county, to see the sights of mustering occasions. They delighted in joining local military companies and in organizing companies of their own. There were times when the trustees and the faculty had to step in and forbid the students to join military companies and the situation once called for a request to the state legislature not to furnish arms.

In all the wars of the republic the sons of the University bore their part. There were a few in the War of 1812, several in the Indian wars and the Mexican War and about seven hundred in the Confederate Army. They had no military training, but they were good soldiers and efficient officers.

The War Between the States caused a number of leading statesmen to think about the value of military training. The government had been providing for the training of officers at West Point, but such a thing as general military training for large numbers of the young men of America had not been brought to pass. Then it was in 1862 that a federal law was enacted that looked to the military training of young college boys.

Under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862, one of the requirements was that military science should be taught in the Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts to be established in the different states.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts,
established in 1872, at first had no facilities for the teaching of military science. The United States government sent no officer to give the instruction and it was some time later that a consignment of old Springfield rifles was sent out from national army headquarters. Dr. L.H. Charbonnier, a native Frenchman who had had some experience in French military schools, was at that time a member of the University faculty and in a way taught some military science and superintended the military drills. That did not last very long, however, and the military instruction ceased.

The old guns were stored in a room on the second floor of the Old College building. The government still delayed sending an army officer to teach the subject. The writer well remembers that in his college days, 1885-1888, the guns were still locked up in what we called the armory. The story has hitherto been written in these pages covering the happening in May 1887 when the students broke in to the armory, appropriated the guns that were without ammunition, and marched uptown to salute the two girls' colleges, Lucy Cobb Institute and the Home School.

In the fall of 1888 the teaching of military science was revived and put in charge of a young member of the faculty, Charles H. Snelling, who had graduated at Virginia Military Institute. He was teaching mathematics, but in addition to those professorial duties, he organized the military companies, conducted the drills in an admirable manner and taught the classes in that subject. After a few years, in 1898, Professor Ernest Lee Griggs came into the faculty in the Civil Engineering department and the work in military science was assigned to him and carried on until 1906.

Many requests had been made of the government to send an army officer to the University to take charge of the department of military
science and tactics, but for one reason or another these requests had not been granted and the University was compelled to carry on the work without governmental assistance.

In 1906 the government detailed an officer to take charge as Professor of Military Science and Tactics and since that time that department has been manned by regular army officers.

JAMES M. KIMBROUGH

The first regular army officer assigned to the University of Georgia as Professor of Military Science and Tactics was First Lieutenant James M. Kimbrough. While it will not be possible to give a full biography of each officer assigned to this position during the past forty years, it is appropriate that the story of Col. Kimbrough's life be inserted here, since to him was due the credit of having set up the first organization under United States Army control. Colonel Snelling and Col. Griggs had developed the department to an extent that made Col. Kimbrough's work much easier than it would have been had he been faced with the necessity of building from the ground up. Col. Kimbrough's work was such as to insure success for the department in the years that followed.

James M. Kimbrough was born in Georgia on Oct. 28, 1869 and graduated from Emory University College in 1891. In 1898 he became first lieutenant in the Third Georgia Infantry and during the Spanish American War he served in Cuba and the Philippines.

In 1901 he joined the regular United States Army and was promoted steadily until in 1926 he reached the rank of Colonel. He retained his rank until 1933, the date of his mandatory retirement on account of age. On the day of his retirement from the Regular Army, he was named honorary Major General of the military forces of Georgia.

During the Mexican campaign, prior to World War I, he served
under General John J. Pershing in World War I he was for a time chief of staff of the Eighty-fifth Division.

In 1923 Colonel Kimbrough was commander of Fort McPherson as well as the Twenty-second Infantry. He was instrumental in building the National Guard of Georgia. He worked with several adjutants-general in the more than a quarter of century he was associated with the state.

He was a first lieutenant when he was assigned to the University of Georgia in 1906 as professor of Military Science and Tactics, a position he filled three years. He lived thirteen years after his retirement from the army, dying in Augusta, Ga., June 18, 1946 at the advanced age of seventy-seven.

The writer remembers Jim Kimbrough most pleasantly. He was a typical son of the South, cultured, refined, sociable, friendly, a great favorite with the college boys, a genial and loyal friend throughout his long life.

Fourteen army officers have served as professor of Military Science and Tactics in the last forty years, and thirty-nine other army officers as assistant professors. The University has been quite fortunate in the assignments to these posts by the War Department. The writer has pleasant personal recollections of all these officers.

There was Lieutenant William Richard Kendrick, called "Dad". He was a little older than the average officer assigned to the University. He had seen considerable service. He had one fault, that of "cussin." Chancellor Barrow had to call him down on that habit. He recognized that it was nothing more than a habit, told the Chancellor that he would cut it out and did so. I was always fond of "Dad." He had a good heart and the boys liked him. He likewise had a good head and sound judgment. Back there I was foolish enough to believe that
the United States Army could do pretty much what it pleased on the
march. "Dad" didn't minimize the fighting ability of the soldiers, but
he was not deceived as to the equipment and the preparation for battle.
He used to laugh at me when I was boasting how quick we could clean
up Mexico. We did clean up Mexico but in doing so we demonstrated
the woful lack of equipment. It took Pearl Harbor to really open our
eyes.

Elsewhere in the story of his class while a student in the
University appears the biography of Walter O. Boswell.

During World War I the nation was calling its younger and
more active officers to the front lines. During 1917–1918 the University
military affairs were under the direction of a retired officer, Colonel
Percy L. Trippe. Col. Trippe was an excellent gentleman, but a little
too old to become very popular with the young students.

When the Student Army Training Corps was organized in the fall
of 1918, the entire University for a few months was under the
command of Captain Milton B. Thweatt. He was a very efficient officer. I
chiefly remember him on account of his handsome features and military
bearing, six feet one inch, well-proportioned, handsome as a picture,
a soldier in looks as well as in action.

Captain E.M. Offley served a few months in 1919 and then came
Colonel Dwight W. Ryther, who remained here two years. I remember him as
an officer of great efficiency.

Colonel James E. Ware remained in charge at the University
from 1923 to 1926, a period of nearly four years. He was a great
advocate of polo and finally succeeded in having the Alumni Society
Land Trustees purchase a polo field, which, however, was never fully
developed and was finally abandoned.

Perhaps the most popular of all the officers assigned to
the University was Major Archibald Toombs Colley, who later on rose to the rank of Colonel. The University authorities had for several years asked for his assignment and finally succeeded in 1938. He remained in service until 1932 and again in 1940 was assigned to the University post. In addition to his military service he was secretary of the Alumni Society and did efficient work as editor of the Alumni Record.

The next two officers assigned were among the most popular and most effective in the entire list. Colonel Herbert E. Mann remained in service five years and Colonel Kerr T. Riggs three years. Both of these officers were so pleased with Athens and the University that they became permanent residents of the city.

Colonel F.M. Armstrong served one year and he also decided to remain as a citizen of Athens. For the past fifteen years Athens has made such a great impression on the military commanders on the University campus that they have decided to spend their remaining days here as citizens.

Colonel Richard E. Trimble, serving in 1945 and 1946, as professor of military science and tactics, and previously from 1925 to 1929 as assistant professor, is personally attached to Athens as a home, having married Miss Coates Benedict, of this city.

At first there was only an infantry unit. While the artillery unit was never fully established, still the government did send two cannon to the University, which several years since were returned. Then came a cavalry unit which was fully developed. Proper stable accommodations for the horses were provided on the campus of the College of Agriculture and a large number of horses were sent from federal headquarters. On the side classes in horseback riding were organized and quite a number of young men and young women were given instruction.
For a number of years only one army officer was furnished from Washington. Then, as attendance increased, additional officers were detailed for service. From three to four additional officers have been stationed here for several years.

During World War II the advanced courses in military science were not offered as the draft was taking nearly all the students available for those courses, and then, too, they would get that training in the army after induction. But since the close of hostilities these advanced courses have been restored and the full amount of military instruction is now given.

For a number of years the military department was housed in New College, and then, when the Georgia Co-operative Bookstore was moved into those quarters, a two story brick building was erected on Baldwin street by the company and was presented to the University for the use of the military department. Later on, the needs for larger quarters having become imperative, the University added on the rear of that building a building fully as large and connected it to the older building, so that for the present at least the department is given ample accommodations.

Those officers who have served as professors of Military Science and Tactics since 1906 were as follows, together with their terms of service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James M. Kimbrough</td>
<td>1906-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph A. Atkins</td>
<td>1909-1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Richard Kendrick</td>
<td>1912-1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter O. Boswell</td>
<td>1916-1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percy E. Trippe</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton E. Thweatt</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward M. Offley</td>
<td>1919-1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwight W. Ryther</td>
<td>1921-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James E. Ware</td>
<td>1923-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archie T. Colley</td>
<td>1928-1932 and 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert E. Mann</td>
<td>1933-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr T. Riggs</td>
<td>1939-1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.M. Armstrong</td>
<td>1943-1944</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Below are given the names of army officers, alphabetically arranged, who have been assigned to the University of Georgia, together with their terms of service here and the rank at the time they were assigned to this work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andersen—Henry R.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1939—1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong—F.M.</td>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>1942—1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkins—Joseph A.</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>1909—1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backman—Stanley S.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1923—1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boswell—Walter O.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>1916—1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burch—Bruce Lamar</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1920—1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp—Pierce H.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1930—1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childs—John W.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>1923—1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colley—Archie T.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1932—1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham—Julian W.</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeLangton—Frank C.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffenbaugh—Harry</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards—Charles H.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funk—Arnold J.</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gerfen—Roy P.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1922—1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gork—Harry</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hight—Charles A.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>1940—1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hilton—Carson L.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1932—1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holt—Harold G.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1930—1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hooper—Charles H.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunt—Percy E.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1930—1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hutchinson—Arthur G.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1933—1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobson—Charles W.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>1940—1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juhan—Benj. H.</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>1912—1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kendrick—William R.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>1907—1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimbrough—James M.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1923—1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambert—Joseph l.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1930—1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lile—John M.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>1932—1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mann—Herbert E.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1919—1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGarr—Igle—Charles A.</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>1940—1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill—Joseph E.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow—Bertrand</td>
<td>Lt. Colonel</td>
<td>1940—1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newell—Olin C.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1925—1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholson—Ira C.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1920—1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholson—John W.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1930—1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offley—Edward M.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1936—1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peyton—Albert H.</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>1907—1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riggs—Kerr E.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1925—1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryther—Dwight W.</td>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>1921—1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell—Vernon M.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shufelt—James V.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1932—1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith—Lawrence C.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stringfellow—Horace</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sutherland—Carl T.
Thweatt—Milton B.
Trimble—Richard B.

Trippe—Percy E.
Vance—Lee C.
Walton—Charles M.
Ware—James E.
Whitney—Frederick W.
Wise—James B.

Major 1941
Captain 1918
Captain 1925—1929
Colonel 1944—1946
Lt. Colonel 1917—1918
Captain 1935—1938
1st Lieutenant 1922—1924
Lt. Colonel 1923—1926
1924—1928
Major 1924—1928
Captain 1922
In 1907 a young boy named Daniel H. Redfearn entered the University of Georgia. He is a great and successful lawyer today, but at that time he had little money with which to pay his expenses while going through college. Offsetting that deficiency, however, was a fine mind and he had unlimited determination. He decided that he could make some money buying second-hand textbooks and re-selling them to his fellow students. The Demosthenian Literary Society let him occupy a small room on the first floor of the Society hall and he started out on his undertaking with only a few dozen books to sell.

When he graduated in 1911 he had paid his college expenses out of the business he had established and yet had sold the books to his fellow-students at prices far below what otherwise they would have had to pay. On his shelves were hundreds of books ready for sale at the opening of the next session.

He sold his stock of books to James A. Johnson, a fellow-student who likewise needed money with which to go through college. Johnson took over the business, enlarged it and when he graduated, the profits from the business had been enough to cover his college expenses.

Chancellor Harrow, Dean Snelling, Prof. R.P. Stephens and Professor John R. Fain, and possibly a few others whose names the writer does not recall, decided to organize a committee to take over the business and run it without personal compensation in order to give the students the benefit of purchasing textbooks at the lowest possible prices. Miss Cassie Wade was put in charge of the bookstore and the business was carried on for a short while in the Demosthenian Hall. Then it was transferred to the first floor of the Phi Kappa Hall where there was more space.

It was decided to incorporate the committee under the name of the Georgia Co-operative Association and a charter was accordingly obtained.
The real management of the business devolved upon Professors Fair and Stephens, who continued to direct its financial affairs until it was taken over by the University several years since.

When Miss Wade gave up the work she was succeeded by Mrs. S.L. Hudson, who served as active manager for several years. Then she was succeeded by J. Fred Whitehead, who has since been in charge with the exception of a short period of time when Mr. Florence officiated as manager.

It was never intended that the "Co-op", as it came to be called, should make profits, but inevitably profits were made and there grew up a surplus of around ten thousand dollars, which was laid aside for the eventual building of a suitable structure to house the ever-increasing stock.

The Military Department of the University occupied the entire first floor of New College, but it was found possible to release a portion of that space to the "Co-op" when it became necessary to move from the Phi Kappa Hall. The Military Department needed more room and better furnishings and equipment. So it was arranged that the "Co-op" should take its accumulated surplus and erect a building for the use of the Military Department, the "Co-op" to be assigned to the entire first floor of New College, with its new quarters adequately furnished.

Accordingly, the new Military Building on Baldwin Street was erected. Since that time the University has added an equally large building to the one that was built with the "Co-op" money.

In the latter thirties the University itself took over the business and has since conducted it as a part of its service to the student body. A part of this service has been for years the University postoffice in which large numbers of students have their private boxes. In addition to books, the "Co-op" carries quite a number of articles that appeal to students.

Not a dollar of the profits has ever gone into the hands of a
faculty member. It was with them a labor of love. Too much credit cannot be
allowed to Professors Bain and Stephens for the invaluable services they
rendered across the years. By and large this institution has been approved by
the students who appreciated the help thus given them, though at times there
has been criticism offered by a few dissatisfied boys.

Within the past year one end of the first floor has been arranged
and furnished as a recreation center, where soft drinks are sold
and where small social gatherings can be held.
Session of 1906—1907

During the session of 1906—1907 quite a number of important questions were discussed and passed on by the trustees and faculty. In the main they were questions involved in the establishment of the new College of Agriculture under the provisions of the Conner Act, passed by the legislature, and mapping out the plans for the establishment of the College of Education.

The full story of the College of Agriculture from 1906 to the present time will appear in a separate chapter, as will also the story of the establishment of the College of Education in its separate chapter, and hence will not be referred to in strict chronological manner except as to certain of the more important features.

Dr. Henry C. White, president of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, resigned that position, and in his place Dr. Andrew M. Soule, Dean of the College of Agriculture, was named on June 15, 1907.

On taking leave of Dr. White as president of the A. & M. College, the trustees passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that the resignation of Dr. H.C. White of the presidency of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, be and the same is hereby accepted.

"Resolved, that in accepting this resignation, which was voluntary and unexpectedly tendered, this Board desires to express its appreciation of the splendid services he has rendered in that position and its recognition of the great and distinct benefits that have accrued to the University by reason of the ability, untiring energy and fidelity to duty that have characterized his administration during the years of his incumbency."

President Soule addressed the Board and gave the trustees an
idea of what he intended to do and what would be necessary in the way of finances to carry out his plans.

On Sept. 10, 1906 the University trustees had approved a loan of $5000 to the College of Agriculture with which to meet the initial expenses of the new institution. At the meeting in June 1907 at the suggestion of Governor Terrell, it was decided to ask the legislature for a special appropriation of $12500 a year for two years. Later on it developed that such an amount was absolutely inadequate and a larger amount was asked of the legislature and it was granted.

At the meeting in Sept. 1906 the trustees elected Professor W.H. Kilpatrick as assistant professor of mathematics. As it turned out Dr. Kilpatrick declined the position and the University was deprived of a great teacher, for in the years that passed he achieved a national reputation in the field of education.

Professor Don Q. Abbott was elected instructor in mathematics. One reason for strengthening the mathematics department was that the head of that department, Dr. David C. Barrow, had just been elected as Chancellor.

Safeguarding the health of the students was always uppermost in the mind of Chancellor Barrow. For years he had realized the urgent need for better facilities along this line and in order to carry out his plans he asked of the trustees the authority for building an infirmary on the western side of the campus. He didn't ask for any money and consequently his request was promptly granted. The Chancellor went to work and secured, with the assistance of the good women of Athens enough money to erect the building that was for years to supply the needs of the student body and that was to bear the name of Crawford W. Long, Class of 1835, discoverer of ether anesthesia. While never fully adequate, it nevertheless served its purpose very well until the new Gilbert memorial infirmary was built a few years since.
THE HEALTH OF STUDENTS

The University of Georgia came into existence at a time when comparatively little thought was given to the preservation of the health of its students. More than a century passed before it had an infirmary and a college physician. It has ample health facilities now, but just how it got along so many years without paying the severest of penalties is hard to understand nowadays.

It was nearly a half-century old when the first surgical operation under ether anesthesia in the history of the world was performed by one of its own graduates, Crawford W. Long, of the Class of 1835. Louis Pasteur had not established the fact that germs were at the bottom of most of the diseases that seriously affected human health. Joseph Lister had not made his invaluable contribution of antiseptics as a means to combat disease. Walter Reed had not made his discoveries of disease-bearing mosquitoes. Screens had not been perfected as a protection against common house flies. Sewage systems had not extended their aid towards the removal of the breeding places of disease. The people had to keep their bodies as clean as possible under existing circumstances and let it go at that.

No doubt the University authorities paid some attention to the preservation of the health of the students, but measured by present health standards the preventive measures of those early days amounted to practically nothing.

