Forrest Cumming, among the most painstaking and devoted teachers the University of Georgia ever had, was born Nov. 7, 1891, in Griffin, Georgia, the son of H.C. Cumming and Mary E. Cumming. He married Miss Inez Parker, who has for years contributed a number of biographical and historical articles to the college publications and who has done much research work in the historical field.

He was graduated from the Griffin, Ga. High School in 1906, attended the University of Georgia 1910-1913, and received his A.B. degree in 1913. Later on, in 1925 he won the Master of Arts degree at the same institution. He has done considerable postgraduate work at Columbia University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and for a number of years secretary and treasurer of the Alpha of Georgia chapter of that society. He is a member of the Baptist church and is a Mason. He is a member of the Mathematics Association of America and has served as chairman of the Southeastern section of that body. He came into the University faculty in 1923 as an instructor in Mathematics, then in 1925 became an assistant professor, was promoted to associate professor in 1928 and to the full professorship in 1940. For several years he served as Dean of the Co-ordinate College of the University. In 1944 he resigned his position in order to enter the business world, where he has a bright outlook for marked success.
Wightman Samuel Beckwith was born Nov. 22, 1886 in Covington, Georgia, the son of "A. Beckwith and Sarah Jones Beckwith. He was married June 17, 1914 to Miss Lee Trammell, an A.B. and B.M. graduate of Wesleyan College. They have three children, Miriam Celeste, born March 31, 1917, Sarah Eloise, born July 3, 1920 and Wightman S., Jr., born April 23, 1929. Professor Beckwith is a member of the Methodist church and for many years has served as steward. He is devoted to his church and every Sunday morning is to be found at the front door handing out programs of the morning service and with a gracious smile welcoming people to the church. He is a member of the Delta Sigma Phi fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society and of the Mathematical Association of America. In his younger days he spent his time with his father in merchandising. His secondary education was at Gordon Institute from which he graduated in 1906. He attended Emory College three years and graduated with the A.B. degree in 1909. His Master of Arts degree was gained at Harvard in 1917. He has had postgraduate work at the University of Chicago.

He taught in Centenary College of Louisiana 1909--1912, in Texas A&M College 1915--1916, in Ohio Northern University 1917--1923. While in the latter college during World War I, he taught R.O.T.C. students along mathematical lines. In 1926 he came to the Georgia State Teachers College as professor of mathematics and in 1932, when that college was merged with the University of Georgia, he was transferred to the mathematics department of the University as associate professor, which position he has since held. During World War II he taught the students in the A.S.T.P.
Professor Beckwith is kept busy in his class rooms, but has found time to keep up thoroughly with his profession and to do some research work on "Calculus of Variations." One of his interesting studies was that presented in a paper read before the Mathematics Association of America on "A Problem in Baseball from the Viewpoint of the Calculus of Variations."

Pope Russell Hill

Pope Russell Hill has been a member of the University of Georgia faculty since 1925, when he entered as a tutor in mathematics. The next year he became an instructor, was promoted in 1929 to assistant professor and in 1943 to associate professor.

He was born on October 18, 1894 in Toccoa, Georgia, the son of Buren R. Hill and Mary Kirk Hill. He was married on June 27, 1923 to Miss Leota Aiken, of Greenville, S.C., who after three years of college work, graduated at Scarritt Bible and Training School. They have one son, Pope R. Hill, Jr., born May 19, 1924. Professor Hill is a member of the Methodist church and devoted to its work. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Mathematical Association of America. Probably his greatest success as a teacher has been in the course given in Statistics. He graduated at the Toccoa High School in 1911. He won a thousand dollar scholarship offered by the Southern Railway in a competitive examination, came to the University of Georgia in 1912, remained there until his graduation in 1916 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, attended Emory University during the session of 1922--1923, came back to the University for the 1925--1926 session and graduated with Master of Science degree in 1926. He has since attended the
University of Wisconsin fifteen months and expects to complete his work there for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Before coming to the University of Georgia as a teacher, he taught science in the Toccoa, Ga. High School 1916--1917 and the Spring Place, Ga. High School 1917--1918. In World War I he was a seaman in the training camp at Charleston, S.C., for seven months prior to the end of the war. In World War II he taught the prospective soldiers in the A.S.T.P.

Professor Hill has been engaged for years in research work on "An Experimental Testing of the Foundations of Mathematical Probability." He has conducted some interesting experiments along this line, more than thirty thousand trials. To quote his own words one of his ultimate aims is "research in probability that will attract world-wide attention and be deserving of it."

Iris Callway

Miss Iris Callway has been a member of the mathematics faculty thirteen years. She is a native of Georgia, having been born in Wilkes County on November 1, 1885, the daughter of W.M. Callaway and Mary B. Callaway. Her secondary education was in the Lexington, Ga. schools; she attended the State Normal School 1909--1911; Columbia University Summer School 1912; Peabody College Summer School 1917--1925; University of California Summer School 1927. She holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts earned at Peabody College 1920 and 1925. In religion she is a member of the Baptist church and in politics is a Democrat. She is a member of Phi Mu Epsilon of the American Association of University Women, the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematics Association of America, and the Georgia Education Association. She taught a number of years in the Georgia rural schools, also in the Georgia
State Normal School. She was associate professor of mathematics in the
Georgia State Teachers College 1913-1932 and from that institution she
came into the University of Georgia faculty in 1932 as associate
professor, a position she still holds.

Others who have taught Mathematics in the University of Georgia

In addition to those previously referred to as teaching in
the mathematics department there were a number of others whom it is proper
to mention, who remained here only a comparatively short time.

Of these one of the most efficient was Robert S. Pond, who
became a member of the faculty in 1910 as an instructor, was promoted to
assistant professor in 1912 and to associate professor in 1919. In 1920
he resigned. Those who studied under Professor Pond regarded him as a
teacher of rare ability.

Don Quitman Abbott served as an instructor 1906-1907. In the
prime of life he passed away on the very threshold of achievement.

Edward M. Everett taught in the mathematics department
1923-1925 as an instructor, and was then transferred into the English
department, where he is now a full professor.

David Robert Cumming gave great promise of being a most
successful teacher of mathematics when he served as tutor 1912-1914. But
the legal profession attracted him and he went back to his home in
Griffin, Ga., where he achieved marked success at the bar and on the
bench.

The names of the remaining eighteen who taught as instructors
and tutors appear in the subjoined table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green—William</td>
<td>1813—1816</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camak—James</td>
<td>1817—1819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Church—Alonzo</td>
<td>1819—1829</td>
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<td>Hull—Henry</td>
<td>1820—1846</td>
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<td>McCay—Charles F.</td>
<td>1847—1855</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown—William LeRoy</td>
<td>1854—1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutherford—Williams</td>
<td>1856—1889</td>
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<td>Barrow—David C.</td>
<td>1889—1905</td>
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<td>Snelling—Charles M.</td>
<td>1897—1926</td>
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<td>Stephens—R. Powell</td>
<td>1919—1943</td>
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<td>Barrow—David F.</td>
<td>1923—1943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumming—Forrest</td>
<td>1940—1943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort—Tomlinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephens—R. Powell</td>
<td>1910—1913</td>
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<td>Pond—Robert S.</td>
<td>1919—1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrow—David F.</td>
<td>1927—1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumming—Forrest</td>
<td>1932—1943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beckwith—Nightingale F.</td>
<td>1932—1943</td>
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<td>Callaway—Iris</td>
<td>1944—1946</td>
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<td>Hill—Fope R.</td>
<td>1945—1946</td>
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<th>Assistant Professors:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wood—Nahum H.</td>
<td>1847—1861</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nash—William D.</td>
<td>1858—1861</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones—J. Pembroke</td>
<td>1858—1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bancroft—George</td>
<td>1876—1878</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrow—David C.</td>
<td>1878—1885</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snelling—Charles M.</td>
<td>1894—1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephens—R. Powell</td>
<td>1907—1909</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pond—Robert S.</td>
<td>1912—1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumming—Forrest</td>
<td>1925—1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hill—Fope R.</td>
<td>1932—1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hedberg—Marguerite</td>
<td>1943—1943</td>
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<td>Beck—Theodore T.</td>
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<th>Instructors:</th>
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<td>Snelling—Charles M.</td>
<td>1838—1894</td>
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<td>Abbot—DonQuixtan</td>
<td>1906—1907</td>
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<td>Fort—Tomlinson</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>Posey</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<td>Pond—Robert S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miles—E.R.G.</td>
<td>1919</td>
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<td>Hill—James P.</td>
<td>1920—1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stevens—Augustus H.</td>
<td>1921—1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumming—Forrest</td>
<td>1925—1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everett—Edwin M.</td>
<td>1923—1923</td>
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<td>Campbell—David J.</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>Hill</td>
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Hill—Pope R. 1926—1928
Sewell—Walter E. 1926—1926
Hardin—David H. 1928—1928
Cox—H. Miot 1933—1933

Tutors:
Hannock—Walter T. 1926—1926
Howell—James L. 1926—1926

Wash—W. D. 1856—1858
Fort—Tomlinson 1906—1907
Cumming—David R. 1912—1914
Weber—William W. 1916—1916
Brown—Claud V. 1923—1924
Hill—Pope R. 1925—1926
Sewell—Walter E. 1925—1926
Stanley—Hugh S. 1926—1927
Hardin—David H. 1927—1928
Aiken—Clayton 1927—1929
Florence—George E. 1929—1930
Freeman—Lorimer 1929—1930
Jarnagin—M. P. III 1930—1930
Minor—Ella Sue 1931—1931
Fulton—Arthur E. 1931—1931
Prince—Vertie D. 1931—1931
CHAPTER XVI

DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COORDINATE COLLEGE

(Manuscript pages from 3019 through 3231.)
CHAPTER XVI

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HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF FRANKLIN COLLEGE

During the long life of the University of Georgia more than one thousand men and women have served as members of the faculty. It has been my desire to make some mention of each faculty member, even though it might be nothing more than the recording of his or her name. In largest measure those men and women gave to the University its splendid history and its standing in the educational world of America.

The different colleges that make up the University of Georgia have been described and the leading events and participants in the developing of the institution have been mentioned from page to page in the story that has been written. But that story has been scattered over hundreds of pages and does not cover in any detail the history and development of the many departments in several colleges, nor has it been thought feasible to mention in this scattered way the different members of the several departmental faculties.

Though chronological sequence has been at times disregarded and in a way the continuity of the story has been broken, perhaps unwisely, the writer has thought it best to tell the whole story of several schools and colleges at one recording, according to the different times at which the schools and colleges were established, such as the School of Forestry, the School of Pharmacy, the College of Education, the College of Business Administration and the School of Journalism. The Lumpkin Law School was established in 1859, but the entire story of that school appears at the time of its reorganization and admission to the American Association of Law Schools. The College of Agriculture was established in 1872 but the full story is given after the account of the passing of the Conner Act by the legislature in 1906, which marked its real, effective beginning.

It has not been found feasible to treat in any chronological
sequence the story of the College of Liberal Arts. That was the only college at the beginning and its history covers all the years since the University opened for service in 1801. Franklin College stood alone until 1859 when the Lumpkin Law School was organized, and since that time has been known as the College of Liberal Arts.

Hence at this place in the story of the University will be inserted the detailed history of all the departments of Franklin College, including a statement of all the men and women who have served as teachers in those departments.

In some instances biographies of older professors have been given in chronological sequence at the times when they were first chosen as members of the faculty, but wherever such has been done a statement to that effect is made in the department history.

The first subjects taught at the University were Ancient Languages, Mathematics, English, Physics, Philosophy and Chemistry. Following the history of those departments will be the departmental history of Biology, History and Political Science, Romance Languages, German, Psychology, Sociology, Landscape Architecture, Music and Art.

Then will follow the story of the administration of President Sanford and that of President Caldwell, concluding the story as I have written it of the University of Georgia from its chartered establishment in 1785 to the present time.
When the University of Georgia opened for services in 1801 and President Josiah Meigs framed the entrance requirements after the Yale pattern, more attention was paid to proficiency in Latin and Greek than in the mother tongue, English. It was not considered that a boy had a good college education unless he was perfectly familiar with the Classics, and in the arrangement of college curricula those subjects were never neglected. The classical curriculum came to be the standard and science and other subjects had a difficult job in crowding their way into the favored courses of college instruction. In fact, there was always present the discussion between the advocates of the classical curriculum and those who wished to broaden the curriculum, and throughout the thirty years of President Church’s administration and up to the opening of the War Between the States the classical curriculum maintained its position. Since that time the classical curriculum has not been neglected for those seeking the Bachelor of Arts degree, but otherwise the curriculum has been broadened in many directions.

For many years the professors in charge taught both Latin and Greek, and the chair was known as the Chair of Ancient Languages. In 1872 there was a division into two departments, that of Greek Language and Literature and that of Latin Language and Literature. In 1873 there was a return to the one department of Ancient Languages, and that arrangement lasted until 1897, when the two departments of Latin and Greek were re-established.

For the first ten years, from 1801 to 1811, President Meigs did practically all the teaching of Latin and Greek. The first professor assigned specifically to the teaching of Ancient Languages was Dr. John R. Goulding, who took charge of that work in 1811 at the beginning of the administration of President Brown, and he held that position until 1819, when he resigned. Dr. Goulding was one of the most faithful members of the
University faculty in all its history. He had plenty to discourage him but he stuck to his job. The University through those years was steadily on the downgrade. When Moses Waddel came in 1919 as president of the Institution, there were only seven students enrolled and only one member of the faculty was on hand. That one was Dr. Goulding, who informed President Waddel that he was ready to quit teaching but would stay until someone could be secured to take his place.

President Waddel got busy and in 1820 Professor Joseph Wallace became the teacher of ancient languages. He remained in the faculty only two years, resigning in 1822. President Waddel experienced difficulty in securing his successor and the chair remained vacant until 1830, a prior of eight years, and the president did the teaching of Latin and Greek in addition to his administrative duties. Then, in 1830 Professor James Shannon came into the faculty and served until 1835. From the time Dr. Shannon became professor of ancient languages up to the present, a period of more than a century, there has always been a professor of ability to look after the teaching of Latin and Greek.

Professor James P. Waddel, son of the former president of the University, was elected in 1836 and continued in that work a period of twenty years, resigning in 1856, at the time when the Board of Trustees asked for the resignation of all members of the faculty. Dr. Waddel was not re-elected that year, but in his place came Dr. Patrick H. Mell, who continued in that position until 1860, transferring at that time to the department of Ethics and Metaphysics, in which he served twenty-eight years, ten years of which he was Chancellor of the University. In 1860, William H. Waddel, the grandson of Moses Waddel, was named as professor of ancient languages. In that position he served until 1872, when the chair was divided. He continued to teach Latin until his death in 1878 and Professor Charles Morris who had been teaching Belles Lettres and
Rhetoric since 1868, was transferred to the Chair of Greek Language and Literature, which he taught until 1878.

On the death of Prof. Waddel in 1878, the two departments were again made one and in that year Professor William G. Woodfin came into the faculty as Professor of Ancient Languages. He served eleven years and was succeeded by Dr. William H. Bocock, to whom was given the title of Milledge Professor of Ancient Languages, thus honoring the name of Governor John Milledge who had given to the University the land upon which it had been located in 1801.

In 1890 Professor William D. Hooper came into the faculty as an instructor in ancient languages and was promoted in 1894 to assistant professor. In 1897, the department was again divided, Professor Bocock continuing to teach Greek and Professor Hooper becoming Professor of Latin. On January 1, 1945, Professors Bocock and Hooper retired under the provisions of the State Teachers Retirement Law, Professor Bocock having served fifty-six years and Professor Hooper fifty-five years as members of the faculty. Professor Hooper died a few weeks after his retirement.

Dr. Bocock is still living as emeritus professor.

All of these professors were men of the highest attainments, but naturally in telling the story of the Department of Ancient Languages at the University of Georgia the highest meed of praise must go to Drs. Bocock and Hooper, each of whom gave more than a half century of work to the departments of Latin and Greek. Their reputation as teachers and scholars was not confined to Georgia. Their ability was recognized not only throughout the South but nationally as well.

There are many throughout the United States, of whom the writer is one, who deeply regret the tendency towards a rapidly decreasing interest in Latin and Greek. Classes in these subjects have become increasingly smaller, not only in the University of Georgia, but all over America.
Interjecting a personal opinion just here, there should be survival of interest in Latin and Greek if the thoroughness of college education is to be maintained.

On account of the long services of Professor J.P Waddel, Professor W.H. Waddel, Professor W.H. Bock and Professor W.D. Hooper, the department of ancient languages has been served by a comparatively small number of teachers. Fourteen have filled positions in the department, of whom twelve were full professors and two instructors.

Those Who Have Taught Latin and Greek

Professors:

Meigg—Josiah
Goulding—John R.
Wallace—Joseph
Shannon—James
Waddel—James P.
Bell—Patrick H.
Waddel—William H.
" " (Latin)
Morris—Charles (Greek)
Woodfin—William G.
Bocock—Willis H.
" " (Greek)
" " (Emeritus)
Hooper—William D.
" " (Latin)
McWhorter—Robert L. (Latin)

Associate Professor:

McWhorter—R.L.

Assistant Professor

Hooper—W.D.
Waddel—W.H.
McWhorter—R.L.

Instructors:

Hooper—W.D.
McWhorter—R.L.
Wagner—James
Sprout—Helen

Tutors:

Waddel—W.H.
No doubt in the earlier days of the University of Georgia there were boys in the student body who had artistic talent. It is inconceivable that the boys would have foregone the exquisite pleasure of drawing ludicrous pictures of their teachers. And there may have been some who were more serious-minded and dreamed of transferring their visions of beauty to the canvas. But there is no record that they did so. At least there was no attempt to teach them art.

The real development of the Department of Art in the University of Georgia has taken place within the past ten years, but back of that time for a number of years the teaching of art had been provided in the Georgia State college of Agriculture, an integral part of the University of Georgia, and at the Georgia State Teachers College, now a part of the University.

In the college of Agriculture it was a part of the Home Economics department and was known as Applied Art. The scope of instruction was limited to the more practical and vocational features. The State Teachers College, charged with the duty of preparing teachers for the common schools of the state, was chiefly interested in public school art.

This work was effective as far as it went, as the teachers were devoted to it and were young women of decided talent and ability, while the students manifested a lively interest. Two of those teachers are still engaged in their work as members of the present faculty of the Department of Art in the University of Georgia.

When the Board of Regents took charge of the University System of Georgia Jan. 1, 1932, one of the problems confronting them was the elimination of duplicate work in a number of the institutions under their control. The departments of the college of Agriculture were more
closely co-ordinated with the work of the University proper and in 1933 the State Teachers College was abolished and its work merged with that of the University. The teachers of art in the two institutions for the most part became members of the University faculty and some additions were made. For four years this work was carried on satisfactorily within its limited scope, but far short of the requirements of a real school of art.

President Caldwell decided to make the Department of Art a thoroughly effective part of the University, equal to that of any institution in the South. He made careful inquiry as to the best available man to head the department. Thus it was that the Art Department in 1937 began to strike its stride and make its way upward to national recognition under the dynamic touch of Lamar Dodd. Since then it has challenged the attention and received the plaudits of many of the most eminent artists in America.

Before proceeding further in the description of this excellent department, it is well to record more fully something of the history and accomplishments of the talented and enthusiastic artist whose work bears many evidences of the touch of genius.

LAMAR DODD

Lamar Dodd, a native Georgian, was born at Fairburn Sept. 22, 1909, the son of Francis Jefferson Dodd, a minister of the Gospel, and Etta Irene Dodd. When he was but a child, his parents moved to LaGrange, Ga., and, as his young boyhood unfolded, it became apparent that an artist was in the making.

Here is his own statement of those early days: "There, in 1915, was the big white house where Mother exercised her arts of simplicity, dignity and love of the beautiful to create a wholesome atmosphere
for her family; where Father's sturdy hands wrought with expert craftsmanship work from fine woods, and at the same time carved eternal principles of right and wrong into the texture of his children's lives.

"As a child I enjoyed color. All children do. But my first real introduction to the world of art came in the sixth year of a public school when I was twelve. I encountered my first competition and though I did not win, this loss proved a gain. A girl won the prize (a water color the size of a postcard), but the teacher decided that my efforts should also be rewarded, so I, too, received a small water color of five sailboats. Diligently I copied those vessels again and again, for five years I continued to copy, not the work of masters but that of mediocre painters. There is no doubt that this developed a certain facility of craftsmanship, but it was slavish imitation. Greater than this gain in technical ability was the realization of what is right and wrong in the approach to art.

"I know now that it is important to clarify one's feelings, and even then I began to realize that expression should not be mere imitation of form. This discovery was not a happy experience, though it brought about a firm determination to live and explore. I rapidly understood then, as I firmly believe now, that rules, laid down by others, may be successfully broken by individuals. It was a hard road but the obstructions were overcome by the fearlessness and enthusiasm of youth."

Young Dodd went through the customary high school training, but held fast to his interest in art, and while in the high school attended art classes at LaGrange College. His teacher was so surprised with his ability that she urged him to continue the development of his talent. Concerning that experience Prof. Dodd now says
"had it not been for the inspiration of the teacher, I probably would not have chosen art as a career." For a short while in 1927 he attended the Georgia School of Technology for the purpose of studying architecture.

He decided that he would become a commercial artist. He figured that the only way for him to earn a livelihood as an artist was to perfect himself in commercial art. So he went to New York to secure the proper training and before the year was out some of his work had been accepted for a national exhibition. He spent five years in New York with Boardman Robinson, Richard Lahey, Jean Charlot, Luks, and John Stewart Curry. He came away from New York with all ideas of becoming a commercial artist knocked out of his head. He located in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1934, and for quite a while worked in an art supply store while pursuing his studies in New York. In 1930, he was married to Miss Mary Lehman, of LaGrange, a childhood sweetheart. They have one daughter, Mary Irene, born Dec. 30, 1941.

In the spring of 1933, although at that time but twenty-four years of age, he was given a one-man water color show in the Ferargil Galleries. That was an unusual experience for one so young.

Professor Dodd's exhibits are too numerous to list. Among his chief exhibitions are Southern States Art League, Philadelphia Water Color Society, American Water Color Society, New York Water Color Society, Pennsylvania Academy, First and Second National Exhibition of American Painting, Carnegie International, Art Institute of Chicago, St. Louis Exhibition American Artists, Corcoran and Richmond Biennials and the Whitney Annuals.

It was inevitable that he should receive national recognition.
That recognition came when "Railroad Cut", done in Birmingham, won for him the Norman Wite Harris Silver Medal and a cash prize of $500 at a Chicago Art exhibition in 1936, at the 47th annual exhibition of American art. "Copperhill", done in oil, was exhibited at the New York World's Fair and was selected as one of the sixteen outstanding paintings to be reproduced in colors and placed on sale at popular prices. Some of his paintings were hung in the exhibitions at the San Francisco World Fair.

One man shows of his paintings have been in New York and at least ten Southern states. At the American World Art Fair the second prize of $750 offered by the International Business Machine Company went to Professor Dodd's "View of Athens."

His water color, "Eighth Avenue at 53rd street" was awarded the Southern States' Art League purchase prize in 1931. Among his best paintings are "Cora", portraying the character and individuality of a young girl, "Negro Caddy", which depicts the lazy grace of a young negro against an obviously dramatic background; "Still Life with Sumac", exhibited at the San Francisco Fair. "Sage and Pine", "Sunlit Hill," and "Afternoon", rich in color and paint quality; "Pawley's Island Group," a group of negroes riding in a wagon, shielded from the rain by coarse burlap draped over themselves; "Between Classes", depicting students lounging on the sunlit campus---these are just a part of Professor Dodd's interesting paintings. And there are literally hundreds of others that might be mentioned.
As evidence of the fact that he is of high standing in the world of art, he is in constant demand as a juror in art awards. In service of this kind he has been a juror at the Corcoran Biennial Exhibition of American Art at Washington, D.C., at the Alabama Art Exhibition at the New Orleans State Exhibition, the North Carolina School Collection, state chairman of national art as well as national vice-chairman of national art.

Prof. Dodd's work has been reproduced in the New York Times, the New York Sun, Parnassus, Art Digest, Southern Literary Messenger, the Washington Times, the Washington Post, the Washington Herald, the Washington Sun, the Atlanta Constitution, the Atlanta Journal, and other magazines and papers. He is listed in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in Art, Who's Important in Art, and other such publications.

He is in constant demand as a lecturer, his lectures running well past the one hundred mark. Forty lectures and demonstrations have been given under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges, at colleges and universities in the Mid-West and South. Two of his most notable contributions to art literature are "The Truth of Things," published in the Magazine of Art in 1940 and "A Richer, More Beautiful Life," published in the Southern Literary Messenger in 1940.

In religion Professor Dodd is a member of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat. In everyday life he is an indefatigable worker and an inspiration to his students. He holds membership in quite a number of societies and organizations. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, Kappa Pi art fraternity, New York Water Color Club, American Water Color Association, Art Students League, Association of Georgia Artists, Alabama Art League, Southern States Art League, (Director), and others.

So much for the personal story of the life of the distinguished
artist who is carrying forward to high eminence the Art Department of the University of Georgia. Now a few words as to what he has done in this institution.

While in New York he had been offered teachers positions there. He states that he is glad he did not accept them, since his experience in Birmingham gave him a wonderful opportunity to find out things for himself, not only about painting but also about people.

In 1937 President Caldwell was anxious to make possible the development of the Department of Art in the University of Georgia according to plans he had mapped out in his mind. He was seeking the man to head the work in that department. After consulting with Prof. Hugh Hodgson, head of the Division of Fine Arts, one of the noted musicians of the South, he offered to Mr. Dodd the office of resident artist with rank of associate professor. The offer was accepted and from 1937 to 1939 Professor Dodd served in that position. Then in 1939 he went to a full professorship in which position he is still serving.

Under Professor Dodd's management a number of important steps have been taken to bring to the people of Georgia and neighboring states a fuller appreciation of art and to add in large measure to their cultural attainments.

One of the most successful of these steps was the organizing of circulating exhibitions, which have been greatly appreciated by the cities and towns in which they have been presented.

Among these exhibitions was one of twenty-one oil paintings by Dr. Marion D. Souchon, a graduate of Tulane for years a leading member of the medical faculty of that institution; an exhibition of thirty-one water colors and drawings by Reuben Gambrell, now a member of the Art faculty of the University of Georgia; an exhibition of ceramics by Mary Parker Case,
a graduate of Syracuse University and at one time an instructor at the University of Georgia; and an exhibit of oil paintings by Lamar Dodd. These exhibitions were at leading colleges in Georgia and the southeastern states. In addition to these there have been exhibitions by the Association of Georgia Artists, the Georgia Students’ Art Show, and work by students in the Department of Art.

Among the forward steps taken under Prof. Dodd’s administration has been that of bringing artists in residence to the University. These practicing artists of great renown have been sent under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation to various colleges and universities throughout the country. They usually do no formal teaching, but carry on their own creative work and in addition give criticism and advice to advanced students.

Two of these artists in residence have served at the University of Georgia. The first one was John Held, Jr., a well-known illustrator, cartoonist, sculptor, and writer, who was here during the academic year 1940-1941 and carried on for the most part his work in ceramics and sculpture.

The following year, 1941-1942 came Jean Charlot, a famous New York painter, well-known for his work reflecting the influence of early Mexican or Mayan art. Charlot was one of Lamar Dodd’s teachers at the Art Students’ League in New York. During his stay here Charlot executed three murals. One was the decoration of the postoffice at Macon, Ga., done under a commission from the federal government. Done in oil on canvas, this mural depicted a typical southern cotton gin scene. The second mural done by Charlot was in fresco and served as a decoration for the facade of the University Fine Arts Building, representing the three branches of the fine arts, music, drama, and the visual arts. The
third mural was a fresco, decorating the hallway of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at the University of Georgia and depicts two scenes from the history of journalism in the New World. The University of Georgia has, in order to give this work wider influence in Georgia, issued a book "Charlot Murals in Georgia."

Since 1940, each year an art auction is held. Paintings by students and outside artists are given to the Art Department and are annually sold at auction in the presence of hundreds of bidders. In this way quite a sum of money has been realized which goes to the permanent fund for the advancement of art. Year by year the collection of paintings is increasing in number and attractiveness, and the Art Museum in the Fine Arts building becomes more and more beautiful and inspiring in content.

The members of the faculty are in constant demand as lecturers in the colleges of this state and section.

Great interest has been created by the organization of the Georgia Students Art Exhibitions. These are held annually and are participated in by colleges and high schools throughout the state. In the neighborhood of one thousand paintings are each annual exhibition and appropriate prizes are awarded. The effect on high schools has been noticeable, and that is distinctly in line with Prof. Dodds aims.

The Holbrook Collection.

In 1945, a cultured and refined gentleman, who had just reached the seventieth milepost on life's journey, presented himself to the registrar of the University of Georgia for registration as a student. It was quite unusual for a man of his age to become a member of the student body. In fact, it is doubtful whether anyone of that age had ever applied at a mere academic age.
registered in the University of Georgia.

But it was at once apparent that this gentleman was in dead earnest. He had come to the University to study art. Why had he singled out the University of Georgia? A question easily answered. He had consulted

the best art authorities in New York City and they had pointed out the institution in which they were convinced he would get the best service.

This new student was Arthur H. Holbrook, a distinguished lawyer in New York who was dedicating himself to a work in which he had always been interested. Having retired from the active practice of law, he was seeking enjoyment in another field of labor that challenged his interest and attention. Lamar Dodd took him in hand and he became an enthusiastic student. He has begun painting now and exhibits both talent and enthusiasm.

Mr. Holbrook is a graduate of Holbrook College, Ohio, and for forty years has been a well-known and successful lawyer in New York. For the past fifteen years he has been devoted to art collecting and has made his selections with great care and at no small expense. He is so well pleased with Athens and the University that he has decided to make this city his home.

In 1940, his wife, his beloved partner of many years of happy married life, passed on. Last year he decided to establish a permanent memorial to her and gave to the University of Georgia the one hundred paintings in his art collection, the work of many of the distinguished artists of the world and valued by Time in 1945 at $175,000. Since the initial
gift he has added more beautiful paintings and will continue to add others as he obtains them. In memory of his wife this valuable and inspiring collection is named "The Eva Underhill Holbrook Memorial Collection of American Art." To Mr. Holbrook has been assigned the duties of Curator of this collection. It has been made a part of the Permanent Museum of Fine Arts of the University of Georgia. At the present time it is in the Fine Arts Building, but as soon as the new Little Library Building is erected, the present library building will be used entirely for this permanent art museum.

The growth of the Department of Art has been little short of phenomenal. When Professor Dodd took charge in 1937 the enrollment of students seeking a degree in Art was less than fifty; during the past year it was two hundred and twenty-five. At first the work was largely in public school art and commercial art; now it covers all branches of art. Then the department was housed in one of the residences on the campus; now it occupies half of a large and commodious Fine Arts building. And it is growing so rapidly that it needs every inch of space it has, for in addition to its regular degree students it has six or seven hundred others who are taking art as an elective study in the degrees for which they are working.

The Fine Arts building, erected in 1940, contains three distinct parts. The central section is an auditorium with a seating capacity of thousand. On each side of the auditorium is a wing. The entire left wing is occupied by the Art Department. The right wing houses the Department of Music. On the ground floor of the Art wing are offices, classrooms, store rooms, laboratories, studios and a large room for mural projects. There is also a lithographic studio and laboratories for pottery. On the main floor there are two class studios, a private studio, and
the art gallery. The latter measures 24 by 64 feet, is air-conditioned and lighted artificially by fluorescent lights. On the third floor are drafting rooms, studios and lecture rooms.

That which constitutes the most attractive feature of the Art Department is the inspiration it gives the student. This can be no better described than by a few quotations from Professor Dodd's article on "A Richer and More Beautiful Life," for what he gives as his ideals he has the faculty of transferring to his students.

"I believe that a richer and more beautiful life through art can be given these students, it will soon become the heritage of our entire Southland.

"Let us think of art as something related to our everyday life and to the lives of the people about us. Art is a language, just as much a means of expression as our words.

"Art is creative, and we all create; we are obliged to create in order to live, so therefore we may be called artists.

"We do not have to go to the city, to the masterpieces in the museum, to enjoy beauty. And we do not have to visit far corners of the earth to enjoy beautiful scenery. A Georgia farm, with its red hills overgrown with dead broomstraw, or a little country town with its shady square and its filling station on the corner, have as much beauty and vital character as the glaciers of the Rocky Mountains or the deserts of the Southwest.

"The average person is of the opinion that one must have a little of the genius in him to do anything in art. Art is not that far removed from everyday life.

"Frankly, I am of the opinion that great artists are primarily the products of hard work and thought rather than of genius."
"Art is not a thing of rules; it is not a science. It must be felt.

"Does the art of today have the qualities that will make it endure? It will be exciting to watch and see.

"If we merely imitate the art forms of the past, we are ceasing to progress. We must take what the past has to offer and build for the future. Let us strive to make an art which is truly our own interpretation of the lives we live today.

