1-1-1897

Annual Announcement of the Law School of the University of Georgia with a Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates 1896-97

University of Georgia School of Law

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
LAW DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA,
WITH A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND GRADUATES,
ATHENS, GA.

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1896-97.
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

ATHENS, GA.,
W. D. CHRISTY, PRINTER,
1897.
LAW DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

At the regular meeting of the Trustees of the University of Georgia in 1859, the Board determined to re-organize the University, and in the plan that was then adopted it was determined to establish a Law School, "in which facilities for the best legal education would be afforded." In pursuance of the plan, on August 4th, 1859, on motion of Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, (the first Chief Justice of Georgia), William Hope Hull and Thomas R. R. Cobb were elected Professors, and the Law School opened in the autumn of that year. On December 19th, 1859, by an act of the General Assembly of Georgia, the Lumpkin Law School was incorporated and these three gentlemen were both the corporators and the professors. From that time to the death of Judge Lumpkin, in 1867, Mr. Cobb having died in 1862, the Law Department of the University was conducted under the name of the Lumpkin Law School and the graduates were awarded their Diplomas by the Trustees at the regular Commencements. The exercises of the Law School were suspended during the war.

In August, 1867, Benjamin H. Hill and William L. Mitchell were elected by the Board of Trustees to the two vacancies in the Law Department, and from that time forward the Law School has been conducted under the name of the Law Department of the University.

From the time of Mr. Hill's election to the United States Senate in 1887, his connection with the School was nominal, and the classes were under the sole care of Dr. Mitchell until 1881, when Pope Barrow and George Dudley Thomas were elected Professors of Law. Dr. Mitchell died in 1882 and Mr. Barrow resigned in 1883. In 1884 Andrew J. Cobb was elected and from that time until 1890 Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cobb filled the chairs.

In 1890 Howell Cobb was elected. In 1898 Mr. Thomas and Mr. Andrew J. Cobb having resigned as regular Professors, and become lecturers, Sylvanus Morris was elected.

The chair of Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence was filled by Dr. R. D. Moore until 1873, from 1873 to 1879, by Dr. R. M. Smith, from 1880 to 1883, by Dr. John Gerdine, and in 1883 Dr. S. C. Benedict was elected. From 1873 to the time of his death in January 1888, Chancellor P. H. Mell delivered lectures on Parliamentary Law to the class in connection with the Senior Class in the other departments of the University. In 1894 John D. Mell was elected lecturer on Parliamentary Law.

IMPROVED AND EXTENDED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Trustees, realizing the rapid growth of this department of the University, and with the hope of extending its usefulness, have added some new and useful features. The distinguished and learned gentlemen whose names appear elsewhere were induced to lend their aid to the success and usefulness of the School by delivering lectures on the subjects specified. Hereafter, therefore, the method of instruction will be divided into two distinct systems.

The Professors will assign daily lessons in the textbooks and the students will be required to recite orally, just as in any other school. From experience as well as observation, it is believed that the "Lecture System" alone, as pursued in so many similar institutions, does not meet the necessities of the case. However learned the lecturer and however attentive the student, the impression left upon the begin-
ner's mind is not so permanent as that produced by his own study of the subject, reinforced by the oral recitations and by the explanations of the professor. Under the plan of instruction outlined, the student first studies with the incentive of desire to learn, and with the knowledge that his fellow students will hear his oral examinations. Ample explanations and illustrations, together with incidental lectures arising out of the subject of the lesson, from the professors, aid the student's own labor. The consequence is that the student from pride as well as ambition learns each lesson, and his knowledge thus acquired is permanently fixed in his mind. The act of reciting fixes in the mind that which is recited. Moreover, the professor is by this means enabled to ascertain those points which are not understood by each student, and to adapt his explanations to the need of the entire class.

