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Dedication of
Harold Hirsch Hall
and
Alexander Campbell King
Memorial Library

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HAROLD HIRSCH HALL AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY
FRONT VIEW

DEDICATORY EXERCISES
OF
HAROLD HIRSCH HALL
AND
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL KING
MEMORIAL LIBRARY

OCTOBER 29, 1932



UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

Foreword

The Exercises preserved in this Pamphlet, were held in the historic Chapel of the University of Georgia, at Athens, Georgia, in the forenoon of Saturday, October 29th 1932.

A beautiful new building—HAROLD HIRSCH HALL—and an exquisite Law Library—ALEXANDER CAMPBELL KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY—occupying the entire second floor, were dedicated with impressive ceremonies.

The Faculty of the University of Georgia, the Students of Lumpkin Law School, distinguished guests and Alumni, Harold Hirsch, in whose honor the new building was named, and Mrs. Alice M. King, the widow of Judge King, who donated the Library to his memory, and many others were present.

PROGRAM

HUGHES SPALDING
Chairman of the Regents of the University System of
Georgia, *Presiding*

Organ Prelude *Lemaigre*
Hugh Hodgson, Professor of Music

Processional

Invocation The Reverend G. I. Hiller
Rector, Emanuel Episcopal Church

Violin Solo: LARGO AND ALLEGRO *Tartini*
Mrs. Alexander C. King, Jr.

Address: "ALEXANDER C. KING" J. J. Spalding
of the Atlanta Bar

Violin Solo: MELODY *Charpentier*
Mrs. Alexander C. King, Jr.
Miss Lucile Kimble, Organist
Hugh Hodgson, Pianist

Address: "HAROLD HIRSCH" Marion Smith
President, Georgia Bar Association

Presentation of Keys to the Regents Harrison Jones
Chairman, Building Committee

Acceptance for the University S. V. Sanford
President of the University

Acceptance for the Lumpkin Law School H. N. Edmunds
Dean of the Law School

Alma Mater Audience

Benediction Rabbi Schusterman
Jewish Synagogue

Organ Postlude *Mendelssohn*
Hugh Hodgson, Professor of Music

*Inspection of Harold Hirsch Hall and Alexander C. King
Memorial Library*



HAROLD HIRSCH HALL AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY
REAR VIEW

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF HUGHES SPALDING, PRESIDING AT
THE DEDICATION OF HAROLD HIRSCH HALL AND ALEX-
ANDER CAMPBELL KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY

My dear Friends:

We are here today in this old historic Chapel, which celebrates its 100th birthday this very year, for the purpose of dedicating HAROLD HIRSCH HALL and THE ALEXANDER CAMPBELL KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY. This Hall is located on the campus and is the new home of LUMPKIN LAW SCHOOL. This Library occupies the entire second floor and was given to us by Mrs. Alexander Campbell King.

In order that you may understand the events leading up to this happy day, it is well to look back a few years and review briefly, beginning in 1908, the recent history of our Law School.

When I registered for a law course in the fall of that year, we had no quarters of our own, but were housed in the Academic Building in three small rooms, two of which were used for classes and the other for the Library.

We had only one full time Professor, Dean Sylvanus Morris. Judge Howell Cobb, of sainted memory, taught a full schedule of classes, and, in addition, was Judge of the City Court of Athens. The other Professors came over from town to teach their classes, if they could get there. You can readily see that our facilities were very limited.

Dean Morris was the only man in this Department, who gave all of his time to it. He was an excellent teacher, and almost single-handedly and alone steered the Law School through its most trying period, and I am perfectly serious when I say, if it had not been for him, there would be no Lumpkin Law School today.

He saw that our most urgent need was a separate building with ample class-room and library facilities, and with the aid of the Alumni of the Law School, purchased the old Athenaeum Club, at the corner of Broad and Lumpkin Streets, in 1919. The funds with which to acquire this property were secured almost

entirely through the efforts of Dean Morris, but in the course of a few years the Law School was again cramped for room.

To relieve this condition, Judge W. H. Barrett, of Augusta, the then President of the Alumni Association of the University of Georgia, initiated the movement among the Alumni and friends of the University of Georgia to reorganize the Law School, to provide it with a competent force of full time professors, and with an adequate new building. These steps were necessary in order to enable our Law School to become a member of The American Association of Law Schools, and to be placed upon the accredited lists of the American Bar Association and of the Regents of the State of New York. I know that all of you will be interested in learning that through the diligent efforts of Dean Edmunds, Lumpkin Law School is now a member of the American Association of Law Schools and fully accredited by both the American Bar Association and the Regents of the State of New York.

The Trustees of the University of Georgia cooperated fully with Judge Barrett and the Alumni Association, and appointed a Committee of seven members to undertake this work of reorganization. Their names are carved in the limestone vestibule of HAROLD HIRSCH HALL. At the adjournment of these exercises, when you are invited to inspect the handsome new building and its magnificent library, you will be able to judge how well this Committee has performed its task.

The Committee thought it fitting to name the Hall, which it proposed to build, in honor of Harold Hirsch, who has been, and who continues to be, our most loyal and generous Alumnus. It would not permit Mr. Hirsch to make any donation or contribution towards the erection of the building, but after it was completed, he and his associates and the employees in his office furnished the equipment, which has now been installed.

The Committee then accepted from Mrs. Alexander Campbell King her most generous gift, which enabled it to build and dedicate that perfectly exquisite Library in Harold Hirsch Hall, which will be a perpetual memorial to that great lawyer and scholar, Honorable Alexander Campbell King. How wonderfully appropriate that the memory of this great student should live forever among those who would dedicate their lives to study.

I am very happy, indeed, as Chairman of the General Committee, in charge of this constructive work, to preside at these Dedication Exercises.

We meet today to pay tribute to the memory of Judge King and to honor Harold Hirsch, and as these exercises proceed it will be my privilege to present to you:

The life-long companion and law partner of Judge King—my father, Jack J. Spalding, who will address you on the life and characteristics of Honorable Alexander Campbell King;

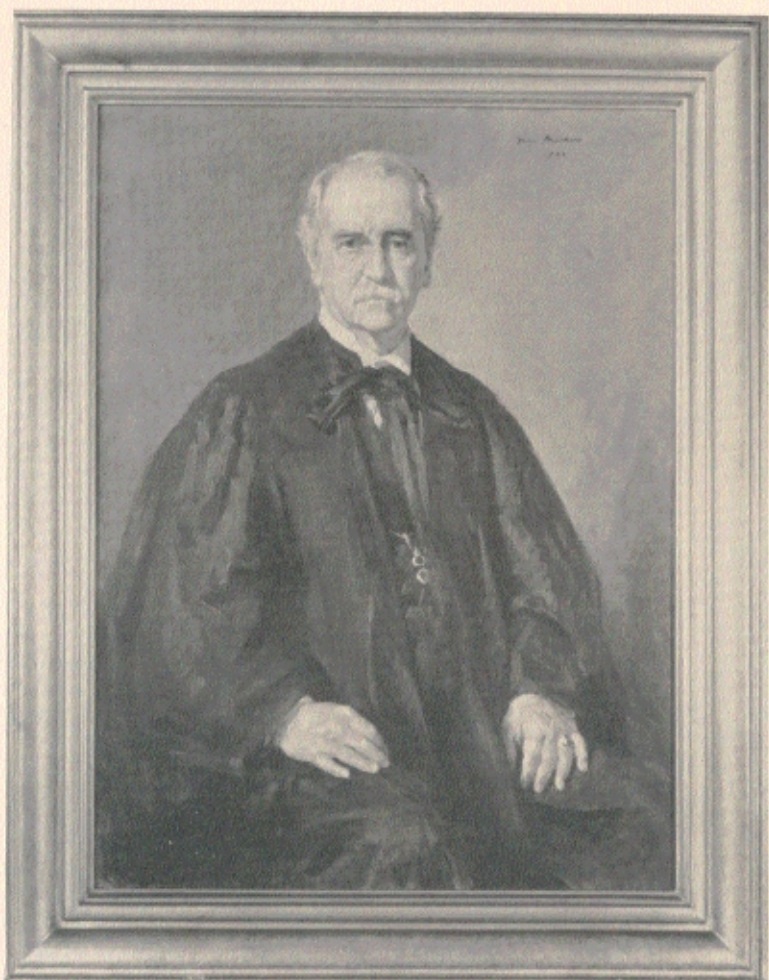
The President of the Georgia Bar Association, my personal friend, a fine lawyer and above all—always a gentleman, Marion Smith, who is better qualified than anyone else to give you a real appreciation of Harold Hirsch;