"The artist of today cannot create a lasting expression of his eye—a living, modern American art—unless the public laymen will encourage and accept that which is worthwhile in the artist's efforts.

"Above all we stress the idea of creativeness, the fact that all art worthy of the name is original creation and not imitation. Copying is taboo, both the copying of other works of art and the overliteral, purposeless copying of the model.

"We try to get the students to be natural and to express themselves in their own way. We do not command but rather prefer to lead the students.

"We do all that we can to help encourage art in the public schools.

"The course is then, first of all a study in application; it endeavors to make the teacher auto-conscious, to bring the wide-spaying, vital influence of art to her attention. It leads her to see the enormous benefits to youngsters which the teaching of creative activity in the school may bring."

Members of the Art Faculty:

Professor Dodd has assembled around him several teachers of art who have the same kind of inspiring influence. His faculty is able, harmonious, indefatigable in effort. Below are given brief biographical sketches of
the men and women who make up the faculty of the Department of Art, together with a few biographies of those who have taught in the Department but who are not now members of the faculty.

The present faculty consists of Professor Dodd, Professor Thomas, Associate Professors Holliday and Ledford; assistant professors McCutchen, Gambrell, Kuzmicki, and Stewart; and instructor Taylor.
CARL EUGENE MITTELL

CARL EUGENE MITTELL came into the University faculty in September 1935 as associate professor of Art. For two years he served as acting head of that department, resigning in 1937.

He was born at Savannah, Ga., April 6, 1904, the son of Carl August Mittell and Mary Cohen Mittell. On August 30, 1935 he was married to Miss Helen Evans, of Sumter, South Carolina. He graduated at the Savannah High School in 1921. From 1925 to 1931 he was a student at Yale, graduating there in 1931 with the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. From 1931 to 1935 he taught at the University of Florida as instructor in art, coming to the University of Georgia faculty from that institution.

HOWARD WILBUR THOMAS

The tremendous growth of the Art Department during the past few years necessitated a number of additions to the faculty and in making these additions the University exercised great care in their selection.

On Sept. 1, 1945, Mr. Howard Thomas entered the University of Georgia faculty as a full professor of Art, coming from Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., where he had been serving as head of the art department of that institution.

He is a native of Ohio, born at Mt. Pleasant, March 30, 1899, the son of Anderson E. Thomas and Adelle B. Thomas. On August 10, 1945 he was married to Miss Mary Alice Leath, of Lima, Ohio, who is an M.A. graduate of Duke University. By a former marriage Prof. Thomas has two children, Margaret Louise, born Nov. 26, 1929, and Anna, born Feb. 3, 1924. In religion Professor Thomas is a Quaker. His high school education was at Monesson, Pa., His college training was at Ohio State University, 1918--1919; Chicago Art Institute 1919--1923; Milwaukee State Teachers College 1926--1930; University of Southern California summer school of 1923; University of Chicago summer school of 1940.
He is a graduate in drawing, painting and illustration of the Chicago Art Institute.

The Professional societies to which he belongs and the prizes he has won are the Association of Georgia Artists, the Milwaukee Art Institute, Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors, Medal and purchase prize in 1926; first prize for water colors at Wisconsin Salon, University of Wisconsin, 1938 and 1941; first award for oil painting at the 1945 exhibition of the Association of Georgia artists; past president of the Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors; past president of the Wisconsin Artists Federation. Prize (1946-1947) Regional Arts College Art Competition.

He has enjoyed much foreign travel and study, in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. In 1942 he began a study of "Earth Pigments in the South" and is still working on it.

From 1923 to 1930 he was head of the art department of South Division High School, Milwaukee; from 1930 to 1942 he taught in Milwaukee State Teachers College and was director of the Division of Art Education. In 1942-1943 he served as acting head of the art department of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina and in 1943-1945 was professor of art at Agnes Scott College.

During those years his pen was not idle. He has contributed article to numerous student art publications.

Professor Thomas is a nationally known painter, who instructs in art history, drawing and painting, art structure and art appreciation. He has creative ability, a broad and cultural background and a personality that carries with it inspiration to his students.
ANNIE MAY HOLLIDAY

Annie May Holliday was born in Jackson county, Ga., March 6, 1887, the daughter of Allen C. Holliday and Cora McElhannon Holliday. Her pre-college work was at Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga., and in the Athens High School. She earned the degree of Bachelor of Science in Art Education at the Georgia State Teachers College in 1923. She also studied art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Art Students League in New York, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at Columbia University and at the University of Chicago. She has enjoyed travel in France, Italy and Switzerland and studied at the Sorbonne in France. She has taken much interest in large art organizations, with membership in the college art association, the Southeastern Art Association, the Southern States Art League, the Association of Georgia Artists. She has served as president of the Southeastern Art Association, 1931-1932; as vice-president of the Association of Georgia Artists, 1931-1933; and state art director in the Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1932-1933. In religion she is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat.

For a number of years she taught art at the Georgia State Teachers College, being head of the art department in that institution up to 1932 when the college was merged with the University of Georgia. She was transferred into the faculty of the University at that time with the rank of associate professor of art, which position she has filled with ability for the past fourteen years.

Miss Holliday is an artist of rare talent, her paintings being exhibited regularly in leading art exhibitions. Her field of teaching is art history, water color, drawing and public school art.
MILDRED LEDFORD

Mildred Ledford was born at Winchester, Tennessee, May 12, 1898, the daughter of R.A. Ledford and Sally Harris Ledford. She chose the teaching of art as her lifework after graduating at the Winchester High School in 1914. Her college training was at several institutions, the Middle Tennessee Teachers College, 1916–1918; the University of Colorado, summer of 1921; the Snow-Froehlich Art School, Chicago, summers of 1922 and 1923; the Applied Art School of Chicago, summer of 1924; Pratt Institute of Fine and Applied Arts, 1925–1927, University of Oklahoma, six summer sessions and the degree of Bachelor of Education in 1927; Master of Arts, University of Georgia in 1934. She taught in the public schools of Coffee County, Tennessee, 1914–1916; in the public schools of Caddo County, Oklahoma, 1917–1918; in the Oklahoma City schools, 1919–1925. In religion she is a member of the Methodist church.

In Sept. 1927 she came into the faculty of the University, College of Agriculture, Home Economics department, as professor of Applied Art and in 1929 was promoted to associate professor, in which position she has since served. Three years ago she was transferred to the Extension Department of the University.

JAMES COUPER WRIGHT

James Couper Wright served two years as visiting associate professor of art at the University of Georgia. He is a native of Scotland, born at Kirkenwall, Orkney Islands, March 21, 1906, the son of David Morgan Wright and Margaret Jane Wright. His secondary education was in the Orkney Island schools and he holds a diploma from the Edinburgh College of Art. Before coming into the University of Georgia faculty he had taught art in Occidental College, Los Angeles, California.
and in the San Diego Arts Society. He has had exhibitions of water color and stained glass at several museums and galleries throughout the United States and abroad for the past fifteen years. He holds membership in the California Water Color Society and the American Federation of Art. He was a first prize winner in several exhibits in California. He had the advantage of study in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. He was the designer for the League of Nations section of the International Exhibit of Hygiene at Dresden. After coming to America he spent eight years in California. His work while in the University of Georgia faculty was excellent.

ALAN KUZMICKI

Alan Kuzmicki is one of the younger members of the Art faculty. He is largely a product of Prof. Dodd's instruction. He was born in Wylam, Alabama, January 29, 1917, the son of William Kuzmicki and Filienne Kuzmicki. He attended high school at Ensley, Ala., entered the University in 1937 and graduated in 1941 with the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. His high scholarship won for him membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic societies. He is a member of Kappa Phi, honorary art fraternity. While attending the University of Georgia he served as a part-time instructor in the Art department and also served as art supervisor in the University Demonstration School. He has also had the advantage of study in art education and ceramics at Ohio State University. He is a Presbyterian in religion.

During World War II his record in the American Air Force in the Pacific was most creditable and on his return to take up his work as assistant professor of art in the University faculty, he brought back an extensive collection of the art of the Pacific natives, the greater part of which he has presented to the University Art Department.
Reuben Gambrell is a native of the Palmetto State, born at Belton, South Carolina, July 31, 1917, the son of R.J. Gambrell and Janie Poore Gambrell. Graduating at the Belton High School in 1934, he entered the University of South Carolina and graduated in 1938 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Pursuing his work for the degree of Master of Arts, he came to the University of Georgia in 1938 to study under Lamar Dodd, and in 1940 received that degree.

He showed much excellence in Mural painting and for his Master's thesis he offered a magnificent mural, "Modern School Activities", executed on the walls of the University Demonstration School. The next year the United States government had him paint a mural for the Rockmart, Georgia postoffice building. While working for his degree, he served as an instructor in the art department. When World War II came on he went to the Pacific, doing photo intelligence work in the army air forces. In his spare time he executed some drawings and water colors covering the scenes as he found them in the New Hebrides, the Solomons and New Caledonia. These were exhibited throughout the South and he returned home and executed, and were exhibited in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Gambrell's work has been shown in the exhibitions of professional artists throughout the United States. He won the grand prize in the New Caledonia Service Art Exhibition. He is represented in the permanent collections of the University of Georgia and the Telfair Academy of Fine Arts in Savannah, Ga.

On his return from service he resumed his work at the University of Georgia as assistant professor of art. Aside from his regular duties in the School of Art he is now engaged in executing a series of oil paintings interpreting more maturely his impressions of army life in the Pacific.
EARL McCUTCHEON

Earl McCutchen, assistant professor of art and teacher in ceramics, is a native of Iowa, born at Ida Grove in that state January 13, 1918, the son of Carl Richard McCutchen and Nellie E. McCutchen. He graduated from the Washington, Iowa, High School in 1936, attended Iowa State College 1936—1939 and graduated at Ohio State University in 1941, with the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. In college he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He is a member of Sigma Xi honorary society. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics is a Republican. He has published "Strontia and its Properties in Glazes," in the Journal of the American Ceramic Society, Aug. 1944.

He was a student assistant at Ohio State University in 1941 and also training instructor in National Youth Administration. He is a member of the American Ceramics Society. He came to the University of Georgia in 1941 as instructor in ceramics, returned to Ohio in 1942 and worked under the Ohio State Research Foundation for two years, doing research in the chemistry of ceramic glazes. In 1944 he returned to the University of Georgia. In 1945 he was promoted to assistant professor.

Professor McCutchen is recognized as a young man of rare talent in his line of work. Georgia is a state rich in clays and in the field of ceramics has a great future. The School of Art in the University of Georgia is offering to the youth of the state expert instruction in what promises to be a great industry in Georgia.
FRANCES ELIZABETH STEWART

Frances Elizabeth Stewart was born at Haddock, Ga., Dec. 20, 1912, the daughter of W.J. Stewart and Elizabeth F. Stewart. She holds the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Georgia State College for Women and has attended Columbia University and Ohio State University during summer sessions. She is a member of the Methodist church and much interested in Red Cross work.

In the University of Georgia she instructs in designs and crafts. Her craft work has been widely distributed. Following her graduation at the Georgia State College for Women she taught one year as art critic and then went to Bass Junior High School in Atlanta, Ga., where she taught nine years. Coming to the University of Georgia faculty Sept. 1, 1944 as assistant professor of art, she has served in that position since that time.

MARY HARRIS TAYLOR

Mary Harris Taylor was born at Savannah, Ga., May 17, 1921, the daughter of Lloyd Blackwell Taylor and Louise M. Taylor. She graduated at the Savannah High School, attended Maryland Institute of Art in 1939; Armstrong Junior College, Savannah, 1939-1941; and graduated at the University of Georgia in 1943 with the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. She is a member of the Episcopal church and of the Chi Omega sorority. She has the rank of instructor in art and has acted as art supervisor for the University Demonstration School. On June 15, 1946 she was married to Mr. Eub McCubbin, making her part of the faculty.
MARY PARKER CASE

Mary Parker Case was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1917, the daughter of Dr. W.G. Parker and Gertrude S. Parker. On Feb. 14, 1942 she was married to George P. Case. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. She graduated in 1939 at Syracuse University with the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. She is a teacher of design and ceramics. She holds membership in the National Society of Architecture and Allied Art Design. She came in to the Fine arts faculty of the University of Georgia on January 1, 1943 and served until Sept. 1, 1944 in the place of professor Earl McCutchen who was on leave. She is a member of the Episcopal church and in politics is a Republican.

EUGENE PAYOR

Eugene Payor was born in New York City July 27, 1904, the son of Adolph Payor and Serena Payor. On May 30, 1930, he was married to Miss Henriette Pelzling, of New York City. They have two daughters, Beatrice, born Dec. 22, 1937, and Theresa, born June 21, 1901. His high school education was in Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, California. He studied at the University of California, Mark Hopkins High School, San Francisco, Marconi Radio Institute and Art Students League, New York City. Before coming to the University faculty he served in several advertising agencies and art services and was art director for the Barron G. Collier Advertising Service.
MARY FRANCES MURDOCK

Mary Frances Murdock was assistant professor of art in the University of Georgia faculty from Sept. 1, 1932 to Sept. 1, 1933. She was born at Kingwood, West Virginia, April 23, 1900, the daughter of W. Henry Murdock and Virginia Murdock. She is a member of the Methodist church and a Daughter of the American Revolution. She graduated at the Kingwood High School in 1917 and took her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921 at the College of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute of Technology. She was a member of Mortar Board while in College, a member of the Pittsburgh Associated Artists and the Athens, Ga. Art Association. She has enjoyed travel in France, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Mexico. She served as supervisor of art, Miami, Arizona, 1923--1925; head of the art department at Kansas State Teachers College 1925-1926; supervisor of art in the Indianapolis public schools, 1926--1927; and supervisor of art, Kansas City, Mo., public schools, 1927--1929.

MAYME ALMA RICKER

Miss Mayme Alma Ricker, who filled the position of associate professor of art in the University of Georgia faculty from 1932 to 1936, was born in Galion, Ohio, March 28, 1896, the daughter of Emmanuel Ricker and Rebecca Ricker. She is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics is a Democrat. She graduated at the Galion, Ohio, high school. Her college work was at Ohio Northern University, Pratt Institute, where she graduated in 1927. She taught art in the University of Georgia Summer Schools in 1930 and 1931 and came into the regular faculty in 1932.
MARY WILLIAM ROSENBLATT

Mary William Rosenblatt served as assistant professor of art from 1929 to 1932. She was born at Greenville, Tenn., March 11, 1906, the daughter of W.L.F. Rosenblatt and Adelaide Guff Rosenblatt. She was a member of the Methodist church and a worker in Sunday School. In politics she is a Democrat. In college she was a member of the Phi Mu sorority. She graduated at Washington Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., went to Sophie Newcombe College and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Design. Before coming into the faculty of the University of Georgia she taught in the graded schools of Birmingham, Alabama.

Those who have taught Art at the University of Georgia

Professors:
Lamar Dodd
Howard W. Thomas

Associate Professors:
Mildred Ledford
Annie May Holliday
Carl E. Mittell
Lamar Dodd

Assistant Professors:
Mildred Ledford
Mary F. Murdock
Mary L. Rosenblatt
Wayne P. Ricker
James Couper Wright
Eugene Payor
Frances Stewart
Earl McCutchen
Reuben Gambrell
Alan Kozmicki

Instructors:
Reuben Gambrell
Earl McCutchen
Alan Kozmicki
Mary P. Case

Artists in Residence:
Mary Taylor
John Held
Jean Charlot
For the purposes of this history, the Department of Biology will be treated as embracing Zoology, Bacteriology and Botany. So far as the earlier days of this department are concerned, the records are rather vague, except as to the work in Botany done by Dr. Malthus A. Ward from 1831 to 1842. That is now embraced in Physics and Astronomy went under the name of Natural Philosophy and the establishment of that chair dates back to 1811 and it has been filled by sixteen head professors. The chair of Chemistry and Geology was first filled in 1823 and has had eight head professors. The chair of Natural History of Biology was first filled in 1831 by Dr. Ward, but after he left the faculty in 1842 that chair does not appear to have been specifically filled until the coming of John P. Campbell in 1888.

And yet it is practically certain that those who filled the chairs of Physics, Chemistry and Geology discussed with students the elementary features of Biology, while not specifically assigned to that duty. This was especially true in the period between 1842 and 1872, when the subject of evolution as set forth by Darwin was engaging the close attention of the scientific world. Later on, after the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was established at the University of Georgia in 1872, the professor of Agriculture necessarily taught more or less botany to the students in his classes.

John Le Conte was professor of Natural Philosophy or Physics from 1846 to 1855, Joseph Le Conte was professor of Chemistry and Geology from 1852 to 1856, and William Louis Jones served as professor of Chemistry and Geology from 1861 to 1872, as professor of Natural Philosophy from 1861 to 1866 and as professor of Agriculture from 1863 to 1892.

The two Le Contes were among the brilliant young teachers of their day. They were young scientists when they taught in the University
of Georgia faculty and in their mature years achieved national reputations. That they had considerable knowledge of biology in their younger days must have been an acknowledged fact. Joseph LeConte especially had his views of the botanical and animal kingdom, though he was chiefly interested in geology. He was a believer in evolution even before Darwin published his "descent of man." It is hard to believe that while he was teaching chemistry and geology he did not talk to his students about botany and the animal kingdom.

William Louis Jones was a cousin of the LeContes and was a scientist all his life. He was associated with Agassiz in his extensive research on the coral formations off the Florida coast. While he was designated in the last years of his service in the University faculty as professor of agriculture, he taught botany and more or less zoology, when the writer was a student in his classes in 1887 and 1888.

Malthus A. Ward, who appears in the records as the first professor of Natural History or Biology in the University of Georgia faculty, was a special devotee of botany. Under his direction for twelve years the old University Botanical Garden was operated. A separate chapter on the history of the Botanical Garden appears elsewhere in these pages. His services in the University faculty ended in 1852, not on account of any failure on his part to properly instruct the students, but solely brought about through a great reduction in the income of the institution. At that time it became necessary to drop two members from the faculty solely on account of not having the money with which to pay their salaries.

The real development of the Department of Biology began with the election as professor of Biology of Dr. John Pendleton Campbell in 1888. Since that time it has had the services of well-trained scholars and with each passing year it has progressed and expanded.
ded to meet every requirement of the times to as great an extent as the
financial resources of the University would permit.

JOHN PENDLETON CAMPBELL

The need for this department had become apparent to Chancellor
Wells and he had suggested action by the trustees, but death came to him
before the new department could be created. In September 1853, a few
months before Chancellor Boggs took charge as the University's chief
executive officer, Dr. Campbell was called to the new chair. He
had made a brilliant record at Johns Hopkins University and had shown
evidences of genius in the field that he had selected for his lifework.
He had little in the way of physical equipment with which to start his
scientific work in the University, but he made the best of the situation
and it was not many months before he had everything running smoothly
and in a satisfactory manner.

He was quiet and unobtrusive in his manner, popular with those
who came to know him well, his whole soul wrapped up in his dream of a
great biological department for the University. He was also very much
devoted to music, served as organist at the Presbyterian church, and
arranged many musical entertainments for the pleasure and increased
culture of the University community.

The first quarters of the Department of Biology were very
limited and it required several years to build up an adequate labora-
tory. Then in a two-story brick building was erected for the use of
the department and for the time being was adequate for its purposes.
A satisfactory number of excellent microscopes and other laboratory
equipment was provided and Dr. Campbell, who was devoted to research
instilled in the minds of his students the desire to find out new
things for themselves. He served as head of the department of Biology
until his death in 1917, a period of twenty-nine years.

The first biology building was named LeConte Hall in honor of the great scientists, John and Joseph LeConte, both of whom were alumni of the University of Georgia and had taught in the University faculty. The department finally outgrew its quarters and in the large three-story structure was erected on Baldwin street and amply equipped. The name of LeConte Hall was given to the new building and the name of Meigs Hall was given to the old building in honor of the University's first active president, Josiah Meigs.

JOSEPH KRAFKA

In the midst of the World War I the death of Dr. Campbell left the Biology department without a head. His successor was not named until 1919 when Dr. Joseph Krafka was called to that position with the rank of associate professor of Zoology. At the end of one year of service he was promoted to a full professorship, and served until 1926, at which time he resigned to take a position in the faculty of the Georgia Medical College in Augusta, Ga., where for the past twenty years he has been one of the leading teachers in that institution.

Dr. Krafka was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Krafka, of Ottumwa, Iowa. He was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, August 14, 1890. He married Miss Bessie Belle Harsch, of Ottumwa. He was a member of the college fraternity, Phi Pi Epsilon, of Sigma Xi, the American Association of Anatomists and the American Physics Society. He received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "Temperature Effects on the Bar-Eyed Mutant of Drosophila", published in the Journal of General Physiology in 1919.

While a member of the University of Georgia faculty, he was recognized as a young biologist of great promise very intensely devoted to research. As a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Georgia he was recognized as a leader in his profession and contributed much to
the maintenance of the high standards of that institution. Among the subjects of his research work have been "Origin of Endogenous Uric Acid," "Hematology," "Description of a Thirteen-day old Human Ovum." Recently he has done considerable research on "The Mechanical Factor in Arterio Sclerosis." He has published a textbook on Histology, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, 1938, and one on Human Embryology, Horber & Co., New York, 1941. He holds the position of Professor of Micro-anatomy in the Georgia Medical College.

GEORGE HUGH BOYD

George Hugh Boyd, head of the Department of Zoology, Chairman of the Biological Science Division, and Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Georgia, has been a member of the University faculty for the past twenty years, having been called to the head professorship on Sept. 1, 1926, to succeed Dr. Joseph Krafka, who had resigned to take a position in the faculty of the Georgia Medical College.

Dr. Boyd is a native of Georgia, born at Fairburn Sept. 9, 1891, the son of William Hugh Boyd and Martha Frances Boyd. On Nov. 3, 1920 he was married to Miss Rosalie Brown, of McDonough, Ga., an A.B. graduate of Shorter College. They have two sons, George Hugh, Jr., born July 25, 1921, and Gus Brown, born May 28, 1925. In religion Dr. Boyd is a Methodist, having served at times on the Board of Stewards of his church. In politics he is a Democrat, though he cares little for active participation in political affairs. During World War I he saw eight months of service, being a second lieutenant in Field artillery. Occasionally he makes addresses, though he says that "he prefers other less painful duties."
His pre-college education was in the public schools of Campbell county, Georgia and at Locust Grov (Ga.) Institute. He attended Emory College four years, 1913--1917, graduating in 1917 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Continuing his studies, he earned at that college in 1922 the degree of Master of Science, and later on at Johns Hopkins University was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science in 1924. While at Johns Hopkins he served as special research assistant to R.W. Hegner, department of Medical Zoology. The subject of his dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science was "Experimental Studies of Avian Malaria," a subject in which he has never lost interest, much of his research work across the years being along that line, especially in experimental studies of the phenomenon of preiodicity in malaria.

For the past twenty years, almost every year, Dr. Boyd has published the results of his research as to avian malaria. His research has been chiefly directed to the Plasmodium Cathemorium, its infectious nature, the effects of quinine derivatives, the asexual cycle, its reproductive activity, parasitic reproduction in avian malaria, and other lines of approach on this important subject. These publications have been in the American Journal of Hygiene and the Journal of Parasitology.

The societies in which he has held membership are American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Parasitologists, Georgia Academy of Science, Gamma Alpha, Delta Omega, Sigma Pi, Phi Kappa Phi. He has served as president of the Georgia Academy of Science, and was president of the Southern Association of Science and Industry 1942--1943.

His teaching experience has been as instructor in Botany at Emory University, 1922--1925; associate professor of biology at the Georgia School of Technology, 1925--1926 and head of the department of Zoology in the University of Georgia since 1926. For several years past this department
has been known as the Department of Biology, which includes botany, and bacteriology. During the past few years Dr. Boyd has been giving special attention to the study of anti-malarial effects of certain compounds synthesized in the laboratories of the University School of Pharmacy.

Among the papers of importance written by Dr. Boyd is that on "The University in the Research Program of the South", read before the Southern Association of Science and Industry at the meeting in Raleigh, N.C., in May 1944.

Dr. Boyd has devoted much attention to the teaching of Human Biology. A double course in that subject is one of the requirements in Freshman or Sophomore classes for about two-thirds of all the students in those classes in the University. He is the author of the syllabus in Human Biology used in all of the classes.

The greater part of his work is in Zoology, but he has for several years had in addition heavy duties as Dean of the Graduate School, the work of which school has been greatly extended and improved under his direction, a more detailed account of which will appear in the history of the Graduate School.
JOHN MOORE READE

John Moore reade, for three decades a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia, head of the Botany department and for sixteen years Director of the biological laboratories, will be remembered by his colleagues as a master of the subjects he taught and by the students who were under him as a teacher who was unwilling to accept anything but good work from them. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, devoted to study and not a very good mixer. It could not be said of him that the average student was very fond of him. The only reason was that he was exacting in his requirements that the students be effective in their studying. When he graded as student he marked low and numbers failed to get by. It wasn't the fault of the teacher; the boys hadn't been studying hard enough. While the boys for the most part would fight shy of his classes in order to get lighter loads, all of them realized his ability as a teacher and his attainments as a scholar.

He was a native of Toronto, Canada, and a naturalized citizen of the United States of America. He was born Dec. 16, 1876, the son of John Moore Reade and Julia Drysdale Reade. He was married on June 17, 1914 to Miss Julia MacArthur, of Gaffney, South Carolina. They had two sons and one daughter, John Moore Meade, Jr. born Dec. 19, 1918; William Woodthorpe, born Nov. 2, 1922 and Julia Drysdale, born Feb. 12, 1924. William Woodthorpe was among the casualties in World War II.

The pre-college education of Dr. Reade was in the Toronto schools. He attended Harbord College Institute in Toronto and then for four years was a student at the University of Toronto, graduating there in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. He enjoyed study abroad in 1905 at the University of Munich and at other times visited in Japan, China, the Philippine Islands and India. He was a student at Cornell University, 1906—1907, on the Goldwin—Smith Fellowship and in 1908 secured the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at that institution. From 1901, the year of his graduation
at the University of Toronto, until 1905 when he went to the University of Munich, he had served as Supervisor of Schools in the Philippine Islands. In Sept. 1907 he entered the faculty of the University of Georgia as instructor in Botany and in 1909 was made a full professor, which position he held until his death May 9, 1937.

Dr. Reade was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Alpha, Botany Society of America, American Society of Plant Physiologists and a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

He was one of the South's most eminent teachers of Science, a pioneer in the developing of scientific education who helped blaze the trail for an acceptance of the discoveries of biology, which today are accepted as a matter of course. He was devoted to research and closer to his heart than any other part of his work was bringing about a new interest in native flora, which he had studied for many years. He was a genuine lover of flowers, having produced in his own garden some of the finest specimens.

A few years before his death, along with Dr. George Foster Peabody, he was deeply interested in the restoration of the old University Botanical Garden that had been developed as a part of the instruction in the University back in the first half of the nineteenth century. It was planned to beautify the entire length of Tanyard Branch from its headwaters to Sanford Field, and to make it into a lovely park. For a while it looked as if the project might be carried to completion, but it was quite a costly undertaking and it was never carried out. He also dreamed of developing a park in the mountainous section of North Georgia. The native flora of Georgia challenged his attention at all times.
JOHN WILLIAM NUTTYCOMBE

John William Nuttycombe has been a member of the University of Georgia faculty since 1930, when he came as an associate professor of Zoology. He served in that position until 1939 when he was promoted to a full professorship. He is essentially a teacher, but finds time in which to do research work.

He is a native of Virginia, born at Charlottesville July 16, 1900, the son of Wallace R. Nuttycombe and Sarah Hopkins Nuttycombe. On September 12, 1928 he was married to Miss Virginia Burke Stroud, of Lynchburg, Va. He graduated from the Lynchburg High School in 1918, spent four years as a student at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and graduated therefrom in 1925 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was assistant in Chemistry there for one year, then assistant in Biology at the University of Virginia, 1926—1928, assistant in comparative anatomy at that institution 1927—1928, and also assistant in embryology. While at the University of Virginia he pursued his studies and in 1928 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then became instructor in Zoology there, 1928—1929, and from there went to the University of Tennessee as assistant professor of Zoology, 1929—1930. From that position he came to the faculty of the University of Georgia, Sept. 1, 1930, as associate professor of Zoology.

Professor Nuttycombe is a member of the Episcopal Church and in politics is a Democrat. He served three months in the Students Army Training Corps during World War I. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "Observations on Stenostominae for a number of years he has continued diligent research on the same subject, published interesting and instructive papers thereon in Zool. Anzeiger, Volumes 97, 101 and 110. He has also contributed papers to the Journal of Economic Entomology, Biological Bulletin and to the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 79.

He is a member of Sigma Xi, American Society of Zoologists, American
Professor Nuttycombe prefers writing to speaking. As he puts it, he is not available for addresses "if it can be avoided."

WALTER CLINTON BURKHART

Walter Clinton Burkhart has been connected with the University of Georgia faculty for a period of thirty years. He entered the faculty of the College of Agriculture in 1916 as an instructor in Veterinary Medicine, became an associate professor in 1918 and a full professor in 1927.

In 1922, when the department of Veterinary Medicine was abolished, he was transferred into the biological faculty with the rank of full professor in Bacteriology, a position he has held for the past fifteen years. If there is one thing about Professor Burkhart's services more prominent than others, it is his careful and painstaking work and his devotion to the highest standards of scholarship. To succeed in his classes, the student has to show himself interested in the work and capable of delivering the goods.

Dr. Burkhart is a native of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, born May 14, 1892, the son of Charles Burkhart and Catherine L. Burkhart. On Sept. 1st 1917 he was married to Miss Pearl Pennington, of Woodsfield, Ohio. They have two children, Catherine Jane, born May 27, 1919, and Elizabeth Ann, born January 23, 1928. In religion he is a Lutheran and in politics is a Democrat. In World War I he was a second lieutenant in the U.S.A. Veterinary Corps. His pre-college training was in Woodsfield High School, from which he graduated in 1912. He graduated from Ohio State University in 1916 with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. While teaching in the University of Georgia faculty he pursued his studies and in 1932...
was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science

He is a member of Alpha Psi college fraternity, also of the Georgia Veterinary Medical Society, the American Veterinary Medical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the Georgia Academy of Science, the Association of Southern Biologists, the American Legion, Phi Kappa Phi, and Free and Accepted Masons. He taught one year in an elementary school in Jackson township, Ohio, then at Ohio State in 1915, just prior to coming into the University of Georgia faculty.

Dr. Burkhart devoted much of his time to research. Among the subjects on which he has written able papers and delivered interesting addresses are: "Relationship of Black Tongue of Dogs to Pellagra in the Human", "Man's Microscopic Friends and Enemies", "Infectious Diseases of Domesticated Animals and Fowls", "Relationship of the Science of Bacteriology to the War Effort", "Hog Cholera", "The Part Bacteria can play in Raising Our Standard of Living."

ELON E. BYRD

Elon E. Byrd came to the University faculty in 1934 as instructor in Zoology, was promoted to assistant professor in 1937, to associate professor in 1941 and to full professor in 1946. In 1942 he was granted leave of absence and spent two and one-half years as Senior grade Lieutenant in the United States Navy. While in the Navy he engaged in research on filariasis in the South Pacific islands.

He is a native of Mississippi, born at Richton in 1905, the son of H.W. Byrd and Eleanor E. Byrd. In religion he is a Baptist and in politics is a Democrat. His pre-college education was in the schools of Richton Miss. He earned the degree of Bachelor of Science at Mississippi
A. & M. College in 1929; the degree of Master of Science at that institution in 1932 and that of Doctor of Philosophy at Tulane University in 1934. His chief interest in the professional field is parasitology. He is a member of the American Microscopical Society and the American Society of Parasitologists. He possesses rare talent in the field of research and has written and published numerous papers setting forth the results of his research. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "Life History Studies on Reniferinae of the New Orleans Area."

Among his research projects are "Life History of Trematodes, 1929 Classification of Trematodes", 1934; "Protozoa of Man", 1934; "Helminths of Man, 1934.;. In 1942 he did considerable research work along with Robert J. Reiser on Mammalian Trematodes, these papers being published in the Journal of Tennessee Academy of Science. Along with Mr. Reiser and Mr. J.F. Denton, a number of other research problems were studied and solved, with some publications in the Journal of Parasitology. Mr. Byrd is a member of the American Microscopical Society, the American Society of Parasitologists, the American Society of Zoologist, The Helminthological Society of Washington Tennessee Academy of Science, Sigma Xi, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was an instructor at Mississippi A. & M. College 1930--1932. His wife was Miss Margaret Powell, whose education was at Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School, Montreat College, North Georgia College and the University of Georgia.
EUGENE PLEASANTS ODUM

Eugene Pleasants Odum is one of the younger members of the faculty with bright promise of a successful career as a scientist. He was born Sept. 17, 1913, the son of Howard W. Odum and Anna K. Odum. His father, formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia, has for years been a leading member of the University of North Carolina faculty and a sociologist of national reputation.