With this system of daily drilling in the recitation room, and with the proper study which it enforces, the student is taught a sufficient knowledge of the subject to prepare his mind for the incalculable benefits to be derived from lectures. It is believed that a knowledge of the Law cannot well be obtained under either system unaided by the other; the effort is thus made to derive all the benefits of both. All the good features of the "Recitation System," are thus combined with the "Lecture System," and the attempt made to reap the fruits of the two general plans of professional education. It is not of course expected that accomplished lawyers will be turned out in a course so short as this necessarily is. Until the time appears proper for lengthening the term of professional study, the course must be adapted to existing circumstances. But there is no reason why a student of average ability should not acquire in the allotted time a knowledge of the general principles of the law, and a sufficient knowledge of "How to study" to carry on alone his advancement in the leisure which usually befalls the young lawyer.

THE LAW SCHOOL VERSUS THE LAWYER'S OFFICE.

The question is often asked, which affords the better place for obtaining a legal education, a law school or a lawyer's office? The question is generally propounded by one who has tried neither, and is answered by one who has not sufficient knowledge of both to draw an intelligent comparison. While it is true that there is a variety of opinion among those well qualified to determine between the two methods of legal education, the great majority of those acquainted with both methods unhesitatingly decide in favor of the school. It may be well to state some of the reasons which are apparent from a moment's reflection.

It may be assumed that the student does not wish access to the office of the unsuccessful or inexperienced lawyer. The trained and busy lawyer, who takes into his office from sympathy or friendship the prospective student, has no time to spare. The constant thirst of the studious young man for explanation in almost every page of his book, must be satisfied with a hasty word or two at intervals in a busy day. If the student hopes also to acquire practical knowledge by performing clerical duties for his so-called preceptor, the chief advantage is lost because no reason is given him why one form is used and another discarded, why one act is right and the other wrong. In short, the student in the busy lawyer's office, simply works out what he can for himself and catches, here and there with a change of explanation, a glimpse of the law.

In the school, where a sufficient number are collected, the professor derives a revenue which compensates him for the time he spends in instructing. He does not feel that his valuable time is taken from his business, because teaching the class is one of his chief duties. The professor has time, and what is equally important, the inclination to explain to the student every principal
which he cannot master in his own study. Reciting every
day in the hearing of the fellow students, and hearing them
recite, together with the eager questions and answers which
are constantly arising among so many young men pursuing
the same subject, cannot fail to impress indelibly upon the
mind each day's work. The frequent duty of drawing all
legal documents and their criticism in the class room enables
the student to understand the reasons for each and teaches
him to beware of errors, in his own and in his adversary's
work.

The object of the student is not to acquire a fund of
information on legal questions, but to train himself to think,
reason, and express himself as a lawyer should. The reg-
ular day after day digestion and assimilation of an assigned
part of the subject is the peculiarity of the school. In the
office the student reads on one day ten pages, on the next
none, on the third fifty or an hundred. Instead of the
strengthening and growth of the lawyer, this tends more to
produce indigestion, and an ill state of mental health.

The subject was fully considered by the American Bar
Association in 1879 and 1881, on the report of their standing
Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar,
consisting of Carlton Hunt, of Louisiana, Henry Stockbridge,
of Maryland, U. M. Rose, of Arkansas, George Hoadly, of
Ohio, and Edmund H. Bennett, of Massachusetts. In this
report, which was unanimously adopted, the committee say:

"There is little, if any dispute now, as to the relative
merit of education by means of law schools, and that to be
got by more practical training or apprenticeship as an attor-
ney's clerk. Without disparagement of mere practical
advantages, the verdict of the best informed is in favor of
the schools.

"The benefits which they offer are easily suggested,
and are of the most superior kind. They afford to the
students an acquaintance with general principles, difficult, if
not impossible to be otherwise attained; they serve to
remove difficulties which are inherent in scientific and tech-

ical phraseology; and they, as a necessary consequence,
furnish the student with the means for clear conception, and
accurate and precise expression. They familiarize him with
leading cases, and the application of them in discussion. They
give him the valuable habit of attention, teach him
familiar maxims, and offer him the priceless opportunities
which result from constant and generous emulation. They
lead him readily to survey law as a science, and imbue him
with the principles of ethics as its true foundation. Dis-
puting, reasoning, reading, and discoursing, become his
constant exercise."

