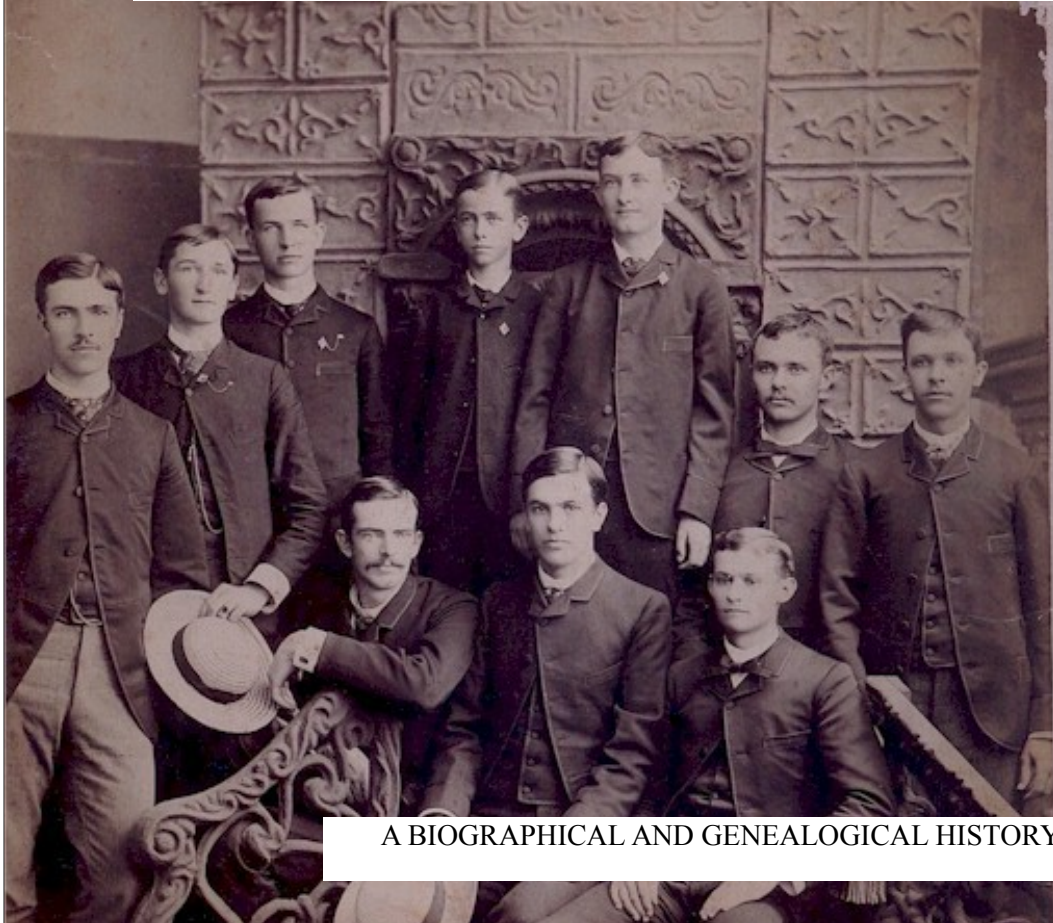

THE STORY OF THE KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER OF
PHI GAMMA DELTA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.



A BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

FROM THE VISION OF THE CHAPTER'S FIVE FOUNDERS IN 1870
TO THE CHAPTER'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE IN 1890
TO ITS TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO GEORGIA'S CAMPUS 75 YEARS LATER

**BROTHERS OF THE KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER
OF THE FRATERNITY OF PHI GAMMA DELTA
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA IN 1884.**

A BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF THE EARLY MEMBERS OF THE KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER OF PHI GAMMA DELTA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA FROM 1870 UNTIL 1890

Begun with the commemoration of the *135th anniversary* of the **1871** chartering of the **Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at The University of Georgia** and now on the cusp of the chapter's *50th anniversary* of its third re-chartering in 1968- the parent fraternity founded in 1848 - and *intended to correct and supplant any previous writings on this subject by the compiler and C. Clay Stoddard, Jr.*, and specifically to serve as an update and to supplant to the book "*Persevering Sturdily: The History of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, 1871-1998*," published by Joseph T. Fleming and C. Clay Stoddard, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia, 1998, [Library of Congress catalog card number 98-207830](#).

By Joseph T. Fleming (Georgia 1985)

josephfleming@gmail.com

Atlanta, Georgia. Updated April 21, 2016. 273 pages.

WORKING DRAFT - **WILL BE ABRIDGED** BEFORE PUBLICATION
CORRECTIONS OR ADDITIONS GRATEFUL
RECEIVED.

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Because many of the earliest records of the original Georgia chapter of Phi Gamma Delta have been lost over the past 140 years, students who joined the Kappa Deuteron Chapter at The University of Georgia between 1871 and 1890 are *listed by the year of graduating class - with the exception of the [five founders](#) of the original Georgia chapter, who were initiated in Athens, Georgia, on April 3, 1871.*

The "[Second Founders](#)" of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter, who resurrected the chapter on August 26, 1884, are also listed by initiation/chartering date.

Within graduating classes, members are listed in *alphabetical order*.

It should be noted that in many classes during this period, *fewer than half of each class persisted from*

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matriculation to graduation. Many students left before graduation because of illness, family needs, to begin careers, to transfer schools and for other reasons.

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[Williams, James Richard](#)
[Williams, Warren Hafed](#)
[Worrill, James Harper](#)
[Wynne, \(Jr.\), William](#)

* Though John Philip Perry was one of the seven students at The University to Georgia to petition Phi Gamma Delta in February 1883 for the re-establishment of the Kappa Deuteron chapter, he graduated before the charter was received. There is no record that he was ever initiated.

Also, I have elected to include and identify the names of the children and grandchildren of the first 73 members of Kappa Deuteron (when known) **in hopes that at some point in the future the chapter may more easily re-unite itself with the descendants of these pioneering Phi Gamma Deltas – jtf.**

The shared aspirations of five young men at The University of Georgia 144 years ago have brought forth one of the premier chapters in all of Phi Gamma Delta, and perhaps the most distinguished and heralded of any fraternity at any time at The University of Georgia.

Indeed, to date, no other chapter of Phi Gamma Delta has been honored with more awards, accolades and recognitions than the Kappa Deuteron chapter, winning, for example, the Fraternity's annual [Cheney Cup](#) for the best single chapter more times than any other chapter in the 100 years the award has been given†. And a mountain of hardware for campus and community involvement, graduate relations, spiritual programming, scholarship, etc.

† As of May 2015, there are 155 chapters and colonies of the Fraternity in the United States and Canada.

In 1890, as the last chapter correspondent wrote in telling the story of Kappa Deuteron at its disappearance in 1890:

“We undoubtedly have the cream of the college ...” Indisputably, the same is true today, almost 125 years later.

Though the life of early Kappa Deuteron was cut short at the very young age of just 20 years, its story is one of which every Brother and Graduate Brother of the chapter today can be proud. Since 1871, Kappa Deuteron has been an association of men of rare character and achievement that has shaped the lives 1,500 men for the betterment.

jtf.

APRIL 21, 2016
ATLANTA, GA

ORIGINAL CHARTER FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER OF PHI GAMMA DELTA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

>>> *Insert photo of original charter* <<<

THE FIVE CHAPTER FOUNDERS PETITIONED FRATERNITY IN 1870 –
UNIVERSITY CHANCELLOR ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORTED.
BECAME 4TH FRATERNITY ON CAMPUS IN 1871.

In 1870, [five friends and students](#) at The University of Georgia – two sophomores, two juniors and a senior – came upon the idea formalizing their friendship in the mysteries and secrecy of a Greek-lettered organization and determined to petition The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta specifically for recognition.

In September of that year ...

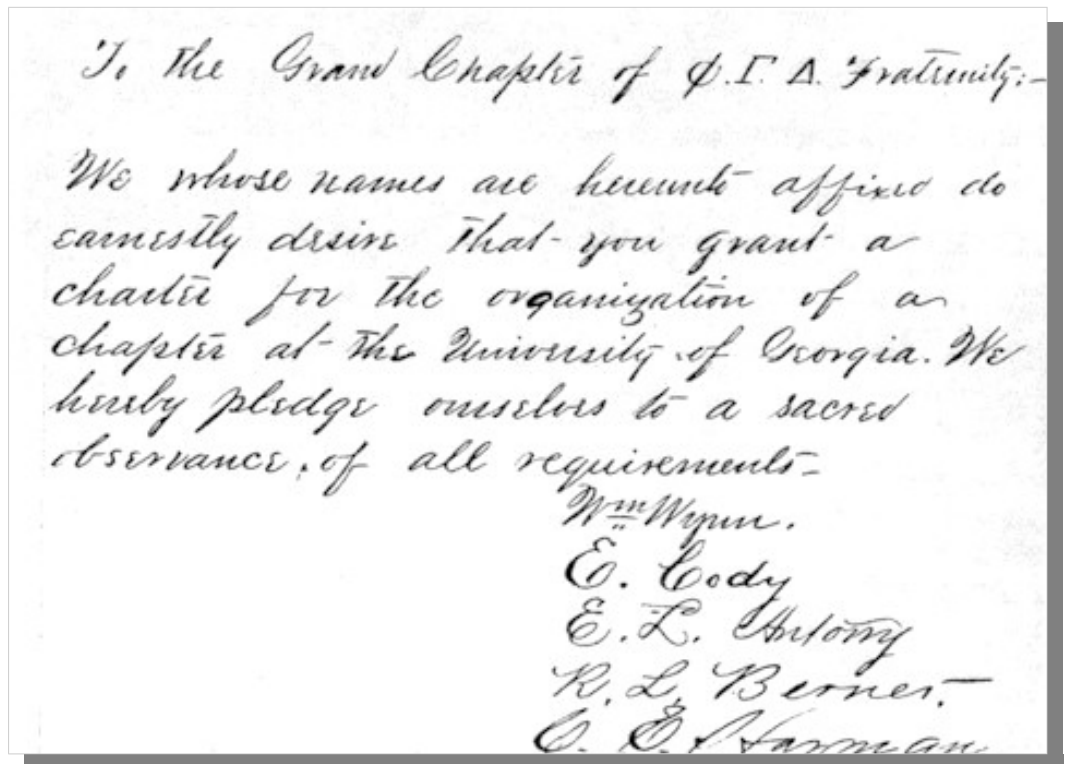
[Edwin Le Roy
Antony,](#)

[Robert L. Berner,](#)

[Emmett Cody,](#)

[Charles Edward
Harman,](#) and

[William Wynne](#) ...

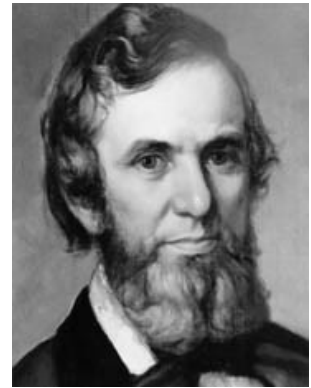


To the Grand Chapter of $\Phi.\Gamma.\Delta.$ Fraternity:-
We whose names are hereunto affixed do earnestly desire that you grant a charter for the organization of a chapter at The University of Georgia. We hereby pledge ourselves to a sacred observance, of all requirements:-
W^m Wynne.
E. Cody
E. L. Antony
R. L. Berner.
C. E. Harman

signed their names to a letter asking the Grand Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta to favorably consider their request for a charter and pledging themselves to a “sacred observance of all requirements.”

Text of letter from Georgia to Phi Gamma Delta: “To the Grand Chapter of $\Phi.\Gamma.\Delta.$ Fraternity: We, whose names are hereunto affixed, do earnestly desire that you grant a charter for the organization of a chapter at The University of Georgia. We hereby pledge ourselves to a sacred observance of all requirements.”

The students soon secured the blessings of the University Chancellor [Andrew Lipscomb](#) (pictured) who, on October 25, 1870, wrote the Fraternity supporting their effort to bring Phi Gamma Delta to Georgia. The original letter by Chancellor Lipscomb is now a part of the Fraternity's Archival Collection in Lexington, Kentucky.



PHI GAMMA DELTA FOUNDED IN 1848; 11 OF ITS FIRST 16 CHAPTERS IN THE SOUTH

Twenty-two years before the establishment of its Kappa Deuteron chapter, The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta was founded - in 1848 - by six students at Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, just outside of Pittsburgh. Its founders, known to the Fraternity today as “The Immortal Six,” were: John Templeton McCarty, James Elliott, Daniel Webster Crofts, Samuel Beatty Wilson, Ellis Bailey Gregg, and Naaman Fletcher. At their second meeting, on May 1, 1848, the founders of Phi Gamma Delta adopted the Fraternity's Constitution, and it is this day which has since been recognized as the official date of the Fraternity's founding.

Immediately - in fact at this second meeting - steps were taken to establish “foreign chapters” of the “Delta Association” as it was then called, and in about one month, Beta Chapter at nearby Washington College, six miles away, was installed†. Jefferson College - at the time the third largest college in the U.S. behind Harvard and Princeton - its students were largely from the South - and expansion logically, therefore, took a southern course ... the next four chapters being in Tennessee and North Carolina. “*The Fiji Thesaurus*,” published as the October 1947 edition of *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine, names these chapters as:

- Gamma Chapter, Nashville University (Tennessee), later merged with Western Military Institute, superseded by Peabody College which later became a part of **Vanderbilt University**). The Gamma Chapter at Vanderbilt was recently re-chartered in 2011;
- Delta Chapter, **Union University**, Murfreesboro, Tennessee (Delta Chapter) now at Jackson, Tennessee;
- Epsilon Chapter, **University of North Carolina** (Epsilon Chapter) and
- Zeta Chapter, **Maryville College**, Maryville, Tennessee (Zeta Chapter), affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (USA).

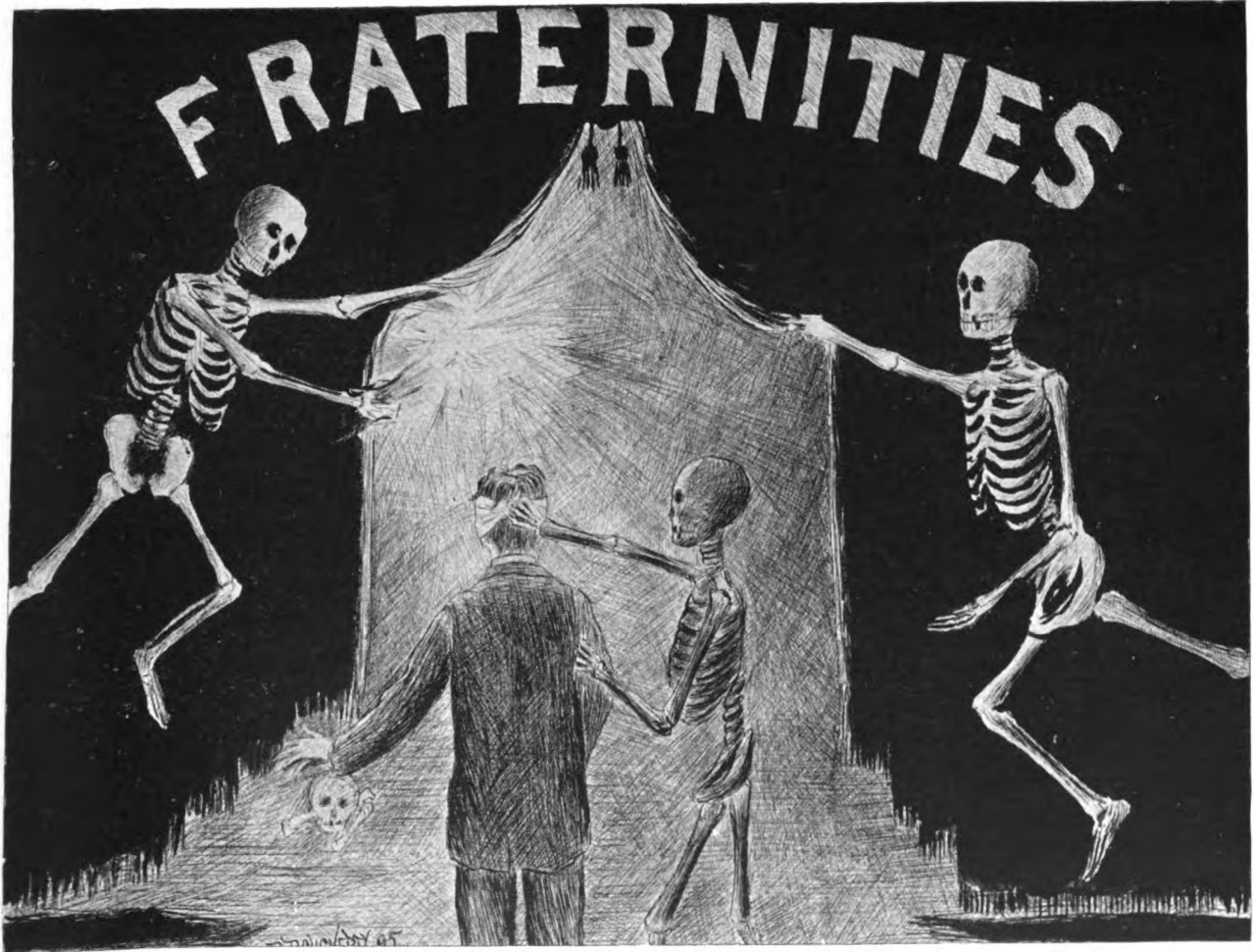
In fact, eleven of the first 16 chapters of Phi Gamma Delta were in the South.

† Alpha Chapter later merged with the nearby Beta Chapter at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania when the two schools combined following the Civil War to create [Washington & Jefferson College](#), at Washington, Pennsylvania.

Another national collegiate fraternity, [Phi Kappa Psi](#), was also founded at Jefferson

College, four years after Phi Gamma Delta - on February 19, 1852 - the second part of the "[Jefferson Duo](#)," which fraternity later expanded to The University of Georgia on November 20, 1976. Beta Theta Pi preceded Phi Gamma Delta at Jefferson College in 1842, that fraternity founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio in 1839.

The first Greek-letter fraternity in America was Phi Beta Kappa founded at William & Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1776. Later, when the fraternity's secrets were compromised, Phi Beta Kappa became strictly an honorary society.



1895 PANDORA, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

THE TIMES IN 1870

EFFECT OF THE CIVIL WAR ON FRATERNITY AND UNIVERSITY

At the time [William Wynne](#) penned the letter to New York expressing the UGA group's desire to join Phi Gamma Delta, the state of Georgia and its flagship college were but five short years removed from the bloodshed and devastation that characterized the Civil War.

Casualties during the War had been staggering, the Southern economy had collapsed, homes and businesses had been burned or destroyed, and now Southerners faced the indignation of "occupation" by its adversary and the seemingly impossible task of rebuilding - Reconstruction. Railroads and bridges had been destroyed, fires had consumed cities, banks had nothing but perhaps now-worthless Confederate currency. Food, crops and cattle had been confiscated or burned or pillaged.

The Civil War killed more Americans than any other conflict, ever, by far, and more than before or since. Two-and-a-half percent of the U.S. population died, roughly the same as 7 million today. Five hundred-and-four deaths per day occurred.

The War not only abruptly ended a period of growth and popularity of fraternities in general and Phi Gamma Delta specifically but it also took a heavy toll on universities and colleges throughout the South. Many schools closed during the War, some forever. According to *The Phi Gamma Delta* of April 1916:

"Eight of our Southern chapters were killed by the War: those at Union University, North Carolina, Alabama, Baylor, Howard [Alabama - jtf], Bethel, Virginia and Kentucky."

The University of Georgia was closed for two-and-a-half years, from October 1863 until January 1866 (*src: "A Historical Sketch of the University of Georgia,"* by Augustus Longstreet Hull, published by Foote & Davies Company, 1894, p. 73). Buildings on campus were converted to barracks and for other uses by the Confederates. Later, the city of Athens and The University were occupied by Union forces, though, in general, Athens was spared much of the widespread destruction that say Atlanta faced during Sherman's still-remembered March to the Sea.

Of The University's Class of 1860, 52 of the 86 students enlisted and fought for the South; twelve were killed, according to Thomas Walter Reed in his book, *"History of the University of Georgia."*

"... (I)n 1863, the city of Athens was virtually 'depopulated' of its male citizens." (*src: Annals of Athens, Georgia, 1801-1901,* by Augustus Longstreet Hull, 1906, p. 268).

One senior remained enrolled in 1863. "... almost all the young white men of the South who were physically able to bear arms, were in the Confederate army" (*src: "History of the University of Georgia,"* by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter: *"Alumni Who Wore the Gray,"* University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 21). About 125,000 Georgians had accepted the call to battle; nearly 20,000 died. Approximately 700 students from The University of Georgia fought and of those, almost 15 percent or about 105 perished (*src: Reed, p. 21*).

As for Phi Gamma Delta nationally, more than 370 Brothers of The Fraternity, fighting for the Union or the Confederacy lost their lives, according to Fraternity Historian Towner Blackstock.

It wasn't until after The War - when young men returned from the battlefield to the classroom - that The University re-opened and Greek-letter fraternities again began to ignite the imaginations and interest of students in Athens and at other campuses in the state, such as Emory University and Mercer University, as examples.

Five years after the War ended, Georgia finally had been re-admitted to the Union on July 15, 1870. Two months later Antony, Berner, Cody, Harman and Wynne sent their request to Phi Gamma Delta to become a chapter at The University of Georgia.

THE TIMES IN 1870

AFTER THE WAR, A "NEW SOUTH" EMERGES

On January 3, 1866, The University of Georgia re-opened - after being closed during a large part of The Civil War - with an enrollment of about 78 students and with seven members on the faculty, according to "*The History of Georgia*," by Robert Preston Brooks, Atkinson, Mentzer, 1913, p. 349. In a hopeful sign though, enrollment jumped to 101 in the year that Kappa Deuteron chapter.

A "New South" was emerging, perhaps best articulated in the words and vision of *The Atlanta Constitution* editor Henry Grady. And despite all that The University and its students and their families had suffered, there must have been optimism in their collective minds of the men who would become the founders of Phi Gamma Delta's Kappa Deuteron chapter.

"The letter of request" that began the story of Kappa Deuteron had been sent about two months after Georgia had rejoined the Union. Between September of 1870 and the end of October or early November of that year, the Grand Chapter rejected the Georgians' request for a charter at The University of Georgia, citing "lack of information."

Indeed, Wynne's letter, if that's all the Grand Chapter had to base their decision, contained no specific information on the individuals who had signed the petition for a charter and no information the state of the University. Perhaps it was Chancellor Andrew Lipscomb's letter of October 1870 that eventually gave legitimacy and weight to the group's request and confidence to the Fraternity.

The University campus about the time of Kappa Deuteron's genesis extended no further than Philosophical Hall, a structure completed in 1821 and later a gymnastic facility, the home of Thomas W. Reed, then home of the Agriculture and Mechanics College and Agricultural Hall, then the Rusk Center and now Waddel Hall.

Fewer than 300 men were enrolled and 20 professors available for instruction. Organized college football would not arrive in Athens for another year after Phi Gamma Delta's departure 1891. The telephone had not yet been invented (1876) nor the light bulb (1879).

About three weeks after Christmas of 1870, Phi Gamma Delta approved the request for a Chapter at Georgia.

The hopes and aspirations of five students in Athens had been finally realized: The White Star of Phi Gamma Delta soon would shine over Athens, Georgia.

Kappa Deuteron chapter would become the fourth Greek-letter fraternity at The University of Georgia.

JANUARY 1871, CHARTER APPROVED FOR KAPPA DEUTERON!

When the Grand Chapter met on January 19, 1871 in New York City and approved the petition of the Georgia, the Fraternity appointed **Thomas Bolin Cox** (Mu Chapter, Howard College, Marion, Alabama, now Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama) to deliver the charter to Athens and initiate the new Phi Gamma Deltas.

Cox, an attorney living in Macon, Georgia, was an 1858 initiate of the Mu Chapter at of Phi Gamma Delta at Howard University and graduated in 1860. The chapter at Howard was founded in 1856, the school itself in 1841, moved to Birmingham, Alabama in 1888. There is currently no chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at Samford.

After The Civil War, Cox enrolled at the University of Virginia, where he was President of the Omicron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta in 1870. By winter 1897, he was an attorney at Macon Bibb County, Georgia. A few years later, he was an attorney in Waco, Texas.

EXPLORING WHY THESE FIVE GEORGIA STUDENTS CHOOSE PHI GAMMA DELTA WITH WHICH TO AFFILIATE

3 FRATERNITIES ALREADY ESTABLISHED ON CAMPUS

Why did these five men at The University of Georgia choose to associate themselves with Phi Gamma Delta? How had they been introduced to her? How had the Fraternity's reputation reached the students in Athens?

In short, we don't know – and probably never will know. There was no Phi Gamma Delta chapter in the state of Georgia in 1870[‡] when Antony, Berner, Cody, Harman and Wynne decided to band themselves together in mutual fraternal fellowship and with Phi Gamma Delta specifically.

Directories published by the Fraternity indicate a relatively small number of Phi Gamms in the state in the time before the petition. One, for example, was Dr. William Hardin Vernor, for a time president of the Masonic Female College, in Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia, until 1859. Dr. Vernor was one of the original members of the chapter at Maryville College in Tennessee. In addition to Cox, also from the Mu chapter was John Dallas Thomas and later John Fielding Burns, who studied law in Athens, Georgia, in the early 1860s.

PHI GAMMA DELTA CHAPTERS IN NEIGHBORING

ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE BEFORE 1870

Though chapters had been established in states bordering Georgia, including Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee, few had survived until 1870. The War had killed the Epsilon chapter at The University of North Carolina and Theta Chapter at Alabama. But even these chapters of Phi Gamma Delta were hundreds of miles from Franklin College.

Other secret fraternities, though not yet established in Athens, were, however, well established in the South. Chapters of Alpha Tau Omega, Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Sigma and Sigma Nu, for example, could be found on surrounding Southeastern campuses. Why not seek membership with one of them? Some of these fraternities were even born of Southern soil.

BETA THETA PI: Even before the establishment of Sigma Alpha Epsilon at Georgia, a member of the faculty, Charles S. Venable, represented his fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, having joined the Omicron chapter that fraternity at the University of Virginia. [The chapter designation for Phi Gamma Delta at UVA is also Omicron, established in 1858.)

The History of the Eta Chapter of The Chi Phi Fraternity, published by the Eta Trust Association in 1917, to commemorate that chapter's 50th Anniversary on campus, on page 10, notes that "it was known that Beta Theta Pi was making efforts to establish a chapter at Athens" this in 1867, when Eta received her charter.

Still later, Willis Henry Bocoock, a Beta also at UVA, joined the faculty at Georgia and later became the first Dean of the University's Graduate. But neither's presence nor the legacy of the Mystical Seven, which was absorbed later into Beta, could bring about a chapter in Athens. It wasn't to 1983 that a chapter of Beta Theta Pi was begun.

Yet somehow, Phi Gamma Delta's reputation was known or recommended to them. These five students desired to become members of Phi Gamma Delta, forgoing the opportunity to join one of the three fraternities already at The University (Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Chi Phi Order and Kappa Alpha Order) or to create their own fraternity or to join with another not yet on campus.

‡ WAS THERE A CHAPTER OF PHI GAMMA DELTA IN GEORGIA AT MILLEDGEVILLE AS EARLY AS 1857?

Probably not. But Phi Gamma Delta's Curator of Archives, Towner Blackstock, has written of recently re-discovered, cryptic references in the old minutes of The Fraternity that refer to the *possibility* of a "chapter at Milledgeville," meaning Phi Gamma Delta may have had a short-lived chapter the [old Oglethorpe University](#)†, which was then at [Milledgeville, Georgia](#), not far from Athens.

† [Oglethorpe](#), named for the founder of the English colony of Georgia, James Oglethorpe, was chartered by the state legislature in 1835, but closed as a result of The Civil War. Two fraternities are known to have existed at Oglethorpe at its original campus in Milledgeville, according to "*Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities*:" Beta Theta Pi (1859-1861) and Sigma Alpha Epsilon (1859-1862). Oglethorpe was later re-established in Atlanta in 1870 but was forced to close by 1872. A third iteration of Oglethorpe on Peachtree Road was re-chartered in 1913.

According to Blackstock, the Grand Chapter minutes of July 22, 1856 state: "letter from Milledgeville read." Rather than a chapter, it was most likely from Brother James Woodrow, an 1849 graduate of

Jefferson College, an early member of the Alpha Chapter there and a professor in Milledgeville at Oglethorpe.

PHI GAMMA DELTA'S JAMES WOODROW WAS 1ST PROFESSOR IN GEORGIA WITH A PH.D

HE TAUGHT AT OGLETHORPE COLLEGE IN MILLEDGEVILLE, 1852-
1861;
LATER TURNED DOWN OFFER OF PROFESSORSHIP AT GEORGIA;
IN 1891, BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH
CAROLINA

Woodrow (*pictured*) was a very influential member of the Fraternity, who had come to [Oglethorpe](#) in 1857 and remained there. *If [Dr. James Woodrow](#) had any influence on University of Georgia matriculates decision, indirectly, to seek out Phi Gamma Delta for membership, it however, almost 10 years after he had left Georgia.*

He was born May 28, 1830 Carlisle, England and died 1907 in Columbia, South Carolina.

Woodrow was an ordained minister, the first professor in hold a Ph.D. degree and was the uncle of President [Wilson](#). Professor Woodrow had moved to Milledgeville, his doctorate in Europe.



through 1861.
the five
directly or
would be,

January 17,

Georgia to
[Woodrow](#)
after earning

In 1852, [Woodrow wrote his brother Joseph](#) of Chillicothe, Ohio: “There is a vacancy in the Chair of Natural Sciences in Franklin College, Athens, Geo. for which I propose myself as a candidate. The election takes place on Nov. 10th.” In the letter, Woodrow states: “I don’t know any of the trustees” and asks his nephew for advice and to help with contacts and references. Woodrow added: “The college is the foremost in the state.”

Later, in 1860, [Woodrow was informed by Franklin College that he had unanimously been selected as the Chair of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the Natural Sciences.](#)

Shortly thereafter, in 1861, Brother Woodrow was chosen to be Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Geology at The University of Georgia. Instead, he accepted an offer to become professor of natural science at the Presbyterian Seminary in Columbia, South Carolina. While president of the seminary, he became the central figure a fierce [controversy](#) that arose over a speech he had made that some viewed as subversively “ambiguous” on the subject of human creation and evolution. He would be asked to resign as the head of the college in December 1884 but refused. In 1886, Woodrow was tried for heresy by the Augusta (GA) Presbytery, a trial in which he was exonerated.

“James Woodrow, Evolution. An Address Delivered May 7th, 1884, Before the Alumni Association of the Columbia Theological Seminary,”
Columbia, S. C.: Presbyterian Publishing House, 1884, pp. 4-30. For

more: read "[*Presbyterians & Evolution in the 19th Century: The Case of James Woodrow*](http://www.contra-mundum.org/cm/features/06_Woodrow.pdf)," by Frank J. Smith, *Contra Dumdum*, #6, Winter, 1993, http://www.contra-mundum.org/cm/features/06_Woodrow.pdf

Woodrow later would be later appointed president of the [University of South Carolina](#) and serve in that position from 1891 until 1897. Woodrow College at that institution is named in his honor.

[Sermons by James Woodrow](#), delivered to South Carolina College and the Synod of South Carolina, 1892, 1902.

He received an Honorary Doctor of Medicine degree from the Medical College of Georgia.

THE FIVE FOUNDERS OF THE KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER IN 1871 WERE:

- **EDWIN LE ROY ANTONY** returned to his native Georgia from Texas to attend The University of Georgia. After graduation, Antony returned to Texas where he was an accomplished attorney, was elected to the United States Congress and later became an ordained minister of the Baptist church.

Antony was the grandson of the founder of the [Medical College of Georgia](#), Augusta, Georgia, [Dr. Milton Antony](#). A champion debater, he was a sophomore when Kappa Deuteron was chartered, and he later served as the chapter's third president.

- **ROBERT LEE BERNER**, a senior in 1871 and first president of Kappa Deuteron, he was born in Jasper County, Georgia. His family later moved to [Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia](#) when he was a young man, and he later to Atlanta, and then Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.

A celebrated lawyer and gifted orator, Berner rose quickly in politics and law to become one of the best-known and respected leaders in the state. A four-term member of the state House of Representatives, he was elected president of the state Senate as a freshman member of that body in 1890, an unheard of accomplishment. Two years later, he ran for the U.S. Congress, losing by one vote. Berner ran for governor in 1898, finishing second in the Democratic primary. For his many achievements and public service, the town of Berner, Georgia, was named in his honor.

- **EMMETT CODY**, sophomore (Class of 1873), of [Cusseta, Chattahoochee County, Georgia](#), who died too young, at the age of 24.
- **CHARLES EDWARD HARMAN**, a junior when Phi Gamma Delta was established at Georgia, of [Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia](#), he later settled in Atlanta, and then in [DeKalb County, Georgia](#), and became a prominent Atlanta businessman, railroad executive, Atlanta city councilman and civic leader. He married the daughter of the founder of Agnes Scott College, George Washington Scott, and a Colonel in the Confederate Army who, in post-war Florida, was elected Governor, but was not allowed to be seated by the occupying federal forces. Ninety-six years after Harman signed his name to the letter desiring membership in Phi Gamma Delta, his grandson, Charles Edward Harman III, joined the Kappa Deuteron chapter when re-colonized in 1966.
- **WILLIAM WYNNE**, a junior of [Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia](#), that city and county being one of the major centers of commerce in the state, was a long-time, prominent and admired jurist. He is the author of the 1870 letter from Athens to The Grand Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta and also served as chapter president.

A BRIEF, EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

As the [nation's first state-chartered institution of higher learning](#), established on *January 27, 1785*, the doors of [The University of Georgia](#) first opened to students in 1801. <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/georgiabooks/pdfs/gb0144.pdf>. The charter for the city of Athens came later, in 1806.

At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the school, held in Augusta, Georgia, on Monday, February 13, 1786, [Abraham Baldwin](#) was elected the first president of the university. A native of Connecticut and a graduate of [Yale University](#), [Baldwin](#) - who had come to Georgia in 1784 - drafted the charter for The University, which was adopted by the Georgia General Assembly (legislative branch).

Baldwin one of the forty signers of the United States Constitution and attended the inauguration of President George Washington. He was a member of the Georgia state House of Representatives, a [member of the U.S. House of Representatives](#), and a member of the U.S. Senate, representing the state of Georgia from 1799-1807. Baldwin died in Washington, D.C., March 4, 1807; is buried at [Rock Creek Cemetery](#), Washington, D.C; was honored by U.S. Postal Service, [Great American Series](#), in 1980.

The University of Georgia graduated its first class in 1804, three years after its first classes were organized. The first commencement of the college occurred May 31, 1804.

PHI MU FIRST SORORITY AT GEORGIA IN 1921

Women were first admitted as full-time undergraduate students in 1918. Shortly thereafter, in 1921, Phi Mu became the first sorority at The University of Georgia†. Racial desegregation was achieved in 1961.

† Phi Mu, founded in 1851 at Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia as Philomathean, in 1904 adopted its present Greek letter name.



ORDER OF ESTABLISHMENT OF FRATERNITIES AT UGA

- ❶ **SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON,**
- ❷ **CHI PHI,**
- ❸ **KAPPA ALPHA,**
- ❹ **PHI GAMMA DELTA, AND THEN**
- ❺ **PH DELTA THETA.**

The Phi Gamma Delta charter for the Kappa Deuteron Chapter at The University of Georgia was received in Athens on **April 3, 1871**, having earlier been approved at a meeting of the fraternity's Grand Chapter on January 19, 1871. Thus Kappa Deuteron became the *fourth* of the Greek-lettered "secret societies" on the Athens campus. The following three fraternities preceded Phi Gamma Delta:

- The Georgia Beta chapter of [SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON](#) was established at The

University of Georgia on **January 15, 1866** by members of SAE’s Georgia Pi chapter at [Georgia Military Institute](#), Marietta, Georgia, who found their school destroyed during The Civil and, as a result, transferred to Athens. SAE was founded at The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on March 9, 1855†;

† At this point, word might be made of Phi Gamma Delta’s role in founding Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

In 1855, a group of young men, then students at the University of Alabama and led by John Mason Martin, petitioned Phi Gamma Delta for a charter. The distance between Tuscaloosa and the Alpha Chapter at Canonsburg, being great, word of the approval of their request was long in coming. Despairing of ever hearing of their acceptance, John Mason Martin began the task of creating his own fraternity.

Martin thus wrote the constitution and bylaws of a fraternity he proposed to call ‘Phi Alpha Fraternity’. Having upon the completion of his work heard of the group’s acceptance by Phi Gamma Delta, Martin gave the finished manuscript to a fellow student not accepted into the Theta Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at Alabama.

That student, Noble Leslie DeVotie, having been rejected by the Phi Gams for membership but now with Martin’s outline of a fraternity and changing apparently only the name, established what is today Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. The name of the fraternity envisioned by Brother Martin before gaining admission into Phi Gamma Delta, “Phi Alpha,” stills plays an important role for SAE members as it appears on their badge and is used as a greeting among its members.

In the November 1879 edition of *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine, Martin writes: “I was just then beginning my junior year at the University, and had devoted much of my time, during the summer vacation, to the preparation of a constitution and bylaws for a society, which I proposed to establish, to be known as the ‘Phi Alpha Fraternity ... (W)hen I abandoned this purpose and sought admission to our own Fraternity, I gave the manuscript, familiar to myself only, to a fellow student, who afterward was one of the founders of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, and have reason to believe that I am the true author of their Constitution, etc.”

Having been a son of the Governor of Alabama and later president pro tem of the state Senate and a member of the 49th U.S. Congress (1885-87), Martin is a reliable source for this information.

Brother Martin would later be helpful in the [restoration of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter at The University of Georgia in 1884](#), urging the Grand Chapter to re-charter in Athens after Phi Gamma Delta and the other fraternities at Georgia had been banned from campus.

- Eta chapter of **CHI PHI** planted its flag on the banks of the Oconee River on **April 16, 1867**. Alpha chapter of The Southern Order of Chi Phi was founded August 21, 1858 at The University of North Carolina and [was one of three different Chi Phi-branded fraternities that later merged](#); and
- The Order of **KAPPA ALPHA**’s Gamma chapter was instated in Athens in **1869** by transfer students from the Alpha chapter at [Washington University](#), which institution, in 1870, after death of Robert E. Lee, was re-named [Washington & Lee University](#). The charter for the Georgia chapter, however, wasn’t received in Athens until June 21, 1872, according to *The History and*

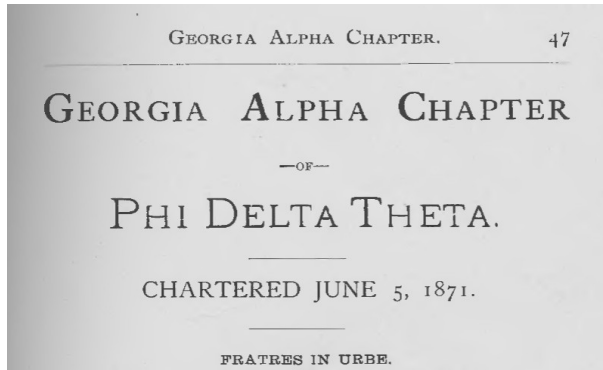
**THE FIRST TEN
FRATERNITIES
AT UNIVERSITY OF
GEORGIA
IN ORDER OF THEIR
ESTABLISHMENT**

1. SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON
1866
2. CHI PHI
1867
3. KAPPA ALPHA
1869
- 4. PHI GAMMA DELTA
1871**
5. PHI DELTA THETA
1871

Catalogue of The Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Nashville, Tennessee, 1891, p. 35. Nonetheless, the Athens KAs count themselves as the third chapter of the order of “*God and Women*,” following W&L and Virginia Military Institute (VMI). KA was founded December 21, 1865.

PHI GAMMA DELTA’s Black Diamond and White Star appeared next in May of 1871, following chartering in April of that year: “The badges of new Brothers of Phi Gamma Delta in Athens were first “*swung*” (shown, worn publicly – *jtf*) on campus on May 7, 1871,” according to a mention in “*The History of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity*,” by Walter Benjamin Palmer, 1906, p. 305.

Two months after Phi Gamma Delta, the Georgia Alpha chapter of **PHI DELTA THETA** became the University’s fifth chapter. Originally chartered as Georgia Beta on **June 9, 1871**, it was re-named Georgia Alpha in 1880 after the original Georgia Alpha at Oglethorpe University in Milledgeville, Georgia had closed. Four Phi Delta Theta chapters sprung up in the state of Georgia in just seven months! First at Oglethorpe, then at Georgia, at Emory University ten days after Georgia received its charter, each in 1871, and then at Mercer in Macon on January 3, 1872. Phi Delta Theta was founded at Miami University in Ohio on December 26, 1848.



Pandora, 1890

While Chancellor Andrew Lipscomb enthusiastically endorsed Phi Gamma Delta’s expansion to The University of Georgia, he refused to similarly support Phi Delta Theta’s bid, though the Georgia Phi Deltas went ahead with their plans:

“There are several secret societies already in existence here. I regret that I cannot comply with your wishes, but I do not think it advisable to consent to the organization of any new society of the kind,” Lipscomb wrote (to one of the students wanting to bring Phi Delta Theta to the school, this from “*The History of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity*,” by Walter Benjamin Palmer, published by G. Banta publishing Company, 1906, p. 305.

Sources of date of chartering of Phi Delta Theta: “*The Catalogue of The Phi Delta Theta Fraternity*,” sixth edition, editors, Eugene Henry Lewis Randolph and Frank Dugan Swope, published by Phi Delta Theta, 1894, p. 1551, “*The Catalogue of The Phi Delta Theta Fraternity*,” seventh edition, editor, Frank J. R. Mitchell, published by Phi Delta Theta, 1906, p. 8, “*The Catalogue of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity*,” issued by the General Council, compiled for Phi Theta Delta fraternity, by W. J. Maxwell, published R. L. Polk Co., New York, New York, eighth edition, 1918, p. 29 and p. 97 “*The History of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity*,” by Walter Benjamin Palmer, published by Phi Delta Theta fraternity, 1906, p. 305, and *The Pandora*, University of Georgia Athens, Georgia, 1886, p. 37. *The Pandora* of 1895 gives the chartering date of the local fraternity as April 10, 1871.

Following these five pioneering Greek-lettered-fraternities in Athens, Georgia were:

- **SIGMA CHI**’s Delta Chapter at Georgia was founded on **November 8, 1872**, the sixth fraternity at UGA. The chapter “remained in existence only a short while” (*src*: Reed, p. 799) and only until the 1874 ban on fraternities, and was re-chartered in 1910. Delta

chapter survived in its second incarnation until 1990, after which it was successfully re-chartered again and continues to operate. The original fraternity dates to June 28, 1855, when begun at [Miami University](#), Miami, Ohio;

- **SIGMA NU**, founded at [Virginia Military Institute](#) (VMI) in October of 1868, established its Mu chapter at UGA in **1873** (the fourth chapter of that fraternity and so designated Chapter IV, before the Fraternity adopted Greek-nomenclature for its chapters. Apparently re-chartered in 1884;
- **ALPHA TAU OMEGA**, which was founded at Virginia Military Institute (VMI) on September 11, 1865 - reportedly the first new fraternity established after The Civil War – was brought to The University of Georgia in the form of Alpha Beta chapter **November 14, 1878**; seventh chapter of that fraternity. The chapter was closed in April 2000 followed an accidental death of a member and re-chartered in 2004;
- Beta Delta of **DELTA TAU DELTA**, established at Georgia on **June 11, 1882**, which fraternity was founded at [Bethany College](#), then in Virginia but now in West Virginia, in 1858. May have closed in 1899; and
- **CHI PSI**, founded in May 20, 1841, at Union College, Schenectady, New York, brought forth the Alpha Alpha Delta chapter at Georgia, installed **May 3, 1890**, the eleventh chapter of this fraternity and the tenth on the Athens campus.

It is worth noting that by 1889 two students were member of fraternities not established at Georgia: "... Mr. Jerry Slade of Columbus is a **Delta Kappa Epsilon** [and] Mr. C. H. Plyer of Atlanta is an **Alpha Delta Phi**, according to *The Constitution*, January 27, 1889, p. 18†.

In addition, a member of the faculty, Professor John Pendleton Campbell, was a member of **Beta Theta Pi** (Johns Hopkins 1885) and the University's Chancellor himself, William Ellison Boggs, was a member of **Phi Kappa Psi** (South Carolina College 1859).

The presence, however, of these four fraternity men does not appear to have led to any attempt to introduce a chapter of their respective fraternities to the campus.

† Jerry Slade is likely the same as James Jeremiah Slade, Jr. who was a member of the Beta Chapter of DKE at the University of North Carolina before transferring to The University of Georgia. He was a civil engineer who spent much of his career in Mexico in railroad construction. C. H. Plyer is Charles Herbert Plyer a member of the Manhattan Chapter at the City College of New York who received his law degree at Georgia in 1889.

Next came:

- Beta Tau - 1890 (local)
- Kappa Sigma - 1901 (*currently active*)
- Theta Nu Epsilon - established by 1904 (but included members of other fraternities. *The Rainbow* of Delta Tau Delta claims that of the nine members of ONE, six were also SAEs.)
- Phi Epsilon Pi - 1905 (In 1970, merged with Zeta Beta Tau)

- Pi Kappa Alpha - 1908 (*currently active*)
- Lambda Chi Alpha - 1915 (*currently active*)
- Pi Kappa Phi - 1915 (*currently active*)
- Tau Epsilon Phi - 1918 (*currently active*)
- Tau Kappa Theta - 1924
- Alpha Epsilon Pi - 1926 (*currently active*)
- Alpha Gamma Rho - 1927 (*currently active*)
- Alpha Lambda Tau - 1930?
(a fraternity founded at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1916, and with chapters also at Mercer, Macon, Georgia, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, now Auburn, among others. The fraternity, which had chartered 23 chapters, dissolved in 1946.)
- Tau Alpha Omega - 1934
- Sigma Pi - 1948 (*currently active*)
- Theta Chi - 1948 (*currently active*)
- Phi Kappa Tau - 1949 (*currently active*)
- Sigma Phi Epsilon - established in 1963, disbanded about 1995. Shortly after the chapter's charter was revoked, some undergraduate and graduate member sought to associate with Delta Kappa Epsilon. Dekes still acknowledge its now defunct and short-lived "Beta Delta" chapter at The University of Georgia - re-chartered 1996, ultimately unsuccessfully) (*currently active*)
- Phi Kappa Theta - 1965 (*currently active*)
- FarmHouse - 1965
- Delta Chi - 1965 (re-chartered 1999, now inactive)
- Acacia - 1966-1989. Between 1950 and 1970, Acacia chartered 13 chapters in the South an Border States. None are active as of this writing - *jtf*
- Alpha Phi Alpha - 1969
- Kappa Alpha Psi - 1971 (*currently active*)
- Tau Kappa Epsilon - 1972 (founded in 1971 as Upsilon Gamma Alpha local fraternity) (between its founding and its dissolution, it was considered one of the top Teke chapters in the nation, 1971-1983; re-charted in 2004) (*currently active*)
- Phi Beta Sigma - 1972 (*currently active*)
- Omega Psi Phi - 1974 (*currently active*)
- Phi Kappa Psi - 1976 (possible attempt in 1883 or 1884†)
- Sigma Gamma Tau - 1986
- Beta Theta Pi - 1984 (*currently active*)
(according to "*The Handbook of Beta Theta Pi*, by William Raimond Baird, published by The 1906 Convention of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, New York, New York, 1907, Second Edition, p. 60, "During the year 1867-1868 ... petitions for chapters were received from the Virginia Military Institute, the **University of Georgia**, Washington University, Iowa Wesleyan University and Yale College." The request for a charter for chapter in Athens, Georgia, was denied. Between 1883-1884, according to *Handbook*, another request for a charter from the University of Georgia was received and denied.)
- Delta Kappa Epsilon - 1995
- Alpha Kappa Lambda - 1996 (Gamma Zeta chapter, closed by 2010)
- Delta Sigma Phi - 2003 (*currently active*)
- Zeta Psi - 2007 (closed in 2008)

- Zeta Beta Tau - 2010 (*currently active*)

† A February 1884 report in the Delta Tau Delta's *Crescent* states: "Phi Kappa Psi's claimed chapter at the University of Georgia has failed to develop," though William Raimond Baird, in his 1883 edition of the book, "*Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities.*" A possible chapter of Phi Kappa Psi in Athens is mentioned also in "*The Scroll of Phi Delta Theta,*" November, 1883, p. 44 and 178, which accuses Phi Kappa Psi of "counting chickens before they were hatched. ... The chapter failed to materialize."

CHAPTER HOUSES AT GEORGIA

In 1904, a letter from the Gamma Chapter of Kappa Alpha to their national fraternity's *Journal* noted that: "All of the fraternities have chapter houses except Kappa Alpha and Kappa Sigma." Beta Delta of Delta Tau Delta claims the first fraternity house at Georgia in 1897, and quickly followed by Eta Chapter of Chi Phi that same year.



THE MYSTIC SEVEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Another fraternal "secret society" – Hebrew rather than Greek in name – was the "[Mystical or Mystic Seven](#)." The original Temple of the Mystic Seven, "The Temple of the Wand," was the idea of students at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, who began the society in 1837; the branch in Athens was founded **July 31, 1846** as the "Temple of The Skull and Bones," by George McIntosh Troup Hurt, a transfer student from Emory, where a Mystic Temple had been started in 1841 by a student there who had transferred from Wesleyan. The University of Georgia was the site of the fourth "temple" of this order. The group is believed to have ceased to exist in Athens by 1859.

Some branches later merged with [Beta Theta Pi](#) in 1890. [The Mystic Seven](#) was the first college fraternal organization to admit women and initiated several at various campuses in the 1840s.

In the spring of 1841, Henry Branham, a native Georgian and son-in-law of [Augustus Baldwin Longstreet](#) and a member of the Mystic Seven at Wesleyan University, transferred to the newly formed Methodist college of Emory at Oxford, Georgia. Seven Emory undergraduates met on May 20, 1841, and founded the "Temple of the Sword," [creating the second temple of the Mystics](#).

The seven Hebrew letters on the Mystic Seven's star, "*He, Nun, Samekh, Taf, Vav, Resh, and Taf*," apparently form the phrase "Han-nis-ta-roth," meaning "the secrets" or "the hidden things." The phrase is also found in a passage of the Bible, [Deuteronomy 29:28](#): "The *secret things* belong unto the Lord our God: those things which are revealed belong unto us and to our children forever," or in an alternative translation: "Both *what is still hidden* and what has already been revealed concern us and our descendants forever."

Later, a majority of surviving Temple of the Mystical Seven united with Beta Theta Pi; the Georgia Temple had long since disappeared from the University when this took place in 1889.



FRATERNITIES AT GEORGIA AND THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

NEW GREEK-LETTER RIVALS VIEWED WITH SUSPICION

At the establishment of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter, literary societies held great influence at The University of Georgia - the [Demosthenian Society](#), founded in 1803, and the [Phi Kappa Society](#), 1820 - much as the [Franklin Literary Society](#) and [Philo](#) dominated the campus at Jefferson College 23 years earlier when the "[Immortal Six](#)" founded Phi Gamma Delta. Completing, two literary societies were the model on many college campuses.

While certainly with a social aspect to their composition, these literary societies focused their attention on debate, readings and discussions. According to *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities*, by William Raimond Baird, 1879, some were secret, some were not. Almost universally literary societies were "encouraged by the faculty;" sometimes membership was required by the host institution.

About the time the Black Diamond of Phi Gamma Delta first appeared at The University of Georgia, a member of one of the literary societies declared that the campus was now divided into three classes:

1st, Secret Societies, who wear badges different from the literary societies; who meet at night in some dark alley, or out house and whose object is known only to themselves;

2nd, Boot Lickers, who are supposed to be hugging and squeezing the Secret Society men for admission into their organizations; and

3rd, Anti-Secret Society, who oppose Secret Societies inasmuch as we believe that they unavoidably tend to partisan advancement, regardless of actual merit; that they introduce distrust and enmity, discord and strife where no such feeling should exist; and that they are instruments of oppression to the other students."

"College Life in the Old South."

University of Georgia Professor E. Merton Coulter,
The Macmillan Company, 1928, pp. 271-2.

THE FRATERNITY IN 1870, JUST BEFORE THE 'BLACK DIAMOND' OF PHI GAMMA DELTA WOULD APPEAR AT GEORGIA

In the South, where seven of the first ten chapters of Phi Gamma Delta had been established by the fall of 1870, Epsilon at Chapel Hill had faded into but a memory. In varying degrees of fraternal and economic solvency, chapters existed in Virginia at Charlottesville and at Lexington, which school was soon to be renamed as Washington & Lee, and at Roanoke College, and perhaps, too, at Cumberland in Tennessee and maybe at Oxford, Mississippi. Southern stars at Tuscaloosa and at the antecedent to Vanderbilt in Nashville had been extinguished.

At the time that the petition for a charter had been received from the students at Georgia who would

form Kappa Deuteron, the nearest chapter of Phi Gamma Delta to Athens, Georgia, though was almost 300 miles away (Union).

In total, [thirty-three chapters](#) or so appeared to have been established since Phi Gamma Delta's founding in 1848. Less than half had survived the effects of the Civil War. The post-war 1870s were a tumultuous time for the fraternity, a time of rebuilding and a time for exciting new times for the "Delta Association."

THE UNIVERSITY IN 1870 JUST BEFORE THE WHITE STAR OF PHI GAMMA DELTA WOULD APPEAR AT GEORGIA

In 1870, when the five future founders wrote Phi Gamma Delta of their interest in The Fraternity, the total student enrollment in Athens was about 260, an increase from 78 four years prior when The University re-opened after the Civil War.

The University of Georgia Class of 1871 began its journey with 101 students, though only 53 remained until graduation. It was a class of a number of important Georgians, many destined for distinguished legacies in the state's history. A year after Kappa Deuteron's chartering, in 1872, The University saw its enrollment grow to about 318 students. With the sale of federal land under the [Morrill Act](#), The University began its College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

Then, enrollment numbers began to drop. By 1876, enrollment had fallen from 203 students the year prior to 161 students ... 89 in Franklin College (liberal arts), 61 in the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, eleven in the Law School. With an immature primary school system in the state, the University, too, found many enrolling students required remedial instruction.

CHANCELLOR LIPSCOMB, A FRIEND OF THE FRATERNITIES, RETIRES NEXT CHANCELLOR WOULD BAN THE GREEK-LETTER SECRET SOCIETIES

At the end of the school year of 1874, Chancellor Lipscomb announced his retirement, ending his 14 years of service. Chancellor Lipscomb had been on friendly terms with established Greek-letter organizations. In fact, he had personally endorsed the initial establishment of Phi Gamma Delta at The University back in 1870. His newly appointed successor, Rev. Henry Holcombe Tucker, would prove to be much, much less friendly to the fraternities, actually antagonistic and hostile to their existence, advocating and eventually implementing a ban on fraternities. Georgia was not alone in prohibiting their students from joining a fraternity: Alabama, Howard College [Alabama - now Samford University - *jff*], Mississippi and North Carolina, among other institutions in the South, similarly banned fraternities.

As Chancellor Lipscomb was leaving office, it was becoming clear: a battle over the utility and benefit of fraternities was at hand. The school's Board of Trustees had passed a resolution urging that the Chancellor "require each student on application for matriculation to sign a pledge to join no secret society other than the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa societies." Lipscomb's successor, Rev. Tucker

would do so.

1879 RULES FOR PHI GAMMA DELTA CHAPTERS

In 1879, in the very first publication of *The Phi Gamma Delta*, in January 1879, the Grand Chapter made established rules for its chapters to follow:

1. Members should be chosen, when feasible, from the same localities and more especially from the larger cities.
2. Members should not be chosen alone for their standing in their studies, but for their family, sociability, personal appearance and gentlemanly deportment should have superior consideration.
3. It is the duty of each member to secure one member for his chapter; in that way the permanent existence of his chapter being secured ...
5. Each member should preserve strict secrecy regarding the Fraternity and his chapter, as to their government, chapter's place of meeting, place of the Grand Chapter's meeting night, and in no place, should Delta's converse among themselves in the presence concerning Fraternity or chapter business.
6. The chapter hall shall be designed a Prytanium.

□□□

KAPPA DEUTERON *of* PHI GAMMA DELTA

1870 - 1890

FROM THE VISION OF ITS FIVE FOUNDERS IN 1870 AND
SURVIVING UNTIL THE UNIVERSITY'S BAN ON FRATERNITIES;

THE CHAPTER'S RE-EMERGENCE AND ITS
MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE IN 1890,
AND ITS EVENTUAL RETURN
MORE THAN 75 YEARS LATER IN 1966

KAPPA DEUTERON IS BORN, 1871!

SEPTEMBER 1870 - Five Georgia students write Phi Gamma Delta requesting charter.

JANUARY 19, 1871 - Charter approved by Fraternity's Grand Chapter in New York.

APRIL 3, 1871 - Chartering/initiation of the Founders in Athens, Georgia.

MAY 1871 - Black Diamond badges first appear on campus.

FRATERNITIES BANNED AT GEORGIA in 1874, INCLUDING PHI GAMMA DELTA; CHAPTER OPERATES FOR A SHORT WHILE *SUB ROSA*

1874 - All fraternities banned from The University of Georgia by Chancellor Tucker.

1878 - Ban on fraternities repealed; Kappa Deuteron operates *sub rosa* for at least part of the time membership in fraternities is prohibited.

1878-1884 - Chapter now absent; no new initiates.

1883 ATTEMPT TO RE-CHARTER FAILS

FEBRUARY 14, 1883 - Seven Georgia students' request to re-charter, under Brother Osborne Stone.

MARCH 5, 1883 - Petition denied.

1884 RE-CHARTERING

MARCH 13, 1884 - University Chancellor Patrick Mell writes Grand Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta to urge the Fraternity's return to The University of Georgia.

MARCH 22, 1884 - Another seven Georgia students formally petition for re-charter.

AUGUST 26, 1884 - Charter restored by Fraternity's Convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. [Phi Gamma Delta's Curator of Archives gives the date of re-chartering as April 26, 1884 - *jtf*]

KAPPA DEUTERON MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARS FROM CAMPUS

1890 - Chapter mysteriously disappears from campus and remains dormant for 76

years; some theories point to the so-called “circus incident” as the reason for the chapter’s demise; presumably that one Phi Gam brother reported other brothers for attending a circus out-of-town, possibly in Watkinsville, without permission.

1911, 1926, 1934 - Restoration of Kappa Deuteron considered.

RECOLONIZATION IN 1966 AND THE THIRD CHARTERING IN 1968

NOVEMBER 20, 1966 - Kappa Deuteron chapter re-colonized.

SEPTEMBER 1967 - First chapter house acquired on Prince Avenue.

MARCH 23, 1968 - Kappa Deuteron re-chartered for third time.

1994 - Current chapter lodge built.

2016 - Kappa Deuteron to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its return to The University of Georgia in 1966, and the 145th anniversary of the chapter’s Five Founding Fathers’ request for a charter.

THE DISTINGUISHED FIVE FOUNDERS OF THE KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER OF PHI GAMMA DELTA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Alphabetically

Edwin Le Roy Antony

Date of Birth: January 5, 1852, Waynesboro, Burke County, Georgia.

Date of Death: January 16, 1913, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas, *age 61*.

Obituary: *The Dallas Morning News*, Dallas, Texas, Friday, January 17, 1913, p. 4.

Burial: [Oakland Cemetery](#), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas.

Education: Antony entered “the old military institution” at Bastrop, Texas, the [Texas Monument and Military Institute](#), founded about 1856 as a result of the merger with [Rutersville College](#), near LaGrange, Texas, which was chartered ca. 1839, and [Texas Military Institute](#), Galveston, Texas, established in 1854. Tuition for Antony: \$30 for 20 weeks.

[Soule University](#), a private Methodist university at Chappell Hill, Texas, in rural Washington County, Texas, was chartered in 1856, intended to succeed Rutersville College. Soule was an antecedent to Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, originally the Texas University at Georgetown, Texas, founded in 1875. A chapter of [Phi Gamma Delta](#) was apparently established at Soule in 1861. Perhaps? the presence of a chapter there in some way influenced Antony and the Founders decision to desire to join Phi Gamma Delta?

Later, the successor of TMMI was renamed Bastrop Military Institute, September 7, 1868, and still later the [Texas Military Institute](#).

Following financial hardship after the Civil War, the school was moved to Austin, Texas, June 10, 1870, last graduation took place on June 11, 1878, after which most of the school’s faculty and its president left to join what is now [Texas A&M University](#), College Station, Texas. Texas A&M is the first public institution of higher education in Texas, founded 1871, and which doors opened on October 4, 1876, as the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

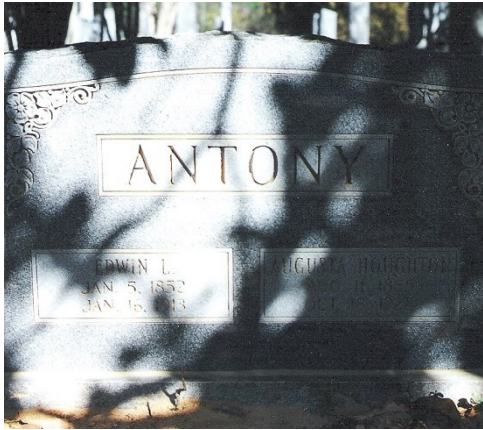


Antony entered The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia in September of 1869 as a freshman. As a sophomore, in 1871, he won the debating award for his class. He was a member of [Phi Kappa](#) literary society and, as a senior, he represented Phi Kappa and won the commencement championship debate against Demosthenian Society, August 1873.

[Antony](#) was a founder of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta in 1871 and its third president.

Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, University of Georgia, August 6, 1873.

Parents: Dr. Milton Antony, Jr., physician, and **Margaret Frances Davis**. Edwin Le Roy Antony's grandfather, Dr. Milton Antony, Sr., was the founder of the [Medical Academy of Georgia](#), Augusta, Georgia, chartered December 20, 1828, the first medical school in Georgia and later and better known as the Medical College of Georgia. Brother Antony's father was a had a "large practice" at Cameron, Texas, according to *The Cameron Herald*, Cameron, Texas, Thursday, December 16, 1915, "History - Cameron and Milan County."



Dr. Milton Antony has been called "Georgia's most important medical pioneer" (src: "Dictionary of Georgia Biography," v. 1, by Kenneth Coleman, late professor emeritus of history at The University of Georgia, and Charles Stephen Gurr, University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia, 1983, pp. 32-34.) While treating victims of yellow fever epidemic, in Augusta, Georgia, 1839, Dr. [Milton Antony](#), Sr. became a casualty of that cause, died and was buried on Telfair Street on

the campus that he founded.

In the lecture room on the first floor of the college is inserted in the wall a handsome memorial tablet with the following inscription:

**In Memory of
Milton Antony, M.D.
Founder of This College**

A martyr to humanity and the duties of his profession,
During the fatal epidemic of 1839.

Cheered by Religious Faith through the Grievs and Trials
Of this life,
He passed from the cure of the sick to the sleep of the just,
Amid tears and blessings of the poor.

True to his own favorite maxim,
That a virtuous will is almost omnipotent,
He overcome by study the defects of education
And patiently toiling to eminence, bequeath to Posterity

A noble example of Genius and Industry,
Animated and directed by Patriotism and Benevolence."

Married: Edwin Le Roy Antony married **Nancy Augusta Houghton**, September 20, 1876, Rockdale, Milam County, Texas. She was a daughter of Judge Joel Alexander Houghton, who was a native of Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, and **one of the law partners of Gen. Sam Houston, the first president of the Republic of Texas**. Augusta was born September 11, 1855, in Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas; died October 18, 1927, in Dallas, Texas. Her mother was Catharine Ogle.

Children:

(1) **Alice Augusta Antony**, born April 3, 1878, Cameron, Milam County, Texas; died April 24, 1963, Dallas, Texas; buried [Oakland Cemetery](#), Dallas, Texas. She was married on November 8, 1900 to James Andrew Brown, gospel singer and Baptist preacher, who was born in October 11, 1859 in Ringgold, Catoosa County, Georgia. Two children: (a) James Edwin Brown and (b) Margaret Antony Brown, b. February 15, 1907, Waco, Texas, and who married Wayland Foster Ashburn, Emerson Burwell Evans of Denver, Colorado, then Frederick Henry Telgheder, a native of Germany, and

(2) **Beryl Pauline Antony**, for more than 20 years she was a columnist for *The Dallas Morning News*. She married Mr. Miller McCraw. She was January 17, 1893 at Cameron, Texas; died February 18, 1977, Dallas, Texas; buried, [Restland Memorial Park](#), Dallas, Texas. Their only child, Nancy Kate McCraw married Paul Thomas Curry.

Career: After graduating from The University of Georgia, Antony returned to Texas, specifically to Cameron and Rockdale, in the county of Milam, and then Georgetown in Williamson County, Texas. He was admitted to State Bar of Texas on January 8, 1874 at Cameron. Admitted before U.S Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., on December 13, 1892. An accomplished, respected attorney, he was elected county attorney for Milam County, Texas, February 1878. Later he was elected alderman for Cameron, serving from 1890-1892. By 1879, Grand Sentinel of the Grand Lodge of Texas of the Order of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a fraternal secret society and benefit organization.

On May 13, 1892, he announced his candidacy as a Jeffersonian Democrat, arguing that the best government was the government which governed the least. He sought and won election to the United States Congress that year. In a speech in Waco, Texas, he stated: "I would place the enormous tax on whisky, tobacco and other luxuries and give the people clothes, shoes and other necessities free from the infamous tax" (*src: The Waco Evening News*, Waco, Texas, Saturday, May 14, 1892, p. 1.)

Antony won the Democrat Party convention's endorsement for the Ninth Congressional District of Texas, on June 1, 1892, **on the 184th ballot, after two days of balloting**, and serving the remainder of the term of Rep. [Roger Quarles Mills](#), who had been elected to the U.S. Senate. Antony served until March 3, 1893.

He ran for re-nomination but lost to Texas Lt. Gov. [George Cassety Pendleton](#), after **1,560 rounds of balloting over five days** at the Democratic Congressional District Convention held that year in Waco, Texas. Antony then returned to private practice of law at Georgetown, Texas.

In July 1896, Antony **sought the Democratic nomination for Seventh Congressional District of Texas**, but withdrew from campaign a few months later and endorsed Republican Dr. Thomas A. Pope, physician (Louisville Medical College, 1877) over the Democratic candidate [Robert Lee Henry](#) (great-great-great-grandson of American patriot [Patrick Henry](#)). Henry won and served nine consecutive terms in U.S. House.

By 1902, Edwin Le Roy Antony had become an ordained Missionary Baptist minister and was living in Henrietta, Texas, near Wichita Falls. In 1910, he moved to Dallas, Texas.

□□□

From "[History of Texas, Together with a Biographical History of Milam, Travis, Lee and Burleson Counties](#)," Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1893, p. 384:

"He [Antony] is a ready debater, clear, calm, strong and forcible and well-grounded in the political history of the country, and an earnest believer in the principles of his party.

In personal appearance, Mr. Antony inherits, in a considerable measure, the physique of his father, possessing a large frame, which carries its due proportion of flesh, a swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, and a remarkably strong cast of features. His physical make-up is of that kind that would attract attention in an assembly of a hundred men and is no bad index to his character; for on closer observation and more intimate acquaintance, he is found to be an even more interesting man than his striking figure indicates."

□□□

Robert Leigh (Bob) Berner

Date of Birth: April 21, 1854, Monticello, Jasper County, Georgia.

Date of Death: May 13, 1922, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, of angina pectoris, *age 68*.

Obituaries: numerous, viz: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, May 14, 1922, p. 7. *The Macon Daily Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Sunday, May 14, 1922, p. 1. *The Athens Daily Banner*, Wednesday, May 17, 1922, p. 4. *The Monroe Advertiser*, Forsyth, Georgia, Thursday, May 18, 1922, p. 1. "Report of *The Twenty-Ninth Annual Session of the Georgia Bar Association*," held at Tybee Island, Georgia, June 1-3, 1922, edited by Harry S. Strozier, Secretary, Macon, Georgia, "Memorial of Robert Leigh Berner" by Roland Ellis, p. 250.



Burial: May 15, 1922, Forsyth City Cemetery, Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia [I could not find his grave marker on a recent visit; may be unmarked - jtf].



Education: Member, Phi Kappa literary society. A founder of the Kappa Deuteron chapter as a senior in 1871, **Berner was the first president of the chapter**. Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, University of Georgia, August 2, 1871, among 53 graduates of that class.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, June 8, 1871, p. 2 wrote a glowing report of his performance in the chambers of Phi Kappa Hall:

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE BERNER ASSUMES THE GAVEL

“... The Phi Kappa Society gave a public debate last Friday night, which passed off very charmingly and successfully. The question under discussions was ‘Which (sic) was the guiltier - *Macbeth or Lady Macbeth?*’ ...

But Mr. **Berner** then took the floor and dissipated all these rhetorical flowers, flourishes and display by his invincible and unanswerable argument, keen wonderful and overwhelming power of ratiocination and analysis. He drove conviction home. The blows he dealt his adversaries fall thick and fast as autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa’s shades [presumably a reference to Milton’s *Lost Paradise* - jtf]. He beautifully interblended happy turns of expression and thought with solid argument and reason.



The presiding officer, Prof. W. H. Waddell, paid him the high, deserving and glowing compliment of having proved Lady Macbeth the guiltier.”

Later, Berner was selected as the alumni commencement speaker for The University of Georgia in 1894 and at the University Chapel spoke on the topic: “*Is All Well With Georgia?*,” and later again, in 1903, he was again the University’s alumni commencement speaker.

Parents: **William Robert Berner**, a school teacher and native of Germany, and **Julia Ann Cook**, a native Georgia, who married on December 12, 1843 in Monroe County, Georgia.

Married: Berner married Miss **Clifford Napier** on December 10, 1900 at Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia, daughter of Leroy Munroe Napier (1842-1881) and Elizabeth V. Wardlaw (1846-1926.)

Clifford Napier was born April 29, 1875 at Hayneville, Houston County, Georgia; died September 19, 1960, 87 years of age. She served as chairwoman of the legislative committee of the Georgia Federation of Women’s Clubs.

Children:

(1) **Julia Elizabeth Berner**, *died in infancy*, at about nine months of age on August 5, 1902, at Gainesville, Georgia; buried, Forsyth City Cemetery, Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia,

(2) **Roberta Berner**, also *died in infancy*, and

(3) **Martha Berner**, born August 24, 1903, died February 13, 1981, buried, Forsyth City Cemetery, Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia, married Richard Dunlap. She was once a student at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Conservatory of Music and later became a music teacher.

Career: Bob Berner was a prominent attorney in Georgia, handling both criminal and civil matters. He was admitted to the State Bar of Georgia in 1873. He rose to become one of best-known and influential political leaders of his time. **Elected five times to the Georgia General Assembly**, serving in the Georgia House of Representatives for four terms and one term in the state Senate.

In 1890, Berner was **nominated Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives** but was defeated by Rep. [Clark Howell](#) (UGA 1883), the Pulitzer Prize-winning editor of *The Atlanta Constitution*. Howell succeeded [Henry Woodfin Grady](#)† (UGA 1868; one of the founding members of the Eta chapter of Chi Phi) following Grady's death in 1889.

† **Henry Grady's sister, Mattie, married Kappa Deuteron member [William Augustus Kennon](#)**. In the 1980s, a Kappa Deuteron chapter sweetheart Kimberly Ann Kilgo married **Henry Woodfin Grady III**, grandson of the great Georgian, for whom the School of Journalism is named at The University of Georgia - *jtf*

In 1892, Berner ran for Democratic nomination for Sixth Congressional District of Georgia, which then included all or parts of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding, and Upson counties, but **lost the nomination by one vote** to [Thomas Banks Cabaniss](#).

Berner was elected chairman of the Democratic election committee and later the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia.

In 1893, he served as a special agent in U.S. Department of the Interior during the administration of President [Grover Cleveland](#) and under former Georgia governor and then-Secretary of the Interior [Hoke Smith](#), a former publisher of *The Atlanta Journal* and later law partner of Brother Berner.

In 1894, *The Atlanta Constitution* suggested Berner - whom the newspaper dubbed the "*Apollo Belvedere of Georgia Politics*" - a "prospective candidate" for the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia, though he declined to run. In 1895, *The Macon Telegraph* quoted a dispatch from Monroe, Georgia, that said: "It is not improbable that Hon. R. L. Berner will be a candidate of succeed [Gen. John Brown Gordon](#) in the **United States Senate**."

Despite these predictions, Berner ran and was elected to the 22nd Senatorial District of Georgia in 1896, during which campaign Prohibition was a significant issue (*viz: The Macon Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Thursday, August 13, 1896, pp. 1, 5).

Following his election to the Senate in 1896, **Berner was elected President of the Georgia state**

Senate, unanimously - as a freshman member of that body! That year he was considered a possible candidate for Governor.

In 1897, Berner was thought again to be a likely candidate for Congress, but again he demurred.

“Handsome Bob,” as some called him, ran for governor of Georgia, announcing his candidacy on February 17, 1898. This was a campaign largely build on populist themes, specifically running against the corporate excesses of the railroads and tax exemptions the legislature had enacted for big corporations.

In his race for governor, **Berner finished second** to [Allen Daniel “One Eye” Candler](#) in the Democratic primary held on June 7, 1898. At the time, the winner of the Democratic primary was essentially the de-facto governor-elect because of very weak opposition parties and indeed, Allen would be seated as the next governor. The election was conducted under old “[county unit](#)” system, and Candler received 260 votes; Berner, 60; [Spencer Roane Atkinson](#), 34, each county having at least one vote and more heavily populated counties having more. Candler won 96 counties, Berner won 25 counties and Atkinson, 15. In the popular vote, [Candler](#) placed first with 64,056 votes; Berner, second, with 22,360 votes and Atkinson, 16,078. As president of the Georgia state Senate, he introduced the newly sworn in governor to the General Assembly.

Two weeks after the Democratic gubernatorial primary, Berner was appointed by Gov. [William Yates Atkinson](#) (UGA 1877, SAE, born 1854, Meriwether County, Georgia) as Lieutenant Colonel of the [Third Regiment, U.S. Volunteers, Georgia, Spanish-American War](#), and in that position he served until April 1899. Berner had been an enthusiastic supporter of Atkinson’s 1894successful gubernatorial campaign.

Following his service, Berner returned to the practice of law, for example, for the Central of Georgia Railroad. In late 1905, he formed the Atlanta, law firm of Berner, Smith & Hastings with former Georgia Gov. Hoke Smith. Berner also practiced law in Macon and Forsyth, Georgia.

For his years of faithful public service, the town of Frankville in Monroe County was renamed Berner, Georgia (33°9’17”N, 83°49’43”W, U.S. Highway 23 and Georgia Highway 83).

Berner was enthusiastic trustee for many years for [Bessie Tift College](#), Forsyth, Georgia, founded 1849, as Forsyth Female Collegiate Institute and renamed Monroe College in 1857. It became Bessie Tift College in 1907, and Tift College in 1956, and still later was absorbed by [Mercer University](#), but is now closed.

In 1914, Col. Berner was appointed by **President Woodrow Wilson to be the President’s nominee for U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia**, but Berner’s nomination was blocked by his *own* home state U.S. Senator, [William Stanley West](#).

Berner was a member, St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, a 32nd-degree Mason, Scottish Rite and of Al Sihah Temple of Shriners.

□□□

The Monroe Advertiser, Forsyth, Georgia, Thursday, May 18, 1922, p. 1, in paying tribute to Mr. Berner and quoting Mr. George Ogden Persons, Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives and Founder

of the Farmers Bank of Monroe, Georgia:

“We have gathered today around the open grave of the **greatest lawyer** that it was ever my pleasure to have acquaintance with ... He was the best read man among my acquaintances. He possessed to a remarkable degree the poetic spark, while his natural talent for literary productions would have made him famous either in the field of romance or history. I have often regretted that he did not take up the writer’s task for the fame that he would have earned. But it was not in literature that he preferred to excel.

He was a born orator and endowed with one of the finest legal minds that ever graced the bar of the South. He was a *finished* lawyer. Few lawyers who really possess the ability of exhaustive legal research and capacity for closest detail work ever possess the gifts of a true orator ... He was an orator of the first rank and his flow of language, perfect diction and dramatic powers of declamation produced the finished speech, which he always made ...

... He was a pioneer in legislative matters, and his bills introduced in the legislature were true reform measures in the interest of common good. While serving as president of the state Senate, he did forego the toga of a United States Senator because of his loyalty to a friend.”

□□□

Emmett Cody

Date of Birth: July 25, 1852, Chattahoochee County, Georgia.

Date of Death: May 9, 1877, Chattahoochee County, Georgia, *age 24.*

Obituary: *The Daily Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Thursday, May 10, 1877, p. 4.

Burial: [Jamestown Cemetery](#), Chattahoochee County, Georgia, property now a part of the Fort Benning Army Base, inscription: “*God gave, He took, He will restore: He doeth all things well.*”

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in 1869. Was one of the five Founders of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta in 1871 when he was a sophomore. University of Georgia, Class of 1873; left the University before graduation. For at least part of his time as a student, he lived in Old College, a dormitory, which had been placed in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Albert Summey (“Uncle Pete” and “Aunt Jane,” the boys called them) to be operated as a boarding house. Mr. Summey had been among the original incorporators of the Athens Foundry and Machine Works in 1853. *The Annals of Athens, Georgia, 1801-1901*, observed: “The boys used to dreadfully impose on this amicable old couple and disorder reigned supreme. Of course, they complained of the fare, but cheap board meant poor food and the “Summey House” biscuit proved a dyspeptic germ when fresh and a dangerous projectile when stale.”