The Chairman of the Building Committee—that two-fisted, hard-boiled, "go-getter," who had more sense than any of us, when he quit practicing law and became Executive Vice-President of the Coca-Cola Company—Harrison Jones;

Next will follow perhaps the most brilliant man I have ever known—one who with the resources at his command has accomplished more for this University since January first than anyone thought humanly possible—Doctor S. V. Sanford, President of the University of Georgia;

Finally, Dean H. N. Edmunds of the Lumpkin Law School, will accept the building and the library. In his efficient and thorough way he has builded from the ground up and has made all of us proud of him and of our Law School—

Mr. Spalding will now address you.



JUDGE ALEXANDER CAMPBELL KING

—Portrait in oil by Geri Melchers

DEDICATION OF ALEXANDER C. KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY IN
HAROLD HIRSCH HALL AT LUMPKIN LAW SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, OCTOBER 29, 1932. BY JACK J. SPALDING.

FAMILY HISTORY.

Alexander Campbell King, known to his contemporaries as Alex. King, was born in Charleston, S. C., December 7, 1856. His father was J. Gadsden King, son of Mitchell King, who came to South Carolina from Scotland. His mother was Clifford Postell, a member of the aristocracy of the Georgia coast. His father was present, and participated in the firing of the first gun on Fort Sumter. He served through the Civil War with distinction, and rose to the rank of Major. He lost his health during this conflict, and never fully recovered it. His fortune was swept away by the war, and he passed, with his family, through the horrors of reconstruction. While he was never able to rebuild his fortune, he and his wife raised three brilliant children, the oldest being the subject of this sketch. The other two, a son and a daughter, still survive, and are worthy citizens of our State.

His grandfather, Mitchell King, whose surname in Scotland was "Kingo", was a ripe scholar, a great lawyer, and one of that brilliant galaxy of South Carolinians who, as contemporaries of John C. Calhoun, made that State famous. In that group, Mitchell King stood in the first rank.

His wife, the grandmother of Alex. King, was Margaret Campbell, a member of the coast aristocracy of South Carolina. They raised a large and brilliant family, and built up a large fortune. One of the children, Dr. King, an uncle of Alex., was a schoolmate of Victor Von Bismarck, with whom he corresponded, and the two remained firm friends until Bismarck's death.

This great Scotchman, Mitchell King, transmitted his genius and founded a family that still carries on. One of his grandsons, Campbell King, after a splendid career in the Army, has risen to the rank of Major-General, and is now in charge of Fort Benning, Ga. A great grandson, Edward P. King, Jr., son of Alex.'s brother, Ned, is a Major in the United States Army. He was

Chief of staff to General Snow during the World War, and made a fine record by the service he rendered in preparing soldiers to go over seas. Other descendants are high in the business and social world.

Alex. King lost a brilliant son, Mitchell, a graduate of the University of Georgia, and who was in his second year at Harvard Law School. His death saddened the remainder of the life of Alex. King. Two other sons, both graduates of this University, Edward, a doctor, of Asheville, N. C., and Alexander C. King, Jr. a lawyer, of Atlanta, survive, and are worthy representatives of the King clan.

It takes more than one generation to produce a man like Alex. King.

EARLY CAREER.

Alex. King had a common school education only, so far as attending school went. His early years were during the reconstruction period, when the family was straitened on all sides. He was reared partly in Savannah, Georgia, where most of his school education was obtained, partly in Greenville, S. C., and partly in Marietta, Georgia. Just as he arrived at early manhood, the family located in Atlanta, Georgia, which remained his permanent home.

TWO CIVILIZATIONS.

One of the high privileges that King enjoyed grew out of the fact that he lived under two great civilizations.

Born in 1856, he had contact with the civilization of the Old South, and he absorbed the charm, the courtesy, the chivalry, and the deep learning of its leading men and women. This privilege no one now living can ever hope to enjoy. It was of inestimable value, which can be appreciated only by one who saw and knew it.

He not only lived to see the civilization of the New South, but his close participation with the railroad, electric, manufacturing and legal aspects of its development contributed their full measure to creating the New South.

No opportunity ever came his way that he did not take advantage of. Hard experience and persistent individual effort resulted in his acquiring an education rarely surpassed by anyone

The University of the South, about 1916, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

On July 13, 1881, he married Alice May Fowler, of Atlanta. Her father, Noah R. Fowler, was one of the pioneers, who came to Atlanta from the North, and helped build the City. Her mother was Flora McKean, who was of a pioneer family in Georgia, with prominent connections in Augusta and Athens.

CAREER AS LAWYER.

In his twentieth year, on April 9, 1875, he was admitted to the Bar by an order of John L. Hopkins, Judge of Fulton Superior Court. He thereupon formed a partnership with George T. Fry, under the style of Fry & King, in which firm his first two years' practice was conducted. After this, he practiced alone until September, 1882. These first eight years as a lawyer were meager in clients. No rich or powerful backer was behind him. They were, however, perhaps the most valuable years of his life. They were spent in a systematic study of the reported cases from the Supreme Courts of Georgia, and of the United States, and of the text books on equity pleading and practice and corporate law. These studies bore ample fruit during the remainder of his life. He was about twenty-six years old when he came into full practice.

He had the power of intense concentration, unusual capacity to analyze questions and reach a decision.

He possessed a marvelous memory. When a law question came up, he would modestly suggest that a certain styled case, in about such a volume of the reports, around such a page, had settled the point. Some times he would say, "As the book is opened, about half-way down the page is a paragraph exactly on the point."

As a matter of fact, there was no "about" to it. The case, book, page and all, were just as he stated.

Frequently, when a trial was in active progress, and some new point developed, he would unnoticed go to the library and come back with a citation in point, and quietly place it before his associate, who was on his feet, arguing.

He never went to the court house unprepared, and his private key to the State Library was the frequent means of his lingering there until the horse cars had stopped running for the night.

His temperament was judicial. He always impartially considered all sides of every question. He was morally and mentally honest; always observed the ethics of his profession, and held the respect and confidence of the judges and the bar. He was absolutely free from all prejudice and religious bigotry.

During the many years he was connected with the different law firms, there was always a member who, without the title, measurably filled what is known in the Courts of the Vatican at Rome as the "Devil's Advocate." The custom gradually grew up in the office by which all pleadings and papers of importance, every brief, and every policy to be adopted, was brought under discussion, in order to insure the adoption of the best possible course. The opposite side of every proposition suggested was taken by this "Devil's Advocate," until it was thrashed out to a finality, and a course and plan of action agreed upon.