Prof. Odum was married on Nov. 18, 1939 to Miss Martha Ann Huff, of Wilmette, Illinois, a graduate of the University of Illinois with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Art. They have one son, William E. Odum, born Oct. 1, 1942. Prof. Odum is a member of the Methodist church in college; he was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. A graduate of the Chapel Hill (N.C.) High School, he attended the University of North Carolina, 1930—1936, earning the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1934 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1936. He won his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Illinois in 1939. He is a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Sigma, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Ecological Society of America, American Ornithological Union, Wilson Ornithological Club, Georgia Ornithological Society, of which he has served as president.

He is especially devoted to ornithology and has done much research in that field of study, the physiological ecology of birds, the development of new instruments to measure heart beat and other physiological variations, the ecological classification and life history of birds. He has contributed a number of interesting papers such as "Variation in the Heart Beats of Birds", "Annual Cycle of the Black-capped Chickadee", "Birds of Georgia", "Ecological Distribution of Stream Fish", "Circulatory congestion as a Possible Factor in Incubation."

Prior to entering the University faculty as an instructor in Zoology in September 1940, he was a teaching Fellow at the University of North Carolina and from 1936 to 1937 was a part-time instructor in biology at Western Reserve University. In 1943 he was promoted to assistant professor of Zoology in the University of Georgia faculty and in 1945 to associate professor.
Wilbur Howard Duncan first entered the University faculty in 1938 as an instructor in Botany, was promoted to assistant professor in 1943 and to associate professor in 1945. He was born in Buffalo, New York, Oct. 25, 1910, the son of Walter B. Duncan and Lottie L. Duncan. He was married April 19, 1941 to Miss Marion Bennett. His father was a fruit grower and it was natural for him to continue his interest in nature study and make his lifework that of a botanist. He is a member of the Methodist church and has been active in Epworth League work. He declares himself a member of no political party.

His pre-college education was in the Bloomington, Illinois High School. His Bachelor of Arts degree was from Indiana University in 1932, his Master of Arts degree at that institution in 1933 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Duke University in 1938. His Ph. D. dissertation was on "A Study of Root Xanthiun Development in Tree Soil Types in the Duke Forest." He is a member of Phi Sigma, the Indiana Academy of Science, the North Carolina Academy of Science and the Ecological Society of America. He was an assistant at Duke University two years and a Fellow at that institution 1936—1937. Among his published papers is "Root Systems of Woody Plants of old Fields in Indiana", Ecology, 1935. While in college he took an active interest in handball, track and tennis and as a member of the champion intramural team at Indiana University 1932—1933.

During a part of World War I he worked with the United States Public Health Service, holding the rank of lieutenant and was engaged in mosquito control work.
LUDWIG ROLAND KUHN

Ludwig Roland Kuhn, who came to the University faculty as an assistant professor of Bacteriology in 1939 and who was on leave during World War II, was born in Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1908, the son of Eugene Kuhn and Susannah Kuhn. On May 15, 1935 he married Miss Lillie Mae Schleider, of Brenham, Texas, a graduate of the nursing college of the University of Texas. He is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics is an Independent Democrat. His secondary education was in the Pitcairn, Pa., High School. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree at Pennsylvania State College in 1930 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Chicago in 1936. Prior to becoming a member of the University of Georgia faculty he served as temporary associate professor of Bacteriology in the University of Texas Medical College, 1934—1935, and as instructor in Biology at the University of Chicago, 1938—1939. He is a member of Sigma Xi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Georgia Academy of Science and the Society of American Bacteriologists.

His work has been given over largely to research and he has prepared and published a number of papers giving the results of his work, including contributions to a textbook on General Biology.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER WILSON

Charles Christopher Wilson is one of the younger members of the faculty, whose services had just begun when he was granted leave of absence in order to serve in the Army Air Corps in World War II. He came to the University faculty as an instructor in Botany in 1942 and the following year went into service, being assigned to special work in Aviation Physiology. He has now returned after gaining the rank of Captain, and on his return was promoted to the rank of assistant professor.

He was born at Long Beach, New York, June 11, 1911, the son of Christopher Charles Wilson and Stella Lewis Wilson. On June 29, 1935 he was married to Miss Ethel May Marshall, of Stamford, Conn., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Stella, born Oct. 5, 1941. In religion Dr. Wilson is a Methodist and in politics a Democrat. His secondary education was in the Long Island, N.Y. High School. His Bachelor of Science degree was earned at the University of Miami in 1935, his Master of Arts at Duke University in 1941, and his Doctor of Philosophy at Duke in 1942. He taught in the Junior High School at Miami 1938—1939. He is a member of Phi Sigma and of the American Association of Plant Physiologists. He is especially interested in plant physiology, both his Master's thesis and his Doctorate dissertation having been on subjects linked with that study.
CLARENCE DONNELL TURNER

Clarence Donnell Turner came to the University of Georgia faculty in September 1931 as an instructor in Zoology and in 1933 was promoted to assistant professor, serving in that position until 1937.

He was born in Curryville, Missouri, Nov. 30, 1903, the son of J. H. Turner and Jessie E. Turner. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is a graduate of the Mexico, Mo., High School, 1926, and A. B. Graduate of Washington College, Fulton, Mo., in 1926 and a Master of Arts graduate of the University of Missouri, 1930. He held the Clarence Cinto Cronich scholarship in 1930 and the National Research Council Fellowship in 1929. He was an assistant in Zoology at Washington College 1923-1925, a graduate assistant in Zoology at the University of Missouri 1929-1930 and professor of Zoology at Hardin College, Mexico, Mo. 1926-1927. He has done considerable research into the effects of X-rays on the regeneration of certain cells, the results of which may affect the treatment of cancer.

SETH WARD GILKERSON

Seth Ward Gilkerson was born in East Lynn, West Virginia, January 9, 1909, the son of B. F. Gilkerson and Velora Gilkerson. On August 28, 1939 he was married to Miss Annie Sue O'born, of Ashland, Ky., who held the degree of Bachelor of Science in Home Economics. His secondary education was in the Wayne County (W. Va.) High School. He is an A.B. graduate of Berea College (Ky.), 1930, and holds the degree of Master of Science in Zoology and Bacteriology, University of Georgia, 1940. The subject of his Master's thesis was "Immunology in Avian Malaria," and his work in research has been along that line. He was a graduate fellow in the University of Georgia in 1938, was named as instructor in Zoology in 1940 and resigned as of May 1, 1943.

CLAIR EMMA LYNETTE WORLEY

Clair Lynette Worley came to the University faculty in 1939 as an instructor in Botany, was promoted to assistant professor in 1940 and in 1942 was granted leave of absence to enter defense work. He has not yet returned to take up his work in the University. From June 25, 1942 he was employed by the Haitiano American de Developemnt Agricol with the title of Assistant Division Manager of Sha-Rayce Plantation, Haiti.

He was born in Warren, Ohio, January 6, 1912, the son of Glen L. Worley and Lillie M. Worley. On August 21, 1937 he was married to Miss Inga N. Soley, of Colfax, Washington, a B. S. and M. A. graduate of the University of Wisconsin. They have one son, Ian Alexander, born June 11, 1941. Prof. Worley's secondary education was in the Phalanx Station, Ohio, High School. His Bachelor of Arts degree (Science major) was earned at Hiram College, 1934, his Master of Arts at the University of Idaho, 1936, and his Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, 1940. His teaching experience and his professional aims have been the teaching of general physiology and plant pathological research and physiology with emphasis on the mineral nutrition of green plants and on the physiology of pathogenic fungi. He is a member of Sigma Xi, the American Association of Plant Physiologists, and the Botanical Society of America. He is a member of the Christian Church and in politics is a Socialist.

Prior to coming to the University faculty he had been a teaching associate in the University of Idaho, a research fellow and a University fellow at the University of Wisconsin and a plant explorer for the United States Dept. of Agriculture.
ROBERT J. REIBER

Robert J. Reiber was born in Keanes Éñññññññ Canyon, Arizona, June 15, 1915, the son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Robert Reiber. His secondary training was in the Balboa, Canal Zone, High School. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Science, University of Georgia, 1938 and Master of Science, University of Georgia 1943. In 1940 he was a research assistant in the Zoology department. His research interests lie in the study of parasitology. He is a member of the American Society of Parasitologists and the Tennessee Academy of Science.

JULIAN HOWELL MILLER

Julian Howell Miller served as assistant professor 1923–1931 and is now a full professor and head of the department of Plant Breeding and Plant Diseases. A detailed account of the life and services of Dr. Miller appears in the history of that department.
Those who have taught Biology, Zoology, Botany, Bacteriology

Professors:

Ward—Malthus A.
Campbell—John P.
Reade—John M.
Krafka—Joseph
Boyd—George H.
Burkhart—Walter C.
Nuttycombe—John W.
Byrd—Elon E.

Biology
Biology
Botany
Zoology
Zoology
Zoology
Bacteriology
Zoology

1831—1842
1888—1917
1909—1936
1920—1926
1926—
1932—
1939—
1946—

Associate Professors:

Krafka—Joseph
Weatherwax—Paul
Barker—Eugene
Huff—Clay G.
Mitchell—James B.
Nuttycombe—John W.
Byrd—Elon E.
Odum—Eugene P.
Duncan—William H.

Zoology
Botany
Zoology
Zoology
Zoology
Zoology
Zoology
Botany

1919—1920
1919—1920
1921—1922
1927—1928
1928—1929
1930—1938
1941—1945
1945—
1965—

Assistant Professors:

George—Wesley C.
Frank—J. Lyall
Miller—Julian H.
Vogt—Elkin
Heath—Eugene S.
Elhuff—Lewis
Boughton—David C.
Byrd—Elon F.
Mr. Vaugh—Roger
Bushnell—Ralph J.
Wray—Claire L.
Kuhn—Ludwig R.
Odum—Eugene P.
Duncan—Wilbur H.
Brown—Spencer W.
Wilson—Charles C.
Odum—Eugene P.
Duncan—William H.

Zoology
Zoology
Botany
Zoology
Botany
Zoology
Zoology
Zoology
Bacteriology
Zoology
Botany
Zoology
Botany

1913—1919
1923—1924
1923—1931
1926—1927
1927—1928
1931—1932
1937—1938
1937—1940
1937—1938
1938—1939
1939—1941
1939—
1943—1945
1943—1945
1944—1945
1945—
### Instructors:

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<td>Botany</td>
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<td>Vogt—Elkin</td>
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<td>Perry—Lila M.</td>
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<td>Lee—Jack</td>
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<td>Cantrell—William F.</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>1939—1940</td>
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<td>Brown—H. Eugene</td>
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<td>Gilkerson—Seth W.</td>
<td>Bacteriology</td>
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<td>O’num—Eugene P.</td>
<td>Botany</td>
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<td>Reiber—Robert J.</td>
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<td>Wilson—Charles C.</td>
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<td>McGee—Matilee Dunn</td>
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<td>1944—1945</td>
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### Tutors:

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<td>Worsham—E. Lee</td>
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The Department of Chemistry dates back almost to the beginning of the University of Georgia. It may have been in a modest way the students in the opening year, 1801, were given some information as to that subject by Josiah Meigs, who started the University on its way and taught all the subjects for several years, as the sole member of the faculty during at least half of his ten years' administration as president of the institution. It is not at all unlikely that he did this, for he was science-minded and in the first list of books he recommended for purchase for the library, even before he was elected as president, were a number of important volumes on science as it was then being taught at Yale.

The first professor of Natural Science, or Physics as it is now more generally known, came into the University faculty in 1811, the opening year of the administration of President Brown, the successor to President Meigs. It is probable that he also discussed Chemistry with his students. Prof. Henry Jackson possessed rare ability as a scientist, judged by the standards of those days. He had made a study of scientific apparatus, limited then, of course, if compared with the hundreds of thousands of different kinds of scientific apparatus of the present day, but sufficient to keep up with the teaching of the science then known.

At that time practically all scientific apparatus had to be purchased in Europe and for a number of years Dr. Jackson selected the needed articles and made the purchases to the extent authorized by the Board of Trustees. He spent several years in England and in France and the first apparatus that went into the University laboratories came from these countries, some before he became a member of the University faculty, but the greater part through the investigation and purchase made by Dr. Jackson while in France. He served as Professor of Natural Philosophy from 1811 to 1820. In fact he was one of the two professors left in the faculty when, in 1819, Moses Wadell came in to the presidency of what was then a dying
institution and put it firmly on the road to success. Hitherto in these pages the story has been told of how Dr. Jackson was from time to time in 

opposition to the University rules that required members of the faculty to "police" the rooms of students and how on two occasions he left the faculty to avoid the irksome and to mix him unnecessary duty. He resigned in 1820, came back in 1822, served three years, then quit again and came back the next year, 1826, to serve one more year before he gave up teaching.

When Moses Waddel took charge of the University he determined to add a few professors to the faculty. Chemistry and Geology were the subjects that needed attention and he had the trustees create the chair in those two subjects, and called into the faculty in charge of the department of Chemistry and Geology in 1823. Mr. James Jackson, a young man thirty-six years old and of as good education as was afforded at that time.

Professor Jackson thus became the first member of the University faculty specifically assigned to the teaching of Chemistry and Geology and hence the department may be said to have had its foundation in 1823. In recent years Geology has been placed in a department of its own. Professor Jackson had the distinction of having graduated in the first graduating class of the University, that of 1804. He was the son of Governor James Jackson, of Yazoo Yazoo Fraud fame, who burned the papers of the Yazoo Fraud on the capitol square in Louisville, Ga., igniting them by passing the sun's rays through a magnifying glass. It is said that many years later during his long service in the University faculty, Professor James Jackson took great pride in referring to that dramatic act in the life of his father.

Professor Jackson had come to stay in the University faculty a while. He served as Professor of Chemistry and Geology for twenty-seven years, resigning that position in 1850.

His successor was Dr. William Louis Jones, a graduate of the
University in the Class of 1845. He took charge of his department in 1851 and resigned in 1852. He didn't care especially to serve under President Church. His successor was Joseph Le Conte, a graduate of the University of Georgia in the Class of 1841, who took charge in 1852 and resigned in 1856. He and Dr. Jones were cousins. Young Le Conte was only twenty-one years old, but even then he was giving evidence of the great scientific knowledge that in the years to come was to establish him as one of the foremost of American scientists. A more detailed account of the services of Dr. Jones and Dr. Le Conte has already been given in these pages.

Following the resignation of Joseph Le Conte in 1856, came Professor Joseph Jones, who served one year, then Dr. Harry Hammond, who served two years until 1860. Then Dr. W.L. Jones returned to the department in 1861 and filled that chair until 1872. Following his resignation in 1872, a young man just twenty years of age was placed in charge. Many thought it was a risky step for one so young to be placed in so important a position, but the trustees were building more misely than they dreamed. That young man was Henry C. White, who remained at his post of duty fifty-six years, giving up only at the call of Death in 1928 after having won merited praise as one of the leading teachers of chemistry in America. A detailed account of the services of Dr. White appears in that section of this book devoted to the biographies of the old professors of this writer. It is doubtful whether any other professor in the country ever held the position of head professor of a department in an institution of the standing of the University of Georgia for so long a period of time.

From 1890 to 1902 the department of Chemistry enjoyed the services of a young scientist who was destined to achieve national recognition, Charles H. Herty, an alumnus of the Class of 1886, who served
four years as instructor and eight years as assistant professor and then transferred to the faculty of the University of North Carolina. A full account of his life is given in the history of the Class of 1866. Dr. Alfred W. Scott, a graduate of the University in the Class of 1866, succeeded Dr. White and has remained at the head of the Department of Chemistry up to the present time, a period of nineteen years.

During the long years of its service the department of Chemistry has labored under many difficulties, arising from lack of financial support. The writer can readily recall the physical equipment during the years from 1885 to 1889; one large lecture room on the main floor of Moore College and one large laboratory room, equipped only with the absolutely essential apparatus. The change came in 1898 when Science Hall was built only to be destroyed by fire and then rebuilt in 1904 and named Terrell Hall. It has now outgrown the facilities of that three-story building and along at the top of the list of new buildings that make up the building program for the next few years is a new Chemistry building of adequate size and ample laboratory space to serve the department for the next fifty years at least. The erection of that building is merely the question of a short time.

About eighteen years ago Mrs. Henry L. Richmond, of Savannah, Ga., gave to the University the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars with which to establish a fund in memory of her husband, the interest to be used for prizes to those members of the faculty achieving most in the field of chemical research. The need of better library facilities for the advanced classes in chemistry and especially for those engaged in research was apparent and on being shown the need for more books to meet this demand, Mrs. Richmond very readily consented for ten thousand dollars of this fund to be spent in purchasing the needed books. That was quite an addition to the library facilities of the department and with
the purchase of those books and others provided by direct appropriation from University funds the chemistry department was enabled to greatly increase its efficiency and make it possible to give Ph.D. work in chemistry whenever that step might be deemed practicable.

As it stands now the department is in position to do as thorough and effective work as can be done in any institution in the South.

The more detailed account of the services of Drs. Jackson, Jones and White having already been given in previous pages, notice will now be taken of those who have served in more recent years.

ALFRED WITHERSPOON SCOTT

Alfred Witherspoon Scott, head of the Chemistry Department since 1928, is a native of Georgia, having been born at Macon, Ga., on June 25, 1896, the son of George E. Scott and Mamie Wing Scott. On August 8, 1923, he was married to Miss Jane Shields Sams. They have three sons, Alfred W., Jr., born January 8, 1926; Richard Sams, born April 27, 1927, and George Edward, born Dec. 27, 1928. Dr. Scott is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics is a Democrat.

When he was a small boy his parents moved to Texas, residing there twelve years. They then moved to Colorado for a short time and then settled in Atlanta, Ga. In 1915 he graduated at the Boys High School in that city and then entered the University of Georgia, graduating in 1918 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For a while young Scott served in the Chemical Warfare Service during the concluding months of the World War I. After the Armistice he entered the University of Minnesota where his work was that leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. At the expiration of one year at that institution he transferred to Princeton University where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1921.

He entered the faculty of the University of Georgia that...
as associate professor of chemistry in which position he served until 1926 when he was promoted to a full professorship. After the death of Dr. H.C. White in Dec. 1927, Dr. Scott was elected as head professor of the department and has served as such since that time.

Dr. Scott has since his boyhood been devoted to athletics. In the Boys High School in Atlanta he was a four-letter athlete, receiving letters in basketball, baseball, football and track. Of these basketball was his favorite sport. While he was at all times an excellent student, he found time to engage in these sports, especially basketball. He was captain of the University basketball team in 1918, being high point man for the season and was placed on the All-Southern five that year.

At the University of Minnesota he was a star basketball player. In fact, his playing astounded all the students there and in all the accounts of the games he was described as one of the greatest basketball players in the history of that institution. He was given a place on the All-Midwestern team in 1919. The writer may be prejudiced, but he does not think so, when he gives it as his judgment that Alfred W. Scott holds the top place among all American basketball players. His playing was nothing short of phenomenal. His interest in college athletics has never diminished. For years here at the University he has served as faculty chairman of athletics.

Dr. Scott in his college days was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Gamma Sigma, American Chemical Society, Georgia Academy of Science and National Educational Association.

Dr. Scott has done extensive work in organic chemistry, having written a number of important articles and having collaborated with well-known teachers in writing articles connected with various phases of
chemistry. He has done much research work and his publications would be numerous but for the tremendous pressure of demonstration work in his department. He is the author of the Chemistry manual now adopted by the University of Georgia in the study of inorganic chemistry. He has held for years the important position of certifying all applicants for admission to the medical colleges of the Southeastern state as to their pre-medical studies. He has served as chairman of the Georgia section of the American Chemical Society, as president of the Georgia Academy of Science and as a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His name appears in American Men of Science.
Charles Joseph Brockman, for twenty-six years a member of the University of Georgia faculty, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Nazareth, Pa., on July 23, 1897, the son of Harry Carl Brockman and Florence Knauss Brockman. On Dec. 20, 1919 he was married to Miss Marie Pitner, of Athens, Ga., whose education had been at Lucy Cobb Institute and the Texas Polytechnic Institute. They have one son, Charles J., Jr., born January 13, 1923. Dr. Brockman is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a democrat.

He graduated at Nazareth High School in 1915, and holds the following degrees: A.B., Lehigh University, 1919; M.A., Lehigh University, 1921; Chemical Engineering, Lehigh University, 1921; M.A., University of Georgia, 1927; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1932. He holds membership in Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Omega, American Chemical Society, the Electro-chemical Society, Bunsen Gesellschaft, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Upsilon, Societe Chemique de France, Social Chemique, de Suisse.

In World War I he was 2nd Lieutenant Infantry, assigned to Student Army Training Corps, University of Georgia in 1918. On Sept. 25, 1940, he was called into service as a major by the War Department, as state adviser on occupational deferments and served in that position at the capital in Atlanta until after the cessation of hostilities, after which he returned to his position in the University faculty.

He came into the faculty in 1921 as instructor in chemistry, assistant was promoted to (redacted) professor in 1924, to associate professor in 1928 and to full professor in 1939.

Dr. Brockman has attended many national conventions, has read a number of important papers on those occasions, has delivered numerous addresses on scientific subjects and has written and published dozens of articles and papers on subjects of interest in his field of instruction.
Among the books he has published are *Electro-Organic Chemistry*, John Wiley & Sons, 1926; *Qualitative Analysis*, Ginn & Co., 1930; *Bibliography of Electro-Organic Chemistry*, in collaboration with Nix Knable, National Research Council, 1925; and *Electro Chemistry*, D. Van Nostrand Company, 1931. Some four dozen theoretical and technical papers have been written and published such journals as *Journal of Chemical Industry*, *Electro-Chemical Society*, *Journal of Chemical Education*, *Survey of American Chemistry*, National Research Council, *American Chemical Society*, *High School Quarterly*, *American Society of Civil Engineers*. The greater number of them have been published by the *Electro-Chemical Society*. 
Thomas Hillyer Whitehead, although yet a young man, has achieved a high reputation as a chemist and as a teacher of chemistry. He was born Sept. 5, 1904 at Maysville, Ga., the son of Asa H. Whitehead and Clara Comer Whitehead. On January 19, 1931, he was married to Miss Dorothy Simms, of Rome, Ga., an A.B. graduate of Shorter College and an M.A. graduate of the University of Georgia. They have two sons, Thomas H., Jr., born April 2, 1934, and John Simms, born February 2, 1945.

After graduating at the Athens, Ga., High School, Mr. Whitehead entered the University of Georgia in 1921 and in 1925 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He had a graduate scholarship at Columbia University and attended that institution three years, during which time he earned the degree of Master of Arts in 1928 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1930.

In 1930 he entered the faculty of the University of Georgia as assistant professor of chemistry; was promoted in 1937 to associate professor and in 1939 to a full professorship, in which position he has since served. He is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat. In college life he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and since graduation has continued his interest in that fraternity, serving as chapter adviser for the local chapter. He is a member of Phi Lambda Upsilon Chemical Society and Sigma Xi, science fraternity. He holds membership in the American Chemical Society.

He is devoted to research, and, using his own words, his ultimate professional aim is to be "one of the biggest chemists in colloids." He is well on the way to achieve that aim.

His Ph.D. dissertation was on: "Ion interchanges in Aluminum Oxychloride Hydrosols", published in 1930 by the Free Press Printing Company. While at Columbia University he made effective research into the effect of sulfate and chloride solutions of aluminum salts and
proved the application of Werner theory to Colloids of this type. He has contributed a number of interesting papers to leading Chemical journals.

During World War II he was granted leave of absence and served over four years in the office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service at Washington, D.C., his rank being that of lieutenant-colonel. He received special commendation for his substantial help in the solving of many problems. He was decorated with the medal of the Legion of Merit by Secretary of War Stimson, the highest medal for that work not in actual combat.

Even before the outbreak of the war he had carried on extensive research at the University of Georgia on the use of pecan shells in the manufacture of activated charcoal for army gas masks. In addition to a number of papers of different research problems, Dr. Whitehead has published a book on "The Theory of Chemistry Analysis" and one on "Margarine and Georgia." The latter was published for the Institute for the Study of Georgia Problems.
Howard Templeton Coggin was born Dec. 8, 1902 at Covington, Ga., the son of J.L. Coggin and Emma Rebecca Coggin. On June 18, 1930 he was married to Miss Eugenia Glenn Johnston, of Chattanooga, Tenn., whose college education was at Western Carolina Teachers' College and the University of North Carolina. They have one daughter, Nancy, born Aug. 28, 1938. Prof. Coggin is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat.

He graduated at Young Harris College, then entered Woddord (S.C) College, graduating in 1923 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He took his Master of Science degree at Emory University in 1927 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Colorado in 1929. He holds membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Coffee is a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, popular with his students and devoted to his work.
CECIL NORTON WILDER

Cecil Norton Wilder has been a member of the faculty for thirty years, half of which time being spent in the faculty of the College of Agriculture.

He was born June 4, 1896 in Grady county, Ga., the son of C.O. Wilder and Florence Norton Wilder. In August 1917 he was married to Miss Gussie Parr, of Athens, Ga. He graduated at the Pelham, Ga. High School in 1912 and attended the University of Georgia from 1912 to 1918, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1916 and the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture in 1918. He is a Methodist in religion and a Democrat in politics. In World War I he was called to service in 1918, but the war was over before he got through the officers' training camp. In World War II he was a lieutenant-colonel in the 88th Infantry Division, serving as chemical officer. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the Georgia Academy of Science.

Prof. Wilder was lecturer fellow in Agricultural Chemistry in 1916, promoted to instructor in 1918, became assistant professor in 1920, associate professor in 1924 and a full professor in 1929. Then in 1932, when the Board of Regents took charge and the College of Agriculture became more intimately connected with the University, his rank was fixed as associate professor, which position he has since held.

The work of Prof. Wilder has been almost entirely in Agricultural Chemistry. It has been a steady and difficult task, chiefly that of teaching with a minimum of time to be given to research. The results of his labors have been chiefly seen in an improved agriculture in Georgia.
CARL PRESTON TEBEAU

Carl Preston Tebeau was born at Guyton, Ga., September 18, 1911, the son of J.W. Tebeau and Ellen D. Tebeau. On June 4, 1935 he was married to Miss Ruth Strickland, of Camilla, Ga., whose college education was at Georgia State Women's College, Valdosta, Ga.

He is a Lutheran in religion and in politics is a Democrat. His pre-college education was at the Springfield, Ga. High School holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Newberry (S.C.) College, 1932, the degree of Master of Science from the University of Georgia, 1937, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1932, from the University of North Carolina. He is a member of Phi Mu Epsilon, Gamma Sigma Epsilon, the American Chemical Society and the Georgia Academy of Science. He has done considerable research. He was a winner of the Martin Reynolds Smith Memorial Prize for chemical research offered through the University of Georgia. During the session of 1938-1939 he was instructor in chemistry at West Georgia College. He entered the faculty of the University of Georgia Sept. 1, 1940 as assistant professor of chemistry. He was just beginning to do effective work when World War II came on. During the war he taught chemistry at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He did not return to take up his work in the University of Georgia faculty after the ending of the war.
Leonidas Myers Carter, a member of the University of Georgia faculty, department of Chemistry, for thirty-one years, the greater part of which time he taught agricultural chemistry, chiefly as it related to the soil. He was a quiet, unassuming man of exalted character, who shunned the limelight, but in the classroom and as adviser to his students, rendered service as only the patient, devoted teacher can render.

He was born in Chattooga county, Georgia, January 3, 1878, the son of Charles R. Carter and Georgia Storey Carter. His boyhood days were spent on the farm up in the mountainous section of the state. On July 2, 1908, he was married to Miss Mary Eugenia Gaston, of Carrollton, Ga. Their two children are Robert L. Carter, born August 31, 1909, and Georgia Eugenia Carter, born June 15, 1914, both of whom are graduates of the University of Georgia.

After graduating at the Carrollton, Ga. High School, he entered the University of Georgia in 1903 and graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was a member of the Methodist church, serving as steward for several years. In politics he was a Democrat. From 1908 to 1912, he filled the office of Assistant State Chemist. He came into the faculty of the University of Georgia, State College of Agriculture in 1912 as assistant professor in Soil Chemistry. He was promoted to associate professor in 1918 and to a full professorship in 1920. In that position he served until his death on April 3, 1943. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, of the Georgia Academy of Science, also the Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic society. In the work done in the soil survey of Georgia, he rendered conspicuous service.
WESLEY BAILEY

Wesley Bailey is one of the younger members of the faculty in the Chemistry department, beginning his service as instructor in chemistry in September 1941. His work in the faculty was interrupted by World War II. He taught in the A.S.T.P. and was himself honorably discharged from the Navy in 1944.

He was born July 22, 1914, at McDonough, Ga., the son of G.H. Bailey and Ella Dailey Bailey. In June 1939 he was married to Miss Louise Green, of Hephzibah, Ga., a graduate of Georgia State College for Women. He is a member of the Methodist church. He graduated at the Zebulon (Ga.) High School in 1931, attended Emory University four years and graduated in 1934 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1935 with the degree of Master of Science in Chemistry. In college life he was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity. He is an honorary member of Gamma Sigma Epsilon chemical fraternity and a member of the American Chemical Society.

From 1935 to 1940 he was assistant principal of the Hephzibah High School and then entered the University of Georgia faculty.
Peyton Clark Teague is one of the most recently appointed members of the faculty of the Department of Chemistry. He was born June 26, 1915, at Montgomery, Ala., the son of Robert S. Teague and Sara Clark Teague. On June 12, 1937 he was married to Miss Patricia Lamb, of New Orleans, La., an A.B. graduate of Sophie Newcombe College and M.A. a Master of Science graduate of Tulane University. They have one daughter, Norah, born Feb. 12, 1943.

He attended Huntingdon College, Montgomery, Ala., 1932—1934, Alabama Polytechnic Institute 1934—1936, earning the B.S. Chemistry degree. He attended Pennsylvania State College 1936—1937 graduating with the degree of Master of Science in Chemistry, and spent two years at the University of Texas, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1942. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the Episcopal church, the American Chemical Society, the Georgia Science Club. He has traveled in Canada and Mexico. During World War II he conducted chemical research in chemical warfare for the United States Navy, the results, of course, being secret. He had served as instructor in chemistry at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and held the rank of associate professor at that institution when he came into the University of Georgia faculty on Nov. 1, 1945, as assistant professor of chemistry. He has published research papers in the Journal of General Physiology and the Journal of the American Chemical Society.
JOHN HULON MOTE

John Hulon Mote was an instructor in Physics at the University of Georgia in 1926. In 1929 he became assistant professor of chemistry, serving as such until 1937, then was promoted to associate professor and served in that position until 1939.

He was born May 8, 1902, at Monticello, Ga., the son of C.M. Mote and Florence Hooper Mote. He graduated at the Monticello High School in 1921, entered the University of Georgia and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1925 and the degree of Master of Science in 1927. He then entered the University of Virginia and received his Doctor Philosophy degree in 1929. While at the University of Virginia he was the recipient of the DuPont Fellowship. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the American Chemical Society and the Virginia Academy of Science. He has had several articles on chemical subjects published in professional journals.
WILLIAM CARL HUGGINS

William Carl Huggins was born at Oliver, Ga., January 21, 1904, the son of C.L. Huggins and Slitch Huggins. On July 23, 1932, he was married to Miss Caroline A. Huggins, of Athens, Ga., a graduate of the University of Georgia. He graduated at Emory University Academy in 1923, attended the University of Georgia 1923-1926, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture returned in 1929 and in 1932 graduated with the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture. He is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat.

He entered the faculty of the College of Agriculture January 1, 1928 as assistant professor in Soil Chemistry and served as such until 1931. He published in 1932 an interesting paper on "A Comparison of the Cecil, Appling, Durham and Worsham Series of Soils in Respect to Their Zonal Concentrations.

MRS. JEAN ROSSER WILLIAMS

Mrs. Jean Rosser Williams served during the session of 1942-1943 as instructor in Chemistry. She was born April 18, 1890 at Lafayette, Ga., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah V. Rosser. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a Democrat in politics. Bachelor of Arts, University of Georgia, 1935; Master of Science, Ohio State University, 1941; member of Phi Epsilon Phi, Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Florida Academy of Science, Florida Educational Associations, science teacher in Griffin, Ga. High School and Palm Beach, Fla. Junior College. Won gold medal for teaching Gas Defense.
KENNETH LEE WATERS

Kenneth Lee Waters began his teaching in the University of Georgia in 1935 as a graduate assistant and served as an instructor in chemistry 1937—1938. He was born at Monroe, Va., January 14, 1914, the son of J.J. Waters and Leola M. Waters. He graduated in 1931 at Madison Heights High School, Va., attended Lynchburg (Va.) College 1931—1935 and graduated with Bachelor of Arts degree. He took his Master of Arts degree at the University of Georgia in 1937. During 1936—1937 he carried on research in an attempt to find a new organic analytical reagent to be used in the detection of inorganic cations. He is continuing this research. During the session of 1936—1937 he served as instructor at Transylvania (Ky.) College.