The writer of these lines can distinctly recall the conditions on the University campus nearly sixty years ago. Just why the common housefly did not spread an annual epidemic of typhoid fever among the students is one of the mysteries without explanation. Yet it is a fact that during those four years not a single student died from an attack of typhoid fever.

If students became ill, they were taken care of in the dormitories or homes in which they lived and were attended by local physicians if they were able to pay for the service. There are several references in the minutes of the trustees to movements inaugurated by sympathetic people to provide money with which to meet the doctor's bills of indigent students, though no definite trustee action had been taken.
But the twentieth century had to dawn before anything like a concerted movement came to secure an infirmary for the use of the student body and one-tenth of that century had passed before this movement really began to take definite shape and give hope for its successful culmination.

THE CRAWFORD W. LONG INFIRMARY

The Athens Woman's Club led the way in this movement which in a few years met with success. The Elijah Clarke Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution also did good work. The efforts of these good women plus the leadership and untiring efforts of Chancellor David C. Barrow resulted in the erection of a modest building to which was given the name of the illustrious Georgia alumnus who had first used sulphuric ether as an anesthetic in a surgical operation.

Mrs. Mary Ann Lipscomb, principal of Lucy Cobb Institute and a leader in the Athens Woman's Club, was prominent in this work. She was the daughter of William Rutherford, of the Class of 1838, who had served as professor of mathematics for thirty-three years prior to his death in 1889, and was the widow of Francis A. Lipscomb, who had been professor of Belles-Lettres and Rhetoric two years prior to his early death in 1873. Many members of her family had graduated from the University and many had served the institution in different capacities. It was quite natural that she should manifest a lively interest in the preservation of the health of its students.

So it came to pass that on June 22, 1911, Mrs. Lipscomb sent a letter to the Board of Trustees of the University asking that body to appoint a committee to advise with the ladies who were endeavoring to raise a sum of money with which to erect an infirmary on the University campus. The Board thanked Mrs. Lipscomb for her letter and named the Prudential Committee and Chancellor Barrow as such committee.

Four years passed before success crowned their efforts. On June 15, 1915, Chancellor Barrow reported to the Board of Trustees that the building had been completed and that the Infirmary had been opened for the service to students. Dr. Daniel Hughes DuFris, a graduate in the Class of 1903, with the degree of
Bachelor of Science, and a graduate of Johns Hopkins with the degree of M.D., was placed in charge. On account of restricted finances, the infirmary had to start in modest fashion. Dr. DuPree's office hours were from 9:15 to 10:15.

The building, constructed of wood, had adequate space to accommodate such students as needed infirmary service, and its cost had amounted to $3855.48 according to report of Chancellor Barrow. Of that amount a note in bank for $1200 was outstanding, with $400 on hand towards its liquidation. It was paid off a few months later. More than two thousand dollars had been contributed by the Athens Woman's Club and the D. A. R. Chapter, and the balance represented the contributions of individuals. The Hebrew Ladies Sewing Circle furnished one room and the friends of Dr. S. C. Benedict furnished another room. The plans for the building had been furnished by Col. E. L. Griggs, of the Civil Engineering Department and he had generously given his time to the construction of the building. Subsequently other rooms were furnished by interested parties.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on the same day on which Chancellor Barrow made his report, the Board passed the following resolution:

"It appearing from the Chancellor's report that the ladies of the Woman's Club of Athens, of the D. A. R., and other ladies contributed the greater part of the money for the building and furnishing of the Infirmary,

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered these ladies for their valuable services to the University."

During the influenza epidemic of 1918 the new Infirmary was not sufficiently large to accommodate all the patients, and about half of the Candler Hall dormitory had to be used temporarily for that purpose. On Christmas morning, 1918, fire destroyed a portion of the Infirmary building, including the office in which a number of the records of the student members of the Students Army Training Corps were kept. In after years quite a number of those boys had trouble establishing their army service on account of the destruction of those papers. The University had been for three months under the direction of the Army, with Captain Milton B. Thweatt in
charge, and all of the students were technically soldiers in the service of the government.

It became manifest that more room would have to be provided, and Chancellor Barrow personally solicited contributions, as well as making a liberal contribution himself. A new wing was added to the building at a cost of more than one thousand dollars. Mr. Thomas H. Nickerson, of Athens, gave $200 in memory of his uncle, Captain Reuben Nickerson, and a cement walk covering the entrance to the building was laid and in that walk was inscribed the name of Captain Nickerson as its donor.

Dr. DuPree served as the University physician for nearly eight years. He died suddenly from an attack of angina pectoris in February 1923, and in the minutes of the Prudential Committee appears the statement that on February 27, 1923, Dr. Harold I. Reynolds was named as Dr. DuPree’s successor. Twenty years have gone by since that time and the attendance on the classes of the University has nearly tripled, but Dr. Reynolds is still on the job. Naturally, he has a great deal more to do now than he had to do in the beginning years of his services, but he discharges all of his duties faithfully and well.

For a few years Miss Ethel Godfrey and Miss Maggie Donaldson served as nurses at the Infirmary. Then came in that capacity Miss Lillian Wynn and Miss Elizabeth Hale, who for more than twenty years have been the beloved nurses at the Infirmary.

THE GILBERT MEMORIAL INFIRMARY

For twenty-eight years the Crawford W. Long Infirmary rendered invaluable service, but with the increased attendance of students it has necessarily been hampered in its work by lack of space in which to fully accommodate all of those who needed its ministrations.

But just about the time it became apparent that the need for a larger infirmary building was one that must be met, a great Georgian came forward with a gift that made possible the erection of a large four story brick building over whose massive front door is inscribed the name "Gilbert Memorial Hospital" and in its appropriate place on the vestibule walls a bronze plaque that bears the following inscription:
GILBERT MEMORIAL INFIRMARY

In Memory of My Father
Jasper Newton Gilbert, M.D.
Augusta Medical College, 1855

And My Son
Francis Howard Gilbert, B.S.
University of Georgia 1927

A token of my great
Love and Devotion to
My State and its great
University But only for
Infinitesimal Indication
Of what I owe to the people
of Georgia

Stirling Price Gilbert

1941.

Judge Stirling Price Gilbert, donor of the Gilbert Memorial Infirmary, is a Georgian and a Southerner, true to all the high traditions of the Old South and just as firm in his adherence to the principles of ideals of the republic of today, that "indissoluble republic of indestructible states."

He was born in Stewart County, Georgia, on January 31, 1862. His grandfather, Thomas Gilbert, was a native of North Carolina, who in his young manhood came to Chattahoochee County, Georgia, where he was a successful planter. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Dr. Jasper Newton Gilbert, father of Judge Gilbert, was a physician and surgeon, well-known and greatly beloved in South Georgia. During the War Between the States he served bravely as a surgeon in the Confederate States Army. He was born in Hancock County, Georgia, but for the greater part of his life practiced his profession in Stewart County and in Columbus, Georgia. Judge Gilbert's mother was Sarah Louise (Redding) Gilbert, who was born in Zebulon, Georgia, and died
Judge Gilbert's education, prior to his entering college, was in the schools in Columbus, Georgia, and Tuskegee, Alabama. His college education was at Vanderbilt and Yale. He was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1883, at the age of twenty-one, with the degree of Bachelor of Science and from Yale in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began the practice of law in Tennessee, but in 1885 moved to Georgia and was admitted to the Georgia bar.

While a student at Vanderbilt he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and for years after his graduation he took much interest in the affairs of his fraternity, rising to high office in the General Council. His two sons, Price Gilbert, Jr., and Francis H. Gilbert, became members of this fraternity, the one at the Georgia School of Technology, the other at the University of Georgia. Throughout his life Judge Gilbert has taken much interest from year to year in the Phi Delta Theta chapters at Vanderbilt, Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia.

It was as a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity that the writer of these lines first knew Stirling Price Gilbert. The national convention of the fraternity was in session in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1889 and I was in attendance as a delegate from Georgia Alpha Chapter. Price Gilbert was at that time Grand Treasurer, one of the ranking officers in the General Council. I knew at once that he stood along at the top in that crowd of well-known college graduates from all over the country. That was fifty-five years ago, but I can see him very plainly now as he stood at the banquet table at that time and responded to the toast "Our Country." He was so far ahead of his associates of those days in his vision of what the South should do in a re-united country that were he called upon now, after the passing of more than a jubilee of years, he could appropriately deliver the same address with relatively the change of not a single sentiment.

That was only two years after Henry Grady had delivered his famous New England Dinner Speech and just a few months before that great Georgian died "loving a nation into peace," but I doubt whether Grady had any clearer vision as to what the South
should do than that brilliant young Georgia lawyer, at that time only twenty-seven years of age.

I cannot repeat his language, but I distinctly remember his line of thought and with his closing sentence the large assemblage broke into cheers as he ended his tribute to both the Blue and the Gray with the statement in words of eloquence, that he was thankful that with all the bravery and suffering and sacrifice of his Southern people the broad bars of the flags of Dixie had blended in perfect harmony with the stripes of Old Glory. I marked Price Gilbert then as a coming leader and the passing years have proved that I was a good prophet.

At an early age he showed great interest in civic affairs and became active in public life. While in no sense a politician, in the generally accepted meaning of that word, he nevertheless went into public service as a member of the General Assembly of Georgia, as solicitor general of the Chattahoochee Judicial Circuit and later on as Judge of the Superior Courts of that circuit. In 1916 he became a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia and in that position served with distinction for almost a quarter of a century, finally retiring in order to spend the last years of his long and useful life free from the cares and labor of that office.

In 1895 Judge Gilbert married Miss Mary Howard, a native of Russell County, Alabama, daughter of Thomas B. and Frances (Anderson) Howard. The elder of his sons, Price Gilbert, Jr. has achieved success as advertising manager of the Coca Cola Company in Atlanta. The younger son, Francis Howard, practiced law in Atlanta until his death several years ago.

On November 1, 1940, at a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, held in Hamilton, Georgia, Chairman Cason Callaway read to the Board a letter addressed to him as chairman from Judge Gilbert, which, eliminating a number of detailed suggestions as to the best way in which certain shares of stock might be handled, was as follows:

"My dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board:

"As you are already aware, I promised to contribute one hundred shares of
Coca Cola International Stock, which is the equivalent of eight hundred shares of Coca Cola common stock, for the purpose of building a hospital on the University campus at Athens, Georgia, at the site already agreed upon, and I am giving written confirmation of the same herein.

"There are other matters that I think should be called to your attention and I am doing that at this time. I expressed a wish to Chancellor Sanford and to President Caldwell that I wished to have a contract with the Board of Regents to the following effects: (to all of which the Chancellor and the President expressed the opinion that there would be no objection.)

"1. The building is to be called The Gilbert Memorial Infirmary, or The Gilbert Memorial Hospital, whichever you prefer.

"2. There shall be placed in the entrance hall a bronze tablet on the wall, the exact wording to be determined hereafter, but the sense of it being that the building was donated by me in memory of my father, who was a graduate of the Augusta Medical College, and of my son, Francis, who graduated at the University of Georgia in 1927.

"3. If at any time there are not sufficient accommodations to admit all students, preference should be given to those who are unable to provide themselves with hospital accommodations elsewhere over those students who themselves or their families are able to provide hospitalization elsewhere.

"These are practically all of the conditions that I requested. There are some other things, however, that I may make suggestions about, hoping that they will be beneficial."

The rest of the letter is about the sale of stock and plans for the building.

On motion of Regent Gardner, seconded by Regent Hains and unanimously adopted was the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia accepts with pleasure the gift of 100 shares of International Coca Cola stock from Judge S. Price Gilbert. The members of the Board of Regents of the University System of
Georgia do hereby officially and personally express their gratitude and appreciation to Judge Gilbert and his family for this substantial expression of interest in the welfare and progress of the University System. They desire to commend him for his vision in making possible this splendid gift which will greatly improve the educational facilities available to the people of this state and which will do much to promote health, happiness and well being among students in the University System of Georgia.

"Resolved, further, That the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia shall and it does hereby agree to the terms stated in the above quoted letter."

The concluding paragraphs of the resolution covered items as to sale of stock, plans for the building and other details.

In a letter to Mrs. Gilbert January 15, 1941, the Board of Regents requested the family of Judge Gilbert to give the University of Georgia his portrait.

Roy E. Hitchcock, an architect connected with the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Georgia, drew the plans for the new infirmary building. They provided for the main or central portion of the building facing east on Herty Field, the opposite side of the building facing west on Lumpkin Street in the same style of architecture, with a wing on the northern end of the building toward Candler Hall and another wing on the southern end towards the old infirmary building.

The stock given by Judge Gilbert was sold on February 12, 1941, to the Equitable Company of Atlanta on a bid of $779 per share, yielding a total of $77,900. When bids were received for the erection of the building it was found that that sum of money would not be sufficient to cover the costs, and it was decided that only the central part be erected and that the wings should be added at a later date when the money might become available. This could be easily done without in any way mar­­ring the architectural effect of the building. The bid of G. M. Casky was accepted and the work was carried on under the supervision of the architect and Professor R. H. Driftmier, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University
of Georgia.

At the time of the completion of the building the Naval Pre-Flight School had come to the University campus, and it became necessary to turn over the new infirmary to the Naval Unit, the civilian students to be taken care of, as in the past, at the Crawford W. Long Infirmary. When the Naval Pre-Flight School, either before or after the end of the war, ceases to use the new infirmary building it will be used by the regular civilian students of the University. Just what will become of the Crawford W. Long Infirmary has not been decided. It has been suggested that on its being abandoned, the name of Crawford W. Long be honored by changing the name of the building in which the School of Pharmacy is located to the Crawford W. Long School of Pharmacy.

The Gilbert Memorial Infirmary was formally dedicated on Friday, June 4, 1943, at 11:00 a.m., on the one hundred and fortieth annual commencement of the University of Georgia. Judge and Mrs. Gilbert and their son, Price Gilbert, Jr. were the honored guests of the occasion. The dedicatory exercises were held in the Fine Arts Building in the presence of some two thousand students and citizens, and at the conclusion of the exercises many of those present went through the new building and were loud in their praise of its beauty and the convenient arrangement of its rooms and its facilities. Along with the dedication exercises were the regular commencement exercises and the conferring of degrees on the graduating students, Chancellor Sanford delivering the baccalaureate address.

President Harmon W. Caldwell presented Judge Gilbert in the following appropriate words:

"For years one the greatest needs of the University was an Infirmary that would provide adequate facilities for taking care of the health of our students.

"A friend of the University, recognizing this need, made available to the University, through the Board of Regents, the funds needed for the erection of this Infirmary.

"The donor of the funds for this building is Judge S. Price Gilbert. He is
a graduate of Vanderbilt University and of the Yale Law School. He practiced Law
in Atlanta and Columbus and served for nearly a quarter of a century as a Justice
of the Supreme Court of Georgia. His distinctions and his contributions to the
welfare of the state are many.

"The new Infirmary, erected with the proceeds of Judge Gilbert's gift, is a
memorial to the memory of Judge Gilbert's father, Jasper Newton Gilbert, and his son,
Francis Howard Gilbert, who was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1927.

"We are honored to have with us today both Judge Gilbert and Mrs. Gilbert.

"I have the honor to present to you now a distinguished benefactor of the
University, Judge S. Price Gilbert."

As Judge Gilbert arose he was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the large
audience. In formally presenting the new building to the University he said:

"I am now entering the University of Georgia - somewhat delayed. It should
have taken place more than sixty years ago. Instead, I entered another great Univer­
sity (not situated in this state) receiving my degree in 1883. In the fall of
1883 I entered another great university (not situated in this state) for the study
of law, receiving my LL.B. in 1885. My choices were wrong, and I mean no disrespect
to nor# disparagement of these institutions. They have done and are doing wonderful
work but I have chosen another Alma Mater.

"Being Georgia-born of Georgia-born parents it was a gross mistake to lose the
golden opportunity of drinking deeply from the Pierian Spring at the beloved univer­
sity of my own state. Our splendid School of Technology had not then been established.
A merciful Providence has granted me a long life, in which sorrows and happiness,
hardships and good luck, defeats and triumphs, sickness and good health, have all
been frequent companions along the road that I have travelled - but that road has all
been in Georgia, and I have travelled with and among my beloved Georgians. Above the
roar of conflicting sounds, and clashing interests, if I listened closely, there
heard voices of friendship, of cheer, of encouragement, of affection and confidence.
There were the voices of my Georgia neighbors, and of my loved ones at may own fire-
side - To them I owe all.

"No wonder then, that I am abidingly grateful to Georgia and Georgians and wish above all things to evidence that gratitude. Most of my contemporaries are gone -

but their children and grandchildren, our future citizens and future leaders, are here.

On their preparation depends what kind of citizens they shall be and how they shall lead.

"Education is the light of the world! Ignorance is the darkness - War is the child of ignorance, and just now it spreads its black shadow over the bleeding world - Education, broad education that reaches every need, is the life-line by which God may lead us to green pastures and beside the still waters of peace.

"All Georgians should feel a thrill of pride in what has already been accomplished by our educational system. We must determine to make it more and more adequate.

"Diseased bodies and unenlightened minds offer the most fruitful fields for the activities for evil, selfish and designing influences. Poverty, embittered minds and corrupt government follow as the night follows the day. Sound minds in sound bodies love the light and cast off darkness -- 'Wisdom - Justice - Moderation' find lodgment and make happy lives.

"I am happy today to formally present to the University, the 'Gilbert Memorial Infirmary,' with the ardent hope that it may accomplish something helpful to the young men and women who seek instruction here amid these classic shades.

"The Infirmary is a memorial to my Father, Jasper Newton Gilbert, M.D., Augusta Medical College, 1855, and to my deceased Son, Francis Howard Gilbert, who received his degree at the University of Georgia, 1927. My Father's life was a priceless benefaction to me. My Son was the fulfilment of all that his parents' hearts could wish.