When preparing a pleading or brief his custom was to first write it out as he conceived the law to be, then to look up the authorities upon all the points involved. Seldom any radical change resulted from the investigation.

In his presentation of a cause to the court or the jury, King never strove for any rhetorical effect, nor used rounded sentences. He was naturally retiring and modest, and seemingly timid, until actually engaged in the conflict, when his whole being seemed to change. Then he would become animated and aggressive, his eyes would sparkle, and he would pour out a perfectly clear, concise and powerful statement of the law and the facts. He would hurl those tremendous, intellectual blows that, like dynamite, blasted everything from their path. To the lawyer or the Judge, familiar with the proceedings and the point involved, it was perfectly beautiful to see him in action.

FIRMS.

In September, 1882, the firm of Van Epps, Calhoun & King was formed, composed of Howard Van Epps, Pat Calhoun and Alex. King. King's field of activities began to expand.

On January 1, 1885, the firm of King & Spalding, composed of Alex. C. King and Jack J. Spalding, was formed. The names of these two partners were never separated by any of the changes of incoming or outgoing partners, until October, 1920, when King went on the Bench of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

From January 1887 to 1894, the firm was Calhoun, King & Spalding, Pat Calhoun, grandson of John C. Calhoun, being a member.

From 1894 to 1903 the firm style was King & Spalding.

From 1903 until 1908, it was King, Spalding & Little, John D. Little being a member. His father was Judge William A. Little, of Columbus, and the son is still in active practice as the head of a leading firm in Atlanta.

In 1909, E. Marvin Underwood came into the firm, and the style was King & Spalding & Underwood, until 1913, when Underwood became Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. He is now United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

The firm style from 1913 until October, 1920, was King & Spalding. When King became Solicitor General in 1918, the firm name continued, as it was agreed that he would return, but he did not participate in the business nor share in the fees.

The first Monday in October, 1920, King took his seat on the federal bench as a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. He, however, resigned January 1, 1925, and came back to the practice under the firm style of King, Spalding, MacDougald & Sibley, the firm having been reorganized when he went on the Bench; Jack J. Spalding, Hughes Spalding, Daniel MacDougald and John A. Sibley being the members of Spalding, MacDougald & Sibley. King continued as a partner until his death in the summer of 1926.

FULL PRACTICE.

In 1885, the centralizing influences had not yet broken down the small centers, nor gathered practically all the worthwhile practice into a few large cities. There was a great Bar in Atlanta, when King began active practice, and throughout the entire state, in the larger cities and smaller towns there were bars of great strength, and lawyers of outstanding and commanding ability. Many of them afterwards moved to the larger cities, and continued their activities. King had contact with these lawyers, and had the full benefit of this association in the development of his powers. From 1885 to 1887, commercial practice prevailed, and King was actively engaged with the firm in mercantile receiverships, litigation over trusts, assignments, and in general practice.

In 1887, a wide field of corporate practice opened up to him. Representation of railroads, and their consolidation into great systems; securing charters, drawing railroad leases; construing charters granted in the first years of railroad construction in the South; constitutional questions; matters of taxation; rate regulation, attempts to pass adverse legislation against the roads, and all the phases of railroad law were handled or actively participated in by King.

The firm of which he was a member represented either as General Counsel, General Southern Counsel, District Counsel, or State Counsel, systems of roads and steamship lines aggregating many thousand miles, reaching from the Potomac and Ohio Rivers on the North, to the Gulf on the South, and from the Mississippi River on the West to the Atlantic Ocean on the East, with steamship lines reaching New York and the East.

A vast volume of damage suits and other litigation was actively tried, or distributed to assistants in the several states, to be handled by them under the supervision of this firm. Hearings before rate regulating bodies, tax boards, legislative committees, and public officials, covering some six or seven Southern states, were actively participated in by him.

King was in the forefront of the legal side of these matters at all times. This brought him in contact with leading lawyers, as well as the Presidents and officers of these roads, and generally with the captains of industry and finance in the Southeast.

An effort was on to create a carrying system upon northwest and southeast lines, so as to build up the southern ports. The financial interests of the East, aided by the panic of 1893, defeated this plan. During the contest, however, King met many of the great lawyers, presidents of banks and trust companies of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the East. While these railroad activities were progressing, a general practice of large proportions was carried on by the firm. King was shaping a great organization of fire underwriters, advising their policies, handling their cases throughout the Southeast, and in many instances in Arkansas and Texas. This contacted him with another group of men of superior ability and wide vision.

In the early nineties, all railroad attorneyships were resigned by the firm, and soon thereafter most of the railroads in the Southeast passed into receivership. During this period, the firm

of which King was a member, participated in some thirty or more railroad receiverships, as representing either the Trustee in the foreclosure of the mortgage, or the bondholders or committees of stockholders, the defendant railroad, or other interests vitally concerned. This further brought him into conflict, and contact, with still other legal firms, outstanding bankers, trust officers, and investors.

These activities involved trials of noted cases in the Fifth, Fourth, and Sixth Circuits of the United States Court. Most of this time, only one circuit judge presided in each circuit. Judge Pardee in the Fifth, Judge Simonton in the Fourth, and Judge Lurton in the Sixth Circuit, presided in most of these cases. These three were not only great judges, but each an outstanding individual.

CONSTRUCTIVE PERIOD.

Around the beginning of the 20th Century, a period of construction set in. Water power development, railroad and street railroad construction, cotton mills, banks, and commercial corporations, were organized. King had an important part in these activities, as attorney, stockholder, and officer.

Gradually railroad representation came back into the firm, until about 1908. The other members preferring independent practice, rather than employment on salaries or by fixed corporate engagements, all these attorneyships were again resigned. John D. Little, preferring to continue in the railroad practice, retired from the firm, retaining counselship of the Central of Georgia Railroad.

THE FAR WEST.

Another interesting and broadening experience came to King in the defense of his former partner, Pat Calhoun, in the Courts of San Francisco, California.

Calhoun had acquired large wealth and control of the lines of street railways in that city. A conspiracy to destroy him and take these roads resulted in criminal cases being worked up and indictments secured. King and leading local counsel defended Calhoun successfully, and completely vindicated his name. This required King's presence in San Francisco on two occasions, one lasting for three months and the other for six months. He thus

contacted the Bar of the far West, and established there for himself the same recognition as an able, brilliant lawyer that he enjoyed on the Atlantic seaboard.

From 1908 until 1918, the firm of which he was a member, was engaged in a large, lucrative practice. Many great trials were staged in which many eminent counsel appeared. Consolidations of street railways were in process; water power and electric and gas companies were combined, and King's experience and great ability being recognized, his legal aid was in prime demand. Often presidents of large corporations, and counsel in charge of cases of greatest importance, consulted him privately and confidentially, without his ever appearing to the outside world. On occasions he conducted the correspondence of numbers of these high officials, who signed their own names, and it was known only to King and his partners who was the real power behind it all.

EXISTING RECORDS.

King's record as a public official is, of course, preserved.

A number of fine papers read before the Bar Association of Georgia and the Bar Associations of other states are likewise preserved in their proceedings.

He responded to the toast, "The Federal Judiciary", at a banquet in Augusta, Georgia, given in honor of Justice Joseph R. Lamar, upon his appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States. This was in December, 1910. This is largely preserved in the files of the Augusta Chronicle.

The report of the proceedings of the Georgia Historical Society, 1917, contains an address he delivered before it upon "Georgia's Influence in the Secession Movement", which is a very able presentation of the attitude of Georgia toward the United States from its inception to 1861. 74 years previously, his grandfather, Mitchell King, had delivered the annual address before this same Society.