In a paper read on January 20th, 1897, before the New
York State Bar Association, by Franklin M. Danaher, a
member of the State Board of Examiners, occur the follow-
ing expressions:

"Observation shows that under modern conditions exist-
ing in the profession, an education in law can not be procured
exclusively in a law office, and that those who have had the
benefit of a law-school training are better equipped to enter
upon their career and are more likely to succeed therein
than those who come to the Bar through an office. * * *
Members of the Bar of the future, to succeed, must have a
scientific, well-directed and comprehensive training in a law
school. The fact that many of the lawyers of to-day did
donot have that advantage and still succeeded is no reason why
the future will not demand it. * * * * * * * * 
The great problem of the higher education of the Bar can
be materially helped toward solution and the Bar decidedly
improved along lines of public and professional good, by
requiring the successful completion of a course of study in
an approved law school of all future applicants for admission."

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course in this department is completed in one year,
consisting of two terms. The exercises of the University,
including this department, begin on the third Wednesday in September, in each year and end at the Annual Commencement on the third Wednesday in June.

The First term commences with the College year and closes the day before Christmas.

The Second Term commences the day following New Year and closes at Commencement.

The first term is devoted to the study of Blackstone's Commentaries, Elementary Law, the Law of Contracts and Torts, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Georgia, Part First of the Code of Georgia relating to the Political Organization of the State, the Penal Code of Georgia, Ewell's Medical Jurisprudence.

The Second term is devoted to the study of the Principles of Pleading, Evidence, Equity, Equity Practice, Commercial Law, International Law, Parliamentary Law, the Code of Georgia, embracing the Civil Code, Code of Practice, and the Constitution of Georgia.

Lectures on Roman (civil) Law, Parliamentary Law and Medical Jurisprudence are delivered three times a week during this term. In addition to the daily recitation from the regular text books, the students are required to consult other standard works on all branches of the Law.

The lectures by the special lecturers will be delivered during the course, as soon as practicable after the subject has been studied by the class.

MOOT COURTS AND LEGAL EXERCISES.

After the students are sufficiently advanced, frequently Moot Courts are held in which one of the professors presides and juries are taken from the students in other departments of the University. The Law students are assigned to act as counsel in the cases on trial and are sometimes required to preside. In these courts the students are taught the actual practice of the law, such as pleading, drawing orders, moving for new trials, advocacy before the court and jury, the use of reports and text-books as authority, in short, all the elements of actual Court House practice.

Throughout the course, constant exercises are given in pleading and drawing Deeds, Wills, Mortgages and all kinds of Legal documents, including commercial paper. The students are first required to correct the papers drawn by each other and then the professor in charge reviews and explains both the original and the critical exercises. It is the purpose of the Department to equip its graduates ready for active practice of the profession.

A Moot Parliament is organized under the direction of the professor of Parliamentary Law, the officers being students. The organization and conduct of Legislative Assemblies are thus practically taught.

ADMISSION.

No previous study is requisite to admission at the beginning of the course. Students may enter at any time prior to the first day of October. No student can be graduated unless he remains at the University the whole of the session, and in actual attendance upon the exercises of this department during both the autumn and spring terms. No student under the age of 18 years will be admitted. Student transferred from the Academic Departments must obtain the permission of the Chancellor, and the certificates of his professors of his proficiency in his classes. The course of study is systematized and compressed into a comparatively short time, it being vastly important that the first principles should be thoroughly understood and mastered, it is urged that each student begin with the class.
EXAMINATIONS.

There are two kinds of examinations, oral and written. Each professor daily examines orally on the prescribed lesson. Written examinations are held at the conclusion of each text book or branch of study. These examinations are made very searching and the student is given abundant time to write out his answers, without assistance, thus impressing upon his mind what he has learned and disclosing accurately and impartially his progress.