"Because of the requirements of the war, the Infirmary was necessarily modified, to some extent, but it is my confident hope that in due time the portions omitted will be added. Too much praise cannot be said of Chancellor Sanford, President Caldwell, Architect Hitchcock, Engineer Driftmier and the contractor for their un-
yielding perseverance which surmounts all difficulties such as priorities, rising costs, and the like, incident to war conditions. They have enabled us to put the Infirmary to work when so much needed.

"In conclusion, please permit me to read some lines written by Miss Will Allen Dromgoole of Tennessee. They will furnish a key to the sentiment pervading this whole happy experience.

"An old man, going, a lone highway,
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm vast and wide and steep,
With waters rolling cold and deep,
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
For that sudden stream had no fear for him;
But he turned when safe on the other side
And built a bridge to span the tide.

'Old man,' said a fellow pilgrim near,
You are wasting your strength with building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day,
And you ne'er again will pass this way;
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide;
Why build you the bridge at eventide?'

"The builder lifted his old, gray head,
'Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
'There followeth after me today,
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm that has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pit-fall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him.'"

President Caldwell then introduced the Chairman of the Board of Regents, saying:

"The gift of Judge Gilbert will be accepted on behalf of the Board of Regents by Mr. Marion Smith, Chairman of the Board.

"Mr. Smith, as you know, is a son of the great Hoke Smith, Governor, U.S. Senator,
He is an alumnus of the University of Georgia and is one of the South's most distinguished lawyers.

"His heavy duties, however, do not prevent him from taking an active and constructive interest in the affairs of the University and the University System. There is no one who loves the University more than does Marion Smith and no one who has done more to further her progress and promote her welfare.

"I present to you, ladies and gentlemen, the Honorable Marion Smith, Chairman of the Board of Regents."

Mr. Smith in accepting the new building from Judge Gilbert said:

"It is my privilege, in behalf of the Board of Regents, and, indeed, in behalf of the State of Georgia, to accept this splendid gift from Judge Gilbert, and to express in a way at least our appreciation of his generosity, and to dedicate this building as a memorial to Dr. Jasper Newton Gilbert and Francis Howard Gilbert; and also to dedicate it to the service of the young men and women who will attend this old institution. Surely it is a fitting type of memorial to the two whose lives Judge Gilbert wishes to commemorate. A splendid infirmary, devoted to the cure of illness and the preservation of health, is an ideal memorial to a great doctor who served his community for many years. An infirmary caring for the health and welfare of the young men and women who will attend this University is a perfect memorial to a splendid young man who was himself one of our beloved and honored graduates. It shall be our pleasant duty to see that this infirmary renders the type of service to our young people in keeping with the names to whose memory it is dedicated.

"In spite of the modesty of the donor, there are many thousands of us in Georgia to whom this building will always be a reminder of Judge Price Gilbert himself. A distinguished lawyer, a great judge; with a long and honored record upon our highest court; he has been and is above everything else a patriotic public citizen of this State, whose character, as well as his ability, will be an inspiration to our young people for many years.

"Those of us on this Board are deeply grateful to Governor Arnall for having given
us the benefit of Judge Gilbert's services as a member of the Board. We esteem the privilege of the intimate contact with him which the work of this Board furnishes. We are especially gratified that we have the benefit of his wide experience and deep scholarship, and his ripe judgment in our deliberations. Long may he be spared to serve the University System of Georgia.

"DR. JASPER NEWTON GILBERT was born near Sparta in Hancock County, Georgia, December 27, 1830, the son of Thomas and Margaret Carswell Gilbert. He graduated from Augusta Medical College in 1855, and was married to Sallie Louise Redding of Zebulon, Pike County, Georgia. The couple had two children,- Margaret Virginia, now deceased, and Judge Stirling Price Gilbert.

"Dr. Gilbert practiced in Stewart County for twenty years, where his two children were born. His practice there included the War Between the States and Reconstruction Period. Under the strain of over-work his health finally began to weaken and he moved to Columbus, but his heart was always with those for whom he had labored.

"These are the bare biographical outlines of a long and useful life. Dr. Gilbert was an eminent example of the finest type of country doctor of a previous generation - a type that will always be revered. His practice was extensive; there were no good roads; there were no drug stores; he traveled principally on horseback, carrying his saddlebag filled with his medical remedies and accessories. His life was devoted to caring for the sick and relieving the suffering. He gave himself to his work devotedly and without thought of himself until his own health could no longer sustain the heavy strain.

"FRANCIS HOWARD GILBERT, the son of Judge S. Price Gilbert and Mary Howard Gilbert, was born in Columbus, Georgia, July 5, 1906. With his parents he moved to Atlanta in 1927, and in 1930 obtained his law degree at Yale University. He practiced in Atlanta with Alexis A. Marshall under the firm name of Marshall and Gilbert until his tragic death December 8, 1932.

"Happily Judge and Mrs. Gilbert have been spared one splendid son. Price Gilbert, Jr.
is one of the most brilliant advertising men in the nation, having risen to the position of Vice-President of the Coca Cola Company in charge of advertising. He is now on leave, serving as Lt. Commander in the United States Naval Reserves.

"It was my privilege to know Francis Howard Gilbert when he was practicing as a young lawyer in Atlanta. In many respects he was very like his father. Gentle and unassuming, he was at the same time strong and forceful, and on any important issue he was determined and untiring. Although still quite a young man at the time of his unfortunate death, he had already been marked by older members of his profession as a young lawyer of great ability and energy - one who might well have equalled the career of his distinguished father. I have myself worked with him on some problems in our library and can vouch personally for what I have said. Only those who knew him can realize what a fearful loss his death must have been to Judge Gilbert. It is the finest measure of his own character that he has thus been able to rise from the depth of his own sorrow, and through this gift to turn his personal loss into a service to other boys and girls of this State.

"It is gratifying that this fine building which we dedicate today, will always have associated with it the names of three splendid gentlemen - grandfather, father and son - in this family which has meant, and will mean, so much to our State.

"In accepting this gift, and in dedicating it to these purposes, the University System of Georgia should dedicate itself again to the service of our people. Never in the history of our State, from the time of Abraham Baldwin's charter to the present, has there been such an opportunity for the educational forces of Georgia to serve the State as is presented now, and as will be presented when this war is ended. Vast changes and upheavals are before us. Great forces are being loosed affecting the social and economic life of our country as a whole. These forces have untold possibilities for good or for evil, depending entirely on how our people are guided and led. Here our educational system is furnished its opportunity and its challenge. Leadership must come from men and women with sound bodies and trained minds. It is the duty of the University System of this State to see that such leadership is
furnished, and that it neglects no opportunity to do its full duty in this field.

"Judge Gilbert, the Board of Regents, in behalf of the State, accepts this generous gift and expresses to you the thanks of our people. In doing so I am thanking you in behalf of hundreds of boys and girls of this State who in the years to come will be benefitted by this gift long after those of us present have passed from the scene. I now present the keys to Dr. Harmon Caldwell, the President of the University of Georgia and commit the infirmary to his charge."

President Caldwell then, on behalf of the University, accepted from Chairman Smith the keys of the new building, saying:

"On behalf of the University I accept the Gilbert Memorial Infirmary. I thank Judge Gilbert for providing the University with the funds for the erection of this building. His thoughtfulness and his generosity are very deeply appreciated. His name will be enshrined in the hearts of this and succeeding generations as one of the University's great benefactors.

"I wish to thank the Chancellor and the Board of Regents for the part that they have played in handling the funds and in erecting the Gilbert Memorial Infirmary. I wish also to recognize the services of Dr. Ray Hitchcock, University architect, who drew the plans of the building, Mr. G.J. Cahan, engineer, who supervised the construction work, and G.M. Caskey & Son, the contractors, who did a magnificent job in constructing a building that is one of the most beautiful and substantial buildings on the campus. In years to come the Gilbert Memorial Infirmary will serve tens of thousands of the youth of Georgia and the Southland. On their behalf, too, I thank Judge Gilbert for providing the University with the facilities for giving the best of care to the health of our students."
The Gilbert Memorial Infirmary is one of the most imposing buildings on the campus. It has two fronts. On the west it faces Lumpkin Street, on the east it faces Herty Field. It was designed by Roy E. Hitchcock, University resident engineer, built by the G. M. Caskey Company, of Athens, the general supervision of construction being done by Professor R. H. Driftmier, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

It is a four-story structure 78' 8" long by 36' 8" wide. The exterior walls are of load-bearing brick, resting on a reinforced concrete foundation. The interior framework consists of reinforced concrete columns and beams supporting a reinforced concrete floor, corridor and stairway system. The variegated red shingle tile roof is supported by a wood frame.

The architectural treatment of the building is Greek with modern fixtures. Indiana and Alabama limestone was used for the belt courses, sills, lintels and decorative motifs. The interior walls are of hollow tile and smooth plaster finish, painted. The floor finish consists of asphalt tile in the corridors and bedrooms, with ceramic tile in the bathrooms, kitchens and laboratories. The plan of the building includes the following rooms:

**Ground floor**: A laboratory, diathermy room, physio-therapy room, X-Ray room complete with a control room and dark room, machine and transformer rooms; help's rest-room, dry storage and the general kitchen.

**The First Floor**: Three doctors' offices, with a connecting office for a secretary; a receiving office, examining room, a minor surgery room, with laboratory, two nurses' bedrooms with baths, and a diet kitchen.

**The Second and Third Floors**: Each consists of two four-bed wards; two three-bed wards and two two-bed wards, each with a private bath. In addition, a diet kitchen is provided and an isolation room for contagious diseases.

The money on hand was not sufficient to carry into effect the whole plan for the new infirmary building, so the central portion of the structure was completed, and tentative plans have been prepared for two wing additions to be built at the
ends of the present building. These wings will be extended eastward toward Herty Drive any desired distance. However, as now planned, they will include the following facilities:

**Ground Floor:** An examining room; a four-bed ward, supply room and nurses' dining room.

**First Floor:** Two four-bed wards and two five-bed wards.

**Second Floor:** Two three-bed wards and four private bed rooms.

Provision has been made on the roof of the second floor for sun decks for convalescing patients.

It is merely the question of a short time until the necessary sum of money will be made available for the construction of these two additional wings, and the Gilbert Memorial Infirmary will then be one of the most complete and best equipped college infirmaries in the country.
And now back to the running story of the session of 1906—1907. Plans were made for carrying to the state legislature the fight to secure the proper amount of money to provide for the College of Agriculture, and President Soule was asked to address the legislature on that subject.

The trustees were feeling good and passed a resolution increasing by thirty per cent the salaries of those members of the faculty who had been in service thirty years and providing a twenty-five per cent increase for those who had served twenty years.

Dr. C.J. Moore, having resigned as assistant professor of chemistry, Homer V. Black was elected to succeed him in that position.

The School of Forestry having been established, the degree of Bachelor of Forestry was authorized. Later on this was changed to Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

Two new members were added to the faculty who were destined to remain therein forty years. They were Robert Preston Brooks, elected as assistant professor of Georgia History and Sociology, and Roswell Powell Stephens, elected as assistant professor of mathematics.

The question of football among the students was settled for all time by the action of the Board of Trustees, who left the entire matter to the discretion of the Chancellor. Now Chancellor Barrow was a great believer in football, when properly supervised. No movement to abolish football since that time has ever made any headway.

Continuing the work of making the service of instruction more effective, an assistant in Pharmacy and an assistant in Botany were authorized.

At this time there was a movement among some of the fraternities to locate chapter houses on the campus. Permission was asked of the trustees to build such houses. The trustees offered no objection.
provided the houses were constructed without mortgage. That provision very effectively stopped the talk about building chapter houses on the campus.

The Old College building having been condemned as unsafe, the trustees resolved to ask the legislature for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to repair the building. Later on this sum was made available by the legislature and the necessary repairs were made.

Major J.J. Conner, president of the Board of Trustees of the College of Agriculture, made his first annual report to the University Board of Trustees as required by law. He was very proud of this privilege and from that year to the year of his death he never failed to make an extensive report of everything the College of Agriculture had accomplished during the preceding year.

Among the interesting features of the Commencement of 1907 was the alumni address by Hon. C. Murphey Candler, of the Class of 1877.

The degrees awarded at Commencement were Bachelor of Arts 23; Bachelor of Science, 9; Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering 5; Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering 2; Bachelor of Science in Agriculture 1; Bachelor of Law 18; Total 58.

Bachelor of Arts:

Ernest Anderson
William A. Bell
Wm. G. Brantley, Jr.
Rollin Broughton
Wedford W. Brown
Ambrose H. Carmichael
Elliott F. Cheatham
Philip W. Davis, Jr.
George H. Dillon
Walton H. Griffith
John A. Hunnicutt, Jr.
Harrison Jones

S.L. Lewis
Grover C. Middlebrooks
Alvan W. Neely
W.R. O'Hara
Hugh E. Parker
DeWitt Payne
H.L. Taylor
Sidney J. Taylor
Philip R. Welnner
Henry L.J. Williams
Talmadge S. Winn

Bachelor of Science

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

Bachelor of Law
Bachelor of Science

Nathan Copeland
Bryan B. Davis
Jacquelin E. Knight
John Glascock Mays
Wm. T. McCaffrey

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering

James Bancroft Eppes
Leo Joseph
J.eland Stanford

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

Juan Gonzales

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

Warren W. Lang

Bachelor of Law

Samuel A. Boorstin
William C. Brinson
Asa W. Candler
Russell M. Daley
John R. Fawcett
William J. Fielder
Thomas F. Hancock
C.B. Holtzendorff
Clifford M. James

J. Lindsey Johnson
James A. Kelly
Joseph Law
Walter C. Marshburn
Robert S. Parker
Thomas E. Scott
B.B. Thomas
Wallis J. Willie
Harvey M. Wilson

By a rising vote the trustees unanimously ordered the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on Governor Henry D. McDaniel, Chairman of the Board.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Charles H. Strong, of Savannah, Ga., and Rev. R.H. Blalock, of LaGrange, Ga.
By the opening of the session of 1907—1908 the University had fully struck its stride as to attendance, as well as in other respects. That was forty years ago. Its growth has been steady ever since. There have practically no periods of retrogression. If at any time there have been slight decreases in attendance, they have been purely temporary.

The new School of Pharmacy had grown so rapidly in its four initial years as to call for an additional member of its faculty and accordingly an assistant was provided in the person of Dr. Robert C. Wilson, who after thirty-nine years of service, is still a member of the Pharmacy faculty, almost all of that service being as head professor and dean.

During this session Dr. Andrew H. Patterson resigned his position as head professor of Physics and Astronomy to become professor of Physics at the University of North Carolina. As his successor came Dr. Linville L. Hendren, who is still a member of the faculty after thirty-eight years of service, a large part of that service having been as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Dean of the Faculties. He was elected to succeed Dr. Patterson on June 15, 1908.

The finances of the new College of Agriculture gave the trustees more concern at this time than anything else connected with the administration of the affairs of the University. The legislature in 1906 had established the new college as a part of the University and had provided it with a separate board of trustees, but had provided no money for its support.

Of course, in due time that support would be forthcoming, but that practical certainty did not suffice to pay salaries and other expenses. The needs of the new college had been studied and a budget request made for fifty thousand dollars per annum for maintenance, as well as ten thousand dollars for extension work and five thousand dollars...
for farmers' institutes. In order to get the college into operation pending the necessary state appropriation, some step had to be taken to get some ready money.

Governor Hoke Smith was ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees and he suggested to that body that the University trustees borrow on their individual endorsements the sum of fifteen thousand dollars and that the University furnish out of its treasury an additional ten thousand dollars and that the members of the special board of Agricultural trustees borrow five thousand dollars. With that thirty thousand dollars the College of Agriculture could function until the state legislature made the necessary appropriation.

Hon. Clark Howell proposed a resolution embodying the suggestion made by Governor Smith, the necessary money was thus provided, the College of Agriculture was started on its way of useful service and the legislature at its ensuing session made the necessary appropriations by which the borrowed money was repaid.

At this session of the Board of Trustees the Peabody School of Forestry was transferred from the University proper to the College of Agriculture and was administered by that institution until the coming of the Board of Regents when it was made a separate school to itself and again became a part of the University proper.

In order to build up the attendance in the College of Agriculture a resolution was passed that no fees be charged the students enrolling in that college. For a number of years that rule remained in effect.

Mrs. James F. McGowan, daughter of Dr. Leon Henri Charbonnier, offered a prize to be awarded annually to a meritorious student in the Physics department. It was a handsome set of drawing instruments, which she gave in honor of her father, who for so long a time had been the head of the Physics department in the University.
At this time the department of Botany was established and to the position of head professor in that department, Dr. John M. Reade was elected on June 27, 1908. He filled that position until his death in 1936.

Some discussion had arisen as to the entrance requirements for admission to the Law School and a resolution was passed making them the same as those for all the students of the University.

The Atlanta College of Medicine presented a request to be made a part of the University. This brought about a big discussion and the Georgia Medical College at Augusta did not think so well of the proposition. After considerable debate the request of the Atlanta college was declined.

The teaching of electrical engineering was beginning to attract more and more attention and the trustees separated that subject from the Physics and Astronomy department and created a new department of Electrical Engineering, placing Professor U.H. Davenport in charge thereof.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity asked for a lot on the campus on which to build a chapter house. The trustees decided that a lot would be furnished for the fraternity when it got ready to build. Nothing, however, came of this movement.

Judge Andrew Cobb was employed to assist Judge Howell Cobb with his law classes. Judge Howell Cobb was in failing health, and in fact died a year later.

The trustees were delighted at the splendid progress of the University and passed a resolution highly commending Chancellor Barrow and the faculty, concluding with these words: "There is plainly seen the opening of a new and glorious day in the most gratifying, wide and certain development of the greater University."
At the 1903 session of the Board the question of securing a place for the University on the list of colleges benefiting of the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation was discussed and a committee of the trustees was named to correspond with the Carnegie Board. This correspondence went on for a number of years, but no definite conclusion was ever reached. Provision was finally made for retirement allowances from the University itself and from the Georgia State Teachers' Retirement Fund.