On the 184th anniversary of the Saint Andrew's Society, Charleston, and 84 years after his grandfather had addressed it upon the occasion of its first centennial, King delivered the annual address in 1913, his subject being, "The Supremacy of the Law." This is also preserved in the report of its proceedings.

His lifelong activities as a lawyer in full practice, like those of other great lawyers, are hidden away in the musty files of the

courts; are contained in briefs that passed with the ending of the case, and were evidenced by the many able and brilliant arguments before appellate and trial courts, judges at chambers, and in the trial of cases before juries, which have not been preserved. Copies of the many able opinions to clients, of correspondence, and the wonderfully fine pleadings and briefs he drafted are in the files of the law office. They can communicate only to a small circle what the ability and character of King were.

POSITIONS HELD.

King never sought an elective office. He was appointed by the Supreme Court of Georgia one of the three bar examiners, and faithfully discharged his duties during 1903-1918 to the entire satisfaction of bench and bar. He was chairman of this board of examiners from 1910 to 1918.

He was appointed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit a member of the committee to revise the Equity Rules of Practice in the Federal Courts. He served with distinction in this important position. The result of this committee's work, to which he contributed his full share, was a great advance over the old methods in the procedure of these courts.

He was vice-president and one of the curators of the Georgia Historical Society.

He was a counsellor of the American Red Cross in 1919-1920.

He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Georgia Bar Association, and the Atlanta Bar Association. He was a member of the Capital City Club, and of the Piedmont Driving Club, both in Atlanta.

In June, 1923, he participated in the permanent organization of the American Law Institute. Mr. Elihu Root was made Honorary President, Mr. George W. Wickersham, President, and Mr. Benjamin M. Cardozo, Vice-President, of this Institute.

King was one of the nineteen original members of its council. He was a life member of this Institute.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

In 1918, when he became Solicitor-General of the United States, succeeding Honorable John W. Davis, who had become

Ambassador to Great Britain, his activities were enlarged to embrace the entire country.

Representing the litigated interests of the Government, in the Supreme Court, at a time when the unusual cases growing out of and connected with the World War, were being determined, he met the leaders of the Bar from all over this country in these important cases, and in the handling of these vital questions. In this high position, he thoroughly maintained his reputation, and unquestionably endeared himself personally, not only to the Attorney-General and those in the Department of Justice, but to the individual members of the Supreme Court of the United States.

His record in this high office is a public matter, and need not be elaborated on. It led to his elevation to the Bench.

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

In 1920, King was appointed one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, to succeed Judge Don A. Pardee, and assumed his active duties the first Monday in October, 1920. Into this high office he carried his deep knowledge of the law, wide experience, and personal charm of manner. His record there is public, and need not be recited in detail. He endeared himself to the other members of the court and to the Bar throughout the Fifth Circuit.

Having suffered a partial paralysis in the summer of 1924, which, however, did not in anywise affect his mental faculties, on the first day of January, 1925, he resigned the judgeship and returned to his old firm.

PERSONAL INCIDENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The old aristocrats from Charleston and the coast country in Carolina established a noted summer colony in the beautiful country around Flat Rock, N. C. Many magnificent estates now remain to attest the genius and tastes of these old aristocrats.

Of these none is more beautiful than that founded by his grandfather, Mitchell King, known as "Argyle."

About the only recreation King permitted himself was a summer vacation at "Argyle." He acquired "Argyle" from the

other heirs when the income from his practice grew to warrant the investment. Here in the midst of ancestral memories and traditions, and in the beautiful home and lovely grounds of this estate, he took his summer vacations.

In personal make-up, King was five feet, seven inches tall, stocky built, with a massive head, dark hair, dark brown eyes, and rather serious visage, but possessing a rich vein of humor. He wore a mustache that had never been shaved during his life; had large ears; a prominent well-shaped nose, and a firm-set chin. He had a fine talent for music, and a deep, melodious bass voice.

He had an iron constitution, and was a ceaseless worker. He never loafed, physically nor mentally. Never used tobacco, never used an oath, and while fond of a glass of old wine, or of a mint julep, he never indulged in any stimulant so as to ever approach excess. He did not belong to any secret order. At all times, and under all circumstances, he was a gentleman.

His weakness was that he never would spare himself, did not take enough physical exercise, and in his modesty never fully appreciated his true worth, nor the value of his legal services.

After his long, brilliant career, in the seventieth year of his age, surrounded by his family and friends at the ancestral summer home, "Argyle", his great spirit took its flight into Eternity on July 25, 1926.

His funeral was at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Atlanta. While not a member, he was a devoted attendant at this Church, and actively participated in the conduct of its affairs. The services were conducted by his close friend, Dr. C. B. Wilmer, and were attended by the Judges, members of the Bar, and a large concourse of leading citizens.

His remains now rest, with his parents and other deceased members of his family, in an imposing vault erected by his devoted wife, in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta.

THE LIBRARY.

It seems little short of inspiration that his devoted wife and helpmate should have struck upon the idea of perpetuating his memory by the creation, at this great University, of the ALEXANDER C. KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

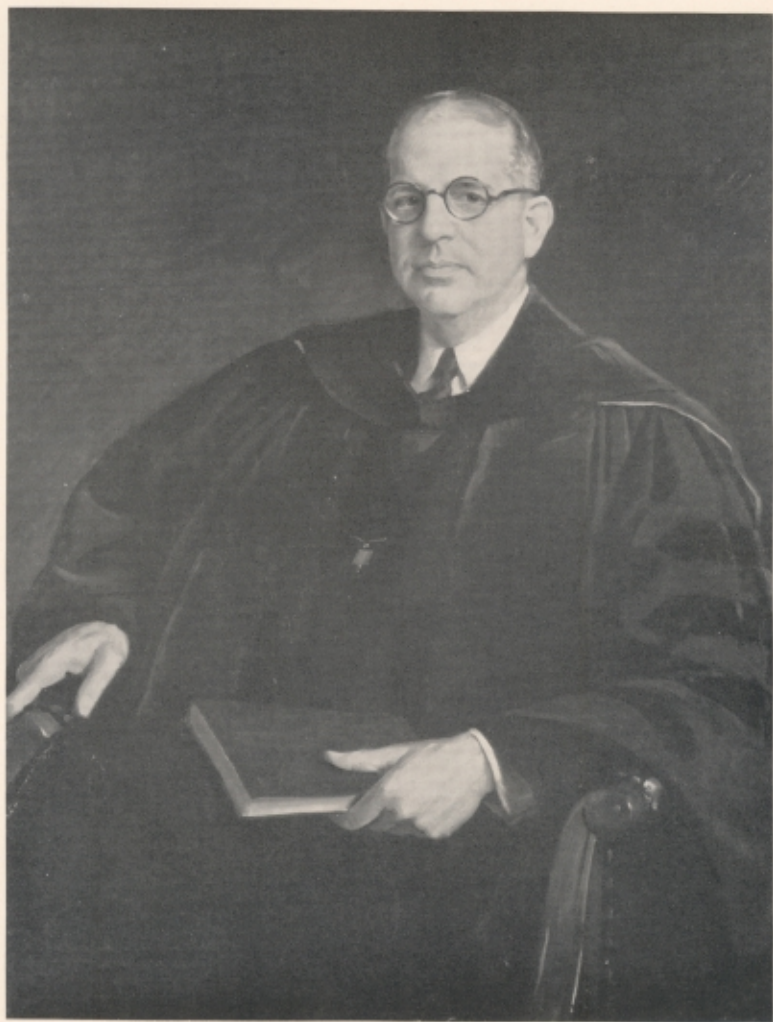
It is in the law library that the student draws upon the learning, experience, and genius of those great lawyers who made the pro-

fession glorious. It is there that he equips himself not only to take their places, but to advance as the world around him moves, and to keep pace with future development and progress. He qualifies to carry on in the future not only the successful practice of the law but the discharge of those duties to his country which every real lawyer owes and can so fully perform.