DIPLOMAS.

Upon those students who satisfactorily complete the required course is conferred the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAW. Under the law of Georgia, sections 998 and 1297 of the Code, a Diploma of Graduation entitles the graduate to admission to the Bar without examination.

Under an act of the General Assembly, approved, November 11th, 1889, the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State are authorized to hold special terms at any time to admit to the Bar the graduates of this Department.

TUITION AND EXPENSES.

The tuition in the Law School is $75.00 per annum, divided as follows: $25.00 for the first term, to January 1st; and $50.00 for the second term, from January 1st to graduation. Tuition is payable in advance at the beginning of each term.

No Matriculation or Library Fee is required in this Department. The students in law are entitled to the privileges of all other departments of the University, at Athens, without extra charge.

The expenses of the course are as follows:
Tuition, first term $25.00; second term $50.00; whole course $75.00
initiation Fee in either of the Literary Societies 2.00
Board, per month $12.50 to 18.00
Washing, fuel, and lights, per month 3.00
Stationery, etc., for the year 2.00
Text books can be had for about 35.00

A list of the text-books in use in the school may be had on application to SYLVANUS MORRIS, Athens, Ga.

LIBRARY.

The University Library contains over 20,000 volumes of general, classical and scientific literature, to which yearly additions are made. A complete list of the current periodicals, both on general and technical subjects, is taken. Special libraries containing all standard reference books are in the rooms of the several departments. The library is in charge of a competent officer, and is free of access to all students of the University, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day except Sunday. Books are taken out under the usual restrictions, and the periodicals are spread on the library tables for use during library hours. On the walls of the library is hung a fine collection of portraits of distinguished Georgians who have been prominently identified with the history and government of the University since its foundation.

The Law Library consists of the Georgia Reports and standard text books. Under the laws of the State, the Georgia Reports and all other public books are furnished to the department as soon as published.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently supplied this department with valuable publications issued by the Government.
The Bancroft-Whitney Co., of San Francisco have presented to the department a complete set of their "Practitioner's Series," which have been found of great value to the professors and students.

DISCIPLINE.

In matters of discipline, the students of the Law Department are governed by the same rules and regulations prescribed for other students of the University.

SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary Societies in connection with the University viz: The Demosthenian and Phi Kappa societies. The former was founded in 1801, the latter in 1840. The members of the Societies meet in their respective halls every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

In these Societies, debates on interesting subjects are had at each meeting and all the members take part. Certain members are also selected at each meeting to deliver orations on chosen themes. The value of these debates to the students in general and the Law students in particular, can not be estimated. In them, the student learns self-reliance, readiness of expression, rapidity of thought. To the lawyer, perhaps one of the most valuable accomplishments is the ability "to think on his feet," and these societies afford a good field for the acquirement of this accomplishment.

HONORS.

Two members of the Law class are allowed places among the Senior Speakers on Commencement Day. The Speakers from the Law class are chosen by the Faculty of the Law Department for general excellence in all branches of study and exercise in the department.

GRADUATES OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 1860.

A. O. Bacon, Macon,
Pope Barrow, Savannah,
*Pitt. M. Brown,
*R. M. Chambers,
*J. M. Cleveland,
Lamar Cobb, Athens,
Virgil C. Cook,
*James Gardner,
*James G. George,
*W. R. Gignilliat,
George O. Grattan, Virginia,
*A. A. F. Hill,
Wiley C. Howard, Atlanta,

CLASS 1861.

*Addison Rell, Atlanta,
Hezekiah Bussey,
T. S. Cox, Ding's Cut,
M. J. Cofar, Atlanta,
*Thomas Evans,
S. J. Flint,
Joseph H. L. Gerding, Macon,
Jno. W. Heidt, Georgetown, Texas,
S. M. Harrington, Athens,
Robert Humphries,
Samuel Humphries, Mississippi,
F. L. Little, Sparta,
*Frank Lumpkin,
Robert McCay, Baltimore,
G. E. Macon,
F. H. Turnipseed, Macon,
H. D. D. Twiggs, Augusta,
R. J. Walton,
*George W. Moore.