The degrees conferred at the 1908 Commencement were: Bachelor of Arts, 22; Bachelor of Science, 5; Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, 3; Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, 4; Graduate in Pharmacy, 4; Bachelor of Law, 29—total 77.

Bachelor of Arts:

Allen H. Bunce
James S. Bussey
John A. Davison
Milton T. Egerton
Luther F. Elrod
John W. Pitts
John E. Harris, with honors
Wiley C. Henson
W. Saunders Jones
Ogden H. Langford
Abram S. Loyd
Milton R. Lufburrow
John H. Neisler
Samuel T. Oliver
Harold I. Reynolds
Wm. A. Shelton
Harry R. Slack
Wm. F. Slaton, Jr.
Sidney O. Smith
Wm. T. Turk
Guy O. Whelchel, with honors
F. Bartow Willingham

Bachelor of Science

Robert O. Arnold
Roy W. Blackmar
Mercer Blanchard
Clifford C. Brooks
Clement S. Bryan
Henry G. Cannon
Jackson P. Dick
James W. Florence

John A. Fort
Stanley M. Gates
Alphonse L. Ivey
Samuel E. Martin
Floyd C. Newton
George P. Swift
Perry H. Thornton

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering

DeWitt T. Hubbard

W. R. Hutchins

Geronimo W. King
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

Fred N. Grant
Stafford Montgomery

Walter E. Stone, with honors
Edward B. Walker

Graduate in Pharmacy

Curtis E. Brinson
Adam D. Deas

William H. Hatcher
James A. Redfearn

Bachelor of Law

Erle B. Askew
James W. Brown
Robert T. Camp
Herschel P. Cobb
Charles H. Cox
John M. Gozart
L.L. Davis
Joseph W. Denmark
Philip G. Dodd
Charles N. Feidelson
Bernard C. Gardner
William T. Gary
Thomas H. Holcombe
Henry P. Jones
Robert H. Jones
Charles C. King
Remsen P. King
Stephen B. McCall
Jasper N. McDonald
William S. Mann
W.D. Martin
Grover C. Middlebrooks
Harry W. Nevin
Herman L. Rubenstein
Leopold Suddeth
Franklin C. Walker
James R. Watson
Wade H. Watson
Julian J. Willingham

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Joseph J. Bennett, an eminent Georgia Baptist divine and an alumnus of the University.

Perhaps the most important step taken during the session was that looking to the establishment of the College of Education.

Chancellor Barrow, in his annual report, had submitted a plan for the organization of such a college. This plan embodied in large measure the suggestions that had been made by Dr. Thomas J. Wooster, who for several years had been a member of the faculty teaching philosophy and psychology. A committee consisting of Messrs. Gober, Adams and Governor Smith was appointed to take the necessary steps. Governor Smith was very enthusiastic and, as he was a member of the Peabody Board of Trust, he explained to the University trustees the attitude of that body on the subject. It is therefore appropriate at this point to insert the full history of the Peabody College of Education at the University of Georgia.
Almost from the beginning the University of Georgia paid attention to the teaching of Ethics and Metaphysics. Though there was no established chair for the teaching of these subjects in the University until 1826, it is probable that President Meigs and his early successors discussed them in a way in their regular classes in other subjects. The subject of Education was not dreamed of then in the way in which it is now taught. Across the years there was more or less attention paid to philosophy and then in later years to psychology and then on to what we now know as Education.

In 1826 the chair of Ethics and Metaphysics was established in the University and Dr. Stephen Olin was named as professor. The South had not begun to furnish many college professors and New England generally had the call. Dr. Olin was a New England product and strange to say he was called to a professorship in the University of Georgia, although he was not a Presbyterian minister. He was a Methodist minister, and his selection was like breaking the ice from a religious standpoint.

Dr. Olin was generally regarded as a good teacher, but the students were not fond of him. His ability was recognized, but he lacked the power to gain the affection of and manage the college boys of those days. He remained in his new position only two years and then handed in his resignation in 1828. But he was destined to come back again, for in 1831, President Church, who meanwhile had succeeded President Waddel, offered him his old position and he accepted the offer. Two years seemed to be the limit of his service and in 1833 he again resigned and became president of Randolph-Macon College in Virginia.

Stephen Olin and Aloysio Church had been classmates at Middlebury College and that doubtless caused President Church to bring him back into the University faculty. But those two couldn't get along together.
Church was a man of pronounced opinions and of a combative disposition and was accustomed to having his way. It was not long until he had a dispute with Olin and the feeling between them was not of a co-operative nature.

Quoting fromoulter's "College Life in the Old South": "the roots of this dispute went back to the charge that the Presbyterians controlled the University and its branches ramified much into politics and personalities. It was claimed that Olin had, under the name of "Friend of Equal Rights" attacked the University in a letter and had had copies laid upon the desks of legislators; and it seemed to have been proved that Olin, although a minister of the Gospel, had at the University failed seventy-four times to attend morning prayers, and fifty-eight times, evening prayers."

So Dr. Olin went his way and in his place Dr. Samuel P. Pressley, well-liked by the students, was chosen to head the department of Metaphysics and Ethics. He served until his death three years later in 1836. The chair was not filled until 1860, when Dr. P.H. Mell was assigned that duty. He filled that position until 1888. After the death of Chancellor Mell it became the duty of each succeeding chancellor to teach those subjects. Chancellor Boggs performed that duty from 1888 to 1899. Then Chancellor Hill took up the work. Philosophy had also been taught and some psychology, though not in specifically created departments.

Education, in the sense in which it is now regarded was not thought of to any great extent until the closing years of the nineteenth century, especially in regard to the training of teachers for the specific duty of teaching. Then came the laying of emphasis on the preparation of teachers, and educators began to discuss and advance the best methods by which classes might be conducted and youth properly instructed.

The duties of the chancellorship in 1903 had become so heavy that Chancellor Hill was relieved of the work of teaching Ethics and Metaphysics.
so that he might devote his entire time to the executive duties of his office where many questions of vast importance to the University had to be studied, attended to and solved.

The trustees created the Chair of Philosophy and Education in that year and thus for the first time in the history of the University emphasis was laid specifically on education and an official named to give specific instruction in that subject.

On April 11, 1903, Dr. Thomas J. Woofter was named as Professor of Philosophy and Education, to begin his work on the following July 1st. For the six preceding years Dr. Woofter had been a member of the faculty of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville (now the Georgia State College for Women) where he had served as Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy and Director of the Normal Department. Thus he came to the University with experience in the field in which he was to serve the remaining days of his life.

He was destined to remain in the University faculty for thirty-five years and to contribute in large measure to the educational development of the University and the state. A brief biography of Dr. Woofter follows.

THOMAS JACKSON WOOFTER

Thomas Jackson Woofter was a native of Virginia. He was one of the many sons of the Old Dominion who have rendered conspicuous service as members of the University of Georgia faculty. He was born near Charleston, Virginia, Sept. 2, 1862, the son of Jonathan and Martha Ball Woofter. His father was a well-known farmer.

Young Woofter attended the Wood county, Virginia, elementary school, and Summers Academy, Parkersburg, West Virginia. At an early age he decided that teaching was to be his life-work, and pitched his studies and
his preparation in that direction. He received the B.A. degree from Fairmount (W. Va.) State Normal School in 1881 and from there went to Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., where he graduated in 1885. He received an LL.B. degree from the University of West Virginia in 1888 and the degree of Master of Arts from Peabody College in 1893. In later years he won his Doctor of Philosophy degree at American University, Chicago, in 1900 and in 1909 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the Illinois College of Law.

He also studied as a visiting student at the University of California and traveled at various times in England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Canada and Mexico. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic fraternities, Pi Gamma Mu and Kappa Delta Pi, the National honorary education society.

He began his career as a teacher in West Virginia, where, in 1885, 1886 and 1887 he served as principal of Shepherd College, State Normal School, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. In 1889 he moved to West Point, Mississippi, where for four years he was superintendent of the graded schools in that city, having organized the schools on his arrival to take up his work.

In 1893 he was called to the chair of mathematics in Mercer University, which position he filled until 1897 when he was elected as Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy and director of the Normal Department of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville, Ga., where he remained six years.

In 1903 when Chancellor Hill began looking for the proper man to fill the newly-created chair of Philosophy and Education in the University of Georgia, he had no difficulty in locating him, for Professor Woofter had already made a reputation in his chosen field of labor that marked him as a coming man in the educational world.

In religion Dr. Woofter was a Baptist and took a prominent part
in the work of his church. For a number of years he was teacher and Sunday School superintendent. He was a member of Kiwanis, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arch Masons. In politics he was always a Democrat.

He was a member of the State Board of Education for eight years, from 1911 to 1919, was at one time a director of the National Education Association, and was president of the Southern Education Council. For five years he was chairman of the committee on legislation of the Georgia Education Association and for two years was chairman of the committee on certification.

He was greatly interested in research work, and contributed a number of able articles to educational journals. One of his research problems had a marked effect on Georgia education, that on the constitution and function of the state department of education, in 1908--1910, which contributed very largely to the re-organization of the State Department of Education in 1911. Another was on Teaching in Rural Schools, 1915--1916, followed by a study on the Growth of the University Summer School, its character, trends and values, and still another on Teaching in Rural Schools, 1930.

In 1896 he published a textbook on Plane and Solid Geometry; in 1917 a book on Teaching in Rural Schools, and a 75-page monograph on Studies in Citizenship.

In 1892 he was married to Miss Callender Gerdine, of West Point, Miss., granddaughter of Joseph Henry Lumpkin, first chief-justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. One son, Thomas Jackson Wood, Jr., was born to them. He became well-known in the field of sociology, and made a number of studies on the negro question. So thorough was his work that he is recognized authority on inter-racial problems. For a while he was a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina.

From 1903 until his death on August 8, 1938, at the age of
Dr. Woofter served as a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia, and what he accomplished during those years represents much of the development of the institution, especially in the field in which he was engaged.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

When Professor Woofter came to the University faculty there was no place in which to house the new department over which he was to preside. A temporary lodging place was found in the Science Building. He had hardly been settled there, in fact only a few weeks, when fire totally destroyed the building and his department was switched over to New College, one of the older buildings on the campus.

Dr. Woofter all the while was turning over in his mind the question of better quarters, an enlarged faculty and a wider field of usefulness for the department of education. He knew the chances were slim for getting enough financial assistance in Georgia to put through a number of plans that he had formulated, so he launched his ship out into the deep. He carried his case to the one organization in the United States that had the money and was interested chiefly in the training of teachers in the South—the George Peabody Trust.

Among the terms laid down by Mr. Peabody when he set up the trust was one that at the expiration of thirty years the corpus of the fund was to be distributed for education in the South. The time had about arrived for the distribution of that fund. So he proceeded to get in touch with that board of trust.

In January 1905 he addressed the Board a letter. He was bold enough to give the trustees his ideas as to how they should distribute the large sum of money in their hands for distribution. He didn't know that
they would pay any attention to his suggestions, but there was no harm in
giving them his views. In their final decision their conclusions were largely
along the line suggested by Dr. Wootter.

Among other things in this letter he said: "You have achieved

wonderfully in influencing the Southern States to establish systems of free

public schools, and supporting old Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn.

a pioneer college for the preparation of teachers so long needed; in stimulating

the Southern States to found and support systems of normal schools to supply

trained teachers for the schools in the systems established; and in many ways
to promote otherwise the improvement for education for the whole South.

However, your plans for the preparation of teachers is now incomplete.

"The state normal schools prepare teachers for only the elementary schools and now many high schools are springing up in our systems, and these demand college graduates as teachers.

"The best plan to solve this problem is to establish and promote schools of education in the state universities in the South. This calls for

outside aid and is an urgent call on the Peabody Trust."

Just about this time President Roosevelt came in to the picture.

Quoting from an article in the Georgia Alumni Record, Feb. 1937,
written by Mrs. Inez Parker Cummings:

"The alumni of Peabody College in Nashville appointed Dr. Wootter

ambassador to the President of the United States to enlist his

influence for the plan. He wrote a personal letter to President Roosevelt

requesting an interview but, at the time the letter arrived 'Teddy'

was in Louisiana on one of his famous bear hunts. Two days after he returned
to Washington he wired Dr. Wootter to come to see him the following Thursday.

With a companion, Mr. Tate, Dr. Wootter arrived promptly at the

White House and sat for some time in a crowded waiting room. Finally the

President came in and, with a few words to the waiting individuals, cleared
the room in a few minutes. Then he invited Dr. Woefter and Mr. Tate into his private office, asked them to be seated, and with his characteristic informality propped his feet on the desk, lit a cigar and reared back to listen. His sympathy was enlisted, and he was of great assistance in the ensuing meetings of the Board when the Fund was distributed.

"For the spending of so large a sum of money there were naturally many suggestions, and the fact that Dr. Woefter's plan was the one finally accepted holds great interest for Southern people. The University benefited from the plan and from the money came the building in which the Peabody School of Education was housed."

It was several years later that the final distribution of the Peabody Fund was made. A number of Southern state universities received grants of forty thousand dollars each for the erection of buildings for their schools of Education. That was according to Dr. Woefter's suggested plan. The grant to the University of Georgia was the first example.

At that time Hoke Smith was Governor of Georgia and was likewise a member of the Peabody Board of Trust. He was of wonderful assistance in getting through the appropriation. In order to get this money the University of Georgia was required to do certain things and to enter into a contract for the performance of those requirements.

The Trustees asked Governor Smith to inform them as to the attitude of the trustees of the Peabody Fund and what they would expect of the University in the event the appropriation was made with which to erect a building on the campus for the School of Education.

Governor Smith addressed the Board of Trustees on June 13, 1908, giving the following information as to what the Peabody Board would expect:

1—Philosophy and Education to be expanded and known as the Peabody School of Education.

2—Professor Woefter to be made Director.
3—Prof. Stewart to be made Associate Professor of Education.
4—An adjunct professor of Agricultural Pedagogy to be selected.
5—An associate professor of Philosophy to be elected for the session of 1909—1910.
6—An instructor in Psychology to be elected in 1910.
7—Expenses of the School to be guaranteed.
8—A committee to be appointed to cooperate with the Peabody Board.
9—Curriculum to be authorized by the faculty.
10—Maintenance to be charged one-third to the Nelson Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the University readily agreed to these requirements. In due time the money was forthcoming and the new building was erected. Dr. Woolfer assisted in the drawing of the plans and kept his eye on the contractors daily as the building was being erected.

On June 30, 1911, the Trustees named as the building committee Chancellor Barrow, chairman, Dr. Woolfer, and Messrs George F. Gober, Samuel B. Adams, and Harry Hodgson, members of the Board. The next year $2500 was appropriated by the Board for properly equipping the new building and thanks were extended by the Board to Governor Smith for his valuable assistance. Dr. Woolfer in the beginning had been named as Director of the School of Education. His title was now changed to Dean and in that position he served until his retirement as Dean Emeritus a few years before his death in 1938.

George Peabody Hall

While other members of the building committee contributed largely of their attention and effort, the planning and the supervision was in the main the work of Dr. Woolfer. Chiefly through his efforts the gift of the Peabody Board of Trust had been secured and he had a personal pride in seeing the work through to completion.
George Peabody Hall is a three-story brick building, ample in size and well-arranged for a most convenient and effective service. Offices, classrooms and laborator rooms are large and provided with plenty of light and ventilation. These two prime requirements for any well-arranged school room were given special attention.

The basement was set aside in the main for a home economics laboratory, especially suited for the teaching of foods, cookery and clothing. Dean Wootter was very much interested in the teaching of home economics in the high schools of the state and was providing the necessary equipment for the training of teachers for that line of work. But the use of the building for such purposes never came fully to pass. The College of Agriculture had established a Division of Home Economics and had likewise provided the proper laboratories for such work. It turned out that this work eventually became settled in that College, but the basement floor of Peabody Hall has been effectively used throughout the years.

Dean Wootter contributed much towards bringing about two very important steps towards the advancing of the interests of the University, the admission of women and the establishment of the Summer School. He had long been the enthusiastic advocate of co-education in the University. He deemed it of special importance in the work of the School of Education, since the large majority of the teachers in the schools of the state were women. If the School of Education was to really serve the people of the state, the privilege of attending its classes must of necessity be accorded women. Year after year he recommended to the Chancellor and the Board of Trustees the admission of women at least to the Junior and Senior classes of the School of Education, if the Trustees could not see fit to admit them to all of the classes in the University. In the Fall of 1918 the doors of the School of Education swung open for the admission of women students.
Dean Woofter sensed the great need for thoroughly trained teachers in the graded schools and high schools of the State. The furnishing of such teachers was the work of the School of Education. For the most part it was impossible for the teachers in the common schools of Georgia to attend the regular sessions of the University. They had to teach throughout the months of the regular University sessions and in addition they did not have the money to attend the University sessions.

The University had done some work in the way of Summer School training back in the closing years of the nineteenth century during the administration of Chancellor Boggs, when sessions of five weeks were held out at old Rock College, but with the establishment of the State Normal School on that campus this work had ceased. But Chancellor Hill had an idea that it was a poor business to let the University plant stand idle throughout the summer, and in 1903, the year in which Dr. Woofter started his work as a member of the University faculty, the University Summer School came into existence. For many years he was the superintendent and director of that institution.

While Dr. Woofter enjoyed a good joke and was most congenial in association and conversation, he was nevertheless of rather solemn face, so much so that many of the students nicknamed him "Gloomy." In actual contact with his students he demonstrated that the nickname did not fit him. He was a thorough and excellent teacher. The students were fond of him. Here is what Harrison Jones, Class of 1907, who became in after years one of the highest officials in the great Coca-Cola organization, said of him:

"I have sat at the feet of many teachers. All of them were honest and diligent; some of them were great; a few of them were like great bonfires. I saw the brilliancy of the flame of their knowledge and felt the warmth of the telling, but I did not ignite.