Here it is that he develops his knowledge of the ethics and ideals that make a great lawyer, and causes the very wine of the law to reflect in his countenance. He will find in after life that the law library is to be largely his professional home, even until the end.

It would be difficult, indeed, to select the name of any of the great lawyers of the past whose career, history, and character would more influence and inspire the young men of this and future generations in their efforts to fashion themselves into lawyers worthy of that great profession, than that of

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL KING.



HAROLD HIRSCH

—Portrait in oil by Paul Trebilcock, A. N. A.

DEDICATION OF HAROLD HIRSCH HALL AT LUMPKIN LAW
SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, ATHENS, GEORGIA, BY
MARION SMITH

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I must ask you to indulge me by forgetting for the time being, as I have endeavored temporarily to forget, that I am the friend and associate of the subject of my remarks. I do not speak from that standpoint, but rather as an alumnus of this institution, and for the time being as the official spokesman of the bar of this State. Indulge me further by letting me wander, or at least apparently wander, at the start, from the immediate subject and say something of what this occasion means to me and to those of us who have been most interested in the steps which are to launch the Lumpkin Law School upon its new career of usefulness.

As I have been thinking about the meaning of this occasion my mind has dwelt, not so much upon the building itself—beautiful and adequate as it is in every way—but rather upon those intangible values that are to me so inherently a part of this University. We have never had the unlimited financial resources of some other institutions. We have rarely seen fine buildings erected upon this campus. But throughout its long history the University of Georgia has been rich in those things which money cannot buy. They have been a part of the atmosphere of life upon this campus, so much so that no young man can spend a few years as a student at the University without being from then on a different, and I am sure, a better man. Certainly he finds that during the time he has been here a bond has been formed between him and the University which thereafter time cannot break or weaken. Hence we have found that the University of Georgia has retained the love and loyalty of its alumni more than any other institution of which I know.

The late Chancellor Barrow, whose appreciation of intangible values was the true secret of his greatness, once said to me, that the membership of the University of Georgia consisted of two classes, the students and the alumni, and that to his mind

the alumni were just as much members of the University as the student body itself. Certainly this has been the feeling of its graduates. Their support has been evidenced on many occasions, and today a new and magnificent building has arisen upon the campus as another monument to their unfaltering support of this institution.

Several years ago when Harold Hirsch was Chairman of the important Atlanta Division of the Campaign for Funds for Memorial Hall I heard him make a speech to a meeting in Atlanta in which he gave expression to this feeling of the alumni for the institution, which for simplicity and beauty cannot be surpassed. It was, he said, not a matter merely of duty, but something like romance, which put a real joy into service. While he may not have been entirely conscious of it at the time, he could not have drawn a truer picture of his own feeling and attitude. The first of the intangible values that occur to us as symbolized by this building will undoubtedly be that relationship of the University to its alumni which is again typified by this structure.

I have spoken so far merely as an alumnus. Let me now say something for the bar of this State as to the meaning we find in this building. The Lumpkin Law School is no newcomer into the field of legal education. It was started by the first Chief Justice of this State in 1859, when law schools were new experiments. In the decade before the Civil War this State was not content merely to follow, but was eagerly leading in many lines of thought. One of the things that gratifies so many of us about the University of Georgia today is that it is again evidencing the spirit of a desire to lead, and through its Institute of Public Affairs, and in many other ways, is showing that it is no longer content merely to trail along with the procession. One of the ways in which it is showing this new spirit is in its reorganized law school.

In its new quarters the Lumpkin Law School will combine with the modern ideas of law teaching which it has installed the best traditions which constitute the glory of its past. Many great names have been associated with its faculty, and many great lawyers have been graduated from its classes—men who will always be remembered, not only for their personal success, but as examples of the best traditions of the bar. It has been a special feature of this school that following the ideals of its founders it has

sought to inculcate into its students something more than the mere technique of their profession, and has successfully impressed upon them the ideal that every lawyer should be, to some extent, a public servant. If it were not our purpose to carry forward that same ideal for the future of the school there would be no great interest in the present occasion. None of us could get much enthusiasm out of the thought of merely adding a few more lawyers to an already overcrowded profession. But there is a type of lawyer that always has been needed and always will be needed—the man who is more than a mere technician in his work, who does more than merely serve a private client for a fee. There is a lawyer who recognizes that his profession brings him closely in touch with the forces that mould public opinion and control the course of progress, and who recognizes that there is a public duty resting upon him to use his influence always in behalf of right and justice and social progress. His work is a public service, frequently of more importance than that of holding office, although sometimes the two are combined. Such lawyers have always been needed, and the need for them will be greater now than before.

A man is blind indeed who does not see that there are forces in play in this country which must bring momentous changes in American life. These forces, if properly controlled and directed, should bring about a wider measure of social justice and a better world in which men and women may live and rear their children; but if not wisely directed and controlled they could be as destructive as a whirlwind. The influence of an unselfish and devoted bar of the type I have inadequately attempted to describe can be of value in the coming years to an extent that cannot be overestimated. In dedicating this building we dedicate it above all to inculcating this spirit of service into those whom it will train. Again, I am speaking of an intangible value, but one that has been a part of the Lumpkin Law School since the days of its great founders, and one which we hope and believe will be carried forward into the new era.

Ladies and Gentlemen, if I have at all correctly caught the spirit of this occasion, we have then done a very fitting thing in selecting the name of Harold Hirsch as the name for this building. It is the product of the loyalty of the alumni of the University, and whenever men speak of the service that the alumni of this

institution have rendered it, by common consent his name leads all the rest. No important movement has been undertaken in behalf of the University in the past 25 years that did not find him as one of its leading spirits. He has given as freely of his time as he has always given of his money, and has served on most of the committees and boards for University affairs, usually bearing the major part of the work. I would only weary you with a familiar story if I took the time to recount some of the important things he has constantly done and is doing for his alma mater. If I told you any of the hundreds of secret instances in which he has been a benefactor to students of this institution I would amaze you and greatly embarrass him.

I have said that it was a part of the spirit of this occasion that the University of Georgia was no longer content merely to be a follower in the intellectual world; that it was determined to reassert its leadership along many lines. There is no one who has been as eager for this leadership for the University, or who has helped as much in the various steps taken to accomplish it, as has Harold Hirsch. He typifies that new spirit more than anyone who could have been selected.

I cite one instance of his personal intellectual leadership. There are very few lawyers of whom it can be definitely and truthfully said that the course of the law in any important respect has been altered as a result of their appearances in court. This is much rarer than we might ordinarily think. In my personal acquaintance I cannot think of any instance where such a statement is as clearly justified as in the instance I am about to mention. In the important and developing field of the law of unfair trade it can be definitely shown from reported cases that this branch of the law has been broadened and liberalized, made fairer and more progressive, as a result of certain particular arguments which he has made in the Federal Courts.

When Mr. Hirsch commenced his special work in that field of the law about 25 years ago there were, broadly speaking, no American decisions to serve as precedents. Presumptively our courts would follow, in such a situation, the general principles of law and equity inherited from England, and there were English precedents in this field, but how far those precedents would be modified in the course of their application to American conditions was wholly undetermined. At quite a young age he was projected

into the task of protecting throughout the United States a trademark and a trade name of great value, and starting, as I have stated, with a total lack of precedent in this country it was necessary for him to build up the American law step by step, in case after case, in the various Federal Courts throughout the United States. It is probably the largest single task ever presented to a Georgia lawyer. The whole scope of the task covered many years and details are still being completed. Looking back on the course of that labor today it is possible to say with exact accuracy that no lawyer today can brief a case involving unfair trade without citing decisions which he secured during the course of that labor. In other words, it is not possible adequately to present a case under the American law of unfair trade without relying upon precedents which he has established.