CHARLES R. SPELL

Charles R. Spell served during the session of 1943—1944 as instructor in chemistry, entering the faculty from South Georgia College, where he had served one year as head of the chemistry department. He was born at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 20, 1914, the son of H.G. Spell and Anne Hucks Spell. On March 7, 1942 he was married to Miss Louisa Lanham. He is a member of the Methodist church. He graduated from Wofford (S.C.) College with the A.B. degree in 1937 and took his Master of Science degree at the University of Georgia in 1944. Since that time he has been working for his Ph.D. degree at the University of North Carolina. During the World War I, he taught in the Army Students Training Program.
MARVIN ANTHONY MCCALL:

Marion Anthony McCall served as instructor in Chemistry, 1943-1944. He was born at Pitts, Ga., Feb. 7, 1918, the son of Mr. and Mrs. D.M. McCall. He graduated at Pitts High School in 1941. His college education was at Middle Georgia College, Georgia Teachers College and the University of Georgia, from which latter institution he graduated in 1942 with the degree of Bachelor Science. In college he was a member of the Demosthenian literary society. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Mu Epsilon, Xi Phi Xi and Gamma Sigma Epsilon. Before entering the University faculty he was principal of the Owensboro High School and the Fremont Junior High School.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE MAULDIN

William Lawrence Mauldin was born Nov. 11, 1915 at Greenville, S.C., the son of William Lawrence Mauldin and Bell S. Mauldin. On January 2, 1938, he was married to Miss Harriet Martin, of Lawrence, S.C., whose college education was at Furman University and the University of California. They have one child, Malinda, born April 17, 1940. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics is a Democrat. In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He graduated at the Greenville (S.C.) High School in 1933, attended Furman University graduating in 1936 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He took his Master of Arts degree at the University of North Carolina in 1939 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree at that institution in 1940. He entered the University of Georgia faculty as instructor in Chemistry Oct. 1, 1940 and served until Sept. 1942.
REGINALD CUTHBERT KICKLIGHTER

Reginald Cuthbert Kicklighter was born at Hogan, Ga., May 8, 1919, the son of William Dewey Kicklighter and Lena Harvey Kicklighter. He graduated from the Homerville, Ga. High School in 1934, attended South Georgia State College 1934–1936, then came to the University of Georgia and graduated with Bachelor of Science degree in 1938 and Master of Science degree in 1939. In college he made a brilliant record. He was a member of the Demosthenian literary society and by virtue of his high scholastic record a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic societies. He was a member of Xi Phi Xi, the science club of the University of Georgia and of Phi Mu Epsilon on account of excellence in Chemistry. At Columbia University 1939–1940 he was a graduate assistant and at Young Harris (Ga.) College he served as professor of Chemistry 1940–1941 before coming to the University of Georgia faculty in 1941 where he served one year as instructor in Chemistry.

Ernest Hogge

Ernest Hogge was born at Morehead, Kentucky, Nov. 7, 1911, the son of J.W. Hogge and Lyda Christian Hogge. On Sept. 7, 1935 he was married to Miss May Ward. They have one child, John Ernest, born Dec. 7, 1936. Professor Hogge graduated at Rowan County (Ky) High School in 1927 and holds the degree of Bachelor of Science from Morehead College, 1931; Master of Science, University of Kentucky, 1934, and Doctor of Philosophy from Ohio State University in 1940. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Sigma Pi Sigma and American Chemical Society. He has served as instructor in Science, Morehead High School, instructor in Chemistry, Morehead College, 1935–1937, and graduate assistant Ohio State University, 1937–1940, before coming into the University of Georgia faculty in September 1940 as assistant professor of Chemistry. He served in that position during the session of 1940–1941.
LEONARD LEE BENNETT

Leonard Lee Bennett, Jr., was born at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10, 1920, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L.L. Bennett. He graduated at the Savannah High School in 1938, then entered Armstrong Junior College in Savannah; then went to Vanderbilt University, graduating there in 1942 with the Bachelor of Arts degree and in 1943 with the Master of Arts degree. He entered the University of Georgia faculty in September 1943 as an instructor in Chemistry and served one year in that position.

EDWARD JERRY GARRISON

Edward Jerry Garrison was born Sept. 23, 1922 at Athens, Ga., the son of H.L. Garrison and Allene Davis Garrison. On August 18, 1943, he was married to Miss Frances Henkings, of Minturn, S.C. He served two months in the United States Navy and was honorably discharged for physical reasons. He attended Martin Institute, then went to Piedmont College and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was a science teacher in the Rbun Gap High School 1943-1944. In September 1944 he came into the faculty of the University of Georgia as instructor in Chemistry, in which position he served one year.

THOSE WHO HAVE TAUGHT CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY

During the long history of the department of Chemistry it has been served by fifty-one teachers, of whom fourteen were full professors, four associate professors, eight assistant professors, twenty-two instructors and three tutors.

Below is given a table showing all their names, their rank and their times of service.
### Professors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson—James</td>
<td>1823--1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones—William L.</td>
<td>1851--1852</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1861--1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>LeConte—Joseph</td>
<td>1852--1856</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones—Joseph</td>
<td>1857--1858</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hammond—Harry</td>
<td>1858--1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White—Henry C.</td>
<td>1872--1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worsham-W. Archer</td>
<td>1914--1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black—Homer V.</td>
<td>1920--1921</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carter—Leonidas M.</td>
<td>1920--1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott—Alfred W.</td>
<td>1923--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lowry—Marion W.</td>
<td>1927--1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collins—Wm. O.</td>
<td>1927--1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brockman—Cha. J.</td>
<td>1939--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitehead—Thomas H.</td>
<td>1939--</td>
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### Associate Professors:

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<tr>
<td>Worsham-W. Archer</td>
<td>1909--1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black—Homer V.</td>
<td>1910--1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter—Leonidas M.</td>
<td>1917--1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowry—Marion W.</td>
<td>1919--1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins—Wm. O.</td>
<td>1919--1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott—Alfred W.</td>
<td>1922--1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins—M. W H.</td>
<td>1922--1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brockman—Cha. J.</td>
<td>1926--1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilder—Cecil N.</td>
<td>1932--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mote—John H.</td>
<td>1937--1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehead—Thomas H.</td>
<td>1937--1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coggin—Howard T.</td>
<td>1942--</td>
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</table>

### Assistant Professors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Herty—Charles H.</td>
<td>1894--1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore—Charles J.</td>
<td>1904--1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black—Homer V.</td>
<td>1907--1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowry—Marion W.</td>
<td>1917--1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilder—Cecil N.</td>
<td>1920--1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young—James H.</td>
<td>1921--1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brockman—Cha. J.</td>
<td>1921--1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand—Mack E.</td>
<td>1926--1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huggins—W. Carl</td>
<td>1927--1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mote—John H.</td>
<td>1929--1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehead—Thomas H.</td>
<td>1930--1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mote—May Sullivan</td>
<td>1931--1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coggin—Howard T.</td>
<td>1930--1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogge—Ernest</td>
<td>1940--1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebeau—Carl P.</td>
<td>1941--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instructors:

Herty—Charles H. 1890--1894
Wells—Cornelius A. 1910--1912
Allen—Ruben W. 1913--1914
Clarke—Walter F. 1915--1916
Hughes—Horatio 1917--1918
Collins—M.W.H. (Agric.) 1917--1918
Jackson—Ernest L. 1917--1918
Swetland—Charles B G. 1918--1919
Wilder—Cecil N. (Agric.) 1918--1919
Young—James H 1920--1921
Brockman—Charles J. 1921--1923
Brand—Mack E. (Agric.) 1922--1923
Melton—James D. 1926--1927
Coggin—Howard T. 1927--1929
Heard—Llewelyn 1929--1930
Kelly—Wallace M. 1929--1930
Lesser—Herman J. 1928--1929
Tebeau—Edmund E. 1928--1929
Price—Lawrence M. 1930--1931
More—Mary Sullivan 1933--1934
Whitaker—Joseph S. 1935--1938
Waters—Kenneth L. 1937--1938
Tebeau—Carl P. 1940--1941
Mauldin—William L. 1940--1941
Kicklighter—Reginald 1941--1942
Williams—J.R. 1942--1943
Bailey—Wesley 1943---
Bennett—Leland L. 1943--1944
McCall—Marvin A. 1943--1944
Spell—Charles A. 1943--1944
Harrison—Edward J. 1944--1945

Tutors:

Hanson—Wesley T. 1930--1931
Jones—Marvin J. 1930--1931
Richter—Randolph C. 1930--1931
Wilder—Cecil N. (Agric.) 1917--1918
The department of Drama was established in 1939, due to a demand for courses in the history of the theatre, in acting, and in technical phases of dramatic production.

The writer did not look with much favor on the proposition of President Caldwell to establish such a department. That was because he was too much wedded to the past and had not fully recognized the fact that the world was moving forward rapidly in many directions. It did not seem to him that it was any business of the University to prepare its students for Hollywood careers or for the participation in the affairs of the legitimate drama. The passing years have demonstrated how far he was in error. Only one of the University graduates has achieved fame at Hollywood, Lamar Trotti, but scores have received training that has given them much enjoyment, benefit and culture.

Placed at the head of the new department was Edward C. Creuse, an A.B. graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who had come into the University faculty in 1930 as an instructor in Journalism and had served in that department nine years, having been promoted to assistant professor and then to associate professor in journalism. His title was changed to associate professor of Drama and in that position he served until 1943 when he obtained leave of absence to enter the service of the United States during World War II. On his return in 1946 he resigned his position.

During the years of his absence the work was carried on assistant by Professor George F. Blair as associate professor of Drama, who at present is on leave. During the session of 1945-1946 Mr. Charles R. Dew served as assistant professor and in 1946 Mr. Leighton W. Ballew came into the faculty as associate professor and is now the acting head of the department.
acting head of the department.

Under the direction of Professor Crease and his assistants, a number of interesting plays have been presented at Seney-Stovall Chapel and in the Fine Arts auditorium, since that building was erected. Provision has been made for a major in Drama in the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. Six courses of Junior Division level are offered in history of the theatre, acting and acting. On the Senior Division level, eight courses are offered in stage craft, scenic design, stage lighting, play analysis, play production and play designing.

The department of Drama provides specialized training in drama and the theatre. However, a number of these courses are open to students who do not desire a degree with that major but who wish to increase their knowledge and heighten their appreciation of the arts of the theatre. The purpose of the courses in this field is (1) to give an opportunity for talented students to prepare themselves for work in the professional theatre; (2) to train leaders for the educational field, teachers, directors and technicians for schools, colleges and civic theatres; (3) to make available for students in the University certain courses which will aid them in developing an intelligent interest in the drama.
Those who have taught Drama

**Associate Professors:**
- Creuse—Edward C. 1939–1943
- Ballew—Leighton W. 1946--

**Assistant Professors:**
- Blair—George F. 1943--
ENGLISH AND BELLES LETTRES

During the one hundred and forty-five years of the University's history, the Department of English and Belles Lettres has been conducted by fifty-six teachers. Of that number fifteen were full professors, six associate professors, eleven assistant professors, eleven instructors and thirteen tutors. Those who served more than ten years were William T. Brantley, eleven years, Charles Morris, fifteen years, Robert E. Park, forty-one years, Steadman V. Sanford, nineteen years, Roosevelt P. Walker, twenty-three years, Robert L. McWhorter fifteen years, John D. Wade, twenty-seven years, Edwin M. Everett, twenty years, Milner R. McWhorter, fourteen years, William Tate, twenty-one years, Marie Dumas, fourteen years and Carolyn Vance fourteen years.

While Belles Lettres embraced other subjects than English, the instruction was always chiefly in English composition, rhetoric and English literature. Four decades passed between the opening of the University and the election of the first professor assigned to the specific duty of teaching English. It was not thought during those years that teaching the mother tongue was of as much importance as the teaching of Latin and Greek. To be sure, there was considerable teaching of English through the written exercises in other departments and through the forensic disputation required as a part of the college training. In this respect the two literary societies rendered conspicuous and effective service, as letter writing and written compositions were among the duties imposed upon the members of the societies under heavy penalty should those duties be neglected.

From year to year the need for a department of Belles Lettres was pointed out and discussed by the trustees, but first one thing and then another prevented the establishment of such a department. It was
generally the lack of money with which to pay the professor's salary.

Finally in 1843, for the first time the chair of Belles Lettres was filled by the election of Professor William Bacon Stevens, a man of recognized ability and high scholarship. From that time up to the present time this chair has been filled and the most satisfactory work has been done. Professor Stevens was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, had been ordained as a deacon and had preached in the old Town Hall. Later he served a while as rector of Emmanuel Church after the consecration of the new church building by Bishop Stephen Elliott in 1843. Dr. Stevens, while much attached to the work assigned him, was nevertheless very fond of historical research. In 1839 he was one of those who became sufficiently interested in Georgia history to found the Georgia Historical Society, which has for more than a century, one effective work and which is still functioning successfully, its headquarters being in Savannah. For a number of years Dr. Stevens patiently gathered information concerning the state and in 1847 published his History of Georgia which was an excellent contribution to the historical literature of those days.

While he was an acknowledged scholar, it was nevertheless true that many of the students did not like him. Their attitude no doubt arose from the requirements in the way of study that he put upon them. That is generally the cause of dislike of professors by students. It does not often go beyond that. At any rate, on one occasion they made an effigy of the Doctor, and, after hanging it to a tree limb in front of the chapel, burned it and scattered the ashes to the four winds. It is probable that the effigy was hung to a limb of the big oak tree that even then was known as the "Toombs Oak."

Dr. Stevens served as professor of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric
five years and then decided that he wanted to devote the remaining days of his life to preaching. He resigned in 1848 and accepted a call from an Episcopal church in Philadelphia. By his ability, eloquence and high character he entrenched himself in the affections of his people and subsequently became the Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania.

The successor to Dr. Stevens was Dr. William T. Brantly, a Baptist minister of note. His chair was designated as that of Belles Lettres and Oratory instead of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric. No doubt rhetoric was taught, but the change in name was appropriate when taken in connection with the man who had been chosen as the new professor, for Dr. Brantly was an eloquent orator and knew how to develop oratory among the boys he taught. The most conspicuous product of his oratorical teaching was General John B. Gordon. Whatever else he did, he performed a good job with Gordon.

Dr. Brantly served eight years during what was more or less a stormy period of Dr. Church's administration. He was a man of smooth temperament and conciliatory attitude. He was a loyal supporter of President Church in the discussions that arose between the president and the two Leontes. When the trustees in 1856 called for the resignation of the entire faculty, he resigned, but, along with President Church, was at once re-elected. He resigned again in 1857, no doubt impelled to do so by what he considered the uncertain tenure of office as a member of the faculty. He returned to his work as a minister. He occupied a pulpit in Philadelphia until 1861, and then returned to Georgia. In 1871 he accepted a call to a church in Baltimore and served in that position until his death in 1882.

A.L. Hull, a young Athenian during the years of Dr. Brantly's stay in the University faculty, knew him intimately, and in his "Annals of Athens" says of him: "Dr. Brantly was an ornament to any society. Handsome and
cultured, courtly in manner, a brilliant talker, an eloquent speaker, he was a welcome guest at every gathering. While a professor at Athens he also served the Baptist church as pastor. His sermons were elegant, yet easy of comprehension, and the students, as well as the poor and unlearned, flocked to hear his discourses. A polished and graceful orator, he inspired his students with his own love of eloquence and some of the most attractive speakers of our state learned their tones and gestures from his master of oratory."

(Biography of Richard Malcolm Johnston here)
The chair of Belles Lettres was not filled immediately after the War Between the States, when the University was reopened in 1866. It was not until 1868 that a suitable professor was found. Professor Charles Morris, of Virginia, was elected to that position and served until his resignation in 1872. He returned to the same position in 1882 on the resignation of Dr. E.W. Speer and served until his death in 1893. As a matter of personal judgment I would say that he was the most effective teacher of English ever to fill that chair in the University of Georgia. A full account of his life and services appears elsewhere in the story I have written of my old professors.

In 1872, Francis Adgate Lipscomb, the brilliant young son of Chancellor Lipscomb, was named as Prof. Morris' successor. He was a young man of great promise, but Death intervened to bring his work to a close the next year. Following him in this position was Professor William W. Lumpkin, the talented son of Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, who served two years. Then in 1874 came Dr. Eustace W. Speer, whose biography appears in the story of Chancellor Tucker's administration. He was one of the most finished orators and scholars of his day. Succeeding him in 1882 was Professor Charles Morris, mention of whom has already been made.

On the death of Professor Morris it became apparent that extra help would be needed to carry on the work of the English department. Dr. Benjamin F. Riley, a prominent Baptist minister, was named as professor and John Morris, an alumnus of the University and son of the deceased professor, was elected as instructor and served as instructor two years and was promoted to the position of assistant professor, served as such one year and was then transferred to the department of German, in which he went on up to a full professorship and head of the department, and served until January 1, 1945, when he was retired on account of age, having passed the
eightieth milestone.

Dr. Riley was a man of high character and was devoted to his work, but he did not succeed very well as a teacher. He remained in the faculty seven years up to his resignation in 1900.

When Dr. Riley resigned, Chancellor Hill, who was just beginning his administration as the University's chief executive, was confronted with one of his first problems, that of securing a man who could reorganize the work and bring the English department up to the highest standard of efficiency. He made his selection and secured just the man needed, a man who served as head of the department for forty years. That man was Professor Robert Emory Park, a complete story of his successful service appearing in those pages devoted to an account of Chancellor Hill's administration.

The next addition to the English department was Professor Steadman Vincent Sanford, who came in 1904 as an assistant professor, who served until 1912 in that position, then became a full professor and filled that position until 1932 when he was elected president of the University of Georgia and in 1935 became Chancellor of the University System of Georgia. He deservedly ranked as one of the University's greatest professors of English. For a number of years he was also professor of Journalism. A full account of his life and services to the University appears elsewhere.
Roosevelt Pruyn Walker

Roosevelt Pruyn Walker became a member of the English faculty in September 1915 as an assistant professor. In 1919 he was promoted to associate professor and became a full professor in 1922, which position he has since filled.

He was born November 25, 1884 in Macon, Georgia, the son of John Moore Walker and Clara Pruyn Roosevelt. His brother, Dr. John Moore Walker, is Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta. On June 25, 1917, he was married to Miss Ruby Rothwell in Denver, Colorado. They have one adopted daughter. Professor Walker is a member of the Episcopal church and, in politics, he has no special affiliation, casting his vote from time to time as his judgment dictates. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, but has not been attracted to other fraternal organizations.

His secondary education was in the Macon, Ga., public schools. He attended the University of the South two years, then spent two years at Mercer University, from which institution he graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He attended Yale College in 1907 and 1908, earning the degree of Master of Arts at that institution in the latter year. While at Yale he held a graduate scholarship. He is a member of the Association of American College Professors.

After graduating at Yale in 1908, he remained as an instructor in English at that institution two years and then taught three years as an instructor in the University of Arkansas, coming from that institution to the University of Georgia in 1915.

While Professor Walker is deeply interested in all English literature, his favorite author is Shakespeare. He enjoys a high reputation as a Shakespearean student and his courses in Shakespeare are eagerly sought by University students.

In addition to literature, music is among his several fields of
study in which he is proficient. He is also very much attached to folk lore. In choir singing, folk songs and Christmas carols he is always ready to give his services, in churches, over the radio and elsewhere. He has been the attractive feature many times on musical programs at a number of colleges in the South. He has for several years served as vice-president of the Southern Folk Lore Society.

Professor Walker has been quite effective in bringing out the close kinship of English poetry and music. A few years since he and Professor Hugh Hodgson, of the University Department of Music developed a course called "The English Song", in which both the poetry and the music were exquisitely blended. That course carried with it splendid cultural value and has been quite popular with the students.
It is difficult to assign Robert Ligon McWhorter to a definite position in the faculty. He is included in the story of the English department, since it is probably in that field he has rendered the most conspicuous service. He might be designated as Professor of Latin and Greek just as appropriately as assigning him to the position of Professor of English, for he has taught just as effectively in those departments as in English, and, as a matter of fact, is listed in the current catalog as Professor of Latin.

He is easily the most versatile member of the faculty today as he has been for a number of years. Wherever and whenever he has been called to serve, he has done a good job cheerfully. He might with all propriety be called the utility man of the faculty.

For instance, in World War I, he taught all the German classes in the University, as well as several classes in the History department. From 1919 to 1924 he was supervisor of elementary training in English and Mathematics in the rehabilitation department where hundreds of disabled soldiers, back from World War I, received special and necessary training. In 1919 he served as counselor and friend of the rehabilitation students and was general overseer of the welfare of the veterans for the federal government. For quite a number of years he was almost an indispensable man. Yet through all his various engagements, he carried the smiling face and cheerful disposition of the real servant of his fellow men.

Probably the study of eighteenth century English is his favorite. He made a trip to Europe in 1928 and spent some time in London making investigations concerning the literature of the eighteenth century. He has always been a great reader of the literature and history of the different peoples of the world. By his colleagues in the faculty he is considered the best read person on the campus.

He was born August 20, 1881 in the little town of Fenfield.
Greene county, Georgia, where Mercer University was first started. His father was James Vason McWhorter, a leading planter in Greene county, and his mother was Sora Stakely McWhorter. He attended a number of schools in his boyhood, the plantation school, the village school, Mercer Academy at Penfield, and high schools at Woodville and Penfield. His work preparatory to college was done at Central High School, in Washington, D.C., after attending college in Columbian University (now George Washington University) in Washington D.C., he came to the University of Georgia in 1900, remained two years and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902. He continued his work as a graduate student, attended the University of Chicago one quarter, and graduated from the University of Georgia in 1906 with the degree of Master of Arts.

Immediately after his first graduation in 1902, he began teaching in the University of Georgia faculty and his period of continuous service has covered forty-six years. He started in 1902 as a tutor in Latin and Greek, was made an instructor in these subjects in 1906, in 1912 was promoted to the position of assistant professor, which he filled until 1919 when he was made associate professor of English and for a few years was placed in charge of the rehabilitation of veterans of World War I. In 1925 he became a full professor of English. During the past twenty-five years he has served as Professor of English and Professor of Latin.

In religion Professor McWhorter is a member of the Baptist church. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrats. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, the American Philological Association and the American Association of University Professors.

One of the most popular courses taught by Professor McWhorter is that in classical culture, the story of the art and literature of the Greeks and Romans. Occasionally he has delivered addresses, one of the most
interesting of which was that on "Greece, Pioneer of Democracy."

Illustrative of an unconquerable spirit is the fact that, although he suffered from infantile paralysis in infancy, which left him slightly lame in his left arm and left leg, he has fought on across more than three decades and achieved marked success.

In his earlier years he was a bachelor, but on August 18, 1938 he was happily married to Mrs. Ellen Pratt Rhodes, a cultured and talented woman, who has served as Dean of Women in the University and who now is Associate Professor of English in the University faculty.
The present head of the English department in the University of Georgia is Dr. John Donald Wade. He may be aptly described as a lover of beauty in nature, in art and in literature. He is a symbol of liberal arts culture.

He was born in Marshallville, Georgia September 28, 1892, the son of Dr. John Donald Wade and Ida Frederick Wade. His parents were possessed of a large landed estate and his boyhood was spent in an attractive old Southern home with all its beautiful natural surroundings. Both by inheritance and environment his life was developed along the lines now most manifest in his mature manhood.

A graduate of the Marshallville High School, he entered the University of Georgia in 1910 and graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He went on at once to Harvard where he earned the degree of Master of Arts in 1915. Four years later, in 1919, he made up his mind that he wished to teach English as his lifework, and accepted a position as instructor in English in the University of Georgia, which position he filled until 1922. He then became assistant professor for one year and in 1923 was made associate professor and remained in that position until 1926. During that time he pursued his studies for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and in 1924 received that degree from Columbia University. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "Augustus Baldwin Longstreet" and it was published by Macmillan in 1924. It was a distinct contribution to Southern literature and one of the most interesting books he has written.

In 1927 and 1928 he visited western Europe, England and Egypt on the Guggenheim Fellowship, to which he had been appointed. He did not at that time return to his work in the University of Georgia faculty, but accepted the position of professor of English in the faculty of Vanderbilt University. He remained there six years, during which time he gained
merited recognition among the teachers of English of the country. He returned to the University of Georgia faculty in 1934 as professor of English, since which time he has filled that position. Since 1941 he has been head of the English department.

Dr. Wade is a graceful and interesting speaker, but he himself says that he does not like lecturing. Occasionally he makes addresses on American literature and cultural history. He is a member of the Methodist church, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Sigma Xi college fraternity. He is a Chi Beta Kappa and a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, the Georgia Historical Association and the Modern Language Association. He is faculty chairman of the committee charged with the duty of securing eminent lecturers to visit the University. He is also a member of the alumni committee in charge of securing portraits of the distinguished alumni of the University.

In 1930, Dr. Wade, through Coward--McCann, published his biography of John Wesley. He has contributed numerous articles to the Georgia Historical Quarterly and American Literature, also articles in the American Mercury, the Virginia Quarterly and the Southern Review. He was associate editor of the Sewanee Review in 1942. He has also served as chairman of the committee on graduate work in South Atlantic Modern Language Association. In 1941 he read an important paper before the National Convention of Teachers of English.

Illustrative of his love of the beautiful in nature was his work a few years since with a highway planting scheme at Marshallville, Georgia. His mother owned many acres of farm land in that section. He conceived the idea of beautifying the highway that ran along her property and that of some neighbors. The plantings extended over three miles and included about six thousand plants, half of them camellia japonicas and half crepe myrtles, and in addition about fifty
pyrocanthus plants. In spite of the work of vandals in removing a number of
the plants this stretch of highway has been made a dream of beauty.

On July 18, 1942 Dr. Wade was married to Miss Julia Floyd
Stovall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stovall, of Athens, Ga. They have
one little daughter, Anne Treutlen Stovall, born April 24, 1944.
Edwin Mallard Everett

Edwin Mallard Elliott, Professor of English, acting head of the English department in the absence of Dr. John D. Wade, is essentially a teacher. Though at times he delivers lectures, he is not enamored of that work. He prefers reading the best of literature and teaching his subject. Amply qualified, he is a conscientious and painstaking instructor, interested in his work and always in close and sympathetic touch with his students.

He is native of Savannah, Georgia, born October 29, 1902, the son of Thomas Ballantyne Everett and Mary Mallard Everett. On August 20, 1930 he was married to Miss Mary Holt Park, the youngest daughter of Dr. Robert E. Park, who was head professor of English in the University for more than forty years. His wife is a graduate of the University of Georgia with an A.B. Education degree. They have two children, Robert Park, born January 20, 1937, and Mary Howard, born September 26, 1944.

His secondary education was in the public schools of Savannah, Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta. He graduated from the Atlanta Boys High School in 1920. He entered the University of Georgia in 1920, graduated in 1923 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, continued his studies in the University and received the Master of Arts degree in 1925. He spent the summers of 1926, 1927 and 1928 and the regular session of 1928–1929 at Columbia University and in 1939 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His dissertation was on "The Party of Humanity", published in the North Carolina Press in 1939.

He has no political affiliations. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi and in college was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. He has published literary reviews in Modern Language Notes and in collaboration with Dr. John D. Wade and Professor Roosevelt P. Walker is engaged in preparing an anthology of world literature. He is also engaged in writing the Life of George Henry Lewes. He has made a specialty of
studying and teaching Chaucer and the great English writers of the
Victorian Age.

A large percentage of the candidates for the degree of Master
of Arts in the University of Georgia choose English as their major
subject and write their theses on various phases of English literature.
Professor Everett has made no more effective contribution than in his
direction of a majority of these candidates in their preparation of their
theses.

During World War II he was the English teacher in the large
contingent of students in the A.S.T.F. school in Athens.
Richard Holmes Powell

Richard Holmes Powell, who taught English the first fifteen years after his graduation from college and the last six years prior to his retirement in 1945 as professor English, emeritus, is a teacher of rare ability, but his greatest service across the years has been in the field of administration, in which he labored for more than three decades.

He was born in Blakely, Georgia, on Nov. 3, 1875, the son of Richard Holmes Powell, a well-known lawyer, and Rebecca Perry Powell. On June 26, 1907 he was married to Miss Freida Berens, of Washington, Missouri, a Ph.B. graduate of the University of Chicago. Their three children are Richard Berens, born June 21, 1910, David Perry, born August 11, 1912, and Elizabeth, born July 8, 1914.

Dr. Powell is a member of the Presbyterian church, a Democrat in politics, a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity and of the Georgia Education Association and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic society. He is also a Rotarian.

His secondary education was in the Blakely, Ga., High School. He attended Mercer University and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894. He attended the University of Chicago 1896--1897 and the University of Colorado 1897--1898, earning the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Colorado in 1898. Later on in 1900--1901 he attended the University of Chicago. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Piedmont College.

He adopted teaching as his profession and English as the field in which to teach. He taught in Tennille, Ga. Institute 1894--1896; was professor associate of English in New Mexico Teachers College 1898--1903; assistant professor of English in Colorado Teachers College 1903--1906 and professor of English at Georgia State College for Women 1906--1909. He then went into administrative work that gave him the reputation of being one of the leading educators in Georgia.
In 1909 he was made State Supervisor of Rural Schools, where he served three years and in 1912 he was elected president of the Georgia State Woman's College in Valdosta, Ga., in which office he was destined to remain for the next twenty-one years. He was the first president of that college. South Georgia had for a long time called for a state-supported college. The leader in the movement to establish such a college was William S. West, a prominent citizen of Valdosta and a man of some wealth and a disposition to use some of it for the educational uplift of his state. The new college was to be a liberal arts college for women, as well as to train teachers for the schools of the state. The new board of trustees, after looking over the field of eligible educators, chose Dr. Powell as the executive head of the college. A large, new building was soon erected and the college, under the direction of President Powell started on its way. During the twenty-one years of his service as president, he saw the institution grow in buildings, equipment and student enrollment until it became one of the most successful colleges in the state. The development of that college was his greatest contribution to education in Georgia. He was peculiarly fitted for that work. He had made a study of the colleges for women and to the knowledge thus acquired he added his own well-matured plans. From a modest beginning he developed a college for women that took its place among the best in the South. He established and maintained high standards of scholarship and provided ample and satisfactory equipment in the way of buildings and campus improvements. Those were the days when the different state-supported colleges had to go to the state legislature each year and get what they could for their support. Dr. Powell enjoyed wide and favorable acquaintance among the leading men of the state. He kept abreast of the times as to the needs of his institution and succeeded in obtaining liberal support from the legislature. He was possessed of much executive ability and kept his college always at the
forefront.

In 1933 the Regents of the University System of Georgia, in re-arranging the work of the different colleges that made up to entire system, transferred President Jere M. Powe1, then president of the Georgia State Teachers College in Athens, to the presidency of the Georgia State Woman's College in Valdosta, and Dr. Powell was brought into the University faculty in Athens. The Georgia State Teachers College was merged with the University of Georgia and no longer had a president. At the instance of President Sanford, the buildings, equipment and campus of the State Teachers College were denominated the Co-ordinate College and all the Freshman and Sophomore women students in the University were housed and taught there, some five hundred in number. Dr. Powell was assigned to the work of directing this college and served in the capacity of Dean of the Co-ordinate College until 1941, when he was transferred to the professorship of English in the University, a position he held until his retirement on September 1, 1945, under the requirements of the state teachers' retirement law.
The University of Georgia would not seem like itself in these latter days should there be absent from the campus William Tate, associate professor of English and Dean of Students and Director of Housing. He is an able, well-prepared teacher of English and the story of his life and services to the University is inserted here in the history of the English department, to which he has added no little strength, but he will be best remembered as Dean of Students and their loyal friend and counsellor. For he meets more students, both before and after they enter the University, knows more about their needs and conditions in life, associates and advises with them more intimately and directs and supervises more of their affairs than any other member of the faculty.

He comes of a family well-known in Georgia, members of which have contributed much to the advancement of the state, and possesses much of the driving energy and managerial talent of his forebears. He was born in Gordon county, up in the mountainous northwestern section of the state, on September 21, 1903, the son of Philip May Tate, well-known banker and farmer, and Elna Ferguson Tate, who, even at an advanced age is still one of the oldest and most highly-respected citizens of the community in which she has lived the greater part of her long life.

In June 1932, he was married to Miss Susan Frances Barrow, granddaughter of Chancellor David C. Barrow, of Blessed memory. They have two sons, Ben Barrow Tate, born in 1941, and William Jefferson Tate, born in August 1943. Dean Tate is an active member of the Methodist church, a teacher in the Sunday School and intensely interested in the spiritual welfare of all the students. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic societies, and Sphinx and Gridiron, two of the leading societies of the University.

His early training was in the Fairmount, Ga., schools, then at
Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga. From there he came to the University of Georgia in 1920 and graduated in 1925 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1927 he won the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Georgia. He has attended summer sessions at Columbia, Chicago, and Harvard and is interested in securing at a later period the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago with a dissertation on "American culture."