Rent? About \$13.50 a month.

Parents: **Captain David Columbus Cody**, born November 22, 1831 in Warren County, Georgia and **Martha (Mattie) Fisher**, born August 12, 1832 and the daughter of The Rev. Charles Fisher and Mary Helms. Captain Cody and Miss Fisher were married on December 19, 1850 in Talbot County, Georgia.

David Cody was a Captain in Company G, 31st Georgia Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Evan's Brigade, of Chattahoochee and Stewart counties, Georgia, Gordon's Division, C.S.A. and was wounded at Gettysburg. He was at the South's surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Captain Cody represented Chattahoochee County in the Georgia House of Representatives in the early 1870s and Chattahoochee and Marion counties in the state Senate, 1877-1878. Captain Cody died three years after his son on June 13, 1880.

According to "*The History of Chattahoochee County, Georgia*," by N. K. Rogers, printed by the Columbus Office Supply Company, Columbus, Georgia, 1933, p. 206: "Hon. David C. Cody was at one time probably the most popular man in Chattahoochee County. He was prominent in religious, social, civic and political affairs and has numbers of influential friends not only in that county but throughout the State."

Married: Emmett Cody never married.

Career: Cody was working in Columbus, Georgia, when he took ill, in January of 1877. He sought recovery at his parents' home in Chattahoochee County, Georgia, where he eventually passed away a few months later.

According to his obituary in *The Columbus Daily Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, Thursday, May 10, 1877, p. 4:

"He was warm-hearted, generous, without a single bad trait and was greatly loved by his comrades. For several years, he has been salesman at the Lowell warehouse [a part of the historic, cotton and textile giant Eagle and Phenix Mill, at one time the largest in the South]."

□□□

Charles Edward Harman

Date of Birth: October 10, 1852, Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia; moved to Atlanta in 1869.

Date of Death: June 10, 1925, DeKalb County, Georgia, *age 72*.

Obituary: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, June 12, 1925, p. 5.

Burial: [Decatur Cemetery](#), Decatur, DeKalb County, Georgia.

Education: Member, Demosthenian Society. In late May of 1871, Harman was named "best junior debater." Founder, Kappa Deuteron Chapter, as junior. Harman served as chapter treasurer and the fourth chapter president. Graduate, University of Georgia, Bachelor of Arts, August 7, 1872. In 1900,

he was chairman for the University's Class of 1871 reunion.



From *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, April 25, 1871, p. 1:

“At a public debate of the Demosthenian Society last evening ... It is known that Mr. Harman spoke against his convictions, but notwithstanding this embarrassment, he advanced every argument possible to address upon his side, and parried the assaults of his opponents with a dexterity and sincerity that persons would have taken to be the expression of the most profound convictions. Mr. Harman is a logician and promises to become a fine debater ... The question, ‘Are the mental powers of man superior to those of woman,’ was decided according to the merits of the arguments advanced in the negative ...”



Parents: Zachariah Edward Harman, a native of Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina, born on December 5, 1810, and an attorney, died on February 10, 1863 in Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia, when Charles was 11 years old. Buried in Forsyth County Cemetery, Monroe County, Georgia.

Zachariah Harman was an accomplished attorney and state senator from Monroe County, Georgia, who also served as president of the Georgia state Senate.

Charles Harman's mother was **Apsyllah Ann Holmes Callaway**, daughter of The Rev. [Joshua Sanford Callaway](#), well-known Baptist minister. She and Zachariah Edward Harman married in 1842 in Henry County, Georgia. She was born on March 21, 1821, in Henry County, Georgia; died February 18, 1918, in Atlanta, Georgia. She is buried at West View Cemetery in Atlanta, Georgia.

Charles Edward Harman had a sister, Harriett Zachariah (“Zac”) Harman, born February 4, 1845 in Monroe County, Georgia, who married Eugene Pinckard Black, Sr., a son of Dr. Robert Cope Black. Mr. Eugene P. Black was born April 23, 1844, died March 8, 1909. Dr. Black was a brother of George Robison Black, father of Augusta Georgeanna (Gussie) Black, wife of [Peyton Lisby Wade](#).

Married: At age 49, Harman married **Rebekah Hough Scott**, on April 22, 1902 at the home of the bride's father, C.S.A. Col. [George Washington Scott](#), the founder of [Agnes Scott College](#) in Decatur, Georgia. Her mother was the former Miss Rebekah Bucher.



Col. Scott commanded the Fifth Florida Battalion, C.S.A. and, after the Civil War, he ran for governor of that state and won, but was not allowed to be seated by the occupying federal forces.

Col. Scott was a son of Pennsylvania Republican Congressman John Scott; his brother, John Scott, Jr. was a United States Senator from Pennsylvania.



Children:

(1) **Rebekah Apsyllah Harman**, born April 16, 1903 in Decatur, DeKalb County, Georgia, and married John Clifton Lindsey on June 17, 1914, and later Elliott Marshall Stewart. She died July 17, 1971 in DeKalb County;

(2) **Charles Edward Harman, Jr.**, born September 15, 1905; died December 13, 1972; buried, West View Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia;

married Jean Marshall Gregory.

His son, Charles Edward Harman III, was one of the first initiates of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta when it was re-chartered after a 78-year absence in 1968; and

(3) **Anne Scott Harman**, born June 29, 1913; died November 24, 1988, Atlanta, Georgia; married John Tyler Mauldin (Kappa Sigma), born November 7, 1912, Upson County, Georgia, died November 9, 2004. They are buried in West View Cemetery Atlanta Fulton County, Georgia.

Career: Founder Harman was the head librarian at the Young Men's Library and then head cashier at the Kimball House before his appointment as "general freight soliciting agent" for the [Western & Atlantic Railroad](#). *The Atlanta Constitution* of October 11, 1882 stated on his appointment: "No man has more friends than Mr. Harman and is the very best the road could have made."

The Western & Atlantic, founded in 1836, began operations in 1842, eventually running from Atlanta, Georgia to Chattanooga, Tennessee. It was the setting of the "endpoint," the "zero milepost" marker of the Western & Atlantic Railroad near downtown Atlanta, which set the site for the future city of Atlanta and the foundation for the city of Atlanta as a major transportation center.

Harman, whom the paper later called "one of the most prominent railroad men in the South," would later be promoted to general passenger agent in 1883 and then, in 1892, general passenger and freight agent, his office at Union Station adjacent to the state Capitol, essentially serving as the top local officer for the railway.

Early in his career at the railroad, Harman was transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio. On his return to Atlanta in 1890, *The Atlanta Constitution* wrote:

"A few years ago this mustache and smile were known by nearly everybody in Atlanta, and now they have come back again ... [with ABOVE illustration – jtf]."

Harman was also active in local politics of Atlanta. He represented Sixth Ward on the Atlanta City

Council from 1894 until 1896, elected on November 6, 1893. He served again as councilman from 1906 to 1908, this time representing city's Eighth Ward. He also served as secretary-treasurer of the Capital City Club in Atlanta.

□□□

William Wynne (Jr.)

Date of Birth: October 6, 1851, Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

Date of Death: November 7, 1928, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, *age 77*.

Obituaries: *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Thursday, November 8, 1928, p. 12, "Judge Wynne Dies at Washington, Ga." *The News-Reporter*, Washington, Georgia, Friday, November 9, 1928, p. 1. *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, November 8, 1928, "Judge Wm. Wynne Passes To Rest at Washington, Ga."

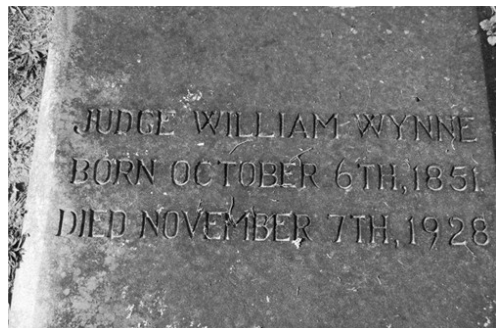
Burial: Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in 1869 as a sophomore. He was a member of the Demosthenian Society and, as a junior, was a Founder of Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta in 1871. Wynne was the second president for the chapter, probably in his senior year. Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, University of Georgia, August 7, 1872.



**The home of Judge William Wynne (KA 1872)
at 415 E. Robert Toombs Avenue,
Washington, Georgia, built about 1897**

Parents: William Wynne and Sarah Frances Latimer, daughter of John Peace Latimer, who died November 25, 1913, Wilkes County, Georgia, at the age of 85.



Resthaven.

Married: Wynne married Susan M. (Susie or Miss Sue) Kelley on November 8, 1876 in Wilkes County, Georgia. She was a daughter of Captain Francis Marion Kelley (spelling from his grave marker at Resthaven Cemetery), born March 4, 1831; died July 9, 1885, Washington, Georgia, buried at Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Georgia, and Miss Sarah Jane Haden. Susan Kelley Wynne was born on January 27, 1858 in Wilkes County and died there on August 22, 1926 and also buried at

Children:

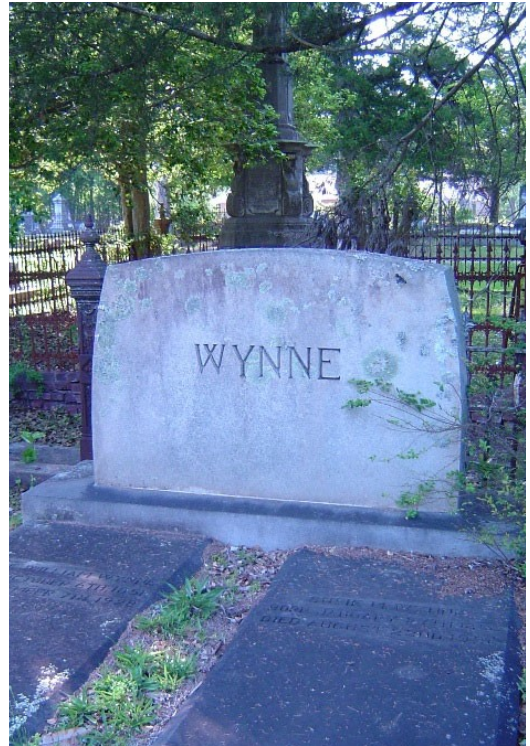
(1) **William (Will) Wynne III**, born August 12, 1877, Wilkes County, Georgia; died November 25, 1968, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia; married Eva Dyson on October 5, 1898, Wilkes County, Georgia. Both are buried at Resthaven Cemetery; and

(2) **Frances Marion Wynne**, born June 5, 1881, Wilkes County, Georgia; died there on September 25, 1947; buried at Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Georgia.

Career: Brother Wynne, an attorney, served as judge in Washington, Georgia, from his appointment on November 14, 1908 until his death, almost 20 years. *The Augusta Chronicle* called him one of the “prominent lawyers of east Georgia.”

His hometown newspaper wrote on his death: “Judge Wynne was fearless and outspoken in all things pertaining to the welfare of his home, county and state, and was one of the best citizens that Wilkes County has ever been honored to claim.”

A well-respected civic leader, farmer and businessman, he also served in the Georgia House of Representatives, 1894-1895. For a number of years, Judge Wynne was chairman of the Wilkes County Democratic Executive Committee, at this point in history Washington, Georgia and Wilkes County, Georgia being one of the leading centers of commerce in the state. Methodist. Member, LaFayette Masonic Lodge, No. 23, Washington, Georgia.



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THE NEXT 13



MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1872

Llewellyn Spotswood Dearing

Date of Birth: April 27, 1853 in Limestone County, Alabama (*sources:* the 1860 census of Edgefield County, South Carolina, the 1870 census of Clarke County, Georgia and the 1880 census of Adairsville, Bartow County, Georgia).

Date of Death: October 3, 1911, Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, *age 58*.

Obituaries: *The Athens Banner*, Athens, Georgia, Wednesday, October 4, 1911, p. 1 (“*Mr. L. S. Dearing Dies in Augusta.*” *The Athens Banner*, Athens, Georgia, Thursday, October 5, 1911, p. 1 (“*Mr. L. S. Dearing Buried Yesterday.*” *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, October 5, 1911, p. 2. *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Thursday, October 5, 1911, p. 4, “*Funeral in Athens: Mr. Llewellyn S. Dearing Who Died in Augusta.*”

Burial: [Oconee Hill Cemetery](#), Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

Education: Dearing, a member of very prominent Athens family, entered The University of Georgia in 1869, and he and Brother [Arthur Henry Gray](#) were among the very first initiates of the Kappa Deuteron chapter following the establishment of the chapter by its five original founders.



Dearing was a member of The University of Georgia, Class of 1872; he is not named, however, among the 32 graduates of that class by several sources. In writing of his death, *The Athens Banner* newspaper noted: “Mr. Dearing was educated at the University of Georgia and was one of the most popular young men who ever attended that institution.”

Parents: **Alfred Long Dearing**, born July 28, 1823, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, died June 19, 1879, Adairsville, Bartow County, Georgia, and buried at Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia, and **Marcia (Marcella) Jones**, daughter of Spotswood Jones. Alfred Long Dearing was a son of Gen. William Edward Dearing, president of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and for whom the city of Dearing, Georgia, in McDuffie County was named, and Elizabeth Jane Pasteur.

Alfred Long Dearing built the beautiful **John Julius Wilkins home** on Milledge Avenue in Athens, Georgia, begun in 1860 and completed in 1865 (*above*). In the 1880s, it was the home of Professor

Leon Henri Charbonnier, who was later initiated into the Georgia Beta Chapter of Sigma Alpha Fraternity.

By 1870, the Dearing family had moved from Alabama to Edgefield County, South Carolina, and by

KENNON FAMILY AND KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER: A brother of Alfred Long Dearing, Sr., William Edward Dearing, Jr., had a son William Pleasant Dearing who married Emma Kennon in 1867 in Newton County, Georgia. **The Kennon family** name plays a prominent role in the history of the early Kappa Deuteron chapter, with two Kennon men as Brothers ([Benning Moore Kennon](#) and [William Augustus Kennon](#)) and other men with Kennon family relationships, such as Brother [Henry Bradford Walker](#) who married Virginia H. (Mary/Mamie?) Kennon as did the father of Brother [Churchill Goree](#), who married the widow of Xenophon Kennon.

1880, to Athens, Georgia. In Edgefield County, a sister of Alfred Long Dearing, Sr., Marion Antoinette Dearing, met and married Francis Wilkinson Pickens, later the Governor of South Carolina from 1860-1862.

In October 1839, Alfred Long Dearing, Sr. was challenged to a duel by University professor [Charles Francis McCay](#), who was in charge of the department of civil engineering, a member of the faculty since 1833, and who was later terminated by the University. Friends, apparently, intervened at the Jackson Street Cemetery before any shots were fired. [McCay](#) later became president of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Career: Brother Dearing was a bookkeeper at the Athens Cotton Mills, Athens, Georgia, and at least by 1906, according to the university catalogue, he was a fruit grower in Florida. Dearing was a member, Odd Fellows. Episcopalian.

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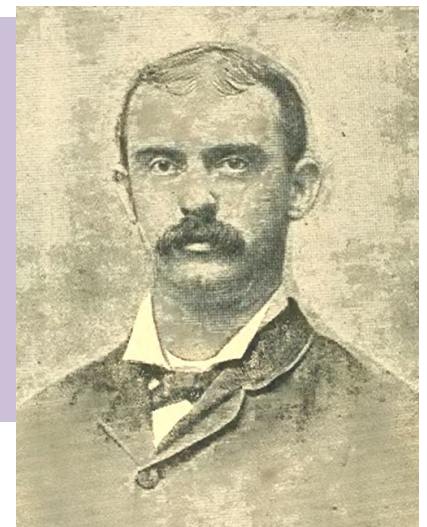
Arthur Henry Gray

Date of Birth: January 31, 1850, in Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, while his father was leading the expansion of the Monroe Railroad.

Date of Death: July 25, 1885, New York City, New York, *age 35*.

Obituaries: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, July 28, 1885, p. 3, “Hon. Arthur Gray is Dead.” *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, July 30, 1885, p. 5. *The Calhoun Times*, Calhoun, Georgia, Thursday, August 6, 1885, p. 1.

Burial: [Graysville Cemetery](#), Graysville, Catoosa County, Georgia, which land was dedicated by his father for the establishment of this cemetery.



Education: Member and treasurer, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta, according to “*The Uncompleted Catalogue of Phi Gamma Delta*,”

edited by Frank Keck (CCNY 1872, Columbia 1875), privately printed by The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, c. 1900, pp. 266-73. He was probably the sixth or seventh initiate of the new chapter. Graduate, Bachelor of Law, University of Georgia, August 7, 1872.

Parents: The Rev. [John David Gray](#), native of London, England, born July 24, 1808, who emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts in 1818, and then moved to South Carolina, before settling in Georgia, and his *first* wife, **Ann Amelia Gnech** (they married on May 1, 1843 in Charleston, South Carolina). After her death in 1855, when Arthur Henry Gray was five years old, The Rev. Gray married *second* Mary Jane Moore on September 5, 1859. The Rev. Gray died on November 17, 1878.

In Columbia, South Carolina, John David Gray began his career as a railroad contractor. He also built a number of public buildings in the state. [The John D. Gray Company](#) was awarded the contract to build the section of the [Western & Atlantic Railroad](#) from Dalton, Georgia to Chattanooga, Tennessee, including construction of the tunnel through Chetoogeta Mountain, which was begun July 15, 1848 - the first major railroad tunnel in the Southeast. Rev. Gray was considered “the first *major* railroad contractor in the South,” according to the *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. He built railroads in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee.

While leading the construction of the W&A Railroad in Georgia, Gray founded the town of Graysville, in Catoosa County, Georgia in 1849, which was later incorporated on August 23, 1872. At Graysville, he built a grist mill, furniture factory, distillery and munitions factory, the Graysville Mining and Manufacturing Company.

John David Gray was a leading manufacturer of arms and supplies for the Confederate military, producing “carbines, Mississippi rifles, Enfield rifles, muskets, sabers, knives, canteens, buckets, poles, gunstocks, bayonet-scabbards, pick axes, shovels, cookware for the field, kettles, nests of tubs, castings, trace chains, axes, pole slides, and tent buttons,” according to the *New Georgia Encyclopedia*.

Union soldiers destroyed all his assets in Graysville in 1863 and all of his manufacturing establishments in Montgomery, Alabama, and in Columbus (the Columbus Armory) in 1865.” He also had facilities in Tennessee and South Carolina that produced arms and supplies for the Confederacy.

After the Civil War, he established the Atlanta Mining and Rolling Mill Company and began working to help reconstruct railroads destroyed during the war, according to “*Building the South: The Enterprise of William C. and John D. Gray*,” by Margaret Obeare Calhoun, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, 2001.

John David Gray was ordained into the ministry of the Baptist Church at Graysville in 1858.

Married: Brother Arthur Henry Gray married **Cora Kennedy Linthicum** on February 23, 1882 in Catoosa County, Georgia. She was a native of Maryland and the daughter of George Washington Linthicum and Catherine Tacy Webb. After Gray’s death, she married *second* his first cousin, Charles Arthur Gray, on December 4, 1890. She died July 17, 1945, and was buried at the Nathan Anderson Historic Cemetery, Ringgold, Catoosa County, Georgia.

Children: of Arthur Henry Gray and Cora Kennedy Linthicum:

(1) **Charles Kennedy Gray**, born December 10, 1883, died July 1, 1914, El Paso, El

Paso County, Texas, buried in the Graysville Cemetery, Catoosa County, Georgia, married Carrie Belle Owens on September 5, 1905 at Bessemer, Alabama,

(2) **Eleanor Nell Gray**, born April 27, 1844, Graysville, Georgia; died April 23, 1967 in Tampa, Florida; married Alonzo Weathers. They are buried in the Nathan Anderson Historic Cemetery, Ringgold, Catoosa County, Georgia, and

(3) **Arthur Henry Gray, Jr.**, died at five months of age, on June 7, 1886, in Catoosa County, Georgia.

Career: Arthur Henry Gray was an attorney, practicing in Ringgold, Catoosa County, Georgia, among other places. As an attorney, he was in New York City negotiating bond funding for the Catoosa Lime Works (producer of building materials made of calcium oxide or calcium hydroxide) when he died.

Brother Gray was a **member of the Georgia House of Representatives** representing Catoosa County, Georgia from 1874 until 1884. As state representative, Gray introduced legislation to create a statewide, standardized voter registration system, requiring each county to establish a board of registration.

“Georgia’s General Assembly of 1880-1. Biographical Sketches. Senators, Representatives, the Governor and Heads of Departments,” published by Jas. P. Harrison & Company, Atlanta, Georgia, 1882, p. 205:

“The success which has been already attained by this talented young man [Gray] shows that he has inherited in a most eminent degree the strong mental characteristics that distinguished his father; and with his veins full of the commingled blood of sturdy old England and vigorous Young America, his heart imbued from earliest recollections with a love of *magna carta*, a pupil of the schools of Madison, Jefferson, and of Calhoun, with truth and honor for his watchwords, we may hope for this brilliant young Georgian a career of exceeding usefulness to his people and State, honor to himself, and pride to his friends.”

Arthur Gray was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880, which convention nominated Gen. [Winfield Scott Hancock](#) for the party’s presidential nominee but who lost to Republican Party nominee [James Abram Garfield](#). The popular vote was the closest in American history - fewer than 10,000 votes separated the two candidates - but Garfield won a solid electoral majority, 214 to 155 – *jtf*.

As a tribute of respect on his passing, the people of Ringgold passed a resolution calling Gray:

“[A] true and patriotic citizen, one who was kind, generous and open-hearted, always ready to administer to the wants of the needy and to sympathize with them in distress; in a word ... [a] noblemen.”

□□□

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1873

Churchill Pomeroy Goree

Date of Birth: November 10, 1851, Lafayette, Walker County, Georgia.

Date of Death: October 16, 1936, Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, while visiting a son, *age 84*.

Obituary: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, October 17, 1936, p. 1 “Churchill P. Goree Dies in Chattanooga.” *The Atlanta Journal*, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, October 17, 1936, p. 3 “Churchill Goree Taken By Death.”

Burial: on October 18, 1936, [Forest Hills Cemetery](#), Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in 1871. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta; served as chapter treasurer. The University of Georgia, Class of 1873.

Parents: Son of **Eli Goree**, one of the pioneer citizens of Walker County, Georgia, and **Judith Caroline Johnson**, the former’s *second* marriage, which occurred in 1845. His *first* wife, Frances Bond, died in 1843.

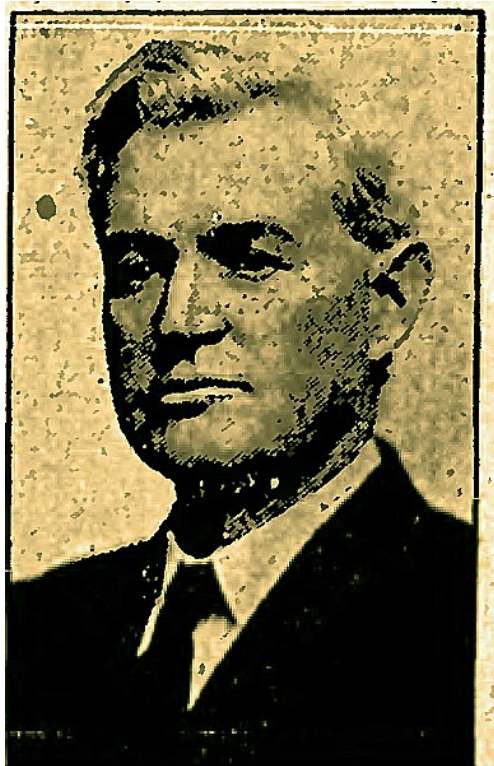
Eli Goree was a descendant of French Huguenot Jean Gaury of Chartene-Maritime, France, who emigrated to the United States, landing at Jamestown, Virginia, aboard the “*Mary Ann*,” on July 31, 1700. Eli Goree was born in Newberry County, South Carolina on February 9, 1815, died January 3, 1862 in Lafayette, Walker County, Georgia.

Eli Goree later married, in 1858, Nancy Warren (Carr) Kennon, daughter of John Pace Carr and widow of Xenophon Kennon of Newton County, Georgia. She died on May 16, 1904, in Atlanta, Georgia.

There is a Phi Gamma Delta connection between the Carr, Goree and Cody families of Warren County, Georgia:

Brother [Emmett Cody](#) was a son of David Columbus Cody and grandson of Lawson Cody of Warren County.

Lawson Cody’s father was James Archdeacon Cody and Lawson’s brother was Jephtha Melton Cody. Jephtha Melton Cody married *first* Missouri Eliza Cheeley, *second* Amanda Melvina Carr and *third* Julia Latimer.



**Photograph of Churchill Goree,
copied from The Atlanta Georgian
and News, February 25, 1910**

Amanda Melvina (Carr) Cody was a daughter of John Pace Carr and half-sister of Nancy Warren

(Carr) Kennon Goree.

Married: Brother Churchill Goree married **Mary Alice Millsaps**, of Aberdeen, Mississippi on November 23, 1885 in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. She died October 20, 1908 at their home at 455 Courtland Street, Atlanta, at the age of 44. She is buried at Forest Hills Cemetery in Chattanooga, Tennessee. On August 14, 1910, Churchill Goree married **Mrs. Lillian Radcliffe Black** at 312 West Peachtree in Atlanta.

Later, when Goree was in his 70s, he married **Coralea Ramey**, 52 years his junior, on December 14, 1923 in Athens, Georgia.

Miss Ramey was a student nurse at St. Mary's Hospital in Athens, Georgia and a key witness in a case in which Mr. Goree was professionally involved when they met - the case against Gerald Chapman, his best known alias (also called the "Count of Gramercy Park," the "Gentleman Bandit," and "America's First Public Enemy Number 1") - a notorious Prohibition-era criminal (some say "celebrity gangster") accused in many of robberies and heists, including stealing millions from a postal truck in money, bonds and jewelry in 1921 in New York - at the time the largest robbery in American history. While serving a 25-year-sentence in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for that crime, along with his accomplice George 'Dutch' Anderson, the two escaped on March 27, 1923. And, just as in the movies, they escaped by *climbing out of a window of the prison and down the hospital walls using a rope made from knotted sheets*. Caught less than two days after his escape, Chapman was returned to the Atlanta Pen, but escaped again a few days later on April 4, 1923.

But, because of gunshot wounds he received during his capture from the escape - including gunshots wound to his arm, back and kidney - Chapman was sent to the hospital in Athens, Georgia, to recover. It was there he encountered Miss Ramey, a student nurse. And from the Athens hospital, he, too, escaped.

After his high profile crimes and several escapes (twice from the Atlanta federal prison and from custody while in the Athens hospital), Chapman became a national media sensation. After leaving Athens, he found his way to Connecticut and was arrested there during the robbery of a department store and for capital murder of a policeman during the attempt to arrest him. To expedite his sentence for the conviction of killing an officer, President Calvin Coolidge actually pardoned him of the previous robbery convictions that resulted in his confinement at the Atlanta federal prison. For the murder charge in Connecticut, he was executed by the state of Connecticut in 1925 by the "upright jerker" method, breaking his neck.

Children: *of Churchill Pomeroy Goree and Mary Alice Millsaps*

(1) An **infant**, who died at birth in October 19, 1886, buried at Forest Hills Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tennessee,

(2) **Churchill Pomeroy "Roy" Goree, Jr.**, born December 18, 1890 in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee; died March 28, 1979 in Atlanta, Georgia. Roy was a 1908 grad of Boys High of Atlanta, graduating on June 4 in a class of 49 boys. He gave the valedictory speech, which was entitled "*Every Man Has His Place*," according to *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, May 31, 1908, p. A-6. Roy Goree played football at Georgia Tech ([Georgia Institute of Technology](http://www.gatech.edu), Class of 1912) under Coach [John Heisman](http://www.gatech.edu), from 1909 through 1911 and was a member of the Yellow Jackets' varsity baseball team, 1909-11. President of his junior class, Goree was a member of the ANAK

Honorary Society and the Georgia Tech Athletics Hall of Fame (inducted in 1976). Roy Goree married Winnie Aline Wilson and married *second* Edwina Harper Stevens;

(a) Churchill Pomeroy Goree III, grandson of Phi Gamma Delta's Church Goree, joined Phi Delta Theta at Georgia Tech. He was born May 28, 1918 in Atlanta and died on November 16, 2005 in Sarasota County, Florida. He married Helen Hobson. Goree III kicked three extra points in Georgia Tech's 1940 New Year's Day Orange Bowl win over Missouri for the Bobby Dodd-coached Yellow Jackets. He was owner and operator of Goree Ice & Fuel Company, and was a founder of Chamblee National Bank,

(b) Robert (Bob) Wilson Goree, also joined Phi Delta Theta at Georgia Tech (Class of 1943) and was born August 25, 1921 at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. He died September 2, 2007 in Atlanta. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Russell Corporation, well-known manufacturer of athletic apparel and equipment, and

(c) Annie Wilson Goree;

(3) **Mary Aline Goree**, born June 7, 1893, Chattanooga; died October 26, 1982; Pinellas County, Florida;

(4) **Abner Wisdom Goree** also played football under Coach Heisman and was a member of the 1914 Georgia Tech team that [beat Mercer 105-0](#). He was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity at Tech. Abner Goree was at one time President of Goree Ice Manufacturing Company. He was born on July 17, 1894 in Chattanooga, Tennessee and died on December 22, 1988 at Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida. He married Willie Fischer Hatcher, and

(5) **infant** child, died on October 30, 1895, buried at Forest Hill Cemetery in Chattanooga.

Career: Churchill Goree, after leaving The University of Georgia, taught school and was a school principal in his hometown of LaFayette, [Walker County, Georgia](#). Later, Goree studied law and was for many years until his death a very well-known figure in legal circles in the Southeast. In one case, for

In 1904, Phi Gam Brother **Churchill Goree** was the Republican nominee for the U.S. Congress from the 5th Congressional District of Georgia. A major force for civil rights and equal rights for black Americans throughout his career, he was chairman of the Republican Party of Georgia, a prominent attorney, and later President Calvin Coolidge's appointment as assistant U.S. Attorney for the North District of

example, he successfully represented the city of Atlanta as plaintiffs in a dispute in [Chattanooga Foundry & Pipe Works](#), (203 U.S. 390) before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1906, the prevailing decision written by Associate Justice [Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.](#)

In politics, Goree was a leader of the "Black-and-Tan Republicans," which seeking a modern and moderate Republican party that accommodated both black and white Southerners.

Following the American Civil War during Reconstruction in Georgia and throughout the South, some white Republican leaders, however - seeking credibility and electability with Southern voters - began an organized effort to drive blacks from the Republican Party and from positions of visible leadership.

Blacks in the South had naturally gravitated to the party of Lincoln, which was founded on the platform of abolishing slavery. It was the Republican Party that gave black men full citizenship and the right to vote. As a result, black Republicans played a major role in the post-Civil War Republican Party of Georgia and the South, and in some instances even won elective office in the South.

Increasingly, however, so-called “lily-white” Republicans - frustrated by their status a super-minority party losing most elections in the South and hoping to be more competitive in elections - wanted to attract more Southern white voters by purging blacks from the party or at least relegating them to less visible roles.

In opposition to the “lily-white” movement, Goree was instrumental in 1880 in helping to elect [William Anderson Pledger](#) as the Georgia Republican Party’s first black chairman.

On February 11, 1904, Goree was selected unanimously as the **Republican nominee for Fifth Congressional District** of Georgia to run against Democrat incumbent [Leonidas Felix \(Lon\) Livingston](#).

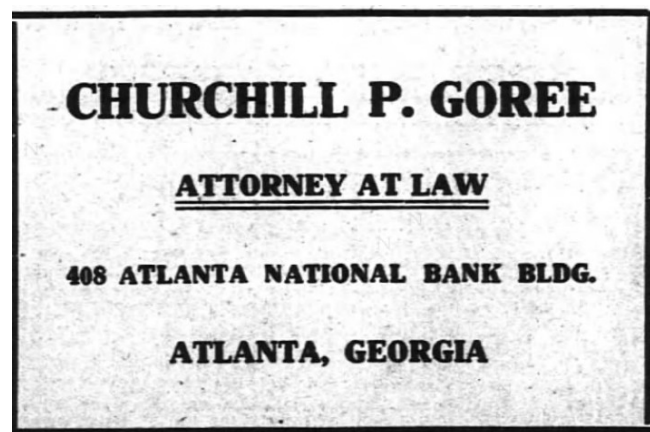
Following a speech in October of 1904, in which Livingston reportedly called Brother Goree a “liar,” Goree attacked the congressman and “struck him several blows in the face before the two men were pulled apart.”

Very, very few Republicans won any elective offices at this time in Southern history, and it is no surprise that Goree lost the November 1904 contest polling 3,760 votes to Livingston’s 9,387.

Later, as Chairman of the Georgia Republican Party, Goree continued to vigorously fight the “[lily white Republicans](#)” who had organized efforts to drive blacks from the Republican Party and from positions of visible leadership.

Goree also served as Republican National Committeeman from Georgia. He was a delegate to the [1912 Republican National Convention](#), in Chicago, Illinois, June 18-22, 1912, which re-nominated [William Howard Taft](#) for President and the [1920 Republican National Convention](#) in Chicago, which convention nominated [Warren Gamaliel Harding](#) for president and fellow Phi Gamma Delta Brother [John Calvin Coolidge, Jr.](#) (Amherst 1895) as vice-president of the United States.

Goree was also president of the Georgia Suffrage League.



An advertisement from
The Atlanta Constitution newspaper
of October 20, 1912

At the 1920 Republican National Convention, Mr. Goree fought successfully against intense opposition to seat as a delegate, [Henry Lincoln Johnson](#), a black Republican from Georgia and son of two slave parents and whose credentials were challenged in an effort to remove him from the convention. Johnson was an attorney in Georgia, a 1913 graduate of the University of Michigan law school and an attorney for the prominent, black-owned Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Johnson was, in fact, seated and later that year succeeded Goree as Georgia's Republican National Committeeman, a position Johnson held until his death. Johnson's wife, [Georgia Douglas Johnson](#), has been called "one of the greatest literary salons of the Harlem Renaissance." In 1925, *Time* magazine called Henry Lincoln Johnson "the dominant force in Republican politics in Georgia." He was the husband of [Georgia Blanche Douglas Camp](#), the best known and most widely published African-American woman poet of the time as well as an accomplished playwright and journalist. At the peak of her popularity, she was the most widely read black woman poet in America.

On December 23, 1921, Goree took the oath of office and became the assistant United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, appointed by President Coolidge and subsequently re-appointed by [President Herbert Hoover](#), later retiring to private law practice at the conclusion of this service.

In their obituary for Mr. Goree, *The Atlanta Constitution* notes: "An honor graduate of the University of Georgia, he was a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, the Atlanta Old Guard, Masons and the North Avenue Presbyterian church."

Goree attended [Diamond Jubilee Ekklesia](#), Phi Gamma Delta national convention, Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 1923.

□□□

Samuel Alonzo (Lon) Reid

Date of Birth: February 26, 1854, about 3 miles north of Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia.

Date of Death: August 9, 1902, Unicoi, near Johnson City, Tennessee, *age 48*.

Obituaries: *The Macon Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Sunday, August 10, 1902, p. 10, "S.A. Reid Died in Tennessee." *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, August 10, 1902, p. 4 "Hon. S. A. Reid Dies at Johnson City." Also, *The Macon Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Monday, August 11, 1902, p. 2. *The Macon Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Monday, August 11, 1902, p. 8. *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, August 12, 1902, p. 4.

Burial: [Riverside Cemetery](#), Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.

Education: Lon entered The University of Georgia in the fall of 1870 as a sophomore. Member, Demosthenian Society. He became secretary of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. He was among the 33 graduates of the University of Georgia Class of 1873, Bachelor of Arts; was elected secretary for the class's ten-year reunion and apparently led the class reunion organizing committee in 1901.

Parents: **James Lewis Reid**, born December 28, 1813 in Putnam County, Georgia, on his father's 700-acre plantation, died November 25 1886, Putnam County, Georgia, buried at Pine Grove Cemetery,

Eatonton, Georgia, son of Alexander Reid, who was born January 6, 1768 in Rowan County, North Carolina, and Elizabeth Brewer. He served in the Georgia state Senate “for many years.” A brother of James Lewis Reid, Dr. Andrew Reid, paid for the education of Joel Chandler Harris, author of the Uncle Remus stories and reportedly bought a home for Harris and his mother.

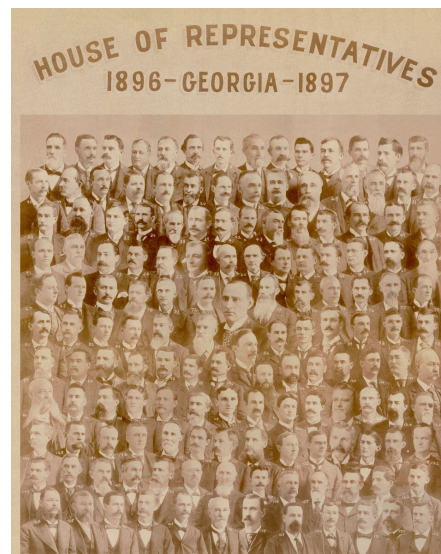
James Lewis Reid married **Martha James Trippe** in 1836, his *second* marriage in 1836, having *first* married Charity Lawrence. Martha Trippe Reid was born October 12, 1814, died November 28, 1860, and is buried Pine Grove Cemetery, Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia. Mrs. Reid was the sister of Sarah Jane Trippe, wife of University of Georgia President [Alonzo Church](#) - sixth president of the university, from 1829 until 1859.

Lon Reid is also a first cousin-once removed of fellow Kappa Deuteron Brother [William Dennis Reid](#). William Dennis Reid was a son of John Samuel Reid, born 1839, died 1924) whose father Edmund Reid was a brother of James Lewis Reid, and his wife Elizabeth Louise Dennis. James Lewis Reid and Edmund Reid were sons of Dr. Alexander Reid, a pioneer settler of Hancock and Putnam counties, Georgia. A brother, James Alexander Reid, born in 1837, married Miss Mary Griggs. He died in 1904 in Putnam County, Georgia.

The Reids are descendants of Samuel Reid of Ulster County, Ireland (1728-1810) who emigrated to the United States, first to Pennsylvania, eventually settling in Rowan County, North Carolina about 1745, served in the colonists’ Revolutionary War and moved to Hancock County and then to Putnam County, Georgia where land had been awarded him for his service.

Insert: REID AND CRITTENDEN FAMILY KAPPA DEUTERON CONNECTIONS

Married: Brother Reid married **Mattie Lillian Wilburn** on December 14, 1887, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, a graduate of Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia. She died on June 23, 1903 shortly after passing the state “embalmers” licensing test and is buried in Riverside Cemetery, Macon, Georgia. She was a daughter of William F(rances?) Wilburn and Frances Isabelle Willet and was born July 21, 1868 in Macon, Georgia.



Children:

(1) **Fleming Cobb Reid**, born on November 6, 1888, Macon, Georgia; died May 22, 1930, Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama, buried at Evergreen Cemetery, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida, married Mattie Etta Lee,

(2) **Fannie Willet Reid**, who was born December 25, 1890 in Macon, Georgia. She died January 31, 1923 in Sumter County, Alabama. Her husband was William Oscar Hale. Fannie was a 1910 graduate of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, now Georgia College and State University, Milledgeville, and

(3) **Lucia Etheridge Reid**, b. September 1892.

Career: After graduation, Lon taught school, including at Tuskegee, Alabama, including at Park High

School, until about March 1875, when he returned to Eatonton, Georgia, where he studied law under Judge [Thomas Graves Lawson](#), whose wife was the former Mary Francis Reid (married November 27, 1800), daughter of Edmund Reid and Elizabeth Terrell, sister of John Samuel Reid who was the father of [William Dennis Reid](#), and later U.S Congressman, former member of the Georgia House of Representatives and the Georgia state Senate, member of the Board of Trustees, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia while also teaching school. Reid was admitted to State Bar of Georgia in September 1877. He also served as School Commissioner for the Putnam County, Georgia schools. About 1885, Reid moved to Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, where he continued the practice of law at 510 Mulberry Street and later at 355 Cherry Street becoming one of the “prominent lawyers” of that city.

He represented Macon in the Georgia House of Representatives, 1896-1897. One of his most important bills regarded child labor laws, prohibiting the employment of children less than 13 years of age in any “mill, factory, shop, laundry or other similar places.” Studied law in Tuskegee, And to require recordkeeping of any workers 13-16 years old. Reid was elected Vice President of the Georgia Library Association on the organization’s founding on May 31, 1897. In 1901, Lon Reid ran unsuccessfully for alderman for the Third Ward of the city of Macon, losing to businessman Morris Happ by 260 votes.

According to *The Macon Telegraph* newspaper, “He was a man of exemplary character and purity of purpose ...” Presbyterian.



MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1874

Daniel Marshall (Marsh or Marshall) Andrews (II?)

Date of Birth: October 24, 1853, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia. Named for his uncle, Dr. Daniel Marshall Andrews of Wilkes County.

Date of Death: June 28, 1917, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois; he had traveled there for surgery, *age 63*.

Obituary: “*Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers*,” vol. LXXXII, printed by the Society, New York, New York, 1918, p. 1669.

Burial: Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Andrews entered The University of Georgia in 1872. He was treasurer of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. University of Georgia, Class of 1874. Due to illness, Marshall was unable to complete final examinations for graduation but was later awarded Civil Engineering degree by The University.

Parents: Col. [Garnett Andrews](#), admitted to the Georgia Bar in 1822 and a candidate for governor of Georgia in 1855, and **Annulet Ball**.

Judge Garnett Andrews, born in 1798 in Wilkes County, Georgia, was widely known throughout the country and of him and his family much has been written. In 1839, he was among the organizers of the Washington Railroad and Banking Company.

He was the author of the legendary memoir “*Reminiscences of An Old Georgia Lawyer*,” published by J.

J. Toon Publishers, Atlanta, Georgia in 1870. A daughter, [Eliza Frances Andrews](#), a sister of Brother Marshall Andrews, is famous in history for her book, "*War-time Journal of A Georgia Girl, 1864-1865*," published by D. Appleton and Company, New York, New York, 1908, a candid story of her life and that of her family during The Civil War. Of the night that Georgia elected to leave the Union, Eliza Frances Andrews wrote:

"I shall never forget that night when the news came that Georgia had seceded. While the people of the village were celebrating the event with bonfires and bell ringing and speech making, [Judge Garnett Andrews] shut himself up in his house, darkened the windows, and paced up and down the room in the greatest agitation. Every now and then, when the noise of the shouting and the ringing of bells would penetrate to our ears through the closed doors and windows, he would pause and exclaim: "Poor fools! They may ring their bells now, but they will wring their hands - yes, and their hearts, too - before they are done with it.

He [Judge Andrews] was right in the beginning, when he said that secession was a mistake, and it would be better to have our negroes freed in the Union, if necessary, than out of it, because in that case, it would be done without passion, and violence, and we would get compensation for them - but now the thing is done, and there is no use talking about the right or the wrong of it."

Judge Andrews' father was a Revolutionary War soldier who served with the Continental Army that accepted the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's British forces at Yorktown, Virginia.

Though Garnett Andrews owned 200 or more slaves and was a native of Georgia, he believed strongly in the preservation of the Union and vocally opposed Southern secession and the 1850 State Convention called by [Gov. George W. Towns](#), also a native of Wilkes County, that officially considered - but rejected - the possibility of leaving the Union over the issue of slavery. However, once Georgia did leave the Union in 1861, Judge Andrews stood by his convictions and warnings but supported his native South. His son, Garnett Andrews, Jr., was the first in Wilkes County to join the Confederate Army.

In his 1855 race for governor, Garnett Andrews lost by about 10,000 votes statewide to Gov. [Herschel Vespasian Johnson](#) (UGA 1834) as a candidate of the American or "[Know Nothing](#)" Party†. (Johnson was later Stephen A. Douglas's choice for Vice President in the U.S. 1860 presidential election, in an attempt to mollify Southern constituencies.)

† The "Know Nothing" Party was formed in backlash to large waves of Catholic and Irish immigrants. Party membership was limited to Protestants of British ancestry. According to "*Too Southern to Be Americans: Pro-Slavery Politics and the Failure of the Know Nothing Party in Georgia, 1854-1856*," by Anthony Gene Carey, 1995, Know Nothings in the South - where there were relatively few Catholics - were more often former advocates of the preservation of the Union seeking to find accommodation between pro-slavery Democrats and anti-slavery Republicans.

In 1861, Garnett Andrews ran and won election to Georgia House of Representatives as an anti-secessionist, arguing again against what he believed to be the state's "futile" and "potentially tragic" effort to secede from the Union.

First appointed in 1834 by [Gov. Wilson Lumpkin](#), Andrews served as Superior Court Judge for the Northern Circuit of Georgia, including Wilkes and surrounding counties, over a span of five decades, serving from 1834 until 1845, and then again from 1853 until 1855, when he resigned to **run for governor**. After the War, Judge Andrews returned to the Superior Court, this time appointed by Republican Reconstructionist Gov. [Rufus Bullock](#) and served in that position until his death on August 14, 1873.

As judge, Andrews was responsible for several decisions related to claims resulting from the discovery of gold near Dahlonega.

Garnett Andrews was among initial investors in [Ross's Landing](#) (now Chattanooga, Tennessee), and - according to the [New Georgia Encyclopedia](#) - is considered one of the "founders" of that city and served as Mayor of from 1891-1893.

Married: Daniel Marshall Andrews married **Adeline Baker Van Court** on April 20, 1897 in Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi, her hometown. She was a daughter of Dr. Elias John Van Court, a physician, and Adeline Baker Mitchell, both natives of Mississippi. Mrs. Andrews was born October 15, 1877 in Natchez, Mississippi, and died on May 7, 1955 in LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia.

Children:

- (1) **Daniel Marshall Andrews (Jr./III?)**, born June 15, 1899 in Memphis, Tennessee, married Cora Wells Means, daughter of James Wilber Means and Cora Lee Wells, on June 21, 1926. Later he married Patricia Wilson Angelo, a native of Washington, D.C., and once director of the Information Services Office at the National Institute of Standards and Technology and former president of the American Library Association.

Mr. Andrews's education at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University) was interrupted by his service in the U.S. Army during World War I, during which time he rose to the rank of Captain. During World War II, he was among the first to see the atrocities at Dachau with the 42nd Infantry Rainbow Division.

He was a newspaper editor and writer for *The Kansas City Journal and Post*, *The Chicago Daily News*, *The Richmond Times-Dispatch*, *The Washington Post* (military reporter), the Associated Press and United Press International.

Andrews died on August 1, 1973, and was buried at Annapolis National Cemetery, Annapolis, Maryland. He had three children: (a) Cora Means Andrews; (b) Adeline Van Court Andrews; and (c) Daniel Marshall Andrews (III/IV?)

- (2) **David Van Court Andrews**. Van Court was born July 8, 1900 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee. He died August 10, 1978 at M.D. Anderson Hospital in Houston, Texas, and was buried at Shawdowlawn Cemetery, LaGrange, Georgia. He married Irene Lehmann on February 21, 1925, and they had children, including Irene Van Court Andrews, who married Richard C. Marshall on December 15, 1944 at Morehead City, North Carolina. David Van Court Andrew's wife was a descendant of Albert Lehmann, a German watchmaker from Baden-Württemberg who had emigrated to LaGrange, Georgia in the 1850s, and

(3) **John Garnett Andrews**, born March 19, 1904 at Montgomery, Alabama; died January 13, 1988 on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; buried at Forest Hills Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tennessee; married Caroline Pound, daughter of Jerome Balaam Pound, a native of Dooly County, Georgia and later the owner of *The Macon News* (which he established when he was 16 years of age), *The Chattanooga Evening News*, *The Knoxville Morning Tribune*, *The Knoxville Sentinel* and *The Memphis Morning News*, at various times. Later, Mr. Pound sold his newspapers and focused his career on his hotels, including The Savannah (Ga.) DeSoto, The Chattanooga (TN) Patten, The Ansley Hotel in Atlanta, among others.

Career: Brother Marshall Andrews was U.S. Assistant Engineer, based in Talladega County and at Montgomery, Alabama, Memphis, Tennessee, and elsewhere.

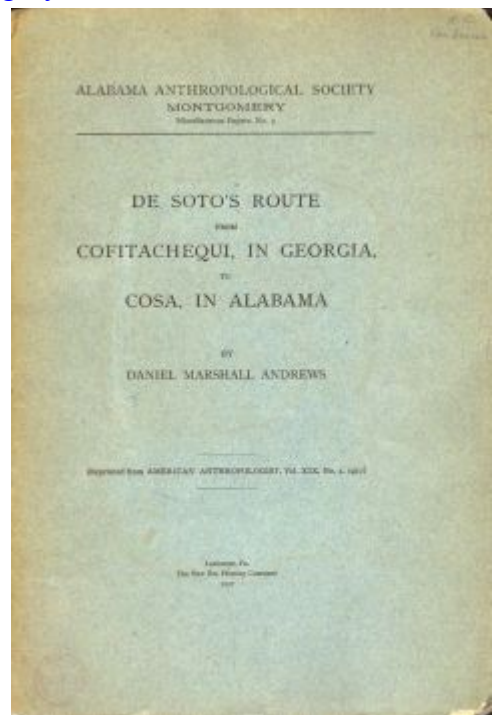
From 1881 until 1884, he was employed on survey and construction locations of railroads in Georgia and South Carolina, which became parts of the Seaboard Air Line System. Beginning in 1885, Marshall Andrews worked for U.S. Engineering Department on a number of river and harbor improvement projects in Alabama, Florida and Georgia. While in government service, Brother Andrews' work consisted of design and construction of navigation locks and dams, regulation of rivers, investigation of many Southern rivers, together with the storage reservoirs on their headwaters.

In 1901 and 1902, Andrews studied and prepared estimates and specifications for construction of a sea wall at Galveston, Texas, following the ferocious [Galveston Category 4-hurricane](#) that devastated that city in 1900, and which killed as many as 12,000 people. The first three-miles of the 17-foot-high Galveston seawall were built beginning in 1902.

At the time of his death, he was in charge of the improvements to the Coosa River and its tributaries in Georgia and Alabama, the Alabama River in Alabama, the Chattahoochee River in Georgia and Alabama, the Flint River in Georgia, and the Apalachicola and Choctawahatchee rivers in Alabama and Florida.

Andrews was a member of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (renamed in 2006, it is now The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure). He was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Author, numerous academic papers and the books “*De Soto's Route From Cofitachequi in Georgia To Coosa In Alabama*,” New Era Printing Company, 1917 (presented at a meeting of the Alabama Anthropological Society, held in Montgomery, Alabama, July 24, 1916), and “*The Economic Improvement of the Coosa and Alabama Rivers in Georgia and Alabama*,” among others. Episcopalian.



Osborne Stone Barnett

Date of Birth: March 2, 1853, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Date of Death: November 13, 1923, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, of pneumonia, *age 69*.

Obituary: *The Wilkes County Forum*, Washington, Georgia, Tuesday, November 20, 1923, p. 1 (“*Mr. O. S. Barnett Passes Into The Beyond.*”)

Burial: Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Education: He matriculated at The University of Georgia in 1872. Served as president, treasurer and secretary of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. University of Georgia, Class of 1874. There were 23 graduates of this class; he is not, however, named among the graduates of the class of 1874 in “*The History of the University of Georgia*,” by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter VIII: The Administration of Chancellor Henry H. Tucker, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 964 of the original typed manuscript.



Brother Barnett was the driving force behind an attempt to resurrect the chapter in 1883 after it had failed to survive the 1874 ban on fraternities set by the University. Unfortunately, his efforts to re-establish the chapter and extend possible membership to seven students he had recruited were denied on March 5, 1883 by the Grand Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta on their belief that Barnett - in his enthusiasm to return Kappa Deuteron to The University of Georgia - had already initiated or divulged the secrets of the fraternity to the prospective members.



The childhood home of Brother Osborne S. Barnett, now home of the Washington (Ga.) Historical Museum.

Parents: **Samuel Barnett Jr.**, born on March 6, 1824 in Washington, Georgia - the first American city named for President George Washington, so named in 1780, and with more than 100 antebellum homes still standing - and **Elizabeth Ann (Eliza) Stone**, also a native of Wilkes County. At one time, the father was editor of *The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle* newspaper, the first Railroad Commissioner for the State

of Georgia, a lawyer and treasurer of the Georgia Bar Association, president of the Washington (Ga.) bank, a member of the Board of Visitors of The University of Georgia and secretary of the Georgia state Agricultural Society. Samuel Barnett, Jr. died on March 23, 1896 in the town of his birth. His home, at

308 E. Robert Toombs Avenue in Washington, is now The Washington Historical Museum.

Osborne Stone Barnett's grandfather, Samuel Barnett, Sr., was the president of the Bank of Georgia in Washington, Georgia, where, on May 5, 1865, "... the last cabinet meeting of the Confederate government was held [to dissolve the Confederacy], President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet having assembled there for their final meeting while making flight through Georgia [from Richmond, Virginia] at the close of the Civil War," according to the book "*A Standard History of Georgia and Georgians*," by Lucian Lamar Knight, v. 5, The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago and New York, 1917, p. 2555 and other accounts. Davis fled that meeting but was soon afterwards captured in Irwinton, Georgia on May 10, 1865. Traveling more or less with Davis from Richmond was the bulk of the Confederate Treasury, estimated at \$10 million in current value and believed to be hidden (but yet undiscovered) somewhere in Wilkes County.

Married: Brother Barnett married **Gertrude Huntington Guerry** on April 17, 1899 in Wilkes County, Georgia. She was of French Huguenot descent, from Charleston, South Carolina, and ...

... and a daughter of Albert Caper Guerry, the [famous portrait painter](#) of American presidents and numerous prominent Southern leaders of his day - including President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, President and Mrs. William McKinley (all three in the White House collections), U.S. Vice President John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the Confederacy Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia Governor Joseph Brown and several other governors of Georgia, North Carolina Governor Zeb Vance, and several portraits of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

Mrs. Gertrude Huntington (Guerry) Barnett, who died June 18, 1914 in Atlanta, was a daughter of Albert Guerry's first wife Gertrude Wilson.

Brother Barnett had a brother, Edward Augustus Barnett who married Mary Austin Hill, a daughter of Wylie Pope Hill and Jane James Austin and a brother of Kappa Deuteron members [Burwell Meriwether Hill](#) and [John James Hill](#). Another brother of Osborne Stone, Samuel Barnett III, graduated from The University of Georgia in 1869, was in 1878 appointed adjunct professor of mathematics at The University, was a successful attorney in Atlanta and an early member of the Chi Phi fraternity.

Children:

(1) **Gertrude Guerry Barnett**, born March 22, 1890, Washington, Georgia, died April 11, 1955, Mobile, Alabama, buried, Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia; married The Rev. Edgar Legare Pennington (UGA 1911, member, Phi Kappa), son of Hinton Crawford Pennington. Edgar Pennington was a rector in the Episcopal Church, and an [author](#). His grave marker at Resthaven Cemetery in Washington Georgia says: "*Doctor of Sacred Theology, Priest, Scholar, Author, Lawyer, Ensign U.S.N., World War I, Chaplain, Commander, U.S.N., World War II, Historiographer of the Episcopal Church of America - The Righteous Live Forever More,*"

(2) **Annie LaGrange Barnett**, born December 21, 1892, Washington, Georgia; married Dr. William Nevin Adkins, physician, on April 22, 1914, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia. She died on October 11, 1966 in Atlanta, Georgia,

(3) **Osborne Stone Barnett, Jr.**, born August 13, 1893, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia; married Alline Lawman Boston, daughter of Frederick Auton Boston. She died October 8, 1977, Atlanta, and

(4) **Paul Guerry Barnett**, born on May 6, 1900 at Washington, Georgia, married Olive Pauline Logue (born in 1907 in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, died 1995).

Paul Guerry Barnett died in the crash of Air France Flight 007 near Villeneuve-le-Roi, while his flight was attempting to take-off from Paris's Orly Airport on June 3, 1962, in route to New York City and then Atlanta, Georgia. The Atlanta Art Association had sponsored a tour of the art treasures of Europe and more than a hundred of the passengers on board were art patrons heading home to Atlanta on this charter flight. The Woodruff Arts Center in Atlanta, originally called the Memorial Arts Center, was founded in 1968 in memory of those who died in the crash.

Paul Guerry Barnett was buried at Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Georgia.

Career: Brother Barnett taught school, was a farmer and a brick manufacturer - the Washington Brick Company - and at one time the county surveyor for Wilkes County. Of his brick business, "*The Story of Washington-Wilkes*," a publication of the Writers' Program of the WPA of Georgia, published by the University of Georgia Press, 1941, p. 68 noted:

"Although the early years of the 1890s were characterized principally by the slow growth of industries established since Reconstruction, the later years showed some commercial expansion in new enterprises ... In [1899], O. S. Barnett, a prominent brick manufacturer, handled a single order for a million brick, the largest yet made here."

Barnett was also a member of the Wilkes County Board of Education, Washington, Georgia and served as secretary-treasurer for the first board of the Washington-Wilkes library - the first free public library in Georgia when it opened in 1889.

□□□

William Matthew Head

Date of Birth: April 14, 1849, in part of Barbour County, Alabama that now lies within Bullock County.

Date of Death: December 26, 1925, Ozark, Dale County, Alabama, *age 73*.

Obituary: *The Southern Star*, Ozark, Alabama, Wednesday, January 6, 1926, p. 1, "*William Matthew Head*."

Burial: Pinckard Cemetery, Midland City, Dale County, Alabama.

Education: Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. University of Georgia, Class of 1874, Bachelor of Science.

Parents: **James Madison Head**, born on January 11, 1823 in Jones County, Georgia, died October 18,

1905, Dale County, Alabama, and was buried at Pinckard Cemetery, Dale County, Alabama, and **Mary Jane Hall**, born September 14, 1829, died January 28, 1905, also buried Pinckard Cemetery, Dale County, Alabama. The Head family of this line dates to at least 1677 in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Married: Brother Head married **Juretta (Rhettie) Headrick** on December 18, 1877 in Greene County, Tennessee. She was born October 31, 1856, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee, died on March 16 1931, buried Pinckard Cemetery, Dale County, Alabama. She was a daughter of Orville Benjamin Headrick and Sarah Ann Hall of Greeneville, Tennessee, who married in 1855. Juretta (Headrick) Head was named for her paternal grandmother, Juretta Agnes (Dulaney) Headrick of Culpepper, Virginia, wife of Elijah Walter Headrick.

Children:

(1) **William Lester Head**, born September 21, 1878, Tunnel Hill, Whitfield County, Georgia, died February 18, 1954 at Ozark, Dale County, Alabama; school teacher, mail carrier, Mason. He married Jessie Louise Perry He is buried at Pinckard Cemetery, Dale County, Alabama. Their children were: (a) Perry Cleveland Head (b) Annie Lester Head married John A. Wise (c) Thomas Watkins Head (d) William Matthew Head (e) Mary Florence Head married Raymond Ellis Brann (f) Woodrow Wilson Head (g) James Madison Head (h) Robert Marion Head and (i) Elizabeth "Betty" Head married James Cicero Traweek,

(2) **James Madison Head**, born February 18, 1880, Dale County, Alabama, died October 8, 1940 in Washington, D.C., buried Pinckard Cemetery,

(3) **Benjamin Wesley Head**, born February 2, 1882, Dale County, Alabama, died February 24 1975, Dale County, Alabama and was buried Pinckard Cemetery, Dale County, Alabama,

(4) **Mattie Ethel Head**, born September 26, 1885 in Dale County, Alabama, died February 8, 1971, Montgomery, Alabama; married John Thomas York on November 20, 1904; Children (a) ?, (b) Annie Bea York, and (c) John Thomas York, Jr.,

(5) **Jessie Irene Head**, born May 20, 1887, Dale County, Alabama, married William Jackson Dominey on June 5, 1909; she died about two years after their wedding,

(6) **Annie May Head**, born on December 20, 1889, Dale County, Alabama, died there on February 13, 1891,

(7) **Elizabeth "Bessie" Leona Head**, born February 16, 1892, Dale County, Alabama, died on October 9, 1918 in Jefferson County, Alabama; buried Midway United Methodist Cemetery, Adamsville, Jefferson County, Alabama; married Isaac Luther Harden; had a son, Isaac Luther Harden, Jr., and

(8) **Aaron Virgil Head**, born June 14, 1895, Elba, Coffee County, Alabama. Virgil died August 7 1951, Montgomery County, Alabama and was buried Dothan City Cemetery, Dothan, Houston County, Alabama. He married Myrtle Napier.

Career: Educator, school teacher and administrator in Alabama, Georgia and Texas for more than 40 years, mostly in Alabama including as superintendent of education for Dale County, Alabama schools. His career in education spanned more than four decades. President Woodrow Wilson appointed Head as postmaster of Ozark, Alabama on June 5, 1914 and again in 1918. “*List of Membership by Chapters*” edited by Cecil J. Wilkinson (Ohio Wesleyan 1917), *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine, October 1925, pp. 98-9, reports that he was living in Havana, Cuba. He was a Mason (Pinckard Lodge #611).

□□□

George Arden Illges

Date of Birth: September 28, 1854, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Date of Death: February 1879, according to “*The Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia at Athens, Georgia, from 1785-1906*,” E. D. Stone Press, Athens, 1906, he died in Austin, Travis County, Texas. **25 years old at his death.**

Obituary:

Burial: February 14, 1879, Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in 1872. Graduate, Civil Engineering, University of Georgia, August 5, 1874, with distinction in the courses of mathematics and applied mathematics. Member, president and treasurer, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta.

Parents: His father was **Jacob Paul Illges**, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born on April 30, 1814, and who moved to Columbus, Georgia in 1835, where he became a successful businessman and among the organizers of the Swift Manufacturing Company (textiles), later Fieldcrest. John Paul Illges died December 7, 1907 in Alabama. The mother of George Arden Illges was **Lucinda Elizabeth Rucker**, born April 5, 1830. Brother Illges’s great-great grandfather was Johann Paul Illges, who immigrated to the United States in 1750 from Thaleischweiler-Fröschen, Südwestpfalz, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany.

A brother of John Paul Illges, Abraham Illges, married Mary Lou Barnett, 28 years younger than he and a daughter of John Nathaniel Barnett and Lucy Anne Pitts. A sister of Mary Lou Barnett, Julia Adelle Barnett, married Kappa Deuteron Brother [William Anderson Redd](#).

Career: George Arden Illges had moved to Austin, Texas by 1878. He was a bookkeeper for L. E. Edwards and later an engineer for the original **Sunset Route of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railroad - later a part of the Southern Pacific Railroad** - in Austin and San Antonio, Texas, which route then ran from Galveston, Texas, to Houston and on to San Antonio and later El Paso but still later became the nation’s second transcontinental route from Los Angeles, California into Florida, and parts of which are now the Amtrak-run Sunset Route.

□□□

Alexander Stephens (Aleck/Alex) Jenkins

Date of Birth: February 5, 1855, Putnam County, Georgia.

Date of Death: May 14, 1912, Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia, of pneumonia, *age 55*.

Obituary: *The Eatonton Messenger*, Eatonton, Georgia, Saturday, May 18, 1912, p. 1.

Burial: Pine Grove Cemetery, Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia.

Education: Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. University of Georgia, Class of 1874.

Parents: **Franklin Sanders Jenkins** (born October 27, 1821, died November 9, 1862, Putnam County, Georgia) and **Charity Jane Lawrence**, the father's *second* marriage, which occurred on February 14, 1854. She was a daughter of James Madison Lawrence and died on October 20, 1911. Franklin Sanders Jenkins' *first* marriage was to Martha Ann Jackson, February 21, 1843, Eatonton Putnam County Georgia; she died in 1847. After Franklin Jenkins' death in 1862, Aleck, age 15 - and two brothers and his sister, Mary Emma Jenkins - are found in census records living in Putnam County in the household of James Lewis Reid, father of Stephens' future fraternity brother, [Samuel Alonzo Reid](#).



Married: Alex Jenkins married **Clara Pranglin** on January 4, 1876 at Eatonton. She was born on October 7, 1856, near Columbus, Georgia, died June 8, 1935, and was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Eatonton, Georgia. Her father, Josiah Pranglin, was a native of England.

Children:

- (1) **Mary Augusta "Gussie" Jenkins**, born June 3, 1877, married Mr. Joel Thomas Daniel, and she died April 18, 1957 and buried at Pine Grove Cemetery, Eatonton, Georgia,
- (2) **Elizabeth "Lizzie" (P.?) Jenkins**, born December 25, 1878, married Willie Chewing Wright, died on May 5, 1937 and was buried at Eatonton's Pine Grove Cemetery,
- (3) **Lewis A. Jenkins**, born September 15, 1882, died May 18, 1949, Eatonton, buried at Pine Grove,
- (4) **J. Andrew Jenkins**, born June 8, 1883, died July 29, 1916, and buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Eatonton,
- (5) **David Pranglin Jenkins**, born July 5, 1885, Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia, married Mary Bailey. He died July 29, 1949 and is buried in the Christ Reformed Church of Indian Creek Cemetery, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania,
- (6) **Janie Jenkins**, born December 1886, married a Mr. Norris and

(7) **Annie Laurie Jenkins**, born in April 7, 1891, died June 25, 1981, buried at Pine Grove.

Career: “ ... one of the finest lawyers of the Eatonton bar,” *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, v. xiii, no. 4, Baltimore, Maryland, October 1891, p. 308.

□□□

Benjamin Ivy McKenney

Date of Birth: November 17, 1852, Butler, Taylor County, Georgia.

Date of Death: February 28, 1922, Orlando, Orange County, Florida, *age 69*.

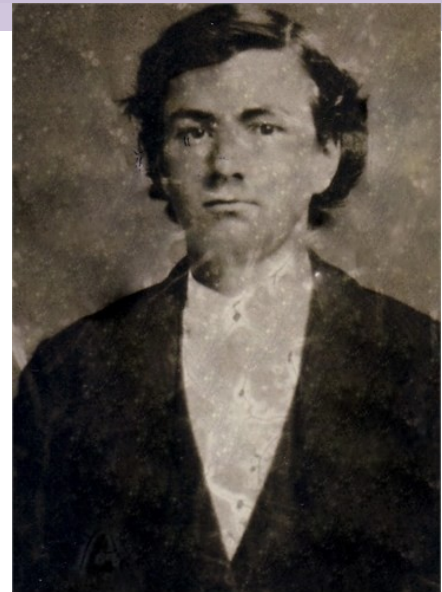
Obituary: *The Lee County Journal*, Leesburg, Georgia, Friday, March 10, 1922, p. 1.

Burial: Greenwood Cemetery, Orlando, Orange County, Florida.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in May of 1872. Member, Demosthenian Society. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. Graduate, Civil Engineering, University of Georgia, summer of 1874, one of 23 graduates that year.



Ben McKenney, 1878



Benjamin Ivy McKenney
November 1872
Athens, Georgia

Parents: **Francis Marion McKenney** and **Mary Elizabeth Adams**, his *first* marriage on December 13, 1823 at Upson County, Georgia. She was the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Adams and Emily Ivey, who were married on December 18, 1823 in Warren County, Georgia.

After her death on February 21, 1860, Francis McKenney married *second* Priscilla Mathews. Brother Benjamin McKenney's father was born on October 7, 1828 in Upson County, Georgia, died April 20, 1898, Smithville, Lee County, Georgia and was buried in the Smithville Cemetery.

Married: Brother McKenney married **Mary Mariah (Mollie) Johnson** on December 5, 1881 in Smithville, Lee County, Georgia. She was born in Ringgold, Catoosa County, Georgia on March 24, 1862, a daughter of Richard Paulster Johnson and Josephine Byron Kerns. Mrs. McKenney died in Orlando on November 21, 1941.

According to *Lee County, Georgia: A History*, Lee County Historical Society, Leesburg, Georgia, 1983, W. H. Wolfe Associates, Atlanta, Georgia, p. 444:

“The young couple pioneered to the southern tip of Florida and bought land on the banks of the Manatee. Their pioneering experience lasted five years, after which they sold their land and, with the three sons that had been



Ben and Mollie McKenney

born to them, returned to Lee County by sailboat, wagon, and wood-burning train.”

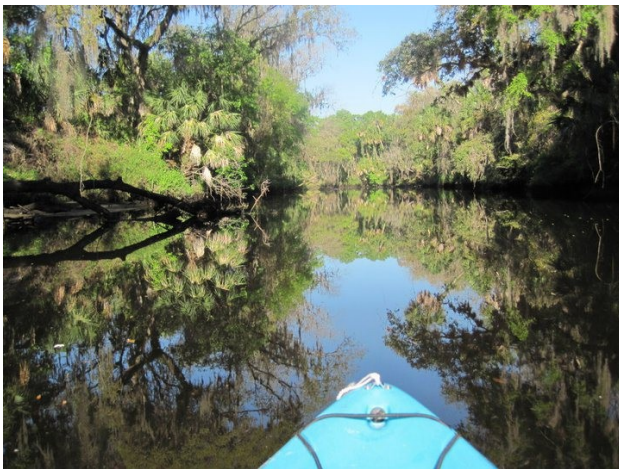
Children:

(1) **Paul Kerns McKenney**, born September 10, 1882 near Rye (a.k.a. Mitchellville) Manatee County, Florida, died January 13, 1972, Winter Park, Orange Park, Orange County, Florida, buried Parkhill Cemetery, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia. Married Etta Lawrence Williams on April 14, 1909 in Columbus, Georgia, daughter of George Morton Williams. Issue: (a) Natilu Williams McKenney and (b) Paul Kerns McKenney, Jr., a graduate of Auburn University,

Auburn, Alabama, both born in Texas. Paul McKenney rose to become President of Swift Manufacturing Company (textiles) in Columbus and later Chairman of the Board. The father of Kappa Deuteron Brother [George Arden Illges](#), John Paul Illges, was - with Clifford J. Swift - among the early organizers of the mill,

(2) **Harrison Moore McKenney**, born December 24, 1883 near Rye, Manatee County, Florida, died August 29, 1888, Smithville, Georgia,

(3) **Earl Raymond McKenney**, born July 24, 1885, Rye/Mitchellville, Manatee County,



View of the Manatee River near where Benjamin Ivy McKenney and his family lived in Florida.

Florida, died November 9, 1951 in Winter Haven, Florida. He married Ruby Griffin Arnold, a native of Bartow County, Georgia, on December 13, 1941 at Greensboro, North Carolina, and was buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Eustis, Lake County, Florida,

(4) **Clyde Marion McKenney**, born June 12, 1887, Smithville, Georgia, died December 23, 1960, Orlando, Florida of leukemia. Attended Georgia Tech, managed his father's farms and was Lee County (Ga.) School Superintendent in 1915. He served in World War I. He was tax collector of Orange County for a number of years. Clyde also owned orange groves and developed business property in Orlando,

(5) **Nell Clare McKenney**, born October 5, 1889, Smithville, Georgia, died February 17, 1981 in Orlando. Never married but she helped care for her younger siblings,

(6) **Hugh Lauderdale McKenney**, born July 4, 1892 at Smithville, Lee County, Georgia, and died on August 5, 1934. His wife was Thelma Ira Parker; they married at Pasadena, Texas, and are interred at Greenwood Cemetery in Orlando, Florida. She was a native of Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas,

(7) **Edith Elizabeth McKenney**, born September 18, 1894 at Smithville, died July 28, 1979 in Orange County, Florida, married Edward Borin Martin, a native of Lee County, Georgia on December 22, 1915. They are buried at Crown Hill Cemetery, Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia,

(8) **Kate Ivy McKenney**, born April 6, 1897, Lee County, Georgia. She married William Lawrence Corkhill, a native of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1927 in Orlando. She died on May 8, 1998,

(9) **Helen Rowe McKenney**, born December 1, 1903, Smithville, married Richard Carroll Steck, December 2, 1927 in Orlando, died October 13, 1987. He was a native of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and

(10) **Annette (Netsy) McKenney**, born May 30, 1906 in Smithville, married Frederick Sterling Scott, April 30, 1926, in Orlando, Florida, died July 7, 1992, in Orlando; buried at Orlando's Greenwood Cemetery. He was born October 9, 1899 in Evanston, Illinois.

Career: Benjamin Ivy McKenney moved to Florida in 1882, bought land on banks of Manatee River near the community of Rye in Manatee County, south of Tampa, and remained there five years, after which he sold his land ...

... and **returned to Georgia about 1886**. Little is left of Rye, Florida (also once known as Mitchellville) today but a small cemetery now on the land of the Rye Wilderness Park.

According to *Lee County, Georgia: A History*, Lee County Historical Society, Leesburg, Georgia, 1983, W. H. Wolfe Associates, Atlanta, Georgia, p. 195:

“On October 30, 1890, Smithville Lodge No. 250 (Masons) was organized, meeting on Saturday nights, before the First and Third Sabbaths ... Their charter members ... F. M. McKinney, **B. I. McKinney** ... (and sixteen others).”

In Smithville, 20 miles or so from Albany, Benjamin McKenney was a founder of the Farmers Union Gin and Warehouse Company in 1908.

McKenney was also among the founders of Lee County Chamber of Commerce in November 1913 and owned a large pecan grove and was also involved in banking.

In 1916, he moved back Florida, this time to Orlando. He established the **Chero-Cola Bottling Company in Orlando** later that year with a \$7,500 investment and ran a prosperous orange grove. Chero-Cola had been established in Columbus, Georgia a few years prior and would later be renamed RC Cola.

A 1985 story in *The Orlando Sentinel* newspaper, “**Molly and Benjamin Ivy McKenney were Orlando pioneers**. Their old homestead ... is now the site of First Presbyterian's parking lot.” Presbyterian. Knights of Pythias.

□□□

James Mackie Myers

Date of Birth: September 23, 1854, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.

Date of Death: July 27, 1879, Rockmart, Polk County, Georgia, of typhoid fever, *age 24*.

Obituary: *The Marietta Daily Journal*, Marietta, Georgia, Thursday, July 31, 1879, p. 3.

Burial: Marietta City Cemetery (Citizen's Cemetery), Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia, May 1872. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. Entered Oxford College, Emory University, Oxford, Georgia, August 21, 1872, as junior. Graduate, Oxford College, Emory University, July 1874, salutatorian.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Wednesday, July 24, 1874, p. 3:

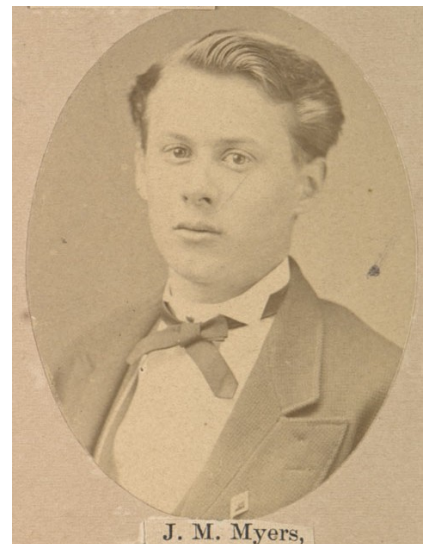
EMORY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Great Day - The Graduating Class.

Oxford, Ga., July 23, 1874.

... Mr. **J. M. Myers** delivered a brief but witty salutatory
...

... Mr. **J. M. Myers**, of Macon [also] delivered a sensible speech on “Religion versus Materialism.” It was full of sound thought ...



**James Mackie Myers,
1874, Emory University's
Oxford College, Oxford,
Georgia.**

Parents: The Rev. Edward Howell Myers and Mary Alice Frances Mackie, a native of Augusta, Georgia. She was born January 4, 1820 and died September 25, 1894, Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia. They married in Augusta in 1845. Her father, William Mackie, was a native of Angus, Scotland.

Rev. E. H. Myers was born in Orange County, New York on June 9, 1816 (*source*: his grave marker at Laurel Grove Cemetery North, Savannah, Georgia.) In 1838, he graduated from Randolph-Macon College, then at Boydton, Virginia, and served during The Civil War for the South.

Rev. Myers became an ordained Methodist minister about 1841 in Georgia. He was also a professor at Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Georgia from 1845 until 1851 and twice was president of the college, 1851-54 and 1871-74.

Dr. Myers was later pastor of Trinity Church (Methodist), Savannah, Georgia, 1874-1876, in which city he died on September 26, 1876 of yellow fever during an epidemic on the Georgia coast. He had just returned from a conference at Cape May, New Jersey (“*Joint Commission on Fraternity*” or “*Cape May Commission*”) intended to reconcile the northern and southern wings of the Methodist church. During the fall of 1876, 20 percent of the people of Savannah fled to escape the disease and more than 1,000 had died. In that same month and year, 75 miles south in Brunswick, Georgia, Kappa Deuteron Brother [William Edgar Jones](#) also died of the yellow fever, which had spread from Savannah to Brunswick.

Rev. Myers was editor for many years of the “*Southern Christian Advocate*,” 1854-1871. Author, “*Prevalent Social Sins: Their Causes and Consequences: A Sermon for the Times: Preached on Sunday, 11th Feb., 1866, in Mulberry Street M. E. Church, Macon, Ga.*” Author, “*The disruption of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1844-1846; comprising a thirty years’ history of the relations of the two Methodisms*,” Nashville, Tennessee, A. H. Redford, 1875.

Married: James Mackie Myers married **Anna E. Jones** on November 24, 1878 in Screven County, Georgia, who pre-deceased her husband by eleven days on July 16, 1879, aged 24 years, and also buried at Citizen’s Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia. **Apparently no children.**

Career: At the time of his death, he was a school teacher in Polk County, Georgia.



MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1875

Robert Carson McGough

Date of Birth: January 10, 1857, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Date of Death: March 21, 1880, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, *age 23*.