A few years ago when the Editors of the largest and most recent legal encyclopedia—known to the bar as Cyc—were looking for someone to become the author of their article dealing with the law of unfair trade they first selected five men in the United States as the outstanding authority on that subject. One of them was Harold Hirsch. Two of the remaining four are now alive—Harry D. Nims of New York, and Edwards S. Rogers of Chicago and New York. Those two, together with Mr. Hirsch, today form a class by themselves as authorities on this subject. The Editors of Cyc thereupon wrote to all five of them asking each separately whom he would suggest as the best authority in America to undertake the authorship of this article. Mr. Hirsch selected one of the four. The other four, without exception and without consulting among themselves, wrote in suggesting the name of Harold Hirsch. He did not undertake the work on account of pressure of other business, but the tribute involved in such a unanimous selection is to my mind unique.

In later years his work in this field has carried him beyond the confines of the United States when American interests represented by him sought to protect their trade in foreign fields. To my personal knowledge, the two great specialists in England on this subject confer with him on the basis of perfect equality.

I would, however, be giving a very inadequate idea of his intellectual accomplishments in the field of law if I left the impression on the mind of anyone that he had limited his work to the specialty of unfair trade. Such has never been the case. I

could cite instances of almost equal importance of work done by him in the field of corporation law, of taxation, or of equity.

I wonder how many of you realize the industry and labor necessary to win success of this kind. I am afraid I might discourage the law students present on this occasion if I went too much into detail in this respect. I will, however, mention one instance of a case which originated in the Federal Court in Chattanooga involving the life of an industry producing an important product. This case turned on some questions of physiological chemistry, and in connection with that case Mr. Hirsch took special courses at night from two specialists for several nights a week during the course of two years.

I have tried to give some expression to our wishes as to the type of lawyer we hope to see trained in the halls of this building—one who can combine with distinguished success in his own profession a constant appreciation of the duty of service to his fellowmen, which should rest constantly upon the bar. We could find no more perfect example of just that ideal than the man whose name we today honor. When we wish to tell pupils entering those halls the ideal that is held before them, we do so simply, but clearly and completely, by writing the name, Harold Hirsch, above the entrance to the building.

There is no honor in the gift of this State which could be bestowed upon a lawyer greater than that we today bestow in the naming of this building which is to be the permanent home of the School of Law. There is no greater tribute I can pay to the recipient of the honor than to say that it is fully and completely deserved. It is bestowed upon an alumnus who ranks first in service—upon a lawyer who, in addition to distinguished professional success, typifies the highest ideals and traditions of the bar.

May our purposes and high hopes find full realization in the career of the Lumpkin Law School in its new home—Harold Hirsch Hall. May the spirit of service which it inherits from the past guide it in its future work; and above all, may it always preserve the best tradition of this University—"GEORGIA—MAKER OF MEN."



PRESENTATION OF KEYS

LEFT TO RIGHT:—DEAN H. N. EDWARDS, OF LAW SCHOOL; PRESIDENT S. V. SANFORD, OF UNIVERSITY; HARRISON JONES, CHAIRMAN BUILDING COMMITTEE; HAROLD HIRSCH, AFTER WHOM BUILDING IS NAMED; HUGHES SPALDING, CHAIRMAN BOARD OF REGENTS, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

PRESENTATION OF KEYS TO HAROLD HIRSCH HALL AND ALEX-
ANDER CAMPBELL KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY BY HARRISON
JONES, CHAIRMAN OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Faculty and Student Body, Dis-
tinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the meeting of your Alumni Society in 1929, the Honorable William H. Barrett, of Augusta, Georgia, then President of the Association and the distinguished Judge of the United States District Court, brought vigorously to the attention of the Association and the University authorities the state of your law school at that time and the necessity of its re-organization.

As the result of Judge Barrett's effort, the school was practically made over, its entrance requirements and its curriculum were stiffened and a new dean and a full time faculty were secured. Judge Barrett and the alumni had said that when the school had been remade a building would be provided.

The Board of Trustees appointed a General Law School Committee to undertake the task of providing this building. This Committee was composed of:

Hughes Spalding, of Atlanta, Chairman;
William H. Barrett, of Augusta;
John A. Sibley, of Atlanta;
G. Ed. Maddox, of Rome;
The Chancellor of the University;
The Dean of the Lumpkin Law School; and
Harrison Jones, of Atlanta.

The diligence and effort required of the Committee in securing funds for this building during this, the world's worst depression, can readily be imagined. But the funds were secured, and a sub-committee of the General Committee was appointed as a Building Committee. This Committee consisted of Hughes Spalding and Dean H. N. Edmunds, with your speaker as chairman. I pay grateful tribute to all of the Committee, but I must pay especial tribute to Hughes Spalding, the General

Chairman, and to John A. Sibley, the Treasurer of the Committee, without whose assistance this building would not have been possible.

Our association with our architects, Hentz, Adler & Shutze, particularly Mr. Adler, and with the contractors, Potter & Shackelford, has been altogether pleasant and satisfactory, and the building will be offered in evidence as proof of their ability and efforts on our behalf, for it speaks louder than anything I may say.

I am most grateful for the co-operation of Dean Edmunds and each member of the law faculty, as well as the Chancellor and the President of the University, and all of the other gentlemen with whom we have had to deal. They have been most co-operative in every respect.

We, of course, are tremendously indebted to all of those who contributed to this undertaking. While it would hardly be feasible to mention all of the 250 here, it would be wholly unfitting not to call attention to the very splendid liberality of Mrs. Alexander C. King and her family, who out of devotion to Judge King made such a substantial donation as to render the magnificent library possible. Mention should also be made of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Weil, of Nashville, Tennessee, who likewise made us a splendid donation. They have ever been interested in good works, and particularly in education. There is constant rivalry between these friends of mine (the Weilses) and me. They contend that they admire Harold Hirsch more than I do, and I assure you that is quite impossible.

A very charming sentiment was expressed, I think, by the young men and women in the office of Harold Hirsch by completely equipping the Court Room as an evidence of their appreciation of their association with him.

This is a happy occasion for all of us, but I think I am the happiest one of all, for in addition to having been a small contributing factor in doing something for my Alma Mater, to which I owe much, I am privileged here today to do honor to two great men. First, the one after whom this building is named, the University's most loyal and generous alumnus. I have been so fortunate as to have been associated personally, intimately and daily with this man for twenty-odd years, and have been the recipient of his friendship, of his encouragement, of his counsel,

and of so many material aids and blessings that I could not begin to number them.