In Dr. Woofter, the fires did not leap apparently as high
and the fierce heat was seemingly not present, but from him sparks flew
and caught in the minds of his students and started new fires.

"He exemplifies so perfectly Emerson's statement: 'There is no

  teaching until the pupil is brought into the same state or principle in which

  you are, and transformation takes place; he is you and you are he; there is a
teaching, and by no unfriendly chance or bad company can he ever lose the
benefit.' 

"In Dr. Wofter's course pupils were fired with a desire to read and

  study far beyond the required course and most of them did it."

Dr. Wofter was also one of the prime movers in the establishment

  of the division of correspondence and extension, which proved to be of great

  value to thousands of Georgia teachers who needed that type of work to help

  them on to their college degrees.

He took great interest in all the educational organizations of the

  state and the South. His advice was sought on all sides. He was a pleasing
lecturer and answered many calls from high schools both during their regular

  sessions and on their commencement occasions."
Under the agreement with the Peabody Trust four additional teachers were to be added to the faculty of the School of Education, an associate professor of Education, an associate professor of Philosophy, and assistant professor of agricultural pedagogy and an instructor in pedagogy. It was not possible to make all the additions at once. Professor Stewart had been in the faculty since 1903 and all that was necessary in his case was to assign him to certain duties. Dr. Woofter took over for a few years the work in philosophy and psychology until the election in 1916 of Dr. A. S. Edwards as Associate Professor of Psychology and in 1919 Dr. George A. Hutchinson as Professor of Philosophy. In 1917 Dr. John T. Wheeler was elected as Professor of Vocational Education, but for years he served as a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture and later on became a member of the faculty of the College of Education.

The work of Dr. Stewart was entirely in the filed of Secondary Education. While Dr. Woofter, as Dean of the Peabody School of Education gave considerable attention to the improvement of high schools, Dr. Stewart was the chief agent in that work.
In 1937 the University of Georgia offered its first courses in nursing education. A number of prominent women in the state had perfected an organization, whose purpose, among other things, was to work for better educational advantages for the young women who were selecting nursing as their lifework.

The need for collegiate training leading to a bachelor's degree was emphasized and the University authorities were advised that a sufficient number of students would be forthcoming from among the trained nurses in the state and those who were planning to become trained nurses, to warrant the offering of a degree in nursing education.

Accordingly such action was taken and the degree requirements were agreed upon. Those applying for this degree were to be allowed credit for the entire Freshman year by presenting proof of acceptable hospital training and the prescribed curriculum in the University covered only the Sophomore, Junior and Senior years. This curriculum was arranged after the most careful study.

But the belief of the good ladies as to the demand for collegiate training among the nurses turned out to be unfounded and no students were forthcoming. Therefore the four-year degree course in nursing education was abandoned. But for the two succeeding years a two-year program was offered. There appeared to be no demand for that, judging by the results, for the students still did not come. In 1940 that curriculum was withdrawn and nothing along the line of nursing education was offered until in the midst of World War II the importance of such training became apparent.

The necessity for training the cadet nurses to meet the demands of the army and navy led to many institutions taking up the work and in the summer of 1943 the University of Georgia offered courses in this subject.
and proceeded to do its work as a part of its wartime contributions.

This time the students came and the time was propitious for the offering again of the full degree course in Nursing Education. Beginning with the session of 1944-1945, the classes for this degree course were thrown open in September 1944, and a number of young women registered as students. At the Commencement exercises on graduation day, June 11, 1945, Miss Barbara O'Neal, of Jackson, Ga., was the first person to receive from the University of Georgia the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education.

As a result of careful study and ample preparation, the four-year degree curriculum represents the best in that line of work. The Department of Nursing Education prepares professional nurses for service in civilian hospitals and the military, for rural and urban community health programs in both the curative and preventive phases, and for teaching in schools of nursing. The curriculum provides full foundation work in English, Mathematics, History, Sociology and such sciences as Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Psychology, together with the most approved courses in Nursing. Full attention is paid to Nursing Arts, clinical instruction, Public Health nursing, medical nursing, surgical nursing, in fact everything that is necessary to a complete and effective training in this work. During the war three college quarters of work has been done in collaboration with three large hospitals in Atlanta and with the Georgia Medical College in Augusta.

It is believed that this work is now firmly established and that even after the war the demand for such training will be sufficient to warrant the continuance of the work and even to enlarge the scope of its operation.

This work has been placed in the hands of thoroughly competent members of the faculty, women of ability and technical knowledge. The
Department of Nursing Education is under the direction of Miss Phoebe Miller Kandel and her assistants are Miss Capitola B. Mattingly and Miss Helen L. McKey.

Miss Kandel is a native of Greentown, Ohio, daughter of David Kandel and Susan Miller Kandel. Her preparatory education was in Starke county, Ohio. She has the Bachelor of Science degree from Columbia University and the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Throughout her life she has been interested in health problems and has devoted much of her time and talent to the improvement of health conditions. She is an Episcopalian in religion and a Democrat in politics.

In her profession she has had wide experience and in many ways is an authority in the training of nurses. She is devoted to the task of opening up every possible avenue to nurses seeking collegiate training. She is a member of quite a number of organizations in the field of her chosen lifework and has contributed a number of articles to educational journals and standard magazines. One of her best publications is "Hospital Economics for Nurses." (Harper Publishing Co., N.Y.)
JOHN CASSIUS MEADOWS

In 1930 the School of Education was in need of an additional professor of Education and for that position Dr. John Cassius Meadows, at that time professor and head of the department of Education and Psychology at Shorter College, was chosen. Dr. Meadows taught in the University of Georgia Summer School in 1930 and began his work as a regular member of the faculty in September of that year.

He is a native of Tennessee, having been born at Kenton, in that state, May 27, 1887, the son of John A. Meadows, a teacher and farmer, and Mary E. Meadows. His elementary and secondary education was in the schools of Kenton, his native town, and his degree of Bachelor of Arts was earned at George Robertson College in Tennessee and the University of Chicago. In school and college he stood at the top of his class and was the class valedictorian when he graduated. Having decided that he wished to devote his life to teaching, for fifteen years he served as superintendent of city schools in Mississippi and Kentucky. In 1921 he gained his Master of Arts degree at Peabody College and in 1926 his Doctor of Philosophy degree from that institution.

Dr. Meadows served several colleges before becoming a member of the University of Georgia faculty. He was Professor of Education three summers at Peabody College, Associate Professor of Education at Northwestern University three years, Professor of Education at the University of Missouri summer of 1928, and during the session of 1929--1930 Professor and head of the department of education and psychology at Shorter College, coming to the University of Georgia from that position.

He made a success of his work in the University of Georgia from the beginning of his work and in September 1932, when Dean Wooster resigned on account of failing health, Dr. Meadows succeeded him as Dean of the School of Education. In that position he served until September 1937 when he was
transferred to the Department of Sociology and Dr. Walter D. Cocking
became Dean of the School of Education.

Dr. Meadows has always been a close student in the field
of social science and his new work was one for which he was well-fitted.

As Professor of Sociology he has served for the past eight years. He has
devoted much attention to the study of contemporary Georgia and has
contributed valued additions to the textbook on that subject, taking notice
of all the changing social and economic conditions in Georgia and keeping
that required textbook up to date.

In his work for the higher degrees, his thesis for the M.A.
degree was "An Experiment in Supervised Study," and his Ph.D. dissertation was
on "The Functions of a State University." He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa,
Georgia Education Association, National Education Association and National
Department of Superintendence. He has contributed various articles to
educational magazines. He studied voice a little and made varsity track,
baseball and football teams while in college.

He is a member of the Christian church and has served as
deacon and Sunday School superintendent. He is a Rotarian and a 32 degree Mason,
a Shriner and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a
Democrat.

In 1919 he was married to Miss Emma Andrew, of Wingo, Kentucky,
a Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Music graduate of Cumberland University.
Their children were Andrea, Ruth Elizabeth and John C., Jr.
WALTER D. COCKING

Walter Dewey Cocking, third Dean of the Peabody School of Education, was born in Manchester, Iowa, Dec 10, 1891, the son of J.E. Cocking, a well-known mid-western farmer, and Mrs. Emily Cocking. Before being called to the position of Dean in the University of Georgia in 1937, he had achieved quite a reputation as an educational executive, both in state and national fields.

His elementary education was in the rural schools of Delaware county, Iowa, and his secondary school education was in Strawberry Point, Iowa, High School, from which he graduated in 1908. The next five years were spent in Des Moines College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913. From 1913 to 1922 he was superintendent of schools in Arkley and Stone Lake, Iowa, then during the session of 1922-1923 he took his Master of Arts degree at the State University of Iowa. Then he was Director of Junior High schools in San Antonio, Texas, for two years. All the while he had been preparing to complete the work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and in 1927-1928 he attended Columbia University and won that degree. Meanwhile he had served six years as Director of Curriculum, Books and Supplies in St. Louis, Mo. Following his receiving the Ph.D. degree came five years of service as Professor of School Administration at Peabody College, and for the next four years, 1933-1937, he filled the office of Commissioner of Education for the State of Tennessee. From that position he was called to the University of Georgia faculty. During the summer sessions for several years he had taught in the Iowa State Teachers College, Ohio University, Texas University, Washington University and Columbia University.

During those years he had published one book, "Administrative Procedures in Curriculum Making" and several magazine articles and bulletins on educational subjects. After coming to Georgia he published as Senior author a book on "The Organization and Administration of Public Education."
and a bulletin on "Higher Education for Negroes in Georgia." He had served under appointment as consultant in the Tennessee Valley Authority, and, while a member of the University faculty, was elected in 1940 and 1941 as chairman of the Advisory Panel on Industrial Materials, T.V.A. He also served as chairman of the Athens, Ga., Planning Board and was chairman of a committee on long-time planning for Athens and Clarke county. In 1937 he became a staff member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Education.

Dr. Cocking was a man of commanding appearance. He stood six feet, three and a half inches in height and weighed 240 pounds. In religion he is a Methodist and had been a Sunday School teacher. He held membership in Kappa Delta Phi, Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Phi Kappa. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat. In war he had served as 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery.

On August 10, 1915 he was married to Miss Eva O. VanKirk, of Swaledale, Iowa, a graduate of Iowa State Teachers College.

Dr. Cocking brought with him to the University a number of advanced ideas as to the work of a college of Education. He brought into his faculty a number of new professors, and the work of the College under his direction was considerably expanded. Everything appeared to be going smoothly until in the Spring of 1941 he prepared an agenda for the development of the School of Education, which had come by that time to be known as the College of Education, this agenda containing proposed developments for the coming fifty years. He was reading the agenda to his faculty, when one member took exception to what he had to say on the subject of the education of the negro. The point was made that it looked like an advocacy of whites and blacks attending the same school.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Agents in June 1941, Dr. Cocking was not re-elected for the ensuing year. Then followed charges of
Governor Talmadge interfering with the Regents by appointing members in line with his opposition to Dean Cockey; then the withdrawing of accredited relations by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, then the hot political race between Governor Talmadge and Hon. Ellis G. Arnall, in which the question of political interference in educational matters by the governor and the loss of accredited relations became issues before the people, the whole matter ending with the election of Governor Arnall and the restoration of credits by the Southern Association.

Elsewhere more will be written concerning that sensational period in the history of the University. Dr. Cockey, however, was not re-elected, and ceased to be a member of the University faculty. For some time he held office with the O.P.A. in Washington, and for the past year has filled the position of Editor of The School Executives' Magazine in New York City. He was succeeded as Dean by Dr. Edwin D. Fousey, who served until Sept. 1st, 1944. On January 1, 1945 he became emeritus professor of education, and anticipating his retirement under the provision of the retirement law, Dr. Kenneth R. Williams was elected as Dean, to begin his service in that office on Sept. 1, 1944.
Edwin Davis Pusey, fourth Dean of the College of Education, was born January 6, 1870 at Princess Anne, Maryland, the son of Edwin Pusey, a farmer in that place, and Katherine E. Pusey, a missionary whose home was also in Princess Anne.

Standing six feet, one and a half inches and weighing two hundred and thirty pounds, Dr. Pusey's physical appearance is commanding. In disposition and temperament he has always been cheerful, energetic and accommodating. The writer has always looked upon him as a professor who loved to work, who never shirked his duty and who was ready to cheerfully serve wherever needed, whether the task was inside or outside his regular field of labor.

His elementary education was through private instruction by a tutor. His secondary education was in Washington Academy in Princess Anne, Md., 1880-1886. He entered St. John’s College in 1886 and graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He continued his work at St. John’s and obtained his Master of Arts degree at that institution in 1892. He also worked for the M.A. degree at Columbia University, receiving it in 1894. In 1919 his Alma Mater, St. Johns, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Pusey has been throughout his life a teacher and an educational executive. He taught Latin and Geography at Gale Institute, Lancaster, Pa., 1889-1890; was assistant professor of Latin and Professor of Latin at St. John’s College 1890-1902; did public school work in North Carolina at Roberdel, Goldsboro and Durham; served as professor of Education during summer terms at the University of North Carolina and as professor of Education at Winthrop College 1924-1925, coming to the University of Georgia in the summer of 1924, and beginning his work as Professor of Education at the opening of the regular session in Sept. 1925. He became Dean of the College of Education in September 1941 and served as such until Sept. 1, 1944. He became emeritus Professor of Education June 1, 1945, upon his retirement from active duty.
He is a member of the National Education Association, the Georgia Educational Association, and a member of the Research committee of the Georgia Educational Association. He has served as a member of the executive committee, vice-president and secretary and treasurer of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

Dr. Pusey has for years been an active official during the Summer Quarter sessions of the University. He has been the Director of Conferences, social and public functions in the summer quarter. On September 1, 1945 the Georgia congress of Parents and Teachers made him an honorary life member. In 1943 he served as chairman of the committee on training of supervisors of the Georgia Council of Education. He has made numerous addresses on educational subjects all over the state. He was the author of the State seven months school law, and author of the original draft of the State Board of Education and State Textbook Commission laws. He was editor of the High School Quarterly 1934—1936 and of School and College 1936—1937. He is a recognized authority on school administration.

Dr. Pusey has kept in close touch with the teachers in Georgia, assisting them in many ways in solving their problems. He has served as Director of the teachers' placement bureau and through it has found suitable employment for hundreds of teachers. He has done considerable extension and correspondence work. He has been especially helpful in the work of directing theses of graduate students.

In the Spanish—American War he served as Captain of Infantry, United States Volunteers. In World War I and World War II he was beyond the age of service, but in this last war he has contributed his bit of service among other things as chairman of the O.P.A. Price Control Panel for Athens and Clarke county.

In politics he is a Democrat and is also a member of the
Masonic fraternity. Since 1930 he has been a vestryman and senior warden of Emanuel Episcopal Church, has been a delegate each year to the Diocesan Council and in 1937 was a delegate from the Diocese of Atlanta to the General Convention.

Dr. Pusey has been twice married. He has one daughter, Frances, by his first wife. His second wife was Miss Bessie P. Payne, of Charlotte, N.C., a graduate of St. Hilda's School, whom he married Aug. 24, 1926. Mr. Pusey has taken special interest in the work of the University of Georgia Women's Clubs and in the social affairs of the University.
At the head of the College of Education 1945-46 was Dean Kenneth R. Williams, who succeeded Dean Pusey upon the retirement of that official, September 1, 1945.

Dean Williams, then only thirty-eight years of age, was one of the younger leaders in the field of Education in this country. In robust health, endowed with a strong and vigorous intellect, well-trained in all the subjects that enter into his important work, fully grasping the pressing needs of the hour, he made an invaluable contribution to the achievements of the University of Georgia. The demand for better training and better supervision of teachers in America and especially in the South is such as to challenge those engaged in the educational field to renewed and greatly increased endeavor and Dean Williams, accepting the challenge; achieved gratifying results.

Kenneth Rast Williams was born in Monticello, Florida, October 26, 1908, the son of Dr. J. F. Williams and Mary Bearden Williams. On June 7, 1934 he was married to Miss Selma Key Reynolds, of Ocala, Florida, a Bachelor of Science graduate of the Florida State College for Women. They have one daughter, Harriet Virginia, born Feb. 24, 1942. His secondary school training was in the Dade County High School, 1921-1923, and in the Monticello High School, 1923-1925, graduating from the latter school in 1925. He attended the University of Florida, 1925-1929, graduating from that institution in 1929 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. In 1932 he took his master of Arts in Education degree at the University of Florida and twelve years later in 1944 won his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Chicago.

Dean Williams has been a teacher since his graduation from the University of Florida. He served as principal of the St. Andrew (Fla.) Grammar School 1929-1930. He was a critic teacher at the Florida State College for Women
1930-1936 and was a Fellow at the University of Chicago 1937-1938. He became Assistant Professor of Education in the University of Georgia faculty in 1938 and served two years in that position. He was Dean of Students in the University of Georgia 1940-1941. He then went to the University of Florida, where he served as Director War Time Courses, 1941-1943. From there he came back to the University of Georgia as Dean of the College of Education.

In college he was a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. In religion he is a member of the Methodist church and has served as a steward and Sunday School teacher. In politics he is a Democrat. His community interests and activities have been in service on social, civic and religious committees. He holds membership in Phi Delta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Blue Key, Omicron Delta Kappa, Alpha Phi Epsilon, Cabbard and Blade, Georgia Education Association, National Education Association and the Academy of Social Sciences. He received the Distinguished Service Award from the Florida State Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1944. The subject of his Master's thesis was "Supervision in the Secondary Schools of Florida and his Ph.D. dissertation was "Study of the Powers and Duties of the Chief State School Officers." His ultimate professional aim is participation in the development of a sound teacher-training program. He was a co-author with Walter D. Cocking of a book "The Education of School Administrators."