CLASS 1866.

*W. M. Browne,
Howell Cobb, Athens,
Sampson H. Hardeman, Washington,

*Deceased.
CLASS 1868.
*John Billups,  
Alexander T. Dent,  
T. W. Dodd,  
M. C. Fulton, Decatur,  
*Thomas F. Green,
*Otis Jones,  
A. L. Mitchell, Athens,  
*M. W. Riden,  
J. E. Schofield,  
Edgar Thompson, Atlanta.

CLASS 1869.
John E. Donaldson, Bainbridge,  
J. R. McClesky, Waynesboro,  
*B. W. Barrow,  
*W. M. Finley,  
A. W. Hill, Atlanta,  
*Samuel Hoyle,  
R. M. Jackson, Watkinsville,  
*Deavenport Jackson,  
P. W. Meldrim, Savannah,  
B. Whitfield, Brunswick.

CLASS 1870.
W. A. Broughton, Madison,  
Washington Dessau, Macon,  
Walter B. Hill, Macon,  
B. H. Hill, Atlanta,  
Charles D. Hill, Atlanta,  
W. B. Hinton, Buena Vista,  
Jas. L. C. Kerr, Atlanta,  
*Stephen C. King,  
Henry H. Linton, Athens,  
*R. W. H. Neal,  
Chas. W. Seidell, Atlanta,  
B. H. Tabor, Water Valley, Miss.,  
Robert Whitfield, Milledgeville,  
Fletcher P. Wethington, Florida.

CLASS 1871.
Chas. L. Bartlett, Macon,  
*Howell C. Glenn,  
*Arthur H. Gray,  
Andrew J. Lamar, Mobile, Ala.,  
John W. McCalla, Elberton,  
A. A. Murphy, Atlanta,  
George G. Randall,  
Tinsley W. Rucker, Atlanta,  
Abner T. Smith, Cuthbert,  
John T. Toohey,  
George C. Tumlin, LaGrange,  
Phillip K. Young, Florida,  
J. E. Young, Florida.

CLASS 1872.
W. A. Blount, Florida,  
M. C. Davis,  
*P. L. Fielder,  
D. R. Grover, Bullock Co.,  
J. E. Hartridge, Florida,  
J. L. Johnson, Rome,  
A. A. Lipscomb, Washington, D. C.,  
T. C. Milner, Cartersville,  
*P. W. Milburn,  
James Whitehead, Warrenton.

CLASS 1873.
*John Bell,  
*W. M. Jackson,  
J. M. Moon.

CLASS 1874.
J. B. Conyers, Cartersville,  
H. B. Everett, Lumpkin,  
*W. M. Jackson,  
J. G. Parks, Dawson.  
L. W. Thomas, Atlanta.

CLASS 1875.
*Henry W. Barrow,  
James L. Bellah,  
Frank L. Haralson, Atlanta,  
Rufus Hardy, Texas,  
John C. Hart, Union Point,  
Jamel L. Hoskinson, Rome,  
Robert S. Howard, Athens,  
Samuel G. McLendon, Thomasville,  
*Robert L. Summerlin, Florida,  
John C. Williams,  
Boykin Wright, Augusta.

CLASS 1876.
Samuel J. Hale,  
Hudson A. Jenkins, Eatonton,  
Barton E. Thrasher, Watkinsville,  
J. Harvey Turner, Texas.

CLASS 1877.
Wm. V. Atkinson, Newnan,  
Andrew J. Cobb, Atlanta,  
Wallace W. Fraser, Savannah,  
Robert M. Holly, Palmetto,  
Darling J. Knotts, South Carolina,  
Seaborn L. Weaver, Alabama.