Obituary:

Burial: Glenville Cemetery, Russell County, Alabama, about 30 miles from Columbus.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia, 1873, according to “*A Historical Sketch of the*

University of Georgia,” by A. L. Hill, The Foote & Davies Company, Atlanta, Georgia, 1894. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. University of Georgia, Class of 1875.

Parents: John McGough and Mary Elizabeth Dawson. The father was born on September 15, 1812 and died December 14, 1888. John McGough’s brother and Brother McGough’s uncle and namesake was Robert Carson McGough, who graduated from The University of Georgia in 1855, was an attorney and a veteran of the Confederate States’ Army. Brother McGough’s father and uncle were sons of Robert McGough and Sandall Cabaniss.

Married: Brother McGough never married.

□□□

Burwell Meriwether Hill



Date of Birth: July 9, 1852, Wilkes County, Georgia.
Date of Death: July 21, 1923, at his home nine miles northwest of Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, *age 71*.
Obituary: *The Weekly News-Reporter*, Washington, Georgia, Friday, July 27, 1923, p. 8.
Burial: Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.



Education: Entered The University of Georgia, 1873. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. University of Georgia, Class of 1875.

Parents: His father, **Wylie Pope Hill** (“one of the most extensive planters of Georgia,” according to *Georgia; comprising sketches of counties, towns, events, institutions, and persons, arranged in cyclopedia form,*” v. 2, by Allen Daniel Candler, published State Historical Society, Atlanta, Georgia, 1906, p. 274) was born August 10,

Childhood home of Burwell Meriwether Hill, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

1820 in Wilkes County, Georgia and died September 10, 1864. Wylie Pope Hill was a son of Wylie Pope and Martha Pope and grandson of Burwell Pope of Wake County, North Carolina and of Abraham Hill of Chowan County, North Carolina. The mother of Burwell Meriwether Hill was **Jane James Austin**, a native of South Carolina. Brother Burwell Meriwether Hill is named after his uncle of the same name.

The familial, business and civic ties between the Adams, Andrews, Barnett, Bussey, Callaway, Cason, Dearing, Evans, Head, Hill, Pope, Taliaferro, Walton and Wynn(e) families of Meriwether, Muscogee and Wilkes county - all of which produced men who were members of the early Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta - are too numerous to detail in this volume and have been well-researched and published elsewhere - jtf.

Mary Austin Hill, Burwell Meriwether Hill's sister, married Edward Augustus Barnett, a younger brother of Kappa Deuteron's [Osborne Stone Barnett](#).

Wylie Pope Hill "was a large planter and possessed a splendid fortune; was respected, esteemed, honored and beloved by all who enjoyed his acquaintance; was an accomplished violinist and took great delight in accompanying his wife at the piano for the pleasure and entertainment of his family and visiting friends; was very fond of the chase and took great delight in his perfectly trained pack of redbone red-fox hounds, unequalled in training, in fleetness, wind and nose, and envied by all true lovers of the sport. Their voices were musical, and at the height of a chase, as thrilling to the hunters as the clarion notes of a bugle sounding a charge to an army." - *"The Hills of Wilkes County, Georgia, and allied families,"* by Lodowick Johnson Hill, published Johnson-Dallis Company, Atlanta, Georgia, 1922, p. 143.



From June 1863 until May 1864 when he resigned due to poor health, Col. Wylie Pope Hill served in the Confederate States Army but died shortly thereafter discharged for health reasons.

Burwell Meriwether Hill's younger brother, [John James Hill](#), was also a member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at The University of Georgia.

Married: No surviving children or spouse were named in his obituary in *The Weekly News-Reporter*, Washington, Georgia, Friday, July 27, 1923, p. 8.

Career: Farmer, planter and dentist.

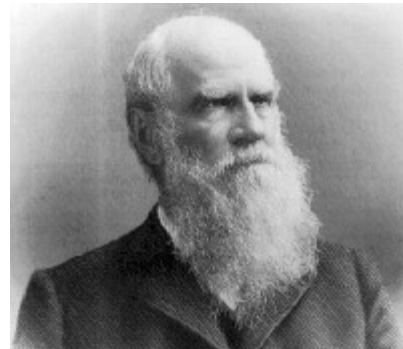
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FRATERNITIES BANNED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, 1874-1878.

CHANCELLOR TUCKER EXPELS THE GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES.

AT TIME OF PROHIBITION ON MEMBERSHIP IN FRATERNITIES, KAPPA DEUTERON HAD INITIATED 18 GEORGIA STUDENTS

Kappa Deuteron chapter at The University of Georgia was shut down - along with the rest of the fraternity system - by Chancellor [Holcombe Tucker](#) (pictured) one of his Chancellor was to ban fraternities soon elevated to that role in August of 1874.



[Henry](#) first acts as after he was

Tucker was a Baptist minister, a native of Warren Georgia and had formerly been president of the [Mercer College](#) in Penfield and then at Macon, Tucker was the head of Mercer for almost six years 1871 [src: “*A Pictorial History of The University of F.N. Boney, The University of Georgia Press, 1984, p. 52*]. Rev. Tucker was the driving force in moving the Mercer campus from [Penfield](#), Greene County, Georgia, to its current location in [Macon, Georgia](#).

County, Baptist’s Georgia. Rev. from 1866-*Georgia*,” by

Chancellor Tucker expelled the Greek-lettered secret societies from campus because he was of the firm opinion that fraternities exercised harmful influences on the students, aroused class enmity and stood in the way of close attention to scholastic duties, an edict and belief not exclusive to he alone nor The University in Athens.

“Eta Chapter of Chi Phi, although in prosperous condition, resolved to disband and all of the paraphernalia ... together with the charter and other records were entrusted to the Kappa Chapter at Emory University. The chapter held no meetings and initiated no new members from '74 to '78.”

With his action, gone were: Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Chi Phi, Kappa Alpha, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Nu and Alpha Tau Omega. With the end to fraternities at Georgia, 18 Georgia students had been initiated into Phi Gamma Delta.

From “*History of the University of Georgia*,” by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter VII: The Administration of Chancellor Andrew A. Lipscomb from 1866 to 1874, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 962, of the original typed manuscript:

History of the Eta Chapter of Chi Phi for Its First Fifty Years, 1867-1917, Eta Trust Foundation, Atlanta, Georgia, 1917, p. 25.

“No doubt there had been considerable criticism of Greek-letter fraternities at The University of Georgia. They were said to ‘militating’ against the interests of the literary

societies, and there were charges that they were a menace to studious habits among their members. At any rate, the trustees took the matter in hand and passed a resolution that barred them from the University ...

The boys had different ways of getting around the new law, for numbers of them did join the Greek-letter societies. Some would join before they registered. In so doing, they could then live up to the pledge they had to sign, for they were already members when they signed. Others were joining in the summer when the University was not in session and its authorities had no control over the actions of the students. The rule was not a popular one, it was difficult to enforce, and it was repealed a year after the beginning of the administration of Chancellor Mell, who was considered a friend of the fraternities.”

Reed continued from p. 981:

“Upon quite a large number of students in the University, Chancellor Tucker made anything but a favorable impression by his opposition to secret fraternities ... Each student, on registering, had to agree not to join a secret fraternity while a member of the college ...

[I]t is highly probably that they met whenever they got ready to do so, for who could prevent a number of students gathering in a room for a social evening? It was not necessary for it to be called a fraternity meeting. They just met. A number of those boys, in after life, became leaders in both state and national affairs. It was inevitable that Chancellor Tucker’s position would be reversed, and so it came to pass when Chancellor Mell went into office. He told the trustees before he accepted the position that the ban against fraternities would have to be lifted.”

Chancellor Tucker’s gave the Board of Trustees his resignation in August of 1878. After four years at the helm of The University, Tucker was gone and his replacement, Chancellor Patrick Hues Mell, would - like Chancellor Lipscomb - be a supporter of the fraternities at Georgia. In his presentation before the Board of Trustees, on February 5, 1875, even Chancellor Tucker admitted the ban on fraternities was proving difficult to enforce, according to Reed, p. 990.

At the time of Tucker’s resignation, the university was on uncertain footing. Enrollment by 1878 had dropped to 116 students from 266 three years earlier, which in part, precipitated Chancellor Tucker’s departure (src: *History of the Eta Chapter of Chi Phi for Its First Fifty Years, 1867-1917*, Eta Trust Foundation, Atlanta, Georgia, 1917, p. 25). The North Georgia A&M College, at Dahlonega, was now the largest college or university in the state, with an enrollment of 300 or more students. Private denominational colleges like Emory (Methodist) and Mercer (Baptist) were also in fierce competition with the state University in Athens and gaining students and support.

According to Chancellor Tucker’s final report to the Board of Trustees, The University was competitive in its stature with other Southern school citing: The University of Virginia, which he claimed had 120 students; Washington & Lee, 116; Davidson, 61; The University of Mississippi, 143; and Vanderbilt, 129.

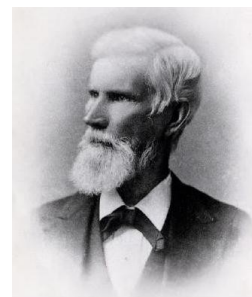
But The University of Georgia’s Board of Trustees continued to express their frustration with dwindling enrollment.

Operating *sub rosa*, without University recognition, the record suggests that as many as 24 men from the classes of 1874 through 1878 may have been initiated into the mysteries of Phi Gamma Delta in Athens, when the ban on fraternities was lifted by Chancellor Mell.

□□□

CHANCELLOR MELL, ELECTED AUGUST 1878, REPEALS THE BAN ON FRATERNITIES

The University's next Chancellor, Professor [Patrick Hues Mell](#) (pictured) was elected unanimously August 6, 1878 - culminating a 22-year teaching career at the University and earlier at Mercer at Penfield. Chancellor Mell had five sons who were members of the [Sigma Alpha Epsilon](#) fraternity and one, Patrick Hues Mell, Jr., who was a Kappa Alpha (Gamma 1869). One son, Thomas Mell, UGA Class of 1878, later served as Archon of SAE, the head officer of the fraternity.



From 1863-1887, Chancellor Mell was president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

BAN ON FRATERNITIES AT GEORGIA REPEALED, 1878.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, August 16, 1878, p. 4:

SECRET SOCIETIES.

“We learn that the faculty of the State university have unanimously agreed to restore the secret societies which were abolished some three years ago. The trustees at the recent commencement left this matter entirely in the hands of the faculty. Their resolution is wise, for there are fewer incentives to studious habits and general good conduct than those furnished by the best secret societies. Their restoration will work well.”

□□□

Unfortunately, by the time the ban on fraternities was lifted by Chancellor Mell, the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta was gone - no new initiates were reported from the classes of 1879 to 1884.

□□□

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1875

continued

Frederick Ball (Fred) Pope

Date of Birth: September 13, 1854, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Date of Death: October 28, 1917, Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, *age 63*.

Obituary: *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Monday, October 29, 1917, p. 1, "Frederick B. Pope Died at Midnight."

Burial: [Summerville Cemetery](#), Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in the fall of 1872. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. *Initiated before the University's 1874 ban on fraternities.* University of Georgia, Class of 1875.

Parents: **Alexander Pope** and **Cornelia Wiley Ball**, his *third* marriage, occurring June 1, 1841 in Wilkes County, Georgia. Frederick Ball Pope was the older brother of [Nathaniel Hunter Pope](#) (UGA



The Augusta, Georgia home of Frederick Ball Pope, *Magnolia Villa*, at Milledge Road and Walton Way

1878), who also joined Kappa Deuteron of Phi Gamma Delta. She was born March 9, 1820 in Wilkes County, Georgia, and died there January 13, 1906 and was buried in Resthaven Cemetery in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia. Alexander Pope owned three plantations in the county, growing cotton mostly.

Married: On July 5, 1900 in Augusta, **Mrs. Mary Jane (Wynne) Daniel**, daughter of Samuel Washington Wynne of Wilkes County, Georgia; her *second* marriage. Her

first husband was Captain Wilberforce Daniel, C.S.A. veteran, to whom she was married on January 22, 1867, Wilkes County Georgia; he died August 8, 1897.

Mrs. Pope was born on November 9, 1848 in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, and died March 20, 1936 at the Pope's home, "*Magnolia Villa*," on "The Hill" in Augusta, at the corner of Milledge Road

and Walton Way (no longer standing.) Obituary, *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, March 21, 1936, “*Beloved Woman of Augusta Dies: Mrs. Frederick Ball Pope Passed Yesterday; Funeral Will Held Tomorrow.*” The Pope’s entertained President William Howard Taft and his wife here. Pope later supported President Woodrow Wilson over the incumbent, President Taft. **No children.**

Career: Successful and prosperous Georgia businessman. Cotton factor, manufacturer, entrepreneur, inventor and executive, Augusta and Washington, Georgia. Brother Pope’s net worth at his death, in 2015 dollars, would be approximately \$9.2 million.

President, **Pope & Fleming** (founded 1885, in partnership with Lafayette Lamar Fleming, who moved to New York several years later, and his younger brother Thomas Porter Fleming; originally Jordan & Pope, established 1884), cotton brokers (factors), Augusta, Georgia. During this time, Augusta was the second largest center for cotton trade in the world.

President, **Augusta Guano Company**, fertilizer company, established 1885.

President, **Southern States Phosphate and Fertilizer Company, Augusta**, established in 1897 (“purchasing, mining and selling phosphate rock, pyrites or other ores ... the purchase, manufacturing and selling of all kinds of fertilizers ... and the purchasing, manufacturing and selling of cotton seed oil ...”)

President, **Pope Manufacturing Company** (and subsidiary Planters Warehouse) at Washington, Georgia (cotton ginnery, guano fertilizer factory, ice maker and grist mill), founded 1905.

Incorporator, **Augusta Connecting Railroad**, 1906, a six-mile, short-line to connect with the Augusta & Florida line.

Pope owned at least four patents, according to “*Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1902*,” 57th Congress, 2nd session, U.S. House of Representatives, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1903, p. 358, pertaining to seed manufacturing, cotton production and elasticity.

Was chairman of the Richmond County Democratic Executive Committee. Member, Board of the Georgia Good Roads and Automobile Association.

From *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Wednesday, October 31, 1917, p. 6:



The childhood home of Brother Frederick Ball Pope, in Washington, Georgia. It was built in 1810 by Oliver Hillhouse Prince, who was commissioned to lay out the city of Macon, Georgia in 1822. The home was purchased by Alexander Pope in 1825.

“... a man whose life ... stood for all that was best and whose death will be widely mourned and deeply felt ... there was no man better known, more highly esteemed or one whose judgment and advice, in both public and private affairs, was more constantly sought. He was a man of wide influence; his opinion counted for much and he was always one to join in any step taken for the public good or for civic betterment.”

Member, Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), Augusta, Georgia.

□□□

William Anderson Redd

Date of Birth: April 9, 1856 [sources differ on the year of his birth but this is the date engraved on his grave marker.]

Date of Death: January 1, 1928, Union Springs, Bullock County, Alabama, *age 71*.

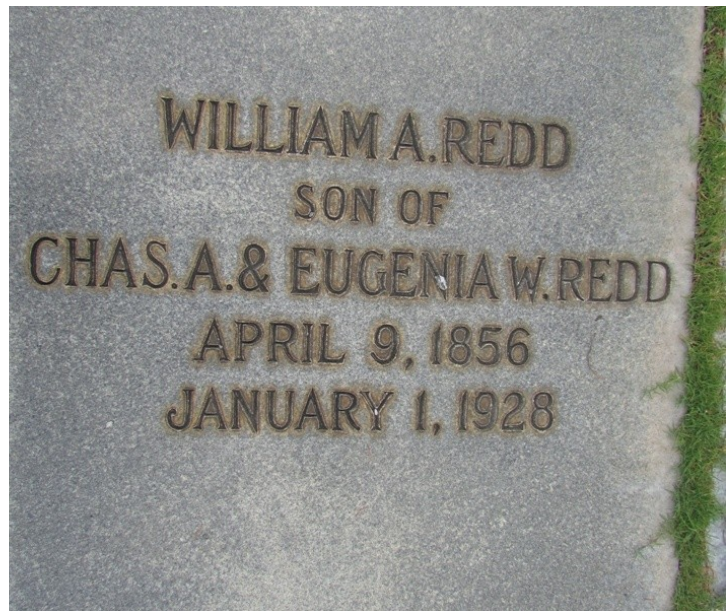
Obituary: *The Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Monday, January 2, 1928, p. 2. *The Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Tuesday, January 3, 1928, p. 2.

Burial: [Linwood Cemetery](#), Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in 1872. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. *Initiated before the University's 1874 ban on fraternities.* University of Georgia, Class of 1875.

Parents: **Charles Anderson Redd** (UGA 1850), born June 5, 1831 at Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, died September 13, 1891, Columbus, Georgia, and **Eugenia Almira Weems**, born June 18, 1833, died February 3, 1918, Columbus. They are buried at Linwood Cemetery, Columbus Georgia. Charles Anderson Redd was a son of William Anderson Redd.

Married: **Julia Adelle Barnett** on February 9, 1881. Mrs. Redd was born August 17, 1862, died December 5, 1954, buried in Linwood. Miss Barnett was a daughter of John Nathaniel Barnett and sister of Mary Lou Barnett, who was the wife of Abraham Illges, a brother of John Paul Illges who was the father of Kappa Deuteron's [George Arden Illges](#).



**Grave marker at Linwood Cemetery
in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia**

Children:

(1) **Charles Anderson Redd II**, born January 10, 1882, died March 10, 1929, Lake

County, Oregon, buried at **Linwood** Cemetery, Columbus, Georgia,

(2) **John Barnett Redd**, born November 4, 1883, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, died September 29, 1947 in Los Angeles, California. Worked for Southern California Gas Company. In 1912, he married Cosie Julia Dunlop, a native of Michigan. A daughter, Lucille Jane Redd, married Carl Leon Nugent, who began a long career in Hollywood with his work on “*The Wizard of Oz*,”

(3) **Lock Weems Redd**, born March 15, 1886, died December 1. 1975, Panola County, Mississippi and was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery in Rose Hill Cemetery, Panola County, Mississippi. Veteran, U.S. Army, World War II. Lived for a period in the Philippines and the Panama Canal Zone (issue: (a) Virginia Redd and (b) Lock Weems Redd, Jr.),

(4) **William Anderson Redd, Jr.**, born July 26, 1888; died November 26, 1976, Los Angeles, California (son, William Anderson Redd III, born about 1925), and

(5) **Leila Redd**, born May 5, 1891, died November 12, 1971, Union Springs, Bullock County, Alabama.

Career: *The 1878 Catalogue of Phi Gamma Delta* gives his occupation as a librarian, in Columbus, Georgia. The 1880 census of Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia lists his occupation as cotton broker. Later, Redd was a merchant and farmer in Columbus and Union Springs, Bullock County, Alabama.

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Samuel Benton (Sam) Robison

Date of Birth: April 27, 1854, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Date of Death: July 28, 1943, Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia, of pneumonia, **age 89**.

Obituary: *The Sandersville Progress*, Sandersville, Georgia, July ?, 1943, “*Illness Fatal to S. B. Robison, 89.*”

Burial: Old Sandersville City Cemetery, Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia.



Ainsworth Plot in the Old Sandersville Cemetery, Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia, in which

Education: Brother Robison came to Washington County, Georgia from Columbus, Georgia, when he was 14-years-old to live with uncle, Gen. Sam Robison. He then attended preparatory school at old Mt. Zion Academy just north of Sparta, Hancock County, Georgia, founded in 1812 by [Nathan Sidney Smith Beman](#), who spent a short time at The University of Georgia and was later the fourth president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York.

Robison enrolled at The University of Georgia, 1873. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. *Probably initiated before the University's 1874 ban on fraternities.* University of Georgia, Class of 1875.

Later Robison entered Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, in 1874, for one year until some time in 1875.

Parents: **Dr. Alexander Irvin Robison**, attorney, alderman for the city of Columbus, Georgia, and member of the Georgia General Assembly from Muscogee County, Georgia, and **Amanda Fitzallen Talbot**, daughter of The Rev. Edmund Talbot, a Baptist minister ordained in Washington County, Georgia, and his *second* wife, Susannah Cawthon. Samuel Benton Robison's grandfather was Revolutionary War Solider Samuel P. Robinson, a native of Scotland who died in Washington County, Georgia in 1826, and his *second* wife, Mary McNeil. Alexander Irvin Robison was born in 1801 in Washington County, Georgia.

Married: Brother Sam Robison married **Clemmie Estelle Ainsworth** on February 2, 1882, Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia. She was born November 25, 1861 in Sandersville, died there October 21, 1920, also buried at the old Sandersville Cemetery.

Children:

(1) **Mary Emma Robison**, born November 11, 1883 in Washington County, Georgia, married Robert Maxwell Walsh on July 3, 1918, and

(2) **Lena Russell Robison**, born July 1885, married November of 1911 James Dowdell Myrick, Jr., who was born January 31, 1884, died July 4, 1928 (an early member of Phi Kappa Sigma, Georgia Tech, chapter established in 1904). Lena later married James F. Armstrong of New York City. She died in 1962.

Career: Farming, postmaster at Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia around 1910, operated a soft drink bottling plant at Warrenton, Georgia [possibly for Coca-Cola - *jtf*] and was a life insurance agent. Episcopalian.

Mr. Robison was named by Georgia Gov. Hoke Smith to manage the exhibit from Georgia at the [Jamestown Exposition](#), Jamestown, Virginia in 1907. On June 10, 1907, "Georgia Day," President Theodore Roosevelt appeared at exposition, delivering a speech on steps of the Georgia Building, which had been modeled after the President's mother's family home in Roswell, Georgia, his mother being Martha (Mittie) Bulloch.

□□□

Carlisle Terry, Jr.

Date of Birth: June 3, 1851, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Date of Death: March 10, 1887, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, *age 35*.

Obituary: *The Daily Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Friday, March 11, 1887, p. 8. *The Los Angeles*

Daily Herald, Los Angeles, California, Wednesday, March 23, 1887, p. 3, “*Departure of Carlisle Terry, Jr.*”

Burial: Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia, 1872. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta; president, treasurer. *Initiated before the University’s 1874 ban on fraternities.* Won the “prize medal” for Applied Mathematics in 1875, according to *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, August 6, 1875, p. 2 and other sources. Graduate, Bachelors of Civil and Mining Engineering, University of Georgia, July 28, 1875; one of 43 graduating members this class.

From *The Los Angeles Daily Herald*, Los Angeles, California, Wednesday, March 23, 1887, p. 3:

“Born in 1851, the stormy days of war came on just at the time when the groundwork of an education should have been laid; after scant preparation for such studies, as he showed decided mathematical talent, he was matriculated at the University of Georgia for the course of civil engineering; here he may be said to have commenced life in earnest and to have entered on a career, which through his high mental endowments, his devotion to duty and his phenomenal powers of concentration and application is rarely equaled in brilliancy and success.

Chafing under the restraints and loss of time incident to a curriculum prepared for the training of an average mind, he soon asked permission of the faculty to complete the course in half the usual time by carrying on simultaneously the studies of the junior and senior classes.

His wonderful mathematical talent induced the faculty to accede to his request, and, as a result, we see him not only graduating as civil and mining engineer at the head of the senior class but carrying off the special medal for applied mathematics, which required a standard of excellence so high that it had not been attained by any aspirant for eight years previously.”

Parents: Dr. (Quentin?) Carlisle Terry (UGA 1852), born January 16, 1825 in Hartford, Connecticut, and **Elizabeth Molloy Goulding**, daughter of The Rev. Thomas Goulding, the first native born Presbyterian minister in Georgia when ordained in 1813 and appointed in 1835, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Georgia, and Anne Holbrook. For many years, Rev. Goulding was president of the Board of Trustees at the Presbyterian-affiliated Oglethorpe University, then near Milledgeville, Georgia but relocated after The Civil War to Atlanta. A brother of Miss Goulding, Francis Robert Goulding (UGA 1830), was a prominent author and Presbyterian minister of his time. Dr. Terry and Miss Goulding married December 3, 1846 in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

On November 16, 1860, Dr. Carlisle Terry, Sr. was appointed surgeon general for state of Alabama and subsequently served as a physician and surgeon for the Confederacy during the Civil War. Assigned to the Army of Tennessee, of his heroic performance at [Stone’s River](#) on December 31, 1862 over three days into the next year, Major Gen. Jones M. Withers wrote, May 20, 1863:

“The timely preparations made under direction of Surgeon Carlisle Terry for the care of the wounded seem to have been as judicious and ample as was practicable and the

infirmiry corps for the division discharged its duties fearlessly and well.”

And such preparations indeed proved necessary, as the battle saw the highest combined percentage of casualties on both sides of the war: the 8th Tennessee Regiment saw a 70 percent casualty rate. At Stone’s River just outside of Murfreesboro, Tennessee in freezing rain and sleet and bitter winds, almost 1,300 Confederates were killed, about 8,000 wounded and about 2,500 captured or missing; total casualties in the battle from both sides were almost 25,000.

Dr. Carlisle Terry, Sr. was a son of **Edward Pomeroy Terry**, who was a native of Hartford Connecticut and who received his Doctorate of Medicine from Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut in 1823. Brother Terry’s great-grandfather was [Nathaniel Terry](#), born January 30, 1768, a graduate of Dartmouth College and Yale College, a lawyer, judge, member of the 15th United States Congress as a member of the Federalist Party, mayor of Hartford, Connecticut, president of the Hartford Bank, Hartford, Connecticut, and president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Married: Brother Carlisle Terry never married.

Career: Scientist, engineer. Carlisle Terry was at the time of his death in 1887 the head of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory at Los Angeles, California, which observatory was established in 1882.

Prior to his appointment at the California observatory, Brother Terry worked as an engineer in Florida, Georgia and Nebraska and for the U.S. Coast Survey, a department within the U.S. Treasury Department, first working for the Atlantic Coast division at a rate of \$35 a month. He served the Atlantic Coast office until at least 1883, when he was transferred to the Pacific Coast division and the observatory. Terry was also the author of numerous field-related articles.

The Los Angeles Daily Herald, Los Angeles, California, Tuesday, February 1, 1887, p. 3:

“Mr. Carlisle Terry, Jr. will leave today for his home in Columbus, Georgia. Mr. Terry has been in charge of the United States Magnetic Observatory in this city for the past four years.

His work is of a character little seen and still less appreciated by the general public, but nevertheless, it forms a most important part of the scientific research of the United States and the world.

It is seldom that one so young as Mr. Terry - barely thirty-five - is entrusted with work of such magnitude and importance. How well he has performed is duties is attested by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who ranks Mr. Terry as one of the very best officers in the service ...

... Mr. Terry has been so unremitting in his attention to the delicate and arduous duties of his office as to seriously impair his health and a vacation became imperatively necessary.

He is a gentleman *san peur et san repoche* whom to know is to admire and love and his departure will leave a void in the hearts of his near friends that will never be filled while this life lasts ...”

From *The Los Angeles Daily Herald*, Los Angeles, California, Wednesday, March 23, 1887, p. 3:

“Having completed the course [at The University of Georgia], he returned home with his diploma and his honors so nobly won and so gracefully borne, for a few months much-needed rest, for the mental strain of his brilliant collegiate career had told visibly on his not over-strong constitution.

His first practical work in his profession was on the Georgia State geological survey. After one year in this service he entered the United States coast survey, where his promotion was steady and rapid. His skill and quick perceptions qualified him peculiarly for astronomical work. He was ordered on longitude duty various part of the United States, from Florida to Omaha, Nebraska and other distant points.

When it became necessary to select someone to take charge of the magnetic observatory at Los Angeles, Cal., he was selected for this exceedingly delicate and important work after a careful canvass of the qualifications of many candidates. So important was it that the work in which he was now engaged should go on continuously, that notwithstanding his now rapidly failing health, he would never allow it to be interrupted for a single day.

On his finally applying for relief and change to work less confining, nearly twelve months elapsed before a qualified successor could be found. When he was at last relieved he wrote to his parents: ‘I would have resigned long since but I felt in honor bound, like a soldier, to stay until a successor should come to relieve me’.”

Science, An Illustrated Journal, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, v. 9, February 18, 1887, p. 155, New York, New York:

“Mr. Carlisle Terry, one of the most efficient officers of the coast survey who has been in charge of the magnetic observatory at Los Angeles, has been compelled on account of ill health to retire temporarily from the service and has been ordered to his home at Columbus, Ga. The results of Mr. Terry’s thorough work have been most important and his services will be greatly missed.”

□□□

James Harper (Jim) Worrill

Date of Birth: August 10, 1855, Talbotton, Talbot County, Georgia.

Date of Death: June 16, 1903, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, *age 47*.

Obituaries: *The Columbus Ledger*, Columbus, Georgia, Tuesday, June 16, 1903, p. 1, “*Hon J. H. Worrill Died At 3 O’clock.*” *The Columbus Ledger*, Columbus, Georgia, Wednesday, June 17, 1903, p. 1, “*Mr. Worrill’s Death Greatly Deplored.*” *The Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Wednesday, June 17, 1903, p. 2, “*J. H. Worrill Passes Away.*” *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, June 18, 1903, p. 3, “*Body of Worrill Laid in Linwood.*” *The Talbotton New Era*, Talbotton, Georgia, Thursday, June 18, 1903, p. 5, “*The Hon. J. H. Worrill Dead.*”

Burial: Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia, 1873. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. *Probably initiated before the University's 1874 ban on fraternities.* Graduate, Bachelors of Arts, University of Georgia, July 28, 1875.

Parents: **Judge Edmund H. Worrill**, presiding judge of Chattahoochee Superior Court circuit, and **Mary Elizabeth Leonard**, who were married January 8, 1839 in Talbot County, Georgia. Judge Worrill was among the first 15 attorneys admitted into practice before the Georgia Supreme Court at its first ever session held on January 26, 1846 at Talbotton, Georgia. Prior to the establishment of the Georgia Supreme Court, the state Court of Appeals was the highest court in the state.



Married: On November 11, 1884 in Harris County, Georgia to **Emma Biggers**, born June 19, 1854, died April 29, 1934, Peach County, Georgia, burial at Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Georgia. She was a daughter of James Joseph Walton Biggers, of Harris County, Georgia.

Children:

(1) **Edmund Worrill**, born November 17, 1885 at Columbus, Georgia, died February 19, 1935,

(2) **Joseph Walton Worrill**, born August 17, 1889, died *perhaps* from the fire at the Worrill home on September 24, 1890, in which Mrs. Worrill was also badly burned ... reports were she was so critically burned that she would not recover, but, she did,

(3) **Carolyn Worrill**, born October 24, 1889, Columbus, died February 27, 1970, Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia. She married Adam Henry Haslam, and

(4) **James Harper Worrill, Jr.**, born December 19, 1891, died on April 5, 1961, Leesburg, Florida. He was married to Elizabeth Hood, also of Columbus, Georgia.

Career: Attorney at Talbotton, Georgia, and later mayor of Talbotton, elected August 21, 1878, just three years removed from college. After studying law under the tutelage of his father, on November 8, 1886, Worrill was elected by state legislature to the position of solicitor-general of the Chattahoochee circuit, over the incumbent Albert A. Carson; Worrill was re-elected in 1888.

Worrill moved to Columbus, Georgia about 1888 and continued the practice of law in that city. Upon his death, *The Columbus Ledger* newspaper wrote:

“[Worrill] was one of the most brilliant and successful criminal lawyers in the state ...”

In 1889, Brother Worrill was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives, serving at least through 1894. He was also the Columbus city attorney, serving several successive terms [perhaps concurrent at times with his service in the Georgia General Assembly? - *jtf*].

On November 26, 1893, a reporter for *The Atlanta Constitution* newspaper wrote:

“I understand that Mr. Worrill can safely be put down among those who have their ‘weather eyes’ toward the seat which Moses [[Charles Leavell Moses](#) - *jtf*], who at present occupies [the Fourth Congressional District Georgia - *jtf*],” and which newspaper also wrote on February 14, 1894:

“[Worrill] made such a splendid reputation in the last legislature and who is prominently mentioned for congress from the fourth district ...”

It appears he never ran for Congress, but instead chose to seek re-election as City Attorney for Columbus, Georgia, to which position he was re-elected.

Member of the Executive Committee, Georgia Bar Association. Master Mason. Methodist.



MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1876

Henry Clay Bussey

Date of Birth: February 20, 1852, Jamestown, Chattahoochee County, Georgia [also the hometown of [Emmett Cody](#), one of the original “Five Founders” of the chapter in 1871.]

Date of Death: August 24, 1893, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, *age 41*.

Obituaries: *The Daily Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Friday, August 25, 1893, p. 4, “*Mr. Henry Bussey Dead: The Summons Came Last Night At 9:30 O'clock.*” *The Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Sunday, August 26, 1893, p. 4, “*Funeral of Mr. Bussey.*”

Burial: Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, inscription: “*A loving and devoted father and husband, a true friend and an upright citizen.*”

Education: Entered [Virginia Military Institute](#), Lexington, Virginia, September 14, 1868, Class of 1872, but left the Institute on September 20, 1869.

Matriculated to The University of Georgia. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. University of Georgia, Class of 1876. *Probably initiated before the University's 1874 ban on fraternities.*

He is not listed among the senior class graduates in 1876, according to the “*History of the University of*

Georgia,” by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter VIII: The Administration of Chancellor Henry H. Tucker, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1006 of the original typed manuscript. Nor is he named among the list of the final graduates of the University of Georgia in *The Chronicle & Sentinel*, Augusta, Georgia, Friday, August 4, 1876, p. 1.

Parents: Dr. Nathan Jordan Bussey, “one of the wealthiest manufacturers in Columbus and one of the most prominent residents of Georgia.” Dr. Bussey was also postmaster for the Jamestown, Chattahoochee County, Georgia office, appointed on January 18, 1850. He was born on November 9, 1819, died January 11, 1891 at Columbus.

dr. Bussey was also the first president (from 1866-1893) of the re-built Eagle & Phenix textile Mills, Columbus, which was established after the original 1851 Eagle Mill was burned during the Civil War, and of which company John Paul Illges - father of [George Arden Illges](#) - was an integral part and with which Brother [Emmett Cody](#) was also associated.

Dr. Nathan Bussey was born November 19, 1819 in Putnam County, Georgia (the county also associated with Brothers [Cousins](#), [Jenkins](#) and the Reid family Phi Gams, [Samuel Alonzo Reid](#) and [William Dennis Reid](#)). He died January 11, 1891 in Columbus, Georgia and was buried in Columbus’ Linwood Cemetery.

Dr. Bussey, born 1819, married **Harriet Abigail Smith**, his *first* wife and mother of Henry Clay Bussey, who was born June 16, 1824 in Talbot County, Georgia and died May 5, 1886 in Columbus, Georgia.

After the death of his first wife, Dr. Bussey married *second* Salouel McKinley on November 16, 1897 in Atlanta, Georgia. She died July 16, 1895 and was buried at Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia. She was a daughter of **Ebenezer Davies McKinley** and **Ann Elizabeth Read** and a cousin of [President William McKinney](#).

Miss Read’s first marriage was to Lewis Starke. She claims kinship to the noted fourth President of Princeton University, [The Rev. Samuel Davies](#), which institution was then known as the College of New Jersey. Before his appointment as President at Princeton, Rev. Davies was a pioneer in the promotion of literacy and Christianity of the Commonwealth of Virginia’s slave population.

Mrs. Salouel McKinley Bussey was a founder of the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the first local chapter founded, and a member of the Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Before her marriage to Dr. Bussey, she was at one time the principal of the famous Girls High School in Atlanta, Georgia. According to *The American Monthly Magazine*, “In personal beauty, Mrs. Bussey had few equals.”

Brother Bussey’s grandfather was Benjamin West Bussey, a native of Wilkes County, Georgia. Brother Bussey’s great-grandfather was **Hezekiah Bussey**, a native Calvert County, Maryland, who later moved Lincoln County, Georgia and was a veteran of the American Revolution and who also fought at the Battle of Kettle Creek in Washington County, Georgia on February 14, 1779, one of the major battles

during the colonies' fight for independence in which the American Patriots routed the British. The Bussey family dates back to at least 1622 in Maryland.

Married: Elizabeth Jarrett (Lizzie) Lucas on June 24, 1873 in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, born November 20, 1856 in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, died February 1, 1933 at Clarke County, Georgia and was buried at Linwood Cemetery in Columbus, Georgia. She was a daughter of Frederick William Lucas, at one time the owner of the largest dry goods store in Athens and one of the incorporators of the Bank of the University in Athens, and Martha Singleton. A sister of Mrs. Lizzie Bussey, Susie Lucas, married a brother of Kappa Deuteron's [James Moore Carlton](#).

Children:

(1) **Frederick Lucas (Fred) Bussey**, born September 10, 1874, died November 18, 1902, at the age of 28 and was laid to rest at Columbus's Linwood Cemetery,

(2) **Mary Garland (Mamie) Bussey**, born December 16, 1876 at Columbus, Georgia, died October 4, 1963 in Fairfield County, Connecticut; married Robert Means Brannon (Emory, Chi Phi, Class of 1892), son of Alexander Means Brannon. He was born on May 15, 1873 at Columbus. They were married October 27, 1897, Columbus. He died on October 3, 1944 in New York City. *Issue:* Mary Garland Brannon, born February 27, 1907, died May 5, 1995 in Washington, D.C., wife of Chester Caufield Kelsey, and

(3) **Nathan Jordan Bussey**, born October 10, 1879 in Columbus, Georgia, died April 7, 1917 at Indianapolis, Indiana and was buried at Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Georgia. At the time of his death he was representing Frederick, Victor & Achillis, cotton brokers, of New York City.

Career: After leaving The University of Georgia, Henry Clay Bussey joined his father in the textile manufacturing business in Columbus, Georgia. *"The Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia at Athens, Georgia, from 1785-1906,"* E. D. Stone Press, Athens, 1906 gives his occupation as "manufacturer," Eagle & Phenix Mills.

Brother Bussey served as alderman, city of Columbus, Georgia, beginning in 1884. At the time of his death in 1893, member, Columbus City Council.

□□□

James Moore Carlton

Date of Birth: January 10, 1858, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

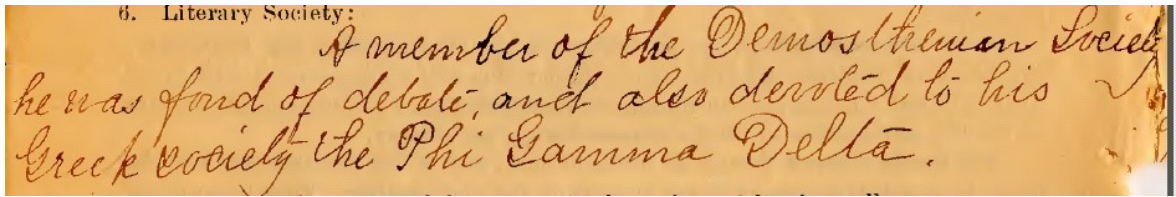
Date of Death: August 18, 1883, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, *age 25*.

Obituaries: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, August 19, 1883, p. 4. *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, August 21, 1883, p. 2, "Funeral of Dr. Carlton." *The Banner-Watchman*, Athens, Georgia, Tuesday, August 21, 1883, "Dr. James M. Carlton: Death of this Eminent Physician - An Irreparable Loss to Athens."

Burial: Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in the fall of 1873. During the 1874 graduation ceremonies on August 3, as a sophomore, Brother Carlton gave the speech “*Spartacus to The Gladiators*,

” rendered in “admirable style, delivered superbly



and his closing appeal could not have been surpassed by any orator,” according to *The North-East Georgian*, Athens, Georgia, Wednesday, August 12, 1874, p. 3.

Member, Demosthenian Society. Member and treasurer, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. Probably joined the fraternity in his first year at The University. Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, University of Georgia, August 2, 1876, one of 32 graduates in that class.

DR. JAMES M. CARLTON.

Death of this Eminent Physician—An Irreparable Loss to Athens.

The entire community were shocked on yesterday afternoon at hearing that Dr. Carlton was dead. It was known that he had not been well for some time, but the serious character of his illness was only known to a few. In the death of Dr. Carlton, the people of Athens lose one of their most useful citizens.

Dr. Carlton was born and raised in Athens. He was the youngest son and child of the late lamented Dr. Joseph B. Carlton.

**The Banner-Watchman,
Athens, Georgia,
Tuesday, August 21, 1883.**

Also, graduate, Jefferson Medical College (M.D.), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 1881. |

Parents: Dr. Joseph Barnett Carlton (UGA 1841, Medical College of Georgia 1844), who served in Georgia House of Representatives from 1852-1856 and the Georgia state Senate from 1856-1858, and who was later a surgeon for the Confederate States Army serving in Colonel Toombs’ Brigade, First Georgia Militia, under the command of Henry Lewis Benning (UGA 1834; Phi Kappa). Like his son, he was a member of the Demosthenian Society at The University of Georgia. He graduated from the Medical College of Georgia in March of 1844. Born on December 11, 1822 in Greene County, Georgia, he died two years before the son on February 3, 1881 at his Athens, Georgia home. The mother of Brother James Carlton was **Emma Moore**, daughter of Alexander Moore. They were married on November 21, 1843 at Jackson County, Georgia.

A brother to James Moore Carlton, William Alexander Carlton, married Brother [Henry Clay Bussey’s](#) wife’s sister, Miss Susie Lucas, daughter of Frederick William Lucas and Martha Singleton; this being Dr. William

Alexander Carlton’s second marriage.

Married: James M. Carlton never married.

Career: Physician. From “*The Transactions of the Medical Association of Georgia, Thirty-fifth Annual Session, 1884*,” published by the Medical Association of Georgia, printed by Jas. Harrison & Co. Printers, Atlanta, Georgia, 1884, p. 442:

“Twelve months ago at our meeting in Athens, there was present a recently elected member of our Association, full of buoyant hope of years of useful professional life with prospects of living to green old age and attaining the highest honors which could be bestowed upon the devotee of that profession, whose daily task it has ever been to minister to the sick and suffering sons of Adam. Within four months after the Association had adjourned, James M. Carlton had become to us only a memory. *The silver chord of life had been loosed ...*

In his death the city of Athens has lost an honored and useful citizen, the poor and needy an ever ready friend and benefactor, his friends an accomplished gentleman and genial associate, his family an honored son and devoted brother, this Association a valued member.”

Methodist.



Benjamin Franklin (Frank) Coleman, Jr.

Date of Birth: November 11, 1854, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Date of Death: April 26, 1891, Opelika, Lee County, Alabama, *age 36*, of tuberculosis.

Obituary: *The Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Tuesday, April 28, 1891, p. 4, “*Mr. Frank Coleman Dead.*” *The Opelika Industrial News*, Opelika, Alabama, Thursday, April 30, 1891, p. 5.

Burial: Rosemere Cemetery, Opelika, Lee County, Alabama.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in the fall of 1872. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. University of Georgia, Class of 1876. *Likely initiated before the University’s 1874 ban on fraternities.*



May have left school before final graduation exercises: He is not named among the 43 graduates of the class of 1875 nor 32 graduates of the class of 1876 in *The History of the University of Georgia*, by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter VIII: The Administration of Chancellor Henry H. Tucker, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 992 and 1006 of the original typed manuscript.

Parents: **Benjamin Franklin Coleman**, born November 14, 1808 in Orange County, New York, died March 16, 1886 in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia and was buried in Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, and his wife **Catherine Maultsby**. Benjamin Franklin Coleman, Sr., a son of Elijah Coleman of Orange County, New York, was one of the original incorporators of the Columbus, Georgia public schools and for 18 years president of its Board of Trustees.

Miss Maultsby was born January 12, 1814, died December 24, 1885 and was also buried at Linwood Cemetery, Columbus. They married October 9, 1832 in Cumberland County, North Carolina.

Married: Brother Coleman may have married **Sophronia A. Hopson**, July 18, 1880, Lee County, Alabama. His obituary in *The Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Tuesday, April 28, 1891, p. 4 does state: "He leaves a wife but no children."

Career: Wholesale and retail dry goods dealer, "purveyor of boots and shoes and general merchandise," Hopson & Coleman, Opelika, Alabama. Presbyterian. Mason. Knights of Pythias.



Alfred Long Dearing, Jr.

Date of Birth: September 12, 1859, Edgefield County, South Carolina [src: his own handwritten-response to The University of Georgia's questionnaire of its alumni in preparation for the publication of their 1901 "*Centennial Alumni Catalogue*," commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first enrolled class at the University; other sources give different dates of Brother Dearing's birth, including his own certificate of death, which reports he was born in 1862, thought it does confirm South Carolina as his native state - *jtf.*]

Date of Death: February 14, 1912, Monroe, Union County, North Carolina, **age 52**, of "heart failure."

Obituaries: *The Athens Banner*, Athens, Georgia, Thursday, February 15, 1912, p. 1. *The Weekly Banner*, Athens, Georgia, Friday, February 16, 1912, p. 1, "Mr. A. L. Dearing Died Suddenly." *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, February 16, 1912, p. 3, "A. L. Dearing, Athens."

Burial: [Oconee Hill Cemetery](#), Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia, September 1, 1874, this according to his own account in reply to the questionnaire aforementioned. However, *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Wednesday, August 5, 1874, p. 3 reports he gave the sophomore address on behalf of the Demosthenian Society at *August 1874* graduation ceremonies. He left three weeks prior to graduation to accept a position with the U.S Engineer Corps.

If Brother Dearing entered The University one month after the school had banned membership in Greek-lettered, secret fraternities - in September of 1874 - he would have likely been initiated in the summer of 1874 **BEFORE** his matriculation **OR into a Kappa Deuteron chapter operating *sub rosa* after** the banishment of "secret fraternities." However, he may have actually enrolled at some time in 1873. It is possible his own his chronological account in 1901 is somewhat inaccurate as he reports the featured sophomore public debate in which participated, referenced in *The Atlanta Constitution* report from 1874, occurred in 1875. Nevertheless, he was, indeed, a member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta.

Brother Dearing left school three weeks before graduating to accept a position with the U.S. Engineering Corps. University of Georgia, Class of 1876.

Parents: **Alfred Long Dearing** and **Marcia (Marcella) Jones**. Alfred Dearing Long, Jr.'s brother, [Llewellyn Spotswood Dearing](#), was among the first ten initiates of the early Kappa Deuteron chapter in

1871.

Married: **Mary Willson**, October 2, 1895 [possibly in Abbeville, South Carolina - *jtf*]. A native of South Carolina, she died in Athens, Georgia on April 9, 1954.



**Advertisement
in *The Monroe
Journal*,
Monroe, North
Carolina,**

Children:

(1) [**Mary**] **Marcella Dearing**, born about 1897. She was about 15 years old when her father died. She was at one point a nurse in Athens, Georgia. **She married Grady Young in Sebastian County, Arkansas on February 11, 1939. He was possibly a son of John Ellison Young and Viola Everett and born on October 11, 1907, died on July 28, 1945 and was buried at the Nashville Cemetery, Nashville, Howard County, Arkansas,** and

(2) **Mildred Lyle(s) Dearing**, born on January 19, 1906 in Union County, North Carolina, just six years old when her father passed away, died on February 22, 1995 in Athens, and was buried at Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens, Georgia. It appears she never married.

Career: Brother Dearing left The University of Georgia just a few weeks before the official graduation ceremonies in 1876 to join the U.S. Engineer Corps, where he worked for three years. He worked six years for the U.S. Postal System, roughly from 1879-1885. At one time, a

railroad man, at least by 1901, he was working for railroads in San Luis Potosí, Mexico. He was a owner of a grocery store (Dearing's) in Monroe, North Carolina at the time of his death. Member of the Masonic fraternity.

According to his obituary in *The Weekly Banner*, Athens, Georgia, Friday, February 16, 1912, p. 1:

“During his youth he attended the University of Georgia and later on engaged in the railroad business. At the time of his death he was a prosperous grocery merchant in Monroe, N.C. He is survived by his wife and two children.”

□□□

John James (John) Hill

Date of Birth: November 12, 1853, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Date of Death: November 12, 1906, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, of malaria, on his **53rd birthday**.

Obituaries: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, November 13, 1906, p. 2, “*Dr. John J. Hill, Washington, Ga.*” *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Tuesday, November 13, 1906, p. 2, “*Death of Dr. Hill.*”

Burial: Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Hill entered The University of Georgia in 1873. He was a member and treasurer of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. *Likely initiated prior to Chancellor Tucker's decision to bar fraternities from campus in 1874.* University of Georgia, Class of 1876.

He then studied medicine at [Bellevue Hospital Medical College](#), New York City, New York, 1877.

Parents: The sixth of nine children of **Wylie Pope Hill**, “one of the largest and most successful planters in the state. Wylie Hill was the owner of a large estate in Georgia and also large tracts of land in Arkansas ...” The father was born August 10, 1820 in Wilkes County, Georgia (*src: Georgia: Comprising Sketches of Counties, Towns, Events, Institutions, and Persons,*” edited by former Georgia



**Childhood home of John James Hill,
Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.**

Gov. Allen Daniel Candler, published by the Georgia Historical Society, 1906) and died there September 10, 1864. Hill was a member of Colonel Toombs'† Brigade, First Georgia Militia, under the command of Henry Lewis Benning (UGA 1834; Phi Kappa), for whom Fort Benning in Georgia is named. He married **Jane James Austin**, born June 20, 1824 near Greenville, South Carolina, died January 23, 1913, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia and buried Resthaven Cemetery, Wilkes County, Georgia. Wylie Pope Hill was a son of Wylie Pope and Martha Pope and grandson of Burwell Pope of Wake County, North Carolina and of Abraham Hill of Chowan County, North Carolina.

† Robert Augustus Toombs - born in 1812 in Wilkes County, Georgia - entered The University of Georgia at the age of 14. “After the university chastised him for unbecoming conduct in a card-playing incident, Toombs continued his education at

Union College in Schenectady, New York, and then studied law at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville,” according to biography of the subject in the New Georgia Encyclopedia. He was a state legislator, U.S. Congressman and Senator, and a forceful proponent of Southern secession who later became Confederate President Jefferson Davis’s first secretary of state.

An older brother of Dr. John Hill, [Burwell Meriwether Hill](#), was also an early member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at The University of Georgia. The Hill brothers are buried next to one another in Wylie Pope Hill lot at Resthaven Cemetery. [For more information on the Hill family, see also “*The Hills of Wilkes County, Georgia and Allied Families*,” by Lodowick Johnson Hill, Johnson-Dallis Company, Atlanta, Georgia, 1922, p. 103 for more on the Hill family.]

The familial, business and civic ties between the Adams, Andrews, Barnett, Bussey, Callaway, Cason, Dearing, Evans, Head, Hill, Pope, Taliaferro, Walton and Wynn(e) families of Meriwether, Muscogee and Wilkes county - all of which produced men who were members of the early Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta - are too numerous to detail in this volume and have been well-researched and published elsewhere - jtf.

Married: *First*, **Willie Reeves Callaway**, March 5, 1884, Wilkes County, Georgia, who died very soon after their marriage. She was a daughter of William Reeves Callaway, who was born on March 2, 1820 in Wilkes County, Georgia and who died there on December 17, 1894, and who was the fifth of fourteen children of The Rev. Enoch Callaway.

In his book, “*Callaway Baptist Preachers*,” Timothy Walton Callaway, D.D. calls Enoch Calloway “one of the most useful Baptist ministers that ever lived in Georgia [who] served many churches as pastor and is said to have baptized thousands of converts.” He was born in 1792 in Wilkes County, Georgia and was married to Martha Reeves.

John James Hill married *second*, **Mary Louisa Pope** on October 15, 1889 at the First Baptist Church of Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, a daughter of William Alexander Pope. Mary Lou was born on January 24, 1868 and died on August 11, 1936. Fellow Kappa Deuteron Brother [Nathaniel Hunter Pope](#)’s future wife, Kate Weems, was a bridesmaid in Brother Hill’s wedding.

William Alexander Pope was a half-brother of Kappa Deuteron’s [Frederick Ball Pope](#) and [Nathaniel Hunter Pope](#), sons of Alexander Pope by his third wife Cornelia Wiley Ball. William Alexander Pope’s mother was Sarah Joyner Barnett, daughter of Samuel Barnett, who was the grandfather of Brother Osborne Stone Barnett. Alexander Pope and Sarah Barnett married on December 20, 1827 in Wilkes County, Georgia. She died in 1840.

Children of John James Hill and Mary Lou Pope:

(1) **Effie Pope Hill**, born September 5, 1892 in Wilkes County, Georgia, died June 14, 1932. She was the *second* wife of Edward Brown Alsop, a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania steel magnate. They married February 15, 1912 in Trinity Church in New York City when she was 19-years-old and working as a switchboard operator at the Knickerbocker Hotel in New York and he was about 75. The two had been courting since she was 15-years-old. According to an obituary of Mr. Alsop in 1922, the marriage “was not a happy one and Mr. Alsop lived with his wife only a short time [and she was later] discovered in New

York City in destitute circumstances.” After just two years married, they divorced. She attempted a Broadway and vaudeville career and worked as a Ziegfeld Follies chorus girl but was not successful and subsequently fell victim to acute alcoholism and drug abuse (apparently abusing Veranol, a sleeping medication of the time), “without money, friends or help of any kind,” and

(2) **Susan Cooper Hill**, born February 1, 1900, died four months later on June 5, 1900, and was buried at Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Career: Physician. He learned his craft under the tutelage of Dr. James Burwell Ficklen, Washington, Georgia. Later he served *pro bono* as the physician for the St. Joseph’s Orphanage, Washington, Georgia, at the site of the first Catholic parish in Georgia. The orphanage was operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph and relocated from Savannah in 1876 in favor of the “open country and climate” of its new host city. In 1967 the orphanage was moved to East Point, Georgia.

Dr. Hill was a member of the Medical Association of Georgia. Delegate in 1892 to the American Medical Association convention. A founder and later chairman of the Wilkes County Medical Association.

□□□

William Edgar (Edgar) Jones

Date of Birth: April 1, 1855, Thomson, McDuffie County, Georgia.

Date of Death: September 1876, *age 21*, Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia, during an epidemic of yellow fever.

daily double-digit burials due to yellow fever from Savannah to Brunswick were the norm throughout September and October of 1876. On September 24, 1876, *The Atlanta Constitution* newspaper reported 30 burials the day before in Savannah from yellow fever and over 600 cases in Brunswick. The Rev. Edward Howell Myers, father of early Phi Gamma Delta [James Mackie Myers](#), was also among the casualties. The Mayor of Brunswick reported that “All of the alderman, except two, the marshal and the police chief are either dead, runaway or sick.” The disease from which Brother Jones suffered died was believed to have been spread to Savannah, Georgia, in late August, 1876, perhaps by shipping crews originating in Havana, Cuba.

Obituary: *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta Georgia, Friday, September 22, 1876; p. 2.

Burial: unknown

Education: Entered The University of Georgia, 1874, which year he also won recognition as the best sophomore debate on behalf of Phi Kappa Literary Society. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. *Might have been initiated into a Kappa Deuteron chapter that operated sub rosa for a short period during the school’s prohibition on membership in Greek-lettered fraternities.* University of Georgia, Class of 1876.

Not named among the 32 graduates of the class of 1876 in “*The History of the University of Georgia*,” by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter VIII: The Administration of Chancellor Henry H. Tucker, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1006 of the original typed manuscript. Nor is he named

among the list of graduates of the University of Georgia in *The Chronicle & Sentinel*, Augusta, Georgia, Friday, August 4, 1876, p. 1. May have left before graduation to read law and prepare for admission to the bar.

Parents: **Dr. James Spann Jones** (University of Pennsylvania Medical College, 1834), born August 11, 1811 in Warrenton, Warren County, Georgia and died on September 8, 1885 at Thomson, McDuffie County, Georgia; reportedly the first formally educated physician in the area, Methodist minister and a founder of the First Methodist Church of Thomson, member of the Georgia General Assembly (Georgia state Senate, 1842 and Georgia House of Representatives, 1877), Mason, Odd Fellow. Brother Jones's mother was **Susan Ann Butt**, daughter of Jeremiah Portlock Butt and Peace Willingham.

Married: Never married.

Children: None.

Career: Attorney, Davenport & Jones, of Brunswick, Georgia; his partner was Thomas Eastland Davenport (XΨ fraternity, Furman 1863), mayor, Brunswick, Georgia, who died about three months after Jones.

Brother Jones was admitted to State Bar of Georgia in September of 1875, according to "*The History of McDuffie County, Georgia*," compiled by Mrs. W. C. McCommons and Miss Clara Stovall, sponsored by the Ida Evans Eve Chapter of the United Daughters of Confederacy, Thomson, Georgia, 1988, Boyd Publishing Company, Tignall, Georgia, p. 181. He was one of six delegates selected to represent Glynn County in District Democratic Congressional Convention to be held at Jesup, Wayne County, Georgia, September 16, 1876.

According to his obituary in *The Augusta Chronicle*: "He was a young man of great promise and had already achieved distinction in his profession. By his death the State has lost a son who would have done her great honor in the future."

□□□

Henry Bradford Walker

Date of Birth: April 6, 1855, near Clayton, Barbour County, Alabama. When he was ten-years-old, his family moved to Suspension, Bullock County, Alabama.

Date of Death: March 24, 1906, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, **age 50**, just two weeks shy of his 51st birthday, cause unknown. From his obituary: "During his sickness he went to Baltimore and took a course of treatment at Johns Hopkins hospital during which specialists studied his case and did all in their power to cure him. Their treatment brought no permanent relief, however, and his conditions gradually continued to grow worse."

Obituary: *The Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Sunday, March 25, 1906, p. 15, "*H. B. Walker Passes Away*" and *The Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Tuesday,



March 27, 1906, p. 5, “*Mr. H. B. Walker is Laid to Rest.*”

Burial: Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia, October 1873, as sophomore. Member, Demosthenian Society. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta, *probably initiated into Phi Gamma Delta in the year prior to the school’s decision to eliminate fraternities from campus.* Graduate, Bachelors of Arts, University of Georgia, August 1876, and one of his class’s commencement speakers. He also attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, according to his own handwritten-response to The University of Georgia’s questionnaire of its alumni in preparation for the publication of their 1901 “*Centennial Alumni Catalogue,*” commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first enrolled class at the University, though no dates or degrees are mentioned.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, August 6, 1876, p. 3:

“**H. B. WALKER**, Alabama, is a deserving and promising young man who has sent himself through college by his own unaided efforts. He made a good speech, but for some touching allusions to the “American eagle” of the south, *was rebuked by the college authorities after the speech.*”

Parents: **Luther William Walker**, born February 11, 1822 in Harris County, Georgia, died June 14, 1888 in Suspension, Alabama (*src: The Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, Columbus, Georgia, Sunday, June 15, 1888, p. 4), buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Union Springs, Alabama, and **Mary Victoria Thompson**, who was born on March 28, 1831 in Harris County,, Georgia and died February 1, 1910, Montgomery, Alabama and a daughter of Henry Bradford Thompson. Luther and Mary Victoria were married May 18, 1849 in Russell County, Alabama. Henry Bradford Walker’s grandfather was Virgil Homer Walker, a captain of the 67th Georgia Militia during the brutal Creek War of 1836 and the removal of Muscogee Creek Indians from Alabama, Florida and Georgia and which began the sad Trail of Tears.

Married: **Virginia Mary (Mamie) Kennon** on May 23, 1893 at Salem, Lee County, Alabama. She was born on August 7, 1873 and died on December 26, 1958 in Gadsden, Etowah County, Alabama and was buried at Saint Margaret’s Cemetery, Montgomery, Alabama. She was a daughter of Warner Perry Kennon, Jr., who was born on June 8, 1813 in Jasper County, Georgia and his wife Margaret Corcoran. Her grandparents were William Warner Kennon, born April 8, 1779, Granville County, North Carolina and died May 14, 1850; and Elizabeth Leveritt.

Children:

(1) **Marguerite Walker**, May 17, 1894, Union Springs, Alabama, married Frank Earl Litchfield on Thursday, October 7, 1915 at Columbus, Georgia, and died March 14, 1976 in Montgomery, Alabama,

(2) **Warner Kennon Walker**, born August 23, 1898 at Union Springs, Alabama, baptized October 27, 1898 at Church of the Holy Family in Columbus, Georgia, studied under the Benedictine Fathers and was ordained May 29, 1924 as a Catholic priest (*Congregatio Missionis*) at Philadelphia’s Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, died September 21, 1974, Germantown, Pennsylvania, and was buried in Saint Joseph Seminary Cemetery, Princeton New Jersey, and

(3) **Luther William (William) Walker**, twin brother of Warren Walker, also born on August 23, 1898 at Union Springs, Alabama, died June 10, 1972, Montgomery, Alabama. He married Vivian McGrath and they had six children.

Career: Lawyer, farmer, merchant in Suspension, Bullock County, Alabama. Sometime after 1900, he moved to Columbus, Muscogee County, Alabama. Member, Church of the Holy Family (Catholic), Columbus.

From his obituary in “*The Columbus Enquirer-Sun*,” Columbus, Georgia, Sunday, March 25, 1906, p. 15:

“He was a merchant and planter at Suspension for many years, amassing a comfortable fortune.

Mr. Walker was a man of noble character and was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him. He was possessed of business qualifications of a high order, and in a personal way, he was warmly liked by a host of friends. He had a high sense of truth and honesty and as a business man had a reputation for integrity and reliability of the highest order.”

□□□

Robert Irvin Walton

Date of Birth: June 1855, Wilkes County, Georgia, according to the 1900 U.S. census of that place.

Date of Death: June 7, 1904, Danburg, Wilkes County, Georgia, *about 49 years of age.*

Obituary: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, July 7, 1904, p. 12, “*Blakey Kills Dr. Walton; Tragedy in Wilkes County, Near Danburg.*” *The New York Times*, New York, New York, Thursday, July 7, 1904, “*Georgian Kills Physician; Dr. Robert I. Walton Shot Down by Farmer, Who Surrenders.*”

Burial: Old Fishing Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Danburg, Wilkes County, Georgia, about five miles north of Washington, Georgia; the church is the second of its denomination established in Georgia, founded in 1782.

The New York Times, New York, New York, Thursday, July 7, 1904:

GEORGIAN KILLS PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Robert I. Walton Shot Down by Farmer, Who Surrenders.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 6 - A local newspaper has received a

**BLAKEY SUTTON
KILLS DR. WALTON**

Tragedy in Wilkes County Near
Dانبург.

Sutton Claims That Walton Drew
a Pistol on Him, When, in
Self-Defense, He Had To
Slay the Doctor.

Washington, Ga., July 6.—Blakey Sutton, one of the largest farmers of Wilkes county, this afternoon shot and killed Dr. Robert I. Walton, near Danburg. Dr. Walton is a brother of Dr. J. H. Walton, of Atlanta. Sutton came to town immediately after the shooting and gave himself up to the sheriff. He refused to talk of the affair, more than to say that Dr. Walton drew a pistol on him at his front gate, when Sutton emptied the contents of his pistol into him, kill

dispatch from Washington, Ga. which says:

“[Thomas] Blakey Sutton, one of the largest farmers of Wilkes County, this afternoon shot and killed Robert I. Walton near Danburg. Dr. Walton is a brother of Dr. J. H. Walton of Atlanta.

Sutton came immediately to town after the shooting and gave himself up to the Sheriff. He refuses to talk of the affair more than to say that Dr. Walton drew a pistol on him at his front gate whereupon he killed Walton instantly.”

[According to *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, July 19, 1904, p. 3, Sutton was acquitted ten days later. Ironically, it appears that Brother Walton’s assailant was a member of the same family as the victim’s son-in-law, Willis Anderson Sutton, spouse of Louneal Sutton - *jtf*].

Education: As a sophomore, Walton delivered the speech, “*Regulus to the Carthaginians*,” August 3, 1874 during the graduation exercises that year (*src: The North-East Georgian*, Athens, Georgia, Wednesday, August 12, 1874, p. 3.)

Member, Demosthenian Society. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta [*possibly initiated after Chancellor Tucker’s ban on membership in fraternities, but unproven at this time.*] University of Georgia, Class of 1876. Graduate, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Georgia, 1877, which school was founded by the grandfather of Brother [Edwin Le Roy Antony](#), Milton Antony, Sr.

Parents: Dr. John Haynes Walton, born 1824 in Lincoln County, Georgia, son of Noah Walton and Harriet Haynes, died in 1897 at Danburg, Wilkes County, Georgia. He was Captain in Company G of the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Militia, 1st Brigade.

[*NOTE:* As a demonstration of the financial devastation on the South from The Civil War, the 1860 census reports John Haynes Walton’s assets worth about \$32,000. However, after the War, by 1870, his assets were reportedly worth \$4,000 - *jtf*]

John Haynes Walton is related, by marriage and degrees, to the Barnett, Hill and Pope families of Wilkes County, members of which families were also early pioneer members of Phi Gamma Delta at the University of Georgia.

John Haynes Walton married **Louisa E. Danforth** in 1848. She was born in 1830, died in 1892.

Married: Dr. Walton married **Sarah (Sallie) Booker** on December 20, 1877 in Wilkes County, Georgia. She was born September 24, 1856, died February 3, 1922, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.

Sallie (Booker) Walton was a daughter of Simpson Booker, veteran of the Confederate Army, who was born in Wilkes County, Georgia on April 9, 1831, the third of four sons of Richardson Booker. Simpson Booker married Amanda Ann Neal on December 20, 1855; she was a daughter of Basil Neal, Revolutionary War soldier from Virginia. After Amanda (Neal) Booker’s death in 1858, Simpson Booker married Georgia Lazenby.

Children:

(1) **Louneal Walton**, born January 1879 [*probably* in Lincoln County, Georgia where the Waltons were living in 1880], according to U.S. census of Wilkes County, Georgia.] She married The Rev. Willis Anderson Sutton (Emory 1903) on November 15, 1905 at the Methodist church in Danburg, Wilkes County, Georgia, a “romance which had its beginning in their early childhood (*src: The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, November 5, 1905, p. M-5.*).

Mr. Sutton was eighth superintendent of the Atlanta public schools from 1921-1943. He was born on November 19, 1879 in Wilkes County, Georgia, son of John Andrew Sutton, and died July 28 1960 in Atlanta. [Sutton Middle School](#), Atlanta, Georgia, is named in his honor. She died in July 18, 1917 in Atlanta,

(2) **Harriet Danforth (Hattie) Walton**, born March 1887 (1900 U.S. census, other sources give the year of her birth as 1881), married on May 12, 1905, Erle Reese Anderson, who was born on December 28, 1879, and

(3) **Simpson Booker (Sim) Walton**, born September 30, 1892 in Wilkes County, Georgia, died September 16, 1967 at Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia. He owned an automobile dealership. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity at Emory University (1913). Married Evalala Jackson Heard on November 26, 1919 in Wilkes County, Georgia, the daughter of Thomas Vincent Heard and Lizzie Sutton. She was born December 10, 1897 in Danburg, Georgia, and died May 2, 1983. Issue: (a) Simpson Booker Walton, Jr. and (b) Harriet Louneal Walton.

Career: Physician.



MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1877

There appears to be only one Phi Gam graduate from the Class of 1877. The initiation of Lavoisier Lamar by the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, possibly during a time when students had been prohibited by the school from joining fraternities - from 1874-1878 - appears to be evidence of Kappa Deuteron's sub rosa existence, that is, operating underground despite of the Chancellor's ban on Greek-lettered groups.

Lavoisier Ledran Lamar

Date of Birth: November 26, 1856, Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, Georgia, according to his Texas Certificate of Death, although other documents, such as his passport applications and consular registrations completed when working outside of the U.S., give his birth place as Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.

Though a family name which appears elsewhere in the Lamar family, the name “Lavoisier” appears to have entered the family nomenclature in honor the French nobleman and chemist [Antoine Lavoisier](#), who has been called the “Father of Modern Chemistry.” A cousin of Brother Lamar - a son of Lamar's father's brother - shared the name.

Date of Death: May 9, 1946, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, **89 years old**, when he was living at

821 Howard at West Park Avenue.

Obituary: *The San Antonio Light*, San Antonio, Texas, Friday, May 10, 1946, p. C-8:

Burial: May 11, 1946, [Mission Burial Park South](#), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

Education: Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. University of Georgia, Class of 1877.

He is not named, however, among the 33 graduates of the class of 1877, according to “*The History of the University of Georgia*,” by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter VIII: The Administration of Chancellor Henry H. Tucker, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1014 of the original typed manuscript. “Ninety-seven others ... from time to time had enrolled did not stay through to graduation.”

Parents: **Lucius Mirabeau Lamar** (UGA 1852), born June 25, 1834 in Bibb County, Georgia, died there on February 25, 1889 at Macon, Bibb County, Georgia and buried at Macon’s Rose Hill Cemetery.

Lucius Mirabeau Lamar, father of Brother Lavoisier Lamar, and Mary Frances Rawls were married by the father of Phi Gamma Delta Brother [James Mackie Myers](#), The Rev. Edward Howell Myers, on February 17, 1853 in Macon, Georgia.

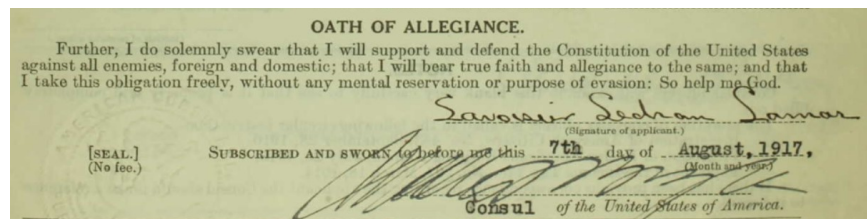
Lucius Lamar was Speaker Pro Tempore of the Georgia House of Representatives

and later appointed by President Grover Cleveland as U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Texas. Lucius Mirabeau Lamar was also a colonel in the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry and was wounded at Savage Station, Virginia in 1862.

Before the War, Lucius Mirabeau married **Mary Frances Rawls**, who was born November 23, 1835, died February 15, 1919 and also buried at Rose Hill in Macon.

Grandson of: Brother Lamar was the grandson of Jefferson Jackson Lamar, born sometime early in the first decade of the 1800s near Louisville [pronounced Lewis-ville], Jefferson County, Georgia, some sources say 1801, who was shot to death on December 15, 1840 in Stewart County, Georgia, and his wife, Rebecca Ann Lamar, daughter of Jefferson Lamar and Joanna Troutman.

Lavoisier Ledran Lamar’s grand-uncle (father’s brother) was [Mirabeau Bonaparte Lamar](#), founder of *The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer* newspaper in 1826 who later moved to Texas and became commander-in-chief of the Texas Army in War of Independence from Mexico (Texas Revolution). In Texas just over a year, he was elected vice-president of the Republic of Texas in September 1836 and **the second president of the Republican of Texas**. Mirabeau Bonaparte Lamar is credited with moving the capital of Texas to Austin.



Signature of Brother Lavoisier Ledran Lamar

Married: Brother Lamar married May 11, 1891 at Jalapa (Xalapa-Enríquez), Veracruz, Mexico **Isabel Celestina de la Peña** (later naturalized U.S. citizen), who was born April 6, 1871 at Jalapa, State of

Veracruz, Mexico. She died on January 1, 1967 at New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana and was buried in the famous and historic [Metairie Cemetery and Mausoleum](#), New Orleans, Louisiana. There is a cenotaph in her name at Mission Park South Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas, which specifically states she was buried in New Orleans, Louisiana. She was the daughter of José Antonio de la Peña, a native of Veracruz born in 1835, and Isabel Aburto of Veracruz, Mexico.



Grave marker of Lavoisier Ledran Lamar
Mission Park South, San Antonio, Texas

Children:

(1) **Isabel Beline (Beline) Lamar** was born June 24, 1892 in Jalapa, Mexico. On Sunday, June 11, 1916 in Tampico, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, she married William Webb Devine, son of Joseph Philip Devine and Olive Ann French. He was born March 15, 1890 in San Antonio, Texas and died on February 27, 1948, Houston, Harris County, Texas. He was in the oil business at Tampico when it was considered the “chief oil-exporting port

of the Americas.” Devine was a member of Alpha Nu chapter of Sigma Chi fraternity at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. They later divorced. She died on January 25, 1999. *Issue:*

(a) William Webb Devine, Jr., born June 1, 1917 in New Orleans, Louisiana, married Dorothy Ray Wurzbach. He died at Metairie, Louisiana on January 29, 1994,

(b) Lamar French Devine, a son, born July 6, 1919 at Tampico, Mexico, died April 10, 1946 in a fire at Lafitte, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana and was buried at San Antonio City Cemetery #1, San Antonio, Texas. His grandfather, Brother Lamar, died one month later,

(c) Mary Frances Devine, born July 3,



Engineers and dignitaries present at the driving of the final spike and completion of the Canadian Railway at British Columbia at its competition in 1885 at Craigellachie. It is possible that Brother Lamar is among those in this picture.

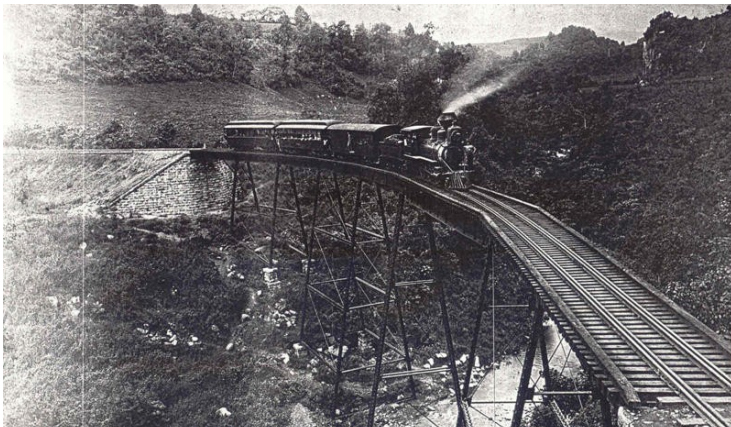
1921 in Mexico, married Jason Franklin Berry, who died in 1995.

Issue: (i) Jason Franklin Berry, Jr., born February 20, 1949, a New Orleans journalist whose acclaimed book "[Lead Us Not Into Temptation: Catholic Priests and the Sexual Abuse of Children](#)" was published in 1991 and shed broad new light on the Catholic Church and child sexual abuse, (ii) Lamar Devine Berry, born July 6, 1952, married Stephanie Ellen Carter and (iii) John Lanier (Jack) Berry, born March 10, 1959. He was an audio engineer who worked with artists including Fats Domino, Lillian Boutté and the Neville Brothers, died in September 2012, and

(d) Lanier Henry Devine, born August 1, 1923 in San Antonio, Texas and married Mary Ann Kane. He died September 26, 2005 in Mandeville, St Tammany Parish, Louisiana, and

(2) **Carlos** (a.k.a Charles) **Roman Lamar** was born on August 9, 1895 at Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, according to his U.S Passport Application in 1919, and died on December 18, 1963. He was buried in Mission Burial Park South, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. He worked for the Mexican Gulf Oil Company, Tampico, Mexico. Married Julia Pérez, a native of Monterey, Nuevo León, Mexico, on April 19, 1929 in Mexico. *Issue:*

(a) Dr. Carlos Roman Lamar, Jr., born February 15, 1930 in Mexico and who later lived in South Carolina,



One of the engineering works of Brother Lavoisier Ledran Lamar, a bridge crossing a river on the Jalapa Railroad State of Veracruz, Mexico, 1898.

(b) Rosa Isabel Lamar, born August 30, 1931 at Tampico, Mexico. Attended Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, and

(c) Ana Maria Lamar, born February 9, 1934, Gorgas Hospital, Tampico, Mexico.

Possibly a fourth

child?

Career: In the year after his graduation, Brother Lamar offered himself up for the Democratic nomination for Bibb County (Ga.) **Tax Collector**, but a week later, in October 1878, he had decided to retire from the race and embarked to the **Dakota Territory** for an engineering project there (src: *The Macon Telegraph and Messenger*, Macon, Georgia, Saturday, October 12 1878, p. 2, “*The Lamar Boys.*”)

Before 1885, he was an engineer for the construction of the **Canadian Pacific Railway** to British Columbia, the country’s first transcontinental railroad, and at its completion, the longest rail in the world. Lamar’s crew reportedly finished one seven-mile section in one day, possibly working on the “last spike” section at Craigellachie, British Columbia or around the Kicking Horse Pass.

From 1885-1887, Lamar was in charge of a section of the construction of the **Panama Canal**, which project was then under French control (src: *The Macon Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Tuesday, July 5, 1887, p. 10, “*The Panama Canal: Interview with Macon Man Who Has Spent Two Years on the Work.*”)

Between 1887 and 1901, he was involved in constructing numerous railroads and bridges in Mexico, including work for the **Xalapa-Coatepec-Teocelo Railroad in Jalapa** (Xalapa).

By 1899, he was selected as the construction contractor for the **San Marcos & Nautla Railroad**, Veracruz, Mexico for the shipment of fruits, cane sugar and oil (src: *The Railway Age* weekly, Chicago, Illinois, 1899, p. 229.)

He was also construction contractor for the **San Marcos & Tecolutla** (approximately 150 miles of the **Naulta Line of the Mexican Eastern Railroad**, organized in 1901) and overseeing 2,500 men and the construction of 155 miles of track from Tecolutla on the Gulf of Mexico (state of Puebla) to San Marcos, Mexico (src: *The Railroad Gazette: A Journal of Transportation, Engineering and Railroad News*, 1900, New York City, New York, p. 552.)

He was living in New Orleans, Louisiana at least by 1904, when he engaged in the **cotton business** (src: *The Macon Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Sunday, July 10, 1904, p. 2), and later returned to Hawkinsville by 1910 when the federal census of Pulaski County, Georgia was conducted and a few months after his father had died in nearby Macon, Georgia.

For a period, Lamar also worked in England and France - at least between 1912 and 1914 - and in Montreal, Canada, 1915 and 1916 (presumably in rail), and by the spring of 1916 in Tanpico, Mexico.