He has been a teacher of English for the past twenty years, first as a tutor in the University of Georgia 1924-1925, then as an instructor in 1926-1928; then as chairman of English work in the McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1929-1936. In 1936 he returned to the faculty of the University of Georgia as assistant professor of English, in which position he served until 1942 when he was promoted to associate professor of English, the position he now holds.

In college he was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and has kept up a close contact with and keen interest in his fraternity during all the years that have elapsed since his graduation. When he came back to the University faculty in 1936 additional duties were assigned to him as Dean of Freshmen, and in 1934 he became Dean of Students and has filled that position until the present time.

While in college his interest was largely centered in debate and track athletics. As a member of the faculty he has been quite active in directing the students in their intercollegiate meetings with debaters and track athletes. In college he excelled in cross-country running and even at his present age could give a good account of himself alongside much younger men.

He is always in demand as a speaker at high school commencements, alumni gatherings, and student meetings of various kinds. During World
War II he was most efficient in assisting students on deferment, enlistment, and rehabilitation. He naturally loves to write, but the multitude of assignments in different fields makes it impossible for him to devote much of his time to that work. He has contributed numerous articles to the Alumni Record and to the state press. He is interested in writing a biography of Miss Mildred Rutherford, who achieved a high reputation as an educator and historian, and expects some day to force himself to take time out and complete that work.

He is probably the busiest man on the campus. He has an agreeable knack of handling students in such a way as to successfully direct their conduct and at the same time retain their loyalty and friendship.

Dean Tate is a great raconteur and the boys always love to listen to the stories he tells, some of them full of fun and frolic and some of a serious nature. Here is one he tells about his grandfather, that always brings a laugh:

According to Dean Tate, his grandfather, who operated a large general merchandise establishment, went down to Atlanta to purchase some needed goods with which to replenish his stock. That was in the days long before the War Between the States and when Atlanta was nothing more than a small town dreaming of a great future.

When the grandfather reached Atlanta he was given a most cordial reception by his merchant friends who carried him around to the hotel and entertained him there. It so happened that among the refreshments there was an ample supply of beer, and, as it was in the middle of August and the temperature was around the one hundred mark, the beer had been placed in a tub and the bottles had been covered with ice.

Mr. Tate tried a bottle and found that it was very pleasant to the taste and very relieving to his thirst. Then he took another
to allay his thirst and it was so pleasing to the palate and so cooling that he took another. Just how much he drank he never could recall, but it was plenty and, not being accustomed to imbibing an alcoholic drink in such quantity, he had a time in getting back to the railroad depot on his return trip to his home. But he did arrive at the home station and he was feeling so comfortable by that time that the conductor had some trouble in convincing him that his journey's end had been reached. He refused to get off the train, but finally, almost by compulsion, he was escorted to the depot platform and soon was at home.

The Baptist church heard about the occurrence, was very much outraged at the conduct of one of its most respected members, and promptly docketed a case against Brother Tate for becoming intoxicated. He had no defense and consequently expected to be expelled from the church. The case came up for trial, the evidence was submitted, the defendant made his statement, and, after a brief discussion, the verdict was rendered in language somewhat like this:

"Brother Tate, the evidence is undisputed that you were intoxicated. That was a great offense against the church and one for which you should be repentant and ashamed, but we are willing to forgive you such a lapse from your duties as a church member. But you have been guilty of a much worse offense. According to your own statement, the beer was in a tub of ice, and you know perfectly well that in the month of August there is no such thing as a tub of ice, and we cannot ignore your conduct in thus telling a deliberate lie. So for that offense you are dismissed from the church."

Brother Tate had seen something utterly unknown to his good brethren and they could not believe him to be truthful in his statement. Later on they became better informed and Brother Tate was received back into the church.
ILLA RHODES MCWORTER

Born in Decatur, Ga., April 14, 1884, daughter of Charles Pratt and Emma C. Stubbs. Married to Alexander Rhodes and some time after his death married to Professor Robert L. McWhorter. Member of the Presbyterian church, Daughters of the American Revolution, University Women's Club, American Association of University Women, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi. Graduate of Atlanta, Ga., Girls High School, attended Georgia State Teachers College 1922—1923. Bachelor of Arts graduate, University of Georgia, 1928, Master of Arts 1929. Was a Fellow in English in the University of Georgia 1928—1929, became instructor in English in 1930 and served as such until 1935, then promoted to assistant professor of English in 1936 and to associate professor in 1938, since which time she has filled that position. From 1938 to 1941 she served as Dean of Women, that office being discontinued in 1941. She read an important paper before the National Association of Deans of Women on "Orientation and Related Problems of Freshman Girls" and one before the National Pan-Hellenic Association meeting in Knoxville, "The Value of Women's Dormitories," Mrs. McWhorter is a thorough student of English literature and the courses she has taught in that subject have been very popular and instructive.
CALVIN S. BROWN:

Among the younger members of the English faculty none have had more excellent training than Calvin S. Brown, Rhodes Scholar and Oxford graduate. He is a native of Mississippi, born Sept. 27, 1909 at University in that state, the son of Calvin S. Brown, Sr., head of the Modern Languages Department, University of Mississippi, and Maud Morrow, formerly a professor in that institution. He was married on August 18, 1934 to Miss Irene Hughes, of Pensacola, Fla, a native of Scarborough, England, and a graduate of the University of London. His secondary education was in the Oxford, Miss., High School. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts, summa cum laude, University of Mississippi, 1928; Master of Arts, University of Cincinnati, 1929; Bachelor of Arts (Oxon) (First Class honors) 1932; Doctor of Philosophy University of Wisconsin, 1934. He enjoyed a scholarship at the University of Cincinnati, one at the University of Wisconsin, and was Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, England, 1930—1932. During his days as a Rhodes Scholar he enjoyed eighteen months of travel on the continent. He is graduate of Merton College, Oxford University. His Master's thesis was on "Swinburne and Christianity" and his Ph.D. dissertation was on "The Musical Opera in Poetry." He was instructor in German and English 1934—1935 at Phillips Exeter Academy; associate professor of English 1935—1936 at the State Teachers College, Memphis, Tenn. He also gave private tutoring in French, German, Latin and Greek at several summer sessions. He came to the University of Georgia faculty in 1938 as assistant professor of English and in 1940 was promoted to associate professor, which position he has since held.

In addition to his chosen field of study, he is much interested in modern languages, music and herpetology. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the American Association of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, the Association of American Rhodes Scholars and the American Association of University Professors. Among his best

During World War II he was given leave of absence and served effectively in the Signal Intelligence office of the War Department. He is engaged in writing a book on "Relationships Between Music and Literature."

EDD WINFIELD PARKS:

Born in Newberne, Tennessee, February 25, 1906, the son of E.W. Parks, farmer and wholesale grain dealer, and Emma Willis Parks. Married Miss Aiken Wells, of Nashville, Tenn., in 1933, an A.B. graduate of Randolph--Macon College and Master of Arts, George Peabody College. In college he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. In religion he is an Episcopalian, in politics, a Democrat. In 1922 he graduated at Obion, Tenn., high school, attended Occidental College in Los Angeles 1923--1924, Harvard University 1925--1927 and Vanderbilt University 1929--1931. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree at Harvard in 1927, his Master of Arts at Vanderbilt in 1929 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Vanderbilt in 1933. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Upsilon and Alpha Phi Epsilon, and of the Modern Language Association and American Association of University Professors. He entered the teaching profession immediately after his graduation at Harvard, served as principal of the Troy, Tenn., High School 1927--1928, was teaching fellow at Vanderbilt 1928--1931; instructor in English at Vanderbilt 1931--1933; professor of English at Cumberland University 1933--1935 and came to the University of Georgia faculty in September 1935 as assistant professor of English. He was promoted to associate professor in 1938. At the beginning of World War II he was granted leave of absence for the duration and served as 2nd Lieutenant in the United States
Signal Corps. He has achieved quite a success in the field of literary criticism and has contributed hundreds of critical reviews to various publications. Among his published articles are "Essays of Henry Timrod", University of Georgia Press 1942; "Long Hunter", a novel, Farar and Rinehart 1942; "Southern Towns and Cities", D.C. Heath & Co. 1940; "Segments of Southern Thought" 1939; "The Great Critics, 1939. His Ph.D. Dissertation was on "Charles Egbert Craddock", which was published by the North Carolina Press. In addition to his ability as a teacher, he has a natural bent for writing, has already achieved prominence in that field and gives promise of still greater achievements in that field.

**MARIE DUMAS**

Born January 16, 1893, at Springhill, Georgia, daughter of William Thomas Dumas, prominent Georgia teacher and college professor, and Marion Clements Dumas. In college she was a member of the Phi Mu sorority. In religion she is a Methodist and has for many years been a Sunday School teacher. In politics she is a Democrat. She is very much interested in Red Cross, Y.W.C.A. and Salvation Army, as well as literary societies and student publications. Her secondary education was in Sparks, Ga., and Marietta, Ga. schools. She gained her Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Georgia in 1927 and her Master of Arts degree at that institution in 1929. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, National Council of Teachers of English, American Association of University Women, Georgia Education Association.

She started her work as critic teacher at the Georgia State Teachers College in 1923, and in 1932, when that institution was merged with the University of Georgia, became an instructor in English, which position she filled until 1937 when she was promoted to assistant professor of English and has continued to serve as such up to the present time. She has completed all the work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Uni...
University of Wisconsin except the dissertation, which she is now preparing on "A Critical of the writings of John Wesley.

WILLIAM WALLACE DAVIDSON:

Born in Lynnville, Tennessee, January 21, 1907, the son of W.B. Davidson, a well-known Tennessee teacher, and Elma Wells Davidson. In college he was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. In religion he is a member of the Methodist church and in politics, a Democrat. His secondary education was in the Mulberry and Lincoln county high schools in Tennessee. He graduated at Vanderbilt University in 1929 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and at the same institution won the Master of Arts degree in 1933. While at Vanderbilt he held a fellowship in English. He spent two years at Yale in graduate study, leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He contemplates finishing that work at a later date. He married Miss Bess Mitchell, a graduate of Washington Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. During World War II he taught the A.T.F. unit at the University of Georgia and the University of the South. He came to the University of Georgia faculty in 1937 as assistant professor of English and has served in that position since that time.
CAROLYN VANCE:

Born Sept. 21, 1896 on Buford, Ga., the daughter of David Francis Vance and Leonora Pool Vance. Graduated at Buford High School in 1912, attended State Normal School in Athens, Ga., receiving her diploma in 1914. From the days of early girlhood she displayed remarkable talent in expression and oratory. She attended Emerson College, Boston, 1917–1919; Harvard Summer School 1918; Columbia College of Expression and Physical Education 1921. In 1919 she received the degree of Bachelor of Literary Interpretation at Emerson College and won her Master of Arts degree in the University of Georgia. In religion she is a Methodist and has rendered much service as a Sunday School teacher. In politics she is a Democrat. She is a member of Phi Gamma Chi college society and of the American Association of University Women, the American Speech Correction Association, the National Association of Teachers of Speech, and has served as vice-president of the Southern Association of Teachers of Speech in 1932 and the Georgia Teachers of Speech in 1940.

Miss Vance has had unusual opportunities in preparation for her chosen work. She has traveled in England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, France, Austria, Germany and Switzerland, attending various schools of speech and dramatic art. Her specialty has been corrective speech and literary interpretation, Shakespeare in secondary schools and the teaching of phonetics. She has taken work beyond the graduate level at the University of Wisconsin and held a drama league scholarship at the Central School of Speech in London in 1932. Her early teaching experience was in the Athens and Fort Valley high schools. In 1931 she joined the faculty of the Georgia State Teachers College and after a few years became head of the department of oratory in that institution. In 1933, when the State Teachers College was merged with the University of Georgia she became a member of the
University faculty with the rank of instructor in English and served as such until 1937 when she was promoted to assistant professor of English, the position she has held since that time.

In time of war she has rendered efficient service with the Red Cross. For more than a year she was camp entertainer at Camp Devon, Watertown Arsenal, Howard Naval Base and other hospitals and camp canteens in Massachusetts. From year to year she has given freely of her time and talent in various entertainments and rates high as a lecturer.

ROBERT HUNTER WEST:

Born in Nashville, Tennessee, May 23rd, 1907, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Clinest West, now residents in Chicago, Illinois. He was married to Miss Corrie Harris June 23, 1934 in Nashville, who was educated at Randolph--Macon, Radcliffe and Vanderbilt. They have one son, Anson McCarrell, born August 15, 1939. Professor West is a member of the Methodist church and in college was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. His secondary education was at Hyde Park High School, Chicago. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from Vanderbilt University. The subject of his Master's thesis was "Chivalry in Old English Chronicles" and his Ph.D. dissertation was on "Pneumatology in Elizabethan Tragedy." He is engaged in research work on the "Daemonology of Milton, In 1939 the University of Georgia Press issued his book on "The Invisible World" which attracted much favorable attention. His teaching experience has been entirely in the University of Georgia. He became a member of the faculty in September 1936 as associate professor of English and has served as such since that time. During World War II he was absent on leave for the duration, entering the army in September 1942, commissioned as lieutenant March 3, 1943, Army Air Forces, intelligence
school, and assigned to Army Air Forces School of Applied Tactics bombardment department, and later to the 99th Bombardment squadron, Williston, Florida.

WENDELL H. BROWN:

Born January 27, 1905 in Lowell, Massachusetts, the son of Frank W. Brown and Anne M. Brown. In 1934 he was married to Miss Eva M. Darden, of Endicott, Washington, a B.S. graduate of Washington State College and M.A. graduate of Columbia University. Professor Brown traveled in France and Austria 1930--1931, attending the University of Paris and taking private instruction in Austria. In research work he is making a study of "Nineteenth Century Medievalism as shown in the Arthurian Stories of the Period."

The first two years of his teaching was done at the College of Puget Sound, 1931--1932, as instructor in English. He was professor of English at West Georgia College 1937--1938. In the summer of 1938 he came to the University of Georgia as assistant professor of English which position he now holds.

JOHN OLIN EIDSON:

Born December 26x, 1908 in Johnston, South Carolina, the son of Olin M. Eidson and Margaret Rushton Eidson. He is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat. A graduate of the Johnston S.C., High School, an A.B. graduate of Wofford College, S.C., 1929 and a Master of Arts graduate of Vanderbilt University 1930. Attended Duke University 1934--1935--1936 and won his Doctor of Philosophy degree at that institution in 1941, during which year he also became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "Tennyson in America, his reputation and influence from 1827 to 1868." He taught in the Senior High School, High Point, N.C., 1930--1934 and was an assistant and fellow at Duke University.
1934—1935. In September 1936 he came into the faculty of the University of Georgia as instructor in English and in 1939 became associate professor of English. In 1929 he was a co-founder of the Delta Phi Alpha fraternity and was its national secretary until 1935. He was president of the Northwestern District for teachers in North Carolina 1934—1935. He has written numerous articles and reviews such as "The Literature of the American Ant-Slavery Crusade", "Browning in America," "Dryden's Criticism", "Seneca's Influence on Elizabethan Drama," and on various subjects in American literature, and concerning the writers of the short story. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of the South Atlantic states. He has made considerable research concerning George W. Cable and his works. Among his published papers are "A Seneca Parallel in Hamlet," Cable's Philosophy of Progress," and a history of Delta Phi Alpha. During all his teaching years he has been especially interested in public speaking and debate. He started supervising public speaking in the High Point High School and since coming to the University has been at the head of the public speaking section of the English department. During World War II he was absent on leave, being in the military service.

JOHN LAURENS TISON:

Born in Cedartown, Georgia, August 24, 1914, the son of John L. Tison and Elise Storey Tison. Married Miss Lucia Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., on Dec 26, 1936, a graduate of Washington Seminary, Atlanta. Professor Tison is a member of the Episcopal church, a Democrat in politics, a Mason, a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and a Phi Beta Kappa. He is especially interested in athletics and debating. He graduated at the Cedartown High School, is an A.B. graduate of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and a Master of Arts, Syracuse University, New York, 1936.
He has done work beyond graduate level at Duke University, 1939, and the
University of North Carolina, 1942 and 1943. As a graduate assistant at
Syracuse University 1934–1936, is doing research work on "Romanticism in
American Literature". He came to the University of Georgia faculty in 1937
as an instructor in English. During World War II he was absent on leave
in the armed forces.

CHARLES A. WARD, JR.

Born October 6, 1907, in Dawson, Ga., the son of Mr. and
Mrs. C.A. Ward. A member of the Methodist church, and, being of musical
temperament, served as church organist. He is a Democrat in politics. He
graduated at the Dawson High School in 1925, attended Emory University
1925–1929 and 1931–1932, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1929 and
his Master of Arts degree in 1932. Member of Sigma Upsilon Society and of
the Georgia Council of English teachers. Had experience as a high school
teacher in Buena Vista, Ga. 1929–1930; Guthbert 1930–1931; Rome 1932–1937;
was assistant professor of English in Middle Georgia College 1937–1940, and
entered the faculty of the University of Georgia in September 1940 as
instructor in English. During World War II was on leave from Sept. 1042 and
served in the Intelligence Office, Washington, D.C.
Other Teachers of English.

Without giving detailed biographical information, the names of others who have taught in the English department may be mentioned. In the earlier years a tutor was assigned to no particular department, but taught the members of the lower classes in practically all the subjects. Hence the names of some of the earlier tutors who taught English may not appear.

Sanford Meddick Salyer, A.B., taught in the English department eleven years as instructor, assistant professor and associate professor.

Vera A. Park, A.B. and A.M., taught one year as associate professor.

David L. Graham was an assistant professor 1929--1931.

Ada Law was assistant professor in 1931.

R.W. Esley was an instructor in 1920 and S.L. Sanderson an instructor in 1925.

F.W. Powell served as instructor five years, 1926--1931.

Charles R. Anderson was instructor four years, 1927--1930.

D.D. Jeter was instructor one year, 1927.

Maxwell McRoberts was instructor three years, 1928--1930, and John S. Lewis instructor 1930--1931.

A number of others served as tutors whose names appear in the list below. The complete list of all who have taught in the Department of English follows:
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Professors</th>
<th>Term of Service</th>
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<tr>
<td>Stevens--William B.</td>
<td>1843--1848</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grantly--William F.</td>
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<td>Johnston--Richard Malcolm</td>
<td>1857--1861</td>
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<td>Morris--Charles</td>
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<td>Lipscomb--Francis A.</td>
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<td>Lumpkin--William W.</td>
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<td>Speer--Eustace W.</td>
<td>1875--1876</td>
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<td>Riley--Benjamin F.</td>
<td>1874--1882</td>
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<td>Park--Robert E.</td>
<td>1893--1900</td>
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<td>Sanford--Steadman V.</td>
<td>1900--1913</td>
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<td>Walker--Roosevelt P.</td>
<td>1915--1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>McWhorter--Robert L.</td>
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<td>Brown--Peter F.</td>
<td>1922--1937</td>
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<td>Made--John D.</td>
<td>1933--1937</td>
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<td>Everett--Edwin M.</td>
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<td>Powell--Richard H.</td>
<td>1932--1945</td>
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<td>emeritus</td>
<td>1945--1945</td>
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<tr>
<th>Associate Professor:</th>
<th>Term of Service</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sanford--Steadman V.</td>
<td>1904--1912</td>
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<td>Salyer--S.M.</td>
<td>1915--1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walker--Roosevelt P.</td>
<td>1919--1922</td>
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<td>Made--John D.</td>
<td>1922--1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>McWhorter--Robert L.</td>
<td>1922--1925</td>
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<td>Paul--Vera Alice</td>
<td>1931--1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everett--Edwin M.</td>
<td>1935--1937</td>
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<td>McWhorter--Ellen R.</td>
<td>1937--1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown--Calvin S.</td>
<td>1940--1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parks--Edd W.</td>
<td>1938--1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tate--William</td>
<td>1942--1945</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Assistant Professors:

Morris—John 1896--1897
Salyer—S.M. 1911--1917
Walker—Roosevelt P. 1915--1918
Wade—John D. 1922--1925
Graham—David L. 1929--1931
Everett—Elwin M. 1929--1935
Law—Ada 1931--1931
McWhorter—Ellen R. 1931--1936
Tate—William 1935--1941
Parks—Eld W. 1935--1937
Dumas—Marie 1936--
David—W.W. 1937--
Vance—Carolyln 1937--
West—Robert H. 1937--
Brown—Calvin S. 1938--1939
Brown—Wendell H. 1939--
Eidson—John O. 1939--
Schact—Sylvia 1944--

Instructors:

Morris—John 1896--1896
Salyer—S.M. 1900--1903
Wade—John D. 1907--1921
Wesley—Robert W. 1920--1920
Sanderson—S.L. 1925--1925
Everett—Elwin M. 1930--1929
Tate—William 1926--1928
Powell—F.W. 1926--1931
Anderson—Charles R. 1927--1930
Jeter—D.D. 1927--1927
Hardy—B.H. 1928--1928
McRoberts—Maxwell 1928--1930
McWhorter—Ellen R. 1929--1932
Lewis—John S. 1930--1931
Dumas—Marie 1932--1936
Vance—Carolyn 1932--1936
Eidson—John O. 1937--1938
Tison—John L. 1937--
Ward—Charles A. 1940--
Womack—Margaret 1944--
Tutors:

Nix—Abit 1910—1911
Brock—Pope F. 1912—1912
Kenyon—Edgar D. 1913—1914
Dunlap—Edgar B. 1915—1915
Hulsey—Mal 1916—1917
Tate—William 1925—1925
Gratigny—Jerome 1928—1928
McWhorter—Ellen R. 1925—1925
Upson—Stephen L. 1928—1928
Russell—Fielding D. 1929—1929
Ryther—Dwight W. Jr. 1930—1930
Bondurant—Burdie 1930—1930
Boroughs—Clyde 1930—1930
Callaway—Marjorie 1930—1930
Horton—Ozzie E. Jr. 1930—1930
The Department of Geography is one of the younger departments of the University of Georgia, dating back only to Sept. 1, 1933. It is true, however, that from the beginning of the University considerable information on this subject was conveyed in a general way to students by professors in other departments, but the organization of a specific Geography department was of that date.

Josiah Meigs was much interested in the study of meteorology and climate and after his giving up the presidency of the University in 1810 he pursued that study in an experimental way and held a federal government position in which he did much research. He also delivered a number of lectures and addresses on that subject.

Dr. Malthus Ward, professor of Natural History, chiefly botany, served in the faculty from 1831 to 1842.

As modern invention, increased transportation facilities, interchange of populations, etc., broke down the barriers between nations and brought them nearer and nearer to one great neighborhood as it were, the study of flora and fauna, of climate and physical conditions, of races and their characteristics, of resources and trade in the several countries of the world became of ever-increasing importance and the demand for instruction in this field increased. In all the leading institutions of learning in America more specific attention was paid to the field of research and education. Beginning in 1932, the department of Geography had only one professor, but to meet the demands of the times it now has several teachers and from year more and more attention is being paid to its work.
Edward Scott Sell, who for a number of years had taught geography at the Georgia State Teachers College, became head of the department of Geography in the University of Georgia in 1932 when the Teachers College was merged with the University of Georgia and in that position served until September 1, 1946, when he was succeeded by Dr. Merle C. Prunty, the present head professor. Prof. Sell, however, remains a professor of Geography and continues to give efficient service in the field to which he has devoted practically all of his educational effort.

Professor Sell is a native Georgian, having been born at Hoschton, Ga., March 9, 1887, the son of H.J. Sell and Julia Andersen Sell. On Dec. 30, 1913 he was married to Miss Nettie Whatley, of Columbus, Ga., a graduate of Lucy Cobb Institute. They have one son, Edward Scott, Jr., born March 13, 1917. In religion Professor Sell is a member of the Methodist Church and has seen service as a member of the Board of Stewards and a member of the church finance committee.

In politics he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Athens City Board of Education for a number of years. He attended the University of Georgia, 1906 to 1910, graduating in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. In 1915 he was awarded the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture. He decided to make teaching his life work and immediately after graduating became the principal of the Blythe (Ga.) School. After one year he was elected as professor of Agriculture in the State Normal School (subsequently the Georgia State Teachers College) and filled that position until 1930, a period of nineteen years. He then was made professor of Geography at the Teachers College and in the fall of 1932 came into the faculty of the University of Georgia as head professor of the
newly-established department of Geography.

Professor Sell has written a number of interesting articles for newspapers and magazines and has delivered many interesting and informative lectures. He is co-author of the book, The Story of Georgia, taught as a textbook in the 6th and 7th grades of the Georgia schools. He is the author of an interesting monograph on The Climate of Clark county, published by the University of Georgia.

He has held membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and has served as chairman of the Geography department of the Georgia Education Association. He is listed in Who’s Who in America.

One of his most valuable contributions is the History of the State Normal School, published by that college in 1923. He is the official government weatherman for Athens and as such spends no little of his time in informing the people how the thermometer will register from day to day. His aim has been to establish a great department of Geography in the University of Georgia and he already contributed much towards the realization of that aim.

On account of so many veterans of World War II entering the University of Georgia, still further additions were made to the faculty of the Geography department. Dr. John H Roscoe was elected as assistant professor of Geography and E C Ogilvie was named as temporary assistant professor.
Merle Charles Punty, Jr., came into the faculty of the University of Georgia in March 1946, as professor of Geography and in September 1, 1946 was made head of that department, succeeding Professor E. S. Sell in that position.

Dr. Prunty is one of the younger members of the faculty, a native of Missouri, born at St. Joseph in that state March 2, 1917, the son of Dr. Merle Prunty and Mrs. Mae H. Prunty. His father is connected with the administrative faculty of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo. On June 3, 1939 Dr. Prunty was married to Miss Eugenia Wyatt, of Newbern, Tenn., a B.S. Graduate of the University of Tennessee. They have one daughter, Mary Merle, born Nov. 20, 1942.

He is a member of the Episcopal church and in politics is a Democrat. In college he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. His secondary education was in the Tulsa, Okla. High School from which he graduated in 1935. He was a student at the University of Missouri from 1935 to 1940, graduating with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1939 and with the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees in 1940.

He earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Clark University, where he was a graduate fellow, 1940–1942. His graduate major was Geography, his Master's thesis being "Valuation of Kansas City's Municipal Airport sites." His Ph.D. dissertation was "Evolution of the Agricultural Geography of Dyer county, Tennessee", published in the Clark University Bulletin 1944.
He is a member of the American Geographical Society, Clark University Geographical Society, National Council of Geography Teachers, American Geographical Union, American Association of Professional Geographers. He has studied abroad in South Central and Southeast Canada.

Those Who Have Taught Geography in the University of Georgia Faculty

Professors:
- Sell—Edward Scott 1932----
- Frunty—Merle C. 1946----

Assistant Professors:
- Rescoe—John H. 1946----
- Ogilvie—B C. Temporary 1946----
In these twentieth century days, when the field of social science seems to command as much interest as that of physical and biological sciences, it is difficult to assign a good reason why for the first seventy-three years of the existence of the University of Georgia it had no chair of history or political science and that it was ninety-one years old before it offered any real and lasting work in that department. And yet such are the facts of history.

Numbers of alumni went from its halls in those earlier years, fully equipped with historical knowledge, and some of the ablest men in the development of the American government were graduates of the University of Georgia. But they gained their knowledge of history and political science outside the classroom.

Not that the subject was not worthy of close attention, not that by any means. Certain it was that the youth of Georgia needed throughout the nineteenth century information about history and the social sciences, for in those days there were great social and governmental problems that had to be solved. The seeming neglect was due to the same old cause, so often repeated in these pages, the lack of money. The trustees, presidents, chancellors and faculty members recognized the situation, but the available finances were stretched to cover what was deemed more essential to the educational efforts of those days; Latin and Greek could not be ignored. That was in keeping with the judgment of all colleges. Mathematics could not be ignored. That was another educational dictum. Natural Philosophy and Natural Science could not be ignored. True it was in the first half of the nineteenth century the importance of scientific studies was not fully recognized until later on, but they had a place in the curriculum which was gradually expanded.
When these three departments had been provided for the money had run out. To make provision for them taxed the University income to the limit and at times it became necessary to reduce faculty salaries in order to balance the budget. Whether right or wrong, the trustees, year in and year out insisted on keeping inside their income. They did not believe in unbalanced budgets.

But there was an agency that came to the rescue. That agency was the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa Literary Societies. The part played by these two societies in this respect is mentioned elsewhere in the writing of their histories, but it will not be amiss to repeat the story here. The college boys were interested in history and political science and the greater number of books that found their way to the shelves of the society libraries were in that field. The average college boy of those days followed with great interest the debates in congress. They put up the money to secure those debates in printed form and looked for their arrival through the mails with almost as much interest as they manifested in letters that came from home. And they read those books, too, and found in them full information for their debates.

The trustees were not indifferent to the needs for educational training in this direction, and, in spite of the lack of money to provide a specific department, they called attention from time to time to the importance of a knowledge of the American form of government and for a number of years lectures on constitutional law were required. In the different departments at times the professors would drift over into the domain of history and impart historical knowledge to the students. In the midst of heated political discussions, it was nothing but natural that professors and students would discuss political issues.

The Reconstruction days were full of political discussions. Georgia
had several great leaders in public life. What Ben Hill and Aleck Stephens and Joe Brown and John B. Gordon and Bob Toombs had to say on public questions stirred the spirit of young Georgians. The trustees in the early seventies took a step forward by establishing the chair of history and political science and electing as the professor in the newly-erected department the recognized leader of thought in the field of government, Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens said that he would give the matter his serious consideration. A number of months passed by before he reached a decision, and his decision was that on account of his physical condition he could not undertake the work.

Then it was in 1874 that the first professor to fill that chair was named by the trustees, General William M. Browne. Four years later General Browne was assigned the additional task of teaching agriculture. In this combined work, rather incongruous in its nature, General Browne served until his death in 1883. He was a man of considerable ability and no doubt taught his subjects acceptably, but he had never been trained as a teacher of history and political science and consequently could not be called a teacher of great ability.

After the death of General Browne, the chair remained unfilled for eight years, and during those eight years a few courses in history were taught by several members of the faculty in addition to their regular work in their respective departments. Those who filled this gap from year to year were professors Charles Morris, J.P. Willcox, W.G. Woodfin, Charles E. Strahan and A.L. Franklin. During the college days of the writer, 1885--1889, the only history taught was a semester course in ancient history taught by Professor W.G. Woodfin, of the Latin and Greek department, and a semester course in English history for Sophomores, taught by a tutor just recently graduated and who was beginning his teaching career which
was destined to cover more than sixty years as a member of the University faculty, though in a different department, that of civil engineering and mathematics, Professor Charles Morton Strahan.

In 1889 it became apparent that this arrangement for the teaching of history was quite unsatisfactory, and for the next two years no history was taught. But that did not mean that it had been abandoned, for one of the first recommendations of the New chancellor, Dr. William E. Boggs, was that a professor of history and political science be selected at the earliest possible moment.

The field of teachers was carefully surveyed and attention was given to the selection of the new professor with the end in view of securing the very best possible man for the work. No wiser selection was ever made in naming the head of a department in the University of Georgia.

The real beginning of the effective teaching of history and political science in the University of Georgia was in 1892, when a young son of Maryland, just twenty-seven years of age, was called to the University as head professor of that department. He had graduated at Johns Hopkins, had his Doctor of Philosophy degree, and was at that time a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan. He was destined to fill his high position in the faculty of the University of Georgia for fifty-two years, a service that was broken only by the state retirement law which went into effect January 1, 1945. And even then he just would come down a teach one class anyway on his own initiative, although an emeritus professor.

Though quite a number of able assistants have taught in that department under his direction, still in all truth it may be stated that the story of the department of history and political science is woven around the able and effective work of John Hanson Thomas McPherson. The
story of his life and services is in large measure the story of the
development of the department over which he so long presided, and it is a
story that any institution would be proud to claim as its own.

Running a close second to Dr. McPherson in this department was
Professor William Oscar Payne, who started as an instructor in 1904,
became an assistant professor in 1907, and associate professor in 1910,
and a full professor in 1919, serving in all forty years up to the time of
his death in 1944.

Ellis Merton Coulter, an associate professor from 1912 to 1923
and a full professor for the past twenty-three years, has added much to
the effectiveness of this department, especially through his research work
and his publications. He now officiates as head of the department of
history.

Among the younger professors now in the faculty are Professor
Merritt S. Pound, at the present time head of the department of
political science, who has taught in the University since 1926, and
Professors S. Walter Martin and Albert B. Saye, who have taught here since
1935. Prof. J. Thomas Askew, a former professor, after several years
elsewhere, during which time he was president of Armstrong Junior
College, Savannah, Ga., has returned to his work in the department of
political science.

The life stories of these seven professors are here given, along with notices of other members of the faculty in this department. These life stories show more in detail the work that has been accomplished and the way in which the departments of history and political science have been brought up to the highest standards of efficiency. No better undergraduate work in this field is being done in any institution in the country.

During its entire history, covering the last seventy-two years,
the department of history and political science has been served by twenty-four teachers, six of whom were full professors, five associate professors, four assistant professors, six instructors and three tutors.