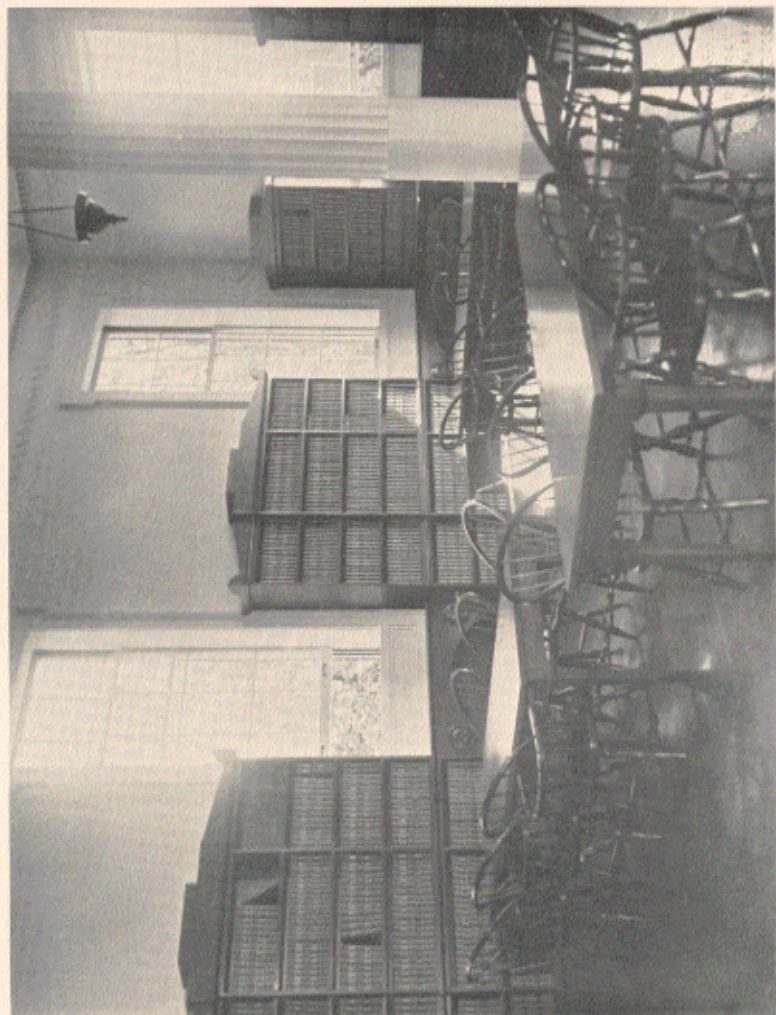
Then, too, we do honor to another great man, and I can think of nothing more appropriate than the establishment of this wonderful library here where his memory can be kept green by having all of the young men for decades to come work in this magnificent library which is permeated and hallowed by the afterglow that comes from his character and ability.

There is likewise a personal joy in doing honor to this man, for I was privileged for years to have him for next door neighbor. I was honored and complimented to have him present me for admission to the bar of Georgia. I shall always remember his words of encouragement, his wise counsel and the appropriate and befitting books which he placed in my hands from time to time, and the fine example he was to me, and the privilege that I had on innumerable occasions of hearing him discuss with my father many and diverse subjects.

And, now, may I say a word to the student body of the Lumpkin Law School, for after all, while we have been enabled to honor and pay tribute to those who are worthy of it, the real purpose of this building is to afford you and those who come after you greater opportunity in your search for knowledge. This University has a marvelous heritage. This law school has a tremendous background. For you not to appreciate what has been done for you would be ingratitude indeed. It is only natural that some of us should expect that from you should come the leaders and examples for the under-graduates of this institution. You may do that while you are here. But we have greater hopes than that for you. We want you to be great after you leave here. I hope we have not built here an incubator for politicians, but I hope we have builded a smokehouse for statesmen. Georgia, with the possible exception of Virginia, has contributed more genuine statesmanship and has had born and reared within her borders more great statesmen than any other state in this Union. But of recent years there has been a tremendous dearth of national leadership, and it is leadership that we must have if this nation is to fulfill her destiny. Too many of my generation have been permitted to gum the pap of prosperity, which is not a food conducive to the cutting of wisdom teeth, and more so-called leaders have fallen, like Humpty-Dumpty, from their pedestals in the

last three years than in a half century before, and we turn to you and ask that you here today, simultaneously with our dedication of this edifice, dedicate yourselves to this state and nation. We have in a sense finished here a wonderful factory—modern, completely equipped and efficient to the nth degree. There has been placed here, in the faculty of this institution, a splendid management, and there is in this plant a quantity of raw material. But this factory and this management must inevitably be judged by the quality of the product that it turns out.

Mr. Chairman, as Chairman of your Building Committee, I present to you, as General Chairman of the Law School Committee, and as Chairman of the Regents of the University System of Georgia, the keys to Harold Hirsch Hall and the Alexander C. King Memorial Library. May its portals never be closed to those who seek knowledge, and may there pour forth from its threshold men of character, lawyers of honor and ability, judges of uprightness and lovers of justice.—patriots all!



THE LIBRARY

ACCEPTANCE OF HAROLD HIRSCH HALL AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL
KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY BY S. V. SANFORD, PRESIDENT,
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To my present official position am I indebted for the honor as well as the pleasure, of receiving from your hands, on behalf of the University of Georgia, this beautiful temple of law—this promised gift which today stands complete.

A building like this is an emphatic declaration that good learning is held in high esteem here, by alumni and other friends of higher education. The law school was organized to provide a well rounded education in the science of law. As a professional school its purpose is to afford students the best possible preparation for the science and actual practice in any State in which the principles of Anglo-American law prevail.

To men of determination and vitality, the motives that make the practice of law, in business, at the bar, on the bench, keenly attractive are the opportunity to render service to the public, to help make and interpret the law, and above all to dispense justice. To men of strong personality and strength of character, the study of the law has a persistent appeal: to men of ability, of dynamic force, of high intelligence, of good judgment it offers careers of distinction in the legal profession, in politics, and in other fields of public service; but to men of ordinary ability and limited resources, in this age of keen competition, the way to success in the legal profession is slow and discouraging.

The alumni gathered here today more than other citizens realize that our universities are changing, and changing very rapidly. The fields of knowledge are expanding; the desire for a university diploma attracts more and more young men and women each year—some because parents do not know what else to do with them, some for the social standing that a year or two in college will give them, some with no serious purpose whatever, some with the belief that university life will open up social contacts which later on can be exploited for financial or social gains, and

others for the real purpose of an education. None of these motives can be condemned except perhaps one and certain of them are very natural. In such conditions, it is idle to talk merely of the advantages of research, of a liberal education, of the pervasive influence of the classics, or "to fall back on any other verbal opiate with which we so often try to dull the ruffled educational conscience." The distortion of values intellectual has been caused not nearly so much by extracurricular activities, as by the inevitable effect of these conditions. As universities enter more and more into the very fabric of our national life their studies and teaching penetrate all the phases of that life.

These developments, particularly the increase in the size of the student body, would not have come about on this large scale had it not been for the active part played by the alumni. Our universities are not looking backward to the curricula of the fourteenth century; they are looking forward into hitherto unknown fields seeking to anticipate the coming needs of our communities and our country. And the alumni have had an important place among the factors responsible for this extraordinary expansion, which really goes to the root of American life. It may be admitted that the ordinary alumnus seldom thinks very seriously upon educational problems, yet the alumni of the University of Georgia by reason of their active, beneficent, and fruitful interest in the University have become real copartners of the faculty and the regents.

Whatever may be the attitude of the alumni of other institutions to the faculty and to the institution, the attitude of the alumni of this institution is helpful, constructive, and sane. Our appreciation of the alumni of the University of Georgia may be seen by an extract from the minutes of the faculty of May ninth:—"The faculty embraces this occasion to express to the alumni its sincere appreciation of the renewed and intelligent interest exhibited by them in the welfare of their Alma Mater. It has been a constant complaint in some institutions that the alumni display interest only in the superficial phases of college life and especially in athletic activities; we have noted with pride, that the alumni of this institution, while loyally and enthusiastically supporting these phases, have given earnest thought to more fundamental questions. The faculty appreciates the criticism which has been expressed at times and welcomes

advice from the alumni, who are, perhaps, better qualified, because of their detachment, to see conditions which should be improved. Especially does it appreciate the assistance rendered by the alumni in recent developments and improvements; the leadership manifested and the financial assistance rendered have resulted in progress which fill those connected with the institution with hope."