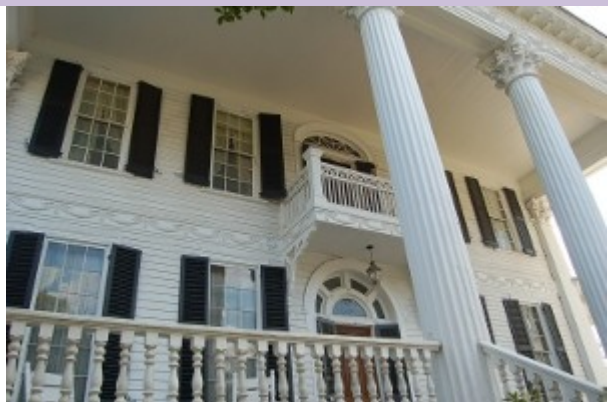
Between 1917 and 1927 or so, he also lived and worked in Cuba, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua. In Honduras, he worked for the **Cuyamel Fruit Company** (previously The Hubbard-Zemurray Company and later, in 1929, sold to the United Fruit Company) in charge of a banana plantation and rail transportation. By 1925, Cuyamel was a \$3.97 billion company in current inflation-adjusted figure.

Lamar also worked for **The Bluefields Fruit and Steamship Company**, acquired by Cuyamel in 1921. He worked, too, for The Bluefields’ primary competitor, the **Nicaraguan Fruit & Steamship Company/Samuel Weil & Company**.

At least by 1927, he was back in San Antonio and moved to New Orleans, Louisiana sometime after that before returning to Texas, where he died in 1946.

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1878

Nathaniel Hunter Pope



The childhood home of Brother Nathaniel Hunter Pope, "Poplar Corner, "in Washington, Georgia.

Date of Birth: August 26, 1856, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Date of Death: February 13, 1900, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, *43 years old*. Two days before his death, *The Augusta Chronicle* newspaper reported that he and his wife were visiting Knoxville, Tennessee before journeying to Chicago for "medical treatment."

Obituary: *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Friday, February 16, 1900, p. 6.

Burial: Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

Education: Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta.

NOTE: Brother Pope was a student during the entirety of the University's ban on fraternities, 1874-1878, possibly further confirming that for at least some time during the prohibition, Kappa Deuteron operated clandestinely, without permission from the administration, which had prohibited students from joining Greek-lettered fraternities.

Pope was a member of the University of Georgia Class of 1878. His brother, [Frederick Ball Pope](#), was initiated into Kappa Deuteron of Phi Gamma within the year leading up to the elimination of fraternities at The University of Georgia. A half sister, Mary Louisa Pope, married Brother [John James Hill](#).

Parents: **Alexander Pope** and **Cornelia Wiley Ball**, his *third* wife. Brother Pope was eight-years-old when his father died.

Married: **Kate Ingram Weems** on Wednesday, July 3, 1895 at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, She was a daughter of Col. John B. Weems, 10th Georgia Infantry, C.S.A., and his *first* wife Mary Elizabeth Wingfield. Kate Weems Pope was born January 9, 1865, died June 2, 1925 in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia and was buried in Resthaven Cemetery in Wilkes County, Georgia. Col. Weems' *second* wife was Emily Louise MacCarthy.

[Was Kate Ingram Weems any relation to Mrs. Charles Anderson Redd (née Eugenia Almira [Weems](#)), father of [Brother William Anderson Redd](#)?- *jtf*]

Children: (1) **Cornelius Pope**, died in infancy in 1896, buried at Resthaven Cemetery, Washington, Georgia. Nathaniel Hunter Pope's obituary makes no mention of any surviving children.

Career: The 1880 census of Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia gives his occupation as lawyer. Later, in the cotton brokering business with his brother, [Frederick Ball Pope](#), at Pope & Fleming in Augusta, Georgia.

□□

KAPPA DEUTERON: 1878-1883.

Phi Gamma Delta ceased to exist at The University of Georgia, dormant for about five years after the University had rescinded its edict banning all fraternities, at least officially. There is some, though little, evidence that the chapter operated for some short time underground.

The [minutes of the University of Georgia Board of Trustees, from 1883-1887](#), August 1878, note the substantial financial crisis facing the college at the time - by then, only 116 students were enrolled, much, much fewer than ten years earlier when enrollment stood at 368 students:

“Considering certain difficulties with which we have had to struggle, the only surprise is that we have done so well. The great decline in the number of students is not owing wholly to financial causes. It arises partly from the fact that public confidence in the institution is shaken by the perpetual changes made in its management. This begets a feeling of unrest, disquiet and suspicion.”

Henry H. Tucker, Chancellor, University of Georgia, July 24, 1878.

At the Board of Trustees meeting on August 6, 1878, a motion by [Benjamin Cudworth Yancey, Jr.](#) (he was born April 27, 1817 at Charleston, South Carolina [UGA 1836, Yale Law School 1837]; member, South Carolina General Assembly; U.S. minister to Argentina; president, 1855, Alabama State Senate, 1858; CSA Army; member, Georgia General Assembly, 1877-1878; trustee, The University of Georgia, 1860-1881; died October 24, 1891, Rome, Georgia; his son, Hamilton Yancey, was a member of Chi Phi fraternity at The University of Georgia and later at the University of Virginia) to lift the ban on “secret societies” was laid on the table. The University of Alabama had, two years prior, already rescinded its prohibition on fraternities, though such prohibition was apparently re-instated in 1879.

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta (monthly magazine), April 1881, p. 102:

THE SOUTH.

“Brothers of the South: Do you know the favorable conditions existing in your part of the country for the rebuilding and extension of Phi Gamma Delta? Do you know that the harvest is ready and awaiting the reapers?”

To us who are watching and working to advance in every way the welfare of the fraternity, it seems as if the surroundings and prospects of all of the institutions of learning in the Southern states are such, that all we need to our former ascendancy, and to take the foremost place among all the college fraternities, is someone to work ...

... where are the men of North Carolina who in days past did us such honor; is not the field ready for your labors?”

Men of Georgia, your commonwealth is growing in wealth and influence; your colleges are feeling the onward movement, and **Kappa Deuteron only waits some one of her**

past to use a trifling effort to restore her life [emphasis, mine - *jtf*] ...

... We must become strong in the South. We belong there; our law and tradition are largely the result of our Southern origin, and it is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to recover the possessions which are our birthright.”

□□

1883: ATTEMPT TO RESURRECT KAPPA DEUTERON DENIED.

On **February 14, 1883**, seven students at The University of Georgia rose to the challenge The Fraternity had laid down, to “restore the life” of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter and, subsequently, wrote the Grand Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta expressing their interest in re-starting the chapter.

Fraternity records, however, **do not recognize these men as initiates or members**, as their request was ultimately rejected on **May 5, 1883** on the grounds that insufficient information of the prospective members had been presented and a concern of the Grand Chapter that *they very well may have already initiated* by Kappa Deuteron Brother [Osborne Stone Barnett](#), who served as chapter president a decade before.

These men - many who rose to prominence and who proclaimed a fidelity to the values of Phi Gamma Delta, were, nonetheless:

- **John Taliaferro Brown**

The University of Georgia, **Class of 1886** (along with Kappa Deuteron Brothers [William Richard Camelious Cousins](#), [Robert Leiden Moye](#), [Logan Robert Pitts](#) and [Peyton Lisby Wade](#), though he may not have persisted to graduation. Son of Andrew Jackson Brown and Mary Elizabeth Mill. Farmer butcher, grocer, born July 19, 1862, Culloden, Monroe County, Georgia, died May 16, 1933, Center, Jackson County, Georgia. He married **Julia Kate Barber** October 31, 1883, daughter of Greensby Weatherford Barber, born August 4, 1818, died December 27, 1883, and his wife Mary Tappan Conger. Mrs. Julia Kate (Barber) Brown was born on March 3, 1862 in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia and died on June 5, 1938 in Abbeville County, South Carolina. *Issue:*

(a) **Mary Elizabeth Brown**, born October 3, 1884, Athens, Georgia, married The Rev. George McAllister Telford September 9, 1908 in Athens. She died September 26, 1971, Abbeville, South Carolina,

(b) **John Andrew Brown**, born in December 23, 1885 at Center, Jackson County, Georgia, married Elector Wing Cook on October 25, 1911 at Augusta, Georgia, daughter of William Hardman Cook of Augusta, and who died January 6, 1923 at Sparta, Hancock County, Georgia. John Brown died January 5, 1923 in Sparta, Hancock County, Georgia, and

(c) **Dr. Wedford William Brown**, born in October 17, 1887, Center, Jackson County, Georgia, died June 20, 1960 in Athens, Georgia, buried at Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia, and who attended The University of Georgia, died 1960, married Gladys Blanche Clark, October 12, 1912. Miss Clark was born August 5, 1892 died September 20, 1976. Husband and wife are buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens, Georgia.

- **Francis Judson (Frank) Eberhart**

He is not mentioned at all, as a matriculated student or graduate, in “*Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia at Athens, Georgia: From 1785 to 1906*,” E. B. Stone Press, Athens, Georgia, published 1906.

Frank Eberhart was born April 9, 1861 in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, died October 7, 1941, Arnoldsville, Oglethorpe County, Georgia and was buried in the Arnoldsville City Cemetery.

According to the 1930 census of Oglethorpe County, he was a farmer. One of eight children of Abel Eberhart and Mary Elizabeth (Betty) O'Kelley and grandson of Jacob Wiley Eberhart and a descendant of Jacob Eberhart of Oeschelbronn, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1751, then moved to Rowan County, North Carolina and eventually Oglethorpe County, Georgia, he married Eliza Josephine McCune in 1888.

Reportedly Frank and Eliza had eight children, sons: (a) Whitson Judson Eberhart (b) Henry Carlton Eberhart (c) Samuel Lumpkin Eberhart (d) James Francis Eberhart and (e) George Washington Eberhart and daughters, (f) Nellie Cornelia Eberhart (g) Emmaline Naomi Eberhart and (h) Mattie Eberhart, who may have died young.

- **Eugene Powell (Powell) Frazer**

The University of Georgia, Class of 1886. Powell Frazer was one of at least 10 children of James Frazer, a native of Spotsylvania, Virginia who died in Walton County, Georgia on January 22, 1904, and his wife Fredonia Jane Johnson.

James Frazer represented Oconee County in the Georgia House of Representatives. Powell Frazer was born March 13, 1865 at High Shoals, Oconee County, Georgia.

After attending The University of Georgia, he enrolled in the Dental School of Columbian University in Washington, D.C. (which in 1904 became George Washington University) at least by 1892. He practiced dentistry in Washington, D.C. for several years, before moving to Bibb County, Georgia around 1909, where he was engaged farming, raising corn, cotton, oats, peas, potatoes, wheat and other crops (*src: Smith et al v. Frazer, #556, Supreme Court of Georgia, September 15,*



**Powell Frazer,
sought to resurrect
Kappa Deuteron Chapter
of Phi Gamma Delta in
1883
at The University of
Georgia.
Later U.S. consul to
Switzerland,
appointed by President**

1915, and breeding Tamworth pigs with names such as “University Fairy,” “Macon Maid” and “Lady Frazer” (*src: Register of the American Tamworth Swine Association*, 1913) on 280 acres at Hickory Grove west of Macon near where now lies Lake Tobesofkee, which was created about 1960.

Frazer appointed vice consul to Switzerland at Lucerne by President William Howard Taft in 1912 and promoted to consul general at Vevey, Switzerland on June 24, 1913 by President Woodrow Wilson.

In 1920, he was, again, living in Macon, Georgia, farming. In 1922, he was briefly a candidate for the United States Congress. By 1930, he was in real estate in Los Angeles, California.

Dr. Frazer died November 14, 1939, Los Angeles, California and is buried at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.

On August 7, 1901 at Superior, Douglas County, Wisconsin, he married Martha Grace Pattison, daughter of Martin Pattison - a lumber producer, mining operator and banker, prominent in the Wisconsin Republican Party (serving in the Wisconsin legislature, as sheriff of Douglas County, Wisconsin and as the first mayor of Superior, Wisconsin, three terms.) The 1,400-acre Martin Pattison State Park south of Superior, Wisconsin, in the northern-most, western-most part of the state, is named in his honor.) She died in Los Angeles in 1935.

At least two children:

(a) Grace Fredonia (Fredonia) Frazer, born September 8, 1902 in Superior, Douglas County, Wisconsin, died December 31, 1986 at Cleveland, Ohio and who married Robert Fager Black, native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who in 1935 became president of the White Motor Company, which built cars, buses, farm equipment and trucks from 1900-1980, and retired in 1956 leaving the company far stronger than when he became president, and

(b) James Powell Frazer, born March 3, 1904 in Superior, Wisconsin, died November 18, 1979 in Brookings, Curry County, Oregon.

- **(Dr.) Eugene Jacob Jacobs**

Eugene Jacobs, of Athens, Georgia, was a member of The University of Georgia **Class of 1883**, when he was among 8 students who enthusiastically sought to re-charter the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. Graduated with a Bachelor of Philosophy from Georgia, and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1888, the first pharmacy school in the United States founded in 1822.

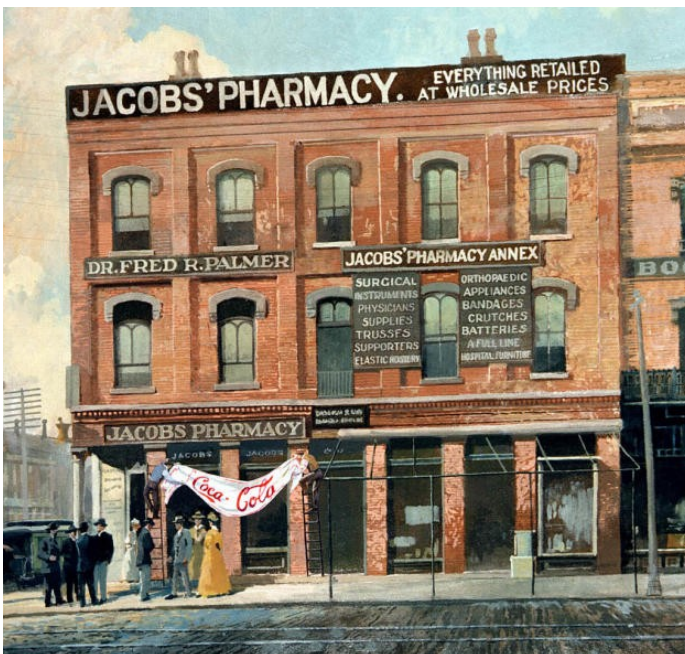
As a sophomore in July 1881 - when he was but 14 years old (he may have been admitted as early as March or April 1879, *src: The Southern Banner*, Athens, Georgia, Tuesday, April 15, 1879, p. 3. - he won second prize in the commencement ceremony

debates.

When he was a senior, Eugene Jacobs - *all of 16 years of age!* - wrote several enthusiastic letters to the Grand Chapter in support of the 1883 application for membership. Their petition to Phi Gamma Delta was endorsed by a member of the faculty, “Dr. J. Carlton” - [Dr. James Moore Carlton](#) - one of the members of the original Kappa Deuteron chapter, who died August 18th of the year of this petition, which, however, was denied.

Jacobs was one of possibly 12 children of Gabriel Jacobs, of Filehne in the Posen area of Prussia, who arrived in Athens prior to The Civil War and who was among the first Jews in the city, and Ernestine Heyman, a native of Jarosin, Prussia, who died in 1924 at her home at 316 Myrtle Street, Atlanta and was buried in Atlanta’s historic Oakland Cemetery.

During The Civil War, he manufactured caps and hats for Confederate soldiers. He became the first “lay rabbi” for the first synagogue in Athens, *Kol Kadush Beni Yisroile* and the Congregation of Children of Israel, which was chartered in 1872. *The Atlanta Constitution* newspaper called him “one of the most successful business men” in Athens; he owned a dry goods business there. Pallbearers at Gabriel Jacobs funeral included Logan Bleckley, chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, and Asa Candler, president of The Coca-Cola Company.



□□□

Eugene Jacobs was born in 1867, died on January 22, 1931 in Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama and buried in the Jewish section at Crest Lawn Memorial Park, Atlanta, Georgia, age 62.

Eugene, who with his brother Joseph Jacobs (born August 5, 1859, Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia, UGA 1877 and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1879) operated a pharmacy in Atlanta (and later up to 16 pharmacies around Atlanta

and Birmingham, Alabama.) Joseph had apprenticed under the famed Georgia physician, Crawford Long, who is credited with the first use of ether as an anesthesia.

EUGENE JACOBS AND THE HISTORY OF COCA-COLA

With his brother Joseph (“Dr. Joe”) Eugene Jacobs operated the Five Points-Atlanta pharmacy where Coca-Cola was first sold on May 8, 1886 at 2 Peachtree Street, mixed with carbonated water to create the world’s most famous beverage, for sale at 5 cents. Legend says that Jacobs was offered \$30 in exchange for the secret formula of Coca-Cola, but declined. Joseph Jacobs had moved to Atlanta in 1884 to start his Atlanta pharmacy. At one point, the Jacob Brothers had acquired a 1/3rd interest in Coca-Cola, according to Joseph Jacobs’ son, Sartorius.

According to Sartorius Jacobs, Eugene Jacobs’ nephew,

“Up the street - namely Peachtree Street - another druggist, Asa Candler, thought the drink had possibilities - my Dad thought not.

After months of discussions, my father and Mr. Candler came to terms: Candler was to go out of the drug business - in that manner Jacobs’ Store would have one less competitor; Dr. Joe was to turn over his stock and that of the other men in Coca Cola; and my Dad was to receive the inventory of the Candler Store - this amounted to \$1800.



So, if my father had held on to his stock in Coca-Cola, it would be worth 1/3 of 1/3 of \$2,044,381,482 [more than \$2 billion dollars.]”

By 1894, Joseph Jacobs bought out his brother Eugene Jacobs’ interests in the 52 Marietta Street location in Atlanta. **By at least 1902, Eugene Jacobs had moved to Birmingham, Alabama to manage the Jacobs Brothers’ pharmacies in that city,** and possibly at Dallas, Texas.

Eugene Jacobs established a pharmacy in Birmingham, Alabama, Jacobs’ Pharmacy and later d.b.a. Jacobs Brothers Drug Store on Flora Avenue and other sites, and still later Eugene Jacobs’ Drug Store, **Birmingham, Alabama.** About 1908, the Birmingham location installed a 30-foot-long soda counter of onyx and mahogany.

The N.A.R.D. Notes, a publication of The National Association of Retail Druggists, Chicago, Illinois, **1911**, reported:

“Jacobs [Brothers] Pharmacy Co. of Atlanta and Birmingham has been dissolved, Joseph Jacobs of Atlanta retaining the Atlanta interests and

Eugene Jacobs ... the Birmingham store [at 19th and 2nd avenues - *jtf*].”

Eugene Jacobs was a member of the War Service Committee of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association during World War I.

Joseph Jacobs was the founder of the [Burns Club](#) in Atlanta first conceived in 1896 and author of a biography of his mentor, Dr. Crawford Long, published in 1919.

Eugene Jacobs married Ethel T. Wise?, who died in Birmingham in March 1934.

According to the 1920 U.S. census of Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama, Brother Jacobs also owned a restaurant, perhaps a part of Eugene Jacobs Pharmacy.

From *The Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Friday, April 27, 1923, p. 4:

***EUGENE JACOBS, A NATIVE ATHENIAN,
BUT FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS AN ADOPTED CITIZEN OF
BIRMINGHAM WAS A VISITOR TO THE CITY YESTERDAY.***

Eugene has succeeded and he deserves success for he is made of the kind of stuff which spells success. He is a brother of Dr. Joe Jacobs, one of the University's most loyal and devoted friends. Both gentlemen are alumni of this institution and their love for their alma mater has never ceased.

Eugene Jacobs is head of one of the largest drug firms in the state of Alabama, and he has large interests in Atlanta.

[The Breman Jewish History and Holocaust Museum](#), the [Atlanta History Center](#) in Atlanta, Georgia and the Southern Jewish Historical Society house collections of records from the Jacobs pharmacy and of the family.

- **Oscar Eugene (Oscar) Kinnebrew**, a senior when he was among those who petitioned The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta for a second charter in 1883, graduated from The University of Georgia that year with a Bachelor of Arts. Kinnebrew was born on February 1, 1860 near Lexington, Oglethorpe County, Georgia, died on September 26, 1897 at the age of 37 years of age (“*A Stroke of Apoplexy: Sudden Death of Oscar E. Kinnebrew Yesterday*,” *The Weekly Banner*, Athens, Georgia, October 1, 1897, p. 7) and was buried in the Winterville Cemetery, Winterville, Clarke County, Georgia. He was a son of Henry J. Kinnebrew and Nancy Jane Huff, who are also buried at Winterville. Kinnebrew never married.
- **Screven Aaron McCall** graduated from The University of Georgia in 1883 with a Bachelor of Law degree, the 15th law school graduating class. He was born on January 25, 1861 in Valdosta, Lowndes County, Georgia and died May 4, 1942 at Conroe, Montgomery County, Texas. Screven was a son of John Francis McCall and Operline Everline (Everline) Young. He was married on March 24, 1890 at Magnolia, Montgomery County, Texas to Florence Arnold Dean, daughter of William Aylett Dean and Maria Clarissa Arnold. She was born on October 28, 1868 and died on May 7, 1944. Both are buried at Willis Cemetery, Willis, Texas.

Issue: (a) John Dean McCall, married Hazel Lillian Bradfield on June 21, 1933 (her second marriage,) he was born on January 4, 1892 at Willis, Texas, Texas, died on March 23, 1962 and (b) Florence Kathleen McCall, born July 28, 1902 in Texas and died on August 10, 1944. She married Dr. Perry Hobson Martin, dentist.

An attorney, he established a successful legal practice in Texas as a judge and attorney in private practice. He moved to Willis, Montgomery County, Texas in 1886 and began his law practice there. In 1896, he ran for but lost his bid for Montgomery County Judge. McCall was elected Montgomery County District Attorney in 1899 serving until 1906, when he was then elected Montgomery County Judge, a position in which he served until 1912. In 1929, he moved to Conroe, Montgomery County, Texas. He later served as District Judge from 1929-1933, serving Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto and Waller counties.

- **Jacob (Jake) Stern** of Athens, Georgia, a childhood friend of fellow 1883 Phi Gamma Delta petitioner Eugene Jacobs (*above*), worked in his father's men's clothing store in downtown Athens. Jacob was a graduate of The University of Georgia's Agricultural and Mechanical College, Class of 1886.

He was born January 3, 1868, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia - the oldest child of Charles Stern, a native of Medebach, Germany, and Rosenah Wolff, who may have been born in New York but was of Prussian descent. Jacob Stern died May 12, 1940 and was buried in the Congregation of the Children of Israel section of the Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

His father, Charles Stern, was a member of the Athens City School's Board of Education at the time of its establishment by the Georgia General Assembly; he was also President of the Congregation of the Children of Israel synagogue for 15 years and a director of the Clarke County Building and Loan Association. The Stern family home was at the corner of College and Hancock in downtown Athens.

In 1910, according to the federal census, Jacob Stern was living with his wife Lillian in Nashville, Tennessee, his occupation listed as a "manufacturer." A Nashville city directory in 1915 states that he was secretary and treasurer of "Salkowski's," a confectionary and ice cream parlor at 217 5th Avenue North in Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. **Morris W. Salkowski?** being his brother-in-law. He also lived in Dallas, Texas, leading a large department store there.

A widower, he was in Manhattan, New York City at the time of the 1930 census. It does not appear that he had children.

Jake Stern was a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks, Athens, Lodge No. 790.

[Whether or not it would have been unusual for a collegiate Greek-lettered fraternity in the South to seek not one but two Jewish students (Jacobs and

Stern) to join its ranks, I can't say but in attempting to return Phi Gamma Delta and Kappa Deuteron to The University of Georgia, local supporters did just that - *jtf*]

□□

ALAS, KAPPA DEUTERON RESTORED IN 1884!

An 1883 letter in the Fraternity archives from the fraternity's Committee on the Condition of the Order notes that:

“(T)he prohibition against secret Fraternities in the Institution, which resulted in the Kappa Deuteron Chapter becoming extinct, is said to have been repealed.”

Certainly by 1883 and probably many more year before, **the Chapter was now dead; no new initiates were reported from the Classes of 1878 until 1884.** During that period, the number of students at the university had sharply decreased, perhaps also precipitating and hastening the chapter's demise.

Whether as a result of the University's ban on fraternities or for some other reason such as low membership numbers, the “extinct” Kappa Deuteron Chapter lay lifeless.

The same year that the national office of Phi Gamma Delta took note of the repeal of the ban on fraternities at Georgia, it had received but rejected an application of seven Georgia students (Brown, Eberhart, Frazer, Jacobs, Kinnebrew, McCall and Stern) in 1883 to re-charter Kappa Deuteron [[see 1883: Attempt To Resurrect Kappa Deuteron Denied](#), *above*.]

The chapter would, however, be resurrected a year later with the granting of a second chartering, to another seven University of Georgia students.

□□□

CHANCELLOR MELL SUPPORTS THE RETURN OF PHI GAMMA DELTA

On **March 13, 1884**, about one year after the “[1883 Seven](#)” had sought to revive the chapter, Chancellor Patrick Mell wrote the Grand Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta in New York to urge that the Fraternity permit a different group of seven of his students to “form a chapter” at the University of Georgia.

With the Chancellor's blessing, it would soon be realized: Kappa Deuteron would return to The University of Georgia that same year.

The Phi Gamma Delta, October 1884, p. 27:

“The Twentieth General Convention of Phi Gamma Delta met at Pittsburgh **August 26, 1884**, pursuant to order of previous convention ... The policy of the Grand Chapter in refusing charter to Adrian College [Michigan - *jtf*] and in granting charters for chapters at Universities of Texas [the original Tau Deuteron chapter - *jtf*] and **Georgia** was approved.”

□□□

THE SECOND CHARTER FOR KAPPA DEUTERON, 1884.

<<<Request picture of original letter from International Headquarters>>>

It gives me pleasure to testify that ...

Messrs. Robert L. Moye, P. H. Adams, R. M. Harbin, T. W. Harbin, J. P. Perry, J. W. Anderson, and W. H. Whipple are students in this University; that they maintain high standing in their classes as scholars, and that their moral character is unimpeachable.

They have my entire confidence, and I cordially commend them to your confidence. They have my cordial consent to form a chapter of your Fraternity in this University.

Chancellor Patrick Hues Mell

Replication of March 13,

Shortly thereafter, the following good news appeared in *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine, May/June 1884 issue:

“Born at the University of Georgia, Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. We welcome her to our order and extend to her our love. May she prosper forever!”



Thus the seven “second founders” recommended by Chancellor Mell and who resurrected the chapter in Athens in 1884 were, alphabetically:

- [Percy Hoyle Adams](#),
- [James William Anderson](#),
- [Robert Maxwell Harbin](#),
- [Thomas Witherspoon Harbin](#),
- [Robert Leiden Moye](#),
- [John Philip Perry](#)†, and
- [William Holliman Whipple](#).

† One of these seven petitioners, however, graduated before the men received the charter and were initiated, John Philip Perry of Ellijay, Georgia.



“PROSPEROUS FUTURE;” CHAPTER EXPANDS TO 12 MEN IN 1886

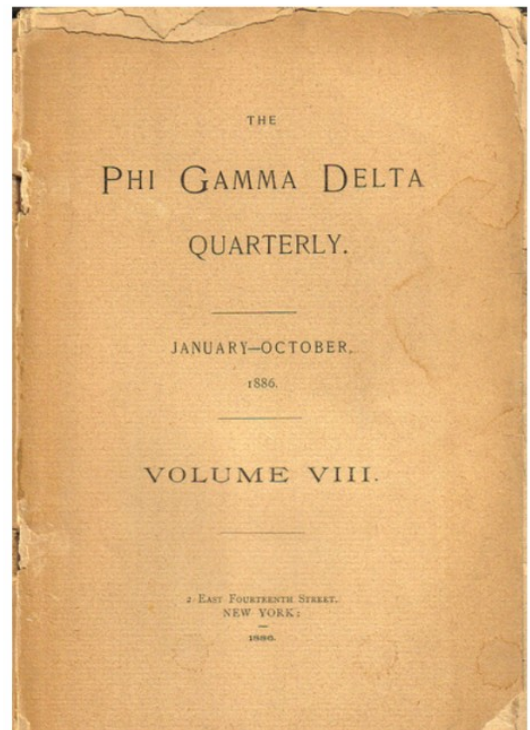
The chapter’s first report to the national fraternity was reprinted in the Fraternity’s magazine, *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, on January, 1886, p. 48:

WELCOME AGAIN ... KAPPA DEUTERON. To the old members, we extend our love and best wishes, and to our new brothers, we send our congratulations.

The ‘*Happy Twelve*,’ as we now term ourselves, **are in a most prosperous condition, and our future outlook is most flattering.**

We began the year with nine men, and since then three new initiates into our ranks have been made. Our number consists now of:

- [R. B. Clark](#), ‘88
- [W. C. Cousins](#), ‘86;
- [A. W. Griggs](#), ‘87
- [W. A. Kennon](#). ‘88;
- [A. P. Moye](#), ‘87;
- [R. L. Moye](#), ‘84 (Law);
- [H. C. Strickland](#), ‘88;
- [E. W. Wade](#), ‘88;
- [P. L. Wade](#), ‘86.



Our new initiates are:

- [W. B. Dixson](#) (*sic* - Dixon), Jr., La Fayette, Ala., '89;
- [W. L. Hodges, Jr.](#), Hartwell, Ga., '87; and
- [U. V. Whipple](#), Laurens Hill, Ga., '87.

□□□

Report from the Kappa Deuteron chapter, *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, on January, 1886, p. 48:

“Fraternity work here has been lively and we have got our pro-rata share of the good men.

Our chapter has just refitted one of the finest halls in the city [probably above a store front in downtown Athens, such as Chi Phi later enjoyed above Talmadge's Hardware Clayton Street - *jtf.*] We now have a room of which Φ.Γ.Δ.'s are proud.

[Bro. P. L. Wade](#) was elected class tree orator, and responded in an essay in verse before a large prominent journals of the State through their correspondents. Bro. Wade obtained a speaker's place in his junior year, and we may safely say that he ranks first in the University.

Our honors last term, which were obtained after the *Journal* ceased to appear, were: Bros. [A. W. Griggs](#) as Sophomore Declaimer; [P. L. Wade](#), Junior Speaker; and [P. H. Adams](#), Senior Speaker and second honor man.

Besides these we have obtained other honors, as public debaters, representatives on the editorial staff of the *University Reporter*, and the like, for which we are deservedly proud.”

For the years 1884 and 1885, fraternities - including the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta - were required to promise not to enter into “political conspiracies,” for example, to collude to influence elections within Demosthenian and Phi Kappa societies and other organizations.

□□□

Excerpt of Minutes of the Board of Trustees of The University of Georgia, July 16, 1886, p. 681:

“It would be less of a blunder for the University to declare war against all the Masons and Odd Fellows in America than on all the College Greek Letter Fraternities. We could not exterminate these fraternities if we tried; and the effort to do so would damage us more than them.

And if these class adjudications are to continue, the clubs are indispensable; for they serve as break waters to surging excitement sometimes, and furnish protection to

individuals accused and aid them in obtaining a fair trial. I give it as my testimony that these clubs have in the main been to me coadjutors in the maintenance of order and quietness in the University.”

After Chancellor Tucker’s ban on fraternities had expired, **10 of the next 14 Chancellors/Presidents would each be a member of a Greek-lettered fraternity:**

- **Patrick Hues Mell** (Sigma Alpha Epsilon);
- **William Ellison Boggs** (Chi Phi);
- **Walter Barnard Hill** (Chi Phi);
- **David Crenshaw Barrow, Jr.** (Chi Phi);
- **Charles Mercer Snelling** (Sigma Nu);
- **Steadman Vincent Sanford** (Kappa Alpha); and
- **Harmon White Caldwell** (Chi Phi);
- **Henry King Stanford** (Sigma Alpha Epsilon);
- **Charles Boynton Knapp** (Phi Delta Theta); and
- **Jere Wade Morehead** (Phi Gamma Delta).



[In July 1, 2013, Jere Wade Morehead (*pictured right*), a member of Phi Gamma Delta’s Kappa Deuteron Chapter and for many years its alumni advisor, was announced as the 22nd President of The University of Georgia.

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KAPPA DEUTERON: 1884-1890



MEMBERS, KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER, PHI GAMMA DELTA, 1884

Standing, back row, left to right: Thomas Witherspoon Harbin, Allen Pettit Moye, Peyton Lisby Wade, Eugene Ingersoll Wade, Asa Wesley Griggs, Percy Hoyle Adams and Howell Cobb Strickland.

Front row, sitting, left to right: William Henry Cobb, Robert Maxwell Harbin and William Holliman Whipple.

CIRRICULUM FOR UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA STUDENTS IN 1884

Life for a college student in 1884 at The University of Georgia consisted of studies of:

- Greek and Latin, for four years each;
- Compulsory church attendance on Sunday and morning prayers before breakfast;
- A requirement that students be a member of one of the two literary societies, which met Saturdays at 10 a.m.; and
- Military drills three afternoons of each week for one hour each day.

\$13.50 was charged of each student for room-and-board and another \$30.00 fee for fuel and lights. Students were not permitted to “absent themselves from town without permission of the Chancellor.” Further, “Permission is granted to no student to attend any convention, fair or public assembly, except on written permission made by his parent or guardian to the Chancellor.”

In 1886, the Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech) was established in Atlanta, Georgia, though The University of Georgia waged a fierce battle for the school to be located in Athens, to complete its existing school of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

In 1889, a controversy arose concerning the initiation by some fraternities of boys who were too young to be admitted to The University. Sigma Alpha Epsilon, in particular, was identified as the one fraternity who routinely initiated boys before their enrollment at the University of Georgia.

From the class of 1870, during which the seed for Kappa Deuteron was planted, 102 students were enrolled, fifty-three whom persisted to graduation ... a class which produced twenty attorneys, sixteen legislators, two governors (one of Georgia, one of Alabama), one congressman, six judges, ten physicians, five farmers, three manufacturers, six teachers, six merchants, two bankers, two railroad executives, two pharmacists, one journalist, one chancellor, one author and one accountant.

In 1866, the minimum age for enrollment at The University of Georgia was raised from 14-years-of-age to 16.

On Monday, July 10, 1885, following the death of Chancellor Dr. Patrick H. Mell, the Board of Trustees eventually named [Dr. William Ellison Boggs](#). Chancellor Boggs served from 1889–1898, and specifically during the time of the mysterious disappearance of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta.

In 1889, a course in military science was re-instituted, to be led by mathematics professor [Charles Mercer Snelling](#)†, who later became the Dean of Franklin College and, in 1926, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, and, in 1932, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia (thus, presiding over 26 state schools of higher education).

† A graduate of [Virginia Military Institute](#), Lexington, Virginia, 1884, who received a Masters of Arts degree in 1890 from The University of Georgia, Snelling was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity, founded 1869; which was founded at the former institution

(along with Alpha Tau Omega, 1865, and Kappa Sigma, 1869), though the year following his graduation from VMI, the school would prohibit students from joining fraternities.

□□

THE SEVEN SECOND FOUNDERS OF THE KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER OF THE FRATERNITY OF PHI. GAMMA. DELTA. AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Brothers Listed Alphabetically within Graduating Class Year

Percy Hoyle Adams

Date of Birth: March 28, 1865, Decatur, DeKalb County, Georgia.

Date of Death: July 21, 1929, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, *64 years old*.

Obituary: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Monday, July 22, 1929, p. 1 and *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, July 23, 1929, p. 26.

Burial: [Westview Cemetery](#), Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.



Education: Adams entered The University of Georgia in October 1882 as a sophomore. He was a member of the Demosthenian Society and was elected, as a sophomore, as a class declaimer for graduation ceremonies in 1883.

Brother Adams was a “[Second Founder](#)” of the re-chartered Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta and was initiated on August 26, 1884 as a junior. Also in his junior year, he was selected as an orator during the 1884 commencement and later also as a senior, during his own graduation in 1885, an honor bestowed by the faculty to those with the highest academic standings in the class.

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, February 1885, p.185:

“Brother P. H. Adams secured two speaker’s places for the Junior class last commencement, one for class standing, and one for composition, and reflected great credit both upon himself and his chapter on that occasion. He was elected by his class ‘85 to deliver the class tree oration, this being a well-deserved compliment to his excellence as a writer and speaker. His effort fully met all expectations and was highly applauded.”

Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, The University of Georgia, June 16, 1885. After which, he reportedly was accepted in the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York.

The University Reporter, University of Georgia, Sunday, October 25, 1885, p. 2:

“ ... Adams will go to West Point.”

Parents: [John Quincy Adams](#) (UGA 1858; Demosthenian) 63rd Georgia Regiment, C.S.A, promoted to Captain [in his reply to the 1901 questionnaire sent to him on the occasion of The University of Georgia's Centennial Anniversary, he wrote of his war experience:

“Was badly wounded in Confederate war - never will get over it or forgive the miserable fools who forced war upon us - the biggest, fool-war ever since the world was created” - *jtf.*]

**An illustration of Percy Hoyle Adams from
The Atlanta Constitution, April 22, 1894**

John Quincy Adams was born on September 6, 1838 at Crawfordville, Georgia, later lived in Wilkes County, Georgia. He died on December 21, 1903 and was buried at Westview Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia.

John Quincy Adams was an educator (and president of the Wilkes County Board of Education), farmer, Justice of the Peace, and newspaper writer. He was married to **Georgia Augusta Hoyle**, the mother of Percy Hoyle Adams, who was born on May 16, 1842, died on September 1, 1905, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, at the age of 63, and was also buried in Atlanta's Westview Cemetery. She was a daughter of Dr. Peter Fite Hoyle, M.D.

Her father and Brother Adams' grandfather, Peter Fite Hoyle, was of Rhineland-Palatinate-Germanic descent (Heyl/Hoyl). He was a delegate at the Georgia state convention that adopted the "Ordinance of Secession" in 1861 declaring Georgia's withdrawal from the union of the United States, replacing Charles Murphey, who died one day prior to the start of the convention. Dr. Fite died on January 5, 1871 at Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. He was a son of Adam Hoyle and Katherine Elizabeth Fite.

Percy Hoyle Adams's paternal grandfather was Gamaliel Zelotes Adams of Connecticut (Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, Class of 1839 and member of the I.K.A. Society, which was established at that school in 1829 when it was named Washington College). Zelotes Adams later became a school teacher in the South, Baptist minister and a well-known Southern poet. He was born in 1814 and was (*possibly*) a son of Zadock Adams of Connecticut. Gamaliel Adams was also a lawyer, "planter," newspaper editor and served in the Confederate States Army.

Married: Brother Adams wed **Charlotte Louise Greene** on January 17, 1911 in Atlanta, Georgia, daughter of Allison Lawson Greene and Susan Caryl Rosenburg. She was born on September 11, 1884.

Charlotte Louise Greene's brother, Ward Storrs Greene, was the lead writer for the Walt Disney movie "*Lady and The Tramp*," which is based on his own short story "*Happy Dan, The Whistling Dog*." He wrote at least seven other novels, plays and scripts, and was later general

manager of King Features Syndicate, a popular global distributor of newspaper content including cartoons Li'l Abner and Blondie.) He was also the lead writer for *The Atlanta Journal*, 1913-1917, covering among other stories the Leo Frank trial/mob hanging. From 1918-1919, he was a war correspondent for *The New York Times*. Ward Greene attended the University of the South (Class of 1915), where he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

A story announcing Brother Percy Adams' wedding, *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Wednesday, January 18, 1911, p. 6, states:

“Mr. Adams is a native of Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, but has resided in Atlanta since he graduated in law at the state university. He is recognized as one of the most prominent and successful lawyers in the state.”

Children:

(1) **Allison Hoyle Adams**, a son, born October 4, 1911, died January 12, 1977, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. Had at least one son, Allison Hoyle Adams, Jr.

(2) **Charlotte Caryl Adams**, born May 11, 1914, died January 6, 2003,

Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio, and was buried at Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian



“The Bell House Boys,” circa 1890
(courtesy of the Atlanta History Center, Atlanta, Georgia)
Brother Adams is pictured in the first row, second from the left.

The Bell House, at 67 N. Pryor Street, was an Atlanta boarding house for bachelors and also considered “an elite Atlanta fraternity.”

According to lore, Mrs. Emma Bell, widow, enforced three rules in her establishment: no drinking, residents had to wear a coat at all times downstairs and on the veranda, and no smoking in the dining room.

Many prominent Atlanta professionals were former residents, including Brother Adams, Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen and Morris Brandon and many other noted names in Atlanta government and business.

Cemetery, Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton County, Ohio. Married Denton C. Norris, born on October 22, 1910, died on August 19, 1988, also buried at Pleasant Ridge Cemetery, and

(3) **Georgia Hoyle Adams**, born April 29, 1919 and died December 1 1998, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. Teacher. She married William Fillmore Manry III, March 29, 1946 at the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta.

Career: Moved to Atlanta after graduation from The University of Georgia and joined the law firm of Mason & Hill.

Attorney in private practice in downtown Atlanta (Marietta Street office) before being appointed federal bankruptcy judge (“referee”), in which position he served for more than 25 years. Lived at 35 Muscogee Avenue, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, March 17, 1889, p. 19:

“Mr. Percy Adams, a young lawyer from Washington, Ga. is now making his home in Atlanta and occupies the office formerly occupied by Mr. Harvey Johnson on Marietta street. Mr. Adams is a young man of brilliant promise with a fine college record, and he passed a perfect examination when admitted to the bar. His father, John Quincy Adams, is known among all lovers of literature, as one of the most brilliant and original writers of the South, and the son has inherited all his parents’ genius. He is sure to make his mark in life in anything he undertakes.”

□□□

“*History of Fulton County, Georgia, Narrative and Biographical*”, by Lucian Lamar Knight, State Historian of Georgia, Emeritus, published by A. H. Cawston, Atlanta, Georgia, 1930, p. 416:

PERCY HOYLE ADAMS

Percy Hoyle Adams, federal referee in bankruptcy for North Georgia for more than twenty years, was born ... on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1863, the son of a distinguished Georgia family whose home occupied the present site of Agnes Scott College. His father, John Quincy Adams, was born on a plantation near Washington, Georgia, and during the Civil War he was a member of the Confederate Army, having enlisted in a Georgia Regiment. His mother was Georgia Augusta Hoyle, whose father owned the present site of Agnes Scott. At the close of the war, the Adams family moved to a large plantation in Wilkes County. Up until the time he entered the University of Georgia as a sophomore, P. H. Adams had received all of his education from his parents. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1885 with high honors.

Upon his graduation from the university, Mr. Adams entered the law firm of Mason & Hill of Atlanta. He was later appointed referee in bankruptcy and held this office for almost thirty years. His record while in this office was very fine. At the time of his death, July 21, 1929, he was largely interested in real estate, having accumulated a goodly amount of land in Fulton County.

The community lost a loyal and well-loved citizen in the death of Percy Hoyle Adams.



The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, "Fratres Qui Fuerunt Sed Nuc Ad Astra," November 1929, p. 213:

PERCY H. ADAMS
(Georgia '85)

One by one the members of old Kappa Deuteron Chapter at the University of Georgia are passing to the stars. The latest name to be written among those ad astra is that of Percy Hoyle Adams (Georgia '85), who died at his home in Atlanta, Ga., on July 21, 1929. Brother Adams was born 56 years ago at Decatur and was the son of a distinguished Georgia family whose home occupied the present site of Agnes Scott College. For more than 20 years he was federal referee in bankruptcy for the north Georgia district. Later he practiced law in Atlanta.



James William (Will) Anderson

Date of Birth: January 23, 1865, Jones County, Georgia.

Date of Death: January 3, 1936 at his home in Gray, Jones County, Georgia, of pneumonia, **age 70**.

Obituaries: *The Macon Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Saturday, January 4, 1936, p. 11 and *The Macon Telegraph and News*, Macon, Georgia, Sunday, January 5, 1936, p. 10.

Burial: Hillsboro Baptist Church Cemetery, Hillsboro, Jasper County, Georgia.

Education: "[Second Founder](#)" of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, initiated August 26, 1884 as a senior upon receipt of the chapter's second charter. Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, The University of Georgia, July 16, 1884. Graduate, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, New York, 1887.

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, January 1886, p. 58: "KΔ '84. James W. Anderson of Cornucopia, Ga., is now at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. Bro. Anderson was quite popular with Georgia boys, and we know that he will gain many warm friends in New York during his stay."

The Class of 1884 graduated 33 men and there were 38 who did not remain in college long enough to graduate," according to "*History of the University of Georgia*," by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter IX: The Administration of Chancellor Patrick H. Mell, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1185 of the original typed manuscript.

Parents: **Dr. Samuel Maddox Anderson**, physician who was born on July 5, 1829 at Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia. He graduated from Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. Samuel Maddox Anderson died January 18, 1893 at Hillsboro, Jackson County, Georgia. Brother Anderson's mother and the wife

of Samuel Maddox Anderson was **Frances Adeline Alexander**. She was born January 7, 1841 and died on February 22, 1922, Jasper County, Georgia. They are buried in the Hillsboro Baptist Church Cemetery, Hillsboro, Jasper County, Georgia.

Married: **Lillie J. Holland**, who was born on December 26, 1866, died on June 11, 1949. The two were married February 19, 1889, Jones County, Georgia. They are buried at Hillsboro Cemetery, Hillsboro, Jasper County, Georgia.

Children: Two married daughters, named in his obituary as survivors:

(1) **Mrs. Tessie Anderson** who married Thomas E. Evans. She was born February 12, 1890, died on July 21, 1969 and was buried at Marietta National Cemetery, Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia. Had at least one child, a daughter, Lorena Evans, and

(2) **Mrs. Cora Anderson** who married a Mr. Corley and was a widow by 1930 when she was 32 year-of-age. She was born December 20, 1896 in of Gray, Georgia, died on September 2, 1982, Jones County, Georgia and was buried at, Hillsboro Cemetery, Hillsboro, Jasper County, Georgia.

Career: Brother Anderson was a physician who practiced medicine in Gray, Jones County, Georgia, for 50 years. President, Jones County Medical Association. Methodist. Mason.

□□□

Robert Maxwell Harbin

Date of Birth: December 10, 1864, Fair Play, Oconee County, South Carolina.

Date of Death: December 12, 1939, Rome, Floyd County, Georgia, two days after his **85th** birthday.

Obituaries: *The Rome News-Tribune*, Rome, Georgia, Tuesday, December 12, 1939, p. 1, “*Dr. Robt. Hardin, Beloved Roman, Dies Early Today.*” *The Rome News-Tribune*, Rome, Georgia, Wednesday, December 13, 1939, p. 2, “*Last Rites Held For Dr. Harbin.*” Editorial, *The Rome News-Tribune*, Rome, Georgia, Wednesday, December 13, 1939, p. 2, “*Dr. Robert Maxwell Harbin.*”

Burial: [Myrtle Hill Cemetery](#), Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.



Education: Entered The University of Georgia in October of 1882. Member, Demosthenian Society. With six others, including his brother [Thomas Witherspoon Harbin](#), was one of The “[Second Founders](#)” of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, initiated August 26, 1884, as a junior.

Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, The University of Georgia, June 16, 1885. Graduate, M.D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, New York, 1888.

Parents: Dr. Wylie Reeder Harbin, surgeon in the Confederate States Army. On the eve of General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, on April 8, 1865, Dr. Wylie Harbin was captured by Union forces at Farmville, Virginia and, following his release, reportedly walked 400 miles home to Calhoun, Georgia, according to "*Memoirs of Georgia, v. 1, Containing Historical Accounts of The State's Civil, Military Industrial and Professional Interests and Personal Sketches of Many of Its People*," The Southern Historical Association, Atlanta, Georgia, 1895, p. 992. He served in the 7th Regiment South Carolina Calvary.

□□□

The Calhoun Times, Calhoun, Georgia, Thursday, November 9, 1871, p. 3:

DR. W. R. HARBIN and family of Oconee County, S.C. have arrived and are now citizens of Gordon. We extend them a cordial welcome and hope other like and respectable families may soon come after them. We have ample room.

□□□

The History of Gordon County, Georgia, by Lulie Pitts (sister of Kappa Deuteron Brother [Logan Robert Pitts](#)), Calhoun Times Press, Calhoun, Georgia, 1933, p. 410:

HARBIN

The Harbin family, of English descent, came to the New World in the seventeenth century. Joseph Harbin, one of the progenitors, having come from England in 1680, and, influenced possibly by his close friendship with Gov. Gibbs, of South Carolina, bought 750 acres of land on the Ashley River near Charleston, S. C., and settled there with his family.

Dr. Wylie Reeder Harbin, who came to Gordon County from Fair Play, S.C., (now a part of Oconee county, South Carolina) in the early 1870s, was the son of Thomas Harbin, Jr. (1801-1853), and Caroline Reeder (1812-1849) and grandson of Thomas Harbin, Sr. (1760-1808) and Mary Witherspoon (1764-1855).

He was born in Fair Play, S. C., on April 25, 1832, and died at Calhoun, Georgia, June 5, 1906. Dr. Harbin was one of the outstanding physicians of this section until his retirement from active practice.

Married: Jane Park (Jeanne) Kingsbery on April 23, 1902, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. She was born on December 9, 1875 in Atlanta, Georgia, daughter of Judge Charles Samuel Kingsbery (C.S.A.) and Rosa Bowie, and died on April 17, 1963.

Children:

(1) **Dr. Robert Maxwell Harbin, Jr.** (UGA 1925, Bachelor of Medicine) was born February 16, 1903 in Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. He followed his father and grand-father in the medical profession and joined the Harbin Hospital. He died on October 1, 1987 and was laid to rest at Myrtle Hill Cemetery in Rome. A daughter, Jane, married The Rev. John Edward Merchant. She

was born in Rome on January 30, 1947. Another daughter was Mary Ann Harbin, and

(2) **Rosa Kingsbery Harbin**, born May 31, 1906, died September 15, 1977 at Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. She married Mr. Allison Woodville Ledbetter (SAE, Georgia Tech), who was born October 24, 1901, died December 11, 1964, DeKalb County, Georgia. Both are buried at Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Rome, Georgia.

Career: From 1888 until 1894, when he moved to Rome, Georgia, Robert Maxwell Harbin practiced medicine in Calhoun, Georgia. Harbin and his younger brother William Pickens (Dr. Will) Harbin established in Harbin Hospital in Rome in 1908.

According to “*A History of Rome and Floyd County, Including Numerous Incidents of More Than Interest, 1540-1922*,” v. 1, by George MacGruder Battey, Jr., The Webb and Vary Company, 1922, p. 383:

The Harbin brothers, Robert and Will, were first in practice together at 206 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia in **1903**.

In **1908**, they established the **Harbin Hospital** at the corner of Third Avenue and First Street with twelve beds and which successor survives today. In **1917**, a new 40-bed, four-story facility was erected. In **1919**, Harbin Hospital acquired an x-ray machine and became one of the first hospitals in the country to offer radiation treatment for cancer. An additional expansion in **1920** raised bed capacity to 75.

In **1922**, Harbin Hospital was one of four hospitals in Georgia to be certified by the American College of Surgeons (along with the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta, Georgia Baptist in Atlanta, and Grady Hospital also in Atlanta, Georgia.)

In **1925**, the Harbin Hospital introduced what was then an innovative orthopedic program following the treatment of bone fractures with physiotherapy (known today as physical therapy.)

In **1948**, Harbin Hospital was transformed into the Harbin *Clinic*, eliminating overnight care, which was effectively replaced by the expansion of the [Floyd County Hospital](#) to 120 beds.

NOTES ON WILLIAM PICKENS HARBIN

Brother of Kappa Deuteron's Robert Maxwell Harbin and Thomas Witherspoon Harbin

Will Harbin was born October 11, 1872 in Gordon County, Georgia and died November 4, 1942. He was a trustee for Shorter College in Rome, Georgia. He married Edith Lester, founder of the Rome Symphony Orchestra, the oldest symphony in the Southeast.

He arrived at The University of Georgia in September 1890 as Phi Gamma Delta was disappearing from campus. He joined Chi Psi fraternity. He was on the first staff of the student newspaper, *The Red & Black*, when it was founded in 1893 and associate editor of *The Pandora* yearbook. Will Harbin was also a member of Phi Kappa literary society as was his older brother Thomas W. Harbin. The younger Harbin brother graduated from The University of Georgia in 1894 and then from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York in 1897, as had his other older brother Robert M. Harbin. He assistant surgeon for the United States Army from 1898-1900.

He married Miss Edith P. Lester.

Three sons also became doctors: William Pickens Harbin, Jr., Bannester Lester Harbin and Thomas Shelor Harbin, and six grandsons!

By the 2000s, with more than 140 doctors specializing in 35 different medical specialties, the Harbin Clinic is the largest privately owned multi-specialty medical clinic in Georgia, with seven satellite offices throughout Rome, Adairsville, Bremen, Calhoun, Cartersville, Cedartown, Summerville, and Trion.

Numerous descendants of the early Northwest Georgia Harbins have carried on their fathers', grandfathers' and great-grandfathers' legacy in the field of medicine.

Brother Harbin was one of founders of the American College of Surgeons in 1914-15. He was also Vice-President of the Medical Association of Georgia (MAG) elected in April 1911. He had been an inaugural member and secretary of the first Georgia state Board of Health in 1903.

Among his published works were his 1908 text: "*Health and Happiness or An Analogical Study of Disease and Sin*," published by The Griffith & Rowland Press, Boston, Massachusetts and "*Paradoxical Pain*," published by Sherman, French and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1916.

Member, First Baptist Church of Rome, Georgia.

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, "*Fratres Qui Fuerunt Sed Nuc Ad Astra*," April 1940, p. 546:

ROBERT MAXWELL HARBIN

(Georgia '85)

Robert Maxwell Harbin (Georgia '85), a physician for almost half a century, died at Rome, Ga., on December 12, 1939. He was one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons in 1914-15. Born in Fair Play, S. C., on December 10, 1864, he moved early to Gordon County, Ga. After obtaining his A.B. degree at the University of Georgia, he was a student at the old Bellevue Medical College, New York, getting his M.D. degree in 1888. Then he returned to Calhoun, Ga., to practice with his father and in 1894 began his work in Rome. He and a brother founded Rome's first hospital in 1908 and gave it their name. Among his relatives was a Fiji brother, the late Thomas Witherspoon Harbin (Georgia '85), a charter member of Kappa Deuteron Chapter and later prominent in northern Georgia judicial circles.

□□□

Thomas Witherspoon (Tom) Harbin

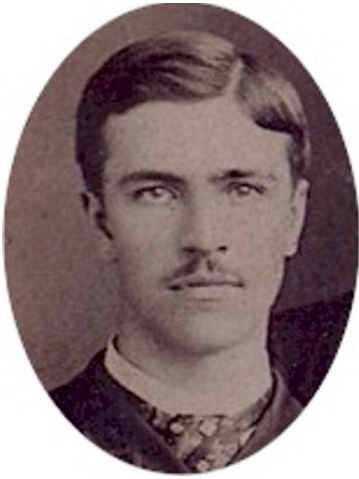
Date of Birth: September 3, 1862, Fair Play, Oconee County, South Carolina.

Date of Death: March 8, 1937, Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia, *age 74*.

Obituary: *The Calhoun Times*, Calhoun, Georgia, Thursday, March 11, 1937, "*Thos. W. Harbin, Leading Citizen, Passes Monday*."

Burial: [Fain Cemetery](#), Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia.

Education: Entered The University of Georgia in October of 1882 with his younger brother [Robert Maxwell Harbin](#). He chose Phi Kappa literary society while his brother chose Demosthenian.



Tom Harbin was the business manager for *The University Reporter*, a weekly publication of the two literary societies, which was founded in 1884.

With his brother Robert and five others, he was a “[Second Founder](#)” of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of the Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta at The University of Georgia, which was first chartered in 1871. Tom was initiated August 26, 1884, when the chapter received its charter, as a junior. He was an officer of the chapter in 1885. Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, The University of Georgia, June 16, 1885.

Parents: Father: **Dr. Wylie Reeder Harbin**, surgeon, C.S.A.; the night prior to General Robert E. Lee’s surrender at Appomattox, Dr. Wylie Harbin was captured by Union forces at Farmville, Virginia, and following his release, walked 400 miles back to Calhoun, Georgia. Mother: **Mary Stokes Shelor**. For more on the [Harbin](#) family, see family history information under his brother, [Robert Maxwell Harbin](#).

Married: Tom Harbin married **Ida Sallie Harlan** on June 25, 1890 at Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia, daughter of Judge James Monroe Harlan (Inferior Court of Gordon County, member of the Georgia state Senate, member of the Board of Commissioners of Gordon County, Georgia and prominent merchant of Calhoun) and his wife Milda Ann McKinney. Ida Harlan Harbin was born on August 4, 1865 in Calhoun, Georgia, died there on March 31, 1940 and was buried in Calhoun’s Fain Cemetery.

Children:

(1) **Robert Maxwell (Maxwell) Harbin II**, born December 7, 1893 at Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia, died November 4, 1962. Harvard Medical College, Boston, Massachusetts, 1916.

He was a Fellow in the American College of Physicians and Surgeons. Professor, Orthopaedic Surgery, Western Reserve Medical College (later, 1967, Case Western Reserve.)

In 1924, he was recruited to become the first Chief of Orthopaedic Surgery at Lakeside Hospital (later University Hospitals of Cleveland), Rainbow Hospital for Crippled Children and Western Reserve University School of Medicine. He served in those positions until 1953.

He married Ethel Stiles, and



(2) **Milda McKinney Harbin**, who married James Hedleston Paschall (ΣN, Ole Miss, 1910 - also attended Vanderbilt and Mercer University), attorney, who was born on May



26, 1889 in Toccopola, Pontotoc County, Mississippi, son of Samuel Aaron Paschall, died in [1974](#), Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia, and was buried in Calhoun's Fain Cemetery. Judge Paschall was a resident of Calhoun for 56 years, admitted to the Georgia Bar in 1914. He was also the attorney for the Calhoun National Bank, Calhoun Oil & Fertilizer Company, and the Echota

Home of Thomas Witherspoon Harbin, Calhoun, Georgia

Cotton Mills, founded by his father-in-law, Thomas Witherspoon Harbin. James H. Paschall was circuit judge in Georgia's Cherokee Circuit for 21 years. Children: (a) Milda Ann Paschall born 1919, died 1988, Fain Cemetery, and (b) James Hedleston Paschall, Jr. She was born in 1895, died on June 11, 1980, Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia, and was also buried in Fain Cemetery, Calhoun.

Career: Elected, ordinary judge (now probate judge), Gordon County, Georgia in January of 1893, served until 1904. Was secretary of the state association of ordinaries in 1894.

In July of 1914, Harbin announces candidacy for Georgia state Senate: *The Calhoun Times*, Calhoun, Georgia, Thursday, July 30, 1914, p. 4: "Judge Harbin has been a leader in public affairs for the past

" ... A young man of exceptional characteristics of mind and heart, being a Christian gentleman ..."

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday June 28 1890

twenty years. He was ordinary of the county for twelve years and filled the office to the satisfaction of the voters and the benefit of the county. His long experience in politics, his thorough knowledge of the needs of the people, and his wide and influential acquaintance throughout the state qualify him for the great responsibilities of the office of Senator. Should he be elected the people of Gordon County will feel that their interests will be well taken care of at the Capitol."

Won Democratic nominee in three-man race, August 19, 1914; elected to Georgia Senate, 43rd Senate District, unopposed in the general election, November 3, 1914 (src: *The North Georgia*

Citizen, Dalton, Georgia, Thursday, August 27, 1914, p. 3, "T. W. Harbin will succeed M. C. Tarver as

senator from the forty-third district ...a man of decided strength ...); represented parts of Gordon and Whitfield counties, until 1917.

Sen. Harbin ran for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Congress, announcing in January 1916 (*src: The North Georgia Citizen*, Dalton, Georgia, Thursday, January 27, 1916, p. 1: “*Harbin Has Announced.*” “[H]e can present his arguments and shakes hands in a manner that makes friends ... He is a man of ability and pleasing personality.” For the primary election, held September 12, 1916, he was unsuccessful by 5,000 votes for the Seventh Congressional District of Georgia against incumbent U.S. Rep. Gordon Lee (*src: The North Georgia Citizen*, Dalton, Georgia, Thursday, September 14, 1916, p. 1), who served in Congress, March 4, 1905-March 3, 1927. He won one of the 13 counties in the district - Paulding County.

Organizer and builder of Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Georgia.

Member, Calhoun Methodist church; was a delegate from the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. Church, South, to the general conference at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma in 1914 and to the conference in Dallas, Texas in 1930. Also served as a member of the board of managers of the general board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Louisville, Kentucky.

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, “*Fratres Qui Fuerunt Sed Nuc Ad Astra,*” May 1937, p. 709:

THOMAS W. HARBIN
(Georgia ‘85)

Thomas Witherspoon Harbin (Georgia ‘85) died on March 8, 1937, at Calhoun, Ga., where he was born on September 2, 1862. He was an early member of the now inactive Kappa Deuteron Chapter at University of Georgia. He served for a term as judge of the court of ordinary. Among his survivors is a Fiji brother, Robert M. Harbin (Georgia ‘85), head of the Harbin Hospital in Rome, Ga.

□□□

Robert Leiden Moye

Date of Birth: April 9, 1864, near Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia.

Date of Death: December 26, 1937, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia, *age 73.*

Obituary: *The Cuthbert Leader*, Cuthbert, Georgia, Thursday, December 30, 1937, p. 1, “*Robert L. Moye.*”

Burial: Greenwood Cemetery, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia.



Education: Brother Moye entered The University of Georgia in the

fall of 1882 as a junior. He was a member of the first Board of Editors of *The Pandora*, the UGA yearbook, which was the second published collegiate annual in the South. He was also editor of *The University Reporter*, a weekly, student-run newspaper produced by the literary societies. Member, Demosthenian Society. Elected to represent the Demosthenians in the junior class literary society debates. Elected “Senior Class Poet.” He was a member of the Royal Arch Mason.

Moye was a “[Second Founder](#)” of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, initiated August 26, 1884 at its second chartering. As a senior, he was chapter president. Later, he served as “section chief” for Phi Gamma Delta’s southern region, 1885-1886, and may have attended the Fraternity’s 21st Convention at Easton, Pennsylvania. He also served his fraternity as the “southern editor” of the fraternity’s *Phi Gamma Delta* magazine.

Moye’s younger brother [Allen Pettit Moye](#), was also a member of the second-chartered-incarnation of Kappa Deuteron.

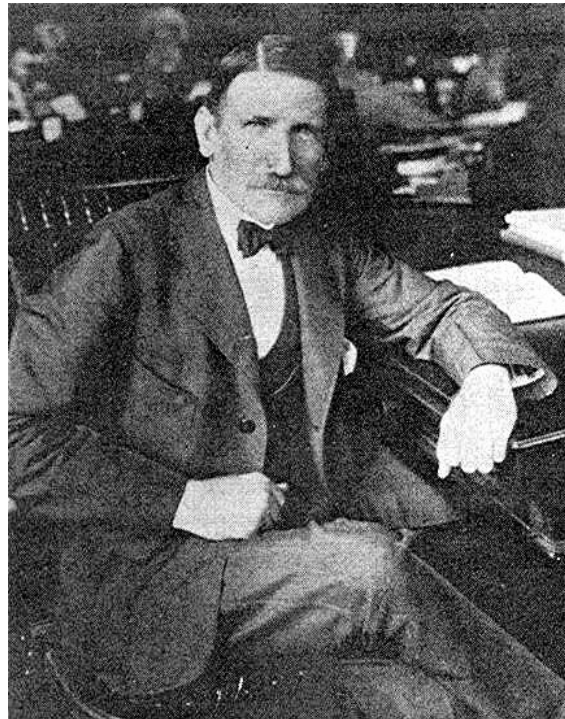
Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, The University of Georgia, summer of 1884. “Messrs. R. L. Moye, Pettit Moye and Willie Baldwin all left this city on Monday for the State University,” *The Cuthbert Enterprise and Appeal*, Cuthbert, Georgia, Thursday, October 8, 1885, p. 3. Entered the University’s Department of Law in the fall of 1885 and graduated July 21, 1886 with a Bachelor of Law in a class of eleven students.

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, February 1885, p.:

“R. L. Moye ‘84 came back to the University since the holidays and joined the Law class, but on account of ill health, he has been forced to give up the study of Blackstone for the present and to return home to recuperate sufficiently to resume his law studies later.”

Parents: Andrew Jackson Moye (wealthy planter, banker, real estate investor, railroad man, insurance broker, merchant and owner of a well-known cotton and brick warehouse) who was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina, east of Augusta, Georgia, on December 12, 1832. He was a member, Company B of the Tenth Georgia Infantry, C.S.A. Andrew Jackson Moye’s wife was **Laura Jane West**, a native of Stewart County, Georgia and daughter of William West and Laura Elizabeth Pettit. They married in November 1859. Laura Jane West was born in 1840 in Stewart County, Georgia, and died in 1914.

Andrew Jackson Moye was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives before his



Picture of Robert L. Moye taken at the Georgia state Capitol, on the floor of the House of Representatives during the second period of his service to that institution.

21st birthday. In 1834, he sold his estate in South Carolina and came into Georgia, settling in Randolph County. Was sheriff of Randolph County, 1836; served as Randolph County state Representative, 1837; Georgia state Senator, 1838-39. Listed as one of the founders of the Berea (Cuthbert) Presbyterian Church, 1838. In 1841, he was again a candidate for the state senate. Years later, during a campaign rally and barbecue, he caught a severe cold and died in 1923.

□□□

From *Randolph County, Georgia: A Compilation of Facts, Recollections and Family Histories*, sponsored by the Randolph County Historical Society, 1977, p. 516:

MOYE FAMILY

The roots of this early Randolph County family extend to Barnwell County, South Carolina. Allen Moye, whose first name was Matthew, came to Randolph County in 1834 ... Allen was the son of Matthew Moye, a native of North Carolina, and of French extraction, and Susannah Ward Moye, who made their home in the Buford's Bridge community of Barnwell County. Allen was born in 1798 in South Carolina and died in Randolph County, Georgia, October 4, 1841. His wife was Sarah Jane Rice, born 1800, of Allendale, S. C. She died in Randolph County, Georgia, on August 9, 1868 ...

Married: Robert Leiden Moye married **Florence Rowland Powell** on December 22, 1892 in Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia. She was born on December 21, 1866 and died on May 31, 1949 and beside her husband is buried in Cuthbert's Greenwood Cemetery.



Children:

(1) **Annie Laura Moye**, born October 22, 1897, married Samuel Watkins Goode on November 9, 1925. She died on September 30, 1984. He was born on April 16, 1894 and died on January 1, 1964. Both are buried at Greenwood Cemetery, Cuthbert, Georgia,

(2) **Thomas Powell**

(Powell) Moye, born February 1, 1900 in Randolph County, Georgia, graduated from Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia in 1920, and died in his native county on November 29, 1956, and

(3) **Eloise Moye**, born September 20, 1903, married John Willis Lay. She died January 26, 1994 and is buried in Cuthbert's Eastview Cemetery.

Career: Robert L. Moyer was admitted to the state Bar of Georgia, **September 1884** at Quitman County, Georgia. Formed law partnership with Col. Arthur Hood, Hood & Moyer, until January 1, 1898. Hood led the Confederate Army's 2nd Georgia Cavalry and the 29th Cavalry and later was a Superior Court judge.

circa 1890-1920?, Mayor, Cuthbert, Georgia, for more than 30 years. Served fourteen consecutive terms, before retiring in 1903:

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Georgia, Friday, January 2, 1903:

MAYOR MOYER LEAVES OFFICE

After Serving Cuthbert Fourteen Years, He Surrenders Mantle.

... Mr. Moyer leaves the office of mayor after fourteen consecutive terms, thinking that amount of service enough for one of her citizens to give. He is not unmindful or ungrateful for the compliment shown to such an official.

His administration has been progressive and conservative. Under it, Cuthbert has prospered as never before. Water works, electric lights, telephones, a new railroad, chartered banks, manufacturing enterprises, new hotel, new school buildings, new churches, parks and any amount of residences, business houses, and general improvements have been inaugurated.

Instrumental in the installation of electrical lighting for the city, water and sewer systems, laying out of the city's cemeteries, securing the Carnegie Library and building of first brick Negro school.

January 9, 1891, Moyer was elected a member of the Randolph County Board of Education.

Elected Captain, Cuthbert Rifles (Company A, 4th Regiment Infantry, Georgia State Troops), **October 1, 1897** serving until **August 1, 1901**.

Moyer was the editor of *The Liberal-Enterprise* newspaper of Cuthbert, Georgia, **August 1897-December 1900**, and was for many years the southwest Georgia correspondent for newspapers in Atlanta and Macon. Also, president and chairman of the parent company, the Southwest Georgia Publishing Company and was vice president of the Georgia Weekly Press Association.

He served in the Georgia House of Representatives, **1919-1922, 1931-1935**, and in the Georgia state Senate, **1925-26**. In 1921, he introduced legislation to require the publication of a list of lobbyists who seeking to influence the Georgia General Assembly.

He also served as: City Attorney for Cuthbert, Georgia, County Attorney for Randolph County, Georgia, Clerk of Randolph County Commissioners, President of the Randolph County Board of Education, Vice President of the City of Cuthbert Board of Education and Chairman of the Randolph County Democratic Executive Committee.

The town of Moyer, Calhoun County, Georgia, was named in his honor.

Moye was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for 48 years and Sunday School Superintendent for 44 years.

His personal library of over 700 volumes was donated to Pitts Library at Andrew College in Cuthbert in 1961 by his daughters. Moye helped re-build Andrews College after fire burned college in 1892.

Mason. Knights of Pythias. An elder in the Presbyterian church. Member, Board of Trustees, Andrew Female College, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia.

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, “*Fratres Qui Fuerunt Sed Nuc Ad Astra*,” March 1938, p. 422:

ROBERT L. MOYE

(Georgia ‘84)

Robert Lee Moye (Georgia ‘84) died on December 26, 1937, at Cuthbert, Ga. Brother Moye was 73 years old. He had been a lawyer for many years and mayor of Cuthbert, as well as a member of the Georgia legislature.

□□□

Member, Knights of Pythias.

John Philip Perry[†]

Date of Birth: November 25, 1858, Ellijay, Gilmer County Georgia.

Date of Death: November 24, 1903, Ellijay, Gilmer County, Georgia, *one day shy of his 45th birthday*, of “stomach troubles.”



Obituary: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Wednesday, November 25, 1903, “*Col. John P. Perry, Ellijay.*”

Burial: Ellijay City Cemetery, Ellijay, Gilmer County, Georgia.

Education: Perry entered The University of Georgia in October 1882 as a sophomore. Member, Phi Kappa. He was among the seven students who petitioned the Grand Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta for recognition in 1884, seeking a second charter for the then-extinct Kappa Deuteron chapter and who were commended to the fraternity by University Chancellor Patrick Hues Mell in a letter to the Grand Chapter written March 13, 1884.

[†] However, by the time the request was approved in August 1884 by the Grand Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta and Kappa Deuteron was restored, Perry had

graduated (Bachelor of Law, July 16, 1884, one of 33 graduating members of that class., the law school's first graduating class.)

There is no record that Perry was ever initiated and no fraternity catalogue published since has ever included his name in the roster of members.

Parents: Ransom Blakely Perry, a native of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania who was born on November 4, 1809 and who obtained a land grant in Gilmer County, Georgia in December of 1832, and **Eugenia Sophia Alexander**, his *second* wife, a native of Burke County, North Carolina. They married in Gilmer



County in June 23, 1848. Miss Eugenia Alexander was born August 9, 1818, Burke County, North Carolina, a daughter of William Lowery Alexander William Lowery Alexander. She died on March 23, 1894, Gilmer County, Georgia. R. P. Blakely married *first* Miss Patience Smith; they had five children before her death about 1838.

Ransom Perry was a school teacher at the Gilmer Academy in Gilmer County and later Clerk of the Superior Court in Ellijay for 20 years. His wife was a daughter of William Lowery Alexander and Sophia Erwin. He died in 1871.

According to the 1900 census of Gilmer County, Ransom's father was a native of South Carolina and his mother a native of North Carolina. Ransom Blackley died on July 18, 1891 (probably in Gilmer County, Georgia.)

HOME OF JOHN PHILIP PERRY,
built from the remains of
the old Ellijay Inn and completed in
1900.

Some of the original wood was used throughout the three-story Gothic style. As much of the original structure as possible including lumber, chimneys, and mantles, was included in the home.

* * *

From *The Heritage of Gilmer County, Georgia, 1832-1966*, Gilmer County, Georgia, Heritage Book, Committee and Don Mills Inc., Ellijay, Georgia, Walsworth:

R. B. PERRY FAMILY

R. B. (Ransom Blakely) Perry (born November 1, 1809; died July 18, 1871) arrived in Ellijay about 1840.) R. B. was the second teacher of the Gilmer

Academy. After teaching a few years, he became the Superior Court Clerk, which he held for 20 years. His signature appears on many of the county records between 1844 and 1864. R. B. relocated to when the Federal Army destroyed the town. R. B. was the son of Philip Perry and Celia Horton Perry ...

Married: John Philip Cox married **Mary Elizabeth Cox** on February 2, 1888 in Gilmer County,

Georgia. She was a daughter of Lt. Col. William Cox (1st Georgia Infantry, C.S.A.) and Laura Delaney Roberts, and Mrs. Perry was born on December 28, 1858 and died on May 31, 1933.

Children:

(1) **Ethel Perry**, born December 6, 1888, died June 1, 1977, graduated from Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia in 1906, “taught in the local school system all of her adult life.” She married W. C. Cornelius,



(2) **Philip Cox Perry** was born February 18, 1891 at Ellijay, Gilmer County, Georgia. He attended Georgia Military College at Milledgeville, and in 1917 was employed by the Magnolia Petroleum Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and had a long and honorable service record with the U.S. military. He died on June 18, 1969 and is buried at the Fort Gibson National Cemetery, Fort Gibson, Oklahoma,

(3) **Howard Perry** was born May 30, 1895, Ellijay, Gilmer County, Georgia and married Ida Mae Simmons, a daughter of Lewis Melville Simmons and Mary Elizabeth Bell, and granddaughter of William Adolphus Simmons and Lewis Duvall Ellington, the Ellingtons from Amelia County, Virginia (south and west of Richmond) and later Wilkes County, Georgia.

A son, named for Brother Perry, died in infancy in 1927 at one month of age. Howard Perry died April 17, 1993 in Gilmer County and was buried at Ellijay Cemetery, Ellijay, Georgia. His descendant are the only descendants of John Philip Perry still associated with Gilmer County Georgia, by his children Mary Elizabeth Perry (married Bice) and Philip Cox Perry II, and

(4) **Ruth Perry**, born January 3, 1898, died June 2, 1979, was a teacher at Berry College in Rome, Georgia and at Columbia University, New York, New York. Married a Mr. **Cornelius**.

Career: Attorney. Served two-terms as Mayor of Ellijay, Georgia. On Friday, August 31, 1886, he won the Democratic nomination for the Georgia House of Representatives and served two terms, until 1889, according to “*The Annals of Upper Georgia, Centered in Gilmer County,*” by George Gordon Ward, printed by Thomasson Printing & Office Equipment Co., Carrollton, Georgia, 1965, p. 596. Ran again in 1894 seeking to represent Fannin, Gilmer and Pickens counties.

Baptist.

□□□

William Holliman Whipple

William Holliman Whipple.

Date of Birth: March 26, 1865, near Irwinton, Wilkinson County, Georgia.

Date of Death: September 8, 1917, Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, Georgia, *52 years of age*.

Obituary: *The Hawkinsville Dispatch and News*, Hawkinsville, Georgia, Wednesday, September 12, 1917, p. 8.

Burial: [Orange Hill Cemetery](#), Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Whipple entered The University of Georgia in the fall of 1882. He was a member of the Demosthenian Society and, as a senior, editor of *The University Reporter* newspaper. He was among the seven “[Second Founders](#)” of the re-born Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, initiated August 26, 1884, as a junior. Later, he became president of the chapter. Graduate, Bachelor of Arts, University of Georgia, June 16, 1885. Graduate, M.D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, New York, March 11, 1889.



Parents: **Stephen Bennett Whipple** (born April 1, 1861, died October 30, 1943, buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Cochran, Bleckley County, Georgia) and **Sarah Ann Holliman**. The Whipple ancestry in America dates at least to 1632 when 14-year-old [John Whipple](#) is first found in the Colonial records of Massachusetts; he later settled in Rhode Island.

William Holliman Whipple’s younger brother, [Ulysses Virgil Whipple](#), was a member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at The University of Georgia three years later.

In total, at least four of the eight Whipple brothers attended The University of Georgia. A ninth son died in infancy. Among the brothers who attended UGA were:

- (1) **William Holliman Whipple** (UGA 1885, Phi Gamma Delta),
- (2) **Ulysses Virgil Whipple** (UGA 1887, Phi Gamma Delta),
- (3) **Clifford Tilden Whipple** (UGA Class of 1897, member of the Non-Fraternity Club and the Demosthenian Society; later graduated in 1901 from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee in the pharmacy program) was born May 10, 1877, died May 24, 1962, Cochran, Bleckley County, Georgia, and is buried at Myrtle Hill Memorial Park, Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida. He married Mamie Kreitzer?, and ...
- (4) **Lucian Adolphus Whipple** (UGA Class of 1898, member of the Non-Fraternity Club and Demosthenian; he attended his 81st class reunion before his death later that year, just a few days short of his 101 birthday; Harvard Law School, 1901) was born September 4, 1878 in Laurens County, Georgia and died August 24, 1979 in Bleckley County, Georgia.

He was an attorney and was married to Lelia Jackson, (children: Lucian, Jr., Fielding, Bennett and Anne).