Having given biographical statements concerning the five men who have served as Dean of College of Education, there follow brief stories of the lives of others who have served as members of the faculty of that institution and who have contributed much to the success of all that it has undertaken and accomplished.
JAMES EDWARD GREENE

James Edward Greene has been a member of the University of Georgia faculty since 1927. He came as an associate professor of Sociology and Psychology and served as such until 1935. In that year his title was changed to associate professor of Education. In 1937 he was promoted to Professor of Education and has since then served in that capacity.

He was born Aug. 4, 1900 in Donaldson, Arkansas, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A.W. Greene. His boyhood days were spent on the farm. His elementary education was in the rural schools of Hot Springs county, Arkansas, and his secondary education in the Academy of Henderson—Brown College. In 1922 he received the Bachelor of Arts degree at Henderson—Brown College; in 1925, his Master of Arts degree at Vanderbilt University and in 1931 his Doctor of Philosophy degree at George Peabody College.

In 1922, Professor Greene served as Instructor in Psychology at Logan College, Russellville, Ky; in 1924 as Instructor in English at the Hot Springs, Arkansas High School; in 1926 as clinical psychologist in the Tennessee Industrial School, and from that position came to the University of Georgia faculty in 1927.

Dr. Greene is a member of the Methodist Church and in politics is a Democrat.

He has always been devoted to psychology and especially educational psychology and its touch upon the sociological conditions among the people. His thesis for his Master's degree was "Psychological Aspects of Religious Revivals." His Ph.D. dissertation was on "The Relative Validity and Reliability of Rational Learning Tests."

Throughout the years he has done much research work and has written and published a number of valuable articles. Among others of interest are "The Relation of Student Interest and Student Need in Educational Psychology to other Variable." published in the Journal of Genetic Psychology.
in 1940 and "Interregional Migration of Psychological Talent", published in the Journal of Social Psychology in 1941. He has made many contributions to educational journals in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. These articles dealt largely with the educational activities of public schools. He is a senior author of "A School Leader's Manual,"A Study of School Transportation in Georgia" and a junior author of a "Study of School Building in Georgia." This work was done for the Education Panel.

During World War II he served on several important committees. He gave six months service in the Office of Price Administration in Atlanta as an educational consultant. He served as a member of the committee on Psychological Services for Communities of the American Association for Applied Science. He was a fellow on the Commission on Teacher Education of the American Council of Education in 1940–1941, and during the Fall term of 1940 was at the Child Development Center of the University of Chicago. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi Honorary Scholastic society.

On June 8, 1927 he was married to Miss Ruth Abernathy, of Prospect, Tennessee, a B.S. graduate of Peabody College. They have one daughter, Sarah Ruth.

One of the most prominent features of Dr. Greene's work is his prompt, careful and effective attention as committee member, adviser and ready assistant in every worthwhile movement in the University, when called upon to take part therein. Reliable, cheerful, accommodating, ever ready to work in any field and on whatever job may be assigned to him.
Paul Reed Morrow, a member of the University faculty for the past sixteen years, coming as an Associate Professor of Education in September 1929 and having been made full professor in 1935.

He is a native of West Virginia, having been born in Fairmont, Feb. 24, 1886, the son of Daniel L. Morrow and Alice B. Morrow, of Huntington, West Virginia.

After graduating at the Amarillo High School in 1904, he entered Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, remained there two years and then after three years at West Virginia University graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His Master of Arts degree was earned at Columbia University in 1919 and in 1930 his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Cincinnati. He attended Harvard University 1918—1919. He held a graduate fellowship at Columbia in 1920 and at the University of Cincinnati 1927—1929.

In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a 32 degree Mason, and in politics a Democrat. He had banking experience in 1918 with the National Shawmut, Boston, Mass. His graduate major was "Secondary Education" and that line of educational work has always had his chief attention. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "Integration of the Physical Sciences for the Secondary School."

He served as assistant principal of Fairmont High School, West Virginia, 1909—1914; principal of Chickasha, Oklahoma, High School, 1914—1917; head of the Education department of Shepherd College, West Virginia, 1919—1922; Director of Summer School, Marshall College, West Virginia, 1924; principal Charleston W. Va. High School 1923—1926; instructor in Education, University of Cincinnati 1927—1929, and then to the University of Georgia faculty. He holds honorary society membership in Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Pi Sigma, Psi Chi, Phi Kappa Phi and Kappa Delta Pi. He is a member of the American Association
for the Advancement of Science, the National Educational Association and the Georgia Educational Association. He served on the West Virginia committee on the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the executive committee of the West Virginia Educational Association, and was president of the West Virginia High School Principals Association.

He has done valuable research work in "The Derivation of Norms for the Use of Standardized Tests in Georgia," "The Status of Junior College Teachers in Georgia," and "The Survey of Extra-curricular Activities in Secondary Schools." He also served as Director of the Bureau of Educational Research, University of Georgia. He liked to fish and hunt, gardening his hobby and tennis his favorite sport.

He rendered excellent service to the State Board of Education, the State Committee on Curriculum and was consultant to the staff of the Education Panel of the State Agricultural and Industrial Board in 1943. In 1944 he made a survey of Athens, Ga., Secondary schools. He was adviser and consultant to the State Council on Teachers' Education, 1943. In 1943 he made a study of the costs of high school education. He served as a member of the Wartime Education Committee for Georgia, appointed by M.D. Collins, State Superintendent of Education. In 1940 he contributed an excellent article to the Georgia Education Journal on "The Public School Program in Relation to Problems of Georgia." Served as chairman of Teachers Education Department of the Georgia Education Association.

In collaboration with Willard O. Mischoff, he published a booklet "A Guide To Thesis Writing." Has been of great assistance to the Graduate School in the direction of graduate theses.

He has published the following:

"A Guide to Thesis Writing"
"Trends in High School Education"
"Methods of Making and Revising the High School Curriculum"
"Education for Tomorrow"
"Program in Curriculum Re-organization in Georgia"
"Utilizing and Controlling the Natural Environment for individual
and social needs."
DAVID LEWIS EARNEST

David Lewis Earnest is an Emeritus Associate Professor of Education in the faculty of the University of Georgia. His chief service as an educator was during the twenty-five years in which he held the professorship in Science in the old State Normal School and the Georgia State Teachers College. When that institution was merged with the University of Georgia in 1932, Professor Earnest came into the faculty of the University with the rank of associate professor. He was at that time seventy-one years of age. Four years later, in 1936, he was placed on the retired list as emeritus associate professor, a position he now occupies at the age of eighty-three.

Although he has seen little service as an active member of the University faculty, he is nevertheless such a colorful figure in the educational world that a brief story of his life is appropriate in these pages.

David Lewis Earnest was born Nov. 25, 1862 in Chuckey, Tennessee, the son of Lewis S. Earnest, farmer, and Malinda Rankin Earnest. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and his elementary and secondary education was obtained in the schools of Greene county, Tenn. until in 1876 he began a seven-year attendance at Masonic Academy, Rheatown, Tenn., later known as Warren College. From that school he graduated in 1883, and then went to George Peabody College where he graduated in 1885 with the degree of L.I., the only degree then offered at that institution. On account of his previous work he had the equivalent of a Master of Arts degree, and later on Peabody College conferred that degree on him.

In 1885-1886 he taught Latin and Mathematics in Warren College, was superintendent of the Hernando, Miss., High School 1886-87--88, taught pedagogy and science in the State Normal School, Jacksonville, Fla 1888-89--90; was principal and assistant superintendent of Athens, Ga., public schools 1890-91--92; was professor of science at the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, Ga. 1892 to 1896; was professor of science at State Normal School and Georgia State Teachers College from 1897 to 1932; the entered
the University faculty when that college was merged with the University. Across all these years he was a popular, interesting, and efficient teacher. For seven years he was business manager of the State Normal School and acted as president, dean and teacher during the administration of President Branson. For thirty years he devoted his summers to teachers institutes, never asking for one or declining one he could accept. For twenty years he was president of what he believed to be the first Story Teller's Club in the United States, The Round Table.

Prof. Earnest has several notable characteristics. Physically, at eighty-three, he would readily pass as a young man. In college, he was captain of the baseball team. He was a left-handed pitcher and a good one. He is fond of football and if that sport had been engaged in in his youth, he would no doubt have been a star football player and possibly may have ranked as all-Southern.

Bicycles were coming into general use when he was a young man. They were of the old high-wheel type, a type abandoned later on for the more convenient and more useful type of the present day. He became fond of bicycling and has kept it up for more than a half century. It has been his favorite means of locomotion. Between walking and bicycling he has covered thousands upon thousands of miles during his lifetime. It has kept him physically fit at all times. Though well past the four score mark, he still rides his bicycle, taking the heavier grades as well as the level roads.

He has been a great reader, especially in the realm of science. Nature study has always attracted him, especially birds and flowers. Photography has been one of his recreational choices. Long before moving pictures came on the scene, he had made a large number of slides and was entertaining students and friends with magic lantern shows. Visual education had not at that time come to be as popular and as highly regarded as in recent years. All of these pictures were of an educational nature. Thus
Professor Earnest became a pioneer in visual education.

Professor Earnest has delivered hundreds of imaginative lectures. Possessed of keen insight into worthwhile things and endowed with a sense of humor, his lectures were most attractive. Among his best-known lectures were "The Hunter," "Open Eyes," "Uncle Sam," and "Three R's."

During World War II, in order to do his bit he busied himself with movie fleds on war industries and activities, an average of three reels per day on subjects of immediate interest.

Religiously he is a prominent Methodist. For the greater part of his long life he has served as a member of the Boards of Stewards and has often conducted Sunday School classes, as well as serving as Sunday School superintendent. When the writer is absent from his place as Sunday School teacher, Professor Earnest generally serves as a pinch hitter. He delivers every week over the local radio a talk on the Sunday School lesson.

He is at all times an ambassador of good will. When he meets a person visiting in Athens, he seeks in a most accommodating way to make him feel at home. He has probably shaken the hands of more visitors than any other citizen. They tell the following story on Professor Earnest, concerning his greeting of a certain gentleman waiting for his train at the Seaboard depot. Professor Earnest saw a well-dressed young fellow standing near the tracks talking to several students. The young man looked as if he were a student himself. Professor Earnest joined the crowd and hastened to introduce himself in order the do his part in making the young man feel perfectly at home.

"D.L. Earnest is my name," said he.

"My name is Hugh M. Dorsey" was the reply as they shook hands.

Professor Earnest suddenly awoke to the fact that he was speaking to the Governor of Georgia.

To his value as a good teacher he adds the value of being a good man. His life has been devoted to going about doing good.
Horace Bonar Ritchie has been a professor in the College of Education since 1932, a period of thirteen years. He came into the faculty when the old Georgia State Teachers College was merged with the University of Georgia. In that college he had seen seventeen years of service, during which time he was Dean and Professor of Education.

He was born in Banks county, Georgia, Sept. 10, 1882, the son of Jacob S. Ritchie and Sarah Cornelia Ritchie. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. His elementary education was in the country schools of Banks county and his secondary education was at Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga., 1899–1901. He entered the University of Georgia in 1901 and graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later on, after years of teaching, he worked for the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Georgia, receiving that degree in 1920. During the summers of 1902, 1903 and 1904 he taught in country schools instead of taking his summer vacations. After graduation he was principal of the Dallas, Ga. High School 1905–1907. He was Professor of Science and Director of Dormitories at Piedmont College 1907–1908. From there he went to Fitzgerald, Ga., as principal of the high School and superintendent of schools and served from 1909 to 1915. In 1915 he entered the faculty of the Georgia State Teachers College and served as head of the Education department and Dean of the College until 1932 when he became Professor of Education in the Peabody School of Education, University of Georgia, a position he has held up to the present time.

Prof. Ritchie has seen years of success both as a teacher and administrative executive. He has had a hand in the training of thousands of Georgia teachers. In college he was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity and has kept up his interest through service as adviser to the University chapter of that fraternity. He is a member also of Kappa Delta Pi and Pi Gamma Mu.
religion he is a Baptist and has served his church as a deacon. In politics he is a Democrat.

He is very much interested in Red Cross work, having served from 1917 to 1932 as chairman of that work at the State Teachers College. Work among young boys has claimed much of his attention. He has seen service as president of the Northeast Georgia Council of Boy Scouts. He is a life member of the National Education Association and the Georgia Education Association.

At the time of his attendance as a student in the University of Georgia he was greatly interested in the honor system among the students and for four years was a member of the student honor organization and served as president of the honor board. He has attended regularly the sessions of the Georgia Education Association, holding several offices therein and serving as its president.

Back in his earlier years the subject of free textbooks was engaging the attention of the Georgia public. He chose "Free Textbooks" as the subject of his thesis for the Master of Arts degree and was one of the earliest investigators of that subject in the state.

From 1916 to 1932 he made a study of "Handedness" to determine if there are ill effects from changing from left to right and vice versa. As a result of this study he came to the conclusion that no permanent ill effects resulted from these changes. His study covered investigation of hundreds of records of students who had made these changes in youth. A few ill effects had resulted at time of change, but none of them were of permanent nature. He has contributed many articles on educational subjects to the Georgia Education Journal and the Journal of Education of the National Education Association.

In college he was devoted to athletics, four years of football and three of track athletics, winning the coveted "G" in each of those sports. He attended the Kappa Delta Pi convention in San Francisco
in 1942 and was one of the speakers on the program of the meeting. In 1942 he spoke before the Thirteenth annual Institute on the Use of Radio in Education.

In recent years he has given valued service in directing the preparation, recording, and distribution of seventy-five phonograph records on Georgia problems, free of charge, to five hundred school systems throughout the state of Georgia. This work was done under the direction of the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning, New York City.

He has been of great assistance throughout the years to teachers in securing suitable positions in the schools of the state.

In 1912 he was married to Miss Edith Adams, of Demorest, Ga., an A.B. graduate with subsequent graduate work done in the University of Georgia. One son, Horace B. Ritchie, Jr., is an alumnus of the University of Georgia. He served as a major in World War II.

Mrs. Ritchie has for years been doing effective work for the control of cancer, holding at the present time the responsible position of Regional Commander of the Field Army of Control of Cancer, with supervision of the work from Virginia to Texas.
EUGENE PENNINGTON MALLARY

At the time of the merging of the Georgia State Teachers College with the University of Georgia in 1932, Eugene Pennington Mallary had been serving as associate professor of education in that institution. He was transferred to the University of Georgia faculty as assistant professor of Education. In 1938 he was transferred to the department of Social Science and since 1940 has been assistant professor of Philosophy.

He was born Feb. 6, 1878 in Rome, Ga., the son of R.D. Mallary and Mary J. Mallary. On Dec. 6, 1910 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Macon, Ga., who now holds the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from the University of Georgia. They have one son, Eugene Cobb Mallary, a graduate of the University of Georgia.

Professor Mallary's elementary education was in Shelby, N.C. and Griffin, Ga. His secondary education was in the preparatory department of Mercer University. He attended Mercer University from 1894 to 1898, preparing himself for the legal profession. He graduated at Mercer with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1898. He attended the University of Virginia two years and took the Law degree there. In later years he attended George Peabody College, having determined to become a teacher. In 1921 he took the Master of Arts degree at the University of Georgia.

From 1900 to 1918 he engaged in the practice of law in Macon, Ga. and at the same time was a professor in the law school of Mercer University. During World War I he was an overseas Y.M.C.A. secretary, spending one year in France.

In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. In religion he is a Baptist and has served as deacon in his church. He is a member of Rotary and in politics is a Democrat. He has served as a Y.M.C.A. director and on the advisory board to the Salvation Army. He is always interested in worthy civic movements. He has enjoyed travel in France and England.
In recent years he has been serving as Acting Head of the Department of Philosophy, a work to which he is deeply attached.
Professor Floyd Jordan had hardly started his work on the faculty of the College of Education when along came World War II and he was on leave in Sept., 1945. He returned to take up his work for the duration. Presumably he will return to take up his work.

He was born in Spurgeon, Indiana May 20, 1900, the son of Thomas Jordan, farmer, and Matilda Jordan. In 1934 he was married to Miss Emily Asbury, of Elberton, Ga. He is a Mason and a member of Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Chi Kappa. In religion he is a Baptist and in politics generally a Democrat. He served in France about one year in World War II. His elementary education was in the rural schools of Pike county, Indiana and he graduated from Spurgeon, Indiana, High School in 1916. He earned an A.B. degree at Oakland City College in 1921, an M.A. degree at the University of Pittsburgh in 1927 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1933 at George Peabody College.

In securing his education his main attention was paid to social studies and those necessary to preparation as a teacher. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "The Social Composition of the High School Population." He has done considerable research work in the educational field.

From 1916 to 1926 he taught in rural and secondary schools; 1927--1930 was special lecturer on Education at Syracuse University; head of Education department at Piedmont College 1933--1934; associate director of division of surveys, Peabody College, 1934--1935; Professor of Education, Oklahoma State Teachers College, 1936--1938 from which position he came to the University of Georgia Jan. 1, 1938 as a visiting professor of Education. In September 1938 he was made Associate Professor of Education, which position he now holds.

For publication he has furnished the following: "Social Factors in School Re-organization," Functions of various Divisions of State Departments of Education," Functions of Divisions of Elementary Education," and "Standards for Rating of State Departments of Education."

During World War II he devoted his time to making surveys of school needs in war areas and providing care for children of working mothers. He also worked on school problems which affect war manpower in war areas.
Nolen Meaders Irby came to the University faculty Sept 1, 1938 as Professor of Education and Director of Field Studies. He was absent on leave during World War II.