I wish the time would permit me to pay tribute to certain distinguished alumni who have made possible this beautiful building. They love this institution and we love them. Their names are enshrined in our hearts. They are known and loved—they need not be mentioned by me.

On this occasion we cannot forget two familiar forms even though they are missing and their voices are silent—Chancellor Barrow and Dean Morris—both have passed on to a celestial atmosphere within a grander temple and to the enjoyment of a knowledge perfect and perpetual.

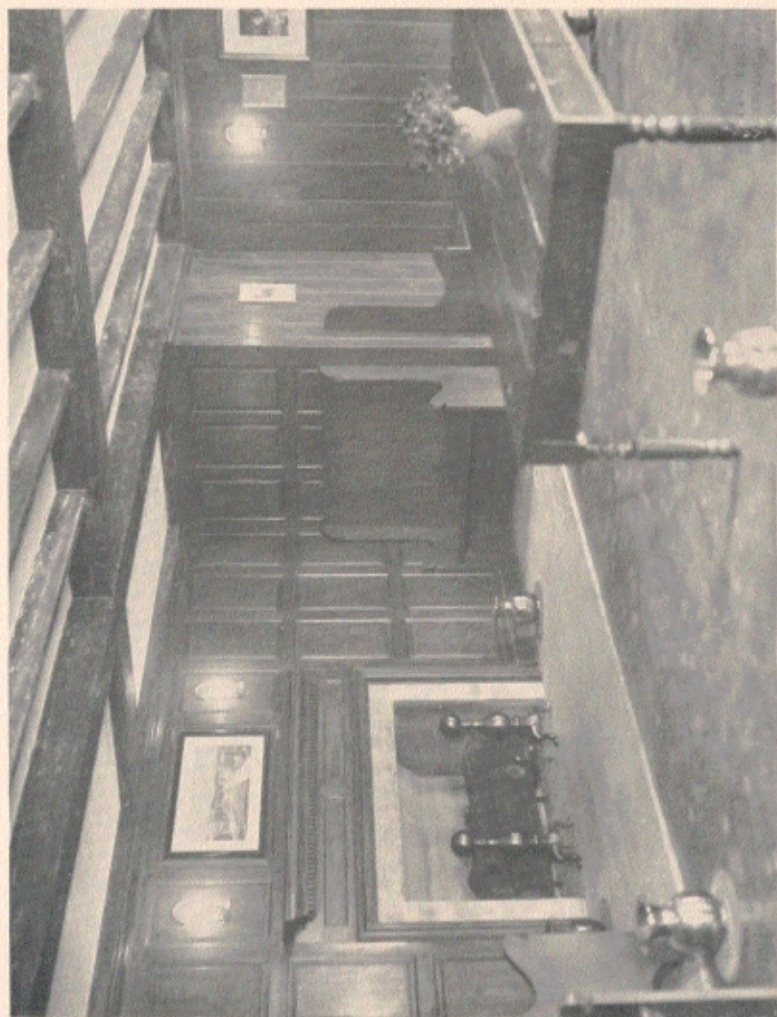
In the years that are to come may there go forth from this temple an army of scholars, thorough, earnest, brilliant, for such will ever find full scope for the finest culture in the broadest fields of humanity.

And now, Mr. Chairman, permit me to express to you and through you to the members of the committee and all others whom you represent, on behalf of the University, and the faculty and students, their full appreciation of the fidelity which has marked this performance of the duties voluntarily assumed by you, and of the satisfactory results of your efforts.

And now I am pleased and happy to transfer the keys of the Harold Hirsch Hall, the new building which houses the Lumpkin Law School and the Alexander C. King Memorial Library to the Dean of the Law School, upon whom its immediate care will fall, confident that under such guardianship it will remain uninjured and beautiful, and confident also that under such leadership it will develop in the students trained in the law a keen sense of professional ideals and a high regard for legal ethics.

In conclusion may the Law School teach its students to appreciate the law as interpreted centuries ago by Richard Hooker in these words: "Of Law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very

least as feeling her care and the greatest as not exempted from her power; both Angels and men, and creations of what conditions soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy."



THE SMOKING ROOM

ACCEPTANCE OF HAROLD HIRSCH HALL AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL
KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY BY DEAN H. N. EDMUNDS, OF
LUMPKIN LAW SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, ATHENS,
GEORGIA.

President Sanford; Chairman Spalding:

In accepting the keys to Harold Hirsch Hall, which houses the historic Lumpkin Law School of the University of Georgia and the Alexander Campbell King Memorial Library, and which are committed to my custody as the present Dean of the Law School, permit me before referring to the responsibility which I and our faculty are alike impressed with, to say a word of grateful acknowledgment to all of those who have made this occasion possible, and to those who by their presence have made the day a memorable one in the history of the University of Georgia.

When I think of Harold Hirsch Hall there is brought to mind thoughts of what a wonderful thing it is for any institution to have the loyalty and love of its alumni and friends such as is the loyalty and love of the alumni and friends of the University of Georgia and of the Law School. And I reflect too that it is a wonderful thing for any individual to have attained such distinction in life as to have attached to himself friends, who in making this gift to the University, deem him worthy of and desire to honor him by naming our beautiful building in his honor—Harold Hirsch.

When I think of the Alexander Campbell King Memorial Library it brings to my mind what a wonderful thing it is for one to have lived the life of active combat in the field of the law, and to have so impressed himself not only on his associates but on the nation itself with his character and learning, his sense of right and justice, as to have him elevated to one of the highest courts in our judicial system. It is wonderful too with all the stress and strain of an active life at the Bar and on the Bench to retain those virtues which make happy homes and beautiful home life, so that, though having passed to the Great Beyond, his memory is ever fresh to those to whom he was husband, and father and friend,

leading to the establishment of a memorial in a seat of learning where young men seek to know of the subject so near and dear to his heart, and which was of the warp and woof of his distinguished life: A life which will ever form an inspiration to young men who attend this Law School, for the precepts and example of his work will ever be kept before them as they dwell among the fountain springs of the law in the Alexander Campbell King Memorial Library, housed in Harold Hirsch Hall.

And now Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen this leaves me to say to you that growing out of the very things to which I have made reference, growing out of the occasion itself, and out of the splendid addresses made by the Honorable Mr. Spalding and the Honorable Mr. Smith and of President Sanford, there is impressed on my mind and heart and that of every member of our faculty our great and grave responsibility.

The Law School has had an honorable history ever since the days of three quarters of a century ago when Joseph Henry Lumpkin, the first Chief Justice of this State, William Hope Hull and Thomas R. R. Cobb founded the school in accordance with the wishes of the Trustees of the University. The heritage left by these founders, in the words of our bulletin, "though many changes have taken place from time to time, furnishes an inspiration alike to the instructors and students of today, and an urge to carry on a work so splendidly initiated, and to progress in the science, teaching and learning of the law."

This history, to which I have but made reference, and this occasion entwine in impressiveness and responsibility. As I have already suggested, a great and grave responsibility is thrust upon us. With it a great opportunity is ours.

In accepting the keys, I make grateful acknowledgment to all of our friends here gathered, and those whom you represent, and I cherish the hope that in some manner we may measure up to the responsibility imposed and the opportunity afforded. Such will at least be the effort of those who today form our faculty and student body. God grant we do not fail!

I thank you.