**John Hanson Thomas McPherson**

John Hanson Thomas McPherson was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 30, 1865, the son of John Hanson Thomas McPherson, a well-known planter, merchant and a former state senator, and his wife Sallie Cooke McPherson.

In 1735 Robert McPherson and his wife, Janet McPherson, came to this country from their home in kingussie, Scotland, and settled in the colony of Pennsylvania. Later on his son became a member of the constituent Assembly of that state and took part in the drafting of the first constitution of Pennsylvania. During the War of the Revolution he and his son, John McPherson, saw service in the Revolutionary army and were present at the Battle of Saratoga.

A number of Hessians were taken prisoners by the Colonial army and they were placed in charge of Colonel John McPherson with orders that they be carried to Frederick, Maryland. When young McPherson left with his prisoners, he had no idea that Pennsylvania was no longer to be his home. But he realized that fact soon after he reached Maryland, for there he met a beautiful and charming girl, Sarah Smith, a local heiress, to whom he became fondly attached and who became his bride.

Settling in Maryland, he rapidly advanced as a planter of great energy and excellent business judgment. He was the first man to build an iron furnace in that state. Success crowned his efforts and he was able to leave a separate estate to each of his twelve sons and two daughters.
One of these sons was Robert Grier McPherson, grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch.

Dr. McPherson has been a close student all his life from his boyhood days in private schools in Maryland through his high school and college days, as well as during the years of his mature life. His secondary school training was in Baltimore City College, 1879–1884, from which he graduated with first honors. In competitive examination he won a scholarship to Johns Hopkins University and entered that institution in 1884. There he made a remarkably fine record, graduating in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and winning a graduate scholarship there for 1886–1887. Then he won a scholarship in History for 1887–1888. The next year he was given a fellowship in history and in 1890 won his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins.

His brilliant scholarship marked him as a young man destined to achieve great success in the teaching world, and the year following he served as instructor in history at the University of Michigan. In 1891 he came to the University of Georgia at the age of twenty-six as head of the department of History in that institution.

Among the subjects that he taught during the first years in his new position was that of American History and therein lies a story in which the writer played a part and which he deems it a privilege here to relate.

Professor McPherson was using Alexander Johnston’s History of the United States as a textbook. Textbooks on American History in those days were not as fair to the South as they might have been in recounting the history of the Confederacy, either as to the events on the field or the causes that led to the conflict. Johnston’s History was no exception to the rule, but looking backward over fifty years and with more knowledge of the situation
situation than he then possessed, the writer, who was then twenty-two years old and editor of the local newspaper, the Athens Banner, can see that the textbook was about as good as any other available at that time and that the professor teaching from it could easily correct its misstatements, and his in the case under consideration did correct them in his lectures.

But the hot blood of a Southern boy boiled over and he went after the new professor from the University of Michigan hammer and tongs, not stopping to investigate and learn that he was a native of Maryland and a thoroughly good Southerner. Not satisfied with that he castigated Chancellor Boggs for allowing such a book to be used in the University, all this in spite of the fact that Chancellor Boggs had been an ardent Confederate. Some pretty hard things were written into those editorials, but Chancellor Boggs and Professor McPherson correctly had little or nothing to say and the textbook was not discarded.

It took a number of years to get all of this out of the writer's system, but it at last dawned on him that hot-headed young boys, clothed with the authority of a newspaper, can sometimes write articles, that, seen in retrospect, cause them to wonder how they could ever have been so utterly careless and foolish.

The two gentlemen, thus assailed in the press, have in days past received due apology, the brave old chancellor who has gone to his rich reward, and the young professor, now past his four score years of life and for more than thirty-six years the loyal friend and faculty colleague of the writer. These are mere side remarks in a history of the University of Georgia, but it is a privilege to pen them and pin them down where perchance some people at least may read them. Mistakes should always be corrected and apologies offered where they are merited.

It did not take Professor McPherson long to inspire his students
and cause them to delve into the immortal records of the past, and all the
while he was bringing them to a fuller and livelier appreciation of the
achievements of their country and a more thorough determination to do their
part in its development.

In the University of Georgia AlumninRecord of Nov 1935, Dean R.P.
Stephens, of the Graduate School, in reviewing the life and achievements of
Dr. McPherson, had the following to say:
"As an illustration of how he has come in contact with the future
leaders in Georgia, the following names have been taken from his rolls
of the first year (1891), and many others in subsequent years might be
the late
mentioned: Dr. R.C. Moreno, for many years professor of Applied
Mathematics at Leland Stanford University; the late Major George P. Butler,
former head of Richmond Academy; the late Judge Alexander W. Stephens, of
the Georgia Court of Appeals; ex-Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, of Georgia;
Judge Samuel H. Sibley, of New Orleans and Atlanta, and the late Hon.
Eugene R. Black, for Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board."

A few years after entering the University faculty, Dr. McPherson
was assigned the added duty of delivering lectures before the law
school on the Roman Law. During his seventeen years in that work, he
taught five future governors of Georgia, Governors Dorsey, Hardwick,
Walker, Russell and Talmadge.

Dr. McPherson has contributed much in many ways to the development
of the University, but in no way has he left a more lasting impress upon
the institution than that of his advocacy of the highest standards of
scholarship. In every proposed advance he has played his part, never
yielding to the claims of expediency the position he believed to be essential
to the preservation and the advancement of high scholastic ideals.

While a student at Johns Hopkins he had been elected as a member
of Phi Beta Kappa and in the succeeding years had fully realized the inspiration given by a chapter of that honorary scholastic society on the campus of any institution. He sensed the need for such a chapter in the University of Georgia and along with a few other faculty members set to work to bring about the establishment of the Alpha of Georgia chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. That chapter was organized in 1914 and Dr. McPherson was elected as its first president. From year to year he has been re-elected and has thus served as the head of that society in the University of Georgia for the past thirty-two years. He will hold that position as long as he lives.

Only those pursuing work leading to the general cultural degrees of arts and sciences are eligible for membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Dr. McPherson recognized the need for a similar honorary society in which students pursuing professional courses might be admitted. Thus he was a charter member of the University chapter of Beta Gamma Sigma, whose members are chosen from those who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce or Business Administration. He is also a member of the University chapter of Phi Kappa Phi, to which students in all of the departments may be admitted. He is keenly interested in all three societies and active in promoting their interests.

He has old-fashioned ideas about reading and grading examination papers and also about relative values of recitations and examinations. He has never viewed with favor the A, B, C, D grading system, nor does he like the grading of excellent, good, fair, poor. He believes in the percentage system and if a student's grades end with a fraction, he gets the fraction. If the grade is 92.6, he gets exactly that grade, not 92 or 93. Of course he conforms to the present letter system of grades.
grades and sends his reports to the registrar in letters, but on his own private book he has never ceased to record in percentages.

He is not sold on the true-false method of examination. He believes in requiring a student to trace the whole development of a government trend rather than simply answer a few specific questions thereon. He maintains the position that a student cannot fully comprehend and appreciate a historical development save through the piecing together of many events from year to year to make one harmonious whole.

Consequently he gives close attention to every daily recitation, reads and grades carefully every test and every examination, and the student knows that every bit of his quarter’s work is taken into consideration and plays its part in the final grade.

Quoting from the article by Dean Stephane, previously referred to, "Otto Kahn established a foundation for the purpose of providing a fellowship for foreign travel for professors in our American universities—one fellowship available each year. Dr. McPherson was the first Fellow appointed and spent the year 1911–1921 abroad in travel and study. He enjoys the unique distinction of having had two of his former students, the late Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips, and Dr. R.P. Brooks, appointed to this same fellowship in later years." While enjoying the privileges of this fellowship, Dr. McPherson pursued studies at the Sorbonne, the College de France and the University of Berlin, and traveled in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary and Germany.

He holds membership in the American Historical Association, the Georgia Historical Society, the National Tax Association, the National Education Association and the Georgia Education Association.
When New York University established its "Hall of Fame" many years ago, Dr. McPherson, recognized as one of the leading authorities on history in the entire country, was named as a member of the jury to select those American leaders to be honored by being included therein, and has served on that jury since its beginning.

Throughout his life he has been very much interested in library development and from 1910 to 1913 was president of the Georgia Library Association, having been one of its founders.

Among other publications of books written by him is The History of Liberia, Johns Hopkins Press, 1892, his dissertation for his Ph.D degree.

The Civil Government of Georgia, Eldredge & Co., 1895,

History and Civil Government of Georgia, Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, 1908,

and its revision in 1913 are among his other contributions to historical literature. He has written numerous articles for the Dictionary of American Biography and has from year to year contributed numerous articles to the press on subjects of historical interest.

If there is any line of study to which he is more devoted than he is to history, it is political science. In the field of Political Science and Government he is recognized as one of the best-informed teachers in the nation. In fact, he is a recognized authority and his opinion is often sought on questions of deep moment. So thoroughly has he taught in this department that the only nickname the students have ever given him is "Polly Mac". Several years since he was one of the founders of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Georgia, has helped direct that organization and at different times during its sessions has delivered lectures on various subjects.

He is a recognized authority on Taxation and Civil Government.
In that line in the past he has rendered much service to Georgia as a member of several tax commissions. He was appointed by Governor Dorsey in 1918 as a member of the Georgia Special Tax Commission, charged with the duty of studying all the systems of taxation and making recommendations as to necessary amendments to the Georgia laws. In 1923 he was named by Governor Walker as a member of another special tax commission, and in 1928 he was appointed by Governor Hardman to serve on still another Georgia special tax commission. He was also named as official Georgia delegate to the National Tax Association conferences., was a Georgia committeeman on the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in 1921, and in that year was also a member of the National Budget Commission.

Dr. McPherson, throughout his life, has been a foe of extravagance and the advocate of economy. He has endeavored to impress upon his students the proper care of whatever money or property might come to them, as well as the duty of an officer of government to carefully safeguard the expenditure of tax money.

Although now past the eightieth milepost and having retired on Jan. 1, 1945 under the provisions of the state teachers retirement law, he is so deeply attached to the work he has been doing for more than a half century, that he still claims the privilege of coming down on the campus and contributing his services in teaching one class in political science just to keep his hand in. His step is springy and elastic, not quite as much so, to be sure, as in the days of young manhood, his brown eyes sparkle while he converses with others, and aside from a little thinning out of his once-brown locks, one would scarcely notice any special sign of age. While a student at Johns Hopkins he was an expert in all-round gymnasium work, played tennis, baseball, and
lacrosse, has kept up his physical exercise all his life and even now enjoys swimming with his two sons.

He is a member of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, has served as vestryman, delegate, treasurer, junior warden and senior warden, and is now warden emeritus.

He has a charming and interesting family. He was married June 22, 1909 to Miss Margaret Virginia Bonney, of Savannah, Ga., and they have two sons, John H.T. McPherson, Jr., a graduate of the University of Georgia and of the Harvard Medical School, and Robert Grier McPherson, a graduate of the University of Georgia.

Recently Messrs. J.C. Bonner and L.E. Roberts, professors of social science at West Georgia College, Carrollton, Ga., Two former students of Dr. McPherson, prepared and published a book, "Studies in Georgia History and Government." Eleven former students contributed a chapter each to the book and the book was dedicated to Dr. McPherson in appreciation of his fifty years of service as a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia.

On Nov. 30, 1940 the new book was officially released and the first copy was presented to Dr. McPherson at a meeting of a number of his former students and other friends, held in the classroom where he had taught for half a century.

President I.S. Ingram, of the West Georgia College, in a brief talk, summed up the services rendered by this distinguished educator and,
expressing the opinion of all who know McPherson, among other things said:

For five decades he has taught, guided and served the youth of this state who have come to this campus. He has been a pioneer in historical research and methods. His life and teachings have been and are being reflected in the lives of his students. His scholarship has been an inspiration to the student, his knowledge and teaching of government have prompted scores of citizens and political leaders to seek economy, efficiency and justice in government, his national view of citizenship has led his followers beyond state and sectional lines in their studies and perspectives, his loyalty to his church, his irreproachable character and well-lived life have made him worthy of emulation. The presentation of this book is our testimony to the teaching and the life of a great teacher, author, scholar and gentleman.

To all of which the writer, admiring the life achievements and appreciating the friendship of the distinguished educator, gives full and hearty approval.
WILLIAM OSCAR PAYNE

The writer will not be straying from the actual and distinct truth when he records that, concerning popularity among the students as well as efficiency in the classroom no professor in the University of Georgia faculty ranked higher than William Oscar Payne.

He was a typical Georgian, not necessarily provincial but Southern to the core. He was born in Carnesville, Georgia, in 1879, lived a useful life covering sixty-five years, dying March 24, 1944. His father was Asa L. Payne, a beloved country physician of the old school. His mother was Terella Millican Payne, a fit companion and helpmeet. He had one brother and one sister.

His early school days were spent in Carnesville and Fort Lamar, a small village in Madison county, Georgia. He was prepared for the University at Hartwell Institute under the guidance of Professor Morgan Parker. He entered the University of Georgia in 1897, was graduated with honors and an A.B. degree in 1900 and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1902. In order to perfect himself in his work as a teacher of history, in subsequent years he attended courses in that subject at Chicago, Columbia and Harvard Universities.

He served as superintendent of the Fort Lamar High School two years and from that position came into service as an assistant in the University department of history and political science in 1901. For the succeeding forty-three years he served in that department through all the ranks up to and including that of the full professorship. He served four years as instructor, eleven years as assistant and associate professor and twenty-eight years as a full professor.

He was essentially a teacher. He never had an ambition to write books. If he ever had such an ambition, he never let his friends know about it. He let other scholars write the books, he read and mastered the books, those of recent years and those of the long age, added to that information
all that he learned through study and creative thinking, research and travel, and transferred the knowledge into the brains and lives of his students. And there were few teachers equal to him in the work of transferring knowledge to others.

He paid his chief attention to English History and to the history of France during the days of the Revolution and the Napoleonic regime. Among the many phases of the instruction he gave, there were several courses that became extremely interesting and profitable to the students who thronged his classes.

Perhaps the best course he ever taught was English History 4. That was a course on the Development of the English Constitution. It was the product of much thought and study and embraced much collateral reading. It is doubtful whether any other member of the faculty could get as much use of the library out of his students as Professor Payne. While no special curriculum has been arranged for preparing a student for taking up the study of law, in some way this course, History 444, was invariably suggested to would-be lawyers. And it was a great preparatory course for them, since the development of the English constitution underlies all the common law, with which the perfectly trained lawyer always is expected to become familiar.

Among the other courses taught by Professor Payne that caught the attention of his students and became their favorites were Tudor Times, Stuart Times, The French Revolution and The Napoleonic Regime.

At such times as he could take on such work, he taught a number of extension classes in different communities throughout the state. He made many commencement addresses at different high schools and during meetings of educational organizations. He was not one who would be called an orator, but none excelled him in making an interesting address, full of information and presented in the most effective manner. His audiences were always charmed and were deeply appreciative.
For more than forty years he served in the department of History and Political Science, at the head of which was Dr. J. H. T. McPherson. If there was anyone competent to judge of his ability as a teacher, it was Dr. McPherson, and at this point I take the liberty of quoting that distinguished educator as he appraised the work of William Oscar Payne.

"Professor W. O. Payne has long been one of the most thoroughly liked and popular men on the faculty, not only among his colleagues and the students but among the citizens as well. There is in his character an impression of strength, of integrity, of strong common sense, of straight thinking and of friendly kindliness and understanding that draws men to him.

He developed courses and methods of instruction that proved effective and fruitful, drawing large numbers of students, enthusiastic under the inspiration of his guidance. It has been said of him that he could get more hard work out of his students than any other man on the faculty. And they liked it. He was a born teacher and regarded teaching rather than research or writing as his vocation. He was an effective public speaker and was frequently called upon for addresses and lectures on topics of current interest. In all associations in which he has taken a part, he has been regarded as a thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, helpful, capable, responsible man, who could always be counted on to bear his full share of the load."

Professor Payne was a tireless and indefatigable worker. In fact, the load he carried was entirely too heavy. In his regular work he never carried less than the normal load, generally far more than that. Almost every Summer Quarter he taught the full eleven weeks. In addition her performed outside duties. No doubt the extra work he did in the Summer of 1943 hastened his death. In addition to his work in the Summer School, he carried a full load of work among the soldiers who were members of the A.S.T.P., a work carried on by the government for the benefit of those in the service of their country.
Professor Payne was a man who was intensely interested in activities among the students outside the classroom. Student life and student activities enlisted his interest. He acted as official adviser to hundreds of students. The students loved to have him assigned as their adviser. For years he served on faculty committees dealing with absences, social life, student publications and athletics. For years he was understudy to Professor Sanford in athletic matters and, upon Dr. Sanford's promotion to the presidency of the University, he became Faculty Chairman of Athletics, a position he held until his death.

When it came to different college organizations one could always find Professor Payne in the forefront. For many years he was Secretary of Alpha of Georgia Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He held membership in the Blue Key Society, the Gridiron Club, Phi Kappa Phi and Kappa Delta Pi. He was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and was faculty adviser for that fraternity for the thirty-one years prior to his death.

He rarely took a vacation of any length of time. He enjoyed mountain fishing. At times he played golf, though he could pull off only a rather poor game. He was a member of the Athens Kiwanis Club and the Athens Country Club. Almost regularly he paid a family short visit each month to the family farm in Franklin county. He was interested in the farming problems of four tenant families, three of the families having been on the farm for more than twenty-five years. For a number of years he served as faculty director of athletics.

In 1919 he married Miss Margaret Elizabeth Fleming, of Athens, a graduate of Lucy Cobb Institute, a student at the State Teachers College and the University of Georgia. Two children, Sarah and Lucy, blessed their union.

Professor Payne's health gave way the latter part of the summer of 1943. He went to Florida seeking a restoration to health. He remained in that
sunny climate several weeks and then came home to die, passing away March 24, 1944. Funeral services were held at Emmanuel Episcopal church, where for years he had been a member and an official, and the interment was in Oconee cemetery.

He was one of the conspicuous figures in the University faculty during the first four decades of the twentieth century.
At the head of the Department of History in the University of Georgia is Dr. Ellis Merton Coulter. He was born in Newton, North Carolina, July 20, 1890, the son of John Ellis Coulter and Lucy Ann (Propst) Coulter. His elementary school training was in the school at Connelly Springs, N.C., and his secondary education was at Rutherford College in North Carolina. He attended Concordia College, Conover, N.C., 1909–1910, and entered the University of North Carolina in 1910. He was graduated from that university in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From there he went to the University of Wisconsin, spending four years in that institution, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1915 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1917. He majored in History and Political Science. His thesis for his M.A. degree was "Trade Relations in Kentucky during the Civil War" and the subject of his Ph.D. dissertation was "Federal Relations of Kentucky during the Civil War."

All the while he was preparing himself for teaching, which he had chosen for his lifework. He served as Professor of History and Political Science in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, 1917–1919. In 1919 he was called to the University of Georgia as Associate Professor of History, and has for the past quarter of a century been a member of the faculty of that institution. In 1923 he was promoted to a full professorship and for the past three years has been head of the Department of History.

Dr. Coulter is a man of great energy. He has a quick, snappy movement about him. When he starts out there is no lounging along. He strikes his stride and keeps it up. In his working hours he always has something to do. He very rarely stops to swap stories. In his leisure hours, and he does not have many of them, he occasionally plays tennis. Whenever a vacation period comes his way, he loves to travel.

He is very fond of research work in his chosen field. He has probably done more of this kind of work than any of his colleagues on the
University faculty. As a result, he has published quite a number of books, monographs and articles. He wields a prolific pen and nothing that he writes can be called uninteresting. His contributions to historical literature have been numerous and of the highest merit. Here are just a few of them: "Sherman and the South," "William G. Brownlow, the Fighting Parson of the Southern High-
lands," "John Jacobus Flournoy, Champion of the Common Man in the Ante-

Of more interest to the University of Georgia than any other publication by Dr. Coulter is his "College Life in the Old South." He took the University of Georgia as a sample and his description of college life in the Old South is largely that of life on this campus. It is a book that gives evidence of much research in numerous directions. The bibliography is complete and authority is cited for every important statement of fact. It is interesting reading and one does not tire in perusing its contents. There isn't a dull page in it. Dr. Coulter treated his subject realistically. In some part the seamy side of college life stands out. But he was drawing a picture of the whole situation. There was plenty, however, on the smoother side to demonstrate the worthwhile efforts of the faculty and serious-minded students and to show the effectiveness of the University in its great work.

Dr. Coulter is a member of a number of leading historical associations, among them the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Georgia Historical Association and the Kansas Historical Society, holding important places on the committees of those organizations.

During the summer sessions of a number of colleges, Dr. Coulter is always in demand, either as a lecturer or a regular teacher. He has been a
lecturer in History during the summer twice at the University of Colorado, twice at the University of Kentucky, four times at the University of Texas, twice at the University of Wisconsin, once at the University of Nebraska, the University of Pittsburgh and Ohio State University. In his travels he has visited Mexico, Canada, Cuba and Europe. For a number of years he served effectively as Curator of the Georgia Historical Society. He has contributed various short biographies to the Dictionary of American Biography. A number of quotations from his "College Life in the Old South" appear in this story of the university, the thanks of the writer being extended to the author.

In college life, Dr. Coulter was an Alpha Sigma Pi. In religion he is a member of the Lutheran Church and in politics a Democrat.

About the only thing that can be said against him is that he is a confirmed bachelor. When his friends rake him over the coals about not getting married, he simply gives them the typical "Coulter" smile.

When it comes to teaching his subjects he has few equals anywhere. The students get the benefit of his large store of knowledge and he implants in them a desire to read and to search out the real, controlling facts of history, not only that of the past, but also that which is in the making.

In the ordinary course of life many years lie out ahead for him in his work. He already enjoys a most enviable position among American historians and it is destined to be higher in the future.
Merritt Bloodworth Pound, head of the Department of Political Science in the University of Georgia, was born in Barnesville, Georgia December 17, 1898, the son of Jere M. Pound and Ada Murphy Pound. His father was one of Georgia's distinguished educators, having served as Stat School Commissioner, President of the Georgia State Teachers College and President of the Georgia State Women's College. Prof. Pound was married to Miss Marjorie Carroll on April 19, 1922, who had attended Wesleyan College. They have one daughter, Marjorie, born Oct. 24, 1927, and one son, Merritt B. Jr., born Feb. 17, 1934. Professor Pound graduated from the Athens High School in 1915, then entered the University of Georgia, remaining two years, served in World War I. After spending four years in the business world, he returned to the University of Georgia and graduated in 1924 with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Later on, after he had taught several years, he earned his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of North Carolina in 1939.

In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a Methodist, having served several years as a member of the Board of Stewards, and being fond of music he has given appreciated service as a member of the church choir. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Georgia Education Association. He has served as chairman of the social science division in that organization.

He has given much attention to Indian history and traditions. His dissertation for his Ph.D. degree was on "Benjamin Hawking and His Relations With the Southern Indians." While in college he was active in all branches of athletics. He was a member of the Georgia baseball teams in 1918 and 1919 and of the Georgia basketball teams in 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1924. He was captain of the basketball team one year.
basketball team one year. He was a member of the Southern baseball championship team in 1910 and of the Southern basketball championship team in 1918. His favorite sports are football, baseball and basketball.

He has been a member of the University faculty for twenty years, from 1926 to 1929 assistant professor of history; from 1930 to 1932 associate professor of history, from 1933 to the present time professor of political science and head of that department. His study and research have carried him steadily forward until now he is recognized as one of the best-informed teachers of political science in the country.

On Sept. 4, 1942, being a member of the Reserve Officers Corps, he was called into service with the rank of Captain in the Army Air Force. He completed the Officers Training School Oct. 17, 1942 and reported to Maxwell Field two days later for assignment.

He was designated as Historical Officer of the 10th Air Force and joined that body in Calcutta, India, with headquarters at New Delhi. In April 1944 the headquarters were moved to Calcutta. On Sept. 1, 1944 he was made a lieutenant-colonel. He left India Oct. 1, 1944 for an assignment in Headquarters Army Air Force, Washington, D.C. and was assigned to the Historical Division as Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Intelligence. On April 15, 1945 he was transferred to the Plans and Policies Staff, as Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence. He was discharged from service July 25, 1945, retaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps.

The work done by Dr. Pound during World War II was one for which he was eminently qualified and constitutes a splendid contribution to the history of that great conflict. After leaving the Army he reported at once for duty as a member of the University faculty.
Early in 1945, in order to meet the demands for systematic and effective handling of post-war problems in the field of social science, a Bureau of Public Administration was organized and at its head as Director, Mr. L. Vaughn Howard was placed. He was also named as acting head of the department of political science and served as such until the return of Dr. Merritt B. Pound, head of that department, who had been engaged in overseas work during the World War. Mr. Howard came into the faculty with the rank of full professor.

He was born July 28, 1900 in Wilcox county, Alabama, attended the Alabama secondary schools and graduated at Birmingham Southern College in 1920 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He won his Master of Arts degree in 1926 at the University of Chicago and his Doctor of Philosophy degree at that institution in 1931.

He had six years teaching experience in Alabama public high schools, including five years as principal of the county high schools. He became an associate professor of government at William and Mary College in 1928 and was a member of the faculty of that institution for nine years, during which time he was promoted to a full professorship, acted as Dean of Men and as assistant to the president. From 1937 to 1943 he was professor of Political Science and head of the department at the University of Maryland. He then served as a civilian employee in the government air force and came to the University of Georgia in the Spring of 1945.

Dr. Howard is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa, thus evidencing his high scholastic attainments. In professional organizations he is a member of the American Society for Public Administration and the American Political Science Association.

His publications include a number of articles in professional
journals such as the American Political Science Review, Public Administration Review and the Journal of Politics. He is a joint author of a book, "Current American Government." He has conducted surveys in the field of public administration, including a rather comprehensive one of the Maryland Personnel System. He also wrote a history of administrative planning in the Headquarters of the Army Air Force, Washington, D.C. He is married and has two children.

The work being done by Prof. Howard is in the nature of research and administration and is a fine contribution to the movement to provide solutions for many of the problems now arising in the social science field.
SIDNEY WALTER MARTIN

The History and Political Science departments have several able and progressive young faculty members who already demonstrated their worth and who give promise of occupying high stations in this interesting and important field of study.

One of these is Sidney Walter Martin, born February 1, 1911 in Tifton, Georgia, the son of Sidney A. Martin and Mary Austin Martin. A graduate of the Tifton High School in 1929, he entered Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, in that year and was graduated in 1932 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During three summer sessions at the University of Georgia, 1933, 1934, 1935, he pursued studies leading to the degree of Master of Arts, which degree he received in August 1935. The next month he entered the faculty of the University of Georgia as an instructor in history. In 1938 and 1939 he pursued studies at the University of North Carolina, leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and upon the completion of his dissertation was awarded that degree in August 1942.

In college he was a member of Pi Kappa Phi and took great interest in the college glee club and in the literary society. Swimming and tennis are his recreational choices, movies, his hobby and football his favorite sport. He was married to Miss Clare Phillips on July 30, 1940 in Palatka, Florida. Mrs. Martin is an A.B. graduate of Florida Southern College, of Lakeland, Fla. They have one daughter, Helen Clare, born September 10, 1942. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "Territorial Florida."

Dr. Martin devotes much of his time, outside his regular work, to research and has written a number of papers that have been published in the Journal of Southern History and the Georgia Historical Quarterly. He is a ready and interesting speaker on historical subjects and has made many addresses before Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs and D.A.R. meetings.
He is a member of the Southern Historical Association and plays an important part in the meetings of that organization. He is well-versed in the history of Florida, having published through the University of Georgia Press in 1944 a book on "Florida During the Territorial Days" and in the Florida Historical Quarterly an interesting paper on "The Proposed Division of Florida."

He is now engaged in writing a biography of Henry M. Flagler, who contributed so much to the development of the State of Florida, which will engage his attention for several years before its completion and publication.

Dr. Martin is a member of the Methodist church and is actively engaged in church work. In the choir he has served from time to time; he has taken an active part in the work of the Epworth League, and has taught in the Sunday School. For several years he has been superintendent of the First Methodist Sunday School of Athens and a member of the Board of Stewards. He enjoys the cordial friendship of his students and is an indefatigable worker.
Albert Berry Saye is one of the younger professors, who is well-prepared, who aims high, who is putting the necessary work into his efforts and who will reach his goal in due time, which he himself has fixed, that of becoming a full professor of political science in the University of Georgia, and research in the field of Georgia's constitutional history. In the comparatively few years in which he has been engaged in teaching, he has already made great progress.

He is a native of Georgia, having been born at Rutledge, Ga., Nov. 29, 1912, the son of William Bibb Saye and Suvenia Whitten Saye. On Dec. 20, 1939 he was married to Miss Ruth Kendrick, of Pavo, Ga., an A.B. Education graduate of the University of Georgia. He graduated in 1930 from the Madison, Ga. High School and in the same year entered Emory University, remaining there two years. He entered the University of Georgia in 1932, graduating in 1934 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1935 with the degree of Master of Arts.

He was a student of brilliant parts and was awarded the Lewis H. Beck scholarship, on which he went to Harvard University, winning the degree of Master of Arts in Government. By that time he had fully made up his mind to perfect himself in the study of political science and government. His master's thesis was "Georgia's Delegates to the National Convention of 1787."

He determined to go on to his Doctor of Philosophy degree. He enjoyed three quarters of study in France and England. In the summer quarter of 1938 he studied at the University of Dijon, earning the Diploma de Francais, Degre Superieur. The fall quarter of 1938 was spent at the University of Paris, and the winter and spring quarters at the University of Cambridge in 1939. In 1941 he won his Doctor of Philosophy
degree at Harvard, his dissertation being on "Georgia's Constitutional Development to 1789."

He first came into the faculty of the University of Georgia in 1933 as an assistant in the department of History and Political Science. In 1934 he was named as an instructor in that department and served two years. In 1936 he was given a leave of absence to work for his Ph.D. degree. He returned to his position of instructor in the University faculty in 1939.

The Department of History and Political Science was divided in 1940 into two departments, those of History and Political Science. Professor Merritt B. Pound became head of the Political Science department. In September 1942 Dr. Pound was given leave of absence for the duration of the war as captain in the army air force, and Professor Saye was made acting head of the department during Dr. Pound's absence, a position he held until the return of Dr. Pound in 1945.

Professor Saye holds membership in the Baptist church, the Fitzwilliam Amalgamated clubs at Cambridge and the Politics club at Harvard. Much of Dr. Saye's time is spent in research work, chiefly in the field of government. He was the first winner of the M.G. Michael Fund award for research and received the award of the University Center in Atlanta for work on the Nineteenth Century Constitutional Development in Georgia.

His published works are as follows:

"The Genesis of Georgia", Georgia Historical Quarterly, 1940
"Was Georgia a Debtor Colony?", 1940
"Georgia Charter of 1732", Georgia University Press, 1942
"Judicial Review", 1940
"Outline and Questions on the Constitutions of the United States and Georgia", 1940
"Viewpoints in Georgia History", Univ. of Ga. Press 1944.
Dr. Saye holds membership in Omicron Delta Kappa, American Political Science Association, Southern Political Science Association, Georgia Historical Society and Georgia Academy of Political Science.

In addition to his publications, he has contributed to various journals reviews on new and important books in the field of social science. He is in demand as a lecturer and has appeared before Rotary Clubs, D.A.R. chapters, U.D.C. chapters and Leagues of Women Voters.

JOSEPH THOMAS ASKEW

Joseph Thomas Askew, associate professor of political science, is one of the younger members of the faculty, who, both as teacher and administrator, is making his way to the front rank.

He is a native of Carrollton, Georgia, born March 15, 1903, the son of Charles O. Askew and Ada Daniel Askew. On June 18, 1925, he married Miss Anne Sherman McMillan, of Clarkesville, Ga. They have one daughter, Julia Ellen, born July 9, 1931.

His boyhood education was in the public schools of Carrollton and his secondary education was at the Fourth District A. and M. School at Carrollton, and Piedmont Academy, Demorest, Ga.

In 1924 he graduated at Piedmont College with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and in 1930 with the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Georgia. In 1943 Piedmont College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Beyond the graduate level he has pursued studies at the University of Chicago and during the spring of 1939 studied at the University of London.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Sigma Alpha, National Educational Association, Georgia Education Association, American Political Science Association, Southern Political Science Association, National Municipal League and was a charter member of the Georgia Academy of
Science.

He began his work as a teacher in 1929, when he served as a part-time instructor in history and political science in the University of Georgia. In 1930 he became an instructor and served as such three years. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1933 and served until 1935.

In 1935 he helped organize Armstrong Junior College in Savannah, Georgia, and taught in that faculty six years. In 1941 he became President of Armstrong College. His work at Armstrong brought out his talents as an administrator in addition to his teaching ability. He was largely responsible for the great success of that institution. It was a young institution, but at the end of three years its work was of such merit as to gain the admission of the institution as a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its graduates became high-ranking students in the University of Georgia and other old and established Senior colleges.