He was born July 27, 1887 in Greenforest, Texas, the son of H.W. Irby, a teacher in that state, and Fannie Lou Irby. In 1919 he was married to Miss Nellie Cole, of Charleston, Arkansas, an A.B. graduate of the University of Arkansas. Their children are Nellie Cole Irby and Charles Irby. Prof. Irby is a Baptist in religion and a democrat in politics.

In World War I he enlisted as a private and was promoted on up to a captaincy. The major period of his service was as instructor in Officer Training Schools. His elementary school training was in the rural schools of Texas and Arkansas, his secondary education was in the preparatory department of the University of Arkansas. His college degrees are: A.B., University of Arkansas 1916; M.A., Peabody College 1924; Ph.D., Peabody College 1930. He is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, Phi Delta Kappa, American Educational Research Association, National Education Association. His preparatory studies were largely in the field of education. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "An Equalization Program for Arkansas Public Schools."

His teaching experience has been as city superintendent, Bearden, Arkansas 1919--1922; principal Little Rock High School 1922--1923; Suot. Marion, Arkansas Schools 1924--1927; Professor of Education Oregon State College 1927--1929; Supervisor State Department of Education, Arkansas, 1930--1938. He has published a number of articles on educational subjects.

His work since coming to the University faculty has been in the field and directed toward the improvement of county and local school systems.
One very noticeable development that became apparent in the opening years of Chancellor Barrow's administration was an increased interest among both the alumni and students in the work of bringing more students to the University.

In college at that time was a boy named Hugh S. Wallace. He conceived the idea of bringing the attendance up to 800 by the year 1908. That was some undertaking, for in 1906 the attendance was only 408. To double the attendance in two years was something of a fantastic dream, but Hugh was nothing daunted when he organized the "800--08" Club. He and his associates went to work with a will selling the University to prospective students. The increase in attendance the first year was only twenty-seven, but the next year it was eighty-five and the total attendance went to an even five hundred. In all the succeeding years it never fell below that number.

The Club had an enthusiastic membership. Wallace served as president and general sparkplug. Dwight L. Rogers was first vice-president, Alex. R. Macdonell was second vice-president, L.F. Elrod and W.H. Steele were secretaries, R.W. Barnes was assistant secretary, and P.E. Palmer and J.H. Porter served as treasurers.

Not all the credit for the increased attendance was due this club, but it certainly served its purpose well and helped in great measure to keep the University and its advantages before the public.

Not until 191( was the attendance goal of 800 reached. During two of those fourteen years the attendance was between four and five hundred; then followed four years in the five hundred to six hundred bracket; then four years in the six hundred to seven hundred bracket; then three years in the seven hundred to eight hundred bracket. Then came the year 1918--1919 following the conclusion of World War I,
when the attendance reached over eleven hundred, and Hugo Wallace's dream had come true, though much delayed as to time.

Session of 1908—1909

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in Atlanta on July 1, 1908. The finances of the institution were discussed. More money was needed to put in operation a number of new undertakings, and an assault on the legislature was planned. Some headway was made though not in any sensational amount.

The Board took one important step when it ordered that no more advertising of any business would be allowed on the campus. That rule still operates and for almost forty years the campus has been free of unsightly billboards, placards nailed upon the trees and miscellaneous sheets scattered over the lawns.

The legislature having appropriated the money necessary for the repairing of Old College, the repair work was about to start when at the meeting of the trustees on Oct. 17, 1908, the question of moving the building from the spot on which it had been erected in 1802 came up.

It was known that Mr. George Foster Peabody wished the old building turned around and put in line with New College, so as to extend the quadrangle from Board Street to the Chancellor's house. Mayor W.F. Dorsey, of the City of Athens, and Messrs. E.R. Hodgson, Harry Hodgson and Billups Phinizy appeared before the Board in support of the proposed change. Only one voice was raised in opposition. That was the voice of the writer, who objected from a sentimental standpoint to removing the building from the spot on which the institution really started, that sacrifice, as it were, of the University's birthplace.

The Board decided that it was inexpedient to move the old
building to another site, but Mr. A.L. Hull, a trustee, did get through a resolution to so arrange the underpinning of the building as to make it possible to move it in the future if such a course should ever be decided. Forty years have passed and it has not been moved. It is to be hoped that centuries hence it may still be standing in its old place.

In the contract for the repairing of Old College it was stipulated that the new brick should be of the same color as the old, that the same kind of trimmings should be used and that the repaired building should not be changed in appearance. The walls of the building were torn down to the foundations and the interior was propped up with heavy timbers. Some of the old brick were used as fillers back of the new face brick. In appearance Old College looks pretty much as it did more than half a century ago, only a little newer.

Considerable grading was needed on the campus and it was decided to ask the state to furnish a number of its convicts to do the work.

The question of erecting a steam heating plant to furnish heat for the dormitories came up. That was the first of many efforts to get a central heating plant, none of which succeeded, but from time to time each building was given its own heating plant. The drawback was always the lack of money. Each step toward the improvement of the situation was of a stopgap nature. Years ago a central heating plant could have been secured for thirty thousand dollars, but the legislature couldn’t see its way clear to put up the money. The buildings are all comfortably heated now, but some day the central heating plant will be forthcoming.

For the first time some trustee had the temerity to offer a
resolutions to provide for the wearing of academic robes by the members of the faculty on official occasions. The resolution was promptly laid on the table and it remained there for some time. Finally, after several years that custom came into use. The wearing of academic robes is all right. They add a certain solemnity and dignity to Commencement and other official exercises, but personally the writer has never been fond of them. The everyday costume has always had the greater appeal for him. It certainly is more in keeping with democratic ideals.

Another forward step was the authorization for the appointment of proctors in the dormitories, charged with general supervision and especially held responsible for the keeping of order in the dormitories. This prevailed for a number of years, the proctors being chosen from the higher classes and more mature students. This practice achieved good results.

For the first time in its history Franklin College, which had been almost from the beginning synonymous with the University, was given a president. The offices of Dean of the University and President of Franklin College were created and became the official titles of Dr. Charles M. Snelling.

The death of Judge Howell Cobb in the summer of 1909 made it necessary to elect a professor to take his place in the faculty of the Law School. For that place Thomas F. Green, of Athens, was chosen. A full account of the life and services of Judge Green will be found in that section of this work devoted to the history of the Lumpkin Law School. Tutors in Romance languages and Physics were provided in order to meet the demands arising from the increased number of students in the University and the overcrowding of classes.

The extension of the campus was going steadily forward. The
twenty-five thousand dollars given by the City of Athens was turned over to the Alumni Society to pay for property bought by its Land Trustees that later on was deeded to the University.

As a further step towards closer relations with the people of Georgia a resolution was passed inviting all worthy organizations to use the buildings of the University on those occasions when such use would be of benefit to the organizations, such as the use for auditorium purposes at conventions. It was ordered that this invitation be printed prominently on all catalogs and bulletins issued by the University.

The degrees conferred at the 1909 Commencement were:

Master of Arts 2; Bachelor of Arts 17; Bachelor of Science 17; Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering 10; Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering 1; Bachelor of Science in Agriculture 5; Bachelor of Law 21; Graduate in Pharmacy 3; Total 76.

Master of Arts

Tomlinson Fort

Bachelor of Arts

Olin P. Beall, with honors
Walter R. Holmes, with honors
Jerome Michael, with honors
Ulric J. Bennett
Edward M. Brown
Gordon B. Callaway
Walter L. Downs
Omer W. Franklin
William M. Gower, Jr.

Bachelor of Science

Linton E. Allen
Harle G. Bailey
Edgar V. Carter, Jr.
Walter B. Cook
Homer A. Davis
Claude L. Derrick
John P. Fort, Jr.
Linton Gerdine
James W. Napier

Otis H. Johnson

Thomas A. Herndon
Paul L. Palmer
Mark P. Penteacost
Robert B. Scott
David M. Silver
Isaac A. Solomons
Joseph A. Stevens
Joseph E. Dunson

Henry P. Heath
Morton S. Hodson
Stuart McElrannon
W. B. McWhorter
Erle T. Newsome
Dwight L. Rogers
Young B. Smith
Grover C. Spiller
Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering

Littleton H. Fitzpatrick
James E. Lucas
Harvey A. Mills
B. P. McWhorter
John B. Wier, Jr.

Bachelor in Electrical Engineering

Frank von Spreckelsen

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

Troy G. Chastain
Willis F. Dobbs
David S. Starr

Graduate in Pharmacy

John T. Burton
Arthur G. Leslie

Bachelor of Law

Eugene M. Baynes
Scott Berryman
Frank Clark, Jr.
Carlisle Cobb
Walton H. Griffith
Samuel B. Hatcher
Ben P. Jackson
Alex S. Johnson
William H. Johnson
James A. King
John G. Knox

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on United States Senator Augustus O. Bacon and that of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Sam R. Belk.

At this session of the Board the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was authorized and that degree was conferred on Hon. John P. Fort. Dr. Fort was possessed of a strong scientific mind. He had made a number of scientific experiments in Georgia. He was satisfied that artesian water could be secured in southwest Georgia and under his direction the first artesian well in Georgia was sunk at Albany. He had a firm belief that there was an underground river in Georgia that followed closely the meanderings of the Flint River.
He was also very much interested in Horticulture and had orchards in Northeast Georgia that produced a number of the best-known varieties. At times he entered apples in the great displays in Oregon and Washington and on one occasion took first prize over all exhibitors from that famous apple section of the country.

At this same commencement Dr. Fort witnessed the graduation of two of his sons, John P. Fort, Jr., with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and Tomlinson Fort with the degree of Master Arts. In after years Tomlinson Fort became a nationally known teacher of mathematics and is at present head of the mathematics department in the University of Georgia.
On Nov. 18, 1909 the Board of Trustees met in special session in Athens for the purpose of electing a secretary, treasurer and registrar to succeed Mr. A.L. Hull, who had filled these offices for many years and who had just passed away after an illness of several months. T.W. Reed, a graduate in the class of 1886, was named as Mr. Hull's successor, and thus began the official connection of the writer with the University of Georgia. He filled the office of secretary of the Board of Trustees until January 1, 1932, when the old Board of Trustees of the University was abolished and the Board of Regents took charge; the position of Treasurer until July 1, 1933, when the growth of business was such that one man could not discharge the duties of both registrar and treasurer and a new treasurer was named; and the position of registrar until Jan. 1, 1945, when he was retired as registrar emeritus under the provisions of the State School Retirement law.

At the annual meeting of the Board on June 10, 1910, the question of establishing a school of Commerce was discussed and such a school was authorized, but it was not established at that time. But its establishment was not long in coming. It came just as soon as the necessary arrangements as to finances could be made. Elsewhere is a full description of its beginning and its excellent work up to the present time.

For years the trustees had been attempting to build up a closer and more intimate connection between the University at Athens and its several branches. That was in keeping with the ideas of Abraham Baldwin, who drew the charter of the University in 1785. The institution he envisioned was to superintend the literaria of the state. The Chancellors had visited the branch colleges at their commencements, had delivered their diplomas to the graduating classes,
and for several years those institutions had been sending their selected students to Athens to take part in the annual Commencement exercises.

On June 10, 1910 the trustees took another advanced step in this direction. A resolution was passed requesting the state legislature to authorize the chairman of the Board to make appointments biennially of not exceeding three members of the Board who should be ex-officio members of the boards of the several branch colleges. When the legislature met such authorization was given. That was the first time the University trustees had extended their authority over the internal management of the branch colleges.

By some of the branch colleges this step was received with favor, but in some instances it was not entirely acceptable. Of course, the University trustees, thus appointed, were courteously received as ex-officio members of the branch college boards, and there were no outward signs of disapproval, but there was some feeling that the University Board had no business in seeking to direct the internal affairs of the branch institutions, that that was the business of the local boards. This feeling existed to some extent as to the Georgia School of Technology and the Georgia Normal and Industrial College for Women at Milledgeville. President Matheson, of Georgia Tech and President Parks, of the Ga. N.& I. co-operated but at the bottom of their hearts there was a feeling that the University trustees were intruders. This feeling did not last for many years, however. It was reflected mainly in the contacts with the legislature in which at that time every institution was interested in directing its own affairs and using its own influence to secure appropriations, in preference to any movement of the whole body of state-supported institutions of higher learning.

The first assignment of University trustees as ex-officio
members of the branch college boards under the act of the legislature was made in October 1910 as follows:

North Georgia Agricultural College—Harry Hodgson, Howard Thompson, James White.

Georgia School of Technology—George F. Gober, William E. Simmons, John T. Newton

Georgia Normal and Industrial College for Women—Samuel B. Adams, Dudley A. Hughes, D. B. Hamilton

Georgia State Normal School—A. C. Bacon, Byron E. Bower, Hamilton McWhorter

Georgia Industrial College for Colored Youth—Clark Howell, Bowdre Phinizy, John W. Bennett

The trustees had begun to take more interest in the physical education facilities of the institution and incidentally in college athletics. Two physical education directors were appointed at a salary of $750 each. These directors were William Alexander Cunningham and Frank B. Anderson, the one head coach of football and the other head coach of baseball. The same year the Clarke County commissioners had put the county convicts to work on the campus and the athletic field had been graded.

The question of increasing the salaries of the professors came up for discussion. In fact, it occupied from year to year a continuing place on the agenda of the trustees. It is difficult to understand how the able professors in the faculty were kept in service. That they remained and did good work was a tribute to their loyalty. A salary scale, graduated as to length of service, was submitted to the Board but was not passed on account of lack of money. But the movement to raise the salaries was kept up. It took about ten years to get the salaries up to a respectable figure, and even then the
salary scale was below that of institutions in neighboring states. Only in the last few years has the question been fairly met. The outlook is favorable to an eventual arrangement placing the salaries of professor and par with those paid in the larger educational institutions throughout the country.

Though Chancellor Barrow could not get the salary scale increased, he was not unkindful of a number of the faculty members when it came to promotions. Assistant professors U.H. Davenport, E.L. Griggs, H.V. Black and R.P. Stephens were promoted to the rank of associate professors and R.S. Pond was elected as instructor in mathematics. H.A. Nix was named as a tutor in public speaking and W.T. Turk a tutor in Romance languages.

Although the School of Pharmacy had been established in 1903, it had been operated on the fees paid by the students therein. At this session of the Board of Trustees it was formally incorporated and its expenses assumed by the University, Dr. Samuel C. Benedict being elected as professor of Materia Medica and Dr. Robert C. Nelson as professor of Pharmacy.

Miss Sarah A. Frierson, who had served a number of years as librarian and then as assistant librarian, was made librarian emeritus.

During the year Death had removed two of the most prominent members of the Board of Trustees, Judge Howell Cobb and Mr. A.L. Hull. Under the appointment of Governor Brown, Mr. Harry Hodgson, a prominent young Athens manufacturer, succeeded Judge Cobb, and Captain James White, veteran Athens banker succeeded Mr. Hull. The children of Mr. Hull presented five hundred dollars to the University to establish a loan fund in honor of their father.

Mr. Hoxie, of Savannah, who over a long period of time had collected specimens of all Georgia birds, offered to sell the collection to the University.
ion to the University. The purchase was made and the collection was placed in the Botany department. The collection was a valuable one and for a while some care was taken of it. But in the absence of a regular and responsible curator, the condition of the stuffed birds necessarily went down and though they are still in the possession of the University, they are now in such condition as to render the collection practically valueless.

In line with the progress that was manifest, a committee was appointed to look after the improvement of the law library. It was the real beginning of work along that line. The progress was slow at first, but it was sure and in due time the law library became what it now is, a thoroughly adequate library for the Lumpkin Law School.

The good roads movement had started in Georgia and the university trustees were interested in it. A resolution was passed to appoint a committee to report on the subject of making the civil engineering department of the University the center of the good roads movement. Later on Dr. Charles M. Strahan, head of the civil engineering department was given leave of absence for a year in order to serve as chairman of the state highway board. He organized that work, mapped out the plans for the proposed highways of Georgia and then returned to his work in the University.

At Commencement in June 1910 the alumni address was delivered by Judge E.H. Callaway, of Augusta, and the baccalaureate address by Hon. Walter G. Charlton, of Savannah.

Rev. Henry Newton, of the Class of 1841, the oldest living graduate of the University at that time, having received his degree sixty-nine years before, was invited to a seat on the stage during the Commencement exercises.
The degrees conferred at the 1910 Commencement were:

Bachelor of Arts 19; Bachelor of Science 12; Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering 6; Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering 1; Bachelor of Science in Agriculture 6; Graduate in Pharmacy 9; Bachelor of Law 32; Total 85.

Bachelor of Arts—

H. Abit Nix, with honors

Thomas W. Abbott
David F. Barrow
John H. Bocock
David R. Cumming
Percy M. Davis
Washington Falk
Edward F. Hall
Edward King
Henderson Lanham

Bachelor of Science

Fred C. Allen
Romney L. Campbell
Samuel K. Dick
Leonard Farkas
Brandt Laboon
Carl O. Loewenherz

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering

David F. Barrow
Oscar M. Gresham
Charles O. Lowe

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

Frank Lanier Branson

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

Frederick W. Hall
Thos. M. Fitzpatrick
William M. Gibson

Graduate in Pharmacy

Jesse H. Campbell
Robert C. Davis
Eugene DeLoach
L. D. Fahn
John R. King

Bachelor of Law 32; Total 85.

Bachelor of Arts—

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Bachelor of Law 32; Total 85.
Bachelor of Law

Percy Andrews
Mack C. Autry
Hinton E. Blackshear
Charles O. Chandler
William L. Erwin
W.C. Forehand
Robert R. Forrester
H. Clifford Hatcher
James T. Hower
John G. Kennedy
John S. McClelland
Daniel McDougald
W. B. McElveen
E. Claude Mahaffey
Wm. D. Martin
Decosta Pattillo

George S. Peck
Leland S. Robson
Hubert E. Rylee
Erwin Sibley
Pleasant J. Smith
Hughes Spalding
Grover C. Spillers
Hugh K. Thurston
John S. Tilley
Wm. T. Townsend
Horace C. Taylor
Rholie Jett Ward
Joseph C. Weeks
Louis E. Wisdom
William W. Wright
A. S. York

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Willis H. Bocock, that of Doctor of Science on President Andrew M. Soule and that of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. J.B.S. Davis, of Newnan.