The other Whipple brothers were:

- [Stephen Thomas Whipple](#) (born April 1, 1861 in Wilkinson County, Georgia, died October 30, 1943, buried Cedar Hill Cemetery, Cochran, Georgia),
- [Allen Pugh Whipple](#) (attended the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York beginning in 1889) born November 22, 1871, died January 6, 1923, Laurens County, Georgia, buried Cedar Hill Cemetery, Cochran, Georgia; married Zenia Metts (issue: Lewis Bennett, Allen Pugh, Jr., and Wendell Knight Whipple),
- [Dr. Robert LaFayette Whipple](#) was born August 12, 1873, Laurens County, Georgia, died December 28, 1954 and married Gladys Elizabeth Harvard, and
- **Oliver Jelks Whipple** (graduated in 1903 from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery - now the University of Maryland School of Dentistry, considered to be the first dental college in the world) born April 25, 1881, died June 29, 1966; buried at Cochran's Cedar Hill Cemetery; married Alice Victoria Coleman.

Married: Brother Whipple married **Mary "Mollie" Joiner** of Hawkinsville, Georgia on January 30, 1894 in Pulaski County, daughter of Hawkinsville Mayor John J. Joiner. She died about eight months after their marriage.

Children: ?

Career: Immediately after graduation from Georgia, he taught at the Buckeye Academy in Laurens County, Georgia. Later he became a well-known and highly regarded physician and surgeon in Vienna, Georgia (1889-1896) and Macon (1896 until at least 1915). From 1897-1899, Dr. Whipple was the official City of Macon Physician and Surgeon.

□□□

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1884

*Brothers other than the “Second Founders” of the
Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta*

Benning Moore Kennon

Date of Birth: June 9, 1862, near Floyd Springs about 12 miles north of Rome, Georgia in Floyd County.

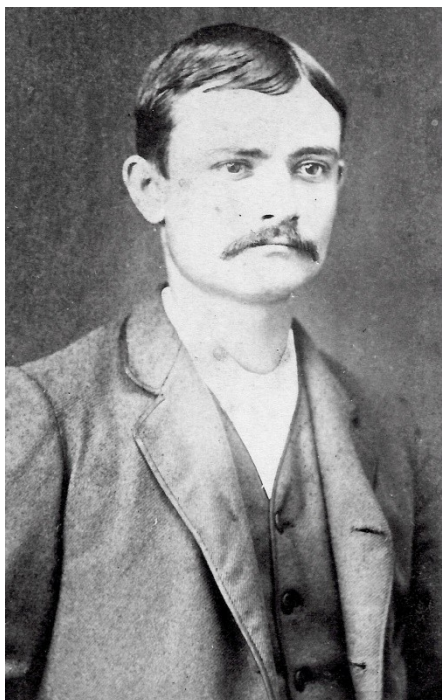
Date of Death: June 28, 1940 at McRae, Telfair County, Georgia, of diabetes mellitus, **at age 76**.

Obituary: *The Telfair Enterprise*, McRae, Georgia, Thursday, July 4, 1940, p. 1, “*Funeral Rites for Dr. B. M. Kennon Held Sunday.*”

Burial: Oak Grove Cemetery, McRae, Telfair County, Georgia.

Education: Member, Phi Kappa Society. Member, Kappa Deuteron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. The University of Georgia, Class of 1884.

In 1884, Kennon left The University of Georgia before graduation to enroll at [Eastman’s Business College](#) in Poughkeepsie, New York. By 1886, he was the owner and operator of an “extensive saw mill and lumber business” at Hoboken, Georgia, near Waycross, according to the *Phi Gamma Delta* magazine, April 1886, p. 147. Later he entered the Atlanta Medical College, Atlanta, Georgia, graduating on March 4, 1889. [The Atlanta Medical College was founded in 1856 and is considered the antecedent of the Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia - *jtf*]



Parents: **His parents** were **John William Kennon** (born December 28, 1817, died September 18, 1890 at Waycross, Ware County, Georgia, according to “*Lewis of Warner Hall: The History of A Family,*” by Merrow Egerton Sorley, 1935, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, p. 398) and **Sarah Cobb Moore**, who were married in 1839, when was 18 years old. She was a daughter of Thomas Moore, a native of Prince Edward County, Virginia, born about 1782 and who died in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, and Martha Susannah Benning, his second wife to whom he was wed in 1803 in Virginia; Miss Benning was a daughter of John Benning and Sarah Cobb.

Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity Brother [William Augustus Kennon](#) was Benning Kennon’s nephew and a son of Benning’s brother Henry Thomas Kennon and his wife Mary Rachel Crawford.

Benning Moore Kennon’s father, John William Kennon, was a son of Warner Lewis Kennon (born 1781, Granville County, North Carolina) and [Ann Gartrell](#) (born 1791, Columbia County, Georgia, died 1865, Floyd Springs, Georgia. Her father was John Gartrell who died in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1827. A brother of John Gartrell, Jeremiah, was the father of Ann Eliza Gartrell who married William Sammons Grady who were the parents of Henry Woodfin Grady and Martha Nicholson (Mattie) Grady, wife of

[William Augustus Kennon](#), nephew of Benning Moore Kennon.

She was a relative of Mattie Grady, who married [William Augustus Kennon](#), and Kappa Deuteron Little Sister Kim Kilgo, who married Henry Woodfin Grady III.

A brother of Benning's grandfather Warner Lewis Kennon, William Warner Kennon (born 1779, Granville County, North Carolina) was the *great-grandfather* of Mrs. Virginia Mamie (Kennon) Walker, wife of Kappa Deuteron Brother [Henry Bradford Walker](#). [See "*Lewis of Warner Hall: The History of A Family*," by Merrow Egerton Sorley, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1935.]

The [Kennon, the Cobbs, the Gradys, the Lamars](#) (a daughter of John Benning and Sarah Cobb, Sarah Cobb Benning, married Peter Lamar, related to the Lamar family that produced Kappa Deuteron's [Lavoisier Ledran Lamar](#)) and the Moores were each prominent, early Georgia families.

The world's largest army base, Fort Benning, near Columbus, Georgia, is named for Confederate General [Henry Lewis Benning](#) (UGA 1834), a son of Pleasant Moon Benning and Matilda Lewis White, he being son of John Benning and Sarah Cobb. Henry Lewis Benning was temporary chairman of the Georgia State Convention that adopted the resolution to succeed from the Union in 1861.

Some researchers trace this Benning family to Huguenot Francois Benin (born 1675 in France, died 1710 in Goochland County, Virginia) and Elizabeth Ann DeBonnette.

Married: Dollie Marintha Walker on July 23, 1885, Wrightsville, Johnson County, Georgia. She was born on December 20, 1867, died on November 16, 1971 and was buried at Oak Grove Cemetery in Telfair County next to her husband.

Children:

(1) **Edith Allurah (Allie) Kennon**, born June 4, 1887, McRae, Telfair County, Georgia, died October 3, 1982 in McRae, Georgia and laid to rest at Oak Grove. She was a school teacher for many years, retiring in 1984. Never married?,

(2) **Lucile Kennon**, born January 8, 1890 and died less than a year later on December 12, 1890. With her parents and several siblings, she is buried at Oak Grove Cemetery in McRae, Telfair County, Georgia,

(3) **Dr. Charles Lester/Lewis (Charlie) Kennon**, born March 21, 1891, McRae, Telfair County, Georgia, died November 1969, and buried at Woodlawn Park North Cemetery and Mausoleum, Miami, Florida. Class of 1913, Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina. Like his father, he was a physician, practicing for some time at Rochelle, Wilcox County, Georgia and Macon, Georgia (pediatrician), and later in Miami, Florida. He enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War I on August 27, 1917. At least by the time of the 1930 census of Miami, Dade County, Florida, he was in practice there. On May 15, 1918, he married Agnes H. Morrison of Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia and Talbotton, Talbot County, Georgia. She was born on September 4, 1896, a daughter of The Rev. Henry Malcolm Morrison. She died on February 25, 1988 in Miami, Dade County, Florida. A son, Benning Moore Kennon, married Miss Georgia Harper on September 10, 1935, Greenwood, South Carolina. Another son, Charles Lester Kennon (*adopted*, according to book "*Lewis of Warner Hall: A History of A Family*," by

Merrow Egerton Sorley, published the Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland in 1935) is an attorney in Las Vegas, Nevada,

(4) **Russell Walker Kennon** was born August 8, 1893 at McRae, Georgia, died on May 10, 1957, Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, and was buried at McRae's Oak Grove Cemetery. He served in the U.S. Army during World War I from October 1918 until May 1919,

(5) **Mary Will Kennon**, born July 9, 1895 at McRae, Telfair County, Georgia, died in 1990. She married James (Jim) Clayton Clements (born April 23, 1896, Adel, Georgia, died 1951) on May 11, 1918. He graduated in 1917 from Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, where he was a varsity athlete for the school's basketball and baseball teams. Later he was an executive assistant to Florida U.S. Sen. Claude Pepper and still later Sen. Pepper's law partner. Practiced law at Fort Myers, Florida for many years [*src: The Miami Herald*, Miami, Florida, Friday, March 2, 1951., p. A-17.] She and her husband are buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia. He served the United States Army as a First Lieutenant during World War I. A daughter, Ellen Louise Clements, was born in Macon, Georgia, on February 15, 1920,

(6) **Madge Martha Kennon**, born August 30, 1897 at McRae, Georgia, according to the 1900 census of McRae, Telfair County, Georgia, married on August 29, 1929, Thomas Ayer Hatcher, son of George Edwin Hatcher and Anna Kathleen Ayer and a graduate of Mercer University, Macon, Georgia. He was born December 23, 1902 in Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, died on December 17, 1989 at Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia (attended Emory University and graduated from Mercer University, Macon, Georgia in 1924) and was buried at Magnolia Cemetery, Waynesville, Burke County, Georgia. He was a veteran of World War I and World War II. She died on November 7, 1994 at Augusta, Georgia and is buried at Magnolia Cemetery, Waynesboro, Burke County, Georgia alongside her husband,

(7) **Benning Moore (Bennie) Kennon, Jr.**, born January 31, 1901, died January 27, 1945 and was buried at Oak Grove Cemetery in McRae, Georgia, and

(8) **Howard Thomas Kennon**, born April 4, 1903 at McRae, Georgia, died August 3, 1970 at St. Simons Island, Glynn County, Georgia, buried at Oak Grove, McRae, Georgia. He married Lena Viola Dampier (born October 25, 1912, died January 25, 2013 on St. Simons Island, Georgia), who was a teacher at St. Simons Elementary School for many years).

They had at least one child, Ann Gartrell Kennon, 1956 graduate of Glynn Academy, Brunswick, Georgia, elementary school teacher in the Glynn County schools and wife of ? Delany and later Robert Kirk McLendon, son of Ernest Kirk McLendon and Mary Belle Pafford. She was born on September 6, 1938 at McRae, Telfair County, Georgia, died September 15, 2009 in Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Georgia.

Career: For 50 years, Brother Kennon was a physician practicing in McRae, Telfair County, Georgia. Also operated a pharmacy there. Member, Medical Association of Georgia and the Ocmulgee Medical Association. Mason. Methodist.

□□□

James Richard Williams

Date of Birth: July 19, 1859 in Meriwether County, Georgia. The next year, he and his parents and his two brothers are found in the area of the Chickasawhatchee Post Office near Dawson, Terrell County, Georgia (1860 federal census.) A few years later, by the time of the 1870 U.S. census, the family had settled at Ellaville, Schley County, Georgia.

Date of Death: December 19, 1916, Americus, Sumter County, Georgia, *age 57*.

Obituary: *The Americus Times-Recorder*, Americus, Georgia, Wednesday, December 20, 1916, p. 1, "Solicitor J. R. Williams Goes To Final Reward" and *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Wednesday, December 20, 1916, p.7, "Solicitor General James R. Williams Dies in Americus."

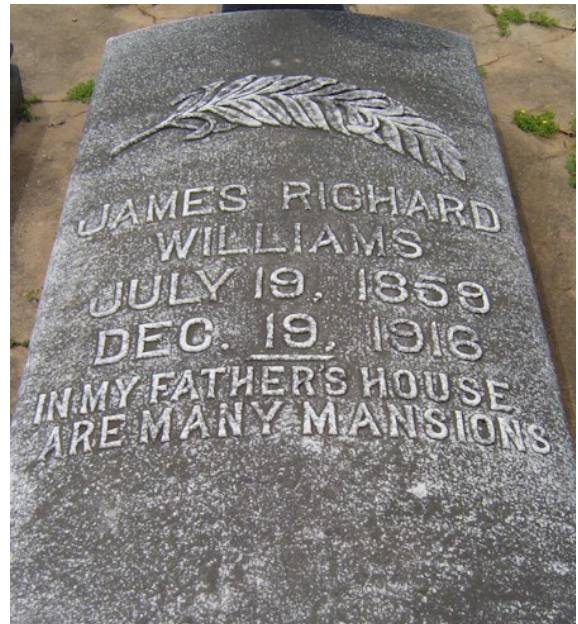
Burial: Ellaville Cemetery, Ellaville, Schley County, Georgia.

Education: Member, Demosthenian Society. Member, Kappa Deuteron Chapter, Phi Gamma Delta. At the 1884 graduation ceremonies, he successfully led the Demosthenian Literary Society against Phi Kappa in the affirmative on question: "Resolved, the choice of president by popular vote is preferable to an election by electoral college." Williams was one of 33 graduates of the Class of 1884; 38 others in that class did not remain until graduation. Bachelor of Law, University of Georgia, July 16, 1884 (which law school opened on December 19, 1859 and which tuition in 1884 was \$75 per year), law classmate of [John Philip Perry](#).

Parents: Brother Williams' father was **Captain John Williams** (born September 29, 1812, died September 8, 1887, son of John Williams and Lilly Taylor and grandson of Drury Williams and Tabitha Marshall, the Williams and Marshalls among the early families of Colonial Virginia.) Brother Williams' mother was **Georgia Caroline Bigham** (born August 28, 1833, died July 28, 1918 and was buried at Ellaville Cemetery, Schley County, Georgia.) The parents were married in Meriwether County, Georgia on January 25, 1853.

Georgia (Bigham) Williams was the sister of Judge Benjamin Henry Bigham (state legislator, chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee, president of the Board of Trustees of the LaGrange Female College and superior court judge, born in 1828 in Baldwin County, Georgia and died in LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia in 1892 and was buried at Hillview Cemetery in LaGrange) and daughter of Joshua Bigham and Dorothy Brooks Rutherford.

Married: Williams married **Sarah (Sallie) Cheney** on June 10, 1888 at Andersonville, Sumter County, Georgia. She was the daughter of John Newton Cheney, commissioner for Schley County, and his wife Anna Eliza (Annie) Stewart, his *first* wife (*src: The Marion County Patriot*, Buena Vista, Georgia, Friday, June 15, 1888, p. 3), who was born in 1847 and died in 1888. John Newton Cheney was born on August 14, 1845 and died in Atlanta, Georgia, June 26, 1902, while seeking medical treatment there for Bright's Disease.



RUNAWAY MARRIAGE

“There was some little excitement at Ellaville last Sunday night on account of a runaway marriage, the parties to the affair being Mr. Jim Williams and Miss Sallie Cheney. There was great opposition to the match by the parents of the bride, though when two young people set their heads to get married such opposition is useless ...

Last Sunday night at prayer meeting, just after the first prayer and while a hymn was being sung, Miss Cheney deliberately walked out of the church and got into a buggy, which was in readiness by a pre-arrangement, and the pair drove rapidly in the direction of Oglethorpe, fearing they would be followed if they had gone to Americus.

For some cause, they could not get a license at Oglethorpe so they came to Andersonville and sent a man to Americus for the papers ... a friend boarded the 6 o'clock train Monday morning and went to Macon and got the license. They were married at Andersonville about one o'clock Monday afternoon and thus a pretty little romance ended.

We hope the offended old people will kill the fatted calf and let all be forgiven.”

Sarah (Cheney) Williams was born on January 2, 1871, died June 24, 1920 and was buried there alongside her husband at the Ellaville Cemetery, Ellaville, Georgia.

According to “*The History of Schley County, Georgia*,” by Mrs. H. J. (Mamie) Williams, reprint of the original 1932 edition, Schley County Preservation Society, Ellaville, Georgia, 1982, p. 187:

“John Newton Cheney ... at age fifteen ... ran away and joined the Confederate army ... He invented the process of making coil bedsprings. Went to Texas ... to sell them.

While there, he decided to study medicine, going to the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated ... After coming home he married; was elected clerk of the City Court and started a family - all by the time he was 23. He was a beloved country doctor.”

Children:

(1) only surviving child of James Richard Williams was **James Richard Williams, Jr.**,

(2) **Newton Chesterfield Williams**, born November 4, 1891, died November 4, 1894 at the age of 3, buried at Ellaville Cemetery, and

(3) **Annie Williams**, born June 11, 1896, died at the age of 17 on August 30, 1913 and buried in Ellaville, Cemetery in Ellaville, Schley County, Georgia.

Career: After graduation from The University of Georgia, J. R. Williams began the practice of law at Ellaville, Schley County, Georgia and was also engaged in real estate. On July 21, 1894, he was unanimously nominated by Schley County Democratic Party for a seat in the Georgia House of Representatives, and was elected by the people of that district to that office on October 3, 1894. In his

time in Schley County, he also owed a cotton and corn plantation and vineyard (“which outrivals the most fanciful ideas one may have of the grape culture in sunny California”) of about 1,000-acres three miles outside of Ellaville (*src: The Americus Times Recorder, Americus, Georgia, Sunday, September 13, 1891, p. 2.*)

The Schley County News, Ellaville, Georgia, Thursday, July 26, 1894:

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING. J. R. WILLIAMS NOMINATED

FOR THE LEGISLATURE. In obedience to the call of the Democratic executive committee of Schley county, the voters of the party met at the court house this July 21st, 1894 to nominate a candidate for the lower house of the Georgia Legislature. On motion of C. L. Peacock, W. D. Murray was made chairman of the committee and J. M. Murray made secretary. On motion of T. G. Hudson, by vote of the convention, it was agreed to nominate by acclamation. J. M. Collum nominated J. R. Williams who was unanimously nominated by a rising vote.

* * *

Excerpt from *The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, August 19, 1894, p. 9:*

MEN OF THE HOUR IN GEORGIA.

HON J. R. WILLIAMS, who will represent Schley, is a Meriwether boy, born in that county of agriculture and politics in 1859. His father was Captain John Williams, a prominent citizen, and his mother was a sister of the late Judge B[enjamin] H[arris] Bigham (attorney/jurist, Superior Court for Troup and Coweta counties - *jt.f.*) When he was ten years old, young Williams moved with his father’s family to Schley. He was given the benefit of a collegiate education, graduating from the University of Georgia in the law class of 1884.

While at Georgia, he was one of the champion debaters of the Demosthenian Society. He began at once the practice of law in Schley county and has been successful from the start. He is a good speaker and a sound debater, and did excellent work for the party in the contest two years ago.

Mr. Williams married Miss Sallie Cheney, one of the belles of Schley county, six years ago. He is very popular and his friends believe that he will prove one of the best members of the house.

□□□

The Schley County News, Ellaville, Georgia, Thursday, September 27, 1894:

OUR REPRESENTATIVE

The many friends of Col. J. R. Williams have felt the greatest sympathy for him in the peculiarly trying ordeal through which he has passed during the campaign. For weeks the life of his little boy has hung by a terrible thread liable to be snapped asunder at any moment yet with this burden crushing his heart. Mr. Williams has unselfishly gone into the thickest of the fight; because he felt as the standard bearer of the Democratic party, he could not let the banner trail in the dust. He is worthy of every vote in the county and the

victory that will be his next Wednesday will be but a fitting reward for his years of service to the party.

□□□

In 1896, Brother Williams moved his family to Americus, Sumter County, Georgia and there he continued the practice of law, spending the last 20 years of his life there. In the spring of 1907, he announced that he would be a candidate for the position of solicitor general of the four-county district of the Southwestern judicial circuit. The next year, he was appointed by Governor Hoke Smith to fill the vacancy in that position, receiving his commission on December 9, 1908 for a four-year term beginning January 1, 1909, and won election twice thereafter, serving until his death in 1916.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, March 28, 1907, p. A-6:

TO RUN FOR SOLICITOR IN THE SOUTHWESTERN

Hon. James R. Williams, of Americus, has announced to his friends that he will be in the next race for solicitor general of the Southwestern judicial circuit. It is generally understood that Solicitor General Frank Hooper, who has held that office for several terms, will not offer for re-election, and Mr. Williams' many friend express the firm opinion that he is going to run a winning race. **Mr. Williams is one of the best known and ablest lawyers in south Georgia.** He is well-known and is highly esteemed and has hosts of friends who will rally to his support when the campaign takes shape.

□□□

Americus Lodge, No. 13, F. & A.M., member of Washington Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Methodist.

□□□

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1885

*other than the "[Second Founders](#)" of
the Kappa Deuteron chapter
of Phi Gamma Delta in 1884*

Howard/Harwood/Hugh Augustus Ca(r?)son?

Date of Birth: ?

Date of Death: before 1913, according to *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine, v. 35, i. 7, E. D. Hullery, ed., Cumberland, Maryland, May, 1913, p. 75 (which includes the fraternity's tenth membership catalogue.)

Burial: ?

Education: Member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta and of The University of Georgia's Class of 1885, according to records of the International Fraternity office, which gives his name as Howard A. Carson and states he was a member of the Georgia Class of 1885.

However, there is no record of H.A. or Howard A. Cason or Carson, of any class, in *The Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia, at Athens, Georgia, From 1785 to 1906*, E.D. Stone Press, 1906, and other University records consulted – *jtf*. In 1964, he was named among the Brothers whose address could not be found.

Nor is he included among the graduates of The University of Georgia in 1885 as listed in *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Friday, July 17, 1885, p. 8. Nor is his name included among the list of 44 graduates of that class in *The History of The University of Georgia*, by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter IX: "The Administration of Chancellor Patrick H. Mell," University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1202 of the original typed manuscript. "Class of 1885 - This class had a cumulative enrollment of 105, of which 44 graduated, the remaining number attending only from time to time during the four years."

It is possible that he is the same person as Robert Augustus Cason, but misidentified in fraternity record?.

Married: ?

Children: ?

Career: According to "*The Catalogue of Membership*," edited by Cecil J. Wilkinson, *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine, December 1940, pp. 462-3, last known address was in Apalachicola, Franklin County, Florida. He was reportedly a graduate of the *Kentucky?* Medical College.

□□□

Dr. Robert Augustus Cason

Date of Birth: July 10, 1861, Warren County, Georgia.

Date of Death: November 29, 1929, Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida. He was **68 years old** when he died.

Obituary:

Burial: [Sardis Baptist Church Cemetery](#), Rayle, Wilkes County, Georgia. His half-brother [Luther Eugene Cason](#) - son of Hugh Augustus Cason and Emily Embry - is also buried there.

Education: Brother Cason entered The University of Georgia in 1884. He joined the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. He graduated with a degree in Chemical Engineering on June 16, 1885. He was among at least four Phi Gamma Delta Brothers who attended the Class of 1885's 40th Reunion (along with [Percy Hoyle Adams](#), [Robert Maxwell Harbin](#) and [Thomas Witherspoon Harbin](#).)

After graduating from UGA, Cason matriculated at [Louisville Medical College](#), Louisville, Kentucky, which was later absorbed into the University of Louisville in 1908. Graduated, Louisville Medical

College in 1886.

Parents: **Hugh Augustus Cason** ([1832-1894](#)) and **Mary Margaret Beall** (1839, Frederick County, Maryland -1863, Warren County, Georgia), his *first* wife, who died when Robert was two years old.

The father then married **Emma Rebecca Embry** ([1839-1912](#)), his *second* wife, on January 18, 1865 in Warren County, Georgia, when Robert was less than four-years-old.

Brother Cason was the grandson of James McCurdy Cason (born July 9, 1800 in Warren County, Georgia and died there in 1869) and Ellen Elinor Montgomery. Brother Cason's great-grandfather was a native of Pitt County, North Carolina.

This Cason line traces its heritage to Thomas Cason, a native of Digswell, Hertfordshire, England who was born there about 1608 and died about 1651, near what is today roughly near Chesapeake, Virginia.

Married: Dr. Robert Augustus Cason was married on June 30, 1897 in Hancock County, Georgia to **Marie Jewell Bowen**, almost 20 years his junior. She was born on June 21, 1880 and died on December 9, 1947 at Hancock County, Georgia.

She was a daughter of Col. Wylde Lyde Latham Bowen (1838-1905) and his wife Mary Emma Jewell; her parents wed in 1877.

Col. Bowen bought an orange grove in Putnam County, Florida in 1858, but the U.S. Civil War disrupted his plans and he subsequently joined the Confederate military. He was promoted to Brigadier General at the Battle of Stone's River near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, fought in December 1862 until January 1863. Of all of the Civil War battles, Stone's River had the highest percentage of killed or wounded of any battle of the War.



Children: ?

Career: Brother Robert A. Cason was a physician. "*The Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia at Athens, Georgia, from 1785-1906,*" E. D. Stone Press, Athens, 1906, reports he was a physician in Jewell/Jewell's/Jewells Mill/Rock Factory/Shivers as the town was called in different times, in Warren County not far from Hancock County line, Georgia.

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, v. 35, no. 7, E. D. Hullery, editor, Cumberland, Maryland, May 1913, p. 75, (which included the fraternity's tenth membership catalogue) reports Brother Cason was "living in

Gainesville, Hall County, Georgia” at the time of the catalogue’s compilation. Brother Cason also appears in both the 1910 and 1920 censuses in Warren County, Georgia; between the two censuses, he also practiced in Atlanta, Georgia, about 1915.

By 1925, Dr. Cason appears to have moved to Dade City, Florida (*src: The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Sunday, June 14, 1925, p. 10) and later to Tampa, Florida, in which town he died in 1929.

Mason.

□□□

Captain William Henry Cobb

Date of Birth: June 30, 1859 in the Belmont area of south Hall County, Georgia, just south of Gainesville, Georgia.

Date of Death: October 29, 1931 in Elkins, Randolph County, West Virginia, in his sleep at *72 years of age*.

Obituary: *The Cumberland Evening Times*, Cumberland, Maryland, Friday, October 30, 1931, p. 2, “Former Mayor of City, Aged 72, Was Veteran of Spanish-American War.”

Burial: Old Brick Church Cemetery, Huttonsville, Randolph County, West Virginia

Education: Cobb spent two years at the [North Georgia Agricultural College](#) (later North Georgia College and State University and at one time designated as the Military College of Georgia but now The University of North Georgia), Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, Georgia - which was founded in 1873. He transferring to The University of Georgia about 1883.

At The University of Georgia, Cobb was a member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta and an officer in the fraternity, in either 1884 or 1885.

He graduated from The University of Georgia on June 16, 1885 with two degrees: Bachelors of Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy.

Subsequently “he took a course in law and located in southern Florida for the practice of his profession,” according to “*A History of Randolph County, West Virginia, from Its Earliest Exploration and Settlement to the Present Time*,” by Dr. A. S. Bosworth, 1916, p. 409.

* * *

Excerpt from *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Tuesday, June 17, 1890, p. 5 (continued from front page. Headline: “*The City of Tents*”):

**William Henry Cobb,
as depicted in
*The Augusta
Chronicle*,
Augusta, Georgia in
1890**

“... Yesterday the volunteer troops of Georgia went in actual camp service ... There are in Camp Richmond 1,127 officers. Following is the official roster ...

CAPT. W. H. COBB

Capt. W. H. Cobb is 30 years old; was born and reared on a farm in Hall county; got a common school education in the old field school; spent two years at the North Georgia



Agricultural college at Dahlonega, where he got his military training; completed his education at the State University at Athens in the class of 1885; after graduation, taught one year in the Georgia Baptist Female seminary at Gainesville, Georgia. He then read law and has been doing a good practice for three years.

Capt. Cobb was selected Captain of the Piedmont Rifles [of Gainesville, Georgia - *jtf*] at its permanent organization and has been the captain of the company ever since.”

The Piedmont Rifles was the senior company of the Ninth Georgia Battalion and the only volunteer company in northeast Georgia - jtf

Brother William Henry Cobb and his son Elihu (per Adam Owens/findagrave.com)

Parents: Brother Cobb was one of 12 children of **John Cobb** and **Christina**

Adeline Tanner.

John Cobb was a private in the 4th Regiment, Georgia State Guards, during the Civil War. He was born

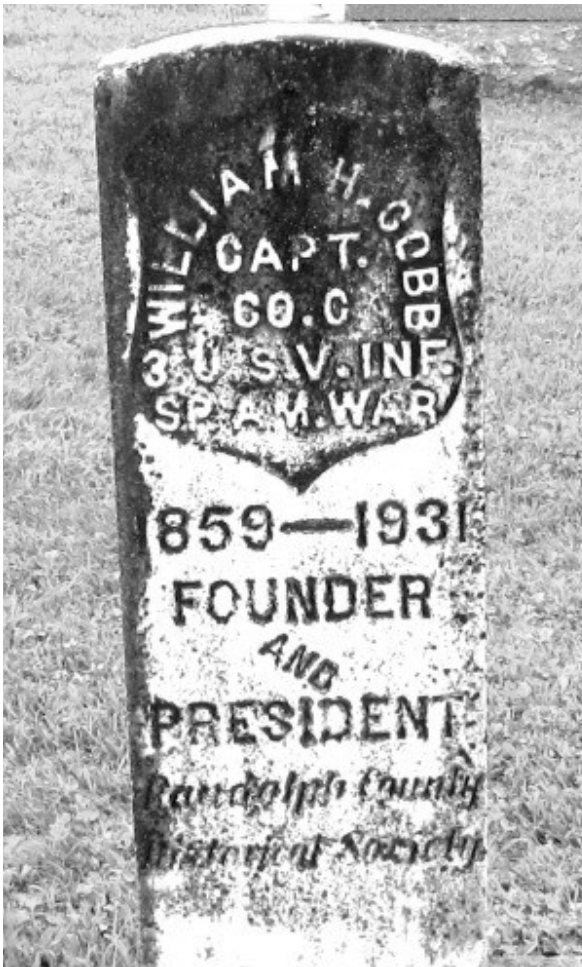
on December 25, 1825 and died September 16, 1907 near Candler in Hall County, Georgia and a ½ mile from the Hopewell Baptist Church, in which church's cemetery he was buried. He was a son of Henry Basil Cobb and Rebecca Putnam.

Mrs. John Cobb, daughter of David Tanner and Elizabeth Chamblee (his *second* wife), was born on June 30, 1833 and died on December 28, 1922 in Hall County, Georgia.

David Tanner was born in Halifax County, North Carolina on June 3, 1801 and died in Hall County, Georgia.

Some researchers trace this Cobb family to [Henry Cobb](#), who first appears in early American Colonial records in 1632 in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Henry Cobb may have been born in Kent County, England. He died in Barnstable, Massachusetts in 1679.

Married: William Henry Cobb married **Laone Hutton** (she was born on April 8, 1874 and died July 16, 1929), a native of Huttonsville, West Virginia, on October 3, 1896 in Randolph County, West Virginia. She was the oldest child of Lt. Col. Elihu Hutton (20th Calvary, Company C, Virginia, C.S.A.), who was born in 1838 - a son of Moses Hutton and Mary Haigler - and died in 1916) and Sophrona/Sofronia E. Woodford, who was born August 22, 1853 in Barbour County, West Virginia, daughter of John Harvey Woodford.



Children:

(1) **Elihu Hutton Cobb** was born on January 3, 1900 in Randolph County, West Virginia. He married Suzanne Miller (Noyes) Grounds (1911-1998), her *second* marriage, on February 19, 1937 at Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia.

She was a daughter of Samuel Miller Noyes (1871-1948) and Gertrude Riester (her father, Nicademus Reister, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany) and granddaughter of James Bradford Noyes and Eliza Miller, and probably a descendant of Samuel Miller Noyes who emigrated from England to Salem, Massachusetts in 1634.

Sue's first marriage, to Ralph E. Grounds - a son of Henry Morrison Grounds, a coal miner and farmer - ended in divorce. A daughter of her first marriage, Sydney Noyes Grounds, was born in 1928 and died in 2002.

Mrs. Cobb was born May 28, 1911 and

died April 29, 1998.

Elihu Cobb was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity at West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, Class of 1923, which chapter was founded in 1883 but is now suspended as of this writing due to an alcohol-related death at the chapter in 2014. Elihu Cobb died in March of 1966 at Naples, Collier County, Florida and is buried in the Naples Memorial Gardens Cemetery. Mrs. Suzanne Cobb was born May 28, 1911 at Ohio County, West Virginia and died April 29, 1998 at Hurricane, West Virginia,

(2) **Marian A. Cobb**, born about 1903. She reportedly survived her father, who died on October 29, 1931. No further information,

(2) **William Henry Cobb, Jr.** was born about 1907/1908? He reportedly survived his father, who died on October 29, 1931. No further information, and

(4) **Langley Woodford Cobb** was born on November 13, 1913 in West Virginia, died February 13, 1952 in Missouri, and was buried at Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, St. Louis County, Missouri. He enlisted in the U.S. Army on May 12, 1942 at Fort Hayes, Ohio and was honorably discharged December 5, 1945. Wife, Mary Louise?.

Career: Brother William Henry Cobb was an educator, professor, attorney, military leader, civic leader, mayor and historian.

1885-1890 - After his graduation from The University of Georgia, for a short time, he *may?* have become principal of the High School of the Madison Baptist Association, later the “Negro Normal and Industrial School,” Social Circle, Walton County. In 1887, the school became known as Abercrombie High School, but in 1892 the name was changed to the High School of the Madison Baptist Association. By 1903, the name had again changed to the Negro Normal and Industrial School [*src: Baptist Educational Institutions In Georgia*, Georgia Baptist History Depository, Special Collections, Jack Tarver Library, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.]

In 1887, *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine reported that Cobb was practicing law in Gainesville, Georgia. He lived in Gainesville until at least **1889?** or so.

According to “*The Uncompleted Catalogue of Phi Gamma Delta*,” edited by Frank Keck (CCNY 1872, Columbia 1875), privately printed by The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, c. 1900, pp. 266-73, he was a professor at Georgia Female Seminary in Gainesville, Georgia, for one year - which school was founded in 1878 and later became Brenau College in 1900 and then Brenau University in 1992. Although his wife was a native of West Virginia, it appears that he and his wife, who were married in West Virginia in 1896, *may* have lived for a time back in Georgia.

1898 -According to “*The History of Randolph County, West Virginia*,” by Hu Maxwell, p. 409:

“**W**hen war with Spain was declared, he [Cobb] raised a company in his home town of Arcadia [*state? - jtf*], which became a part of the Third Regiment, U.S. Volunteers. Capt. Cobb’s command saw service in Santiago and Guantanamo, Cuba. He has held commissions from

President of the United States and from governors of three states and was preparing to enter the service in the recent anticipated unpleasantness with Mexico. At the close of the Spanish American War, Capt. Cobb's company was mustered out and he located in Elkins to practice the profession of law."

It appears he *may* have practiced law in Washington, D.C. for a period before moving to Elkins, West Virginia [perhaps after his service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War - *jtf*]

By **1901**, he was a member of the Elkins, West Virginia city commission and later was elected Mayor of Elkins.

According to his grave marker, he was **the founder and president of the Randolph County (West Virginia) Historical Society.**

1921 - Author of "*Monument to and History of the Mingo Indians; Facts and Traditions about This Tribe, Their Wars, Chiefs, Camps, Villages and Trails in the Tygarts River Valley of West Virginia,*" published in 1921, printed by F. B. Jenvy, Cumberland, Maryland.

1922 - In 1922, Brother Cobb proposed an ambitious concept for the production of a movie about President George Washington.

"For assistance, he sought out historian Mabel Thacher Rosemary Washburn, one of the best known and respected genealogists of the time, genealogical editor of "*The Journal of American History*" and author of numerous genealogical and history books, including her book on the ancestry of President William Howard Taft. His ambition was to convert his notes and reflections on the first president into a film script."

It does not appear, however, that his proposed film about President Washington was never made.

1923 - Speech, "*Indian Trails - Frontier Forts - Revolutionary Soldiers and Pioneers of Randolph County, West Virginia,*" delivered September 1, 1923.

Member, Georgia Historical Association and the Virginia Historical Society.

□□□

William Lane Means

Date of Birth: October 28, 1863 near what became Elko, Georgia in Houston County, Georgia. Elko - once a railroad stop and hub of cotton commerce - is no longer an incorporated town, since the decline of passenger railroad and the boll weevil blight that destroyed much of the



area's cotton crop. Elko is about half-way between Unadilla and Grovania, about ten miles southeast of Perry and northwest of Hawkinsville.

Date of Death: July 2, 1942, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, *77 years old*.

Obituary: *The Macon Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Friday, July 3, 1942, p. A-9: "*W. L. Means Funeral Will Be Held Today.*"

Burial: [Riverside Cemetery](#), Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Means entered The University of Georgia in 1884, Class of 1885. He was a member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta. He *may* have left school prior to commencement exercises. *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine of December 1884 reported that "He will re-enter college next Oct. and be graduated with the Class of 1886."

Parents: **William Means**, a farmer who was born about 1825 and who died May 9, 1904 at Elko, Houston County, Georgia and was buried with Methodist and Masonic rituals, of Irish ancestry. His wife and the mother of Brother Means was **Emma Susan Lane** was born on May 27, 1835, Houston County, Georgia and died June 4, 1926, Unadilla, Dooly County, Georgia. The couple was married on August 18, 1852 in Houston County, Georgia.



Mr. and Mrs. William Lane Means

Mr. Means (right) was a pioneer member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of the Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta at The University of Georgia (via [Frank Christmas/ancestry.com](#))

in the Kirkwood neighborhood of DeKalb County, Georgia, just a few miles from Atlanta, Georgia. In 1920, he and his family were living in Unadilla, Dooly County, Georgia.

Children:

(1) **Lannie Means**, a daughter, was born July 18, 1886, died on May 26, 1901 at Macon, Georgia - at 14 years of age - and was buried in the Means-Lane Cemetery in Grovania,

Married: Brother Means married **Mary Theresa Bradberry**, who was born on August 26, 1861 in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia. The two were married on July 30, 1885 in Clarke County, Georgia. She died August 26, 1941 in Macon, Bibb County, Georgia. She was a daughter of Joseph Eli Bradberry and Sarah Jane Jennings and was a descendant of Eli Bradberry of Athens, Clarke County, Georgia. The Bradberrys trace their ancestral line to John Bradberry who was born in Essex, Massachusetts in 1697.

According to the 1910 census of DeKalb County, Georgia, William and Mary Means lived

Houston County, Georgia,

(2) **William E. Means** died at birth on October 10, 1887 and was buried in the Means-Lane Cemetery in Grovania, Houston County, Georgia,

(3) **Sulu Emmie Means** was born on September 6, 1888 in Houston County, Georgia, died in May 6, 1972 in Tampa Hillsborough County, Florida and was buried in Myrtle Hill Memorial Park, Tampa, Florida. She married John Albert Charles Bedingfield (1883-1937, buried Bay Pines Memorial Cemetery, Pinellas County, Florida) on March 23, 1910 in Macon, Bibb County, Georgia (*src: The Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, February 20, 1910, p. 2). He was a son of Solomon Lorenzo Graham Bedingfield and Martha Ann Eugenia Odom. *At least three children: (a) Douglas Lane Bedingfield (1917-1994), (b) John Albert "Jack" Bedingfield (1922-1968) and (c) Milton Odom Bedingfield (1928-2015),*

(4) **William Mell Means**, born January 28 1890 in Houston County, Georgia, died on September 8, 1973 at Macon, Bibb County, Georgia and was buried in Macon's Riverside Cemetery. In 1915 at Macon, he married Emma Stubbs (1893-1987). A daughter, Mary Alice (Means) Linton, was born in 1926 and died in 2003. She was the wife of George Arnold Linton. Another daughter, Mary Bradberry Means, died at birth,

(5) **Mary Elizabeth Means** was born August 28 1891 in Houston County, Georgia, died on December 3 1971 at Macon, Bibb County, Georgia and was buried in the Liberty Methodist Church Cemetery at Byron, Peach County, Georgia. She married Culver Roe Aultman (1890-1931) on February 5, 1914 in Macon. They had at least six children,

(6) **Frank Lane Means**. He was born on August 21, 1893 at Elko, Houston County, Georgia. He died July 29, 1948 at Valdosta, Lowndes County Georgia and was laid to rest at Sunset Hill Cemetery in Valdosta. He married Miss Ruth Meadows (1895-1968) on June 10, 1919 in Lanier County, Georgia, daughter of Stephen Silas Meadows of Houston County, Georgia. Children included (a) Frank Lane Means, Jr., who died at four-years-of-age in 1925, (b) Mary Eugenia Means (1923-2008), wife of Guin Edward Christmas, and (c) Frances Means (1828-),

(7) **Sara Welana Means** married William Edward James, Jr. on December 6, 1916. She was born on August 7, 1896 at Elko, Houston County, Georgia, died August 14, 1956 in Macon, Bibb County, Georgia and was buried in Riverside Cemetery, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia. They had at least two children, sons,

(8) **Florine Means**, born June 19, 1898, died on January 17, 1968 and was buried in Riverdale Cemetery, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia. She was the wife of James Franklin Bohannon, Jr., and

(9) **Myra J. Means**, who was born in March of 1900 and died in Tampa, Florida; married Odis Rodgers.

Career: Brother Means taught school, for at least part of his career. *The Weekly Banner-Watchman*, Athens, Georgia, Tuesday, August 4, **1885**, p. 3:

“Prof. Means, in charge of Bradberry Academy, was married last Thursday night to Miss Bradberry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Bradberry, of this city.”

According to “*The Uncompleted Catalogue of Phi Gamma Delta*,” edited by Frank Keck (CCNY 1872, Columbia 1875), privately printed by The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, c. **1900**, pp. 266-73, he was a professor at Butler Male and Female College, Butler, Taylor County, Georgia, which school existed from 1873-1920.

In **1902**, he was awarded a patent for a “new and useful” device to harvest cotton from the fields U.S. Patent No. 711,410, October 14, 1902.

Also in **1902**, his general merchandise store near Spoonville, Houston County, Georgia, was destroyed by fire, according to *The Weekly Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia, Wednesday, February 3, 1892, p. 1.

He was a farmer and the founder and president of the Grovania-Elko Telephone Company, according to a **1905** edition of *Telephony, An Illustrated Monthly Telephone Journal*. Means was also a trustee of the Elko High School, Elko, Georgia and a director of the Grovania Fertilizer and Oil Company, which included a mill, cotton ginnery and guano plant.

According to his obituary, he moved to Macon, Bibb County, Georgia in **1905**, probably from Elko, Houston County, Georgia.

He worked in the fertilizer and cotton business in Macon until his retirement. He was president of the W. L. Means & Company fertilizer company.

The **1920** census of Dooly County, Georgia, shows he is living in that county at that time.

□□□

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1886

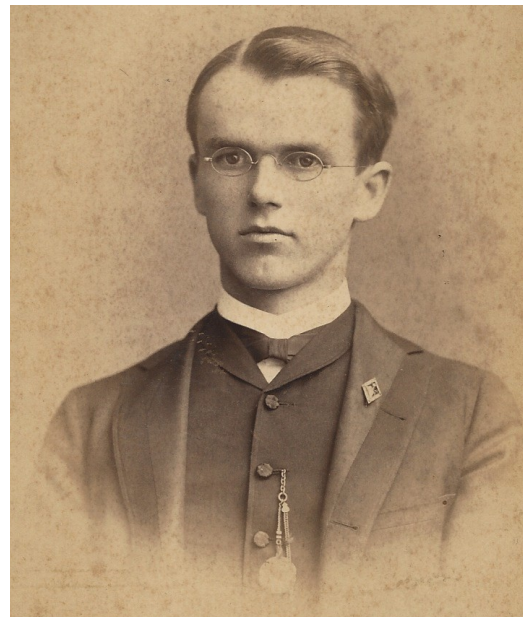
William Richard Camelious Cousins

Date of Birth: October 21, 1865. [His obituary states that he was a native of Meriwether County, Georgia. Other sources have claimed he was born in Clayton or Douglas counties - *jtf*].

Date of Death: August 19, 1953, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, **86 years old**.

Obituary: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, August 21, 1953, p. 27 “*William C. Cousins.*”

Burial: Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church Cemetery, DeKalb County, Georgia, at the intersections of Wesley Chapel Road, Snapfinger Creek Road and Rainbow Drive.



Brother Cousins, UGA 1886

152 Proudly displaying his Phi Gamma Delta badge

posted at findagrave.com

Education: Brother Cousins was a member of the Demosthenian Society literary society. He also served as a member of the Board of Editors of *The Pandora* yearbook in 1886.

Cousins was a member of the early Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, in its second iteration, initiated in October of 1884; he served as a fraternity officer in 1884 or 1885. [His obituary in *The Atlanta Constitution* mistakenly states he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity - *jtf*]

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, April 1886, p. 135: "Brother Cousins has been elected a commencement champion debater from the Demosthenian Society, fully evincing his merit and popularity."

Brother Cousins graduated from The University of Georgia on July 21, 1886 with a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Parents: Father: Dr. Isaac William Cousins, a son of Richard Henry Cousins and Elizabeth Ann Waller, was an 1860 graduate of the Atlanta Medical College. Dr. Cousins was born on April 21, 1835 in Putnam County, Georgia and later became a surgeon in the Confederate States Army - Second Lieutenant, 1st Regiment (Fannin's), Georgia Reserves, Company I, composed of men from Carroll County, Georgia and surrounding counties - and served at the notorious [Andersonville Prison](#) in Macon County, Georgia.

Andersonville (Camp Sumter), which held more than 45,000 Federal prisoners during its commission, had the highest mortality rate of any Civil War prison. It was noted for its immense overcrowding, inadequate water and food supplies, disease and unsanitary conditions, heat, insects and predatory prison gangs: 13,714 died and are buried at Andersonville, more than 30 percent of every captive held there.

After the War, the commandant of Andersonville prison, Henry Wirz, was tried by a military tribunal for conspiracy and murder - the only Confederate officer to be found guilty of war crimes and put to death. The tribunal, conducted by Union [Gen. Lew Wallace](#) - a member of Phi Gamma Delta at DePauw and the Fraternity's first Archon (national) President - found him guilty, and Wirz was hung until dead.

Following the War, Dr. Cousins practiced surgery in Meriwether County and Clayton County, Georgia. He died in Jonesboro, Georgia on June 9, 1904. Dr. Cousins was buried in the Jonesboro City Cemetery. He was a member of the Clayton County Democratic Executive Committee.

The family appears to be descended from Walter Cousins who lived in Virginia by at least 1656.

Mother: Mary Elizabeth Bennett, who married Dr. Cousins on April 15, 1860 in Fayette County, Georgia, was a daughter of Cameliouis Evans Bennett (1817-1897, buried Fayetteville City Cemetery) and Emily Chappel Strickland (1821-1887.) Mary Elizabeth (Bennett) Cousins was born on November 29, 1841, according to her grave marker at the Jonesboro City Cemetery, Clayton County, Georgia, and died on February 21, 1932 in Fayette County, Georgia.

NOTE: Rachel Loieduski “Loie” Bennett, a sister of Mary Elizabeth Bennett, married William Thomas Waters (1842-1910), and they were the parents of Kappa Deuteron Brother [Glen Waters](#). Therefore, William Richard Camelious Cousins and [Glen Waters](#) were first cousins as well as Brothers in Phi Gamm Delta.

NOTE: Another sister - and aunt of Brother Cousins - Sarah Matilda Bennett married Rufus Thomas Dorsey, and they were the parents of Georgia Gov. [Hugh Manson Dorsey](#) (UGA 1893), also a first cousin to Brother Cousins. Hugh M. Dorsey - born in Fayetteville, Georgia in 1871 - was governor of Georgia from 1917-1921.

NOTE: (Jasper) [Tucker Dorsey](#), a 1986 initiate of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, is distantly related to Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey. Tucker was a son of Sally Hull Dorsey and grandson of Jasper Newton Dorsey, a longtime and respected executive with Southern Bell (which became BellSouth and then AT&T) and for whom the Blue Key Society Student Leadership Award at The University of Georgia is named, and his wife, Callender Hull Weltner. A number of Brothers in the Kappa Deuteron Chapter have won this award, including: Latham Saddler, Emory Patterson and Jim Ludlam.

Of Jasper Dorsey, Dick Yarborough - former public relations executive for BellSouth, managing director of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games and newspaper columnist - wrote: “We learned (from Dorsey) that before business, there was family and church ... close fourth was the University of Georgia.”

NOTE: William Richard Camelious Cousins was the grand-uncle of noted Atlanta businessman Thomas Grady (Tom) Cousins, Jr. (UGA 1952), who developed the CNN Center, The Omni (once Atlanta’s major indoor concert and sports arena) and who was a majority-owner of the Atlanta Hawks basketball team (which franchise he purchased in 1968 with former Georgia Gov. [Carl Sanders](#) and moved from St. Louis to Atlanta), the former Atlanta Chiefs and Atlanta Apollo soccer franchises, and the once Atlanta Flames hockey franchise.

Tom Cousins (UGA 1952) was also the developer of first phase of the Georgia World Congress Center, the re-developer of the East Lake Golf Course, the builder of the 50-story 191 Peachtree Tower and the Bank of America Plaza (the 10th tallest building in the United States and 68th tallest building in the world at 1,024 feet), both in Atlanta and North Point Mall in Alpharetta, among other projects.

Among his earlier development projects were the famous Cross Creek Apartments and adjacent golf course in Atlanta and the Indian Hills Country Club and neighborhood in Marietta, Georgia.

Tom Cousins was born on December 7, 1931 in Atlanta, Georgia, a son of William Isaac Cousins II, who was a son of Rufus Clifford “Pete” Cousins, who was a brother of Kappa Deuteron’s William Richard Camelious Cousins.

Married: Brother Cousins was married to **Eugenia (Genie) Flake** on August 15, 1887. She was a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Flake (born in 1838, Russell County, Alabama-died 1921) and Laura Serena Hulsey (1841-1909) in Greene County, Georgia. Miss Flake was born on September 21, 1866 in DeKalb County, Georgia and died February 7, 1966 in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. Like her husband, W. R. C. Cousins, she is buried in the Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church Cemetery, DeKalb County, Georgia.

Miss Flake's grandfather, William Green Flake (born 1810, Greene County, Georgia; died 1888, Lee County, Alabama), is buried in Rosemere Cemetery, Opelika, Lee County, Alabama, not far from the grave of Kappa Deuteron Brother [Benjamin Franklin \(Frank\) Coleman, Jr.](#) William Green Flake married Adeline Maddux, daughter of William Maddux of Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia.

NOTE: Laura (Hulsey) Flake had a brother, [William Henry Hulsey](#), who rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Confederate States Army, was later a member of the Georgia General Assembly, the 18th Mayor of Atlanta and is credited as the founder of the Atlanta public school system. They were children of Eli Jennings Hulsey and Charlotte Collier.

Children: Brother Cousins and his wife Eugenia Flake had "no surviving children," according to "*A History of Clayton County, Georgia, 1821-1983*," published by Ancestors Unlimited Genealogical Society, Clayton County, Georgia, College Park, Georgia, 1983 and printed by W. H. Wolfe Associates, Roswell, Georgia, p. 189. No children are mentioned in his local obituary either.

Career: According to "*The History of the University of Georgia*," by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter IX: The Administration of Chancellor Patrick H. Mell, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1201 of the original typed manuscript: "William Cousins (was) for many years a well-known member of the Atlanta bar."

According to his obituary in *The Atlanta Constitution*, he "opened offices in the old Law Building here in **1892** and continued his law practice until he retired" in the 1930s.

For a time, he served as an aide to Georgia Gov. [William Yates Atkinson](#) (UGA 1877), who was governor for two terms from 1894-1898, whom he may have met through The University of Georgia or the legal fraternity or Meriwether County circles; Gov. Atkinson was a fellow graduate of that school, an attorney and a native of that county. Gov. Atkinson had also appointed fellow Phi Gam and for Kappa Deuteron Chapter Founder and first Chapter President, [Robert L. Berner](#), to the post of Lieutenant Colonel of the 3rd Georgia Regiment during the Spanish-American War.

According to the **1900** census of the Edgewood and Kirkland neighborhoods in DeKalb County Georgia, he as living in this area, a lawyer, perhaps in practice with his brother-in-law Campbell W. Flake, also a lawyer, who was living with Brother Cousins and his wife, Genie.

In **1910**, Brother Cousins was living in the Kirkwood neighborhood of DeKalb County, Georgia, "lawyer." In **1920**, he was living at 20 W. Boulevard Avenue, Kirkwood. In **1927**, he and his wife were living at 5 Edgewood Avenue in Atlanta. By **1940**, he was living on Lake Bennett Road in Fayetteville, Fayette County, Georgia. According to the City Directory for Atlanta, Georgia in **1951**, he and his wife were living at 1929 Boulevard SE in Atlanta.

There have been some errors in a few sources confusing Kappa Deuteron's William R. C. Cousins with

his biological brother Robert Bartow Cousins. Brother Cousins *did* teach for five years in Texas before returning to Atlanta to practice law before 1892 - *perhaps?* alongside his brother, who was also a graduate of The University of Georgia. Both also studied law.

Unlike his brother who returned to Georgia, [Robert Bartow Cousins](#) remained in Texas for his entire life and became a distinguished educator in the state - from at least the time of his marriage in 1885 in Limestone County, Texas.

[R. B. Cousins](#) was superintendent of schools in Amarillo, Texas - and was a teacher or administrator as well at Longview, Mineola and Mexia, Texas. Robert B. Cousins was later president of the Texas State Teachers' Association, state superintendent of public instruction of Texas (1904) and the first president of West Texas State Normal College, Amarillo, Texas, from 1910 until 1918 (now West Texas State University; Cousins Hall there is named in his honor.)

In 1921, he became superintendent of the Houston, Texas public schools and in 1924 was named president of the newly established South Texas State Teachers College, now [Texas A&M University at Kingsville](#). Cousins Hall, at that campus, too, was named for him.

Robert B. Cousins died in Kingsville in March 3, 1932, tireless until the end. His papers are housed in the [Briscoe Center for American History at the University of Texas](#), Austin - *jtf*.

□□□

Logan Robert Pitts

Date of Birth: April 7, 1864, near Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Georgia, according to his grave marker.

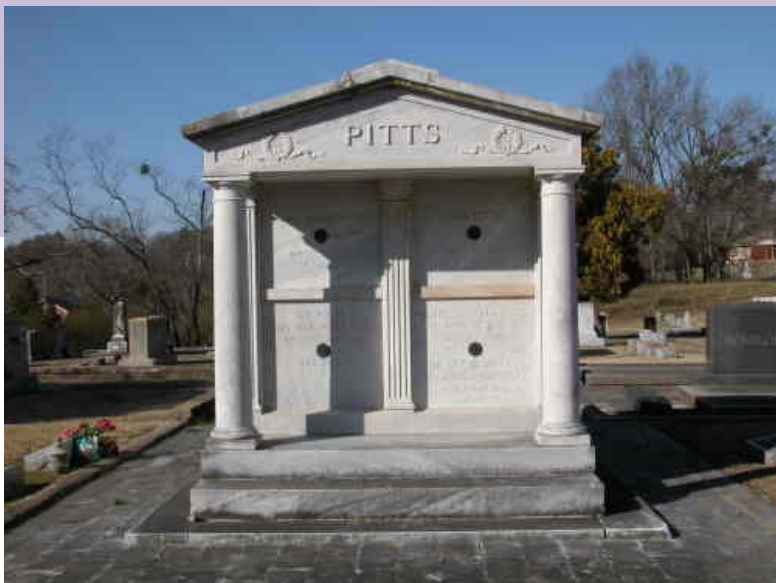
Date of Death: May 6, 1932, Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia, *about 68 years old*.

Obituary: *The Calhoun Times*, Calhoun, Georgia, Thursday, May 12, 1932, p. 1: "Mr. Logan R. Pitts Dies Here Friday."

Burial: in the Pitts family mausoleum at Fain Cemetery, Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia [Fellow Kappa Deuteron Brother [Thomas Witherspoon Harbin](#) is also buried in this cemetery - *jtf*.]

Education: Pitts entered The University of Georgia in 1884 and was a member of the Class of 1886, though he does not appear that he persisted under graduation ceremonies.

Parents: *Father:* **Captain Thomas Henry Pitts** was born June 24, 1832 in



Laurens County, South Carolina. He was a graduate of Erskine College, a Presbyterian school founded 1834 at Due West, South Carolina. Captain Pitts died November 9, 1871 at Calhoun, Georgia of complications from wounds suffered during The Civil War. *Mother: Nancie Elizabeth Craig* was born October 5, 1836 in Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Georgia. She died on November 17, 1924 in Calhoun, Georgia. The couple was married on May 20, 1863 in Gwinnett County, Georgia, while he was home recovering from injuries sustained at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Captain Pitts served in the Confederate Army's 3rd South Carolina Regiment, Company I, "The Musgrove Volunteers," in which unit he enlisted in January 1861. He was shot in the leg at Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862. He later returned to the battlefield only to be wounded again in the same leg within hours after the commencement of the Battle of Chickamauga on September 20, 1863, where his foot was amputated. He had served earlier at the First Battle of Bull Run, the Seven Days Battle and at Sharpsburg. He was a Mason.

[For more information on Captain Pitts, father of Logan Robert Pitts, see [Emory University's Archives and Rare Books](#) collection: Pitts, Thomas Henry (MSS 440), Correspondence, 1856-1875; 1 reel microfilm. Description: Pitts (1834-1871 - jtf)]

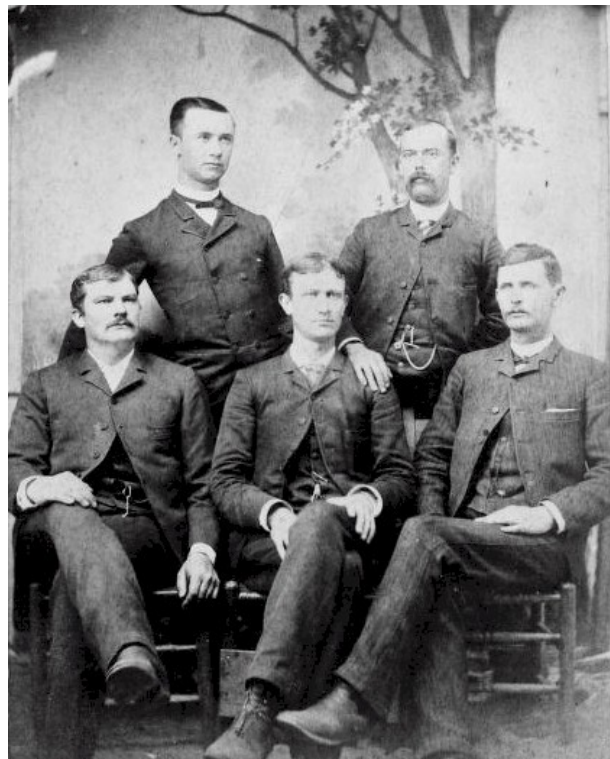
After the war, Captain Pitts moved to Gordon County from Gwinnett County in 1867. There, he was a planter, farmer and dry-goods merchant.

Logan Pitts' sister, Lulie R. Pitts, was the author of "*The History of Gordon County, Georgia*," published by the Calhoun Times Press, Calhoun, Georgia, in 1933. She was born on March 16, 1865 in Gwinnett County, Georgia, and died on July 8, 1948 and was buried at Fain Cemetery in Calhoun, Georgia.

She was a twin of Mamie Louise Pitts, who was born on March 16, 1865, near Lawrenceville, Georgia and died on June 10, 1943 at Gordon, Calhoun County, Georgia, was an educator and school principal in Atlanta from 1890 until 1933.

Married: Logan Pitts married **Mary Flora McDaniel** on June 11, 1890 at Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia. Fellow Phi Gamma Delta Brother [Robert Maxwell Harbin](#) was one of the ushers in his wedding at the Calhoun Methodist Church.

She was a daughter of William Jefferson McDaniel and Sarah Frances Forsyth.



**Logan Pitt, center, first row.
Calhoun City Council, 1889.**

Miss Forsyth's grandfather, Ambrose Boswell Forsyth, *was one of the five original commissioners of the town of Marthasville, Georgia, chartered December 23, 1843 and named in honor of Georgia Gov. Wilson Lumpkin's daughter. Marthasville, which had previously been designed as Terminus and Thrasherville, was re-named Atlanta in 1847.*

Flora (McDaniel) Pitts was born December 23, 1869, either in Gordon and Fulton counties, Georgia. She died February 6, 1955 in DeKalb County, Georgia and was buried in the Fain Cemetery, Calhoun, Georgia. In 1940, a widow, she was living at 1326 Piedmont Avenue in Atlanta with her son, Henry McDaniel Pitts, aged 45. Mrs. Pitts founded the American Red Cross chapter in Calhoun, Georgia, was president of the Calhoun Chapter of the United Daughters for the Confederacy and an officer for the Calhoun Women's Club.

Children:

(1) **Unnamed infant**, died at birth on June 2, 1891, and

(2) **Henry McDaniel Pitts** (UGA 1914) was born April 5, 1892, Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia, died. November 27, 1949, DeKalb County, Georgia and was buried at Fain Cemetery, Calhoun, Georgia. He served as 2nd Lieutenant, QMC, at Base Hospital #115 in Vichy, France. He served in World War from July 1918 until his discharge in May 1919. Later, he was a cotton buyer at Crown Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Georgia,

Career: 1886: Brother Pitts "has been teaching private school," according to "*The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly.*"

According the **1900** census: "dry goods merchant," Calhoun, Georgia.

Alderman, City of Calhoun, Georgia, before becoming mayor (chairman of the city council) on January 14, **1904**; served one term as mayor.

With his Phi Gam Brother [Tom Harbin](#), he organized Echota Cotton Mills, September 18, **1907**, at Calhoun. In 1970, Echota Cotton Mills was purchased by Mount Vernon Mills.

In **1908**, was the Democrat Party nominee for the 43rd Senate District of Georgia, in which seat he served **1909-1910**, representing Gordon and Whitfield counties, Georgia. He was chairman of the Georgia Senate's Committee on the School for the Deaf.

[From 1915 until 1916, this Senate seat was held by Kappa Deuteron's [Thomas W. Harbin](#). Harbin's father-in-law, James Monroe Harlan held the seat from 1890-1891- jtf]

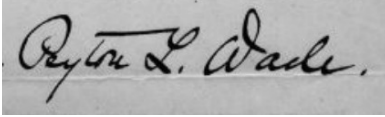
1922: Pitts won the Democratic primary for Georgia House of Representatives, won the general election and served from 1923-24. Pitts received 890 votes more than all his opponents combined. *The Calhoun Times*, Calhoun, Georgia, Thursday, September 14, 1922, p. 1: "*Pitts Wins For Legislature By Good Margin*" ... "L. R. Pitts won out in the race for state representative by an unusual majority ..."

He was a merchant, too, operating stores in Calhoun under the names of "Hicks and Pitts" and "King and Pitts" for 20 years. Pitts was also a cotton buyer in Calhoun, from **1899** to **1932**, for Crown Cotton Mills of Dalton, Georgia, of which he was director for many years, including at the time of his death.

He served as member of local board of education and was a charter member and later president of the Calhoun Civitan Club.

□□□

Peyton Lisby Wade



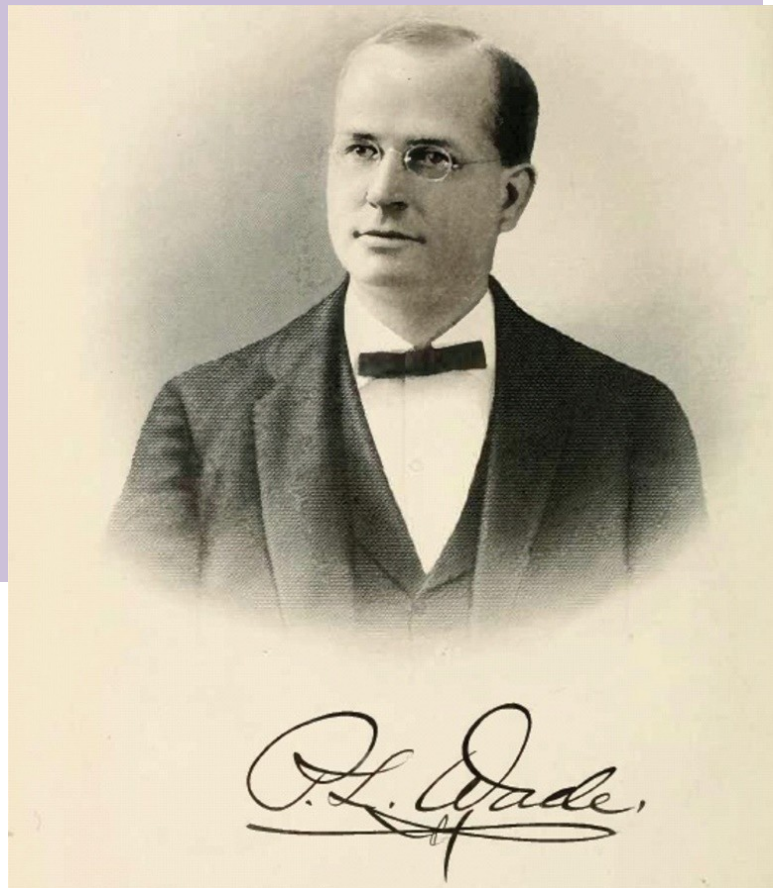
Date of Birth: January 9, 1865 at the homestead of his grandfather - *Lebanon Forest* - in Screven County, Georgia. The Wade Plantation was founded in 1812 by Samuel Maner and was passed down to his son-in-law The Rev. Peyton Lisby Wade and remained in the Wade family until 1954. Today it is the site of Wade Plantation Pecans [no relation - *jtf.*]\

Date of Death: August 29, 1919 at his home on Juniper Street in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, **54 years of age**, of influenza. The Georgia State Capitol was closed in acknowledgement of his death and in recognition of his many contributions to the state.

Obituaries: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, August 30, 1919, p. 1: “*Judge Wade Dies; Ill Eight Weeks.*” *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, August 31, 1919, p. 3: “*Judge Wade to Rest in Athens Cemetery*” and “*Report of Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Session of the Georgia Bar Association*” held at Tybee Island, Georgia, May 27-29, 1920, edited by Harry S. Strozier, Secretary, Macon, Georgia, Georgia Bar Association, 1920, p. 260: “*Memorial to Peyton L. Wade.*”

Burial: Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

Education: Peyton Wade was a graduate of Boys High School in Atlanta, Georgia. He entered The University of Georgia in the spring of **1881**, but left school because of problems he was having with his vision. He returned as a sophomore three years later on February 20, **1884**.



In **1885**, Wade was awarded a place as a junior speaker for graduation exercises that year. As a junior, Wade also was a member of the staff of *The University Reporter* (a weekly, student-run newspaper that had been established the year prior); he became the Editor in his senior year.

In **1886**, as a senior, Wade was elected by his classmates as Senior Poet and he was chosen as the Senior Class Orator. He was also a member of the first Board of Editors of *The Pandora* student yearbook (the first collegiate yearbook in the Deep South; his poem, "*Alma Mater*," was a featured and popular poem in that first edition in 1886. Fraternity Brother [Robert L. Moye](#) was also a member of the first *Pandora* Board.)

He was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society.

Brother Wade became a member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta by 1885. He was a contributor to first edition of "*Songs of Phi Gamma Delta*," a collection of 47 songs compiled for the 22nd General Convention held at Springfield, Ohio in October 1886.

Peyton Wade also served his fraternity as Section Chief for "Atlantic Section" in **1887**, which region included the chapters at Roanoke (Beta Deuteron), Hampden-Sydney (Delta Deuteron) and The University of Georgia (Kappa Deuteron.)

Brother Wade graduated fifth in a class of 47 with a Bachelor of Arts degree on **July 21, 1886**.

Parents: Dr. Robert Maner Wade was born March 5, 1840 in Screven County, Georgia, died December 7, 1904 in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia and was buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens, Georgia.

An obituary announcing the death of Dr. R. M. Wade wrote:

According to a genealogical researcher: [Wade received} a military education in the Military Institute at Marietta, Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1860,"

Mr. Wade studied medicine at Savannah until 1862, when he was given a lieutenant's commission in the Confederate army, which he entered as a member of the First Georgia Regulars, but resigned on account of a severe illness, and again enlisted in Savannah, a few weeks after his return home

R.M. saw much active service, and during the latter part of the war was transferred to the staff of Gen. Frank W. Caper, of the Georgia Militia, with the rank of captain and was serving actively when he surrendered with the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in 1865

With the cessation of hostilities, he resumed his medical studies and subsequently engaged in the practice of his profession until 1898, when, owing to impaired health, he retired.

After a residence of nearly a quarter of a century at Athens, he passed away at that town on December 7, 1904 ..

In 1864, he married **Frederica Washburn**, who was born August 31, 1844 at Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia, died June 16, 1916 in Athens, Georgia and was also buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery.

They made their home in Athens on Prince Avenue.

Frederica Washburn was a daughter of Joseph Washburn, a native of Massachusetts, a descendent of Col. Seth Washburn of Revolutionary War acclaim and president of the Bank of Savannah, prior to the Civil War. Her mother was Martha Ingersoll (Joseph Washburn's *second* wife.)



(born 1800 in Leicester, Massachusetts, died in 1887 and was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts) was the *23rd governor of Massachusetts* (none of the candidates in the election winning a majority of the popular vote, he was appointed by the State Senate of Massachusetts), an attorney, legislator, judge, historian and a distinguished law professor at Harvard University. He was also vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Dr. Wade's father - and the grandfather of Kappa Deuteron Brother Peyton Wade - was The Rev. Peyton Lisby Wade, Jr. Rev. Wade was born in 1797 and died in 1866. Dr. Wade's mother was Elizabeth Robert, Rev. Wade's *second* wife and a daughter of William Henry Robert (a descendant of French Huguenot Dr. Pierre Robert, born 1655, who emigrated from France to South Carolina in 1685) and his wife Mary Maner. Rev. Wade's parents were Peyton Lisby Wade (I) and Martha Perkins.

Rev. Wade was a Methodist minister and extensive landowner and planter with almost 15,000 acres of land over four or five plantations in Georgia and owner of more than 500 slaves.

The Clarke County Messenger, Athens, Georgia, DECEMBER 9, 1904, P. 1:

Dr. Wade Dead.

Dr. R. M. Wade is dead, and with his passing out there is removed one of the noblest, truest men that ever lived in Athens. We have known him for many years, and have observed his walk among us. He had a heart pure as gold and big enough to take in all the suffering and sorrow around him, and alleviate all the distress and suffering that came under his notice. Unostentatious, tender and true, he was an ornament to his profession and to society. He had been a sufferer for some years with Bright's disease and succumbed to the ravages of this fell destroyer on Wednesday at 6 o'clock. He and his good wife have raised a noble family of sons and daughters, who are ornaments to society. Their loss is great, because of the extreme tender affection each held for the other. He was a staunch member of the Methodist church, and that institution will miss him much. Our deepest sympathies go out to the bereaved in their great loss.

NOTES ON DR. ROBERT MANER WADE, FATHER OF KAPPA DEUTERON'S PEYTON WADE

Dr. Robert Maner Wade was graduated from the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, Georgia in 1860.

Founded in 1851, the school sat on more than 100 acres, directly across from what is now the Marietta Confederate Cemetery, the place of the interment of 3,000 Confederate soldiers “from every Confederate state,” the Marietta City Cemetery, established in 1831 and the Marietta National Cemetery containing more than 10,000 Union soldiers, primarily those who died during Gen. Sherman’s March to the Sea through Georgia.

Dr. Wade was a member of the Georgia Pi chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, which chapter there was founded in 1857. The Georgia Beta chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in Athens was established on January 15, 1866 by members of GMI’s Georgia Pi chapter, who - returning from fighting - found the school in ruins and subsequently enrolled at Georgia.

Dr. Wade was commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army and later promoted to Captain. After the War, he studied medicine at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, from which school he was graduated in 1872. Immediately thereafter, he began the practice of medicine in Athens, Georgia.

The following tribute to Robert Maner Wade, in an Athens newspaper, expressed the feeling of the people among whom he lived for a quarter of a century:

DR. R. M. WADE is dead, and with his passing out there is removed one of the noblest, truest men that ever lived in Athens. We have known him for many years, and have observed his walk among us. He had a heart pure as gold and big enough to take in all the suffering and sorrow around him, and alleviate all the distress and suffering that came under his notice. Unostentatious, tender and true, he was an ornament to his profession and to society.

He had been a sufferer for some years with Bright’s disease and succumbed to the ravages of this fell destroyer on Wednesday at 6 o’clock. He and his good wife have raised a noble family of sons and daughters, who are ornaments to society. Their loss is great, because of the extreme tender affection each held for the other. He was a staunch member of the Methodist church, and that institution will miss him much. Our deepest sympathies go out to the bereaved in their great loss.

□□□

Two biological brothers of Phi Gam’s Peyton Wade were also Brothers in the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta:

- (a) [Eugene Washburn Wade](#) (born 1868) and
- (b) [Edward Ingersoll Wade](#) (born 1870.)

Another brother, Robert Maner Wade, Jr. (born 1876) was initiated as a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon at The University of Georgia - after his brothers’ Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta had, without explanation, disappeared abruptly from campus in 1890.

A fourth brother was Frederick Habersham Wade, born in 1879.

In addition, Brother Wade had two sisters, **Rosalie** (born 1872?) and Georgiana “Georgia” Wade (born

1884 and died in 1963) who married Charles Crawley Shouse in 1916.



Married: Peyton Wade married **Augusta Georgeanna (Gussie) Black** on April 13, 1895 in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. Gussie was born August 9, 1865 and died on May 5, 1938 at Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia. She was buried at Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia. After the death of her husband, Peyton Wade, Gussie (Black) Wade moved to Beech Island, South Carolina.

NOTES ON GEORGE ROBISON BLACK, FATHER-IN-LAW OF PEYTON L. WADE

Miss Gussie Black was the daughter of Congressman [George Robison Black](#). Rep. Black represented the First Congressional District of Georgia from 1881-1883, in which year “he suffered a paralytic stroke from which he never fully recovered.”

Before his death, while at home on leave when Sherman’s armies marched through Georgia and Screven County, Col. Black buried all of the family valuables near a “curiously shaped pine tree” and later retrieved them, untouched, in August of 1865.

Congressman Black - Peyton Lisby Wade’s father-in-law - attended UGA from 1853 until early 1854 before transferring to South Carolina College, Columbia, South Carolina (now the University of South Carolina.) During The War Between the States, Black was First Lieutenant of the 63rd Georgia Regiment, C.S.A, “The Phoenix Riflemen,” and later promoted to Captain and then, on December 23, 1862, to Lieutenant Colonel.

A member of the Georgia state Senate (1874-1877), Lt. Col. Black died November 3, 1886 at Sylvania, Screven County, Georgia and was buried in the Sylvania Cemetery, Sylvania, Georgia. He had been admitted to the State Bar of Georgia in 1857.

Of war, in general, and The Civil War, specifically, Col. Black wrote poignantly:

Generations, whose days happen not in the time of war, may picture with romantic imaginings, the shining armor, the champing war steeds, the beautiful equipage, the martial music, the inspiring bugle, the trim uniform ... and the heroism of dauntless gallantry, gilded and ennobled by the bright gaze of admiring women and perpetuated by the song of the bard and the faithful pen of the historian.

BUT ... such is not war. There are filth and lice, and bare feet and sore feet, and rags and tags, and hunger and thirst, and sweat and fatigue, and sleepless nights and dangerous days, and widowed women and wailing orphans, and dead horses and decaying carcasses, and pillaged houses and desolated fields and broken railroads and burnt cities ...

Gussie’s mother was Georgia Anne Elizabeth Bryan (her father’s *first* wife), “an accomplished,

cultivated woman, an heiress and a beauty, and one of the early graduates of Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia (*src: "Pioneer Days: A History of the Early Years in Screven County, Georgia,"* by Clyde Dixon Hollingsworth, Sylvania, Georgia, published in 1947.) She was born in 1834, died in 1871 and is buried in Sylvania Cemetery, Screven County, Georgia.

NOTE: Mrs. Peyton (Gussie) Wade's uncle, Robert Cope Black, married Miss Harriet Zachariah ("Zac") Harman, a sister of [Charles Edward Harman](#), one of the [Original Five Founders](#) of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at The University of Georgia in 1871.

NOTES ON EDWARD JUNIUS BLACK, GRANDFATHER OF MRS. PEYTON L. WADE

Gussie Black's paternal grandfather was U.S. Rep. [Edward Junius Black](#) (born 1805, Beaufort County, South Carolina - died 1846, Allendale County, South Carolina), a Whig and later Democrat who represented the Savannah area and the First Congressional District of Georgia as a States Rights Whig from 1839-1841 and again from 1842-1845 (two terms, 27th Congress and 28th Congress.) He sought, but did not win, re-election for a third term as a Democrat. Previously he had been elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1829. In 1831, he was the Whig Party's nominee for Attorney General, but lost by a narrow margin. He was an early graduate of Richmond Academy in Augusta, Georgia.

"The History of Screven County, Georgia" describes Edward J. Black as such:

"a fire-eater, little, consumptive [combative], argumentative and vituperative" and a vocal supporter of slavery ... who "was not for moderation" and unmoved in his advocacy of slavery.

In 1832, Edward J. Black married Augusta Georgeanna Kirkland (1812-1880,) Gussie's grandmother.