During World War II he served three years in the United States Navy, being in the Naval Aviation Primary Training Command for the entire service. He served in temporary duty at various commands and was head of the Essential Naval Service Department of the University of Iowa Pre-Flight School.

He served as state correspondent of the National Municipal Review 1935–1943, served on committees of the American Council of Education, as secretary—treasurer of the Southern Political Science Association, and organized and directed the Institute of Citizenship in Savannah, Ga. from 1936 to 1943.

In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics is a Democrat. In civic affairs he takes a lively interest.
Professor Askew wields a ready pen and has contributed a number of very valuable and instructive papers to various publications. He helped plan and edit the book on "American Isolation Reconsidered," published by the American Council on Education, collaborated in "Studies of Georgia History and Government and Colonial Social Problems", University of Georgia Press; contributed to the National Municipal Review, August 1934, an article on "Will Counties Merge?" In the proceedings of the Southern Political Science Association, 1931, appeared his paper on "County Consolidation and Cost of Government." American City in 1932 published his article on "County Consolidation" and the National Municipal Review in 1939 one on "Georgia Politics." He has also read from time to time a number of papers before the Southern Political Science Association.

At the close of World War II Professor Askew came back to the faculty of the University of Georgia as Associate Professor of Political Science. For a while, due to the exigencies of the situation, he was put in charge of returning veterans, as advisor and director. At the conclusion of that service he takes over his regular work in the department of Political Science.
Melvin Clyde Hughes was born June 12, 1905 in Cumming, Ga., the son of L.C. Hughes and India Hughes. He graduated at the Cumming High School in 1926, attended Young Harris College 1927–1929 and the University of Georgia 1932–1935. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University in 1933 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1935. Pursuing his work further, he earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of North Carolina in 1942.

Before coming into the University of Georgia faculty he served as principal of the Cumming, Ga., High School 1931–1932 and superintendent of the Colbert, Ga., High School 1933–1934. His first teaching work in the University of Georgia was as student assistant in history and political science in 1934. He was promoted to instructor in 1935 and served as such until September 1942 when he was promoted to assistant professor. During World War II he was on leave in the service of his country, returning to his work at the close of the war.

Professor Hughes has given much study to county government, his Ph.D. dissertation being on "County Government in Georgia." He has written two admirable papers on "Georgia Counties as Election Units," and "County School Administration in Georgia."
When the Bureaus of Public Administration was organized in 1945, Eldridge Foster Dowell came into the faculty as an assistant professor of political science. His chief work was that of research assistant, though he did some teaching, and since the opening of the session of 1945--1946 in September 1945 he has been actively engaged in teaching as well as research.

He is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born October 8, 1904, the son of Howard B. Dowell and Grace F. Dowell. In August 1942 he was married to Miss Harriet Wills, of Baltimore. They have one child, E. Foster Dowell, Jr., born Dec. 7, 1943. In religion Professor Dowell is a Methodist and in politics a Democrat. His secondary education was in the Baltimore schools. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1929, from Johns Hopkins University and Doctor of Philosophy, 1936, from that institution. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, American Society of Public Administration, American Society of Industrial Law and American Science Association.

He has enjoyed travel in Canada, England, Holland, Switzerland, France and Germany. His Ph.D. dissertation at Johns Hopkins was on "A History of Criminal Syndicalism Legislation in the United States" and it was published by the Johns Hopkins Press in 1939. He has helped solve a number of problems in public administration. Among his contributions have been "A Study of Council-Manager Government in Roanoke, Va." and "A Study of the Massachusetts Administration and Finance Commission."

He served as instructor in political science and history at Hollins College 1936--1940; instructor in political science, history and sociology at Maryland State Teachers College and as assistant professor of political science at Wellesley College 1943--1944. He has contributed quite a number of articles to Public Opinion Quarterly and the Journal of Economic History.
Mrs. Frances Hoff Brandon, instructor in History, is a woman of brilliant intellect and splendid teaching ability. She was born August 25, 1890 in Chattanooga, Tenn., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben S. Huff. She has five children, George, Robert, Howard, Ben S., and Frances, all of whom made brilliant records in college. Mrs. Brandon's elementary and secondary education was in the city schools of Chattanooga, Tenn. She attended the University of Georgia Summer Schools in 1931, 1932, and 1933, Stetson University 1931-1936 and the University of Georgia regular sessions of 1932-1933 and 1933-1934. She also attended a summer session at Duke University. She was graduated at the University of Georgia with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1933 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1934. At the University of Georgia she won the Chi Omega Prize for the highest average of any woman student in 1932-1933.

Mrs. Brandon is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics is a Democrat. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi and the American Association of University Women. She has enjoyed travel in England, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and Mexico, gaining thereby much valuable information in the field of history.

While her graduate major was in English, she has devoted her chief efforts to the teaching of history. She has filled the instructorship in history since 1935. During those eleven years she has taught one year in Sociology and one in English.
ROBERT GRIER STEPHENS

One of the most brilliant of the younger members of the University faculty is Robert Grier Stephens, born in Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1913, the son of Dr. and Mrs. R.G. Stephens. A graduate of the Boys High School of Atlanta in 1931, he attended the University of Georgia, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1935, the degree of Master of Arts in 1937 and the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1941. In 1935-1936 he enjoyed a stay at the University of Hamburg, Germany.

He first entered the University faculty in 1936 as instructor in history and has served as such until the present time, except during the four years of World War II, when he was absent on leave.

His record in the University of Georgia shows that he not only excelled scholastically but that he was popular along the many lines of University endeavor. He was a member of the fraternity, won the coveted honor of membership in the Sphinx society in 1934, was voted by the students in 1935 as the most popular student in the University and in the same year was named as the most outstanding student in the University. For the session of 1935--1936 he was named as exchange student to Germany and spent two years at the University of Hamburg. He became in 1935 a member of both Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic societies on the basis of his high scholarship and won membership in Omicron Delta Kappa for achievement in diversified fields. He was named by the faculty as a nominee for the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship and in 1937 was nominated for the Beck Scholarship. He became a member of Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity in 1940. He is a pleasing speaker and in 1939 delivered an address on "Modern Germany" at Wesleyan College, and in 1940 an address on "Advantages of Foreign Study" before the Athens Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

Professor Stephens is a great-great-nephew of Alexander H.
Stephens, of the class of 1832, one of Georgia's immortals, and more than one hundred years after that great Georgian left the halls of the University is upholding the family name for scholarship and worthwhile attainments.

Others who have taught History and Political Science

Robert Preston Brooks, whose full biography appears in the history of the college of Business Administration, started his work in the University faculty in 1907 as assistant professor of Georgia History and Sociology. He was promoted to associate professor in 1912 and in 1914 became DeRenne Professor of Georgia History, which position he filled until he left the faculty in 1918 during World War I. He did not return to his professional duties until 1920 when he changed his field of labor and became Dean of the School of Commerce. For the past quarter of a century his work has been in that field. It is worthy of note that he achieved marked success in his teaching of Georgia History. Among other things of note that he accomplished was that of writing a history of Georgia which for a number of years was used as a textbook in Georgia schools.

Rhoda Permenter, born February 22, 1893 in Caldwell, Texas, daughter of Charles E. Permenter and Ida Caroline Barnwell Permenter, attended the high school in her native town, attended at various times Trinity College, Texas, East Texas Teachers College, University of Oklahoma, Columbia Teachers College, University of Chicago and University of California.

She received her Bachelor of Arts degree at Columbia Teachers College in 1924 and her Master of Arts degree at that institution in 1925. She holds membership in Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Lambda Mu, Pi Sigma Alpha, Phi Alpha Theta, National Historical Association, Geographic Society and National Education Association. Her Ph.D. dissertation was on "The Second
Session of the Second Continental Congress." Since entering the teaching profession she has been Assistant Principal of the Aiken High School, Paris, Texas, superintendent Palmer Public schools, Palmer, Texas, associate professor of history and political science at Colorado Teachers College, professor of history at the Georgia State Teachers College 1926--1935, and from 1933 to 1938 instructor in history at the University of Georgia, resigning at the latter date.

Douglas DeLashmette Jeter came to the University faculty in 1927 as an instructor in English. In 1929 he became an instructor in history and in that position served until 1936. In 1937 he served as associate professor of Geography. He was born Oct. 26, 1905 in Sautuck, South Carolina, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Jeter. He is a member of the Baptist church and in politics is a Democrat. Born in South Carolina and devoted to his native state, he could hardly be assigned to any other political party. He graduated at the Fort Mill, S.C. high school in 1921, attended Furman University 1921--1925, earning at that college the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While teaching in the University of Georgian faculty he earned the degree of Master of Arts in 1930. In college he was a member of the Alpha Lambda Tau fraternity. He took great interest in track athletics, being captain of the Furman team two years. In World War I he was too young to be called into service, but volunteered for service in the Interpreters Corps. He was devoted to military training and as a reserve officer attended many camps.
Ida Elizabeth Pound, born August 18, 1902, daughter of Jere M. Pound and Ada Murphy Pound, attended the Georgia State Normal School 1915–1920 and the University of Georgia 1920–1922. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree at the University in 1922 and her Master of Arts degree at that institution in 1929. She enjoyed two summer sessions at the University of Wisconsin in work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For a while she taught Mathematics at Lucy Cobb Institute and in the Columbia, S.C., High School, and then became assistant professor of History in the Georgia State Teachers College. In 1932, when that institution was merged with the University of Georgia, she became assistant professor of History in the University faculty, where she served until her death in 1938. She was a young woman of high promise in her chosen field of labor.

Nell Upshaw Gannon, born in Social Circle, Ga., Dec. 9, 1900, daughter of John P. Upshaw and Bertha W. Upshaw and wife of Arthur S. Gannon, became a member of the University of Georgia faculty on a temporary basis in Sept. 1944, due to the scarcity of teachers on account of the war. She has one child, Eleanor, born March 30, 1934. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, Phi Omega sorority, Phi Beta Kappa, and Delta Kappa Gamma. A graduate of the Social Circle high school in 1917, she has earned three degrees, Bachelor of Arts, Brenau College, 1921, Master of Arts, University of Georgia, 1923, and Doctor of Philosophy, University of California, 1933. She is a member of the American Association of University Women. She has had training experience in the Athens, Ga., High School in 1924, 1925 and 1926, Winder High School, 1923–1924 and McCormack, S.C. High School 1925–1927. She has enjoyed foreign travel in Europe, Cuba and Alaska. She was admitted to the University of California, tuition free, on account of her high scholarship record. Her Ph D. dissertation was one of marked ability on
"Howell Cobb," one of Georgia's immortals.

William Hazer Wrighton, whose biography appears in the history of the department of Philosophy, taught during the session of 1928--1929 as a fellow in History, and during the session of 1929--1930 as instructor in History and Political Science, and then became associate professor of Philosophy.

Arthur Stafford Curtis, born in Connecticut Aug. 11, 1914, son of John Curtis and Dorothy Glover Curtis, came to the University faculty Dec. 28, 1943, to serve two quarters on account of the illness of Prof. W.O. Payne and the absence of Professor Albert B. Saye. At the expiration of that time he was admitted to the faculty of the United States Naval Academy to teach History and Government. His employment in the University of Georgia faculty was on a temporary basis. When he left, the Dean said of him that his manner and conduct had been satisfactory and that as a teacher he did "good work with the possible exception that he has not been tactful in presenting the Southern viewpoint in his history classes.

Roberta Hodgson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hodgson, of Athens, Ga., served a number of years as teacher of history at the Georgia State Teachers College and on the merging of that institution with the University of Georgia in 1932, became instructor in history in the University faculty, serving in that capacity until 1939, when she became instructor emeritus.

Sylla W. Hamilton served in 1930 as tutor in history, from 1933 to 1939 as critic in Social Sciences in the University High School and in 1940 as assistant to the Dean of the School of Commerce.

Ottis M. Sanders served as tutor in history in 1928, and Milledge Lockhart as tutor in 1930.
The names, positions and terms of service of all who have taught in this department follow:

Professors:

Browne—William M. 1878—1883
McPherson—John H. T. 1892—1945
Payne William Oscar 1919—1944
Coulter—Ellis Merton 1924—1939
Pound—Merritt B. 1944—1944
Howard—L. vaughn 1914—1918
Brooks—R. F.

Associate Professors:

Payne—William Oscar 1910—1918
Brooks—Robert Preston 1912—1914
Coulter—Ellis Merton 1919—1923
Pound—Merritt B. 1930—1933
Permenter—Rhoda 1932—1933
Martin—S. Walter 1944—1944
Saye—Albert Berry 1944—1944
Askew—J. Thomas 1945—1945

Assistant Professors:

Payne—William Oscar 1907—1909
Brooks—Robert Preston 1907—1911
Pound—Merritt B. 1926—1929
Pound—Ida 1931—1932
Askew—J. Thomas 1933—1934
Martin—S. Walter 1940—1945
Saye—Albert Berry 1941—1945
Hughes—Melvin C. 1942—1942
Dowell—E. Foster 1944—1944
Cannon—Nell Upshaw 1944—1944

Instructors:

Payne—William Oscar 1904—1906
Jeter—Douglas D. 1929—1936
Wrighton—William H. 1929—1930
Askew—J. Thomas 1930—1932
Hodgson—Robert A. 1932—1936
Hughes—Melvin C. 1935—1941
Martin—S. Walter 1935—1939
Saye—Albert Berry 1936—1943
Brandon—Frances H. 1937—1943
Stephens—Robert Grier 1938—1943
Curtis—Arthur S. 1938—1943

Tutors:

Wrighton—William H. 1928—1929
Sanders—Ottis M. 1928—1929
Hamilton—Sylla W. 1930—1931
Lockhart—Malcolm 1930—1931
The Department of Landscape Architecture traces its beginning in the University of Georgia back to the original courses in landscape gardening as set up in the department of Horticulture in the College of Agriculture by Dr. T.H. McHatton, who for several years taught the courses and emphasized their importance before different fatherings in Georgia.

In 1928 the increased interest in this line of instruction called for the appointment of a landscape architect and Mr. Hubert B. Owens then a member of the faculty of the Berry Schools at Mt. Berry, Ga., was made a member of the faculty to carry on this work. Mr. Owens came into the faculty as an assistant professor in 1928, served in that position one year and was promoted to associate professor and in that position served until 1942 when he became a full professor.

In 1932, under the reorganization plans of the Board of Regents, Landscape Architecture was removed from the department of Horticulture and established as a separate department with Mr. Owens at its head, and from that time on has been under his direction.

As a matter of fact, the number of students was small and Prof. Owens constituted the whole staff for several years. The first additional member of the faculty of this department was Mr. Frederick W. Peck, who came as an instructor in 1937 and served two years. Mr. Joseph T. Bill then spent a year as an instructor and was followed by Messrs. D.N. Blick and John Schulte and Miss Louise F. Wier, who served one year each. In 1944 Mr. Brooks E. Wigginton was named as assistant professor and is still a member of the faculty.
Brooks Edward Wigginton entered the faculty of the University of Georgia January 1, 1945 as assistant professor of Landscape Architecture. In addition to his work as a teacher he has made a valuable contribution in furnishing landscape plans for the University campus. Prior to coming to Georgia he had had a year's experience with the Department of Parks in Cleveland, Ohio, and five years experience with the Wheeling, W. Va. Park Commission. He has made numerous contributions in the way of articles, addresses and radio talks.

He was born in Marietta, Ohio, February 22, 1912, the son of Ellsworth H. Wigginton and Carrie P. Wigginton. On July 15, 1941 he was married to Miss Lucy E. Smith, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., an A.B. graduate of Smith College and Master of Landscape Architecture, Cambridge School of Landscape Architecture. Mrs. Wigginton died a few years later, leaving one son, Brooks Eliot, born Nov. 9, 1942.

Professor Wigginton is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the American Association of Landscape Architects. His secondary education was at Marietta (Ohio) High School and he holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Marietta College, 1934, the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts from Ohio State University, 1937, and the degree of Master of Landscape Architecture from Cornell University, 1939.
Those who have taught Landscape Architecture

Professors:

McHatton—Thomas, H. (before it was a separate department

Owens—Hubert B. 1942--

Associate Professors:

Owens—Hubert B. 1929--1941

Assistant Professors:

Owens—Hubert B. 1928--1929
Wigginton—Brooks E. 1944--

Instructors:

Peck—Frederick W.G. 1937--1938
Bill—Joseph T. 1939--1940
Glick—D.N. 1940--1941
Schulte—John 1941--1942
Wier—Louise F. 1942--1943
Though there was from the beginning of the University much talk in the governing body about the importance of modern languages, no very effective work was done in providing instruction therein until 1869, when Professor M.J. Smead was elected to a professorship. From that date on this department has been kept up to the highest standard of efficiency. With the coming of Professor Joseph Lustrat in 1897, the department was re-organized and two departments were established, those of Romance Languages and German.

In the first curriculum, in addition to other studies, Latin and Greek were included with the option of substituting the French language for either of the others "provided the tutor might be able to teach it." Now President Meigs was at first the only member of the University faculty and taught all the subjects. It is not known whether he taught any French, but in 1805 he found a teacher who could. He induced the trustee to elect a professor who could assist him and who at the same time could teach French. A native Frenchman, Petit de Claville, was named for that position and served in the faculty until 1810. President Meigs was an ardent admirer of the French. While he did not endorse the Reign of Terror and the brutalities of those days, he was nevertheless strongly sympathetic towards the French people. He did not like England. So he desired that French be taught in the University over which he had been called to preside. Petit de Claville was one of the first professors to teach French in an American college, if not indeed the very first. When he left the University in 1810, it was not because his work had been unsatisfactory. The institution was only nine years old, its student body had begun to dwindle in numbers and its finances were depleted to a point where
only one person could be paid, and that one, of course, was President Meigs. Though no absolute record is extant, it is probable that de Claville had a few students in his classes and he may possibly have taught some German.

After de Claville left, the teaching of modern languages was not specifically provided for in a special chair until the coming of Emanuel Scherb in 1853 and he remained in the faculty only two years. During the more than four decades that had elapsed, this work had not been entirely neglected. A separate professorship could not be established but French was taught from year to year by professors in other departments. Such an arrangement, however, could not be satisfactory. Once that duty was assigned to Professor William Lewis Jones, who had been elected as professor of Chemistry and Geology in 1851. Now such a job was utterly distasteful to Dr. Jones, who knew very little French and objected to teaching a subject with which he was not familiar. He talked right out in meeting and President Church succeeded in having the trustees call Emanuel Scherb as instructor in modern languages. The choice was not a good one and Scherb lasted only two years. In 1854 he had a sensational quarrel with President Church and left the faculty. His position was not filled, presently the war between the States came on, and that disturbed everything connected with the University.

There was a growing demand for the teaching of modern languages and it could no longer be ignored. In 1869 Dr. M. J. Smead was called to that chair. He was an excellent gentleman and a good teacher, but three years later, death removed him from his service in the faculty.

Then came Professor Cyprian Porter Willcox in 1872, who taught French and German for twenty-four years until his death in 1896. The department of Modern Languages was now firmly established and well-officered.
It has continued in that condition up to the present time.

After the death of Professor Willcox it was deemed advisable to divide the department of Modern Languages. The new professor, Joseph Lustrat, a native Frenchman, taught French and some Spanish and Italian, and the name of the department was changed to Romance Languages. Later on the department of German came into existence. Professor Lustrat served thirty years until his death in 1927. The classes became too large for one man to handle them and tutors, instructors, assistant professors and associate professors followed from year to year, instruction being kept up to the highest standard. For a few years the work in this department was carried on by the younger professors without anyone being named as head of the department. Then Professor Claude Chance was named as head of the department of Romance Languages and has filled that position with success up to the present time.

The utmost care has been exercised in arranging the courses offered in this department. Aside from the four courses covering the elementary and intermediate training, fifteen different courses are offered covering the French novel, French drama, and all French literature, both prose and poetry. Courses of both undergraduate and graduate level are given and majors in French are easily arranged.

The biography of Professor C.F. Willcox, who was one of the ablest teachers in the history of the department, appears in that section devoted to the lives of my old professors. Brief biographical sketches of other professors who have served in this department follow.
Joseph Lustrat, for thirty years head of the Romance Language department of the University of Georgia, was a native of Vichy, France, born September 28, 1858, the son of Christophe P. Lustrat and Jeanne Bussone Lustrat. In 1888 he was married to Miss Eleonore Moure, of Frontignan, France. They had four daughters, Marie, now Mrs. Thomas Hubbard McHatton, Eleonore, now Mrs. Owen Coleman, Renee, now Mrs. Fleming Winecoff, and Marcelle, who died at the age of five years. In his boyhood days he attended the Lycée de Moulin and the Lycée de Clermont Ferrand, and in 1877 took his degree of Bachelor es Lettres at the University of France. He was a member of the Catholic Church and in politics was a Democrat. When the Alpha of Georgia chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was organized, he was made a member of that society on account of his high scholastic attainments. He was educated for the law and was a successful French barrister for nineteen years.

In 1896 he determined to come to America and together with his wife and children landed at New York. It so happened that just at that time Hon. J. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, Ga., was in New York in search of a professor of French for Shorter College. Meeting the young Frenchman at that time, Colonel Johnson quickly determined that he was just the man for the position he wished to fill. So Professor Lustrat came South with Colonel Johnson and for one year filled the position at Shorter College. He soon became known as an admirable teacher of French, and the next year, 1897, the University of Georgia, on account of the death of Professor J.P. Wilcox was in need of a person to take his place in the faculty, and the offer of a full professorship was made to Professor Lustrat and accepted by him. Then began his services as a member of the University faculty, which were destined to last for thirty
years until his death in 1927 at his home on the campus. He not only kept his department to the high standard set by his predecessor, but across the years became one of the ablest teachers of French in the South. When the department of Modern Languages was divided into the departments of French and German, Professor Lustrat became the head of the department of Romance Languages. In addition to teaching French he taught large classes in Spanish and a few smaller classes in Italian. His teaching went beyond the undergraduate level and quite a number of students in the Graduate School majored in French and Spanish.

He was the author of one textbook which for years was widely used in a number of high schools as well as in the elementary classes in French in the University*. It was "The Formation of Simple Tenses of French Verbs, Regular and Irregular." By those competent to judge of its merits, it was pronounced an admirable book for all students in elementary French.

During World War I he was called on to translate many secret French documents such as were needed to give to American soldiers correct military information, especially as to orders, plans and formations that would enter into their service when they reached France.

Professor Lustrat was, of course, devoted to his native country. He was an officer of the French Academy, and in this country took great interest in the organization of "L'Alliance Francaise." He made of the Athens Chapter of that organization not only a delightful means of arousing great sympathy with the French in their struggle against Germany, but a strong influence in the development and appreciation of French culture in Athens and throughout Georgia.

For a number of years he and his good wife lived on the lot
adjoining that of the writer on the University campus. They were deeply appreciated and greatly beloved neighbors. Every day after dinner the Professor and I would walk down to the Academic Building in which were our two offices, and talk of many subjects of interest. He was overjoyed when Germany was defeated in World War I, but when asked about the future, sadly predicted another war not more than a quarter of a century ahead, in which France would be overrun by the Germans. His prophecy came true, but with a defeated Germany in her second attempt at world domination, France, though greatly demoralized, has her chance to come back.

Madame Lustrat survived her husband a number of years, living in the old home on the campus, the genial friend of students and citizens who came within her circle of friends and acquaintances.

Madame Lustrat gave to the writer the silver-handled walking stick that one of the graduating classes gave to the Professor, and every Sunday, as well as on other occasions, I carry it with me and think of the kind friend now gone.
Claude Chance, head of the Romance Languages department, is a Georgia product, who by dint of ability, energy and devotion to his work has traveled all the way from a tutorship to the responsible position he now holds.

He was born in Graymont, Emanuel county, Georgia, August 1, 1889, the son of William Jasper Chance and Rebecca Deriseau Chance. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and there he developed much of the independent and determined spirit with which he faced life, solved problems and achieved success. Emanuel county, in which he was born, has sent to the University many of its best and most successful students.

He gained his secondary education in the schools of Graymont. Then he spent a number of years in business as salesman, accountant, buyer and manager. He spent a year at the University of Georgia, and when the United States entered World War I, he had almost reached the age of twenty-eight. He went as a private soldier in the 326th ambulance corps, 82nd Division, A.E.F. He saw service in Toul, Marbache, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne sectors. He was wounded in the Meuse-Argonne offensive at Varennes, while serving in Company K, 326th infantry, a few weeks before the Armistice on Nov. 11th. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Purple Heart on account of his conduct in battle. He was detailed to write the history of his command, which duty he performed. In the official history written by General John J. Pershing, parts of this work by Mr. Chance were used. He was detailed to attend the peace conference at Versailles and there served as an interpreter and translator. After the war he served under the direction of Herbert Hoover in the work of relieving the hungry and suffering in
Europe. His work carried him into Russia and the Balkan kingdoms. He was selected to join the staff of the inter-allied command.

Coming back to America, he was fired by an ambition to complete his college education, and, after four years abroad in the service, although at that time thirty-two years old, he again entered the University of Georgia in November 1921, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1924 and that of Master of Arts in 1926. He had been attracted very much by foreign languages during his stay in the army and his services after the war. He had traveled in England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Armenia and Persia. He had picked up a considerable knowledge of the languages of those countries through necessity in the discharge of his duties. So, when he came back home and entered college, he voted his chief attention to the study of French, his favorite language, choosing it for his major in both the undergraduate and graduate classes. He has done work beyond the graduate level in French Philology, the French Novel of the 19th century and other phases of French literature. He has done much advanced study, but as he himself puts it: "unfortunately it seems not towards an advanced degree." Though he has not been able to put himself in line for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he has not allowed that to stand in the way of individual study on a broad and beneficial scale.

In college he was a member of the Demosthenian literary society. He is also a member of the University Gridiron society. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Democrat. He takes an active interest in civic affairs. He is a Rotarian, having served as president of the Athens club and has been directed to write the
history of the club. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He has served as a member of the executive committee of the Georgia chapter of the American Association of Teachers of French and as a member of the auditing committee of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association. He was elected to membership in Phi Gamma Mu, national honorary social science fraternity. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors.

He first came into the University faculty in 1923 as a tutor, then became an instructor in 1924, an assistant professor in 1925, an associate professor in 1926, acting head of the Romance Language department in 1930 and full professor and head of the department in 1937.

On June 12, 1928 he was married to Miss Mary Olivia Ferguson, of Augusta, Ga., and A.B. and A.M. graduate of the University of Georgia. They have two children, Catherine Deriseau, born Dec. 28, 1929, and Mary Olivia, born Dec. 2, 1932.
James Ralph Thaxton, at the present time (1946) Director of Admissions and Registrar, as well as Professor of History, for the greater part of his service as a member of the University of Georgia faculty was connected with the departments of Romance Languages and hence this biographical sketch appears in the history of that department.

He was born in Griffin, Georgia, March 21, 1901, the son of James Reese Thaxton and Frances Jones Thaxton. On Dec. 30, 1922 he was married to Miss Helen Clarkson, of Griffin, Ga., who had received her college education in They have two children, James Edwin, born September 4, 1925, and William Heriot, born January 10, 1923. He is a member of the Christian church and in politics is a Democrat.

A graduate of the Griffin High School, he entered the University of Georgia in 1918 and graduated in 1921 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He spent the summer of 1922 at the University of Grenoble, France, then continuing his work in the University of Georgia, he graduated as Master of Arts in 1924. Later on, after he had taught a number of years, he won his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Indiana University in 1937.

On graduating from the University of Georgia in 1921, he at once took up his work in his chosen profession, that of teaching, serving a few months teaching science and French in the Griffin High School. January 1, 1922, he entered the faculty of the University of Georgia as an instructor in Romance Languages and has remained in the faculty since that time, except as to the session of 1924--1925, when he taught French and Spanish in the Lanier High School, Macon, Ga. In September he was promoted to the position of assistant professor and in 1926 to the position of associate professor. In 1930 he became a full professor.

James Ralph Thaxton

JAMES RALPH THAXTON
of Romance Languages. While teaching in the University faculty he taught modern languages in the afternoons at the State Normal School and the Georgia State Teachers College until 1932, when the institution was merged with the University of Georgia. During the session of 1941--1942, in addition to his professorial work he served as Dean of the Co-ordinate College of the University of Georgia. The next year, 1942--1943, he transferred into the department of History and still served as Dean. In 1943--1944 he continued his work in the History department and also became Director of Admissions. On January 1, 1945 he became Registrar when T.W. Reed retired after a service of thirty-five years in that office. Dr. Thaxton now fills three important positions, professor of History, Director of Admissions and Registrar. It is a heavy job but he is in every way equal to the task.

Dr. Thaxton has been all his life devoted to History. He really intended being a history teacher from the beginning, but entered the Romance Language field when there was a call for service there, and he didn't get out for twenty years. His work now is very much to his liking. In college he was a member of the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity, also of the Senior Round Table and the Gridiron Club. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In the professional field he is a member of the American Association of Teachers of French and the American Association of Teachers of Spanish. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi, honorary scholastic societies, and in 1938--1939 served as president of the Georgia Chapter of the American Association of Teachers of French. He also has membership in the American Association of Spanish professors, the National Education Association and the Georgia Education Association. He has
enjoyed travel in France and Switzerland.

Dr. Thaxton is in demand as a speaker and lecturer before civic clubs, high schools, press institutes and forum discussions, and has delivered many addresses on interesting subjects.

His doctoral thesis was on "Paul Bourget the Moralist." He has a monograph on Paul Bourget ready for publication as soon as he can get necessary copyright permission from several Paris publishers. He is also working on "A Catalogue of the Characters in the Fiction of Paul Bourget."

In addition to being an excellent teacher, Dr. Thaxton has given evidence of rare ability as an administrator in the positions of Dean, Registrar and Director of Admissions.
Thomas Scott Holland served sixteen years as a teacher in the department of Romance Languages in the University of Georgia, entering as an instructor in 1918, promoted to assistant professor in 1921, to associate professor in 1923, and finally filling that position until his resignation in 1934. He continued his work as a teacher a few years after leaving the University, when death came to him in middle age.

He was born February 16, 1893, at Forsyth, Ga., the son of Tyrus Smith Holland and Janie Jackson Holland. On June 4, 1927 he was married to Miss Helen Muse Blackwell, of Atlanta, Ga., a Bachelor of Science graduate of Greensboro College, North Carolina. He was a member of the Methodist Church and in politics was an independent Democrat. He completed his preparatory education in the Forsyth, Ga., schools, entered the University of Georgia in 1914, graduated with Bachelor of Arts degree in 1918 and later on in 1927 with the degree of Master of Arts. He studied in France after completing his work at the University of Georgia, receiving diplomas from the Institute d'Etudes Francais of Torrance and the University of Paliers, and a certificate from the University of Grenoble. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi, two national honorary scholastic societies. He held membership in the Modern Language Association of America and the South Atlantic Modern Language Association. He contributed a scholarly article to the University of Georgia Alumni Record on "The Decline and Fall of Scholarship--What of the Future?"
Miss Mary Strahan has been a teacher of Romance Languages for twenty years. From 1926 to 1932 she taught French and Spanish at the Georgia State Teachers College. On the merging of that institution with the University of Georgia in 1932, she was transferred into the University faculty with the rank of assistant professor, in which position she has taught up to the present time.

Miss Strahan is the daughter of Professor Charles M. Strahan and Mrs. Margaret Basinger Strahan. She was born in Athens, Ga., Sept. 9, 1902. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and in politics is a Democrat. She is a member of the Phi Mu Sorority, the American Association of University Women, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, the Institute de las Espanas, the National Education Association and the Georgia Education Association. Her secondary education and Junior college training was at Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga. She entered the University of Georgia in September 1922 and was graduated June 17, 1925, magna cum laude, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From Sept. 1928 to August 1929 she attended Columbia University, graduating with the degree of Master of Arts.

By virtue of her high scholarship she gained membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic societies. She has the advantage of much travel and study abroad. She spent the summers of 1925, 1928 and 1930 in England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Spain, the fall of 1925 in Madrid, the summer of 1926 in Paris and the summer of 1930 in Paris tours. This travel and study added much to her ability as a teacher of Romance languages.
Miss Marion Ferris Hall, assistant professor of Romance Languages, has been a teacher for the past twenty-one years, the first four years as a high school teacher in Taylorsville, Ill., and Miami, Florida, then from 1925 to 1931 as associate professor of modern languages at Alabama State College for Women, from 1931 to 1933 as associate professor of French at the Georgia State Teachers College, and since July 1, 1933 a member of the faculty of the Romance Language department of the University of Georgia with the rank of assistant professor.

Miss Hall was born September 6, 1898 at Winnetka, Illinois, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C.E. Hall. She is a member of the Congregational Church. In college she was a member of Alpha Chi Omega sorority. Her pre-collegiate education was in the schools of Winnetka, Ill. She holds the Bachelor of Science degree from Northwestern University, 1921, the Master of Arts degree from that institution, 1929. She is a member of the Southeastern Language Association. She has enjoyed travel and study in France and England, studying at the Sorbonne in 1926.