Probably the most important step taken at the 1910 Commencement was the election of Dr. Willis H. Bocock as Dean of the Graduate School and the official organization of that school. Graduate work had been done in the University for a number of years, but this marked the official organization of the Graduate School with a Dean in charge of the work.
Since the Graduate School of the University of Georgia was not officially established until 1910, this is the place in the story of the University's development to insert the history of that important school and follow its development up to the present time. That being done, the chronological sequence of events will again be taken up.
That the men who organized the University of Georgia and opened its doors for service in 1801 were men with great vision is evidenced by the fact that in the earliest years of the institution they had in mind graduate study beyond the curriculum prescribed for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Quite true that it was not until 1910, more than a century later, that the Graduate School was created by the formal action of the Board of Trustees, but equally true that across the years from the very beginning there had been a yearning for something higher, more comprehensive and more finished in collegiate education on the part of those directing the affairs of the institution, and from that gradual progress, slow though it was, finally came the well-arranged program for graduate study in the University.

The University had been in operation only two years when on Nov. 12, 1803, according to the recorded "laws of the College" it was declared that "every student, whether graduate or undergraduate shall be subject to the laws and government of the College." In another section it is stated "No candidate for the second degree may expect the honor of the same unless he shall have preserved a good moral character and previously to the Commencement shall have signified to the President his desire of the same."

While there does not appear any evidence that graduate study was embraced in the first curriculum, the fact remains that at the first Commencement held in 1804, there were four persons to whom the degree of Master of Arts was awarded, viz., Elijah Clarke, William Prince, John Forsyth and Henry Meigs. While nothing definite is stated in the minutes indicating that these degrees were honorary, such was undoubtedly the fact.

But the struggling young institution was in no position then to encourage graduate work. It was only with much difficulty that an undergraduate
curriculum could be maintained, and more than three score years passed before anything in the way of real advance towards graduate instruction was accomplished.

In 1868, during the administration of Chancellor Lipscomb, the first regular curriculum for the degree of Master of Arts was arranged. Nothing like a regular graduate school was attempted, but a course of study was prescribed on the completion of which the student, who had previously earned the Bachelor Arts degree, would receive the Master's degree. This curriculum could be mastered by conscientious study in one year.

It is true that its scope was not as wide as the curricula in graduate schools of the present day, but measured by the requirements in other colleges three-quarters of a century ago, it had its merits and did not suffer so much by comparison. Language, of course, was its chief constituent. The University had not then moved very far away from the old classical standards. Latin, Greek and one modern language must be carried; in Latin Lucretius, in Greek Thucydides, in French or German some author of acknowledged reputation. Then there were lectures on Criticism and Art and in Mathematics Differential and Integral Calculus, together with courses in Mechanics Mechanics and Physics.

While others had received the degree of Master of Arts as an honorary degree, the first students recorded as having been awarded the degree in course were Washington Dessau, Walter B. Hill and Burgess Smith, graduates in the Class of 1870 and receiving the M.A. degree in 1871. All three in later years became distinguished citizens of Georgia and all three lived the greater part of their lives in Macon, Ga. Mr. Hill became Chancellor of the University of Georgia in 1899.

That this move towards graduate instruction in the University
of Georgia was regarded with favor by the governing body of the institution is evidenced by the fact that in the succeeding year, 1872, provision was made for the Civil Engineering and Civil and Mining Engineering degrees to be awarded as graduate degrees. In 1872 the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was established as a part of the University under the terms of the Morrill Act and by 1874 quite a large number of students of agriculture had enrolled. Hence it was that in 1875 the graduate degree of Master of Agriculture was authorized. The degree of Master of Science was first offered in 1890.

Throughout all those years there had been a growing interest in graduate study, and the scholastic requirements had been advanced from year to year. But it was quite evident that a more definite organization of the graduate school work was necessary in order to achieve the best results. The catalogue issued in the spring of 1901 lists "The Graduate Schools" as one of the four schools of the University at Athens, but no definite organization of a graduate school had yet been effected. Thus it was that in 1910 the Board of Trustees definitely created the Graduate School.

In that year the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture was authorized; then in 1917, Master of Science in Forestry; in 1923, Master of Science in Economics (the name of this degree being changed later on to Master of Business Administration); in 1932 the degree of Master of Science in Chemistry was authorized; in 1934 the degree of Master of Science in Social Work; in 1937, Master of Science in Education and Master of Science in Agricultural Engineering. Following these came the degrees of Master of Education and Master of Fine Arts (major in Music or Art). In the same year the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Education were authorized.
The Graduate School having been officially established in 1910, Dr. Willis H. Bocock became its first Dean.

The chief executive of the University of Georgia at that time was Chancellor David C. Barrow. During the nineteen years in which that great Georgia educator served as Chancellor, he was instrumental in adding a number of the most efficient schools to the University.

And among all his invaluable contributions, none was of greater importance than the establishment of the Graduate School, in which he manifested the greatest interest and to which he rendered great service during the years of his chancellorship.

But the chief need of praise must go to the first Dean, who for
eighteen years directed its magnificent work, brought it up to the highest standards of excellence and made of it a school whose work won merited recognition throughout the country.

Dean Bocock, in addition to his scholarly attainments, possessed an inflexible will and determination to ever keep the standards of the Graduate School high and of unquestioned merit. There was nothing of the advertiser in him. He never went out after numbers. He looked only for a finished product. He expected both instructor and student to measure up to the required work. He couldn't put up with anything shoddy. While appreciating the value of classroom instruction, he placed the greatest emphasis on individual research and initiative and thought little about a written examination in comparison with the oral examination of the candidate for the degree before well-selected faculty committees.

The time came when Dean Bocock became convinced that he should step aside and that a younger member of the faculty should take his place. His colleagues all disagreed with him and urged him to remain at his post, but he was adamant, and so a new Dean had to be chosen. Dean Bocock's resignation took effect in 1927.

The selection of the new Dean of the Graduate School was a very happy one. Dr. Roswell Powell Stephens, head of the department of Mathematics, was chosen for that position and he served with conspicuous fidelity and success until June 4, 1933. Under the direction of Dean Stephens the work of the Graduate School was kept fully abreast of the times and its reputation for excellent work amply maintained. He resigned on account of the condition of his health and his desire to confine his work to the field of mathematics.

The growth of the Graduate School across the years was steady and satisfactory. Over thirty years ago it had thirteen students in the
regular session and twenty-three in the Summer School. No attempt was made to unduly increase the number enrolled. The chief attention of Dean Beecock and his assistants in the faculty was directed to the planning of adequate programs, the securing of adequate library facilities and the most careful supervision of graduate study. These efforts were crowned with success. Men and women, in Georgia especially, seeking higher degrees, came to realize fully the excellence of the work done in this school and thus the attendance began to increase.

Ten years after the creation of the Graduate School, its attendance had more than doubled and by the end of fifteen years it had quadrupled. The work became very attractive to teachers throughout the state. This increased interest resulted from a number of causes. The enrollment for bachelor's degrees increased by leaps and bounds, reflecting the ever-mounting interest in higher education throughout the state and the entire South. Scientific research had become more and more attractive to those engaged in the search for truth. The State Board of Education had become convinced of the great need for more and better training for the teachers in charge of schools throughout the state.

It became quite noticeable that not only was there an increase in enrollment in the Graduate School during the regular sessions of the University but also an even larger increase during the sessions of the Summer School. Quite a number of teachers took work leading to the degree of Master of Science in Education, that degree having been authorized in 1937. The large majority of students were working for the degree of Master of Arts. This held good for a number of years. Now the larger number of candidates for advanced degrees are teachers working for the degree of Master of Education or Master of Science in Education. The possession of the coveted Master's degree not only
difficult problems they face but also adds to the salaries they can thus command. During one session of the Summer School a few years since the enrollment reached 411. That, however, was an unusually high record and one that at the present time cannot be maintained or even approached.

The growth of the Graduate School has laid upon the University a demand for books that is met only through the greatest effort, considering the comparatively limited amount of money available for that purpose. Yet, in spite of this difficulty, the University has managed to keep the Graduate School library facilities up to the high standard required for the most effective work.

Increasing attention has been paid during several years past to research work in a number of fields. This work has been done by both faculty members and graduate students. It is recognized that in this field much of the more important work of the future is to be done. For several years the Regents have authorized the appointment of a number of graduate fellows and this has added quite an impetus to the work of the Graduate School.

Several years since Mrs. Martha Bullard Richmond, widow of the late Henry L. Richmond, of Savannah, Ga., desiring to honor the memory of her husband, gave to the University twenty-five thousand dollars with which to found the Henry L. Richmond Fund for the encouragement of chemical research. Mrs. Richmond generously allowed ten thousand dollars of the fund to be invested in books, the interest on the remainder to go towards rewarding members of the faculty for worthwhile research work in the field of Chemistry.

For many years it had been the hope of the University to offer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, but on that subject there was no difference of opinion among the members of the faculty. It would not be offered until it could be done properly, with adequate faculty, library
facilities and laboratory equipment to guarantee thoroughly satisfactory research. In 1937 it was decided that the Ph.D. degree could be satisfactorily offered in certain departments. This work has been done in a limited way during the past few years and from year to year the University is getting ready to largely increase its work in the field of graduate study.

The administration of Dean Stephens was marked by a large increase in the number of those pursuing graduate studies as well as in a distinct advance in the support and attention given to the work of the Graduate School. The scholarly attainments of its Dean have been reflected in the constantly improved service rendered by the School over which he presided with such eminent success.

Dr. George H. Boyd, head of the Department of Zoology, who succeeded Dean Stephens, is one of the most scholarly members of the faculty. He has himself done much scientific research and is decidedly wedded to the research feature of graduate work. Under his able direction the Graduate School will go steadily forward in its effective work.

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General Requirements for the Master's Degree

In general the conditions governing admission to the Graduate School are approval of the Graduate faculty of the general and undergraduate training of the student, the certification that all the prerequisites for major and minor courses have been completed, that the Graduate Record Examination has been taken, that the foreign language requirements have been met, and that the student has demonstrated his ability to do work of graduate character in the field of his choice.

The program of study consists of courses carrying a minimum credit value of 40 quarter hours, plus the writing of an acceptable thesis. Of the work half must be in the major subject and the remaining half in two minor subjects. The thesis must be based on primary source materials relating to some problem in the field of the major.

In addition to written examinations the candidate must pass an oral examination conducted by a committee consisting of the major professor and four other members of the faculty appointed by the Dean of the Graduate School. The residence requirement is three full quarters. No work done in extension or correspondence will be credited towards the Master's degree.

Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Education.

The requirements for the Doctorate are ample and strict. The program for the Doctor of Philosophy degree requires not less than three years of full time study for its completion and cannot be done by Summer work alone. The program must include a major and one or two minors and an approved subject for dissertation.

Up to the present time students have been admitted to candidacy for the Ph.D. degree only in the field of Education and in
History and English (a combination dealing with the history and literature of the South). The departments of Biological Science and Chemistry have been authorized to accept candidates as such time as may be decided teaching conditions essential to a high quality of advanced graduate work having been met.

In general the requirements for the Doctor of Education degree are the same as those for the Doctor of Philosophy degree. For these degrees in the fields above enumerated, the University is equipped to do the required work in the most acceptable manner. One of the chief aims of the institution now is to make it possible in the near future to offer the Doctorate in a number of other important fields.
Two familiar faces disappeared from among their fellow-members of the Board of Trustees during this year, Henry Persons, who passed away on June 17, 1910, just a few days after he had been in attendance at the annual session of the Board, and David B. Hamilton, who died on January 30, 1911. They had served long and well as members of the University governing body. Succeeding Mr. Persons was Hon. Henry A. Goethhals, of Columbus, Ga., and Mr. Hamilton's successor was Hon. J. Lindsey Johnson, of Rome, Ga. At this session of the Board Dr. W.B. McCants, of Winder, took his seat as an ex-officio member, being president of the Board of Trustees of the North Georgia College, and Hon. Thomas J. Shackelford as an ex-officio member on account of his presidency of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School.

A new question for debate came up when the trustees of Lucy Cobb Institute offered the property of that institution to the University to be known as the University Woman's College. The trustees had decided to close the Institute, as in recent years it had not been doing so well. Fifty years had elapsed since the Institute had been opened in 1869 and it had served its purpose well, but the growth of Junior Colleges in the state had made its future rather uncertain.

Now at that time the University of Georgia was not admitting women as students. There had been more or less discussion on that subject, but it would be seven more years before co-education would come to the University. Hence it was not unnatural that the proposition to accept Lucy Cobb Institute should be turned down. But the University Summer School did admit women, largely from the ranks of the school-teachers of Georgia. Chancellor Barrow, who was not averse to co-education had recommended that those who graduated in the Summer School be given the degree of Master of Arts, without regard to sex,
if they met all the scholarship requirements for that degree as demanded of the students in the regular session. The trustees agreed to this recommendation by Chancellor Barrow and thus it became possible for a woman to earn the Master's degree from the University. Thus it was that Mary Dorothy Lyndon, having taken the necessary work in the University Summer School, was enabled to graduate with the degree of Master of Arts in 1914, four years before the University officially opened its doors to women students. Miss Lyndon in later years became the first Dean of Women of the University of Georgia.

The Phi Delta Theta fraternity wished a lot on the campus assigned for the purpose of erecting thereon a chapter house. The trustees were not averse to this request, but referred the whole matter to the Prudential Committee to ascertain the wishes of the other fraternities on the same subject. That committee later on held a meeting at which representatives of all the fraternities were present. It appeared that nearly all the fraternities did not wish to come on the campus for their future homes, the movement was dropped, and dreams of a fraternity row of chapter houses vanished.

Considerable bitter feeling had arisen between the students of the University and those of the Georgia School of Technology concerning the displaying of certain signs on the Tech buildings derogatory to Georgia students. This led the University trustees to invoke their general authority over all the branch colleges and to pass a resolution forbidding in the future the displaying any insulting signs on any of the college campuses.

The trustees continued their efforts toward binding all the colleges closer together by the passing of a resolution to get out a brief bulletin of the University and all its branches for general distribution.
Interest in road building continuing to increase, it was resolved to ask the legislature to provide an up-to-date and fully equipped roads laboratory on the University campus in which students might be given the instruction necessary to equip them for the handling of the road development of the state.

Emphasis was laid on the value of research work and the faculty was urged to do more and more research, especially along agricultural lines.

Law students were getting tired of cramped quarters and Messrs. E.V. Carter and E.V. Heath appeared before the trustees to advocate a movement to secure enough money to erect a new law building. It was a worthy undertaking but it was several years before enough interest could be stirred up to make such a campaign possible.

Honoring Dr. L.H. Charbonnier, who for so many years was a leading member of the University faculty, the trustees gave to the road running from Broad street past the library building the name of Charbonnier Way. This road has now been abandoned and is now a part of the campus lawn facing Broad street.

The baccalaureate address at the 1911 Commencement was delivered by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, one of the South's most eloquent ministers.

The degrees conferred were: Master of Arts 1; Bachelor of Arts 37; Bachelor of Science 11; Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering 4; Bachelor of Science in Agriculture 6; Graduate in Pharmacy 2; Bachelor of Law 24; Total 85.
Master of Arts
Paul Kimsey

Bachelor of Arts
George Lombard Kelly, with honors
E. Warren Hoise, with honors

Reuben W. Allen
Paul R. Anderson
Wm. W. Anderson
Robert S. Arnold
Paul L. Bartlett
George G. Blanton
Pope F. Brock
Sam Brock
Joseph E. Brown
Reuben Dallis
William G. Dancy
Tillou H. Forbes
W. Ellis Fort
James H. Foster
Young H. Fraser
W. Morris Happ
Eastace V. Harris

Richard W. Johnston
W. S. Jones
Arthur K. Maddox
Joseph H. Marshburn
William J. Northen
Edgar L. Pennington
John R. Powell
Herman E. Riddle
Perry M. Robertson
James J. Slaton
Corbin C. Small
Joseph M. Solomons
Olaf J. Tolnas
Robert B. Troutman
W. C. Turpin, Jr.
John H. Watson
Fred C. Whelchel
Boykin C. Wright

Bachelor of Science
George C. Arnold
Lyman F. Battoloph
Pat Neill Cheney
Roy Griffith
James Paul Jones
Jacob H. Lowry

George G. Osborne
Howell B. Peacock
John G. Thurmond
Magnus J. Witman
William Garrard, Jr.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering
Rufus A. Martin
Louis O. Pfeiffer

W. S. Pottinger
Searcy B. Slack

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
Eugene Baker
Julian H. Miller
Chester H. Mclellan

Loy E. Rast
George E. Rice
Wm. Fred Whatley

Graduate in Pharmacy
John H. Ford

Percy M. Rubenstein
Bachelor of Law

Henderson L. Lanham, with honors

Charles C. Adams
Bishop N. Alsabrock
James F. Branch
Howell Brooks
Eldar V. Carter
Walter B. Cook
Walter G. Cornett
Cicero M. Dobbs
John P. Fort, Jr.
Omer 'J. Franklin
W.R. Gignilliat

Evan B. Heath
Malvern Hill, Jr.
Robert C. Jenkins
James P. Jones
Robert G. Lumsden
Wm. W. Mangum
Thomas O. Marshall
James D. Palmer
Millard Reeves
John A. Sibley
Roy M. Strickland
Graham Wright

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. Nathaniel E. Harris, of Macon, Ga., Class of 1870, and Rev. W. McFadden Alexander, of New Orleans.