NOTES ON NELLIE PETERS BLACK, STEP-MOTHER OF MRS. PEYTON L. WADE

After the death of Georgia Ann Eliza (Bryan) Black, Col. Black's *first* wife and mother of Gussie (Black) Wade, he married *second* [Mary Ellen "Nellie" Peters](#) in 1871. There were three children of this union.

Miss Peters was born on February 9, 1851. She died August 4, 1919 and was buried in Atlanta's historic Oakland Cemetery. She is credited as the founder and benefactor of All Saints Episcopal Church in Sylvania, Georgia.

Excerpt from her obituary in *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Wednesday, August 6, 1919:

***DEATH OF MRS. NELLIE PETERS BLACK,
PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS OF GEORGIA***

“ ... a women of great wealth and social prestige ...

Mrs. Black was ... however, a woman [was] of too a big mind and heart to be satisfied to spend her life in social pleasures ... for many, many years she had done most effective work along any public lines, and especially in the cause of education in Georgia and in rural development.”

After her husband Col. Black died, she and their children and the children of his first marriage [including Gussie Black - *jtf*] left their farm in Screven County to move to Atlanta.”

In Atlanta, she became a forceful advocate for free kindergartens and hospitals, compulsory education, diversified farming and the enforcement of child labor laws as well as for the admission of women to the University of Georgia and the Georgia Bar. Mrs. Nellie (Peters) Black promoted the founding of the King's Daughters Hospital on Pryor Street - the first “free” hospital in the state - and when the city's growth demanded a larger institution, she was a prime mover in founding Grady Hospital.

She became the first president of the then-newly organized Women's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia and was instrumental in establishing Atlanta's first mission, the Holy Innocent's Mission on Fifteenth Street. She helped organize and raise funds for the Atlanta Free Kindergarten Association, which organization she served as president for twenty years. Her work and commitment led to the inclusion of kindergartens as part of the public school system in Atlanta in 1919, the same year in which she died.

In 1998, almost 80 years after her death, she was honored as the “*Georgia Woman of Achievement*” by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Nellie Black was also a member of the Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and the Daughters of the United Confederacy.

Child of *Peyton Lisby Wade and Frederica Washburn*:

Frederica Washburn Wade, *only child*, was born September 11, 1901 in Dublin, Georgia and died March 3, 1963 at Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia. She lived in New York City for many years. She was buried in the Hammond Cemetery, Beech Island, Aiken County, South Carolina.

Frederica Wade married [John Shaw Billings, Jr.](#) on April 19, 1924 in the Presbyterian Church at Beech Island, Aiken County, South Carolina. The couple purchased [Redcliffe Plantation](#) at Beech Island in 1935; in 1973, the family bequeathed it to the state of South Carolina. A child of this union, Frederica Wade Billings, died just under three years of age in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Billings (Harvard 1920) “served in the French Army, later transferring to the American Air Force as a Lieutenant” during World War I, according *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Sunday, November 11, 1923. He was a son of John Shaw Billings “of Fifth Avenue, New York.”

Billings, Jr. was the managing editor of *Time* magazine and later the first managing editor of *Life* magazine - appointed in 1936 by the famed journalist and publisher [Henry R. Luce](#) [who created *Time* magazine, *Life* magazine, *Fortune* magazine and *Sports Illustrated*.]

The book, “*The Great American Magazine: An Inside History of Life*,” by Loudon Wainwright, published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1986, says of Billings:

[He was a] “big, intimidating, sometimes distant man” regarded ‘by his staff as a kind of god who had answers for just about everything tucked away somewhere in his formidable intelligence.’”

[Mr. Billings’ father](#) was the “modernizer” of the [Library of the Surgeon General's Office of the Army](#), which later became the National Library of Medicine. [Dr. John Shaw Billings](#), a surgeon, was the founder and first director of the New York City Public Library and is given credit as the inspiration for Andrew Carnegie’s support and financial backing for libraries across the United States. Dr. Billings was also a professor at the University of Pennsylvania.

Career: After graduation from The University of Georgia, Peyton Lisby Wade became the principal of the Dublin Academy in Dublin, Georgia, starting this assignment on September 6, **1886**. He later became editor for a short time of *The Dublin Post*, **1887- 1888**.

From *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Thursday, January 6, 1887, p. 2:

“Mr. Peyton Wade leaves in the morning for Dublin, Ga., where he has had charge of the Academy there since the opening of the fall term. He is an honor graduate of the University, and we congratulate Dublin upon having him in her midst.”

□□□

Peyton Lisby Wade studied law at Sylvania, Georgia under his uncle [Ulysses Perkins Wade](#), who was a law partner with Brother Wade’s future father-in-law George Robison Black.

1888, Peyton was admitted to practice law in November. He practiced law at Athens for six months. In **1889**, he returned to Dublin and continued his practice there until February 4, **1914**. For a short time in **1897**, he was in partnership in Dublin with his uncle Ulysses Wade under the name Wade & Wade until his mentor died in November of that year. For a time, Brother Wade served as City Attorney for Dublin

and County Attorney for Laurens County, Georgia.

While practicing law in Dublin, Georgia, Brother Wade donated hundreds of books from his extensive, personal library to the Carnegie Library in Dublin. In **1918**, Wade donated 1,300 books to The University of Georgia, which was the “largest single gift of books to the school from any donor at that time” (*src: The Weekly Banner*, Athens, Georgia, Friday, May 16, 1919, p 5.) After his death, his wife bequeathed 335 volumes from his library to Oglethorpe University, Atlanta.

On February 4, **1914**, Gov. [John M. Slaton](#) appointed Wade to fill a vacancy on the Georgia Court of Appeals. On February 9, **1914**, at the Georgia state Capitol, Wade was sworn in by Gov. Slaton as Associate Justice of the Georgia Court of Appeals, the court still in its earliest years, established in 1906.

“Jack” Slaton and Peyton Wade were friends from their days together at Boys High School in Atlanta and as roommates at The University of Georgia. Wade was a Phi Gamma man and Slaton was a Chi Phi (and president in his senior year), and both were members of the Phi Kappa Literary Society. Both lawyers. In 1895, Slaton served as Wade’s only groomsman at the latter’s wedding.

Bethel Brick United Methodist Church Cemetery
Burtons Ferry Landing
Screven County

Judge Wade was elected without opposition as the Democratic nominee on August 19, **1914** and later that year and won the general election in November **1914**.

He won election to the Court on November 7, **1916** for a full six-year term and in June of **1916**, he was elevated to the position of Chief Judge of the Georgia Court of Appeals and served in that position until he died in **1919**.

□□□

“*A Standard History of Georgia and Georgians*,” by Lucian Lamar Knight, v. 4, 1917, published The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, New York, p. 2023:

“There has not arisen in the State of Georgia within the present generation a more brilliant or accomplished lawyer or a finer citizen than Hon. Peyton L. Wade, associate judge of the Court of Appeals.”

□□□

Of His Father, Family and Peyton L. Wade: “*A History of Savannah and South Georgia*,” by William Harden, Volume II, Illustrated, The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago and New York, 1913, p. 789:

PEYTON L. WADE is one of the men of note in the state of Georgia today. As a lawyer he has made a brilliant record, early becoming known not only as a man of splendid attainments in his profession but as a man who was worthy in every way to uphold the standard of honor and integrity that the family of which he is a member had always been noted for.

A man was heard to remark the other day that one must go south in order to find the natural lawyer. If this is true, then Mr. Wade is a fair example, for he would seem to have been gifted by nature with those gifts of eloquence, logical reasoning and the power of persuasion that are of so great value to the successful lawyer. Adding to natural ability a tendency for hard work and a lasting enthusiasm, he has won from fate a fair measure of prosperity and is now in his prime, reaping the reward of years of hard work and close application.

Georgia Gov. Slaton, his lifelong friend, spoke at Judge Peyton Wade's funeral and the Georgia state Capitol was closed that day on Slaton's order.

□□□

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia. Sunday, August 31, 1919:

“**IN THE PASSING OF PEYTON L. WADE**, chief judge of the Georgia Court, death removed a personality such as no can loss with distinct loss. Judge Wade was a man of exceptional character. He was a man of rare attainment and judicial caliber, and a citizen who was not was loved by everyone but whose life was an inspiration to others, and whose life was an inspiration to other and whose life to others”

□□□

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1887

According to the 1887 *Pandora*, “The average age is twenty, the oldest man is twenty-seven, the youngest sixteen, their average weight is one hundred and forty-five pound, the heaviest man weighs one hundred and eighty-six, the lightest one hundred and thirty.” Twenty-seven graduates; all but three were members of one of the eight fraternities.

□□□

Rufus Brown Clark

Date of Birth: December 16, 1866, Hall County, Georgia.

Date of Death: July 3, 1918, Washington, D.C., **51 years old**, of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Obituaries: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, July 4, 1918, p. 7: “Colonel R. B. Clark, Prominent Georgian, Dies in Washington,” *The Gainesville News*, Gainesville, Georgia, Wednesday, July 10, 1918, p. 1: “Lieutenant Colonel Rufus B. Clark Buried Here Last Sunday Afternoon,” and *The Washington Post*, Washington, D.C. Friday, July 5, 1918, p. 4: “Funeral of Lieut.

Col. R. B. Clark.”

Burial: Alta Vista Cemetery, Gainesville, Hall County, Georgia. A 30-year veteran of the U.S. Army, Clark’s grave marker is inscribed: “*He was also enlisted in the Army of the Lord.*”

Education: Rufus Brown Clark entered The University of Georgia in **1884**. Later that year, he received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, representing the Ninth Congressional District of Georgia. However, it does not appear that he enrolled at West Point at that time.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Wednesday, August 13, 1884, p. 2:

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

GAINESVILLE, August 12 - (Special.) - There were three entries for the contest for the cadetship at West Point in the ninth district, *to wit*: Messrs. Rufus Clark, Charles Lahatte and _____ [could not decipher the first name - *jtf*] Johnson. They all stood creditable examinations, but the prize was borne away by Mr. Clarke (*sic* - Clark), son of Oliver Clarke (*sic* - Clark), nominee for senator from the third-third district ...

Brother Clark joined the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at least by **1886**, possibly initiated on February 2, **1886**, and he was a member of the Class of 1887.

Brother Clark *re-applied* to West Point on February 17, **1886** and was accepted on June 12, 1886 on the recommendation of U. S. Rep. [Allen D. Candler](#) and enrolled July 1, **1886**. However, on June 17, **1887**, he was *dismissed* from the Academy for “*deficiency in math and English.*”

The Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia, at Athens, Georgia, from 1785 to 1906, E.D. Stone Press, 1906 indicates that he returned to Georgia later that year as a matriculating student in **1887**. *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, October 1891, p. 308 states: “R. B. Clark, ’91, has left college and entered the State Technological School at Atlanta.”

Clark never graduated from West Point but nonetheless later rose through the ranks of the regular army to achieve the rank of First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Quartermasters Corp.

Parents: Oliver Clark and Millicent Ann Brown. The father was born April 24, 1833 in Hall County, Georgia, died July 12, 1908 and was buried in the Alta Vista Cemetery, Gainesville, Georgia. Of this marriage, at least two children, (a) Rufus Clark and his sister (b) Ella Clark.

Millicent Ann Brown, who died in 1887 at 43 years of age, was a daughter of Minor Winn Brown [for whom Brown’s Bridge Road (Georgia Highway 369) in Hall County is named. Brown built a toll bridge near Oscarville, Forsyth County across the Chattahoochee River into Hall County in 1829, long before Lake Lanier was constructed. The state legislature set the tolls that Brown could charge at his bridge: 50¢ cents for a four-horse wagon, 37¢ cents for a two-horse wagon, a quarter for a single horse, 12¢ cents for a man, for example - *jtf*.]

The marriage of Oliver Clark and Ann Brown resulted in at least two children, (a) Rufus Brown Clark and his sister (b) Ella Clark.

Oliver Clark was a son of Sevier Clark (1797-1842), and a graduate of West Point [his son Rufus also attended West Point; both achieved the rank of Lieutenant Colonel - the father in the Confederate Army and the son in the U.S. Army - *jtf*.]



Oliver Clark served in “The Hall Volunteers,” Company D, 55th Regiment of the Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Army of Tennessee, C.S.A. He was captured at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee and was imprisoned at the federal prison at Johnson’s Island, Ohio, until June 11, 1865.

Oliver Clark was a Judge of the Inferior Court (later Ordinary Court but now Probate Court) for 16 years, a Hall County commissioner and a member of the Georgia state Senate from 1884-1885.

He was a delegate to the state Constitutional Convention in 1870, called to draft a new State Constitution for post-Civil War Georgia. In 1882, Oliver Clark he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A farmer and furniture maker and a home builder, Clark was also chairman of the Hall County [Populist Party](#) by 1894. He was a pallbearer at the funeral of Gen. [General James Longstreet](#) in 1904.

Oliver Clark’s maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Sevier, was a daughter of [John Sevier](#), the first governor of Tennessee and who served six terms in that position.

A number of family researchers associate this Clark family with John Clark, who died in Jamestown, Virginia in 1644.

After his first wife Ann Brown died, Oliver Clark married Theodosia “Dosie” Howren, who was born in 1858 and died in 1944. Of this union, daughters (c) Emmie Clark (born November 24, 1869) and (d) Ruthie (born about 1871) were born, step-sisters of Brother Rufus Clark.

Married: Rufus Clark married **Rosa Lowry** on November 28, 1911 in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, according to *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, November 29, 1911, p. 6. She was a daughter of George Pierce Lowry, owner of Lowry Hardware in Atlanta and was later associated with Beck & Gregg Hardware Company in Atlanta. George P. Lowry’s wife and Rosa (Lowry) Clark’s mother was and Sarah Emily Ragsdale.

After the death of Colonel Rufus B. Clark, Mrs. Rosa (Lowry) Clark married Dr. John Lealis Law of Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon and Professor of Pediatrics and Communicable Diseases at The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Children: None named in his obituaries.

Career: Rufus Brown joined the United States Army on April 30, **1888**. On July 28, **1899**, he became a

private in Company I of the 37th U.S. Infantry Volunteers until August 4. In **1900**, he was stationed at Santa Cruz, Philippines, according to 1900 federal census. He served in that unit until **1911**.

Clark was then assigned as Captain on March 3, **1911** to the 11th Infantry until June 4, **1916**.

He was appointed Major, August 3, **1917**, and later Lt. Colonel (*temporary*) on August 5, **1917**.

In his career in the Army, spanning 30 years, he served in the Spanish-American War, served in the Philippines, served aboard the U.S. Army transport the “Dix,” was stationed at Fort Russell, Wyoming, at Monterey, California, possibly in Texas, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and in Washington, D.C.

He was a member of the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps from **1916** until his death in **1918**.

Baptist.



Walter Lee Hodges

Date of Birth: May 25, 1867, Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia.

Date of Death: October 21, 1930, Elberton, Elbert County, Georgia, **age 63**.

Obituaries: *The Hartwell Sun*, Hartwell, Georgia, Friday, October 24, 1930, p. 1: “*Eminent Jurist Dies - Judge Walter L. Hodges Found Dead Tuesday in Elberton Hotel*” and *The Hartwell Sun*, Hartwell, Georgia, Friday, October 31, 1930, p. 5: “*Judge Hodges.*”

Burial: Northview Cemetery, Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Hodges was a member and vice president of the Demosthenian Literary Society.

When the two famous literary societies at The University of Georgia, Phi Kappa and the Demosthenians, put up their best debaters for the annual Champion Debate during commencement week in 1887, Brother Hodges represented the Demosthenians while his fellow brother in Phi Gamma Delta, [Glen Waters](#), represented Phi Kappa.

According to *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, July 1887, p. 199: “This is considered the highest honor that can be conferred by the societies, and we naturally feel proud to be represented by a brother from each society.”

Brother Hodges was also the associate editor of *The University Reporter*, the weekly newspaper published jointly by literary societies.

Hodges joined the Kappa Deuteron chapter of The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta in 1885.

He graduated from The University of Georgia in July of 1887 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. A year later, he added a second degree, Bachelor of Law, from the then Lumpkin School of Law.

Parents: Hodges was one of three children of **Captain Frederick Brannon Hodges** (1827-1899,) a

Confederate veteran who, after the War, studied law and became an attorney. Captain Hodges was elected to the Georgia state Senate, representing the 31st District, in 1877 and again in 1890.

When the town of Hartwell was first laid out in the 1850s, F. B. Hodges moved there to begin a mercantile business and became county surveyor (1856,) serving until he was elected Judge of the Ordinary (now Probate) County in 1860

Walter Lee Hodges' mother was **Elizabeth McMullan** (1836-1910), Captain Hodges' *second* wife; they were married on May 10, 1859. His *first* marriage was to Miss Martha J. Holland, and ended in 1858 with her death.

Married: Walter Hodges married **Eloise Norton McCurry** on January 23, 1907 in Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia. She was a daughter of Judge Asbury Goss McCurry and Frances Norton ("Fannie") Benson and granddaughter of John Blasingame Benson, who is recognized as the founder of the city of Hartwell, Georgia and who built the first home in Hartwell before it was incorporated.

Children: *only child*, **Frances Elizabeth Hodges**, who was born June 11, 1911 at Hartwell, Georgia and died April 28, 1987 at St. Simons Island, Georgia. On May 30, 1932, at the Alpha Delta Pi sorority house at Brenau College in Gainesville, Georgia and just hours after her graduation, she married Albert Thomas ("Tommy") Vaughn, Jr. (born 1909, Macon, Georgia, died 2004 in Cashiers, North Carolina.) By 1940, she had married Louis Lynn Harris, who died in 1962 in Tunica, Mississippi. There were apparently children of each marriage.

Career: In September **1889**, Brother Hodges was admitted to the State Bar of Georgia. That year, he was also elected as an Alderman for the city of Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia, and subsequently elected mayor. From **1900-1901**, Hodges served in the Georgia House of Representatives. From **1903-1911**, he was the Judge of the Hartwell City Court.

In the fall of **1916**, Hodges was elected to the Superior Court of the Northern District of Georgia, and for three consecutive terms thereafter without opposition (**1919**, **1923**, and **1927**.) He was sworn in on in January 1, **1917** and served until his death in **1930**. According to *The History of Hart County, Georgia*, by John William Baker, 1933, p. 414 and *The Hartwell Sun*, Hartwell, Georgia, Friday, October 24, 1930, p. 1:

"[Hodges] was recognized as one of Georgia's leading jurists, and frequently was called into service in Fulton and other counties of the State. His judgments were rarely reversed by higher courts."

Judge Hodges served as Chairman of the Hart County Democratic Party Executive Committee. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Fraternal Order of Knights of Pythias, a Mason and a Methodist.

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, "*Fratres Qui Fuerunt Sed Nuc Ad Astra*," December 1930, p. 256:

Walter L. Hodges
(Georgia '87)

A stalwart son of old Kappa Deuteron Chapter at the University of Georgia has passed *ad astra*. Walter Lee Hodges (Georgia '87) died suddenly in Elberton, Ga., on October 21, 1930.

Brother Hodges was born on May 25, 1867. After his graduation from college, he led an active life at the bar and on the bench. He served a term as mayor of Hartwell, Ga., and later went to the state legislature. He became judge of the superior courts of the northern circuit in 1917 and was recognized as one of Georgia's leading jurists.

Gamma Tau Chapter at Georgia Tech was represented by a delegation at the funeral.

□□□

Allen Pettit Moye

Date of Birth: January 26, 1866, Randolph County, Georgia.

Date of Death: February 23, 1917, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia, shot to death by his father-in-law during an argument, **age 51**.

Obituary: *The Butler Herald, Butler, Georgia, Thursday, March 1, 1917, p. 2. The Cuthbert Leader, Cuthbert, Georgia, Thursday, March 1, 1917, p. 1: "Tragic Death: Mr. A. P. Moye Killed by His Father-in-Law ... Considered Justifiable By Coroner's Jury."*

Burial: Rosedale Cemetery, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia.

Education: Allen Pettit Moye entered The University of Georgia in **1884** as a sophomore. He joined the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, initiated soon after Christmas 1884. He was a member of The University of Georgia's **Class of 1887** but left school in **1886** and did not return. According to *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, April 1886, p. 135:

Brother **A. P. MOYE** [is] not returning to the University after the holidays, preferring work other than that of textbooks for the present. The link lost by Brother Moye's failure to return is perceptible to us all, which we deeply deplore. However, as it is, we wish our Brother Godspeed in his undertaking.

On p. 148, the Kappa Deuteron Chapter correspondent notes:

KΔ, '87. A. P. MOYE is at home in Cuthbert, Ga., where he is engaged in assisting his father in his extensive planting interests. With Brother Moye's energy, we know that he will succeed admirably in any undertaking in life. Brother Moye has promised us a visit at the coming Commencement, which we most anxiously await. Come! You shall be gladly welcomed, and promised a royal time.

Parents: Allen Pettit Moye's father was **Andrew Jackson Moye**, who was born December 12, 1832 in Barnwell County, South Carolina - moving with his family to Randolph County, Georgia in 1834 - and died September 12, 1923 at Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia, according to the Sons of the American



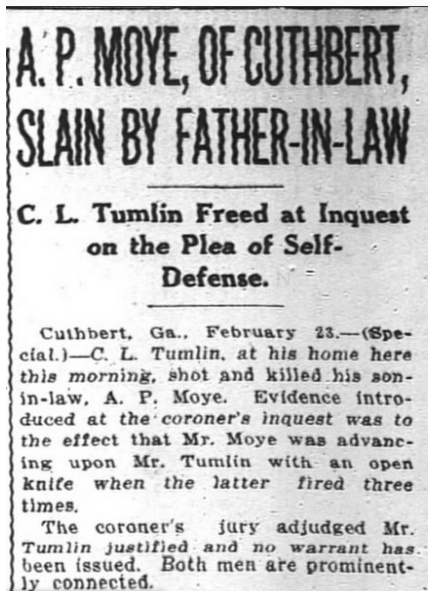
Revolution membership application of Andrew Jackson Moye II, SAR # 81080.

In his application, Andrew Jackson Moye II claims also to be a descendant of Col. William Kennon [see [Kappa Deuteron and the Kennon family](#) below.]

□□□

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, January 24, 1890, p. 2 called Andrew Jackson Moye “one of the largest planters in the county.”

Brother Moye’s mother was **Laura Jane West**, who was born March 19, 1840 in Wilkes County, Georgia and died April 3, 1914 in Cuthbert, Georgia - daughter of William West (born 1799, Wilkes County - died 1873, Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia) and his only wife Mary Frances Laura Pettit (born 1812, Warren County, Georgia.) Miss West and A. J. Moye were married November 6, 1859 in Randolph County, Georgia.



***The Atlanta Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia,
Saturday, February 24,
1917, p. 8.***

Allen Pettit Moye was a biological brother of Kappa Deuteron “second founder” [Robert Leiden Moye](#).

Married: A. P. Moye married **Lila McDonald Tumlin** on October 23, 1890 in Randolph County, Georgia. She was born July 31, 1871, daughter of Chester Lewis Tumlin (born 1847, Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia - died 1923, Cuthbert, Georgia) and Mattie McDonald, which couple married May 10, 1870 in Randolph County, Georgia. Lila (sometimes “Lela”) died August 6, 1933 and was buried in the Rosedale Cemetery, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia.

Children:

(1) **Andrew Lewis Moye** was born February 17, 1892 at Cuthbert, Georgia. He married Anita L. Henning (born 1891) on December 29, 1918 in Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. According to the 1930 census of Washington, D.C., in which they lived, her

parents are noted as natives of Germany. He died in 1936 and was buried in the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Suitland, Prince George's County, Maryland; she died April 18, 1941 is also buried there. Lewis and Anita had a son, Chester Lewis Moye and a daughter, Dorothy A. Moye. Chester Moye, born November 23, 1919 in Missouri, was class president when Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, D.C. graduated its first class in February 1937. He married Marjorie Elizabeth Plitt,

(2) **Guyton Tumlin Moye** was born February 13, 1894 in Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia, enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War I on October 23, 1917, died July 1, 1925, and was buried in the Rosedale Cemetery, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia,

(3) **Maria Pettit Moye** who was born about November 20, 1895, married Lucius Kennedy Patterson - son of Frederick Davis Patterson of Stewart County, Georgia - on September 7, 1918 at the First Presbyterian Church of Cuthbert. Kennedy later was a Colonel in U.S. Army. She died July 19, 1981 in El Paso, Texas and was buried at Ft. Bliss Cemetery, El Paso. The couple had a son, Lucius Kennedy Patterson, Jr. (1922–1996),

(4) **Martha Moye**, born May 3, 1898 at Cuthbert, Georgia, died there October 4, 1939 at the age of 41, and was buried in Rosedale, Cuthbert, Georgia. She married Donald Taylor, and they had a daughter, Martha Taylor, and

(5) **Claudia “Claude” Moye**, a daughter, who was born about 1902. She married George J. Baumer on November 26, 1924 at Cuthbert, Georgia, and they moved to Syracuse, New York. He died on August 31, 1961 at Syracuse. They had a daughter, Pauline “Polly” Baumer who married Robert Edward Cummings; she died October 18, 2007 at Palm Desert, California.

Career: A. P. Moye was elected Trustee for the Bethel Male College, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia in **1893**. He was a member of the Cuthbert City Council, at least by **1908**. He was also a Randolph County commissioner and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cuthbert public schools. In **1910**, he owned a grocery and dry goods store in Cuthbert, Georgia.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Wednesday, June 21, 1893, p. 8:

Cuthbert, Ga., June 20 - The trustees of Bethel Male college are at work with a view of placing that institution in the front ranks of educational institutions for boys and young men in all Southwest Georgia. The following new members have been added to the board: Messrs. W. S. Trotter, O. J. Herman, J. E. Martin, **A. P. Moye** ...

□□□

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, January 3, 1908, p. 2:

CUTHBERT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Cuthbert, Ga., January 2 - (Special.) Cuthbert’s municipal election passed off quietly today with only one ticket in the field, this having been nominated in a recent primary without contest. D. A. McPherson was elected mayor; R. D. Gay, I. B. Martin, A. J. Moye, **A. P. Moye** and W. J. Wade, councilmen, were elected.

□□□

The Cuthbert Leader, Cuthbert, Georgia, Thursday, March 1, 1917, p. 1:

TRAGIC DEATH

Mr. A. P. Moye Killed By His Father-in-Law -
Latter Considered Justifiable By Coroner’s Jury

Our citizens were shocked last Friday morning by the tragic death of Mr. A. P. Moye, which occurred about 11 o'clock. He was shot and killed by his father-in-law, Mr. C. L. Tumlin, at the Tumlin home, where Mr. Moye, also, resided.

A short time afterwards, Coroner Hermann impaneled a jury and held an inquest. The evidence of members of the household showed that Mr. Moye had been drinking heavily the night before and on that morning. He had acted as though crazed by drink and was frightening the female members of the household when Mr. Tumlin and Mr. Guyton Moye, son of Mr. A. P. Moye, went where he was to quiet him.

Mr. Moye seemed to resent this, and threatening to cut Mr. Tumlin's throat, started towards his father-in-law with an open knife. Guyton Moye grappled with his father in an attempt to get the knife, but the latter wrenched away, when Mr. Tumlin fired, three bullets entering Mr. Moye's breast and causing almost instant death.

The verdict of the jury was as follows:

We, the jury, find the deceased, A. P. Moye, came to his death by pistol shot by C. L. Tumlin, fired in self-defense.

Walter McMichael
J. W. Martin, Jr.
H. C. Marshall
M. T. Kitchens
J. L. Sealy
W. E. Taylor, Sheriff
D. C. Dudley, Deputy
O. J. Hermann, Coroner.

Mr. Tumlin is greatly distress over the affair. He says that he was convinced that his own life, and possibly some other members of his household, was at stake.

Funeral services were held at the Tumlin home Saturday afternoon a 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. A. H. Atkins, assisted by Rev. W. A. Huckabee. The interment was at Eastern cemetery. A large concourse of relatives and friends attended the last sad rites. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful.

Mr. A. P. Moye was the son of Mr. A. J. Moye. Practically his whole life was spent in Cuthbert, and he was well known in this section of the state. He had served as a county commissioner, a member of the city council and of the board of trustees of the Cuthbert Public School and was a public-spirited citizen.

Naturally accommodating, affable and generous, he had a large circle of friends, and his sad death is greatly deplored.

He leaves a wife, two sons and three daughters, a father, and three brothers and other relatives as well as a host of friends who lament his death.

Glen Waters

Date of Birth: June 4, 1868, Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee. “*The Official Register of the United States Containing a List of Officers and Employees in the Civil, Military, and Naval Service,*” published in 1885, confirms the state of his birth as Tennessee.

Date of Death: November 26, 1895, Manhattan, New York, New York, **28 years old**, of pneumonia brought on by cerebral-spinal meningitis.

Obituary: *The Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Wednesday, November 27, 1895, p. 7: “*Glen Waters Is Dead.*” *The Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, November 30, 1895, p. 7: “*Beloved In Death.*”

Burial: [Fayetteville City Cemetery](#), Fayetteville, Fayette County, Georgia.

Education: Glen Waters graduated from Boys High in Atlanta, Georgia, also the high school alma mater of Kappa Deuteron Brother [Peyton Lisby Wade](#).

WATERS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY



Waters entered the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, on **May 17, 1883**, nominated by South Carolina’s U.S. Sen. [James Henry Hammond](#). Waters was no model cadet, however, receiving almost 30 demerits from July to December in **1883** alone, for such offenses as “lounging on a hammock,” “untidy dress,” “absence at roll call” and “tardiness.”

Waters was **expelled** from the Naval Academy after proceedings of a court martial trial found Waters and three cadets guilty of charges of hazing that occurred in **1885**. The decision was appealed to the U.S. Attorney General, who, in **1886**, upheld the decision; Waters was subsequently dismissed on **March 16, 1886**.

DISMISSED FROM ANNAPOLIS, WATERS ENROLLS AT GEORGIA

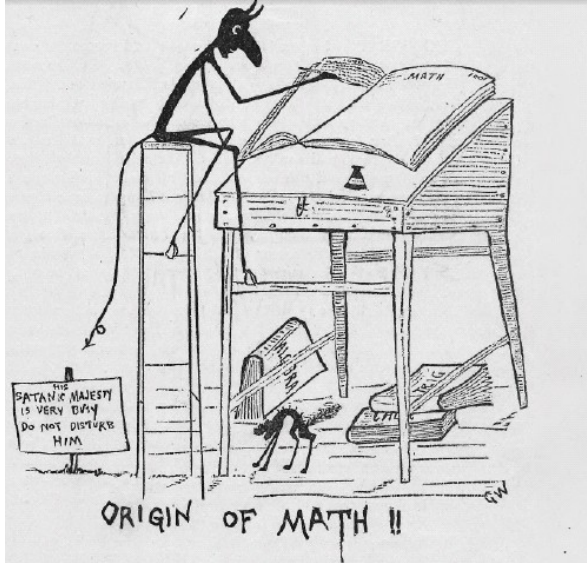
Thereafter, he entered The University of Georgia and soon joined the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta and was initiated in fall of **1886**.

At The University of Georgia, Waters thrived. He was elected Class Poet. He was a “*rusher*” for the Georgia football team, according to *The University Reporter*, Saturday, November 6, **1886**, and played right field for The University of Georgia baseball team in **1887**.

He became one of seven editors of the Board of Editors for the second edition of *The Pandora* yearbook in **1887**.

In Reed's "*History of the University of Georgia*," p. 1241, the author writes:

"The college annual had made its debut at the University of Georgia, the first volume had been quite a success and the fraternities decided to bring out [a second volume.] That is all the fraternities backed up the enterprise *except* Sigma Alpha Epsilon ... The first step was to reduce the number of editors from two representatives from each fraternity to one each ... These seven boys were pretty good fellows and did a good job ...



A drawing by Brother Waters for the 1887 *Pandora*

... There was one genius in the crowd, **Glen Waters**, who later on was a journalist for a

few years and died in his youth."

Waters joined the Phi Kappa literary society in October **1886**. In **1887**, when the two literary societies at Georgia put up their best debaters for the annual **Champion Debate** during Commencement week, July 13, 1877 ...

... Waters represented Phi Kappa while his fellow Phi Gam fraternity brother [Walter Lee Hodges](#) represented the Demosthenian Society.

According to *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, July 1887, p. 199:

"This is considered the highest honor that can be conferred by the societies, and we naturally feel proud to be represented by a brother from each society."

Waters graduated from The University of Georgia in July of **1887** with a Bachelor of Chemical Science, *first honor graduate*.

WATERS' CENSURED GRADUATION SPEECH OF 1887

Brother Waters was chosen by the faculty to give one of the commencement speeches in July **1887**, in part for his academic standing, Brother [Ulysses Virgil Whipple](#) another.

Waters' prepared a speech entitled "*Evolution*," which put forth the general thesis that scientific explanations for human development are not inconsistent with acknowledgement of a Holy Creator.

Submitted as required for approval by the faculty and administration, his speech was censured: points he considered critical to his thesis, the administration demanded he remove. **He refused** and appealed to the Board of Trustees, which turned down his request. He was, therefore, prevented from giving his 1887 commencement speech; the incident drew quite a bit of public attention.

According to "*The History of the University of Georgia*," by Thomas Walter Reed, p. 1257:

"Waters had the brightest mind in his class. He was not an eloquent orator, but what he said challenged attention. He was scientifically inclined and he was dealing with a subject that had given him trouble ..."



While Waters' proposed speech drew sharp rebuke from the University administration, it was praised by newspapers across the state, including *The Atlanta Constitution*, shortly thereafter, an employer of his.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, July 15, 1887, p. 3:

HE DID NOT SPEAK.

***AN ATLANTA ORATOR COMES INTO
COLLISION WITH THE UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.***

... The Chancellor, in calling his name upon the stage, stated that [Waters] was honorably excused [from delivering his remarks] and when the diplomas were given to the graduates, Mr. Waters received his along with the rest of the young men ...

The offending portions of Waters' graduation speech included:

Now what does our Bible say? It teaches that in the beginning there was a creation in which the ordinary course of nature was departed from, and from the dust of the ground, God created two parent forms.

The human race has been perpetuated according to a natural and invariable law - by the regular operation of natural forces.

Evolution says that God created parent form - life has been perpetuated and differentiated by the regular operation of natural law.

But are we, because we affirm the existence of a law, compelled to deny the existence of a law giver? If so, evolution is a fancy and a delusion. Now, what is there in this theory that conflicts with Christianity?

Do we deny God when we say that the planets move and the winds blow and the lightnings flash and the thunders roar ‘by regular operation of natural law?’ Wherever law reigns, must God be excluded?

Then will He very soon be relegated to a vanishing point; for advancing science is rapidly reducing all things to ‘the reign of law.’ Must we believe that God is lawless, capricious, and in our world and active in it only ‘by fits and starts?’ Or is it not sounder theology to accept him as orderly in his modes and energizings and as above all, and through all and in all ...

Commentary from *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Monday, July 18, 1887, p. 4:

***MR. GLEN WATERS AND HIS GRADUATING
SPEECH THAT WAS NOT DELIVERED***

“... [I]s not “Evolution” a proper subject of investigation in the classroom of our state university and of discussion in the literary societies and of commencement speeches?

It is a subject belonging to the purely physical sciences, assuming that these include archaeology, paleontology, comparative anatomy and biology, and is to be studied by the purely scientific method ... ?

We surely have not practically learned the lessons that the past has taught, if we still persist in banning a scientific doctrine on the ground that it *smells of heresy*.

Besides, what right has a state university to determine a student’s right to graduation or to any literary or scientific honors on the ground of his heresy or orthodoxy?

To claim such right is surely an exemplification of the union of church and state with a vengeance.

It is not according to the instincts of genius of the American people and state that state institutions should have any theologic creed, for the

acceptance of which students are to be honored or for the rejection of which they are to be dishonored ... !

... [W]e must say that we think the eye must have been very clear and piercing that could have discovered anything even bordering on heresy ... in the interdicted paragraph of the speech of Mr. Waters.”

□□□

AFTER UGA, WATERS APPOINTED TO U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

After his graduation from The University of Georgia in **1887** and notwithstanding his earlier dismissal from the *Naval* Academy, Waters was nominated and accepted into the U.S. Military Academy (*Army*) at West Point, New York in January **1887**, again supported by South Carolina U.S. Sen. Hammond.

According to *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, August 25, 1887, p. 8:

“**MR. GLEN WATERS**, formerly of the Annapolis “naval academy” and recently graduated with the highest honor at the State university, left yesterday morning for West Point, New York, with the intention of taking the examinations for entering the military institute.”

He thereafter successfully re-enrolled at West Point [though no further record of his time at West Point or any subsequent Army service has been uncovered - *jtf*].

Parents: *Father:* **William Thomas Waters**, who was born on February 25, 1842, died November 30, 1910 and was buried in the Fayetteville City Cemetery, Fayetteville, Fayette County, Georgia. *Mother:* **Rachel Loieduski “Loie” Bennett**, a daughter of Camelious Evans Bennett (1817-1897) and Emily Chappel Strickland.

Bennett’s Mill Middle School in Fayette County, Georgia, is named specifically for Loie Bennett’s brother and in general for the Bennett family, which family has resided in Fayette County since 1823 - *jtf*.

William Thomas Waters and Loie Bennett were married in Fayetteville, Georgia on April 12, 1866. She was born on January 17, 1847 at Fayetteville, Georgia died on October 8, 1915 and was buried in the Fayetteville City Cemetery, Fayetteville, Georgia.

Loie (Bennett) Waters’ sister, Mary Elizabeth Bennett, was the mother of fellow Kappa Deuteron Brother [William Richard Camelious Cousins](#).

Married: On June 4, 1889 in Hart County, Georgia, Glen Waters married **Myrtle/Myrtice/Myrtie Black Looney**, daughter of Morgan Harbin Looney (1826-1901) and Amy Melissa Black (1835-1871,)

his *second* wife.

Myrtie was born on September 13 1868 in Gilmer County, Georgia [the 1940 census of Dade County, Florida suggests, however, she was born in Arkansas, in which state her father did at one time live - *jtf*] She died on April 13, 1952 in Clayton County, Georgia and was buried in Northview Cemetery, Hartwell, Georgia, also the final resting place of Kappa Deuteron's [Walter Lee Hodges](#).

Her father, Prof. Looney, was born in Fairplay, Oconee County, South Carolina, also home place to Wylie Reeder Harbin, father of Kappa Deuteron Brothers [Robert Maxwell Harbin](#) and [Thomas Witherspoon Harbin](#). [**NOTE**: Professor Morgan Harbin Looney's middle name is, obviously, the same as the Harbin Brothers' surname - *jtf*.]

Professor Looney was an educator who moved to Fayetteville, Georgia in 1857 to start the Fayetteville Academy/Seminary. Over his career, he started numerous schools throughout Georgia as well as in Arkansas and Texas. In 1861, he moved to Gilmer County, Georgia to start the Looney School.

Children: *of Glen Waters and Myrtie Black Looney*

(1) **Miriam Waters**, born November 27, 1891, died February 8, 1975 and is buried in Northview Cemetery, Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia, and

(2) **Glen Waters, Jr.** who was born May 17, 1894 in New York City and died on December 23, 1966, Fulton County, Georgia. Married Mary E. Wilson?

In 1920, Glen Waters, Jr. was living in Jacksonville, Florida. In 1922, he was associated with the Georgia Department of Agriculture at the Georgia state Capitol in Atlanta.

During the Great Depression, in 1930, he was a salesman for a wholesale food company in Tampa, Florida. By 1940, he was living in Miami, Florida. In 1942, he was the general manager of the Rhodes-Wood Furniture Company. In 1945, he was the credit manager of J. J. Harverty's Furniture. [James Joseph Harverty had at one point been a partner with Amos Giles Rhodes in the Rhodes-Harverty Furniture Store - *jtf*]

In the '40s, Glen Waters, Jr. and his mother were living at 877 Plymouth Road in the Morningside neighborhood of Atlanta.

Career: Phi Gamma Delta's Glen Waters was a respected and well-known journalist at *The Atlanta Constitution*, under [Henry Woodfin Grady](#) and editor-in-chief [Evan Howell](#) and other noted names in Georgia journalism history, including [Clarke Howell](#) and [Joel Chandler Harris](#).



The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, June 4, 1889, p. 4:

“**MR. WATERS** is one of the brightest and most promising young newspapermen in the South.”

For a short time, he was city editor of *The Atlanta Herald*.

About **1892**, Waters moved to New York City to pursue his journalism career. In New York, he was associated with [Joseph Pulitzer](#)'s *The New York World*, [William Randolph Hearst](#)'s *The New York Morning Journal*, *The New York Commercial Advertiser* founded by [Noah Webster](#) and *The New York Morning Advertiser* (forerunner of *The New York Globe*.)

Among the tributes paid in obituaries on his early death:

WATERS was “... one of New York’s brightest newspaper men ...”

“... one of the most gifted writers of the South. His intellectual resources were simply marvelous, and he never lacked for bright and sparkling ideas. His imagination was vivid,”

A “clever writer” and “a man of very few words and exceedingly quiet demeanor ...”

□□□

Ulysses Virgil Whipple

Date of Birth: February 26, 1868, Wilkinson County, Georgia.

Date of Death: June 3, 1948, Cordele, Crisp County, Georgia, **80 years old**.

Obituaries: *The Cordele Dispatch*, Cordele, Georgia, Monday, June 7, 1948, p. 1: “*Whipple Rites Held Saturday.*” *Report of Proceedings of the Sixty-Sixth Annual Session of the Georgia Bar Association, held at the DeSoto Hotel, in the City of Savannah, June 2, 3, 4, 1949*, edited by Maurice C. Thomas, Secretary, Macon, Georgia, p. 136: “*Memorial of U. V. Whipple.*”

Burial: Sunnyside Cemetery, Cordele, Crisp County, Georgia.

Education: Ulysses Virgil Whipple was a graduate of the [Gordon Institute](#) in Barnesville, Georgia, then a primary school but now a four-year college, Gordon College.

Whipple entered The University of Georgia in the fall **1885**. That year, he was selected as the Business Manager of *The University Reporter*, the weekly student newspaper initiated by the literary societies at Georgia. Late in 1885, he was initiated as a member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta.

In **1886**, Whipple became President of the Phi Kappa literary society and was a featured Junior Class Speaker at graduation exercises that year.

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, July 1886, p. 209:

“Notwithstanding the fact that Brother U. V. Whipple was prostrated for three weeks by a severe case of the measles, he was chosen by the Faculty on class standing as a Junior speaker. He is pointed out by everybody as the leader of the Junior class and as a coming honor man.”

Ulysses Whipple elected Senior Class Orator, was a *first honor graduate* of The University of Georgia, receiving his B.A. degree in July of **1887**, and a featured commencement speaker.

The History of the University of Georgia, by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter IX: The Administration of Chancellor Patrick H. Mell, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1257 of the original typed manuscript:

“The Senior Orations on July 13, 1887, graduation day, were delivered by ... U. V. Whipple and [Glen Waters](#).”

“*The History of the University of Georgia*,” by Thomas Walter Reed, p. 1259:

“[Whipple was] one of the ablest of his class, became a lawyer of high standing.”

In **1889**, Brother Whipple received a Bachelor of Law degree from Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C. On June 9, **1890**, he graduated from Georgetown Law with a Masters of Law. Whipple was a member of [Phi Beta Kappa](#) at Georgetown.

Parents: Stephen Bennett Whipple (1833-1915) and **Sarah Ann Holliman** (1839-1913), who were married on February 7, 1859. She was a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Holliman. Ulysses was four years of age when his family moved from Wilkinson County to Laurens County, Georgia; in 1886, the family moved to Bleckley County, Georgia. Brother Whipple’s paternal grandfather was Stephen Whipple, who was born in Rhode Island and subsequently moved to Georgia in the early 1800s, settling in Wilkinson County, Georgia.

□□□

The History of Wilkinson County, Georgia, by Victor Davidson, originally published by the John Ball Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Macon, Georgia, 1930, reprinted 1978 by The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina, p. 619:

THE WHIPPLE FAMILY

CAPTAIN JOHN WHIPPLE, a native of England who settled in Dorchester, Mass. about the year 1630 and afterwards, in 1658 or 1659, in Rhode Island at Providence. It is from this Capt. John Whipple that the Georgia family descended ... He received the title of Captain in King Phillip's War (Indian) in 1676.



The History of Pulaski and Bleckley Counties, Georgia, 1808-1956, v. 1, Hawkinsville Daughters of the American Revolution, 1957, printed by J. W. Burke Company, Macon, Georgia, p. 679:

STEPHEN BENNETT WHIPPLE AND FAMILY

Stephen Bennett Whipple was born November 16, 1833 in Wilkinson County, Georgia, in the New Providence Church community, where he resided until January 1872, then removing to Laurens County, near the present town of Dudley. After a prospecting trip to California, going by rail to New York ... returning via Panama to New York ... [i]n January 1886, he came to Cochran, where he died July 28, 1915.

His father, Stephen - a son of Preserved Whipple and born March 14, 1799 in Cumberland township, Rhode Island -, came to Georgia in 1820. While teaching school in Wilkinson County, he married Ruth, a daughter of Squire Benjamin Mitchell and his wife Mildred Hatcher Carswell, whose farm he bought, and became a slave owner and farmer. He died February 13, 1848 ...

Stephen Bennett Whipple's occupation was farming. He had attended Mercer University, at Penfield, for two years, and his avocation was mathematics ,, He was active in educational interests at Cochran, serving as a member of the Boards of Education in the town of New Ebenezer College and of the Pulaski County schools. He served many years as Justice of the Peace ... and was active in organizing the Cochran Cotton Mill, Planters Bank & Trust Company, Cochran Oil Mill, and, in real estate improvements, having built a block of brick stores on Second Street.



Ulysses Virgil Whipple had an older brother, [William Holliman Whipple](#), who was also a member of Phi Gamma Delta's Kappa Deuteron chapter.

Married: U.V. Whipple married **Alice Feagin** on January 4, 1893. She was born on June 3, 1874 in Houston County [pronounced How' stun - *jtf*] Georgia and died April 25, 1960 in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. She is also buried at Sunnyside Cemetery in Cordele, Crisp County, Georgia and was a daughter of George McIntosh Troup Feagin (1830-1901.)

Children:

(1) **George Bennett Whipple** was born October 16, 1893 and died October 15, 1894, one day shy of his first birthday,

(2) **Mamie Whipple**, July 20, 1895 and died January 7, 1900 at four years of age,

(3) **Ulysses Virgil Whipple, Jr.** [UGA, Sigma Nu - the option of the fraternity of his father and uncle having passed with the sudden disappearance of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta in 1890.]

U. V. Whipple, Jr. was born September 8, 1898 in Cordele [then in Dooly County, Georgia until Cordele became the county seat for the newly created Crisp County in 1905 -*jtf*]. He died August 6, 1988 at Cordele, Crisp County, Georgia. He married to Miss Doris Ann Taylor in 1921 in Cuthbert, Georgia; at least one child, Doris Ann Whipple, who married John Rascoe Carrell,

(4) **Mary Alice Whipple**, born January 19, 1902 at Cordele, Georgia, married William Wallace Lyons on May 4, 1926 in Cordele, and

(5) **The Rev. Robert Lee (Bob) Whipple**, born July 26, 1903, died January 11, 1999, Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee, and was buried in Memorial Park Cemetery there. He married Ruth Ricketson; had three three sons, (i) Robert Lee Whipple, Jr. (1931-2009), (ii) James Virgil Whipple and (iii) Daniel Stephen Whipple and a daughter, (iv) Miriam Ann Whipple who married John Ashbridge Speakman, Jr.

Career: Following his graduation from The University of Georgia, from **1887-1888**, Whipple taught school at Scotland, Telfair County, Georgia and then at Cochran (at the time part of Pulaski but now Bleckley County), Georgia, before enrolling at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.



While attending law school at Georgetown, **1880-1890**, he was employed by the U.S. Department of Treasury and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Upon receiving his Master of Law from Georgetown in **1890**, Whipple moved to Vienna [pronounced Vī'-anna], Dooly County, Georgia, where in October of that year, he was admitted to the Bar and began the private practice of a lawyer.

On January 11, **1893**, Whipple was appointed County Judge of the Dooly County Court by Gov. William J. Northen [*src: The Hawkinsville Dispatch and News*, Hawkinsville, Georgia, Thursday, January 19, 1893, p. 4,] a position he held until October 3, **1896**, when he was elected to the Georgia House of

Representatives, serving **1897-1898**.

In April **1897**, he moved to Cordele, [pronounced core-deal] and entered into partnership, establishing the firm Thompson & Whipple.

With the creation of Crisp County, Georgia, on August 17, **1905**, Whipple became the first County Judge for the new county. A year later, **1906**, at the establishment of the Cordele Circuit of the Superior Court for Crisp, Dooley, Irwin and Wilcox counties, Judge Whipple became a Superior Court judge, serving until January 1, **1912**, when he returned to private practice with Col. William H. McKenzie.

In **1913**, he was elected president of the Cordele Chamber of Commerce.

On April 9, **1917**, [President Woodrow Wilson](#) nominated Brother Whipple to be United States District

Judge for the Southern District of Georgia to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Wallace W. Lambdin.

Judge Whipple's nomination, however, was blocked by fellow Georgian and U.S. Sen. Thomas William Hardwick, whose objection to the nomination was written on a "blue slip" piece of paper:"

"I object to this appointment. The nomination is *personally offensive* and *objectionable* to one, and I cannot consent to the confirmation of the nominee."

It appears that Hardwick took his wrath out on Brother Whipple because President Wilson did not nominate Hardwick's preferred pick, John T. West of Thomson, Georgia.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, April 22, 1917, p. 3:

"[Hardwick] said the nomination had been made by President Woodrow Wilson ... in *flagrant disregard of his wishes* ... that that he [Hardwick] recognized the candidate's personal and professional probity ... *His chief objection was that his wishes had been ignored* in the matter of a selection ... "

The newspaper summed up Hardwick's positions as "*West or nobody.*"

Prior to Wilson's appoint of Judge Whipple, the President had appointed Judge Frank Park to the position, which appointment Hardwick also opposed and he was, therefore, particularly angry that the Wilson administration had not consulted him on this choice. Wilson's third choice after Whipple was not confirmed was Valdosta judge William E. Thomas, *who was also vigorously opposed by Sen. Hardwick.*

According to the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, use of a "blue slip" to block the nomination of a judicial appointee from a Senator's home state originated with this instance.

For a long number of years thereafter, Judge Whipple acted as U.S. Referee in Bankruptcy Court serving a number counties in the Middle District of Georgia.

June 18, **1927**, Judge Whipple was appointed as a member of the Georgia prison commission by Gov. Walker.

Whipple was a Mason, a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church and a District Deputy of the Third District Grand Lodge, Knights Templar.

□□□

The Cordele Dispatch, Cordele, Georgia, Tuesday, June 8, 1948, p. 2 on his death:

"One of the tallest trees in the forest has fallen and the city, county and state have sustained a great loss."

□□□

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1888

John Robert Evans

Date of Birth: December 9, 1867 in Wilkes County, Georgia.

Date of Death: June 29, 1913 at Rayle, Wilkes County, Georgia, of pneumonia, at *45 years of age*.

Obituaries: *The Washington Reporter*, Washington, Georgia, Thursday, July 3, 1913, p. 1. *The Washington Reporter*, Washington, Georgia, Thursday, July 10, 1913, p. 3: "In Memoriam."

Burial: Sardis Baptist Church Cemetery, Rayle, Wilkes County, Georgia, not far from the grave of his fraternity brother, [Robert Augustus Cason](#), who is also buried there.



Education: Evans enrolled at The University of Georgia in *1886*. He was initiated by the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta between January 1886 and April 1886. Brother Evans graduated from The University of Georgia in *1888*.

Parents: **Arden Evans** was born January 28, 1825 in Wilkes County, Georgia and died November 21, 1897. His family was of Welsh descent. His wife was **Mahala Griffith**.

Married: John Evans married *first* [Bertha Mae Maltbie](#) on February 26, 1895 in Wilkes County, Georgia, daughter of Dr. Walter S. Maltbie (born 1843, Lawrenceville, Georgia and who died in 1887 in Wilkes County) and Hattie Blessingame. Miss Maltbie was born in 1862 and died on June 4, 1899 [perhaps of complications due to child birth -jtf]

On November 12, 1901 in Greene County, Georgia, Evans married *second* [Nellie Wilson](#), who was born on December

28, 1878 and died on February 26, 1959.

Children: *of John Robert Evans and Bertha Mae Maltbie*

(1) [Robert Maltbie Evans](#). He was born April 4, 1896 and died August 4, 1897, and is buried in the Sardis Baptist Church Cemetery, Wilkes County, Georgia,

(2) **John Robert Evans, Jr.** was born about 1899, according to the 1910 census of Wilkes County, Georgia. *No further record found,*

Children: *of John Robert Evans and Nellie Wilson*

(3) [Wilson A. Evans](#), born October 25, 1902, died on October 10, 1913, just a few months after his father died, and was buried in Sardis Baptist Church Cemetery,

(4) **Neal T. Evans**, born October 22, 1904, lived for a time in New Orleans, Louisiana as

a telephone company engineer and Largo, Florida, died October 19, 1997 in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, and

(5) **Albert C. Evans**, born about 1909 [age 1 year and 8 months according to the 1910 census of Wilkes County, Georgia - *jtf*] The younger two sons - Neal and Albert - and their mother were living with the boys' grandmother, Mrs. Janie Wilson, at Woodville, Greene County, Georgia, according to the 1920 census.

Career: According to his obituary in *The Washington Reporter*, Washington, Georgia, Thursday, July 3, 1913, p. 1: Evans “ ... had, for a number of years, taught school in west Wilkes following his graduation from the state university.”

The Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia at Athens, Georgia, from 1785-1906, E. D. Stone Press, Athens, 1906 gives his occupation as a teacher and an obituary for Brother Evans in *The Washington Reporter*, Washington, Georgia, Thursday, July 10, 1913, p. 3 says he was an educator for 12 years. For a number of years, he was also engaging in farming near Rayle, Georgia.

In **1910**, Evans was a candidate for Wilkes County school commissioner. Baptist.

□□□

Asa Wesley Griggs, Jr.

Date of Birth: October 20, 1867, most sources - including census records - claim he was born at Bluffton (now Lanett) in Chambers County, Alabama [some sources, including his Texas Certificate of Death certificate, state that he was born in West Point, Troup County, Georgia - *jtf*].

Date of Death: October 12, 1938, West Columbia, Brazoria County, Texas, *eight days shy of his 71st birthday*, of coronary thrombosis.

Burial: Old Columbia Cemetery, West Columbia, Brazoria County, Texas.



Education: Griggs entered The University of Georgia in the fall of **1884** as a sophomore.

As a sophomore, he was chosen to represent his class as a speaker during the **1885** spring graduation exercises.

Griggs studied medicine under the supervision of his father at West Point, Georgia in **1886**, and then returned to Athens in the fall of **1887**. Brother Griggs was a member of the Demosthenian Society, the Ollie Gopher Clan in **1888** and of the Philosophic Society. From November 1887 into early 1888, he was the Business Manager and a member of the Board of Editors of *The Pandora* yearbook, for the annual's second edition.

Asa Wesley Griggs, Jr. was also a Brother of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, initiated just after Christmas 1884. They were sons of:

Griggs graduated from The University of Georgia in **1888** with a Bachelor of Arts degree. After graduation from Georgia, he enrolled in the [National Normal University](#), a teacher's college at Lebanon, Ohio.

Parents: Dr. Asa Wesley Griggs: An 1849 graduate of The University of Georgia, where he was a member of the Demosthenian Society. He was also an 1885 graduate of the medical department of the University of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee, which later became a part of Vanderbilt University. Griggs, Sr. was a physician and surgeon, who also served in the Confederate State Army. Dr. Griggs was born December 11, 1827 in Putnam County, Georgia and died August 16, 1900, West Point, Troup County, Georgia.

Dr. Griggs was later president of the Medical Association of Georgia from 1890-1891. The mother of Brother Griggs, was Dr. Griggs's *second* wife **Lois Ann McCants**, by whom he had five children. She was a daughter of Dr. James Robert Pembroke McCants. Lois McCants Griggs was born on September 30, 1842 and died July 11, 1894. Dr. Griggs and Miss McCants were married in November 27, 1860. By his *first* wife, Rebecca Elizabeth Davenport, who died in 1860, Dr. Griggs had two children.

A very small collection of [Dr. Griggs' letters can be found at the Kenan Research Center at the Atlanta History Center](#), Atlanta, Georgia.

Married: Asa Wesley Griggs married **Minnie Maude Haines** [some sources give her name as "Mary Moore" - *jtf*] who was born on April 7, 1878, a native of Decatur, Macon County, Illinois. She died on April 17, 1961 in West Columbia, Brazoria County, Texas and was buried there in the Old Columbia Cemetery. She was a daughter of Samuel Alfred Haines (born December 1, 1845, Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio, died November 13, 1930, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas) and Virginia Clay Reed (born 1853, Kentucky - died 1927, Dallas, Texas,) who had moved to Texas possibly by 1881.

Children:

(1) **Mary Lois Griggs** was born on March 12, 1892 at Giddings, Lee County, Texas, died on August 20, 1988 in Brazoria County, Texas and was buried in the Hollywood Cemetery, Houston, Harris County, Texas. She married John Milton Laughlin, who died before 1920; they had two children:

(a) Dr. John Milton Laughlin, Jr., born August 22, 1917 at Houston, Texas, married *first* Lois Annette Gayle, daughter of John Phillips Gayle, on November 7, 1942 in Brazoria County, Texas, later divorced. Miss Gayle was born August 28, 1918, Brazoria County, Texas, died on August 23, 1973, Houston, Texas and was buried in the Gulf Prairie Cemetery, Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas.

Daughters, by Dr. Laughlin's *first* marriage to *Lois Annette Gayle*:

(i) Carrie Lois Laughlin, born 1947 in Houston, Texas, married Timothy Dale Taylor, son of Clifton Monroe Taylor, on November 22, 1969, Jefferson County, Texas. Divorced December 30, 1983, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Taylor was born August 20, 1946 at Jacksonville, Cherokee County, Texas, and

(ii) Lavinia Anne Laughlin, born in 1951 in Houston, Texas, married *first* Harold Wayne Bruggen, Jr. on August 22, 1970 Brazoria County, Texas and *second* Ronald W. Beebe.

Milton Laughlin, Jr. married *second* on July 20, 1968, Austin, Travis County, Texas, Miss Noma Adeline Orr, daughter of William Alfred Orr and Devorah Adeline Redding.

Dr. Laughlin died September 21, 1985 at Bay City, Matagorda County, Texas and was buried in the Sweeny Cemetery, Brazoria County, Texas. He was a Major in the United States Army during World War II and the Korean War, president of the Bay City Rotary Club, member of the American Legion Post 503 and Calvary Baptist Church, and chief of staff for the Matagorda General Hospital, and

(b) Sgt. Asa Dean Laughlin was born on August 20, 1919 in Wharton County, Texas, died May 19, 2007 at the Texas State Veterans Home, Big Spring, Texas and was buried in Columbia Cemetery, West Columbia, Brazoria County, Texas.

He flew almost 25 B-17 combat missions over Nazi Germany during World War II with the 8th Army Air Corps 490th Bomber Group; American Legion Post 503 and VFW 8551. About 1942, married Mildred Ellen Vickery, who was born on October 11, 1919 and died on August 25, 2011, Friendswood, Texas. *Children:*

(a) [Gregory Haines Laughlin](#), born January 21, 1942, Bay City, Matagorda County Texas, married Virginia Merrill Jones, a daughter of John Quincy Jones, on December 28, 1969 in Tarrant County, Texas, divorced in 1993; he subsequently married Linda Louise Winterrowd in 1998, who had previously married Chester Howard Hollingsworth in 1960 in Pecos, Texas.

Laughlin was a 1964 graduate of Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. He was a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and for the U.S. District Court for the Southern and Eastern Districts of Texas. Laughlin served four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives representing the 14th Congressional

District of Texas. A Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserves, Mr. Laughlin was the only member of the U.S. Congress to see active duty during Operation Desert Storm in 1991. After switching to the Republican Party, he lost re-election to former U.S. Congressman Ron Paul,

(b) Michael Dean Laughlin, born December 26, 1942 in Matagorda County, Texas, married Kitty Melba Cherry, daughter of Herbert Luker Cherry and Kitty Erline Smith, on April 3, 1971 at the South Main Baptist Church of Pasadena, Harris County, Texas,

(c) John Wesley Laughlin, July 13, 1946, Brazoria County, Texas,

(d) Charles Thomas Laughlin, born June 28, 1947, Marion County, Texas, married Elizabeth M. Moore in Harris County, Texas on September 4, 1971, and

(e) Ellen Mary Laughlin, born January 18, 1952, Bay City, Matagorda County, Texas.

After her husband John Milton Laughlin, Sr.'s death, Lois Griggs Laughlin married ? **Clark**,

(2) **Carrie Louise Griggs** was born May 30, 1893 in Wharton County, Texas, died August 31, 1980, Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida and was buried there in the Garden of Memories Cemetery.

She married Hubert Jacob Stolleis, a native of Bad Dürkheim, Germany who was born on March 20, 1896 and who immigrated to the United States, arriving at the Port of Galveston, Texas on November 11, 1911 and naturalized on October 27, 1927 at Chicago, Illinois. Six years later he registered for the U.S. draft. He died on January 22, 1958 in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio and was buried there at the Highland Park Cemetery.

Issue: two daughters:

(a) Dorothy Stolleis, who married Robert Owen Webb on May 20, 1940 at Cleveland, Ohio. He was born on April 13, 1917 in Cleveland, Ohio, died July 23, 1995 in Manatee County, Florida, and

(b) Lois Elizabeth Stolleis, born December 10, 1931 in Chicago, Illinois and died June 17, 2009, Pasco County, Florida and was buried at Sunset Memorial Gardens, Thonotosassa, Florida. She married James Emanuel Canaris in 1957 at Cuyahoga County, Ohio; they divorced in 1974 at Tampa, Florida. He later married Valerie M. Kilgore in 1975 in Cleveland.

Canaris was born on October 4, 1928 and died April 2, 2005 at Parma, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. He attended Ohio University, Athens, Ohio before joining the U.S. Air Force, 1951-1953. His father, Emanuel, was a native of the island of Crete, Greece, who immigrated to New York in 1911 and was naturalized at Cleveland, Ohio in 1927. His mother was the former Diamanto (Diana) Hrysoulaki, also a native of Crete, who immigrated to the United States in 1927 and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1938. Canaris, a lawyer, served as Assistant Attorney General for the state of Ohio. *Issue:* David and Lynn Canaris.

And *one son*:

(c) Hubert Jacob Stolleis, Jr., who was born September 4, 1917 in Houston, Texas and died April 6, 1992 at Glen Rock, Bergen County, New Jersey. He married *first* Marion Davis on February 1, 1949 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and *second* Veronica C. Hurley, who was born July 24, 1917, died July 23, 2008 and buried at Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Hawthorne, Westchester County, New York; her father was a native of Ireland. Hubert Stolleis, Jr. served in the United States Army from his enlistment on December 27, 1939 until 1945 and in the United States Air Force from 1950 until 1952 and again from 1962 to 1965.

(3) **Asa E. Griggs** - *a daughter* - born December 13, 1894 at McDade, Bastrop County, Texas. On September 28, 1914 at El Campo, Texas, she married Thomas Kuykendall McCrosky, who was born on November 24, 1892 in Matagorda County, Texas - son of John Harrison McCroskey of Kentucky and Mattie Kuykendall. In 1926 at Port Arthur, Texas, T. K. McCrosky married *second* Mercedes Ann "Dez" Goudeau, daughter of Pierre Floreval Goudeau.

Sons of Miss Asa Griggs and Thomas Kuykendall McCrosky:

(a) John Voss McCrosky was born November 3, 1915 at Alice, Jim Wells County, Texas, died April 3, 2010 at Bay City, Matagorda County, Texas and buried in Hawley Cemetery, Blessing, Jones County, Texas. He married Lila Louise Lloyd (1913-1995) and was survived by thirteen grandchildren and numerous great grandchildren. He was a rancher and "cowboy." *Issue:* Louise, Brenda, John Voss, Jr., Patsy Lavonne, Freda Elaine, Donna Louise, Hubert Earl and JoAnn McCrosky, and

(b) Thomas Griggs McCrosky was born on April 19, 1919 at Bay City, Matagorda County, Texas and died there on July 8, 1947, of a rare blood disease contracted while serving in the Pacific Theater during World War II. In 1944 at Palacios, Texas, he married Geraldine "Jerry" Lauderback, daughter of Arthur Edgar Lauderback. She was born on January 9, 1923 in Palacios and died on September 9, 2004. They had one son, Michael McCrosky. After her husband's death, she married Judge Irving Moore,

Jr., and they had two daughters. She was buried at Evergreen Memorial Park Cemetery, Wharton County, Texas.

Asa Griggs McCrosky and her first husband divorced, and she married Lawrence Meyers and they had a daughter, (e) Marilyn Meyers. Asa Griggs McCrosky Meyers died in California on November 21, 1969.

(4) **Robert Moore Griggs** was born November 9, 1897/1900, Myrtle Springs, Van Zandt County, Texas, attended Reagan High School, Houston, Texas and then the University of Houston, and died May 8, 1959 at Houston, Texas. According to the 1920 census of Holtville, Imperial County, California, he was a widower. In 1930, he was living in Medford, Jackson County, Oregon, a salesman. By 1940, at least, he was an automobile salesman. Married Gladys Spikler, who was born on February 24, 1900 and died on December 23, 1992. Had at least one daughter, Vera Adrienne Griggs, born July 9, 1925, San Diego, California, who married ? Mercer and died March 31, 2001, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(5) **John H[aines]? Griggs**, born April 1, 1902 possibly in Van Zandt County, Texas, died August 6, 1971 at Orange County, California, and was buried in the Grand View Memorial Park, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.

Jack married Hazel Alma Linstrom, daughter of Conrad C. Linstrom, a son of a Swedish immigrant Lars Lindstrom. Hazel's father died before his daughter was 20 years old. Her mother was Mary Ramthun, daughter of Prussian immigrant Herrmann Ramthun. Hazel was born June 16, 1901, Texas and died February 1983, Los Angeles County, California) and had daughters:

(a) Mary Virginia Griggs, born May 4, 1925 in Los Angeles County, California, who married James R. Davis in 1963 in Los Angeles and died August 15, 1997, San Diego, California and

(b) Doris Elaine Griggs, born October 15, 1926, Los Angeles County, California.

(6) **Hall Wesley Griggs**, born October 30, 1915 at El Campo, Wharton County, Texas, died August 23, 1986 at Houston, Harris County, Texas, buried at Columbia Cemetery, West Columbia, Brazoria County, Georgia. He attended the University of Texas at Austin, Texas and the Rice Institute (now University), Houston, Texas, and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and was an attorney.

He married *first* Elizabeth Ferguson on August 30, 1945 in Brazoria County, Texas. On August 7, 1971 in Brazoria County, Texas, he married *second* Suzanne Borel.

The Bastrop Advertiser,
Bastrop, Texas, Saturday, May
16, **1896**, p. 7:

"As a scholar [**GRIGGS**] is first class, being a graduate of the University of Georgia. As a teacher, he has no superior and few equals."

Career: After graduation from The University of Georgia and the National Normal School in Ohio, about **1889**, Brother Griggs

became the Superintendent of Education in Giddings, Lee County, Texas, about 50 miles east of Austin, Texas. A few years later, about late **1892** or early 1893, he moved to Wharton County, Texas. Before December of **1894**, his work led him to Bastrop County, Texas and before **1900** to Van Zandt County, Texas. In **1905**, Griggs was head of the public schools, Mabank, Kaufman County, until **1909**. He then returned to Wharton County, Texas to become Superintendent of Education.

From **1924** until his death, he was the superintendent of West Columbia schools in Brazoria County, Texas. Brother Griggs was a prominent educator and public school administrator in Texas for almost 40 years. Columbia High School's football team, the Roughnecks, play at **GRIGGS FIELD**, named in honor of Kappa Deuteron's Griggs.

“*History of the University of Georgia*,” by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter IX: The Administration of Chancellor Patrick H. Mell, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1276 of the original typed manuscript:

“**ASA WESLEY GRIGGS** as a student was a good mixer, his personality attractive. He took much interest in different student activities and maintained good standing in his classes. He became a teacher and devoted all the years of his life to that profession. His teaching was done in Texas ... ”



William Mosely[†] Hawes

[†] In various public records, the spelling of Brother Hawes' middle name routinely varies between Mosely and Mosel^y. The spelling “Mosely” is used in this document as it is the spelling selected by his family to be engraved on his grave marker [see picture below - *jtf*]

Date of Birth: August 2, 1867, according to *Memoirs of Georgia, Containing Historical Accounts of The State's Civil, Military Industrial and Professional Interests and Personal Sketches of Many of Its People*, v. 2, published by The Southern Historical Association, Atlanta, Georgia, 1895, p. 494, “his boyhood days [were] ... spent at Wrightsboro” in Columbia County, Georgia. That part of Columbia County which included the towns of Dearing, Thomson and Wrightsboro, in 1870 became a part of then newly created McDuffie County. A few sources claim Hawes was born on April 6, 1867, for example, the “*Alabama Deaths and Burials Index, 1881-1952*.”

Date of Death: May 21, 1921, Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama, *at the age of 53*.

Obituary: *The McDuffie Progress*, Thomson, Georgia, Friday, May 27, 1921, p. 6.

Burial: Westview Cemetery, Thomson, McDuffie County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Hawes was a Demosthenian while he was a student at The University of Georgia. He also played baseball for the University's freshmen baseball team.

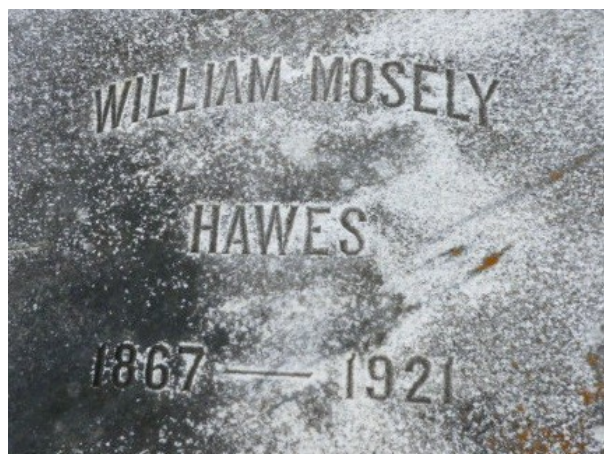
He joined the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta and was initiated between January **1886** and April 1886.

In **1887**, as a junior, Hawes was the recipient of the “*Charles McDonald Brown Scholarship*,” which was

established in 1881 by former Georgia Gov. John E. Brown in the memory of his son - a member of the Class of 1878 who died while a student at Georgia. Gov. Brown initiated the scholarship to assist a student or students at The University of Georgia and/or the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega and/or the Medical College of Georgia who was of some financial need and who is “*bright, of good moral character, apt to learn, in reasonable health and ambitious, to prepare themselves for usefulness.*”

Hawes graduated from The University of Georgia in **1888** with a Bachelors of Art degree.

“*History of the University of Georgia,*” by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter IX: The Administration of Chancellor Patrick H. Mell, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1277 of the original typed manuscript:



“**WILLIAM HAWES**, of Warrenton, Ga., was a young man of most **commanding physical appearance, handsome and popular**. He was a member of the Demosthenian Society and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. For a number of years, he was a well-known figure in the field of Georgia journalism and also served as a member of the Georgia legislature.”

Parents: **Dr. Ellington Cody Hawes** (born 1826, Wrightsboro, Columbia County, Georgia, died 1902, Thomson, McDuffie County, Georgia and was buried at Wrightsboro Methodist Church Cemetery in McDuffie County, Georgia. Dr. Hawes was a physician, state legislator, member of the school board, Baptist, and Mason) and his wife **Amanda Octavia Wilson** (born 1826, Lincoln County, Georgia - died 1904, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia) a daughter of Elias Wilson (1790-1879) and his *second* wife, Temperance Saxon (1800-1839.) Dr. Hawes and Miss Wilson were married on October 14, 1851. Ellington Hawes was a son of Peyton Hawes (born 1775) and Elaine Mosel(e)y.

Married: About 1897, William M. Hawes married **Rosa Farmer**, daughter of Edward Burgess Farmer (1840-1928), on November 25, 1896 in Warren County, Georgia. Rosa was born in Georgia in November of 1874, according to the 1900 census of Warren County, Georgia.

Rosa was an enthusiastic follower of the Christian Science religion, sharing her testimony in *The Christian Science Monitor*, for example, in 1914 when she wrote of her introduction to the faith by her sister-in-law, Laura (Hawes) West. Ironically, Laura (Hawes) West’s Georgia Certificate of Death notes that she was a “Christian Scientist [and because of her religious views - *jtf*] had no doctor” though her father was a physician. Her husband, John Thomas West, died less than two years after his wife of a self-inflicted, accidental gun shot.

Children: No surviving children of William Mosely Hawes and Rosa Farmer are named in his obituary and no children are named by any available census record.

Career: Brother Hawes was an attorney, journalist and associated with the real estate and insurance. He

was editor and publisher of *The Warrenton Clipper* newspaper of Warren County, Georgia, beginning about **1894**. In **1905**, he sold the newspaper, according to *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Monday, July 24, 1905, p. 4:

The Augusta Chronicle, Augusta, Georgia, Monday, July 24, 1905, p. 4:

THE WARREN COUNTY REPORTER: After eleven years pencil-pushing, during which time he never solicited or published a whiskey advertisement, our genial friend, Col. W. M. Hawes, has disposed of his dear old friend, *The Warrenton Clipper*, lock, stock and barrel, to Mr. J. L. Dowling, of Abbeville, Ga.

□□□

Hawes was elected to represent Warren County, Georgia in the Georgia House of Representatives from **1896** until **1897**, but chose not to seek re-election at the conclusion of his one term. Among the bills he introduced while serving in the Georgia General Assembly was legislation to require all jails be provided with heaters for prisoners during winter months.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, March 26, 1898, p. 3: "... Hon. **WILLIAM M. HAWES**, Warren's present representative, declines to offer for re-election owing to the pressing duties of his private interests."

In **1895**, attorney Hawes represented future U.S. presidential nominee and future U.S. Sen. Thomas E. Watson in litigation challenging the results of Watson's unsuccessful campaign for election to the Tenth Congressional District of Georgia against incumbent U.S. Rep. [James Conquest Cross Black](#), wherein Watson alleged fraud.

Watson, like Hawes, was a native of Columbia County (and specifically of that portion of the county which was annexed to become a part of the new McDuffie County), each was a member of one of the pioneering original fraternities at his school (Watson attended Mercer University where he joined Sigma Alpha Epsilon) and both were lawyers, newspaper editors and legislators.

THOMAS EDWARD WATSON remains today one of the most interesting and complex figures in Georgia and U.S. politics.

Tom Watson's long and evolving political career began with his election to the Georgia General Assembly in 1882; he resigned, however, the next year out of frustration and in protest of the railroad companies' influence in the legislature.

Watson was elected to the U.S. House of Representative in 1890, advocating a modified [Farmers Alliance](#) platform as an Alliance Democrat advancing the case for public ownership of railroads, for example. Many Alliance members, frustrated with their alliance with Democrats in 1890 and 1891, later joined with the Populist Paper in 1892.

Shortly after his election, members of the Populist or People's Party caucus in Congress put forth Watson's name as a nominee for Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1892, Watson failed to win re-nomination and lost his seat in Congress. Watson sought to return in 1894, but again was defeated. Returning to Thomson to practice, he also launched the *People's Party Paper*, which was published out of Atlanta.

In 1896, Watson was selected as the Populist Party's nominee for U.S. Vice President with running mate [William Jennings Bryan](#), who ran also as the presidential nominee of the Democrat Party but with a different vice-presidential candidate; both tickets lost to President William McKinley.

In his early political career, Watson was a supporter of black *enfranchisement* (and was once a believer that the "black vote" was *necessary* to win,) an advocate for the poor and of agrarianism over capitalism and opposed to the big railroads. But by 1904 - when he became the Populist Party's nominee for President of the United States and increasingly so in 1908 when he was again the Populists' presidential nominee - Watson was increasingly associated with white racism and anti-Catholic, anti-Jew demagoguery. [Years later, in 2013, Watson's statute on the grounds of the state Capitol was removed, in part because of his association with racist views - *jtf*]

Later, Watson lost a campaign for the U.S. Senate in 1918 against [Carl Vinson](#). But in 1920, he was elected to the U.S. Senate representing Georgia by defeating former Georgia Gov. Hoke Smith, a man he had helped elect as governor of Georgia in 1906.

□□□

As an attorney in private practice, William Mosely Hawes argued before the Georgia Supreme Court, for instance, in the case of *Hill v. American Freehold Land Mortgage Company*.

In **1912**, Hawes was a candidate for solicitor-general of the newly formed Toombs Circuit (Glascock, Lincoln, Taliaferro Warren, and Wilkes counties.)

The Augusta Chronicle, Augusta, Georgia, Monday, February 5, 1912, p. 2:

FOUR IN THE RACE FOR SOLICITORSHIP

Wm. M. Hawes of Warrenton Newest Candidate to Announce - Other Aspirants Are R. C. Norman and J. M. Pitner of Washington and A. G. Golucke of Crawfordville.

Warrenton, Ga., Feb. 4 – **WM. M. HAWES**, a prominent member of the Warrenton bar, has announced that he is in the race for the office of solicitor-general of the Toombs circuit. This will be the first election of solicitor since the formation of this circuit, which now embraces the counties of Warren, Wilkes, Lincoln, Taliaferro and Glascock. Mr. Hawes is not unknown to the people of this section having been representative in the Legislature for Warren county during the years of 1896 and 1897. He also has been treasurer of the county and was owner and editor of *The Warrenton Clipper* for several years.