CLASS 1878.
Philip W. Davis, Elberton,  
*T. W. H. Harris,  
Alva C. Lowry, Rhode Island,  
*Geo. Dudley Thomas,  
H. H. Tucker, Jr., Atlanta.

CLASS 1879.
Jno. T. Anderson, Athens,  
J. H. Armstrong, Alabama,  
T. Charlton Dupont,  
Alex R. Jones, Thomasville,  
Wm. M. Ragsdale, Atlanta,  
John J. Strickland, Athens.

CLASS 1880.
Edward T. Bishop,  
Thomas S. Mell, Athens,  
Richard B. Russell, Athens,  

CLASS 1881.
James H. Palmer, Mitchell Co.  
*Deceased.
CLASS 1882.

John L. Ashbury, Jefferson,
Marcus W. Beck, Jackson,
B. R. Calhoun, Montgomery Co.,
Ebb T. Lampard, Atlanta,
David W. Meador, Danielsville,
John P. Moore, Statesboro,

John Murrow, Bryan Co.,
Henry C. Tuck, Athens,
Hugh V. Washington, Macon,
George Ware, Washington,
Stephen N. Woodward, Barnesville.

CLASS 1883.

A. J. Arnold, Monroe,
Bernard Avtry, Alabama,
*W. N. Conley,
W. A. McLean, Gettysburg, Pa.,
S. A. McCall, Texas,
T. B. Field, Atlanta,

D. J. Gaffney, LaGrange,
Henry McAlpin, Savannah,
John P. Ross, Macon,
Vernon B. Robinson, Wrightsville,
*Walter M. Ryals.

CLASS 1884.

John T. Allen, Milledgeville,
*Albert P. Henley,
Julius N. Rowland, Atlanta,
James W. Schell, Senoia,
Edgar F. Hinton, Americus.

John P. Perry, Ellijay,
Pinkney D. Pollock, Rome,
Milton J. Tompkins, Texas,
James R. Williams, Ellaville.

CLASS 1885.

John W. Cox, Atlanta,
Joe L. Gross, Cedartown,
K. Harvey Johnson, Atlanta,
N. B. Jones, Morristown, Tenn.,
D. C. McLenan, McVille,
J. M. Merritt, Maysville,

Benj. E. Morgan, Statenville,
John Morris, Athens,
John D. Mell, Athens,
*George R. Street,
O. L. J. Walker, Carrollton,
M. M. Wilson, Savannah.

CLASS 1886.

Joseph D. Cheney, McRae,
Eugene M. Mitchell, Atlanta,
Robert L. Moye, Cuthbert,
J. L. J. Smith, Harmony Grove,

Frank L. Stone, Atlanta,
Frank L. Upson, Athens,
J. S. Williams, Waycross,
C. A. Ward, Hazlehurst.

CLASS 1887.

R. E. Andoe, Dawsonville,
E. L. Ballard, Fairburn,
Walter S. Chisholm, Jr., Savannah,
H. H. Dean, Gainesville,
F. W. Gilbert, Swainesboro.

G. S. Johnson, Dover,
J. D. Howard, Milledgeville,
Joe Pottle, Milledgeville,
F. E. Twitty, Brunswick.

CLASS 1888.

Lewis B. Beard, Dawsonville,
Arnold Broyles, Atlanta,
Frank Z. Curry, Hampton,
*Toliver P. Eberhart,
Walter L. Hodges, Hartwell,
Albert Howell, Atlanta,
James A. Hixon, Americus,
Frank M. Hughes, Atlanta,
Albert S. Johnson, Arlington,
Bartow B. Johnson, Florida,

William C. Kinnard, Newman,
William M. Lane Americus,
Brick S. Miller, Buena Vista,
John B. Moon, Athens,
Lucien L. Ray, Atlanta,
J. L. Ritch, State of Washington,
Walter E. Steed, Butler,
Robert V. Swain, Warrenton,
William P. Wallis, Americus.

CLASS 1889.