ROBERT MANNING STROZIER

Robert Manning Strozier was one of the most popular members of the University of Georgia faculty and it was with great regret that he was given up when he decided to accept an offer from the University of Chicago.

He was born at McRae, Ga., July 20, 1906, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Strozier. On Dec. 27, 1937, he was married to Miss Margaret Burnett, of Denver, Colorado, an A.B. graduate, University of Colorado, and an M.A. graduate, University of Chicago. They have two sons, Robert M. Jr., born March 6, 1940 and Charles Burnett, born Feb. 16, 1944. Prof. Strozier is a member of the Methodist Church and actively engaged in its work.
having served as steward and Sunday School superintendent. In politics he is a Democrat. In college he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, also a member of Omicron Delta Kappa and Pi Delta Epsilon. His secondary education was in the Moultrie, Ga., high school. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from Emory University, 1929, Master of Arts from that institution, 1930, and has completed most of his work for Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago and expects to complete it there. He also holds the certificate d'Etudes La Sorbonne, Paris, France. He served as a member of the board of directors of the Georgia branch of the American Association of the Teachers of French. He holds membership in the South Atlantic Modern Language Association and the Georgia Education Association.

On receiving his degree at Emory he entered at once on his life-work as a teacher, a professor of French at the Georgia State College for Men at Tifton, Ga., where he served three years. From that institution he transferred to West Georgia College at Carrollton, Ga., where he was professor of French and Acting Dean. He served there from 1933 to 1940, when he came into the University of Georgia faculty as assistant professor of Romance Languages. After two years service in that rank he became associate professor in 1942.

While an excellent teacher, his most effective work was in the field of administration. He served as Dean of Men at West Georgia College and was for a while acting Dean of the college. On coming into the University of Georgia faculty he was, in addition to his professorial work, made Assistant Dean of Students, became director of student activities and for a while served as Acting Dean. During the first three years of World War II he was invaluable as Director of the Army Student Training Program. He was a good mixer with the student body and as an adviser
to students was of great service. He gives promise of rising higher and higher in his profession.

ANDREW J. JACKSON MATHEWS

Andrew Jackson Mathews was for two years, 1930-1931, an instructor in Romance Languages in the University of Georgia. He was born Oct. 18, 1907 in Griffin, Ga., the son of J.G. Mathews and Samanthabnell Mathews, a member of the Baptist church, a graduate of the Guthbert, Ga. high school in 1925, an A.B. graduate of the University of Georgia in 1928, also a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He served one year as principal and teacher of French in the Hogansville, Ga. high school, 1929-1930 before entering the faculty of the University. He remained only two years in the University faculty.

BENJAMIN MATHER WOODBRIDGE

Benjamin Mather Woodbridge came into the University of Georgia faculty in 1940 as an instructor in Romance Languages. The Portuguese language is his favorite. He barely got started in his work when World War II came along and he was given leave of absence to go to Brazil and serve somewhat like an ambassador of good will. In a letter to a relative he expresses the opinion that "the South Americans will never consider us a good neighbor until we learn their language and make every effort to understand their way of life." Professor Woodbridge is a native of Austin, Texas, born there March 15, 1915, the son of Benjamin M. Woodbridge and Marguerite Woodbridge. In religion he is a Unitarian. He graduated at the Portland, Oregon, high school and holds the degree of A.B. from Reed College, Oregon, 1936, and the degree of M.A. from Harvard University, 1937. Before coming to the University of Georgia

faculty, he had
faculty he had teaching experience in Mills College and Reed College. He has had the advantage of travel in England, France and Belgium and study at the University of Brussels. To the regret of the University of Georgia he is not returning here to take up his work in the faculty.

Other Members of Romance Language Faculty

R.W. Ramirez served as assistant professor in 1918 and as associate professor from 1919 to 1921. He came to this country from Puerto Rico and was a fairly good teacher of Spanish. He was not very careful in the keeping of records and some students to whom he gave private lessons found trouble in getting correct statements of their work. Towards the end of his work it became apparent that his continuing in the faculty was open to discussion. One day he disappeared from the campus and never returned. It is thought that he went back to his native country.

Pierre Prohovshikov was an assistant professor of Romance languages in 1929 and 1930. For several years after World War I, quite a number of foreigners delivered lectures at various meetings at the University of Georgia. Mr. Porohovshikov was among those lecturers and he made a good impression. He was of good education and engaging personality and was induced to remain and do some teaching. After leaving the University he went to Atlanta and continued teaching. At one time he was a member of the faculty of Oglethorpe University.

W. T. Turk was a tutor from 1909 to 1911 and an instructor from 1912 to 1917. He did very good work during those six years, but one commencement he was engaged in a personal difficulty with a visitor on the campus. The circumstances and the cause of the fight was such that Mr. Turk was asked to resign.
Freeman U. McClure served as a tutor in 1922 and as an instructor from 1923 to 1925. He was a young man of brilliant mind and a campus leader. He afterwards became a lawyer in Augusta, Ga., where he is still successfully practicing his profession. At one time he served in the state legislature as a representative from Richmond county.

Thomas E. Scott served as temporary instructor in 1945. He is the son of Thomas E. Scott and Mary elk Scott, a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, a graduate of the Boys High School of Atlanta, an A.B. graduate of Emory University, 1937, and a Master of Arts graduate of the University of North Carolina, 1938. He served as an instructor in French at Emory Junior College at Oxford, Ga. in 1937 and as instructor in French and Spanish at Georgia Military Academy, College Park, 1938–1943. In World War II he was an interpreter with the invading forces in Normandy and had taken a complete graduate language course at Stanford University as training for European service.

T.F. Atkinson was an instructor in Romance languages in 1917; T.M. Close a tutor in 1924 and an instructor from 1926 to 1928; Miss Annie V. Womack an instructor in 1944–1945. The following served as tutors: Edwin Thomas, 1922; James E. Carson, Edward Miraglia, G.A. Race, 1927; Dorothy Simms, 1930.

Since the establishment of the Department of Modern Languages (chiefly the teaching of French) there have served in the faculty six full professors, three associate professors, five assistant professors, ten instructors and seven tutors, a total of thirty-one teachers who have done the teaching in that department.

The names of these teachers, together with their ranks and terms of service are as follows:
Professors:

DeClaville--Pettit
Smead—M.J.
Wilcox--Cyprian P.
Lustrat--Joseph
Chance--Claude
Thaxton--James Ralph

1865--1810
1869--1872
1872--1896
1897--1927
1873--1898
1939--1940

Associate Professors:

Ramirez—Raphael W.
Holland--Thomas Scott
Chance--Claude
Thaxton--James Ralph
Brunby--Anne Wallis

1919--1921
1925--1926
1923--1925
1921--1922
1923--1924

Assistant Professors:

Ramirez—Raphael W.
Holland--Thomas Scott
Thaxton--James Ralph
Chance--Claude
Porohovshikov--Pierce
Strahan—Mary
Hall—Marion
Strozier—Robert M.

1918--1931
1925--1926
1921--1922
1923--1925
1926--1927
1924--1925
1931--1932
1932--1933
1934--1935

Instructors:

Scherb--Emanuel
Turk--William Telford
Atkinson--Thomas P.
Holland--Thomas Scott
Thaxton--James Ralph
McClure--Freeman C.
Chance--Claude
Close--Thomas M.
Chance--Mary F.
Mathews--Andrew J.
Woodbridge—Benjamin M.
Scott—Thomas N.
Womack—Annie V.

1853--1854
1912--1917
1917--1918
1921--1922
1923--1923
1930--1931
1939--1940
1940--1945

Tutors:

Turk--William T.
McClure—Freeman C.
Thomas--Edward
Chance--Claude
Close—Thomas M.
Race—G.A.
Simms—Dorothy
Carson—James B.
miraglia—Edward

1909--1911
1922--1923
1922--1923
1923--1924
1924--1925
1927--1928
1930--1931
DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN

It is difficult to determine how much German was taught in the University of Georgia prior to the coming of Professor M.J. Smead in 1869. In the earlier years the department was known as that of Modern Languages. The chances are that French alone was taught in those days, but some German may have been taught by Petit de Clavilla in the opening days of the University, by William Lehmann, 1831--1842 and by Emanuel Scherb, 1852--1854. Both languages were taught by Dr. Smead, 1869--1872 and Dr. C.P. Willcox, 1872--1896. Thereafter there were separate departments of French and German.

In 1897, Professor John Morris, who had been teaching since 1893 in the English department, was made head of the German department and in that position served until 1940, when Professor A.E. Terry was named and Professor Morris, who was then years beyond the three score and ten mark, continued to teach his subject in the higher branches, until his retirement on January 1, 1945 as professor emeritus. He had been in service a period of more than half a century. He is considered one of the best teachers of German in the United States. He was deeply devoted to his department and when he retired he had passed his eighty-first birthday, his mind active and alert and his teaching ability unimpaired.

The German department has one other professor who has served long and faithfully, Professor Marion D. DuBose, who came into the faculty as a tutor in 1902 and by steady promotion became a full professor in 1927. In all he has taught German in the University faculty forty-five years, with the exception of a few years when he served as President of the North Georgia College at Dahlonega, Ga.
John Morris

As the writer pens these lines John Morris is nearing his eighty-first birthday. Across fifty-eight years of friendship he can trace the progress of a brilliant boy through the years of vigorous manhood up to the hour when he ranks as one of the most scholarly members of the faculty of the University of Georgia.

He was born in a country house near Goochland, Virginia, June 23, 1863, the son of Charles Morris and Mary Minor Morris, both members of well-known Virginia families. He came into this world in the midst of a great war in which his father was serving beneath the Stars and Bars of the Confederate States of America. Although distinctly a man of peace, the years in which he traveled towards the western hills and years of wars ten times more horrible.

If a man inherits from his forebears ability in any particular field of endeavor, then John Morris was born to be a teacher, for his father, Major Charles Morris, was beyond all question the ablest teacher of English who in its history of a century and a half ever filled that chair in the University of Georgia.

His boyhood days were spent in the Old Dominion. He was too young to realize the full meaning of the struggle through which his parents and other members of his family went in the darkest days of reconstruction in Virginia, was but a little boy when Robert E. Lee added to his laurels as a soldier the more enduring fame of a great educator at Washington and Lee University, and yet before the infamies of reconstruction were swept away by the unconquerable spirit of his people, he was old enough to realize the full meaning of their unselfish labors and willing sacrifices.

And thus, as a young boy, there was impressed upon his mind and spirit the lessons of truth, honesty, devotion to duty, reverence for law, integrity, courage that through the years have become the warp and woof of his life.

He received his collegiate training at Randolph-Macon College in Virginia, graduating from that institution in 1883 with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and master of Arts. His father having been called to the University of Georgia as
Professor of English in 1882, John entered the Law School in this institution and received the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1885. He went to Birmingham, Alabama, and entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, but it required but a few years to prove to him conclusively that he was not destined to spend his life with legal documents or in addressing juries. In 1890 he bade farewell to law as a profession, turned his attention to further study and crossed the Atlantic to gain additional knowledge in the academic atmosphere of leading universities in the Old World. He traveled in Germany, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland in 1891. He did considerable work at the University of Berlin, and returning years later in 1901 and 1904 he did still further work in the Universities of Freiberg and Copenhagen. Among the distinguished teachers under whom he studied were Zupetza in Berlin and Kluge in Freiberg.

In 1893 he came to the University of Georgia as Instructor in English and from that time until the present (1944), a period of fifty-one years, he has been a member of the University faculty, serving as Instructor in English from 1893 to 1897, and as Professor of English Language and Teutonic Philology and Professor of Germanic languages and head of that department until a year since, when he became Emeritus Professor.

Among the scholarly articles that have come from his pen are "Development of Old English Long Vowels" (American Journal of Philology, 1905); "Sidney Lanier and Old English Metre" (American Journal of Philology, 1897); "Singular for Plural" (Englische Studien, 1900); "Organic History of English Words" (K. J. Truebner, 1908).

For years Professor Morris has been at work on what will be his greatest contribution, a German-English dictionary. When completed it will no doubt take rank among the very best ever compiled.

Several years since, Dr. R. P. Brooks, Dean of the College of Business Administration of the University of Georgia, contributed an article to the Georgia Alumni Record, in which, along with other biographical notes, he wrote in "more or less humorous style, quite allowable to an intimate friend."
Said Dr. Brooks: "For the edification of posterity, it is recorded that Professor Morris was a member of the Advisory Council of the Simplified Spelling Board of the Modern Language Association. Those of us who have been on the campus since pre-Adamic days can remember how John used to clutter up his writings with 'rong', 'Sed' 'rite', and even that ultimate horror 'thru.' Reading the vita in 'Who's Who' one is impressed by the omissions. Professor Morris is not a Rotarian, Kiwanian, Lion, Eagle, Elk, Owl or Ku Klux. Was a member of the S.P.C.A. He has never been a Dean of anything, Assistant Superintendent of a Sunday School, President of the North or East Teachers College, nor taught a Baraca class. He is not a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce nor the Liberal League. But I shall not gloss over any of the facts; He was at one time connected with the Y.M.C.A. This was during the War when he spent six months at Camp Gordon teaching sub-human Eastsiders their letters and standard nursery rhymes."

All of which shows that he has never been a "jiner," and as a matter of fact he has never been a great mixer among the mass of people. Nevertheless, among the circle of his acquaintances he has always held a commanding place in their affections. In his college days he was a superb baseball catcher. In middle life he greatly enjoyed golf and still plays the game occasionally. He is also fond of the game of bridge.

Ordinarily he is quiet and unemotional, but sometimes he lets his temper loose among his students. While not unduly hard upon those in his classes, he has nevertheless at all times required of them plenty of hard work and his patience has often been exhausted by the unpreparedness or seeming dumbness of the students. On such occasions he has been given to rapping them severely and once it was reported that he threw an eraser at one of them, though the probability is that such was an exaggerated rumor, and that in a moment of exasperation over the dumbness of the student he dashed the eraser to the floor.

Professor Morris takes his work seriously. He is not without a sense of humor, but jokes do not appeal to him like solid facts. He has a way of going to
the very bottom in his investigations and his lectures. He wastes little time on
the superficial. He is a ripe scholar and a teacher of great ability.

He has, in politics, always been a Democrat, but his touch with politics has
been confined to reading and voting. He takes no part in speaking or in political
meetings.

He does not believe in war. For quite a while he was president of the
Georgia Peace Society. His leaning is entirely towards pacifism. He couldn't help
being whole-heartedly in sympathy with his government in the great World War now
going on, but if it were in his power, he would bring on the end of the war
quickly and arrange for a peace conference, if that could be done without sacrificing
the American ideals and way of life.

His family life has been one of devotion. On June 23, 1904, he was married
to Miss Gretchen Gallagher, of Kentucky, a talented violinist and graduate of
the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Five children make up the family circle,
Marguerita, Charles, Sarah, John Dabney and Richard.

Again quoting from Dr. Brooks: "I think all who know Professor Morris would
agree that in mental caliber he is a star of the first magnitude. His mind is
impatient of trivialities and banalities, his thinking is always on a high plane,
he invariably penetrates to the core of a subject and is contemptuous of super­
ficial reasoning; he has no time for the half-wits of the world. His own mental
processes are marvelously clear and accurate and I know no one who excels him in
either oral or vocal expression. He is profoundly sympathetic with the depressed
classes such as tenant farmers, sweatshop workers, college professors, German
refugees. He is always a grand companion, stimulating and sparkling in conversation,
unyielding in his insistence upon the highest standards in every aspect of life, a
gentleman whose instincts and desires incline him always to the side of the angels."
Marion Derrelle DuBose, with the exception of a few years following World War I, has been connected with the University faculty since 1902. He first served as a tutor for several years. Then in 1907 he became instructor in English Language and German Philology and for the next six years taught both English Language and German. Following World War I he was professor of English in the faculty of the North Georgia A. & M. College at Dahlonega, Ga., and for three and a half years was president of that institution.

He returned to the University of Georgia faculty in 1925 as associate professor of English and in 1927 was promoted to the position of professor of German which position he has since held.

Professor DuBose was born March 19, 1878 at Warrenton, Ga., the son of Charles S. DuBose and Louise Derrelle Wellborn DuBose. He was married Nov. 4, 1914 to Miss Lalage Darwin, of Shelby, N.C., whose education had been at Lucy Cobb Institute and Madame LeFevre's School in Baltimore. They have one son, Marion D. Jr. Professor DuBose is a Baptist in religion and a Democrat in politics. His pre-college education was in the Warrenton, Ga., schools and the Athens, Ga., City Schools. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1900 with the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University. In World War I he served as Director of the Y.M.C.A. camp at Camp Gordon and also rendered service to disabled veterans. He enjoyed travel in Europe in 1901, 1909, 1930 and 1931. He had the advantage of study abroad at the University of Freiburg and at Munich.

In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and was enthusiastically attracted to college athletics. He was captain of the Georgia baseball team in 1898 and winner of the tennis cup in 1897—1898. Throughout his life he has devoted his chief efforts to the study and teaching of the German language and the successful development of that department has been due to the long and efficient service of Dr. John Morris and himself.
Andrew Ezell Terry is one of the younger members of the faculty who has risen rapidly since he started his work here in 1936. He came as an instructor in German, was promoted in 1939 to assistant professor, in 1940 became head of the German department and in 1944 was promoted to associate professor. He gives promise of going to still higher distinction.

He is a native of Huntsville, Alabama, born August 3, 1903, the son of Jeff H. Terry and Alma Ezell Terry. On March 23, 1931, he was married to Miss Rebecca Louise Echols, of Birmingham, Alabama, a graduate of the Woman's College of Alabama. They have two children, Edith Sue, born October 30, 1932, and Robert Jefferon, born Oct. 14, 1934. Professor Terry is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat.

He graduated at the Huntsville, Ala., High School in 1920, entered Emory University that year and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1924. He did not at once go on to a higher degree, but in 1935, after having taught ten years, he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by Emory University. Bent on going still higher, he addressed himself to the work necessary for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and in 1942 that degree was awarded him by Lehigh and Stanford University.

In college he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. His work from the beginning has been of a high order of merit and has been directed largely to the acquisition of knowledge in the field of Modern Languages.

In addition to his mastery of his specialty, the German language, he is an excellent French scholar and has made much progress in the acquisition of a ready and speaking knowledge of the Russian and Danish languages. He is a member of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association and has served on the executive committee of that institution as well as being secretary of the Georgia section 1938–1939. Before that body in 1938 he read an able paper on 'Extra-curricular Activities as a Stimulant to the...
During World War II there was an inevitable decrease in the number of students taking German and the demand in the department of Romance Languages was so increased as to call for additional teachers. Professor Terry was loaned to that department during the war, but after the ending of the war, he went back to the German department. He was made head of the German department in 1940, succeeding Dr. John Morris in that position.

There have been several tutors who have taught German to the elementary classes, among them Preston S. Arkwright, the great business and industrial leader who served so long at the head of the Georgia Power Company, George H. Richter, 1928–1930 and Mary C. Moye, 1930–1931.

During the entire life of the German department, it has been served by ten teachers, five of them full professors, one associate professor, one instructor and three tutors. There has not been much change in this department, due to the fact that Prof. Willcox served twenty-four years, Prof. Morris forty-nine years and Professor DuBose forty-four years.

Those who have taught German in University Faculty

Professors:

DeClaville—Petit (probably) 1805–1810
Smead—M. J. 1869–1872
Willcox—Cyprian P. 1873–1896
Morris—John
""emeritus 1945—
DuBose—Marion D. 1927—

Associate Professors:

DuBose—Marion D 1925–1926
Terry—Andrew E. 1945—

Assistant Professors:

DuBose—Maruo D 1910–1917
Terry—Andrew E. 1939–1944
Instructors:

Scherb—Emanuel 1853--1854
DuBose—Marion D. 1906--1909
Terry Andrew E. 1936--1938

Tutors:

Arkwright—Preston S. 1889--1900
DuBose—Marion D. 1902--1906
Richter—George H. 1928--1930
Moye—Mary C. 1930--1931
The history of the Department of Mathematics in the University of Georgia goes back to that day in 1801 when the doors of the institution were first opened to students. No self-respecting institution would dare omit mathematics from its curriculum and the University of Georgia had no desire to lose its self-respect. It was customary to give Latin and Greek the right of way, and even Yale did not stress mathematics in unusually strong requirements. But the University was fortunate in starting out under the presidency of a hard-headed New Englander, who had a mathematical mind, and when he made out the list of books for the beginning of the library of the new institution he included a number of mathematical textbooks.

There never has been a tendency in the University of Georgia to minimize the importance of mathematics either as to entrance requirements or collegiate courses offered. For a while preceding World War II there were suggestions made that the entrance requirements in mathematics be waived, but they never passed beyond the stage of suggestions, and when that struggle opened it was at once manifest that few of the colleges in the United States had measured up fully to the needs of the hour in mathematical instruction. All colleges learned their lessons and the position of mathematics in the college curriculum became more firmly fixed than ever.

During the University's history of nearly a century and a half only forty-four teachers have taught mathematics in its faculty. Thirteen of these have been full professors, four have been associate professors, five were assistant professors, ten were instructors, and twelve were tutors. Of these six of them served more than sixteen years. Charles M. Snelling and R. Powell Stephens taught thirty-eight years each, Williams Rutherford thirty-three years, David F. Barrow twenty-two...
years, David C. Barrow seventeen years and Henry Hull sixteen years. When they sat down in the chair of mathematics they did not get up hurriedly.

There were no teachers assigned specifically to the teaching of mathematics at the very beginning of the University. In fact there were no specific chairs or departments in the institution. Joias Meigs, the president, constituted the whole show and taught all the subjects with the exception of French, which was taught by Petit de Claville, one of the first professors, if not the first, to teach that language in an American college. Meigs was a mathematician of recognized ability, and the University students received as thorough instruction in that subject as was offered in any college in the United States at that time.

In 1813, in the midst of the War of 1812, and during the unsuccessful administration of President Brown, with the student attendance steadily declining, it would not seem that additions would have been made to the faculty. But Meigs was gone and mathematics was not to be neglected. So a teacher named William Green was elected to teach that subject, and thus became the first person to fill the newly-created chair of mathematics. From that day to this the University of Georgia has never been without an able teacher of mathematics. Professor Green served only three years. By that time the University seemed to be approaching its end. Professor Green was the great-grandfather of Thomas F. Green, Class of 1890, who served as professor of law and as a member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, and the great-great grandfather of Thomas F. Green, Jr., now a member of the Faculty of the Lumpkin Law School.

From 1817 to 1819 the University was almost in a state of
dissolution, but the chair of mathematics was filled by James Camak, who was a recognized authority and who was one of the two surveyors who ran the line of the 35th parallel north latitude at the request of the State of Georgia to fix the boundary line between this state and the states of North Carolina and Tennessee. The Camak survey placed the extreme northernwestern tip of Georgia on the slopes of Raccoon Mountain and had it been finally adopted would have placed the southern portion of Chattanooga in the state of Georgia. Years later the state of Tennessee won out in definitely fixing the boundary line between the two states.

When Moses Waddel came to the presidency of the University in 1819 he found Prof. Camak unwilling to go on with the teaching of mathematics. Now President Waddel had other qualifications than those that peculiarly belonged to teaching and preaching. He knew how to read men and pass on their qualifications. He looked over the field and found his man teaching school down in Eatonton, Ga. He didn't specially like his being from Vermont, for Waddel was a dyed-in-the-wool Southerner, even at that early date in the history of the republic, having been born in North Carolina, but he knew his man was the man for the place, and thus Alonzo Church came into the faculty as professor of mathematics and served as such for ten years. When he succeeded Waddel as president, he took his time to get a mathematics teacher to take his place. In 1820 Dr. Henry Hull took over the work that had been carried on by Alonzo Church, and remained as professor of mathematics until 1846 when he resigned.

President Church had no trouble in selecting the man to
succeed Dr. Hull. He was already a member of the faculty. He had started years before as a tutor and had worked his way up. He had successfully taught Physics and Astronomy. That man was Charles F. McCay, who served from 1847 to 1853, at which time he resigned. He was a teacher of unusual ability. Succeeding him was William LeRoy Brown, who remained in charge two years. He, too, was an educator of great ability, but he didn't get along well with President Church and gave up his work, only to return after the War Between the States to teach Physics and to head the newly-created College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts for a few years.

Then came William Rutherford in 1855, an alumnus of the Class of 1838, who for a period of thirty-three years was head professor of mathematics until his resignation in 1899 on account of age. During the earlier days the work in the department of mathematics had so increased as to require the attention of more than one professor and in 1847 Nahum H. Wood had been elected as assistant professor of mathematics, serving as such until his resignation in 1851, and William D. Wash served as tutor in mathematics from 1856 to 1858 and as assistant professor from 1859 to 1861, when he went into the Confederate Army and in that struggle was killed in battle. Other assistants between 1866 and 1889 were J. Pembroke Jones, assistant professor 1866-1869; George Bancroft, assistant professor 1876-1879; David C. Barrow 1878-1883 and Charles M. Snelling 1894-1897. Prof. Snelling had prior to that time served as instructor since 1868.

On the resignation of Professor Rutherford in 1889, he was succeeded by David C. Barrow, who filled the chair of mathematics until he was elected chancellor in 1906. At that time he had taught mathematics seventeen years. Colonel Charles M. Snelling was then promoted
to the position of head professor of mathematics and as such served until his election to the chancellorship in 1926 on the resignation of Chancellor Barrow. In all the period of Dr. Snelling’s teaching covered thirty-eight years. All of these men were mathematicians of remarkable ability, ranking with the very best in the country. Elsewhere in their appropriate places will be found biographies in detail of these teachers, giving the full story of their great contributions to the University and the State.

ROSEWLL POWELL STEPHENS

In 1907 Roswell Powell Stephens, a graduate in the Class of 1896, became assistant professor of mathematics, was promoted to a full professorship in 1909, became head of the department in 1926 and served until he reached the age of retirement in 1945, his whole service covering a period of thirty-eight years, equalling the long service record of Dr. Snelling. Dr. Stephens has in many ways left an abiding impression upon the institution and the hundreds of students who came under his tutelage.

He is a native of Georgia, having been born Nov. 4, 1874, in Barnesville, Ga., the son of Roswell Americus Stephens, a well-known manufacturer and live stock dealer, and Sarah Brown Stephens. On Oct. 28, 1913, he was married to Miss Mabel Chadwick, of Beaufort, North Carolina, an A.B. graduate of Trinity College (now Duke University). They have two daughters, Mabel Chadwick, born Nov. 26, 1914, now Mrs. Jacobsen, and Corinne Chadwick, born Dec. 20, 1917, now Mrs. Howell Cobb Erwin, Jr. The elementary and secondary education of Dr. Stephens was at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga. 1888—1892. He entered the University of Georgia in 1894 and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896. He taught in the public schools of Smithville, Ga. 1897—1899, and
in Andrew college 1899–1901. He was awarded a scholarship at Johns Hopkins University and remained there from 1902 to 1905 studying for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy which was awarded to him in 1905. From there he came to Wesleyan University for two years as instructor in mathematics and then in 1907 came to the University of Georgia as assistant professor of mathematics. After two years in that position he was promoted to associate professor in 1909. Nine years later he became a full professor, in which position he served until his retirement in 1944. He also became Dean of the Graduate School in 1928 and served in that position until his resignation in order that a younger man might take over that work which was growing in size and importance.

In college Dr. Stephens was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and has never lessened his interest therein. He is a member of the Methodist church and served many years both as steward and Sunday School superintendent. In politics he is an independent Democrat. He holds membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Beta Gamma Sigma, Blue Key, the American Mathematics Society, the Association of University Professors, and has served as president of the Georgia Academy of Science, president of the southeastern section of the Mathematics Association of America, and is a member of the executive committee of the Graduate Deans of the southeastern division. He was one of the founders of the Georgia Academy of Science and holds membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is especially interested in analytics. His Master’s thesis was on “The Pentadeltoid.” He has done research work on “Men of Science in the South,” “Mathematics Work at the University of Georgia,” “Science in Georgia 1800 to 1830,” and “System of Curves.”
His life has been quiet and unobtrusive. He has always been active in church work but public life has had no attractions for him. His recreational choices are chess and detective stories, his hobby is gardening and his favorite sport is golf.

With the end in view of helping the students in the purchasing of textbooks, he was one of the founders of the Georgia Co-operative Association, the college bookstores, which was made a success largely through his efforts along with the work of the late Professor John R. Fain. In World War I he gave efficient service as a teacher of mathematics in the Students Army Training Corps at the University. One of his greatest services came through his work for many years as Dean of the Graduate School.

**TOMLINSON FORT**

On September 1, 1945, Dr. Tomlinson Fort was called to the position of head of the mathematics department in the University of Georgia. To him it was just coming home, for he was born in Georgia, graduated at the University of Georgia, but for many years had taught north of the Mason and Dixon line. For eighteen years he had been head professor of mathematics at Lehigh University and Dean of the Graduate School in that institution. But he longed for his native state and his Alma Mater and when he was invited to accept the position as head of the mathematics department in the University of Georgia he could not resist the urge in his spirit to come back home.

Tomlinson Fort was born in Dougherty county, Georgia, December 17, 1886, the son of John Porter Fort and Lulah Ellis Fort. On July 7, 1931 he was married to Miss Madeline Swift Scott, of St. Charles,
South Carolina, a graduate of Chicora College, Colubia S.C. They have three children, Tomlinson, born April 16, 1932; James, born Sept. 1, 1934 and John P., born Sept. 4, 1942.

Dr. Fort is a member of the Episcopal church and in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Pi Mu Epsilon. He has served a first vice-president of the Mathematics Association of America, as association secretary of the American Mathematics Society and member of the Council of that association, also as director-general of Pi Mu Epsilon.

His secondary education was at Demorest, Georgia. He attended the University of Georgia 1902 and 1903, graduating in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1909 with the degree of Master of Arts. He is a Master of Arts graduate of Harvard University, 1910, and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard in 1912.

Mathematics was his major subject throughout all his college training. His Ph.D. dissertation was on "Linear Difference Equations." He has done much research work and has published a large number of papers as a result of those studies. He has published two important books, a treatise on "Infinite Series," Oxford University Press, 1930., and Analytic Geometry, a textbook in which he collaborated with other authors, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1936. A number of his important papers have been published in the Quarterly Journal of Pure Mathematics and Applied Mathematics, the American Journal of Mathematics, and the Bulletin of the American Mathematics Society.

His first connection with the University of Georgia faculty was in 1907 when he served one year as tutor. The next year he became an instructor in mathematics. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Michigan 1913--1917; professor of mathematics at the
University of Alabama and head of the department 1917–1923; professor and head of the mathematics department at Hunter College, 1923–1927; professor and head of the department at Lehigh University 1927–1945 and Dean of the Lehigh University Graduate School 1938–1945.

Other teachers of mathematics, whose services extended over several years were David F. Barrow, Forrest Cumming, W.S. Beckwith and Pope R. Hill, and short biographies of them follow:

David F. Barrow

David Francis Barrow, for several years past acting head of the mathematics department of mathematic, between the retirement of Dr. Stephens from that position and coming of Dr. Fort, was born Nov. 14, 1888, the son of David Orenshaw Barrow, for nineteen years chancellor of the University, and Frances Ingle Childs Barrow. By inheritance and advanced study he has won merited high rank in the teaching profession. He followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father, both as a teacher and as a man. On July 14, 1914, he was married to Miss Mary Augusta Arnold, of Philomath, Georgia. They were blessed with a family of five children, Ida Frances, born January 27, 1917; David Orenshaw, born October 13, 1918; Walter Arnold, born October 13, 1918, who died in infancy; Mary Augusta, born November 22, 1924, and Benjamin Childs, born May 25, 1928.

Professor Barrow attended the Athens public schools, graduated from the Athens High School, entered the University of Georgia and graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in 1910. He then spent three years at Harvard University, winning his Master of Arts degree in 1911 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1913. Immediately thereafter he went to Europe and spent six months at the University of Turin, Italy, as well as visiting other countries. Returning
to America at the end of his studies in foreign lands, he became instructor of mathematics at the University of Texas, where he served during the years 1914 and 1915. He then spent two years as mathematics instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School, which brought him up to World War I. In the summer of 1918 he entered service, doing office work in the aircraft bureau and was discharged in January 1918 at the close of the war.

He had prepared himself as a teacher of mathematics and in February 1920 he entered the University of Georgia faculty as associate professor of mathematics, serving in that position until 1923 when he was promoted to a full professorship.

In religion he is an Episcopalian and has filled the office of vestryman in his church. In college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic society, and of the American Mathematics Association. From year to year he has contributed a number of articles to various publications, such as "Oriented Circles in 3-way Space," "Function of Elliptic Cylinder," and one quite interesting on the subject "Can a Robot Calculate the Table of Logarithms?" During World War II he taught in the A.S.T.P.

Professor Barrow is of a retiring disposition and public speaking does not offer him any special appeal, yet at times he does yield to the importunities of friends who know his capabilities along a certain line and makes charming and interesting talks in telling "Uncle Remus" stories, in which he can faithfully reproduce the talk of the old-time "southern negro."