By **1917**, he and his wife were living at 908 S. Dakota Avenue in **Tampa, Florida**, where he was in the real estate and insurance business.

Hawes was living in *Chicago, Illinois* by about **1920** (see the **1920** census of Cook County, Illinois.) In this census, his occupation in this census is given as “solicitor/insurance company.” He and his wife were living on Clarendon Avenue a few blocks west of Montrose Beach on Lake Michigan and north of Wrigley Field.)

Brother Hawes died in **1921** in Birmingham, Alabama. It is not clear whether he was visiting or living in that city at the time.

Some sources reference him as “*Colonel*” but the source of that military or honorific title is unknown; even his marriage certificate of 1896 names him as “Col. Hawes.”

□□

William Augustus Kennon

Date of Birth: July 3, 1869, near Hoboken, Georgia, which was then a part of Pierce County, Georgia but which today lies within the boundaries of Brantley County, which county was created in 1920 - *jtj*
Date of Death: January 22, 1931, St. Louis, St. Louis County, Missouri, **age 63**, of cancer of the larynx.
Obituary:
Burial: Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, St. Louis County, Missouri

Education: William Augustus Kennon entered The University of Georgia in **1883**, as a freshman. He joined the Demosthenian Society in 1883. In **1887**, Kennon was vice president of the Engineering Society.

He was initiated into the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, at least by **1885**. Kennon graduated from The University of Georgia in **1888** with a Bachelors of Civil Engineering. His uncle, [Benning Moore Kennon](#), was earlier also a member of the Georgia chapter of Phi Gamma Delta.

From “*History of the University of Georgia*,” by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter IX: The Administration of Chancellor Patrick H. Mell, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1281 of the original typed manuscript:

“**WILLIAM A. KENNON**, of Waycross, Ga., was born in Georgia in 1868. He was one of the quietest, most gentlemanly boys I ever knew. A year or two after graduation, he was married to Miss Mattie Grady, sister of Henry W. Grady, and until her death a year later, he lived in Brunswick, Ga. I have never seen him since and there is no information in the office of the Alumni Secretary concerning him. He has probably passed on ... While in college, Kennon was a Demosthenian and a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.”

Parents: **Captain Henry Thomas Kennon** (born July 21, 1841 at Dahlonga, Georgia - one of 12 children of John William Kennon and Sarah Cobb Moore - died February 14, 1911 at Clarkesville, Habersham County, Georgia; he served in the 23rd Georgia Infantry, Company C, “Floyd Spring

Guards,” C.S.A.) and **Mary Rachel Crawford**.

Captain Kennon and Miss Crawford were married on February 5, 1866 in Columbia County, Georgia. By 1880, the family had settled in south Georgia, specifically to Pierce County. By 1886, he operated the Walerton Mills (lumber) in Waycross, Georgia. By 1888, he established the Kennon Manufacturing Company of Brunswick, Georgia, maker of cotton yarn. Later, perhaps by 1910, he and his wife moved to Clarkesville, Habersham County, Georgia in northeast Georgia.

American Engineer: An Illustrated Weekly Journal, December 12, 1888, The American Engineer Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois, p. 214:



A woolen mill will be built at Brunswick, Ga., by the Kennon Manufacturing Company, at a cost of about \$75,000.

The Athens, Ga. childhood home of Mattie (Grady) Kennon and the site of her marriage to Phi Gamma Delta's William A. Kennon

Married: Brother Kennon married **Martha (Mattie) Nicholson Grady** on June 25, 1891 at the bride's home in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, his *first* marriage. She was one of two sisters of the famous Southern newspaper man Henry Woodfin Grady [his sister, Annie King Grady, died at the age of 5 - *jtf*] Mattie and Willie Kennon had been married only 16 months

when she died at their home on October 21, 1892 at Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia. *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, October 20, 1892, p. 4: "Mrs. W. A. Kennon is lying at the point of death at her home in Brunswick. There is perhaps no woman in Georgia who is more universally beloved than Mrs. Kennon ..."

William A. Kennon and his first wife Mattie Grady shared a common ancestor in John Gartrell, his great-great grandfather and Mattie's maternal grandfather.

Kennon married *second* **Margaret Amanda (Pearl) Marshall** on May 23, 1894 at Waycross, Ware County, Georgia, daughter of The Rev. John Metcalfe Marshall and Amanda Melvina Houston. The Rev. Marshall was a minister on the Methodist circuit, born in 1822 in Augusta, Georgia, and who died in Waycross, Georgia in 1893. Miss Marshall attended Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia. She was born on March 9, 1874 and was buried January 31, 1956 in the Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.

| INTER-RELATED FAMILIES OF KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER:

KENNONS

The story of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma is one of brotherhood and family, with many Brothers sharing near and distant familial relations. The Kennon family, for example, produced numerous related Brothers, by blood and marriage.

Every named member of the Kennon family included in this history of the Kappa Deuteron chapter descends from **Colonel William Kennon**, who was born on October 9, 1713 in Henrico County, Virginia and who died about 1759 in Chesterfield County, Virginia, according to "*Lewis of Warner Hall: The History of A Family*," by Merrow Egerton Sorley, 1935, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, p. 393 and other sources, and who was a substantial land owner in that part of Virginia.

As noted before, early Kappa Deuteron Brother [Benning Moore Kennon](#) was the uncle of Brother [William Augustus Kennon](#); the latter's father - Henry Thomas Kennon - a biological brother of Benning Moore Kennon.

John William Kennon, the father of Benning Moore Kennon and Henry Thomas Kennon, married Sarah Cobb Moore, who was a daughter of Thomas T. Moore, Jr. and Martha Susannah Benning. A sister of Sarah Cobb (Moore) Kennon, Fannie Thweatt Moore, married John Ross Crane, and they were the parents of Phi Gamma Delta's [William Moore Crane](#). The mother of these two Cobb sisters, Sarah Cobb, married John Benning and a third sister, Sarah Cobb Benning married Peter Lamar, related to the Lamar family that produced Kappa Deuteron's [Lavoisier Ledran Lamar](#).

Another Kennon, Xenophon Kennon, married Nancy Warren Carr, who after his death, married Eli Goree, the father of Kappa Deuteron's [Churchill Pomeroy Goree](#).

Kappa Deuteron's [Henry Bradford Walker](#) married Virginia Mamie Kennon, a granddaughter of William Warner Kennon, who was a brother of Warner Lewis Kennon, grandfather of Benning Moore Kennon and great-grandfather of William Augustus Kennon, both members of Phi Gamma Delta at The University of Georgia.

There are also Kennon ties to the Dearing family of Georgia, which produced Phi Gamma Delta brothers at The University of Georgia, [Alfred Long Dearing, Jr.](#) and [Llewellyn Spotswood Dearing](#).

And there are numerous other examples families and fraternity intersection in the halls of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta: [Charles Edward Harman](#), one of the original five founders of the chapter in 1871, and his grandson, Charles Edward Harman III, one of the 12 charter members of the chapter when it was recolonized in 1968.

Andrew Jackson Moye II, grandson of Andrew Jackson Moye who was the father of Kappa Deuteron Brothers [Robert Leiden Moye](#) and [Allen Pettit Moye](#), claims in his application to the Sons of the American Revolution to be a descendant of Col. William Kennon, Jr., a son of Col. Kennon referenced above, through his maternal grandmother, Laura Jane (West) Moye.

WILKES COUNTY FAMILIES' CONNECTIONS TO KAPPA DEUTERON

CONNECTIONS

Children: *of William Augustus Kennon and Margaret Amanda Marshall*

(1) **Henry Marshall Kennon**, second lieutenant in the U.S. Army, later became a University biologist and researcher, director of the Washington Park Zoo in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and bird curator for St. Louis, Missouri Zoo. He was born April 15, 1895 at Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia, died January 7, 1975 at the county hospital at Potosi, Washington County, Missouri and was buried in the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. He married Callie Louise Duncan, who was born in 1891 at Summers County, West Virginia and died there in 1974,



The Kennon's apartment home on Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri

(2) **Margaret Houston Kennon** was born April 8, 1898 (Jacksonville, Florida?) and died December 22, 1988 at Bexar County, Texas. She married Brigadier General William Lawrence Kay, Jr., who was born June 28, 1897 in Louisiana and died October 20, 1959 at San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Both are buried in the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery at San Antonio, Texas. They had at least one child, William Kennon Kay, who was born February 1, 1928 at Honolulu, Hawaii and who married Ruth Marie Bradford, and

(3) **Virginia Crawford Kennon** was born February 25, 1905 in Waycross, Ware County, Georgia and died January 18, 1983 in Eustis, Lake

County, Florida. She married on April 6, 1935 at St. Genevieve County, Missouri, Richard Earl Sharp, a radio executive. Of this marriage, a daughter, Stephanie, was born.

Career: After graduation from Athens, Kennon worked in Atlanta, Georgia, around **1893** and Savannah, Georgia in **1894**, before getting married that same year.

He was a civil engineer in Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia, **1895-1898**. On February 16, **1898**, Kennon was appointed postmaster for Berrien, Georgia. By **1900**, he was employed as a "lumber inspector" in Jacksonville, Florida.

In late **1909** or early 1910, the Kennons moved west.

Piecing together fragmented snapshots of his life, it appears **he worked for the Missouri Pacific Railroad for more than 20 years**, including stints at Chester, Illinois around **1911** ... at



The Coffeyville (KS) Freight Depot of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, where Brother Kennon was stationed at least by 1918.

Monroe, Louisiana from **1914-1916**, when he was transferred to Coffeyville, Kansas as general roadmaster. (According to American-Rails.com: “The position of **roadmaster** is one of seniority and almost always require[s] years to obtain. [A] roadmaster [is] assigned a territory of track ... to maintain [overseeing] all maintenance personnel.”)

The Coffeyville Daily Journal, Coffeyville, Kansas, Monday, January 22, 1917, p. 5:

KENNON FAMILY HERE.

W. A. Kennon, general roadmaster of the Southern Kansas division of the Missouri Pacific, returned from Monroe, La., Sunday, with some of the members of his family who will make their home here. Mr. Kennon was recently transferred to Coffeyville from Monroe and brings his wife, one daughter and a niece with him. One son and one daughter are in southern colleges and will not be at home until the term closes.

Kennon was the “roadmaster” for the Missouri Pacific (MoPac) at Coffeyville from **1917 until 1919** when he was again transferred, this time to Falls City, Nebraska, an important hub for the MP Railroad.

The Coffeyville Daily Journal, Coffeyville, Kansas, Wednesday, July 2, 1919, p. 1:

W. A. KENNON TO LEAVE.

MISSOURI PACIFIC ROADMASTER
IS TRANSFERRED TO OMAHA DIVISION ...

W. A. Kennon, general roadmaster for the Southern Kansas Division of the Missouri Pacific with headquarters in this city, has been transferred to the Omaha Division as general roadmaster. His future headquarters will be at Falls City, Neb. The transfer was effective yesterday ...

Mr. Kennon has occupied the position as general roadmaster of the Southern Kansas Division for two-and-a-half years and demonstrated excellent ability in that capacity.

For a short period, he was the engineer for MoPac at Osawatomie, Kansas around **1922**, according to the *Bulletin*, a publication of the American Railway Engineering Association, June 1922, before moving to St. Louis, where he worked as a division engineer. In **1928**, he represented the Missouri Pacific at the 29th Annual Convention of the American Railway Engineering Association in Chicago, Illinois.

□□□

Beloved Pace Kimbrough

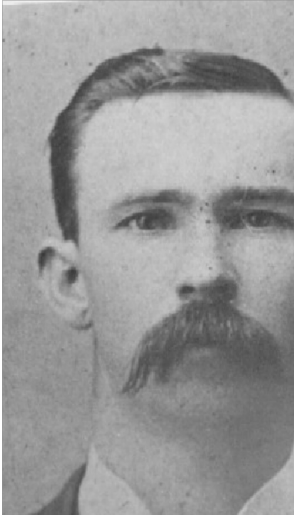
Date of Birth: March 12, 1866, Greene County, Georgia.

Date of Death: April 10, 1937, Greene County, Georgia, **age 71**, of a heart attack.

Obituary: *The Herald-Journal*, Greensboro, Georgia, Friday, April 16, 1937, p. 1: “*B. P. Kimbrough Rites Monday.*” *The Phi Gamma Delta*, April 1938, p. 548: “*B. Pace Kimbrough.*”

Burial: Kimbrough Family Cemetery, Greene County, Georgia, off Veazy Road.

Education: Kimbrough entered The University of Georgia in **1884**. He was initiated into the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta in January of 1885. Beloved Pace Kimbrough graduated from The University of Georgia in **1888**.



Courtesy of J. James Johnson
of Atlanta, Georgia, a
descendant
of B. P. Kimbrough,
who I met at the Kimbrough
home
outside of Greensboro

Parents: Called “Love” by his family and friends, he was the only son of **Augustus Longstreet Kimbrough**, who was born June 4, 1832 in Putnam County, Georgia - son of Bradley Kimbrough and Mary Gatewood Pace - and died June 15, 1902, Greensboro, Greene County, Georgia. His mother was **Mary Ann Elizabeth Champion**, a daughter of Jesse Wiley Champion, was born January 8, 1837 at Greensboro, Georgia and died there on December 15, 1886.

Married: Beloved Kimbrough married **Martha Electra Hoffman** on March 24, 1897 at Greensboro, Greene County, Georgia. Electra was born on August 9, 1870 at Orangeburg, South Carolina and died May 9, 1953 at Greensboro, Georgia.

Children:

(1) **Mattie Jenkins Kimbrough**, born November 4, 1897, attended Shorter College in Rome, Georgia, school teacher, died December 14, 1958, Greensboro City Cemetery,

(2) **Augusta Mary (Gussie) Kimbrough**, born April 3, 1900, attended Shorter College in Rome, Georgia, married Thomas Alwyn Wilson (1889-1974), died November 25, 1978, buried in the Greensboro City Cemetery, Greensboro, Georgia,

(3) **(Unnamed infant son)** died on December 31, 1901,

(4) **Edith Allera Kimbrough** was born June 24, 1903 and married Thomas Philip Weston, Jr. (1897-1971) on December 4, 1936 at New York City. She graduated from Tift College, Tifton, Georgia, and received her Masters of Education at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. She died April 28, 1977 and was buried at Greensboro City Cemetery,

(5) **James Pace Kimbrough** died at

“Like his father, [**BELOVED PACE KIMBROUGH**] was one of the most successful planters in this section of the state conducting his operations on an extensive scale.

He was a widely read man of diversified tastes, being a great reader of scientific works, especially those pertaining to the science of agriculture ... he was always ready to support financially and otherwise any undertaking that would advance the good of his state and county.”

The Herald-Journal, Greensboro, Georgia, Friday, April 16, 1937, p. 1.

one month of age on September 29, 1905, Greensboro,

(6) **Allan Longstreet Kimbrough** died at birth in 1909,

(7) **Electra Love (Buzz) Kimbrough**, born April 8, 1910, attended Anderson College, Anderson, South Carolina, and died September 21, 1981, Greensboro, and buried in Greensboro City Cemetery. She was a nurse at Warm Springs, Georgia, **including during a time that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a frequent visit there**, and

(8) **Ella Eva Kimbrough** who was born and died in 1914.

Career: Farmer, “planter” and dairyman (made butter, ice cream, milk, etc.). Kimbrough was secretary of the Greene County Dairy Association. Like his father, Love Kimbrough “was one of the most successful planters in this section of the state conducting his operations on an extensive scale,” according to *The Herald-Journal*, Greensboro, Georgia, Friday, April 16, 1937, p. 1.

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, “*Fratres Qui Fuerunt Sed Nuc Ad Astra*,” April 1938, p. 548:

B. PACE KIMBROUGH

(Georgia ‘88)

Beloved Pace Kimbrough (Georgia ‘88) died on April 10, 1937, in Greene County, Ga., where he was a planter. Brother Kimbrough was initiated into the now inactive Kappa Deuteron Chapter at the University of Georgia in 1885.

□□□

Howell Cobb Strickland

Date of Birth: May 29, 1860, Jackson County, Georgia.

Date of Death: February 26, 1937, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, **age 76**.

Obituary: *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Friday, February 26, 1937, p. 1: “*Dr. H. C. Strickland Dies This Morning; Services Saturday.*”

Burial: in the Thurmond-Strickland-Drewry Plot of the Gateway Methodist Church Cemetery (formerly Boggs Chapel) in northwest Clarke County, Georgia. From downtown Athens, take Athens Perimeter to the Old Jefferson Road, past the Athens Country Club to Jefferson River Road.

Education: Strickland entered The University of Georgia as a freshman in **1884**. Soon thereafter, he joined Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Brother Strickland was a member of The University of Georgia Class of 1888, but left Athens in **1887**, to get an early start on his medical education at the Atlanta Medical College, an antecedent of Emory University School of Medicine, and he graduated from that institution on March 6, **1890**.

History of the University of Georgia, by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter IX: The Administration of Chancellor Patrick H. Mell, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, pp. 1291, 1292 of the original typed manuscript:

“Those who matriculated as members of the class [of 1888] but who did not graduate [included] ... **Howell C. Strickland** ...”

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, March 7, 1890, p. 5:

MORE YOUNG DOCTORS.

Atlanta Medical College Commencement.

Fifty-one Doctors of the Class of 1889-90 Receive
Their Diplomas – A Great Crowd Witness the Exercises.

The thirty-second annual commencement of the Atlanta Medical college, which took place last night at DeGive’s opera house, attracted a great crowd ...

Dr. W. S. Kendrick, the proctor of the college, then read the following report ... “the class [is] the largest in the history of the school ...”

The number of matriculates reached 135 ...

The following gentlemen – fifty-one in number – have passed satisfactory examinations and ask for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. They are sober, industrious and moral, and we hope will maintain, with dignity and honor, the profession at whose door they now knock for admission ...

The new physicians were ... **H. C. Strickland** ...

It appears he may have, thereafter, taken additional courses at the Medical College of Georgia (MCG) in Augusta. According to *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, October **1891**, p. 308:

“H. C. Strickland, ’87, graduated from the state Medical College at Augusta, with high honor. He will practice his profession at his old home in Gainesville, Ga.”

□□□

Parents: His father, **Carlos Augustus Strickland**, may have died before Dr. Strickland was 20 years of age. His mother was **Sarah Ann Marler**, daughter of Peterson Marler. She was born in 1832 and died in 1916. Brother Strickland’s parents were married on December 13, 1854 in Jackson County, Georgia; his mother widowed, however, by 1880. Some researchers have traced this Strickland family back to Matthew Strickland, who was born in 1627 in Westmoreland, England and who died in 1699 at Isle of Wight, Virginia.

Married: Dr. Strickland married **Lina Lyle** on November 3, 1891 in Jackson County, Georgia. She was

a daughter of James Monroe Lyle (1849-1920) and was born on July 3, 1872. Mrs. Lina Strickland died on August 17, 1959 and was buried in what is now the Gateway Methodist Church Cemetery near Oconee Heights, Georgia.

Children:

(1) **Ernest Lyle Strickland**, an only son, was born on October 30, 1894 at Maysville, Banks County, Georgia while his father was engaged in the practice of medicine there. Ernest was an automobile mechanic, and for a period, employed by Athens Buick. He died May 16, 1954 in Baldwin County, Georgia and was buried in the now named Gateway Methodist Church Cemetery in Clarke County, Georgia. He married Mary Ellen ?, and

(2) **Lucile Strickland** was born October 11, 1900, married in 1950 Dewey Franklin Thurmond (1899-1939) and died December 2, 1994 in Athens, Georgia. The couple had twin sons who were born on November 22, 1929, (a) Dewey Strickland Thurmond and (b) James Luther Thurmond and ...

a sister, (c) **Miriam Thurmond**, who married [John Eldridge Drewry](#) (1902-1983, buried in Gateway Methodist Church Cemetery.) John E. Drewry was the *second* graduate of The University of Georgia's newly established journalism program. He later was appointed as the Dean of The University's Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, maintaining that position until his retirement in 1969.

As a journalist, Drewry wrote for The Associated Press, *The Atlanta Constitution* and *The Christian Science Monitor*, among others, before accepting a position as journalism professor at The University of Georgia and as Dean of the Journalism school in 1940. Also in 1940, he helped established the Peabody Award, presented by the School recognizing excellence in broadcasting.

In 1949 Dean Drewry and his then fiancée, Miriam Thurmond, were shot by his ex-wife, Kathleen; Dean Drewry and Miriam Thurmond survived the shooting and married the next year on May 16, 1950 in Athens, Georgia.

Career: For close to 50 years, Kappa Deuteron's Strickland was a distinguished family physician, who practiced in Banks, Clarke, Jackson and Madison counties, Georgia. Dr. Strickland was also a faithful deacon in the Baptist church for 35 years. He was also a member of the Masonic organization.

From his obituary in *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Friday, February 26, 1937, p. 1:

“**DR. STRICKLAND** was born in Jackson county and had lived in Jackson and Clarke counties all his life.

He attended the University of Georgia in 1886-87 and graduated from Atlanta Medical College in 1890.

He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and was a deacon in the Baptist church

for thirty-five years. A member of the Masons, Dr. Strickland was a man of outstanding Christian character and numbered his friends by his acquaintances.”



Eugene Washburn Wade

Date of Birth: November 1, 1867, Screven County, Georgia.

Date of Death: June 7, 1932, San Diego, California, *age 64*. Wade was living in Paris, Lamar County, Texas, age 62, with his wife Jessie, then age 58, according to the 1930 census of that county.

Obituary:

Burial:



Education: Eugene Washburn Wade entered The University of Georgia in *1884* as a member of the Class of 1888. Wade was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society and treasurer of his junior class at The University of Georgia, elected to that position in October *1888*. In *1884*, barely 17 years old, Wade was initiated as a member of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at Georgia. He did not graduate.

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, July *1886*, pp. 209-10:

“**BROTHER E. W. WADE** has been chosen by the Faculty as Sophomore orator for Commencement,” placing second. “Despite being the audiences’ clear choice as winner, the judges’ awarded him second place (*Reed*, p. 1223.)”

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, October *1886*, p. 283:

“... **BROTHER E.W. WADE** bore off second medal for Sophomore declamation.”

On May 28, *1887*, Wade finished second in the 100-yard-dash at the “Spring Meet.”

Though he left school before graduation, he was a member of the Class of *1888*.

Parents: **Robert Maner Wade** and **Frederica Washburn**, who married on March 15, 1864. Miss Washburn was born on August 31, 1844 in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia and died on June 16, 1916 at Athens, Clarke County, Georgia. She was a daughter of Joseph Washburn and Martha Ann Ingersoll.

Brother Wade had two brothers who were also Brothers in the Phi Gamma Delta chapter in Athens, Georgia: [Peyton Lisby Wade](#) and [Edward Ingersoll Wade](#).

Married: Wade married Miss **Jessie Lee Burbank** on May 23, 1894 at Athens, Clarke County, Georgia. She was born June 23, 1871 at Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee - a daughter of Maj. Ebenezer

Lathrop Burbank (born 1832, Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts - died 1897, Athens, Georgia) and Ione Bernard, who were married in Nashville, Tennessee on February 24, 1865. Jessie died on January 28, 1936, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Eugene and Jessie Wade had three children:

(1) **Marion Ione Wade** was born on August 17, 1895 in Georgia. She married Albert George Erickson, and she died on December 29, 1978 at Dallas, Texas. Mr. Erickson was born in 1897 in Rhode Island and died in 1986 at Duluth, Minnesota. They had a son, Kenneth Wade Erickson, born July 14, 1918, Galveston, Texas, died November 19, 1987 in Dallas County, Texas,

(2) **Isabel Lane Wade**, who was born January 6, 1888 in Atlanta, Georgia, married Hubert Williams Adams on November 15, 1918. After their marriage, the couple moved to New York City. They had a daughter, Carolyn Ann Adams, born January 1, 1925, Dallas, Texas. In 1930, they were living in Schenectady, New York and by the next year, they were living in San Antonio, Texas, a traveling salesman for Reliance Brick Company. Adams was born on January 23, 1896 at Plattsburgh, New York, died on February 10, 1947 at San Antonio and was buried there in the Mission Park South Cemetery, and

(3) **Helen Washburn Wade** was born on January 10, 1899 in Atlanta, Georgia. On January 20, 1919 at Galveston, Texas, she married Herbert Beazley Davison and died October 19, 1954 at the Hermann Hospital in Houston, Harris County, Texas; she was buried in the Brookside Memorial Park, Houston, Texas.

During part of his adult life, Mr. Davison was a salesman of refrigerators and appliances. He was born on August 18, 1892 at Ballinger, Runnels County, Texas - son of Alfred Davison and Lucy Fairfax Hill - and he died on November 27, 1971 at Houston, Texas and was buried in the Shepherd City Cemetery, Shepherd, San Jacinto County, Texas.

Helen Wade and Mr. Davison had *issue*:

(a) Robert Wade Davison, who was born October 11, 1919, Galveston, Texas, served as both the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force in which latter branch he rose to the position of Lieutenant Colonel. Davison married Vera Katherine Porter (born 1923, Houston, Texas - died 2010) died on October 23, 2002 at Cabot, Lonoke County, Arkansas and was buried in the Arkansas State Veterans Cemetery, North Little, Arkansas, and

(b) Jean Lee Davison, born September 3, 1921, Galveston, Galveston County, Texas.

Career: According to *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, October **1891**, p. 308:

“**E. W. WADE**, '88, is in the drug business in Atlanta.”

By **1910**, according to that year's U.S. census, Wade was found in Galveston, Texas, confirmed also by the "*List of Membership by Chapters*" edited by Cecil J. Wilkinson (Ohio Wesleyan 1917), *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine, October 1925, pp. 98-9.

Various records seem to indicate Brother Wade lived in Galveston, Texas at least from 1910 until 1927; at one point, he was the bookkeeper for Captain W. D. Haden's Bay Towing Company, today the fourth largest harbor tug fleet in the United States. In 1922, it appears, Gene Wade ran for Galveston County Commissioner, Precinct 3.

On July 22, **1922**, Wade ran for a seat on the City of Galveston Board of School Trustees, but was not elected. On Saturday, April 4, 1924, however, Brother Wade was elected to the representing the Nonpartisan Political League and served until the fall of **1927**.

The Galveston Daily News, Galveston, Texas, Thursday, July 2, 1925, p. 1:

BIBLE TEACHING IN SCHOOLS DENIED.

Board Turns Down Protestant Petition With Two Dissenting.

WADE DENOUNCES ACTION.

The petition of local Protestants that the Bible be included as an elective course in the curriculum of public school was declined yesterday by the board of school trustees on recommendations of the teachers committee ...



Objections in writing were submitted by E. W. Wade, who urged the board to defer action. Mr. Wade and J. M. Nash voted against the recommendations when the question was submitted ...

The letter by Mr. Wade follows:

“It is not my intention to enter into any religious discussion relative to the subject before us but there is a time in every one's life when he or she is called to distinguish between right and wrong ...

May I ask the question, “What is wrong with the Bible and what are the reason for this opposition? ...

Let us not act hastily; give further thought before the final action is taken but if your discussion is in ignore its teachings as mere rubbish, then permit me to say that as a heritage to my children and their children, I shall leave this legacy ...

By 1930, according to the federal census, Wade was living in Paris, Lamar County, Texas, working for a busy company, possibly the Imperial Bus Company.

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine, “*Fratres Qui Fuerunt Sed Nuc Ad Astra*,” February 1933, p. 382:

EUGENE W. WADE

(Georgia '88)

The death of Eugene Washburn Wade (Georgia '88) occurred on June 7, 1932 at San Diego, Calif. He was an official of the Imperial Bus Company. Brother Wade was a native of Athens, Ga., where Kappa Deuteron Chapter was located.

□□□

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1889

Zacharias Albert (Zack) Crittenden

Date of Birth: February 18, 1868, Ozark, Dale County, Alabama.

Date of Death: July 21, 1892, Dawson, Terrell County, Georgia, *age 24*.

Obituary: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, July 23, 1892: “*Death of Mr. Z. H. (sic) Crittenden,*” *The Dawson News*, Dawson, Georgia, Wednesday, July 27, 1892, p. 1, and *The Albany Weekly Herald*, Albany, Georgia, Saturday, July 30, 1892: “*A Sad Death.*”

Burial: Rehoboth Cemetery, Shellman, Randolph County, Georgia.

Education: Zack Crittenden entered The University of Georgia in the fall **1886**, as a sophomore and member of the Class of 1889, apparently leaving school in **1887** because of ill health. Soon after matriculation, he joined Phi Kappa Society and was initiated into Phi Gamma Delta. Crittenden played left field for the “Sophomore Nine” baseball team in 1887.



Parents: **Col. Robert Flournoy Crittenden** (born 1838 - died 1914) and **Frances Massey Reid**. Col. Crittenden was a son of Cincinnatus Decatur Crittenden and Emaline Amanda Mahone.

Zacharias Crittenden was a first cousin of another early Kappa Deuteron Brother, [Hiram Oscar Crittenden](#), whose father, Hiram Albert Crittenden, was a son of Cincinnatus Decatur Crittenden.

Among the biological brothers of Zacharias Crittenden, Oscar Alexander Crittenden enrolled at The University of Georgia after the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta had vanished, and he joined the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Another brother Robert Flournoy Crittenden, Jr. attended school at Emory University, where he was also a member of Phi Delta Theta.

Another brother, Marshall Mahone Crittenden, enrolled at The University of Georgia in 1895, but does not appear in later University records.

A sister of Zacharias Crittenden, Emmie Virginia, married John Mercer Wooten, who was a member of the Georgia Class of 1881.

Married: n/a

Children: n/a

Career: Zack Crittenden was a member of the general merchandise firm of Crittenden Brothers in Randolph County, Georgia. Later, he moved to Dawson, Georgia, and became a partner in the dry good mercantile firm of Arthur, Crittenden & Whitehead.

An obituary describes him as having a: “... quiet and unassuming disposition carried within it a heart large enough to win for himself the love and esteem of all who knew him ... modest to a great degree.”

The Albany Weekly Herald, Albany, Georgia, Saturday, July 30, 1892, p. 4:

A SAD DEATH.

The Herald is pained to have to chronicle the death of Mr. Zack A. Crittenden, who died at the home of his father, Col. R. F. Crittenden, at Shellman Friday.

Mr. Crittenden was a young man of more than ordinary business capacity, and, although yet quite young, was a member of the firm Arthur, Crittenden & Whitehead of Dawson.

He was the worthy son of a noble sire, and the writer chronicles his untimely death with that peculiar and inexpressible empathy that attaches to a sincere friendship ...

THE FAMILY AND FRATERNAL TIES OF THE CRITTENDEN AND REID FAMILIES OF GEORGIA

Among the children of Dr. Alexander Reid of Putnam County, Georgia were three sons: (i) Edmund Reid (1802-1883), (ii) Alexander Reid (1803-1871) and (iii) James Lewis Reid (1813-1886).

(i) Edmund was the father of John Samuel Reid and grandfather of Kappa Deuteron Brother [William Dennis Reid](#).

(ii) Alexander Reid married Frances Terrell Butler and was the father of Frances Massey Reid (*named above*) who married Robert Flournoy Crittenden, who was the father of Phi Gamma Delta’s [Zacharias Albert Crittenden](#). Alexander Reid was also the father of Isabel Indiana Reid, who married Brother [Hiram Oscar Crittenden](#).

(iii) James Lewis Reid was the father of Kappa Deuteron ancestor [Samuel Adams Reid](#).

□□□

William Benjamin Dixon, Jr.

Date of Birth: about May 1867 at Cuthbert, Randolph, Georgia [Note that his father, William B. Dixon, Sr., personally appeared before the voter registrar in Randolph County on June 24, 1867 declaring his residence in that place and his eligibility to vote there - *jtf*] While there are many instances of the last name of the father being spelled as *Dixson*, in letters to Georgia Gov. John Brown, for example, the father signs his own name as “*Dixon*.”

Date of Death: According to “*The Catalogue of Membership*,” edited by Cecil J. Wilkinson, *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine, December 1940, pp. 462-3, Dixon was last living in Opelika, Alabama. One source suggests that he died on June 12, 1945.

Obituary:

Burial:

Education: Brother Dixon entered The University of Georgia in **1886**.

As a freshman, he was the pitcher for the varsity baseball team. On October 20, **1886, he was elected Treasurer of his sophomore class.** The 1887 *Pandora* gives his hometown as “Fayette, Alabama.”

Dixon also **joined the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta** in late fall or early winter of **1886**.

He was a member of The University of Georgia Class of **1889**.

Parents: William Benjamin Dixon, Sr., born March 4, 1842 in Stewart County, Georgia, and **Anna Eliza Johnston**, who were married on August 20, 1863 in Randolph County, Georgia.

By the 1880 census of Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia, Dixon, Sr. is listed as a widower. On June 29, 1880, he married Nannie E. Beall. After his death, she married David R. Martin “of Carroll County,” “one of the leading farmers of his county,” according to *The Cuthbert Enterprise and Appeal*, Cuthbert, Georgia, Thursday, May 3, 1888, p. 3, on May 2, 1888 in Cuthbert.

The Internal Revenue Tax Assessment Lists for 1865 and 1866 appear to identify him as a “liquor dealer.”

In the 1870 census of Randolph County, his occupation is given as a grocer. The father was commissioned an officer in Company G, Georgia 51st Infantry Regiment on March 22, 1862. He died April 1, 1882 at Cuthbert, Georgia.

William Benjamin Dixon, Jr. had a brother, William Young Dixon, who died in the Spanish American War.

Married: It appears that Brother Dixon never married.

Children: n/a.

Career: In **1930**, Brother Dixon was living in the home of his sister Lena Ada (Dixon) Andrews and her husband William Alfred Andrews in Opelika, Lee County, Alabama.

□□□

Robert Edmund Lee McNeer

Date of Birth: December 22, 1866, Monroe County, West Virginia.

Date of Death: May 12, 1900 at Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia, *age 33*, of “brain fever.”

Obituary:

Burial: Greenville United Methodist Church Cemetery, Greenville, Monroe County, West Virginia.

Education: In *1884*, McNeer was enrolled as a first-year student at Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

McNeer enrolled at The University of Georgia, where he pledged himself to the Phi Gamma Delta chapter there.

On September 21, 1888, he was elected secretary of his class, according to *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia, Saturday, September 22, 1888, p. 1:

STUDENTS IN ATHENS.

The Law and Junior Class Elections.

(Special Dispatch to The Chronicle.)

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 21 - The law and junior classes held meetings to-day for the purpose of electing officers. In the law class, Donald Harper of Rome was elected president; L. L. Knight, Atlanta, vice president; **Robert McNeer**, West Virginia, secretary, and W. W. Anderson, West Virginia, treasurer ...

In 1888 - four years before the University organized its first varsity football team - McNeer was a player for the “intramural” or club team, according to *The University Reporter* newspaper of December *1888*:

“FOOT-BALL”

While this game is played to some extent here, it is one in which comparatively little interest is felt. As yet no eleven has been chosen for this season, and it seems as if another collegiate year is to pass without having a real team.

Among the best players in college may be mentioned, Smith, Broyles, Cooper, Harper, Lamb, Plyer, **McNeer**, Childers, Mell, Williford, Black, Willcoxon and Ross.

McNeer was graduated on June 18, *1889* with a Bachelors of Law degree of The University of Georgia.

According to “*The Uncompleted Catalogue of Phi Gamma Delta*,” edited by Frank Keck (CCNY 1872, Columbia 1875), privately printed by The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, c. 1900, pp. 266-73:

McNeer received a Bachelor of Science degree from National Normal University of Ohio, which doors closed in 1917.

Parents: **Richard Tucker McNeer** and **Amanda J. Pence**. After her death in 1879, he married *second*

Hannah Wolfenbarger in 1882; her first marriage was to Robert M. Beard.

Richard Tucker McNeer was a prosperous farmer, lawyer, legislator and sheriff, was born April 16, 1825 in Monroe County, which was then a part of the Commonwealth of Virginia but which county was drawn into the newly created State of West Virginia in 1863.

On March 26, 1862, he enlisted as a Private in Company E, 166th Virginia Militia Regiment, Confederate States Army at the age 37. Richard Tucker McNeer died March 3, 1891 at Greenville, Monroe County, West Virginia.

According to *A History of Monroe County, West Virginia*, by Oren Frederic Morton, published 1916, Ruebush-Elkins Company, Dayton, Virginia, p. 380, James McNeer, father Richard Tucker McNeer, came to Greenville, Virginia [now West Virginia] before 1785 possibly from Rockingha County, Virginia.

McNEER

The most usual spelling of this name is McNair. James [McNeer] came either from Rockingham [County, Virginia] or the southside of the Potomac [River] near Washington [D.C.] His settlement was in the vicinity of Greenville [before 1785.] [Richard Tucker McNeer was a son of James McNeer.]

Married: ?

Children: ?

Career: Brother McNeer practiced law in Monroe and Union counties, West Virginia.

In June of **1898**, McNeer joined 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G during Spanish-American War.

A few months before his death, he had been appointed Postmaster for Salt Sulphur Springs, Virginia on February 27, **1900**. He was succeeded in this position by his brother, Lewis Caperton McNeer.

□□□

Ora Eugene Tate

Date of Birth: October 16, 1867 in Elbert County, Georgia.

Date of Death: March 28, 1940, Elberton, Elbert County, Georgia, **72 years old**.

Obituary: *The Elberton Star*, Elberton, Georgia, Friday, March 29, 1940, p. 1, “*Ora Tate Dies At Local Hospital Wednesday Night.*”

Burial: Elmhurst Cemetery, Elberton, Elbert County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Tate entered The University of Georgia, where he became a member of the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, initiated in October **1885**.

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, January 1886, p. 57:

Ora E. Tate, who severed his connection with us on account of sickness, did not return to college this year. He is now partner with his father, Col. E. B. Tate, in the hardware business in Elberton, Ga.

Tate was a member of The University of Georgia Class of **1889**, according to *The Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia, At Athens, Georgia, from 1785 to 1906*, E.D. Stone Press, 1906, p. 148, but as noted from the above item from *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, he left college early.



On April 4, 1923, Brother Tate deeded about two acres to the ladies of the Service Star Legion of Elbert County. The deed stipulated that the parcel of land must be perpetually used and maintained as a memorial park. The further consideration of his donation was the desire to honor the memory of his son, Lt. Edmund Brewer Tate III and his other sons, Jean H. Tate and Ora E. Tate, Jr. who served in the First World War, "together with all their comrades from Elbert County."

A planted magnolia tree honoring U.S. President Woodrow Wilson is also a feature of the memorial. On April 18, 1984, the park was donated and deeded to Elbert County, Georgia and renamed "Elbert County Memorial Park" and is managed by a board of trustees.

Parents: **Edmund Brewer Tate, Jr.** (born 1841 - died 1917; he was an Elbert County, Ga. County Commissioner and one of eight brothers from Elberton who served the Confederate Army and was seriously wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga) and **Ella Gertrude Matthews**, his *first* wife; they were married on December 18, 1866 and had at least six children. She was the daughter of Albert Clarke Matthews (1820-1888) and Sophia F. Wooten of Wilkes County, Georgia, daughter of William Lemuel Wooten. After her death in 1881, he married *second* Mattie Wright (1850-1921) and they had two children together. Husband and wives are buried at Elmhurst Cemetery, Elberton, Elbert County, Georgia.



Married: Ora Tate married **Carrie May Hudson** on October 16, 1889 in Elbert County, Georgia. She was born on October 3, 1871 in Elbert County, Georgia, died in Elberton on March 25, 1941 and was buried in the Elmhurst Cemetery in Elberton 12 1870. She was a triplet, daughter of William Duncan Hudson, her brother Charles N. Hudson and her sister Callie R. Hudson being born the same day.

Children:

(1) **Ella Rebecca Tate**, born October 15, 1890 in Elberton, Georgia, died February 7, 1955 in Baldwin County, Georgia and was buried in Elmhurst Cemetery, Elberton. She never married,

(2) **Jean Hudson Tate** - a son - born December 2, 1892 in Elberton, Georgia, died there on April 28, 1972 and was buried in Elmhurst Cemetery. He was a veteran of the First World War, serving from July 25, 1917 until March 25, 1919. In 1940, he was living in Lakeland, Polk County, Florida as a traveling salesman for a granite manufacturer. He married Blanche Bernice (Simpson) Tate in 1938 in Seminole County, Florida, wife of his then-deceased brother Ora Eugene Tate, Jr. She may have later married in 1954 Leon Erlick,

(3) **Lt. Edmund Brewer Tate** was born February 5, 1895 in Elberton. In 1917, he graduated from The University of Georgia (Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineering), where he lettered in football from 1915-1917 and was a member of Sigma Nu fraternity, Phi Kappa and of the Gridiron Club.

A Second Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Company, 326th Infantry Regiment, 82nd Division, he died on October 12 1918 in the Battle of Argonne Forest near Saint-Juvin, France. His Silver Star citation states: "Lieutenant Tate led his platoon across the Aire River in the face of terrific enemy fire and was killed while establishing positions on the side of the river nearest the enemy. His coolness and daring were an inspiration to his men and enabled them to render extraordinary assistance to the attacking infantry." The Elberton chapter of the American Legion is named in his honor,

(4) **Ora Eugene Tate, Jr.**, born on October 31, 1897, served in France during World War I from 1917-1918 in the 121st Infantry, 31st Division. He died on June 6, 1937 at Lake Apopka, Florida and was laid to rest in the Elmhurst Cemetery, Elberton, Elbert County, Georgia. He married Blanche Bernice Simpson (1902-1961, buried Pine Forest Cemetery, Mount Dora, Lake County, Florida), daughter of James Warren Simpson, on November 16, 1924 in Dearborn, Michigan, and they had at least two children, (a) Emma Louise Tate and (b) Ora Eugene Tate III, born 1933. After the death of her husband, she married his brother, Jean Hudson Tate, in 1938 in Seminole County, Florida. In 1954, she married Leon Erlick (1881-1967?),

(5) **Samuel Enos Tate** was born on March 12, 1900 at Elberton, died there on April 12, 1966 and was also buried in Elmhurst. He married Eva Belle Dye (1897-1951) daughter of William Newton Dye (1853-1926) and Mary William Brockington Clarke (1861-1940) and granddaughter of George Jackson Dye and Elizabeth Frances Butler,

(6) **William Maurice Tate** was born on February 13, 1902 in Elbert County, died August 2, 1966 at Orlando, Orange County, Florida and was buried in the Lone Oak Cemetery, Leesburg, Lake County, Florida. His wife was Helen Purser to whom he was married in 1928 in Leesburg, Florida, and they had at least one child, a daughter Jacquelyn A. Tate, who married a Mr. McCoy. Miss Purser was born on February 2, 1908 at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina and died June 1, 1988 in Longwood, Florida,

(7) **Carrie Sophia Tate**, born July 19, 1904, Elbert County, Georgia, served in the Women's Army Corps (WAC) during World War II, enlisting October 19, 1944. She died May 21, 1991 at Franklin County, Georgia and was buried in Elberton's Elmhurst Cemetery. Never married,

(8) **Albert Clark Tate**, born on September 6, 1906, Elbert County, Georgia, died June 22, 1984, Clarke County, Georgia and was buried in Elmhurst Cemetery. He married Minnie Belle Wofford, born November 11, 1911. Worked for a time for the United States Department of Agriculture,

(9) **Robert Duncan Tate** was born November 29, 1908 in Elbert County, Georgia, died April 17, 1959 and was also buried in Elmhurst Cemetery. Stone cutter. He married Mary Frances Almond, daughter of George Milton Almond (1887-1921) and Sophia Alice Fortson (1890-1964.) She died February 28, 2002, Elberton, Georgia and was buried in Elberton's Elmhurst Cemetery. They had at least one child, Alice Sophia (Tate) Butler,

(10) **Corra Jane Tate**, born December 10, 1910, Elberton, died September 10, 1998 and was buried in the Elmhurst Cemetery. She married Raymond Wilson Miller. Had three children: (a) Carolyn Jane Miller, (b) James Cleveland Miller and (c) Raymond Wilson Miller, Jr.,

(11) **Peter Martel (Pete) Tate**, born July 19, 1916, Elbert County, Georgia, enlisted in the U.S. Army on July 22, 1942. He died on February 4, 1976 in Anderson, South Carolina and was buried in Forest Hills Park, Elberton, Elbert County, Georgia. He was a granite manufacturer and married Mattie Elizabeth Chapman, daughter of Marvin Chapman. Two children, a daughter (a) Jane (Tate) Edge and a son, (b) Brewer Tate,

(12) **Jefferson (Jeff) Davis Tate**, born October 19, 1916, died September 18, 1978, Elbert County, Georgia, and was a veteran of World War II. He married Lee Onie Dickerson, and

(13) **George Richard Tate**, December 3, 1917 - March 15, 1994, Elbert County, Georgia. Married Edna Lyle.

Career: Brother Tate was a cotton grower and was secretary of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association; mercantile business. Many in the family were involved in the granite business, mining and manufacturing. The Elberton Granite Association, founded in 1951, is the largest trade association of granite quarriers and manufacturers in the United States. More than 250,000 granite memorials are manufactured annually by Association members and shipped throughout the United States.

On April 4, 1923, Ora Eugene Tate deeded 1.8 acres to the Service Star Legion of Elbert County. The deed stipulated that parcel of land must be perpetually used and maintained as a memorial park. The gift was in honor of memory of his son, Lt. Edmund Brewer Tate, who was killed in action in the Argonne Forest battle near St. Juvin, France on October 12, 1918, and his other sons who were also veterans of the War, Jean H. Tate and Ora E. Tate, Jr. who served in WWI. The park is now called Elbert County Memorial Park.

Brother Tate was a Methodist.

The Elberton Star, Elberton, Georgia, Friday, March 29, 1940, p. 1:

ORA TATE DIES AT LOCAL HOSPITAL WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Following Illness of Few Weeks - Funeral This Morning From Elberton First Methodist Church

Ora E. Tate, 72 years, member of a pioneer Elbert county family, prominent in the business, agricultural, civic, social, and public life of the community for several generations, died at the Elbert County Hospital Wednesday night following an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Tate, for many years engaged in the mercantile business of Elberton, devoted the greater part of his life and most of his energies to agricultural pursuits. He carefully studied the problems of the modern farmer, especially the problem of marketing the products of the farm to the best advantage for the producer, and without injustice to the consuming public or to the community as a whole. Several years ago, he was prime mover in organizing a cotton marketing association, which was headed by J. E. Conwell of Lavonia, and which served for many years the farmers of the cotton growing states.

He was the son of the late E. B. Tate, a brave old Confederate soldier and one of the most successful business men of the community.

□□□

Edgar (Word) Watkins

Watkins took special note in 1901 to notify The University of Georgia that "I now never use the middle initial" and presumably his middle name "Word."

Date of Birth: July 31, 1868 in the Pumpkin Town Road area of what is now Douglas County, Georgia, but which then was within the boundaries of the now extinct Campbell County and may have at one time also been a part of Carroll County as well. In 1932, the remaining parts of Campbell County - due to financial hardship in the midst of the Great Depression - were merged into Fulton County.

Date of Death: August 22, 1945, at his home at 3511 Piedmont Road, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, *age* 77.

Obituary: *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, August 23, 1945, p. 12: "*Judge Edgar Watkins Dies; Honored Civic, Church Leader.*"

Burial: West View Cemetery, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.



Edgar Watkins, Chairman,
Board of Founders,
Oglethorpe University,
Atlanta, 1920

Education: After graduation from Whitesburg Academy, Carroll County, Georgia, Watkins enrolled at The University of Georgia on *January 1, 1889*. There he became a member of Phi Kappa literary society and the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta.

After just six months as a student at The University of Georgia, Watkins was graduated on **June 18, 1889** with a Bachelor of Law diploma. He was awarded a Doctor of Laws degree by Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio in June of **1922**.

Brother Watkins was among those who spoke at the installation of Phi Gamma Delta's Gamma Tau chapter at the Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech) on October 16, **1926**, which ceremonies were conducted at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. According to *The History of Gamma Tau, 1921-1979*, by Mike Hassell (self-published), p. 22, Watkins passed the torch of the long extinct Georgia chapter to Gamma Tau.

Parents: Moses Denman ("M.D.") Watkins and Divine Howard Word. The father was Third Sergeant of the 21st Georgia Voluntary Infantry, Company C, C.S.A. At the establishment of Douglas County in 1870, Moses D. Watkins became the county's first tax collector and later represented Carroll County in the Georgia General Assembly from 1908-1912. He was born on March 8, 1845, died on August 8, 1916 and was buried in the Whitesburg Cemetery, Whitesburg, Carroll County, Georgia.

Divine Word's parents, William Word and Elizabeth Merrill Embry, "lived on the same piece of property through three county boundary changes, first Campbell County, second Douglas County, and now Carroll County. They are buried in marked graves in the family cemetery on the Word place at Five Notch Road, Carroll County," according to *The Heritage of Carroll County, Georgia, 1826-2001*, The Carroll County Heritage Book Committee and County Heritage, Inc., printed by Walsworth Publishing Co., 2002.

Excerpts from "*Men of Mark, A Complete and Elaborate History of the State from its settlement to the present time, chiefly told in biographies and autobiographies of the most eminent men of each period of Georgia's progress and development*," edited by William J. Northen, vol. 6, A. B. Caldwell, publisher, Atlanta, Georgia, 1912, p. 149:

The Watkins family is of very ancient origin in England. The branch of it to which Edgar Watkins belongs came to Virginia about 1720. His great-grandfather, Moses Watkins, came to Georgia and settled in Oglethorpe county about the time of the Revolution. His grandfather, Reese Watkins, married Nellie Young in Habersham county, and moved to what was then Campbell (now Douglas), where in 1845 his father, Moses Denman Watkins, was born.

Edgar Watkins would seem to have fairly inherited legal ability, for the first Digest of Georgia Law ever published was brought out in 1800 by Robert and George Watkins, able lawyers of that day, who belonged to the same branch of the family.

Married: Edgar Watkins married **Mary Belle Cameron** on March 1, 1894 at Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma, *src: The Carroll Free Press*, Carrollton, Georgia, Friday, March 9, 1894, p. 3. Belle was born on March 12, 1869 in Lime Springs, Howard County, Iowa and died on November 24, 1955 in Decatur, Georgia.

Belle was a daughter of John Thomas Cameron "of Iowa" (born 1836 - died 1898) and Rachel Barnett (born 1833, Belmont County, Ohio - died 1912, Atlanta, Georgia), which couple was married in Des Moines, Iowa in 1860. John Thomas Barnett served in the 39th Regiment, Iowa Infantry, Company G

(U.S.A.), which regiment was organized in Des Moines and Davenport, Iowa. He was promoted to Second Sergeant. The unit fought in the Battle of Atlanta campaign, including at Resaca, Rome and Allatoona Pass and was among the units attached to Sherman's March to the Sea.

Children:

(1) **Gladys Watkins**, February 1895, Houston, Texas,

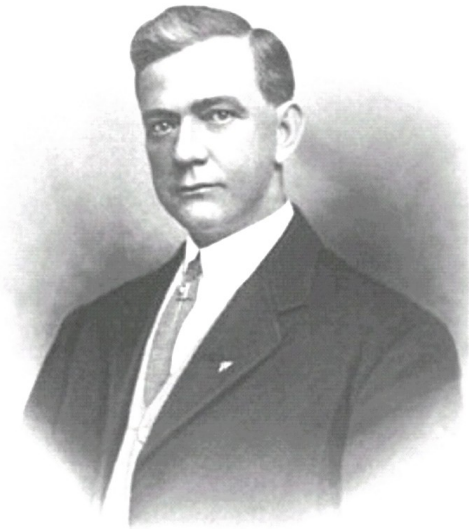
(2) **Edgar Watkins, Jr.** was born on January 5, 1903 in Houston, Texas, graduated from Boys High in Atlanta, and attended Oglethorpe College where he was named "Most Ambitious" and was a member of Pi Kappa Phi fraternity. He received his law degree from Harvard University in 1926. He died in Alexandria, Virginia on July 19, 1959 and was buried in city at the Ivy Hill Cemetery.

For many years, he was in law practice with his father. He married Mary Louisa Hatfield on December 17, 1927 at Grace Episcopal, Utica, Oneida County, New York. She was born on August 11, 1907 in Utica, New York. *Issue:*

(a) Mary Louise Watkins, born June 1, 1930 at Atlanta, Georgia, who married Donald Coe MacNeil. Each was a 1951 graduate of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia. They had four children. She had a 30-year career as a research chemist with the Centers for Disease Control



Edgar Watkins, Jr.
Student, Oglethorpe
University,
Atlanta, Georgia, 1923



(CDC) in Atlanta, in the Chronic Disease Control Department, and retired in 1999 and

(b) Elizabeth Word Watkins, October 17, 1931 also in Atlanta, wife of William Kessler,

(3) (Maj.?) **Robert Cameron Watkins** was born on October 16, 1904 in Houston, Texas and married Dorothy Burgun. *Only child*, Robert

Cameron Watkins, Jr. (UGA 1953, Animal Husbandry) who was born June 26, 1927 in Atlanta, Georgia and died on October 15, 2015. (A) Robert Cameron Watkins III married Claire Dalrymple,

(4) (Col.?) **James Hogg Watkins**, born October 9, 1906, Houston, Texas, married Martha Lesh on October 9, 1927. *Issue:* (a) James Hogg Watkins, Jr., (b) Frederick Lesh Watkins

and (c) Grace Watkins, and

(5) **John Allan Watkins**, born July 22, 1909 in Atlanta, Georgia, followed his father in the practice of law at Watkins, Grant & Watkins. He married Lucille Henrietta Printup on December 10, 1936 in Heflin, Cleburne County, Alabama and died in Atlanta on June 2, 1961. His wife was a daughter of Cecil Fort Printup and Florence Edna Lee and was born on February 12, 1911 in Indianapolis, Indiana and died May 27, 1984, Atlanta.

Career: On June 19, **1889**, Brother Edgar Watkins was admitted to the Georgia Bar Association, practicing first at Carrollton, Georgia, where began a long and distinguished career in law, which included more than 35 appearances before the United States Supreme Court.

The Carroll Free Press, Carrollton, Georgia, Friday, August 9, 1889, p. 3:

Our talented young legal friend, **MR. EDGAR WATKINS**, has located in Carrollton to practice his profession. He is a graduate of the University law school and a young man of sterling qualities of head and heart. Success attend him.

In **1892**, Edgar Watkins ran for a seat in the Georgia House of Representatives, unsuccessfully.

From June until September **1893**, Watkins was the solicitor of the Carrollton City Court. That month, he resigned his position to accept the appointment of Land Commissioner for the Oklahoma Territory, by fellow Georgian and then Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith [later Governor and U.S. Senator from Georgia - *jtf.*] In that position, his job was to settle disputes arising from the famous [Oklahoma Land Rush](#), often claims against "Sooners" who were accused of cheating by laying claim to lands before the official opening to settlement. The Oklahoma Territory later would be organized on May 2, 1890 and became the 46th State in the Union on November 16, 1907.

Watkins was admitted to practice in Oklahoma before the district court on October 13, 1893.

Watkins was named as a director and the attorney - one of five named corporate officers - for the Perry Building and Loan at its organization on November 21, 1893 at Perry, Oklahoma.

In November **1894**, Watkins was selected as county judge for Noble County, Oklahoma by the county commissioners (*The Perry Daily Times*, Perry, Oklahoma, Friday, November 2, 1894, p. 3.) Also, in 1894, he was in law practice in the firm of Watkins & Cheney.

Watkins later wrote of these stormy, frontier times in Oklahoma:

"In the Democratic Convention, when candidates were nominated, I presided as chairman. My gavel was a .45 Colt revolver, and while there were fights on the convention floor, the chairman was not attacked."

WATKINS AND FAMILY MOVE TO TEXAS

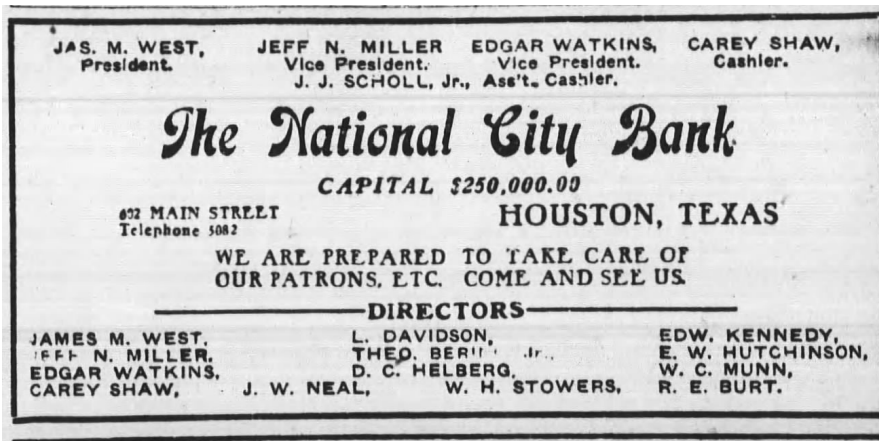
Watkins moved to Texas at least by August **1895**, first to Galveston, Texas, where he was in partnership

with the firm Lovejoy, Sampson & Watkins.

By **1896**, Watkins was a partner in the law firm of Allen & Watkins of Houston with Augustus Chapman Allen (later Allen, Watkins & Jones,) and in **1900** in the firm of Watkins & Jones with Frank C. Jones.

In Houston, Edgar Watkins was elected as a member of the Houston City Council, first in **1900** (Alderman, Third Ward, 1900-**1902**), and also served as Mayor Pro Tempore.

Watkins was elected president of the local School Board of Trustees, **1902-1905**, where he served on the



Rules, Grievances and Complaints and the Hygiene committees and later on the Teachers, Course of Study and Text Committee and the Police Committee. In Houston, he also became President of the Houston Business League, a member of the Houston Bar Association and a leader in the Young Men's Christian Association of Houston.

Watkins later became a partner in law firm of Hogg, Watkins & Jones with former [Texas Gov. James Stephen Hogg](#) (Texas Governor from 1891 - 1895) and Frank Jones. One of Watkins' children - James Hogg Watkins - was named in honor of "Big Jim" Hogg, with whom Watkins was associated.

Brother Watkins became a Director and Vice President of the Planters and National Bank of Houston.

In **1906**, Edgar Watkins was one of the local campaign managers for [Thomas Mitchell Campbell](#), who was that year elected the 24th Governor of Texas.

In late summer or early fall of **1907**, Edgar Watkins and his wife and family returned to Georgia.

"Men of Mark, A Complete and Elaborate History of the State from its settlement to the present time, chiefly told in biographies and autobiographies of the most eminent men of each period of Georgia's progress and development," edited by William J. Northen, vol. 6, A. B. Caldwell, publisher, Atlanta, Georgia, 1912, p. 150:

"When, in 1907, [Watkins] decided to return to Georgia, there was a profound feeling of regret on the part of a multitude of the best men in Texas. Governor Campbell, under date of July 20, 1907, wrote him a most feeling letter, expressing his grief, not only at the removal from the State of a most valued friend, but also, the loss to Texas of a citizen of such value to the commonwealth."

In Atlanta, Watkins became a law partner with **William A. Wimbish** and **W. D. Ellis, Jr.**

In **1909**, Brother Watkins entered into a sole practice and authored the book "[Watkins on Shippers and Carriers of Interstate Freight](#)," published by T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, considered by many as the

“authoritative and comprehensive submission of the subject.”

1910-1912, partner in the firm of Watkins & Latimer, with W. Carroll Latimer, son of U.S. Sen. [Asbury Churchwell Latimer](#) of South Carolina.

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918. Page Sev

Edgar Watkins, Candidate for Congress, Urged To Make Race by Boyhood Friends; Indorsed By People in Every County, by All Factions

Edgar Watkins is indorsed as a candidate to serve the people of the Fifth Congressional District by the members of the bar who recognize and appreciate his splendid qualifications and ability to represent them and the people at large.



At this time the demand is imperative that the men best qualified to serve the people and the nation should be elected to Congress. Edgar Watkins' closest friends and associates recognize his peculiar fitness and qualifications for the office.

EDGAR WATKINS

Advertisement, *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, September 7, 1918, p. 7

In 1913, Watkins was one of the hundred men who put up a thousand dollars each to re-establish Oglethorpe University on Peachtree Road in Atlanta.

In 1914, Watkins was elected President of the Atlanta Bar Association.

January 1914-September 1, 1917 (date of his resignation),

Watkins was an attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) in Washington, D.C.

September 11, 1918, Watkins was a Democratic candidate for the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia (all or parts of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale counties), opposed to the growing calls during World War I for federal ownership of railroads, in part, because - according to Watkins' ad in *The Atlanta Constitution* newspaper on September 4, 1918, p. 14: "Federal ownership means whites and Negroes riding in the same cars." Watkins finished second in a seven-man race against incumbent [William David Upshaw](#), who had been a leader in Georgia's adoption of Prohibition - Georgia becoming being the first "dry" state in the Union in 1908. In 1922, Upshaw later became the Prohibitionist Party's nominee for U.S. President.

After the election, Watkins returned to the practice of law in November 1918, establishing a new firm with former Court of Appeals Judge [Frank Harwell](#) (UGA 1891, KA) and under the name of Watkins & Harwell. In December 1919, he established the firm of Watkins, Russell & Asbill with [Horace Russell](#) and [Mac Asbill](#).

September 1, 1921, Edgar Watkins was certified as the Democratic nominee for the Atlanta City

Council, Eighth Ward. In a very close race - a four-vote majority of the voters of the ward - Watkins was elected to the City Council 843-839!

The Atlanta Constitution newspaper:

“... (**Watkins**) had appeared before the (U.S.) Supreme Court on more than 35 occasions - more than any other Georgia attorney ...”

“ ... **Watkins**’ civic achievements include the organization of the [Atlanta] municipal airport, which first bore his name, “Watkins Field.”

In **1922**, the “Watkins Charter,” which would have drastically changed the existing form of city government was put to a vote of the people. Among other things, Watkins’ reforms called for a mayor and twelve aldermen in contrast to the large body of thirty-four that made up the general council. Watkins’ proposal would have also expanded the mayor’s powers of appointment. Ultimately, the so-called “stand patters” won,

defeating Watkins’ reform efforts on May 30, 1922 with 54% of the voters opposed to the plan. He served on the Bridges, Printing, Public Improvements, and Water Works committees and was chairman of the City Council’s Public Schools Committee.

On October 1, **1923**, Watkins’ resigned from the City Council on account of illness.

In **1926**, Watkins was the state chairman of the campaign of Alexander W. Stephens’ re-election to the Georgia Court of Appeals. On October 5, **1928**, he was the keynote speaker and chairman of the State Democratic Convention, Macon, Georgia. 1928, Watkins and Mac Asbill (Watkins & Asbill) and later with his son Edgar Watkins, Jr. to form the law practice of Watkins, Asbill & Watkins. Later, Edgar Watkins, Sr. joined another son, Allan Watkins in law practice.

In **1929**, Edgar Watkins was a presidential elector for Democratic presidential candidate Gov. [Alfred E. Smith](#).



Far left, **Edgar Watkins** adjusting the academic vestments of **William Randolph Hearst** when Hearst was awarded an honorary degree by Oglethorpe University in 1927.

□□□

WATKINS AND

Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, 1920-1976.

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY

In **1919**, Edgar Watkins became Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Oglethorpe University in Atlanta, Georgia, and in that position, he served until his death in **1945** for the Peachtree-Road University, which was a resurrection of the “Old Oglethorpe” at Milledgeville, Georgia, which closed after the Civil War.

In **1932**, when then New York Governor Franklin Delano Roosevelt was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Oglethorpe University, Judge Watkins was photographed backstage adjusting Roosevelt’s doctoral robe.

When University President Thornwell Jacobs resigned the office in 1943, Watkins served as President of Oglethorpe until Philip Weltner, father of [Charles Longstreet Weltner](#), was installed as President.

Charles Weltner was also a product of Oglethorpe who was also one of the few Southern Democratic members of Congress to support the Civil Rights of 1964. In 1966, Congressman Weltner resigned his seat in the U.S. Congress rather than sign a Democratic Party loyalty oath to support the party’s nominee for Governor of Georgia, Lester Maddox, an outspoken segregationist famous for chasing blacks away from his restaurant with an axe.

In 1920s, Brother Watkins and his family lived at 24 Westminster Drive, Atlanta, and in 1930 until his death, he lived at 3511 Piedmont Road in Buckhead.

Watkins was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for more than 50 years.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Houston, Texas and taught Sunday School from 1919 until his death at First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta. Drawing on his experience as a teacher in Sunday school of the Presbyterian Church, he wrote his book, “*An Ordinary Man’s Religion*,” published by Oglethorpe University Press in 1932.

Edgar Watkins was also a 32nd-degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite, a Shriner, a member of the Benevolent Protection Order of Elks, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and the Atlanta Lawyers Club. Watkins was also a member of the Georgia Bar Association and Oklahoma and Texas Bars.



Report of Proceedings of the Sixty-Third Annual Session of the Georgia Bar Association, held at the General Oglethorpe Hotel, in the City of Savannah, May 23, 24 and 25, 1946, edited by R. Lanier Anderson, Jr., Secretary, Macon, Georgia, p. 168:

MEMORIAL OF EDGAR WATKINS

When, on Wednesday, August 22, 1945, Edgar Watkins of Atlanta, after a brief illness, at the age of seventy-seven years, passed into the hereafter, the bar of this State, and of the Nation, lost one of its most eminent members ...

He was a general practitioner ... [but specialized] in cases involving Interstate

Commerce ...

... he was active physically until his last illness came upon him; and his mental faculties seemed to grow stronger as the years went by.

Men of Mark, Northen, p. 151:

“Edgar Watkins is a many sided man. In addition to his public and church work, he is devoted to the fraternal societies, being a member of the various Masonic bodies, including all York Rite degrees and Scottish Rite, up to the Thirty-second degree. In addition to these he holds membership in the Odd Fellows, Elks and Knights of Pythias, the Phi Gamma Delta ...” [Watkins was an officer for the Perry Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias - *jtf*]

Half a cubic foot of the [Edgar Watkins Correspondence Papers](#), MS 28 may be found in the archives of the Philip Weltner Library at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia.

□□□

Warren Hafed Williams

Date of Birth: July 27, 1868, Hart County, Georgia.

Date of Death: October 23, 1943, Anderson County Hospital, Anderson County, South Carolina, **age 75**.

Obituary: *The Hartwell Sun*, Hartwell, Georgia, Friday, October 29, 1943, p. 1: “*Warren H. Williams, 75, Buried Sunday in Cemetery Here.*”

Burial: Northview Cemetery, Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia.



The Arlington Hotel, Gainesville, Georgia,
managed by Brother Warren H. Williams

Education: Warren H. Williams was initiated into the mysteries of Phi Gamma Delta by the Kappa Deuteron Chapter in the fall of **1886**.

Williams transferred to and graduated from Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Parents: **James Wesley Williams** (born December 22, 1839 in Anderson County, South Carolina, died August 21, 1923 in Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia) and **Jemima Drucilla Page**. The couple married while he was on furlough from Georgia’s 16th Regiment, Company C, C.S.A. on February 16, 1864. Miss Page was born August 6, 1840 and died May 31, 1909, Hartwell Georgia.

Married: Warren Williams married **Winona S. Henley** on January 6, 1891 at Grantville, Coweta County, Georgia. Mr. Williams filed for a divorce in June 1897 at Waycross, Ware County, Georgia; the Superior Court granting the request in November of that year. The 1900 census of Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia indicates he was, in fact, divorced. There appears to be no children of the marriage.

By 1909, Williams appears to have re-married, to a woman named **Mary R. ?**, by whom a daughter, Mary Valyne Williams was born. **Did he divorce again?** The 1930 census of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia lists him as “divorced” but the 1940 census of Hart County, Georgia states he was a “widower.”

Children: A daughter of his second marriage, **Mary Valyne Williams**, who married **Lt. Col. Joseph Hugh Ware, Jr.** at All Saints Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Georgia, on December 23, 1926. The announcement of the marriage states only that “Mr. Warren Hafed Williams announces ...” At the time of Brother Williams’ death, the daughter and her husband were living in Joplin, Missouri.

Career: Williams was at one time the **owner and editor of *The Hartwell Sun* newspaper**, Hartwell, Georgia. Until a few weeks before his death, he was a regular contributor of *The Hartwell Sun* newspaper, “*What Went on in Hart 10 Years Ago.*”

Williams was engaged also in the **hotel business**, being connected with many of the leading hotels of the South, including:

- The Arlington at Gainesville, Georgia,
- The Southern Hotel at Waycross Georgia, for which property he became proprietor on October 1, **1896**,
- The Masury at Thomasville, opened on October 1, **1898**. He was associated with this property at least September 8, 1899, and
- The Cumberland Hotel at Cumberland Island, Georgia, which he opened on June 12, **1899**.

□□□

In **1897**, **Williams was charged with the murder of Charles W. Wilson**, who was suspected of having insulting, propositioning or having an affair with Mrs. (Winona Henley) Williams.

Williams was quickly found **guilty of murder by a coroner’s jury** but **later acquitted in Ware County Superior Court**. The account of the killing and trial appeared in newspapers across the Southeast United States and beyond.

□□□

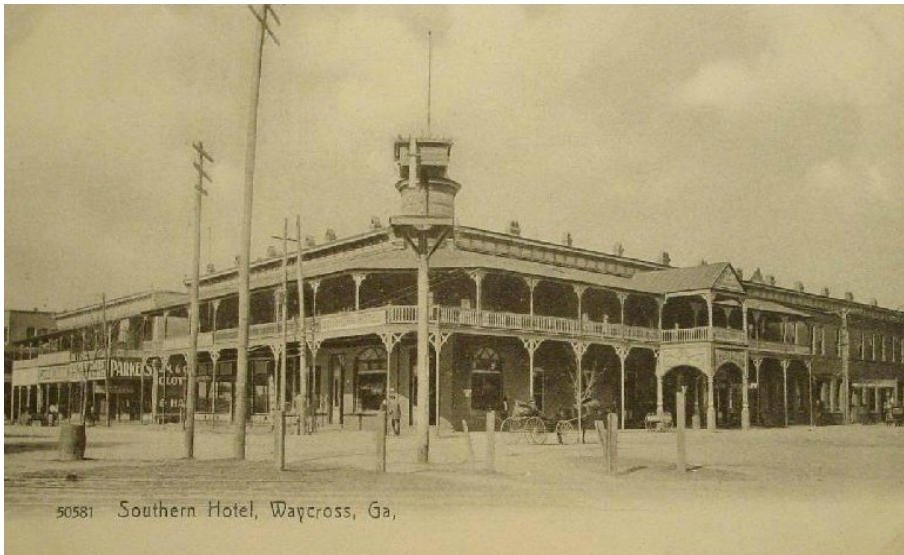
The Waycross Weekly Herald, Waycross, Georgia, Saturday, January 2, 1896, p. 7:

WILLIAM KILLS WILSON

THE BALL GOES DIRECTLY THROUGH HIS HEART.

Four Shots Fired, Two By Each Man.

The



The Southern Hotel, Waycross, Georgia.
Brother Warren H. Williams, Proprietor.
Destroyed by fire in the 1930s

Southern Hotel The Scene of the Difficulty.
Only One Witness Saw the Shooting.
Mr. Williams Makes A Statement In Which He
Accuses Wilson of Insulting His Wife.

Mr. Warren H. Williams is proprietor of the Southern Hotel at this place ... Mr. Wilson knew Williams at Gainesville Ga., and perhaps was his clerk in a hotel there ... He and Williams were old friends, and Wilson took his meals at the Southern. The difficulty occurred at 8 o'clock this morning while several of the guests were at breakfast.

Immediately after the killing, Mr. Williams surrendered to Marshal Cason and later to the Sheriff. At his request, he was taken to the office of Messrs. Toomer and Reynolds, who are his attorneys.

Mr. Williams is a delicate looking man, perhaps thirty years old, and a perfect gentleman in appearance and is well-connected in North Georgia ...

Mrs. Williams, who is said to be a very pretty young woman, joined her husband in Waycross a few weeks since, he having been here some months.

Conductor Evans testified ... Mr. Wilson had fired at Mr. Williams ... "I don't see how Mr. Williams escaped the first shot as they were both standing in the hall ,, Mr. Wilson fired the first shot ... "

MR. WARREN H. WILLIAMS' STATEMENT.

“I was in the office of the hotel this morning some time about eight o'clock standing behind the counter. Mr. Wilson came in the front door of the office and walked by very rapidly ... As he passed, I spoke to him and he spoke to me saying “good morning.” As he passed by me I spoke to him and asked him to wait a minute, and he either did not hear me or would not stop. [I] called again and he appeared not to hear me. Again I



Cumberland Hotel, Cumberland Island, Georgia.
Warren Hafed Williams, Proprietor.

called to him and he looked around but did not stop, and I walked fast and overtook him. I told him I wanted to speak to him about a little matter or started to tell him when he sawed me off and said, ‘I have done nothing to

you.’ Appeared to be very insolent, and again I started to say something, when he flushed up and said, ‘I haven’t done anything to you to apologize for and, by God, you can’t make me.’ He, of course, knew his guilt and acknowledged it before I had mentioned it and knew what I expected to speak to him about. As he made this past statement, he put his hand in his back pocket ... To the best of my knowledge we both got our pistols out about the same time ...

I think that my wife is innocent, and she is nothing but a big, grown-up child, and has not entirely recovered from a two-month spell of typhoid. Mr. Wilson would go in the dining room and sit at the table with her every time he would see her in there and had a way of trying to talk to her when I was not around, and it was only last night that he grossly insulted her.



Sketch of **Warren H. Williams**,
The Atlanta Constitution, April 28,
1897

When I spoke to her of it, she said she saw no harm in it ... ”

MURDER IS THE VERDICT.

“In accordance with an inquisition taken this, the 31st day of December in the Year of Our Lord one-thousand, eight-hundred and ninety-six, before Jackson Grimes, coroner ... we the jurors ... say W. H. Williams of said county ... did unlawfully killed the said Charles W. Wilson ... we find the same to be murder.”

□□□

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, January 7, 1897, p. 3:

WILLIAMS RELEASED ON BAIL.

Slayer of Wilson at Waycross Gives Bond.

Waycross, Ga., January 6 - (Special.) - Warren Hafed Williams, manager of the Southern hotel, gave bond today, through order of Judge Sweat, in the sum of \$7,000. His bondsmen are Lemuel Johnson, manager of Waycross Air-Line and owner of the Southern hotel, John C. Humphreys, councilman, W. W. McCully, merchant; C. E. Murphey, merchant, all of this city and J. W. Williams, of Hartwell, Ga.

Williams will continue his management of the hotel.

The Waycross Weekly Herald, Waycross, Georgia, Saturday, May 1, 1897, p. 8:

THE STATE VS. WARREN H. WILLIAMS.

The case of the State vs. Warren H. Williams for killing C. W. Wilson at the Southern hotel last December was called in Ware Superior Court yesterday at two o'clock and is progressing as we write. A jury was chosen without much difficulty ...

The Waycross Weekly Herald, Waycross, Georgia, Saturday, May 1, 1897, p. 7:

WARREN H. WILLIAMS IS FREE.

The Jury Finds Him “Not Guilty ...”

The jury in the case of the State vs. Warren H. Williams, for the killing of Charles Wilson, retired about four o'clock yesterday afternoon to make up their verdict ... As the case progressed, the excitement and interest seemed to increase, and the court room and gallery were packed with a great crowd ...

It was plain to see, especially during the last day of the trial, that the sympathy of the community was largely with the defendant ...

The Herald learns that the jury arrived at a conclusion very soon after going into their room ...

As they returned to the court room with their verdict, silence the most profound fell upon the vast crowd, and perhaps five seconds had elapsed after the Clerk read the verdict of "Not Guilty," and then came the reaction and a shout went up from many throats that could easily be heard many blocks away. For a few minutes the people went almost wild. The aged father took his son in his arms and both wept; in fact, there were few dry eyes in all that great multitude. Scores of strong men who had never known Warren Williams now rushed forward to congratulate and embrace him ...

Scores, aye hundreds of letters of the most criminal nature from Mrs. Williams to Wilson were in the hands of the prosecution, as also other evidence which, had they introduced **would have shown the woman to be one of the worst of her type - an abandoned creature without virtue or the sense of moral obligation or care for the consequences of her outrageous conduct.** With the face of beauty and form of matchless perfection, she was utterly devoid of character ... and yet she was Warren Williams' wife and never, in our opinion, was there a more devoted or worse deceived husband.

On May 1, 1897, *The Waycross Weekly Herald* wrote:

The **acquittal** of Warren H. Williams coincides with public opinion in Waycross.

About a month after being found not guilty in Superior Court, in June of 1897, Williams filed for divorce, which was granted by November of that year..

□□□

The Hartwell Sun, Hartwell, Georgia, Friday, October 29, 1943, p. 1:

WARREN H. WILLIAMS, 75, BURIED SUNDAY IN CEMETERY HERE

... Following his education at Emory University [Warren Hafed Williams] engaged for quite a while in newspaper work, being at one time editor of *The Hartwell Sun*. He later engaged in the hotel business, being connected with many of the leading hotels of the South. He also served for a time with the Southern Pacific and the Southern railways as a dining car conductor.

One of the best read men in the community, Mr. Williams was always an interesting conversationalist, and was frequently sought by those desiring information on historical and other subjects. Until a few weeks before his death, he was a regular contributor of *The Sun's* columns.

□□□

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1890

William Moore Crane

Date of Birth: the oldest of six sons, born April 10, 1870 in the old Ross Crane House (now chapter house of Georgia Beta of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity) in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia. The Crane family sold the home in December of 1870. In 1923, the structure served as a funeral home. In 1924, the house was deeded to Order of the Elks, Athens Lodge, before it was sold the SAE in 1929 for \$12,500.

Date of Death: October 14, 1938, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, *age 67*.