John W. Bennett, Jessup,
Llewellyn J. Brown, Brunswick,
F. G. Corker, Dublin,
D. A. Remer Crum, Vienna,
D. Griffin, Savannah,
Donald Harper, Rome,
Tom L. Holton, Abbeville,
E. C. Kintz, Atlanta,
J. H. Lamb, DeLand, Fla.,
Hal. Lawson, Abbeville,
R. E. L. McNeer, Union, W. Va.,
C. H. Plyer, Atlanta,
Thomas W. Reed, Athens,
James P. Shattuck, LaFayette,

Nash Brownes, Atlanta,
Thomas R. R. Cobb, Atlanta,
John R. Singletary, Cairo,
James H. Skelton, Jr., Hartwell,
Victor Lamar Smith, Atlanta,
W. E. Thomas, Valdosta,
John C. Turner, Jefferson,
Ebb P. Upshaw, Atlanta,
F. Minott Ward, San Francisco, Cal.,
W. R. E. Ward, San Francisco, Cal.,
Charles R. Warren, Hawkinsville,
Edward W. Watkins, County Line,
Carl J. Welborn, Jr., Atlanta.

CLASS 1890.

Joseph A. Alexander, Baxley,
Robert Lee Avary Atlanta,
W. deR. Barclay, Darlin,
J. F. L. Bond, Danielsville,
J. F. R. Boone, Gainesville,
B. C. Cannon, Waycross,
E. A. Cohen, Macon,
John R. Doughtrip, Macon,
J. F. M. Garnet, Valdosta,
Joseph H. Drewry, Griffin,
M. C. Edwards, Jr., Cuthbert,
George C. Evans, Sandersville,

Daniel W. Green, Atlanta,
Thomas F. Green, Athens,
Ebb J. Hart, Americus,
John D. Little, Columbus,
Fred R. Martin, Macon,
Robert Lee Maynard, Americus,
Robert Lee Moore, Savannah,
Pryor L. Munn, Jr., Atlanta,
Hope C. Polhill, Macon,
J. G. Polhill, Frankville,
W. H. Pope Atlanta,
W. H. Quartermann, Windor,

*Deceased.
J. B. Fitzgerald, Americus.
Donald Fraser, Decatur.
Joseph Fried, Macon.
J. G. Geiger, Mount Vernon.
William W. Gordon, Jr., Savannah.

Preston S. Arkwright, Atlanta.
Jacob J. Barge, Atlanta.
Joseph H. Cone, Lake City, Fla.
Joseph L. Crawley, Waycross.
Eliza T. Davis, Savannah.
Ira E. Farmer, Thompson.
*Francis M. Fontaine.
Mord Foote, jr., Atlanta.
J. J. Garland, Barnesville.

Simon B. Brewton, Hagan.
Daniel E. Crossland, Savannah.
Frank R. Durden, Savannah.
William M. Glass, Senoia.
John E. Henry, Seela, Ala.
Edward R. Hodgson, Athens.
John C. Kimball, Atlanta.

Wallace W. Bacon, Albany.
Joseph P. Brown, Greensboro.
Louis L. Brown, Fort Valley.
Frances W. Dart, Brunswick.
Joel E. Smith, Monticello, Fla.
Will P. Spence, Waresboro.
Joel P. Walker, Laurens, Hill.
Walter K. Wheatley, Americus.
A. C. Wilcoxon, Atlanta.

Robert N. Hardeman, Clinton.
John W. Harrell, Macon.
William R. Jones, Jonesboro.
Samuel P. Jones, Atlanta.
Morgan M. Mills, Jackson.
Gordon C. Mitchell, Atlanta.
Benjamin Z. Phillips, Atlanta.
John R. L. Smith, Macon.
Samuel J. Tribble, Athens.

George A. Merritt, Siloam.
John Milton, Marianna, Fla.
Frank C. Shackleford, Athens.
Thomas J. Shackleford, Athens.
Ellington F. Weems, Hampton.

James V. Kelly, Tennille.
*William J. Mathews.
Edward T. Moom, Loganville.
Newton A. Morris, Marietta.
Monroe G. Ogden, Macon.
Edward K. Overstreet, Savannah.
Orville A. Park, Macon.
Zeb V. Peacock, Eastman.
George O. Persons, Atlanta.
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Samuel H. Sibley, Union Point.
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Jasper E. Wheelchel, Gainesville.
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Blanton Winship, Macon.

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Stephen C. Upson, Athens.
James Q. Wallace, Albany.
Louis B. Warren, Macon.
George Young, Park River, N. Dak.

Jerry S. Ayers, Jefferson.
Hugh Chambers, Sandersville.
Eugene Dodd, Ford.
William A. Fuller, Atlanta.
Chas. T. Haskell, Savannah.
Thomas S. Hawes, Bainbridge.
Christian L. Heller, Savannah.
Greene F. Johnson, Monticello.
Frank C. Keen, Augusta.
Robert E. Lee, Hoganavlle.
Lattie L. Lyon, Clarksville.

Maston E. O'Neal, Bainbridge.
Micaiah T. Perkins, Clarkesville.
John B. G. Petree, Marietta.
Fred. O. Price, Waynecboro.
John E. Schwarz, Savannah.
Hoel B. Simmons, Americus.
Walter B. Warren, Atlanta.
Newton Watkins, Rutledge.
John W. Welch, Athens.
Herschel S. White, Vivian.

Paul F. Akin, Cartersville.
Baeder L. Batte, Warrenton.
Benjamin B. Bount, Wrightsville.
Job C. Bond, Atlanta.
Joseph D. Boyd, Jr., Griffin.
Shirley V. Brooks, Atlanta.
Hall McC. Calhoun, Arleston.
Almer R. Davis, Rome.
Thomas M. Gilreath, Cartersville.
Mansfield P. Hall, Griffin.
Walter A. Harris, Macon.
Wayman B. Hollingsworth, Lithonia.
Marion McH. Jackson, Atlanta.
William F. Jenkins, Jr., Eatonon.
Edward P. Johnson, Walden.
George F. N. Jones, Savannah.
William L. Kemp, Albany.
Stanley Littel, Valdosta.
Daniel A. McCoy, Franklin, N. C.

William A. McCoy, Franklin, N. C.
William LaF. McCoy, Franklin, N. C.
Emmett McElreath, Lost Mountain.
Percy Middlebrook, Farmington.
William D. Mills, Walesca.
Halcott C. Moree, Gainesville.
Fred. Morris, Marietta.
John T. Norris, Jr., Cartersville.
Robert B. Odom, Newton.
Julius N. Ross, Edom, Texas.
Linton S. Selman, Powder Springs.
Eugene C. Smith, Thomasville.
Patrick L. Smith, Hazlehurst.
Robert D. Stephens, Quitman.
John H. Stephens, Quitman.
William B. Stovall, Martin.
Horace B. Van de Velde, Mexico.
John A. Wright, Atlanta.
ROLL OF STUDENTS IN THE LAW DEPARTMENT, 1896-'97.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Kendrick Abbott</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hope Hill Alexander</td>
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<td>Rufus Roy Burger</td>
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<td>Howard Evans Chambliss</td>
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<td>Stilson Maurice Mathews</td>
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<td>John Scott Murray</td>
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<td>Shelby Myrick</td>
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<td>Iraim Warren Nalley</td>
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<td>Thomas Lark Norris</td>
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<td>Melville H. Nussbaum</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Earnest Palmer</td>
<td>Gainesville</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

HONORS AWARDED, COMMENCEMENT 1896.

SPEAKERS FROM THE LAW DEPARTMENT,

Walter A. Harris, Macon. John T. Norris, Jr., Cartersville.

For information concerning the Law Department, address,

SYLVANUS MORRIS,
Professor of Law,

ATHENS, GEORGIA.