Obituaries: *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Friday, October 14, 1938, p. 1: “*Will M. Crane, Sr. Dies Today; Rites To Be Sunday.*” *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Sunday, October 16, 1938, p. 1: “*Services This Afternoon for Will M. Crane, Sr.*”

Burial: Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Crane entered The University of Georgia in **1887**. In November of 1887, he joined Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. In **1888**, he was the right fielder for the sophomore class baseball team. Crane was a member of The University of Georgia Class of **1890**.

Parents: **John Ross Crane** (UGA 1862) and **Frances Thwewatt (Fannie) Moore**, who were married on July 7, 1868 in Athens, Georgia. John Ross Crane was born on December 17, 1842 in Athens, Georgia, died there June 30, 1887 and was laid to rest in Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia.

John Ross Crane matriculated to The University of Georgia as a freshman in the fall of 1859, and shortly thereafter joined Phi Kappa but eventually left school in July of 1862 to join the Confederate Army. He was with General Lee at the surrender of the Confederacy at Appomattox Court House.

Miss Moore was a daughter of Thomas Moore (born March 12, 1782 in Prince Edward County, Virginia) and his *third* wife, Martha Hicks Jackson.

Thomas Moore’s second wife was Susan Benning, by whom he fathered eight children, including a daughter, Sarah Cobb Moore who married John William Kennon, and ...

... and sons Robert Hughes Moore whose first wife was Mary Ann Kennon (a daughter of Warner Lewis Kennon and a brother of John William Kennon, the father of [Benning Moore Kennon](#)) and Benning Betts Moore, who married Antonia Lamar, a daughter of Colonel Peter Lamar and Sarah Cobb Benning and relative of Kappa Deuteron’s [Lavoisier Ledran Lamar](#).



The Ross Crane House,
birthplace of Phi Gamma Delta’s
WILLIAM MOORE CRANE,
which home was built by Brother Moore’s
grandfather and is the current home to Sigma
Alpha Epsilon

See [Kennon and Kappa Deuteron](#) family relationship.

Thus Sarah Cobb Moore, mother of Kappa Deuteron's Benning Moore Kennon and the mother of Henry Thomas Kennon who was the father of Brother William Augustus Kennon, was a half-sister of Frances Thwewatt (Fannie) Moore, mother of Brother William Moore Crane.

It was in 1827, Thomas Moore was one of five men who established the first cotton mill south of the Potomac and among the first in the United States.

Frances Thwewatt Moore was February 13, 1843, died March 16, 1927 at Athens, Georgia and was buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery.

Phi Gamma Delta's William Moore Crane had younger brothers, George Shaw Crane and Rufus Samuel Crane, who attended The University of Georgia, but after the Kappa Deuteron Chapter had inexplicably vanished from campus in 1890, and who joined the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. Two other younger brothers, Benjamin Albert Crane and Frank Grady Crane, also graduated from The University of Georgia, but it does not appear either joined any of the Greek-letter secret fraternities. A fifth brother was James Ross Crane.



The Albin P. Dearing House, now home of Kappa Alpha Theta



Brother Crane was a grandson of **Ross Crane**, an architect and builder, whose family home is now the [SAE house](#), built 1842-1845. James S. Hamilton House, now home of Alpha Delta Pi

Crane also built:



First Presbyterian, Athens

- The old [Dearing family home](#) on Milledge Avenue, now occupied by the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority,
- The [James S. Hamilton House](#), now occupied by Alpha Delta Pi sorority House,
- The university's

New College, when re-constructed in 1832, with James R. Carlton. The original New College was completed by 1822 but burned in 1830,



New College



The iconic Chapel at The University of Georgia, Built by Ross Crane in 1832

- The [First Presbyterian Church of Athens](#) completed in 1855 for \$10,000. First Presbyterian was later the site of the Kappa Deuteron chapter's installation ceremonies and initiation when the chapter was resurrected in 1968.
- The rose-colored-brick Greek Revival house formerly headquarters for the Garden Club of Georgia built in 1857 on North Campus ... among other historic structures in Clarke County.

Married: Brother Crane married **Irmine Missouri Sims** on October 18, 1899 in Oconee County, Georgia. Miss Sims was born on June 25, 1874, died on September 19, 1958 and was buried at Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens.

Children:

(1) **William Moore Crane, Jr.** was born on September 19, 1900, Athens, Georgia and died December 1, 1978. He graduated from Athens High School in 1917 and the University of Georgia in 1921. After living in Newton, Massachusetts, he and his family returned to Athens in 1938.

The William Moore Crane Leadership Scholarship, administered by **The University of Georgia Honors Program**, is named for him and was established in his memory to recognize students who demonstrate academic success and campus leadership.



Grave marker, Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Crane
Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia

William Moore Crane, Jr. was instrumental in the founding of The University of Georgia Alumni Society and was the alumni society's first full-time alumni secretary beginning in 1941.

W. M. Crane, Jr. married Eleanor Elizabeth Bowen in the First Congregational Church, West Newton, Massachusetts on October

17, 1931. Miss Bowen was born on November 11, 1907 in Newton, Massachusetts and died on March 13, 1968. Four children, one died at birth (William Moore Crane III); the others: (a) William Bowen Crane, born June 25, 1934 (b) Eleanor Thayer Crane, born October 1, 1936, and (c) Richard Albert Sims Crane, born May 31, 1940 - all born at Newton Hospital in Newton, Massachusetts, and

(2) **Sarah Frances Crane**, born January 2, 1903 in Athens, died two days later.

Career: Brother Crane was a merchant, seller of coal in Athens, Georgia and an insurance salesman.

From his obituary, *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Sunday, October 16, 1938, p. 1:

“ He was a passenger on the first train to come into Athens over the Southern Railway tracks and was the first passenger on the first street car to start operating here. The coal industry in Athens is a vast business in this day, but it was Will Crane who realized that the then infant industry had arrived to stay - and he became the first coal dealer in the city.”

Crane suffered a near debilitating injury, which limited his physical activities for the remainder of his life, forcing him to rely on crutches. In 1920, according the federal census, he was an insurance agent in Athens. In 1930, according to the U.S. Federal Census, he and his wife and son were living in Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Methodist. “ ... a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and he was elevated to the highest offices in each.”

From his obituary in *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Sunday, October 16, 1938, p. 1:

“In April of 1913, Mr. Crane suffered an accident in which his hip was broken and from which he never fully recovered. But as evidence of his courage and determination he refused to give up in the face of such a physical handicap as might have broken the spirit of one less strong. After nine long months of trying all methods to allow the bones to knit, it seemed he was destined to the lot of a bed-ridden invalid. But his spirit again triumphed and he insisted on getting up and learning to walk on crutches, which he always used thereafter.”

□□□

Hiram Oscar Crittenden

Date of Birth: October 4, 1869, Ozark, Dale County, Alabama.

Date of Death: May 2, 1945 at Shellman, Randolph County, Georgia, *age 75*.

Obituary: *The Albany Herald*, Albany, Georgia, Thursday, May 3, 1945, p. 2: “*H. O. Crittenden Dies in Shellman.*” *The Cuthbert Times*, Cuthbert, Georgia, Thursday, May 10, 1945, p. 1: “*Crittenden.*”

Burial: Eastview Cemetery, Shellman, Randolph County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Crittenden entered The University of Georgia in the fall of **1887** as a sophomore. He became a member of Phi Kappa. He was elected secretary of his junior class on September 21, **1888**, and again in his senior year. Crittenden was one of the members of the Board of Editors of *The Pandora* in **1889**.

Crittenden was also an associate editor of *The University Reporter*, a student-run newspaper published by the literary societies in 1889.

The University Reporter, University of Georgia, Christmas 1889, p. 40:

“The election in the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa societies for editors of the *Reporter*

came off last Saturday and resulted in the election of Messrs. W. K. Wheatley, Walker King and T. C. Shackelford from the Demosthenians and **H. O. Crittenden**, A. C. Newell and J. G. Cranford from the Phi Kappa. They are good men and you may look for a spicy *Reporter* for the next term.”

Oscar Crittenden joined the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta.

Crittenden was a graduate with a Bachelor of Philosophy degree *distinguished* of The University of Georgia on June 19, **1890** [He and Brother [William Dennis Reid](#) are the only members of Phi Gamma Delta that year listed in the commencement program to receive his degree, according to an account in *The Atlanta Constitution* on Friday, June 20, 1890 - *jtf*].

Crittenden later studied at the **Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York**. At that time, Eastman offered eight business courses - banking, finance and actual business, bookkeeping, business arithmetic, business forms, business habits, business writing, correspondence, and spelling. There were three additional “special courses” available to students: penmanship, phonography/typewriting, and telegraphy.

As a Senior at The University of Georgia, Oscar Crittenden penned the last known correspondence from the Kappa Deuteron Chapter, a cryptic and foreboding message to *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly* magazine in June of 1890:

“We are sorry to have to say that Kappa Deuteron is now not enjoying that enthusiastic prosperity which characterized her in the first years of her re-establishment ...

This has been a year of many serious inter-fraternity quarrels here ...

Now all is quiet again, but a secret hate still lingers and is liable to crop out at any moment ...

Wishing heartily for the success of all sister chapters, and hoping we can soon make a more favorable report for ourselves, the scribe bids you adieu.”

Parents: Hiram Albert Crittenden (who was a brother of Robert Flourney Crittenden who was the father of Kappa Deuteron’s [Zacharias Albert Crittenden](#)) and **Isabel Indiana (Anna) Reid**. The parents married while he was on furlough from the Confederate Army and the Muckalee Guards during the Civil War in April 1864. Hiram Albert Crittenden and R. F. Crittenden were sons of Cincinnatus Decatur Crittenden.

Mrs. Crittenden was a sister of Frances Massey Reid, and the two were daughters of Alexander Reid and Frances Terrell Butler, relatives of Kappa Deuteron Brothers [Samuel Alonzo Reid](#) and [William Dennis Reid](#).

From Randolph County, Georgia: A Compilation of Facts, Recollections and Family Histories,

sponsored by the Randolph County Historical Society, 1977, p. 363:

HIRAM ALBERT CRITTENDEN

Captain Crittenden, as he was generally known subsequent to the Civil War, was the son of Cincinnatus D. Crittenden, Sr. and Emmaline Amanda Mahone, [and] was born in Talbot County, January 15, 1840. The family moved to Sumter County in 1846. He received exceptionally good educational advantages attending Bethel School and graduating with A.B. from Irving College in Tennessee. His first job was as master of Bethel School but his teaching career was interrupted by the Civil War.

He enlisted in the Confederate States Army from Sumter County [Georgia] in 1861. His company was known as the Muckalee Guards. He was personally engaged in twelve major battles, was wounded seven times but only once seriously. While on furlough in April 1864 he went to Eatonton, Ga., and was married to Isabel Indiana Reid, sister of Frances Massey Reid, daughters of Alexander Reid and Frances Terrell Butler.

Replying to the question of marrying a soldier who was likely to be killed most any day, she said:

“I would consider it an honor to be the widow of a Confederate soldier.”

Wounded again in the battle of Winchester, Sept. 1864, [Captain Crittenden] returned to Eatonton and remained with his wife until the end of the war as his wounds did not heal.

In 1866 he joined his father in Dale County, Alabama, and was engaged in farming and the operation of lumber and grist mills until 1869 when he and his brother, Colonel Robert F. Crittenden, moved to Ward Station, Randolph County, where Alexander Reid II had deeded to two daughters ... large tracts of land ...

The Colonel bought the home built by John Ward while the Captain moved into a two-room log cabin where he afterwards built a large residence.

The two brothers figured largely in the development of Ward Station, which was subsequently [re-named] to Shellman. In 1872, they established the firm of Crittenden Brothers and later admitted their brother Fernando.

This firm not only operated as supply merchants but bought large tracts of farm and timber land. The Captain was the business executive. In 1900, he organized the Peoples Bank, which he reorganized later as The First National Bank and served as president.

He was elected State Senator from the 11th District [serving from] 1907 until 1908.

He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and served as steward for more than 40 years. His life was a benediction and inspiration. He was known to have said to one of his sons: “If it were possible I would rather leave you the Christian religion than any amount of worldly goods.”

He passed away May 20, 1922, and is buried in the family lot, Rehoboth Cemetery.

Two of Captain Hiram Albert Crittenden's sons, **Hiram Oscar Crittenden** and Roger S. Crittenden, remained in Shellman after completing their educations, and joined their father in the family business ventures contributing to the growth and development of the town and county.

Married: Mary Ada Crittenden on December 16, 1900 at Shellman, Randolph County, Georgia. She was born on July 24, 1879, died on August 4, 1953 at Dawson, Terrell County, Georgia, and was buried in the Eastview Cemetery, Shellman, Georgia.



She was a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Crittenden and Caroline Pinkney "Carrie" Greene; she was the granddaughter of Rev. Myles Greene, a native of Virginia and Methodist minister who "preached the Gospel of Christ faithfully and usefully for 65 year."

The University Reporter, University of Georgia, Christmas, 1889, p. 39:

"**H. O. Crittenden**, commonly known among his college chums as 'Spots,' will spend the holidays in the thriving city of Shellman, and may go to Eufaula, to see *Miss M* _____."

Children:

(1) **Carolyn Crittenden** was born on October 27, 1901 and on December 12, 1923 married Horace McCall Clements. Clements was associated with his father in the furniture and buggy and wagon showroom of Clements & Sons Furniture. She died on March 10, 1944. Both are buried in the Buena Vista City Cemetery, Buena Vista, Marion County, Georgia.

Clements was born March 28, 1894 in Buena Vista, Georgia, son of Robert Everett Clements and Mattie McCall. Horace Clements died on October 19, 1952. Clements was a graduate of The University of Georgia in 1916 with a B.S. in Civil Engineering, where he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and was the shortstop for the varsity baseball team. Horace M. Clements was a grandson of Jacob A. Clements and Sarah "Sallie" Bailey McGough, Miss McGough a kinsman of Kappa Deuteron Brother [Robert Carson McGough](#).

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, September 23, 1916, p. 8:

GEORGIA CAPTAIN RECOVERS SIGHT; HAD LOST HOPE

Athens, Ga., September 22 - (Special.) - Horace Clements, the captain of

next year's University of Georgia baseball team, is regaining the sight of his eyes, after having almost lost hope of recovery. Playing summer ball with last year's Georgia pitcher Westbrook on the opposing team, Clements was struck on the temple and the sight of one eye was totally destroyed and the recovery from that impairment is considered remarkable.

[Later, in his World War I Draft Registration, he reported he had "lost one eye." He entered into military service on July 25, 1918 but was honorably discharged on January 20, 1919 - *jtf.*] *Issue* of Caroline Crittenden and Horace McCall Clements: (a) Fred Crittenden Clements (died about three months after his birth in 1926) (b) Horace McCall Clements, Jr. (1927-1998) and (c) Mary Ann Clements, born about 1931.

(2) **Mary Anna Crittenden** was born January 25, 1903 and died April 5, 1990. About 1925, she married George Glover Lumpkin, who was born on September 1, 1901 and died on July 9, 1959.

Mr. Lumpkin was a son of John Henry Lumpkin and Georgia Glover, who both died in 1905 - she in May and he in September. George Lumpkin is a relative of the same family for which Lumpkin Hall at The University of Georgia and Lumpkin Street in Athens are named.

George Glover Lumpkin was raised, at least in part, by an aunt, Lillian Glover. He enrolled at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University) in 1919.

Anna and Georgia were divorced by 1940. A daughter of the marriage, Carolyn Crittenden Lumpkin, was born on July 22, 1933 and married Frank Lloyd Cummings, son of Lewis Frank Cummings and Clorine Sheffield. Carolyn Lumpkin Cumming died on May 16, 1991,

(3) **Hiram Albert Crittenden II** was born on June 20, 1905 in Shellman, Randolph County, Georgia, died May 29, 1966 at Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia and was married to Miss Elizabeth Wooten (Bess) Duncan. In 1940, he was the assistant supervisor of the Shepherd Orphans' Home in Randolph County. Later, he was the Assistant Cashier at the First State Bank of Albany and later he became an adjuster and then the Branch Manager for the General Adjustment Bureau in Albany. *Issue*: (a) Elizabeth Wooten (Betsy) Crittenden and (b) Mary Elmina Crittenden, and

(4) **Frank Crittenden** was born September 21, 1907 and died February 4, 1983. He married Jewel Baldwin and they had a daughter, Kay Baldwin Crittenden who was born October 2, 1937 in Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia and who died March 4, 1987. The daughter became the wife of Warren Otis Brinson (Mercer 1950, Kappa Sigma,) who coached basketball and football in the Hazelhurst, Fitzgerald and Terrell County high schools. They had a daughter, Carey (Brinson) Nelson and a son, Britt Brinson.

Career: At least from **1893** until **1895**, Crittenden was the editor of *The Enterprise-Appeal* newspaper of Cuthbert, Georgia, which later became *The Cuthbert Leader and Liberal-Enterprise*.

Crittenden was a member of the Georgia state Senate, according to *History of the University of Georgia*, by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter X: The Administration of Chancellor William E. Boggs Through the Session of 1893, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1575, and was Mayor of the city of Shellman, by 1896. He was also Mayor of Shellman in 1903 according to *The Atlanta Constitution*.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, January 25, 1896, p. 8:

“The municipal affairs of our neighboring and thrifty little town of Shellman have fallen into the hands of ‘young America’ for the year 1896. The ticket elected for mayor and councilman is composed of brainy, thrifty young fellows, who will make the municipal affairs and interest of their town hustle. The confidence of their fellow citizens was shown in their ability by electing them without opposition. The following ticket was elected: Mayor, **H. O. Crittenden** ...”

He also served as a member of the Shellman Board of Education, beginning in **1904**, and the Randolph County Board of Education. He was engaged in farming, banking and mercantile businesses. He was also a Trustee for [Andrew College](#) in Cuthbert, Georgia, chartered in 1854.

He was among the University’s alumni returning for reunion at the **1901** commencement exercises.

Crittenden was manager of Crittenden Brothers merchants. According to *The Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, December 22, **1903**:

“The large department store of the Crittenden Bros., worth over a half-a-million dollars, is one of the biggest concerns of southwest Georgia ... **Oscar Crittenden, mayor of Shellman**, is manager ...

Crittenden was a Director of the Peoples Bank by **1903**, which in 1906 became the First National Bank of Shellman, of which he later became president. He operated an insurance agency from **1895** until his death, in **1945**.

Oscar was also President of the Crittenden Warehouse Company and Treasurer of the Crittenden Guano Company.

Crittenden was the *postmaster* of the Shellman post office during Woodrow Wilson’s administration, **1913-1921**.

In **1914**, he was the secretary of the Third Congressional District Democrat Executive Party. He was a delegate to the Democrats’ State Convention in **1920**.

In **1923**, he was a leading proponent of a “hydro-electric plant” to be built on either the Kinchafoonee Creek in Lee County or on the Ichawaynochaway Creek in Baker County to provide cheap electricity for area.

The **1940** census of Shellman, Randolph County, Georgia gives his occupation as a “farmer.” Among his crops were hundreds of acres of peach trees. Though not an alumnus of the College of Agriculture at Georgia, he was nonetheless an active supporter of it, including serving in the leadership of the College’s Farmer Institute. The College of Agriculture, established in 1906, did not exist in its current

form while Brother Crittenden was a student but was an outgrowth of the old State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts (A&M), which dated to 1872.

Oscar Crittenden was a Democrat, treasurer of the Shellman Methodist Church, a Mason and a member of the Knight of Pythias.

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta, December 1947, p. 216:

HIRAM O. CRITTENDEN

Hiram O. Crittenden (Georgia '90) died on May 2, 1945, at Shellman, Ga. He was born in 1869 at Ozark, Ala. Brother Crittenden was former postmaster and president of the First National Bank of Shellman. He was a brother of the late Z. A. Crittenden (Georgia '89).

□□□

The Albany Herald, Albany, Georgia, Thursday, May 3, 1945, p. 2:

“A man of sterling character and high ideals ...”

□□□

From *Randolph County, Georgia: A Compilation of Facts, Recollections and Family Histories*, sponsored by the Randolph County Historical Society, 1977, p. 364:

SKETCH OF HIRAM OSCAR CRITTENDEN

Hiram Oscar Crittenden, son of Captain Hiram Albert Crittenden and Isabel Indiana Reid, was born in Dale County, Alabama, October 4, 1869, the same year his father moved to Ward Station, Ga.

He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1890 and later attended business school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., returning home to assist in the family businesses. He entered the insurance business in 1895 and operated an active agency until the time of his death.

He served as Shellman postmaster during Woodrow Wilson's administration and was later president of The First National Bank. He was interested in civic and cultural affairs, served on the Randolph County Board of Education and Trustee for Andrew College for a number of years. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he served on the board of stewards, both of trustees and was church treasurer for a number of years.

In 1900, he was married to Mary Ada Crittenden, daughter of Benjamin Frank Crittenden and Caroline Greene Crittenden.

William Dennis Reid

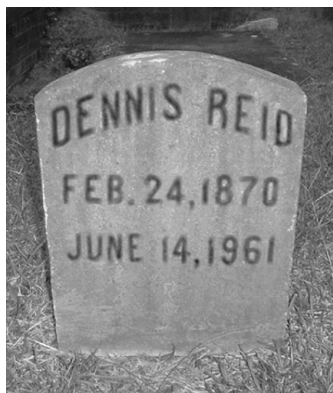
Birth: February 24, 1870 in Putnam County, Georgia.

Death: June 14, 1961 at Quitman, Brooks County, Georgia, *age 91*.

Obituary: *The Eatonton Messenger*, Eatonton, Georgia, Thursday, June 22, 1961, p. 1.

Burial: Pine Grove Cemetery, Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia.

Brother Reid was the last surviving member of the early Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, passing just five years before the re-colonization of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter in 1966.



Education: Brother Reid entered The University of Georgia in **1886** as a sophomore. In the spring of 1886, he played right field for the “Sophomore Nine” University baseball team and in **1887**, played first base for the “Junior Team.”

Reid was treasurer of his junior class in 1887. He was a member of Phi Kappa literary and was voted secretary for that organization in 1888.

William Dennis Reid joined the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and was initiated in the fall of **1886**. According to *The Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, June 15, 1890, p. 17:

“He was originally of the class of ‘89, but lost one year of college, and hence graduates with ‘90.”

Reid graduated from The University of Georgia on June 19, **1890** with a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Reid earned a Master’s degree from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. He later also pursued post-graduate studies at Columbia University, New York City, New York.

Parents: **John Samuel Reid**, born December 21, 1839 in Putnam County, Georgia and died in 1882, and his wife **Elizabeth Louisa Dennis**, who was born on December 19, 1842 and died October 4, 1879. This was John Samuel Reid’s *first* marriage, and they were married on November 1, 1866.

After her death in 1879, he married *second* Mary Johnson on December 21, 1880, who according to *The Memoirs of Georgia*, v. 2, p. 735, was a daughter of William Johnson and Anna Reese.

[*The Memoirs of Georgia*](#), v. 2, p. 734, provides a biological sketch of John S. Reid, who was a son of Edmund Reid and Elizabeth Terrell (1805-1883) and states:

“[John Samuel Reid] was a plain, practical farmer of excellent business judgment, was prosperous and accumulated a quite large estate ... He was a Democrat, but opposed to secession ...”

[Despite his opposition to the prospect of Georgia leaving the Union] in 1861, he enlisted as second lieutenant in Company B, Third Georgia regiment ... in 1862, he was made a captain ... was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Sharpsburg, from which he was disabled until the following spring ... was severely wounded in the foot on Cemetery Heights at the Battle of Gettysburg. His brigade captured the same works, but not being properly supported had to retreat, where Gen. Pickett met with such a bloody repulse the following day. Capt. Reid was left on the field and taken a prisoner ... He was exchanged just before the close of the war and reached home the day Gen. Lee capitulated ...”

After the War, Captain Reid was elected as a Democrat to represent Putnam County in the Georgia state Senate, 1880-1881 (Biography, see “*Georgia’s General Assembly of 1880-1. Biographical Sketches. Senators, Representatives, the Governor and Heads of Departments*” published by Jas. P. Harrison & Company, Atlanta, Georgia, 1882, p. 97.) In 1888, Reid was elected to represent the 28th Senatorial District. Captain Reid was later ordinary [now probate judge] of Putnam County, Georgia.

William Dennis Reid was the *grandson of*: Edmund Reid, born in 1802, died in 1881, and Elizabeth Terrell As a young man, Edmund Reid read law in Putnam County but gave most of his attention to the business of planting. He sent five sons to the Confederate army. Prior to the war, he was a strong Union man but after secession he did all in his power to promote the interests of the Confederacy. In 1855 he was a member of the Legislature and key figure in the up-building of Putnam County.

Brother Reid’s father was a brother of James Lewis Reid, who was the father of fellow Kappa Deuteron member [Samuel Alonzo Reid](#), thus Brother Dennis Reid’s first cousin.

These Reids are descendants of Samuel Reid of Ulster County, Ireland (1728-1810) who emigrated to the United States, first to Pennsylvania, eventually settling in Rowan County and Iredell County, North Carolina about 1745, where some sons served in the colonists’ Revolutionary War and later moved to Hancock County and then to Putnam County, Georgia where land had been awarded them for their service.

Married: Can find no record that Dennis Reid married. Census record from 1900-1940 indicate he was single.

Career: Reid was a “*teacher all his life.*”

At various times, he was the Principal for the Phoenix Academy in Putnam County, Georgia, a teacher in the Elberton city schools in Elbert County, Georgia, taught in Florida, was an assistant principal for the Eatonton public schools, and Principal for the LaFayette Academy, LaFayette, Walker County, Georgia.

Later, for a number of years, he was the Superintendent of the Eatonton public schools, until his retirement from that position in 1912. He then became Principal of the Lumpkin County (Ga.) High School.

The Augusta Chronicle, Augusta, Georgia, Friday, April 22, 1910, p. 8:

EATONTON SCHOOL ELECTS TEACHERS

Special to The Chronicle.

Eatonton, Ga., May 23 – The board of trustees of the Eatonton public school have just elected as teachers for the next scholastic years the following faculty ... The election of a superintendent takes place on Friday morning, the 27th inst. Prof. W. Dennis Reid has occupied the position during the past year, and during his incumbency has made many friends who are hoping that he will be an applicant for re-election. He is a graduate of the Georgia State University and a fine scholar, the son of Capt. John S. Reid, ordinary of Putnam.

The Eatonton Messenger, Eatonton, Georgia, Saturday, June 8, 1912, p. 4:

TRUSTEES ELECT FACULTY FOR SCHOOLS.

The Board of Trustees of the Eatonton public schools has elected the following faculty for the school for the next year:

Superintendent – Prof Joe Duke of Monticello ...

PROF. REID RETIRES with the respect and esteem of all connected with the school after the past three years as superintendent. Faithful and conscientious in every matter respecting the school, a deep scholar with fine opportunities educationally. Eatonton never had a more cultured Christian gentleman at the head of the school and the best wishes of the entire community, his former students and co-laborers will go with him throughout the remainder of life, whatever field he enters ...

□□□

The Eatonton Messenger, Eatonton, Georgia, Saturday, June 8, 1912, p. 4:

PROF. REID retires with the respect and esteem of all connected with the school after the past three years as superintendent. Faithful and conscientious in every matter respecting the school, a deep scholar with fine opportunities educationally. Eatonton never had a more cultured Christian gentleman at the head of the school and the best wishes of the entire community, his former students and co-laborers will go with him throughout the remainder of life, whatever field he enters ...”

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, September 6, 1912, p. 5:

PROFESSOR REID GOES TO LUMPKIN

Eatonton, Ga., September 5. - (Special.) - Professor W. Dennis Reid, for the past three years superintendent of the Eatonton public schools, and the only son of Captain John S. Reid, has been elected Superintendent of the public schools at Lumpkin, Ga. and has left

to assume charge of his new school.

According to “*History of the University of Georgia*,” by Thomas Walter Reed; Chapter X: The Administration of Chancellor William E. Boggs, Through the Session of 1893, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, ca. 1949, p. 1575 of the original typed manuscript:

“**WILLIAM DENNIS REID**, born in Georgia in 1870, **a teacher all his life**, serving in a number of high schools and at times as superintendent.”

He began writing the history of Putnam County, Georgia “meticulously recorded these facts and up to the time that he suffered serious impairment of sight his was the most complete research on the history of Putnam County. Unfortunately, because of this disability, his notes were not set up in book form.”

□□□

Charles Allen (Jack) Talmadge

Birth: September 30, 1870 in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, the first born of four sons.

Death: January 6, 1924, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, *age 53*.

Obituary: *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Monday, January 7, 1924, p. 1: “*Mr. C. A. Talmadge Succumbs To Heart Attack Here Sunday.*”

Burial: Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

Education: Brother Talmadge entered The University of Georgia in the fall of **1886**; he joined the Phi Kappa literary society that year. He became a member of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta and was initiated about the spring of **1887**.

In 1887, Jack was elected secretary of his class. He played left field for the **1888** “sophomore” baseball team. Talmadge graduated from The University of Georgia on June 19, **1890**.

Parents: Confederate Major **John Emmaeus Talmadge** (born November 3, 1848, died January 20, 1921 and was buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia) and **Elizabeth (Lizzie?) Dorsey**, his *first* marriage, in 1869. She was a daughter of William Harris Dorsey (1810-1867) and Sophronia Erwin and was born on February 10, 1850. After her death on March 12, 1914, Maj. Talmadge married *second* Letia Montgomery (1878-1962) of Jackson County, Georgia, daughter of Calvin Lee Montgomery.

Of John E. Talmadge, from “*History of Athens and Clarke County, Georgia*,” H. J. Rowe, The McGregor Co., Athens, Georgia, 1923, p. 166:

“At the age of 16 [John E. Talmadge] ran away from home and enlisted in Wheeler’s Cavalry and was made a courier boy in General Hannan’s brigade. Later he joined Company D under Col. Andrew Young, serving throughout the war. He returned after the close of the war and entered business with his brother, Capt. C. G. Talmadge, the firm being known **Talmadge Bros**. Later the firm was merged with Hodgson Bros. and for a number of years the large wholesale grocery business was conducted under the style

name and firm as Talmadge-Hodgson Co. Some years later this firm dissolved and Major Talmadge reorganized under the name of Talmadge Bros. & Co., which firm is ... operating one of the largest wholesale groceries in the South ...”

At one time, the Talmadges could claim to own the largest wholesale grocery business in the state.

Married: Brother Talmadge married **Justine Elizabeth Erwin** on June 6, 1895 in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. Miss Erwin was born on October 26, 1869 in Cartersville, Georgia, and she died March 20, 1957 at Athens, Georgia. She was a daughter of John Askew Erwin (1824-1883, buried Oak Hill Cemetery, Cartersville, Georgia) and Jane Elizabeth Hooper, who were married on December 13, 1848 in Cass (now Bartow) County, Georgia.

Children:

(1) **Grace Elizabeth Talmadge**, born November 29, 1897 in Athens, Georgia, married Louis Seaborn Davis, Jr. (1897-1974) in November of 1919, and died March 2, 1985 at Griffin in Spalding County, Georgia,

(2) **IsaBeall Talmadge** was born April 15, 1898. She was the wife of William Weber Robinson, and she died on February 15, 1983 in Chattanooga, Tennessee,

(3) **John Erwin Talmadge III**, born October 2, 1899, died July 20, 1978, DeKalb County, Georgia and was buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia. He had more than a dozen non-fiction books published, generally regarding history and politics and journalism,

(4) **Charles Allen Talmadge, Jr.** was born in 1904 and died on August 30, 1957. He married Ina Askew (1901-1979.) He was a graduate of Georgia Tech and a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, and

(5) **Samuel McNeill Talmadge M.D.** was born on January 23, 1910 in Athens, Georgia and died there on August 1, 2000. *The Athens Banner-Herald* called him “the last living member of a once large family that had lived continuously in Athens since 1820.” He was buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia and was a member of Chi Phi fraternity while a student at the University of Georgia and graduated from Harvard Medical School. His wife was Alice Eleanor Jarvi.

Career: Brother Jack Talmadge succeeded his father, Major John E. Talmadge, Sr., as senior member of Talmadge Bros. and Company, wholesale grocers, on Prince Avenue. He was also a deacon for the First Presbyterian Church of Athens.

The Athens Banner-Herald, Athens, Georgia, Monday, January 7, 1924, p. 1:

**MR C. A. TALMADGE SUCCUMBS
TO HEART ATTACK HERE SUNDAY**

PROMINENT AND BELOVED ATHENS MAN PASSES AFTER
SUDDEN ATTACK EARLIER IN DAY; FUNERAL MONDAY.

Mr. Charles A. Talmadge, known to his hundreds of friends as "Jack" died at his home on Prince Avenue at 7:30 Sunday night after an acute attack of the heart at one o'clock Sunday morning. His death came as a distinct shock not only to his friends but to his immediate family.

Although he had been suffering for about two years with heart trouble, he was apparently in better health and spirits than at any time in many months. He remarked during the day Saturday how much better he felt, was at his desk at the Talmadge Bros place of business and Saturday night listened to the radio until a late hour. At one o'clock, he was stricken with a severe attack from which he never rallied.

Mr. Talmadge was one of the most beloved men of Athens and numbered his friends by the hundreds throughout northeast Georgia. In his younger business days, he traveled for the firm that his father established and his friends therefore extended over a wide territory. In Athens all who knew him loved and liked him. He possessed a happy disposition and the grace and ease of making people become attached to him.

Above all he loved his family, his friends, his associates and his home town. He was an alumnus of the University and was ever loyal to that institution, its athletic teams and students. Hundreds of "Georgia" boys all over the state were personally acquainted with "Mr. Jack" every year and his death will carry sorrow to them.



He succeeded his father, Major John E Talmadge, Sr., as the senior member of the firm of Talmadge Bros. and Company, wholesale grocers, and at

the time of his death was one of the moving spirits of that successful firm.

He was 53 years of age, having been born September 30th, 1870. In June 1895, he was married to Miss Justine Erwin of Chattanooga, Tenn., and is survived by Mrs. Talmadge and five children, two daughters, Mrs. W. W. Robinson of Chattanooga, Mrs. L. S. Davis of Athens and three sons, John Erwin, Charles A., Jr. and Sam McNeill. Surviving him also are three brothers and one sister, John E., Coke G., Julius and Mrs. Daisy Talmadge Pitts.

For more than fifteen years he had been an officer in the Presbyterian church as a deacon and the funeral services were conducted from the First Presbyterian church Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock with Rev. E. L. Hill officiating. Attending the service were hundreds of friends and relatives while the floral offerings were many and elegant, attesting his wide popularity and friendship.

Francis Lee Threadcraft

Birth: March 19, 1871 in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia.

Death: November 10, 1923, Portsmouth, Norfolk County, Virginia, *age 52*.

Obituary:

Burial: Cedar Grove Cemetery, Portsmouth, Norfolk County, Virginia.

Education: Threadcraft was a graduate of the public schools of Savannah, Georgia. He entered The University of Georgia in **1888** as a sophomore and was soon elected Secretary of his class and the next year Treasurer.

1 PLACE OF DEATH		CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
COUNTY OF <i>Norfolk</i>		COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA	272
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF		BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
OR		STATE BOARD OF HEALTH	
INC. TOWN OF		REGISTRATION DISTRICT NO.	REGISTERED NO.
OR		(TO BE INSERTED BY REGISTRAR)	(FOR USE OF REGISTRAR)
CITY OF <i>Portsmouth</i>		(No. _____)	ST. _____
(If death occurred in a hospital or other institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)			
2 FULL NAME <i>Francis Lee Threadcraft</i>			
(A) RESIDENCE, No. <i>423 North</i>	ST. _____	WARD. _____	(If nonresident give city & state)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred		yrs. _____	mos _____
How long in U. S., if of foreign birth?		yrs. _____	
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
3 SEX <i>Male</i>	4 COLOR OR RACE <i>White</i>	5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (write the word) <i>Married</i>	16 DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR, WRITE NAME OF PHYSICIAN) <i>November 10, 1923</i>
5A IF MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED HUSBAND OF (OR) WIFE OF <i>Sarah A.H. Threadcraft</i>	17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT I ATTENDED		<i>Jan</i> 1920, TO <i>Nov 10</i>
6 DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR, WRITE NAME OF MONTH)	THAT I LAST SAW HIM ALIVE ON		<i>Nov 10</i>

Also in 1888, Threadcraft was named an Associate Editor of *The University Reporter* newspaper, the publication that was a collaboration of the two literary societies.

Threadcraft was a member of the Phi Kappa Society and was elected First Assistant to the President of the society on February 25, 1888. He was also selected as a member of the 1889 *Pandora* staff, the yearbook published then by the school's fraternities but which continues to the present.

Threadcraft was a Brother in the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, probably joining in **1889**.

He was a member of The University of Georgia Class of **1890**. It appears he left school before commencement exercises and was working for the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad as a clerk in 1889.

Parents: Francis Marion Threadcraft and his wife Georgia Roberts, possibly the father's *third* marriage; they married in 1867. Miss Roberts died January 23, 1892 and was buried in the famous Bonaventure Cemetery in Savannah, Georgia. Mr. Threadcraft may have *first* married Almira Blance in 1849 and *second* a woman named "Sarah," who may have died in 1866 of yellow fever.

Brother Threadcraft's father was a ship "pilot" and proprietor of Riverside House, a restaurant popular with seafarers (the crew of the steamer *Oak*, for example, after a harrowing rescue off Wilmington Island on the night of May 28, 1866 were provided "benevolent entertainment" at the Riverside by Captain Threadcraft and his wife, according to "*Savannah's*



Little Crooked Houses: If These Walls Could Talk,” by Susan B. Johnson, published by the History Press, Charleston, South Carolina, 2007, p. 91-92.)

Francis Marion Threadcraft was born on February 2, 1825 in the state of Georgia (*src*: 1850 and 1860 censuses of Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia,) died on March 31, 1891 and was buried in Bonaventure Cemetery, Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia.

Captain Threadcraft was also an avid boat racer “in the waters near Thunderbolt.”

In 1857, Mr. Threadcraft was the ship master for the *Gordon*, which brought slaves into the port at Charleston, South Carolina, and in 1858 for the *St. Mary’s* which brought slaves into Jacksonville, Florida.

Threadcraft was a veteran of the Civil War serving in the [2nd Republican Blues Infantry, Savannah, Georgia, C.S.A.](#), mustered out on July 31, 1861. He re-enlisted in Company C of the 1st Infantry Regiment Georgia (Olmstead) on August 20, 1861 and was temporarily detailed to the steamer *Ida* as Captain on December 15, 1861.

After the War, by March of 1868, a new enterprise became his passion - the establishment of a horse-racing facility, “The Savannah Jockey Club” or the “Savannah Racing Club [now approximately the site of the Savannah Yacht Club - *jtf*] The club’s membership was composed of prominent city leaders who shared an enthusiasm for the sport. In April 1868, the local Savannah newspaper announced completion of the fencing, grading and judges’ stand, proclaiming it the “best track in Georgia.”

Married: Brother Francis Lee Threadcraft married **Sarah Lucretia Nash Hume** on January 12, 1898 at Portsmouth, Virginia, daughter of Richard Gregory Hume (1838-1878) and Sarah Lucretia Nash (1845-1905.) Mrs. Francis Lee Threadcraft was born September 26, 1874, died on March 9, 1970 and was buried in Portsmouth’s Cedar Grove Cemetery. She was the granddaughter of The Rev. Thomas Hume of Edinburgh, Scotland, who immigrated to Virginia in 1806.



The Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk, Virginia, Thursday, January 13, 1898, p. 5:

HUME-THREADCRAFT NUPTIALS

The residence of Mrs. Nash, corner of Middle and London streets, was the scene of a beautiful but quiet home wedding yesterday afternoon at 3 o’clock, the contracting parties being Miss Sarah Nash Hume and Mr. Francis Lee Threadcraft, bookkeeper in the general auditor’s office of the Seaboard Air Line ... The reception, which was to have followed the ceremony, did not take place on account of a death in the groom’s family.

Children: *daughters:*

(1) **Sarah Lucretia Threadcraft** was born December 13, 1898 in Portsmouth, Virginia and on December 15, 1919 married William Cornelius Claud (born 1892 in Southampton County, Virginia, died on August 27, 1962 at the Veteran’s Administration Hospital in Richmond, Virginia, and who was a son of Joseph Gillette Claud (1869-1941.) She died

on January 11, 1971 in Southampton County, Virginia in an automobile accident and both husband and wife were buried in Thomas Memorial Baptist Church Cemetery, Drewryville, Virginia, and

(2) **Georgia Threadcraft** was born February 19, 1902, graduated from Sweet Briar College in Virginia in 1923, married Seaborn Jones Flournoy (1903-1977; a member Alpha Chi Rho fraternity at the University of Virginia.) Mrs. Flournoy died on July 19, 1981 and was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Portsmouth, Virginia. The couple had at least one child, (a) Sarah Hume Flournoy (1932-1976.)

Career: In **1889**, Brother Threadcraft was working for the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway as a clerk. Between **1890-1893**, he worked in Atlanta for the Seaboard Rail and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Rail. Shortly after his marriage in **1898**, he had moved to Portsmouth, Virginia to work for the Seaboard. In 1893, he was in North Carolina working for the Seaboard.

The Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, July 6, **1893**, p. 4:

MR. FRANK THREADCRAFT, who for some time has been prominently connected in the offices of the Seaboard Air-Line here in Atlanta, has received the rightful recognition of his worth and merits by being promoted to a high place in the treasurer's office in North Carolina. There is not a more deserving young man in Atlanta than Frank Threadcraft and his many friends here will rejoice to hear of his just promotion. He was formerly a Savannah boy and took a high stand at the State university in Athens while was there a few years ago.

By **1910**, he was working in Portsmouth as a broker for a merchandising firm. **1920**, he was working there as a clerk for the U.S. Ammunition Depot.

□□□

Edward Ingersoll (Ingersoll) Wade

Birth: September 24, 1869 near Dalton, Whitfield County, Georgia.

Death: September 29, 1958, Coral Gables, Dade County, Florida, **age 88**.

Obituary: *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Wednesday, October 1, 1958, p. 16: "Edward I. Wade Dies At Age 89."

Burial: ?

Education: Ingersoll Wade enrolled at The University of Georgia at least by **1887**, as a sophomore.

WADE BECAME A MEMBER OF THE KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER of The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta at The University of Georgia.

He was likely **THE CHAPTER'S FINAL INITIATE** before the chapter disappeared under murky circumstances and was the **chapter's last President** and its **LAST**

SURVIVING BROTHER.

“Inky” was a member of The University of Georgia Class of **1890** but left school prior to graduation ceremonies.

Parents: The Rev. Robert Maner Wade and Frederica Washburn. Ingersoll Wade was a biological brother of [Peyton Lisby Wade](#) and [Eugene Washburn Wade](#), both also members of the Kappa Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta. [For more on the Wade brothers’ ancestry, see [Wade](#).]

Married: Brother Wade married *first* **Mary Sprigg Belt Magruder** on June 19, 1894 at Washington, D.C., daughter of Edward Walter Magruder (1840-1886) of an old Prince George’s County, Maryland family, and her father’s *second* wife, Elizabeth (Eliza) Maria Mullikin (1840-1882.)

Miss Magruder was orphaned in early childhood. She was born November 25, 1868 in Prince George’s County, Maryland, died in March 1, 1953 and was buried in Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Ingersoll married *second* **Harriet (Hattie) Cornelia Johnson**, a native of Kentucky, on February 6, 1905.

Children:

Of marriage of Edward Ingersoll Wade and Mary Sprigg Belt Magruder:

(1) **Ruth Elizabeth Wade** was born on April 4, 1897 in Washington, D. C and married Henry Graham Martin, Jr. (Cornell, 1915) on December 29, 1917 in Washington, D. C. The couple had a son, Henry Martin Graham III. Later, she became the wife of Adrian Hughes on October 1, 1936 at Stafford, Virginia. Mr. Martin died in New York City in 1949,

In 1923, Mr. Martin was living in Lima, Peru; she reported at that time she was living in Orange, New Jersey. Martin was born in South Orange, New Jersey on March 8, 1892 and died August 13, 1949 in New York City. A daughter, (a) Barbara Martin, was born November 10, 1918 in Kansas City, Missouri and died July 28, 1996 in Fairfax County, Virginia. She was the wife of Matthew L Legler, to whom she was married on March 10, 1942 at Fort Custer, Michigan, and a son (b) Henry Graham Martin III was born April 15, 1927 at Baltimore, Maryland.

Ruth Wade Martin Hughes died at Baltimore, Maryland in February 1992,

Of marriage of Edward Ingersoll Wade and Hattie Cornelia Johnson:

(2) **Edward Palmer Wade**, born May 2, 1906 in New Orleans, Louisiana, enlisted in the U. S. Army, Fort MacArthur San Pedro on March 11, 1942 and died on December 22, 1959, Los Angeles, California. 1930 census, camera man in the “motion picture” industry. Had at least two sons; and

(3) **Horace Atkinson Wade**, born March 26, 1908, St. Louis, Missouri, was a celebrated author by the age of 11 (“*The Shadow of Great Peril*,” a detective story, in its fourth edition within a month, and, at the time, publishers then predicted a sale of 1,000,000 books, and “*The Heavy Hand of Justice*,” “*The Tracking of Whiskey Wolves*,” and “*Daggers in Boots*,” all written and published before he was thirteen years-of-age.) Horace Wade later became an advertising copy for Bloomingdales Department Store and wrote some Hollywood movie scripts. He was the racing and publicity director at Gulfstream Park at Waterford Park at least by 1953. 1930 census of Los Angeles, California, records his occupation as a “writer” of “short stories.” He died November 28, 1993, Broward County, Florida.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, March 7, 1920, p. F-4:

A BOY AUTHOR.

Horace Wade, of Chicago - son of a Georgia father – aged eleven, and still at school, of course, is the author of a 25,000 word detective story that not only made the bookmakers generally sit up and take notice, but go him a publisher!

He started out by writing detective stories “for his own amusement,” then he would read them to his school fellows, and when he had written a pretty long one with the title “*In The Shadow of a Great Peril*,” he found a publisher ...

He also tried to enlist the friendship of Bernard Shaw, but Shaw didn’t believe in him, and answered that he was “a liar, seeking an autograph,” whereupon the boy-author replied: “You are the biggest crank in England.”

... *The Indianapolis News* said of him about that time:

‘His book has brought him a wagon load of thrilling press notices. But he boy in him still crops out and he proves it by the fact that he lies on his stomach to do his writing. He lies on the floor for hours building wonderful tales of adventure and heroism, using boys as his heroes. The boy’s mother, Mrs. Edward I. Wade ... attributes his writing ability to the fact that his father was the editor of a Georgia newspaper when he was only nineteen years ago.

Brother Wade’s obituary in *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Wednesday, October 1, 1958, p. 16 states:

“He was secretary to Charles G. Dawes, vice president under [Phi Gamma Delta Brother and President of the United States Calvin Coolidge.”

Career: As early as **1899**, perhaps coinciding with his early withdrawal from The University of Georgia, Ingersoll Wade became engaged in journalism.

By January **1891**, Brother Wade was became the city editor of *The Athens Banner* newspaper, Athens,

Georgia, and by the spring of that year, he had become editor of *The Athens Evening Ledger*, a competing newspaper which was established one year prior on March 23, 1890. At *The Ledger*, Wade served under the direction of Editor Richard B. Russell, former and future member of The University of Georgia Board of Trustees and future Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court and father of Georgia Governor and U.S. Senator [Richard B. Russell, Jr.](#) Wade also served as a correspondent for *The Augusta Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, January 4, 1891, p. 16:

THE ATHENS BANNER.

ATHENS, Ga., January 3 – (Special.) – The Athens Banner, under management of the Athens Publishing Company, is a year old, and in that year has prospered exceedingly. It has been made a paying investment for its stockholders, and has been filled with good

According to Wade's obituary in *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Wednesday, October 1, 1958, p. 16 states he was a "newspaper man and advertising executive."

reading matter for the public. Its staff at present consists of editor, T. L. Gantt; city editor, **E. I. Wade**; business manager, C. D. Flanigen;

and assistant business manager J. H. Stone.

The Enquirer-Sun, Columbus, Georgia, Thursday, April 23, 1891, p. 3:

The Athens Evening Ledger has changed hands and will now be conducted by **E. Ingersoll Wade, editor**, and Maj. W. B. Pruitt, business manager. [On April 21, 1891, *The Athens Weekly Banner* reported that Russell "has found his duties as solicitor so onerous that he has been forced to" relinquish his duties as editor and turn them over to Wade.]

In the fall of 1891, Wade moved to Americus, Georgia and became an editor for *The Americus Times-Recorder*.

The Athens Banner, Athens, Georgia, Thursday, November 12, 1891, p. 1:

EDITOR WADE LEAVES

To Take Charge of His New Work.

Mr. Ingersoll Wade, editor of The Ledger, leaves this morning for Americus, where he goes to take charge of the local department of the Americus Times-Recorder as city editor.

He leaves the scenes of his first journalistic experience to enter a field of wider and higher scope. The Times-Recorder will find in Mr. Wade a gentleman who wields a facile pen and who will make the local columns of that paper sparkle.

By **1892**, he had joined *The Macon News*, Macon, Georgia, where he became Managing Editor.

While he was working for *The Macon News*, he met U.S. Secretary of the Interior, [Hoke Smith](#) - who later would become Governor and U.S. Senator in Georgia. That encounter led to Smith's later appointment of Wade to a position in the Interior department.

The Weekly Times, Americus, Georgia, Friday, November 24, 1899:

HAS POSITION IN WASHINGTON.

Former Resident of Americus Here Upon Visit.

Mr. Edward Ingersoll Wade, of Washington, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Wade is pleasantly remembered in Americus as city reporter of *The Times-Recorder* during the spring of 1892.

He is now holding a responsible position in the controller general's office in Washington and is in the state looking after the affairs of the defunct First National Bank of Cordele. Mr. Wade met many of his friends yesterday who were glad to see him again and especially pleased to know that kind fortune had prospered him during his long absence. He is a brilliant, genial, all-around-good fellow, and *The Times-Recorder* congratulates him on his rise in the world.

According to *The Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, Alumni and Matriculates of the University of Georgia at Athens, Georgia, from 1785-1906*, E. D. Stone Press, Athens, **1906**, Brother Wade was living in Washington, D.C., working for the U.S. Pension Office [in Washington, D.C.]

About that time, Wade was arrested for financial improprieties, which may have precipitated his move from Washington, D.C. Soon thereafter, Ingersoll Wade was living in Louisiana and in **1910** in San Francisco, California, he was working as a stenographer, according to the 1910 federal census.

Brother Wade wrote lyrics to the song "*Queen of the West*," copyrighted August 28, **1917**; David Adamson Dickle composed the music.

By **1918**, Wade had moved to Chicago, Illinois where he was first employed by International Harvester. In Chicago, he was also employed by the Armour & Company as a copywriter and by **1920** the Glen Beck Agency of Chicago and the Chicago office of advertising company Albert Frank & Co., established in 1872 by Alfred Frank, one of first financial advertising agencies in Wall Street.

Ingersoll had relocated, again, to Los Angeles at least by **1930** census, when he was living in the Cliffwood Apartments.

In **1936**, Wade moved to Miami, Florida after his retirement.

MEMBERS: CLASS OF 1891

Sidney Powell Reaves

Date of Birth: October 23, 1870 in Oconee County, Georgia.

Date of Death: September 1, 1955, Columbia, Richland County, Georgia, *age 84*, of bronchopneumonia.

Obituary: *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Thursday, September 1, 1955, p. 1: “*Reaves Services To Be Saturday.*”

Burial: Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

Education: Reaves entered The University of Georgia in **1887**. He was a member of Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta there, by **1888**. Though a member of the University of Georgia’s Class of 1891, he left school early.

By **1889**, at least, he had enrolled as a sophomore in the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, now Auburn University.

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine of April 1964 associates him with Georgia Tech and his obituary in *The Athens Banner-Herald*, Athens, Georgia, Thursday, September 1, 1955, p. 1 states that he was “a graduate of Georgia Institute of Technology.”

Parents: Rufus King Reaves (1838-1917) - once mayor of Athens, Georgia - and *first wife Ann Elizabeth Adella Powell*; they were married in 1869 in Walton County, Georgia. King’s *second* wife was a sister to his first, Mary Powell, to whom he was married in 1887; the sisters were daughters of Isaac Powell of High Shoals, Oconee County, Georgia.

Married: Josephina (Josie) Para y Alvarez, a native of Guatemala, on September 25, 1900 at San Francisco, California (*src: The San*



Sidney P. Reaves, second row left, standing next to his father, Rufus K. Reaves. Front row, Sidney Reaves’ oldest daughter, Olga, his wife Josephine, and son Joseph.

Francisco Call, San Francisco, California, Wednesday, September 26, 1900, p. 11.) Her *first* marriage was to Alberto Axt. Reportedly she was a widow when she married Brother Reaves. She was buried next to her husband in the Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia.

Also, *The Weekly Gazette and Stockman*, Reno, Nevada, Thursday, October 4, 1900, p. 2:

REAVES-AXT -- In San Francisco, Cal. Sept 25, 1900, Sidney P. Reaves of Athens, Ga., to *Mrs.* Josephine Axt of Guatemala.

Mrs. Josephine Reaves was born on September 25, 1874, died on February 1, 1965 and was buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Georgia.

Children:

(1) **Olga Reaves** was born August 28, 1901 in Reno, Nevada and married Bertram Swaile Bottomley (1893-1971) son of Oscar Lynn Bottomley, on November 29, 1922 in Athens, Georgia. She died on January 17, 1982 and was buried in Evergreen Memorial Garden in Roanoke, Virginia,

(2) **Joseph King Reaves**, born May 20, 1905 in Reno, married Daisy Grace Barnstead (1903-1985) and died January 1, 1994 in Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. By at least 1963, Sergeant Reaves was in charge of the German Shepherd sentry dogs protecting former George Air Force Base at Victorville, California, and

(3) **Ann Adela Reaves**, born on April 8, 1908 in Reno, Washoe County, Nevada, married Charles Everette Holyoke Jr. (1912, Brewer, Maine - 1996, Kingsport, Tennessee,) on December 17, 1938, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kingsport, Tennessee. She died on December 5, 2000, she and her husband are buried in the Oak Hill Memorial Park, Kingsport, Sullivan County, Tennessee,

(4) **Nettie Z. Reaves?**

Career: For as part of his early career, Reaves was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business and as a farmer. By 1893, he was an insurance agent in Athens, Georgia.

The Indicator. A National Journal of Insurance, published by F. H. Leavenworth Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan, 1893, p. 78:



SIDNEY P. REAVES, of Athens, Ga., is one of the most progressive and successful agents in that locality. He has the local agency of the Merchants of New York, Imperial, Sun, Commercial Union and the Lancashire Fire Insurance, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Companies and the Preferred Mutual Accident.

By 1900, he was living in Reno, Washoe County, Nevada, farming. While in Reno, he became the Exalted Ruler of Elks Lodge, No. 597, which was organized on June 30, 1900.

By at 1902, he became associated with the United States Surveyor General at Reno and through at least 1910. The 1920 census of Athens, Clarke County, Georgia indicates he had returned to Athens, occupation as a farmer.

In 1931, Reaves was employed by the Holman Hotel in Athens. For the next 20 years, Reaves was connected with State Highway Department of Georgia, living in Atlanta and East Point, living in Atlanta and East Point.

PROSPERITY AND GROWTH AS SEEN THROUGH EARLY EXCERPTS OF THE CHAPTER'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NATIONAL FRATERNITY

The return of Phi Gamma Delta to The University of Georgia in 1884 - the resurrection of the original 1871 chapter - began with great promise, enthusiasm and excitement, and a determination to prosper.

The Phi Gamma Delta magazine of February 1885, p. 185 [the chapter's report to the national Fraternity in 1885 - *jtf*]:

... When the University re-opened on the 1st of October, our band of brothers numbered only seven, but these seven are active and enthusiastic, and in consequence of their activity and enthusiasm, our number has been increased to thirteen. We have initiated six members, whom I now beg leave to introduce to our sister chapters as Brothers in every way worthy to be welcomed into the sacred circle of our fraternity.

Bros. [W. C. Cousins](#), [O. E. Tate](#), and [E. W. Wade](#) joined us shortly after college opened, and Bros. [A. C. \(sic - W.\) Griggs](#), [A. P. Moye](#), and [B. P. Kimbrough](#) have entered our mystic union since the Christmas holidays. Considering the fact that we have seven other fraternities to compete with, and also the number of eligible new men is rather smaller than usual, are have been very successful in our endeavors.

We do not, however, intend to rest on our laurels and grow sluggish, but expect to take a share in other good things besides new men.

At present we have five seniors, three Juniors, three sophs., and two freshmen, and our officers are [W.H. Whipple](#), [T.W. Harbin](#), [W. C. Cousins](#), and [W. H. Cobb](#) ...

... Our literary exercises are very interesting and improving. We have an essay or a short address, and also a debate, the subject for debate being generally one which will be used in one of the two literary societies on the Saturday succeeding our discussion of the question. I had almost forgotten to say that we have three of our brothers connected with the University Magazine ...

... A few nights ago we had a social entertainment in the fraternity hall in honor of [Bro. Moye](#), and after the repast the following toasts were proposed and drunk:

- [W. H. Whipple](#), “[To the] *K.Δ. chapter*;”
- [R. L. Moye](#), “*To the Success of Φ.Γ.Δ. in the South and to Three Southern Chapters*;”
- [W. C. Cousins](#), “*The Fraternity at Large*;”
- [W. H. Cobb](#), “[To The] *Success of New Chapters*;” and

- [P. L. Ward](#), “[To The] Success to $\Phi.\Gamma.\Delta.$ Journal.”

Then, after eloquent addresses from [Bro. Moye](#) and from [Bro. Cousins](#), we adjourned, all delighted with December Journal, with best wishes for its future success.

□□□

In 1886, all seems to be going quite well for the newly re-established Kappa Deuteron chapter.

In their correspondence to the Grand Chapter published in *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, January 1886, the Athens Phi Gams wrote:

In the senior class of 1886, more than 80 percent were members of one of the Greek letter organizations.

The ‘*Happy Twelve*,’ as we now term ourselves, are in a **most prosperous condition**, and our **future outlook is most flattering**. We begin the year with nine men, and since then three new initiates into our ranks have been made ... Our chapter has just

refitted one of the finest halls in the city. We now have a room of which Phi Gamma Deltas are proud.

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, April 1886, p. 135

... “Since our last letter was written, K. Δ . has been very successful in enlisting as members of $\Phi.\Gamma.\Delta.$, two men of whom we and the Fraternity at large can well feel proud. Allow me then, Brother Deltas, to present to you two loyal $\Phi.\Gamma.\Delta.$ s and such who are well worthy of the Royal Purple.

Brothers [John R. Evans](#) ‘88, of Washington, Ga., and [William M. Hawes](#) ‘88, of Thomson, Ga. Our number then for the year is 14 ... The link lost by [Brother Moye](#)’s failure to return is perceptible to us all, which we deeply deplore. However, as it is we wish our brother Godspeed in his undertaking.

We have moved along very nicely since our last, and have had some excellent meetings in our newly fitted up hall. **Sickness has pervaded our ranks, however, and have caused the irregular attendance for a time** of Brothers [Evans](#), [Hawes](#), [Hodges](#), and Whipple, who have had hard cases of measles. We are glad to state that all are well at present writing, and K. Δ . still continues to move steadily along.

We take pleasure in stating that some of our members have been substantially awarded meritorious places of honor since our last letter. Brother [W.B. Dixson](#), our only but by no means lonely Fresh, who by the way is about the only ball player of the Fraternity, has been elected as one of the important players on the Fresh team. All these honors we are proud of and feel sure that all brothers so elected will reflect great credit on themselves the Fraternity and University.

The Sophomore and Junior Speakers places will soon be awarded wherein we hope and believe we will be substantially recognized.

Our men were made glad by a visit from [Brother Dr. John J. Hill](#), of Washington, Ga., a few weeks since. We have also had a visit from [Brother L. S. Dearing](#), who resides here in the city and keeps the books for the Athens Cotton Mills. We were all delighted in having them with us and the fraternal love that they still retain. They in turn were glad to be again in a **Φ.Γ.Δ. Hall**, and to be thrown in with fellow members. They spoke very favorably of our chapter and her seeming good prospects. We are glad to notice from the several chapters the high degree of success that each and every one is enjoying.

May they ever continue, thus is K.Δ.'s sincere wish. It appears to us that our Grand Old Fraternity has assumed a remarkable spirit of enterprise of late. New chapters, new and good initiates, new catalogue, song book, *Quarterly*, etc., are the order of the day.

Keep it up, brothers; it is the right spirit rightfully bestowed. We have our expectations up to a high stand of Φ.Γ.Δ. at present and for the future. With fraternal regards to all Φ.Γ.Δ.s, and best wishes for the *Quarterly*, we close knowing we will say more.

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, July 1886, pp. 209-10:

The members of Kappa Deuteron went into ecstasies of delight over the last issue of the *Quarterly*, and proclaimed it, with a unanimous voice, the best fraternity organ ever seen in Georgia. In view of the magnificence of the *Quarterly*, we anticipate a song-book, proportionately worthy of the Fraternity, both in outward appearance and in contents.

... The measles seem to have a special spite against Kappa Deuteron, as we lost two speaker's places - one of which would have been an honor - last year, by their sudden appearance in this college during Finals. It is a singular coincidence that Brother Whipple was also stricken down by them, during Finals. Brother [E. W. Wade](#) has been chosen by the Faculty as sophomore orator for Commencement.

A fraternity in this college not long since, among other things said:

“We are well satisfied. We are the cream of the college.”

Ere many days elapse fear the cream will sour; for a sudden, unexpected clap of thunder has somewhat agitated the cream.

K.Δ. as usual is in good condition, and has a better outlook for the coming year than ever before.

We number as follows: Law-one; Seniors-two; Juniors-three; Sophomores-five; Freshmen-one. Although three of our men will graduate the coming Commencement, two of whom are journalists of no inferior ability, and the third of whom has attained an

enviable reputation as a debater, we are not depressed in spirit, as there will be left here men who will bear the Royal Purple on to victory and glory. We have spotted many worthy men who will enter this college next fall, and will proceed to give our “goat” sufficient practice, so that no failure will be possible on the coming glorious occasions.

Our additional honors, to the ones enumerated above are these:

- Brother [P. L. Wade](#) has been elected Senior class poet,
- Brother [W. C. Cousins](#), champion debater from the Demosthenian Society,
- Brother [R. L. Moye](#), formerly Chief of the Southern Section, and
- Brother [U. V. Whipple](#) now represent us, on the staff of the University Reporter.

Quite an unusual amount of enthusiasm has been manifested at the rapid extension of the order, and especially at its new start southward.”

□□□

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, October 1886, p. 283:

Once again, after a most pleasant vacation, we gladly resume, through the medium of the *Quarterly*, our intimate connection with the Fraternity at large.

We began the new year with seven loyal enthusiastic Deltas, who are willing to do all they can for K.Δ.

We lost three men by graduation; two have not returned. [Brothers Dixson](#), ‘89, [Wade](#), [Hawes](#), [Evans](#), and Kennon, ‘88, and [Hodges](#) and Whipple, ‘87, were counted in K.Δ. Hall at our first meeting.

Since then we have presented to the famous “goat” [Brothers G. Waters](#), Atlanta, Ga., ‘87; [Z. A. Crittenden](#), Shelman, Ga., ‘89; W. H. Williams, Hartwell, Ga., ‘89; and [W. D. Reid](#), Eatonton, Ga., ‘89. We take pleasure in presenting these new brothers to all Φ.Γ.Δ.s as true and loyal Phi Gams.

As the *Quarterly* well knows, K.Δ. bore off her share of honors last Commencement:

Brother [P. L. Wade](#) ‘86 delivered the Class Poem besides obtaining a speaker’s place. [Brother Cousins](#) ‘86 represented us on the Champion Debate. On Junior day, we were represented by Brother Whipple, while [Brother E. W. Wade](#) bore off second medal for Sophomore declamation.

This year, besides being well represented on the editorial staff of the University Reporter, and holding various and important offices in each literary society, we hold important positions on the staff of officers of each class. **On the whole, K.Δ.’s prospects are very bright and encouraging.**

We have received no official report of the proceedings of the Springfield Convention as yet. So far as we can hear, however, we cannot fully agree with the Convention in some things. Still we trust that all is for the best. We will gladly answer any letter directed to us by any chapter or brother.”

Fraternal regards to all, and best wishes for the *Quarterly*.

FORESHOWING CONFLICT AND DISSOLUTION.

Beginning in 1887, chapter correspondence seemed to lack the youthful enthusiasm of its earlier letters. More often, Kappa Deuteron’s corresponding secretary wrote of rivalries of the fraternities. The letter published in February 1887 noted that the chapter was seventh of eight fraternities in numbers and stated that the Phi Gams were enjoying good relations with other fraternities on campus, *with the exception of Sigma Alpha Epsilon*. Thomas W. Reed in his “*History of the University of Georgia*” noted that members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Kappa Alpha were involved allegations of cheatings that led to the expulsion of some students and a fight between Tom Cobb Jackson of SAE and Victor Smith of KA.

In 1887, while Kappa Deuteron reports its honors and achievements, it also noted that measles had led to the withdraw of several Brothers from school ... and that, perhaps related to the aforementioned incident regarding SAE, that fraternity had elected not to join the others in publishing the *Pandora*. And apparently the seven other fraternities in Athens retaliated against SAE, as they were “completely shut out of all office or college honors.”

Later, a row amongst the fraternities over initiating boys who were not old enough to be enrolled at the University. *The Arrow*, publication of Pi Beta Phi sorority, reports in its December 1888 edition, p. 35:

“Considerable discussion is aroused by the action of four of the eight fraternities in the University of Georgia - Kappa Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Gamma Delta, and Alpha Tau Omega - in initiating non-collegians. These initiates had never been, or could not for some years be, students of the University, some being from the grammar schools of the city.”

Wrote *The Chi Phi Quarterly*, member of these four fraternities are accused of initiation of “knee-breeches brigade,” primary school students. Only Phi Gamma Delta pledged to no longer initiate non-University students. SAE, KA and ATO declined to promise to do so.

“... Sigma Alpha Epsilon, whose membership, it may be remarked, had decreased from twenty-nine four years ago, to eight at the beginning of this session ... [ushered] into the full enjoyment of the privileges an attendant of the city grammar school. Soon thereafter Phi Gamma Delta followed suit ...”

And Alpha Tau Omega had “gone out and almost everything that wears pants has been offered a membership in the dignified college fraternity that she professes to be.”

“Believing that (the consent of the rational young man should be waited for and obtained, Chi Phi, Delta Tau Delta, Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Nu have not appealed to the mothers of Athens for their consent to the wearing of fraternity pins by their little boys, and believing that infancy is inconsistent with true fraternity spirit, they invited representatives from each of the four fraternities first mentioned to discuss the matter with them. Resolutions looking to the suppression of such a practice were introduced and were conceded to be as conservatively worded as was possible. On the Saturday night following, Phi Gamma Delta, Chi Phi, Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Nu and Delta Tau Delta voted for the resolutions, while Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Kappa Alpha and Alpha Tau Omega refused to enter into such a compact.”

SAE responded sharply in its own national publication in August:

“The chapter here did initiate one young gentleman, a son of one of the Professors of the University, who did not attend college last session. The reason why he did not attend was not because he had no intention of doing so when he was initiated into the fraternity, but, because the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, without that young gentleman’s knowledge and consent, indeed contrary to his wishes, changed the law of the University so that no one, until he had reached his sixteenth year could matriculate. Now this particular young gentleman was only fifteen-and-a-half, so he was barred.

Clearly the earlier harmony among the pioneer fraternities at Georgia was giving way to the competition and rivalry of eight.

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, February 1887, p. 33:

This is the last occasion on which the present corresponding editor will ever have the pleasure of performing one of the most important and almost only duty connected with the office. It can hardly be realized that the time has approached when it is necessary for me to vacate my chair to lay aside my pen and to relinquish the duties involved in the corresponding editor to a member of the class of ‘88.

Fraternity affairs remain about the same as mentioned in last letter. The election in the Phi Kappa Society for champion debaters resulted in the election of the whole ticket. We are ably represented in the person of [Brother Glen Waters](#), who has implanted in him the qualities of a debater well calculated to stir the hearts of any audience.

Our roll now numbers eleven active men, but we hope in a few days to increase that number one or two links.

We rejoice in the fact that we are on friendly terms with all the fraternities here, with the exception of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, who by her conduct has raised the pitch of enmity to such that it is almost impossible for them to obtain an office.

The meetings of our chapter consist mainly of literary exercises, which are enjoyed by all present.

There are besides us in the university six other fraternities, whose membership numbers about as follows:

- **Phi Gamma Delta, 11,**
- X.Φ., 15,
- K.A., 20,
- Φ.Δ.Θ., 13,
- Δ.T.Δ., 13,
- A.T.Ω., 12,
- Σ.A.E., 25, and
- Σ.N., 9.

We rejoice to see the advancement that is being made by our Fraternity and my only desire is that she may still continue so, and may in the future as she has done in the past retain an honorable position among her rivals.”

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The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, July 1887, p. 199:

Since our last chapter letter was written, we have initiated into the mysteries of our Fraternity [Brother C.A. Talmadge](#), of Athens, Ga., a member of the class of 1890, and a most excellent young man.

[Brother Z. A. Crittenden](#), class of '89, was compelled to sever his connection with the University on account of weak eyes resulting from a severe case of measles. Measles were unusually prevalent here last winter, and of a very malignant type.

“Our Chapter is in a prosperous condition at present and our name second to no fraternity here.”

[Brother Williams](#), class of '89 lost over three months from an attack.

Several of our members will doubtless carry off honors in their classes this year.

We now number eleven: three Seniors, four Juniors, three Sophomores, and one Freshman.

Our Commencement is nearly two months off yet. We will probably give a banquet or a reception to our graduating brethren. Will send report of this for next issue of the *Quarterly*.

We have varied from the regular order and now at our weekly meetings we have debates and require that the argument be written and read off instead of spoken as heretofore.

Our College annual, *The Pandora*, is now in press and will soon be out. It is published by seven of the eight fraternities here. One editor is elected from each fraternity **except the Σ.A.E., which seceded from the others** at the first of the term.

The fraternities having chapters here are: Chi Phi, founded in 1867; Kappa Alpha, founded in 1869; Phi Delta Theta, founded in 1871; Alpha Tau Omega, founded in 1878; Delta Tau Delta, founded in 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, established in Athens in 1866, the seventh fraternity at the University of Alabama, founded there in 1856; Phi Gamma Delta, founded in 1884; Sigma Nu, founded in 1885.

Since our organization three years ago, the record shows that thirty-two members have been initiated.

Our members have already received some of the honors for this year.

Two of our members were elected debaters for the Champion Debate between the two literary societies during Commencement week. [Brother Waters](#), from the Phi Kappa, and [Brother W. L. Hodges](#), from the Demosthenian Society. This is considered the highest honor that can be conferred by the societies, and we naturally feel proud to be represented by a brother from each society.

We notice an error in the *Quarterly* under the head of "Deltas." Credited to K.Δ. are some locals that are evidently intended for another chapter.

We are sorry to see so many vacant spaces reserved for chapter letters and especially under K.Δ. Will try to prevent another occurrence of this nature.

Our Finals will soon be here, and we are all studying hard for the coveted "dip" or the expected "rise."

Our Commencement is later than that of most other colleges, July 11-13, and we should be glad to welcome some of the brethren from sister chapters at that time. They will be cordially received, and we could guarantee a pleasant visit to the classic city of the Empire State of the South.

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The Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, November 15, 1887, p. 2:

THE UNIVERSITY.

The eight fraternities represented at the university are all doing good work this year, but some complaint is made of the tendency to clique, which exists among the Greeks here. The evil effect of this system of combinations was shown last year when the SAE fraternity, composed of excellent material, was completely shut out of all office or college honors. It is understood that an effort is being made by the leading fraternities to abolish all cliques and allow the merit of each candidate to be the criteria of his success. The Chi Phis have begun to take considerable interest in social affairs, and the Kappa Alphas have organized a tennis club and musical association."

The Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, Monday, February 4, 1889, p. 7:

COLLEGE CORNER.

ATHENS, Ga., February 1, 1889. -- (Special.) -- The excitement manifested among the students previous to the appointment of officers has died away, and the sterner duties of company drilling have taken place. There are two companies, A and B ...

It is a singular fact that the two captains are room-mates, members of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, Phi Kappa literary society, and came from the same section of the state.

The officers are divided among the fraternities as follows:

- SAE, 1;
- Chi Phi, 6;
- Kappa Alpha, 7;
- Phi Delta Theta, 1;
- Alpha Tau Omega, 2;
- Delta Tau Delta, 4;
- Phi Gamma Delta, 1;
- Sigma Nu, 1;
- Alpha Delta Phi, 1; and
- Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1.

The non-fraternity men have four representatives among the officers.

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KAPPA DEUTERON MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARS FROM CAMPUS.

Mysteriously and sadly, less than a year later, the Chapter would be gone *again*. Under its original charter, the chapter lasted from 1871-1878, seven years. As re-chartered, the chapter remained but six years, from 1884-1890, disappearing under the administration of Chancellor Walter Branard Hill (UGA 1870), who was chosen to follow Chancellor Boggs in July 1899. Whether the turmoil among the fraternities at Georgia was related to the demise of Kappa Deuteron Chapter is not know.

From *The Kappa Alpha Journal*, Kappa Alpha Order, Nashville, Tennessee, July 1893, p. 391:

“Six fraternities have established chapters at the University of Georgia, since Gamma’s advent. **One of these, Phi Gamma Delta, died in 1888.** The others are all at present in good condition. There were 129 fraternity men at the University last term divided as follows:

- Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 19;
- Chi Phi, 19;

- Kappa Alpha, 20;
- Phi Delta Theta, 17;
- Alpha Tau Omega, 14;
- Sigma Nu, 20;
- Delta Tau Delta, 11; and
- Chi Psi, 9.

All save two of these fraternities have, besides their secret meeting rooms, reception rooms, to which the members of the other fraternities are frequently invited and in which the most delightful entertainments are given.”

he last few months of existence of Kappa Deuteron at The University of Georgia are reflected in a letter sent by the Chapter to *The Phi Gamma Delta* magazine. Although the relative numerical strength put the Chapter far from the top of the list of other fraternities present at the time, the historian wrote:

“What we lack in quantity, we make up in quality. We undoubtedly have the cream of the college and are justly proud of our Chapter.”

The final known correspondence of the Chapter foreshadows the Chapter’s demise. A letter from Hiram Oscar Crittenden to *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*, June, 1890, v. xii, no. 3, p. 239, sadly reports:

“Ours being the most Southern chapter, of course, excites the interest of all, and a wish for an extension of our order in the Southern States, where the Fraternity received its first impulse.

We are sorry to have to say that K.Δ. is now not enjoying that enthusiastic prosperity which characterized her in the first years of her re-establishment but with “never say die” as our motto, we intend to push forward and again claim our wonted place in the foremost ranks.

This has been a year characterized by many serious inter-fraternity quarrels here, and three fraternities were suspended from any active work for the rest of the term by the Faculty, but the ban has recently been raised. Now all is quiet again, *but a secret hate still lingers and is liable to crop out at any moment*. It is an open secret that our Chancellor Dr. W. E. Boggs is opposed to fraternities being in the University, and it is thought he will make an attempt to crush them out at the beginning of next term, but as every member of the Faculty, with one exception, and many of the Board of Trustees are members of one or the other of the various fraternities established here, very little importance is put upon his opposition to them. [NOTE: Phi Kappa Psi claims Chancellor Boggs, who led the University from 1889 until 1898), as a member initiated at its South Carolina Alpha chapter.]

The college was never in a more prosperous condition, and from present indications she will continue to grow till she rivals many of the Northern institutions of like character.

Wishing heartily for the success of all sister chapters, and hoping we can soon make a more favorable report for ourselves, the scribe bids you adieu.”

H. O. Crittenden

As Hiram Oscar Crittenden noted above in his letter to *The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly* in June 1890, the year in which Kappa Deuteron ceased to exist was a time of troublesome divisions between some fraternities. Writes Thomas Walter Reed in his *History of the University of Georgia*, ca. 1949, p. 1550:

“There was a big row among some of the secret fraternities during this year [1890].

The details just now escape my memory, but they were such as to arouse the opposition of Chancellor Boggs, who suspended the fraternities until the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, and then made report to the governing body, stating:

This discipline seems to have had a salutary effort, though it remains true that in one way or another, the fraternities are connected with nearly every difficulty among students. The evils of these secret clubs are apparent, but the remedy is not so clear. Among the evils, so I am told, whenever fraternities appears, comes the decline of the literary societies, from which students would otherwise derive educational benefits about equal to those of any chair. Literary qualifications seem to make no figure in their membership now. In Chancellor Tucker’s time, they were abolished. Chancellor Mell, it is said, valued them as a means of governing the students. Just how he used them, I do not know. Their open existence now is ascribed to his agency. I think that every member of the faculty agrees with me in believing them to be a great evil.’

The eight fraternities at the University, resenting the action of Chancellor Boggs, presented a document to the Board of Trustees in which they gave their side of the question. This memorial was not in a belligerent tone. It was rather submissive. The boys were seeking to make peace and get back on a recognized footing. The trustees did not abolish the fraternities, but a very firm and impressive lesson was read to the boys by the trustees, who said that in view of the statement made by the fraternities, that they considered the law of the University above that of the fraternities and their pledge to observe the University regulations and that proper apology had been made to Chancellor Boggs, and that promise of more attention to be given in the future to the literary societies had been given, it was not necessary to discuss or pass on the abolishing of fraternities.”

From the [minutes of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, 1887-1891](#), 1890, the year the Kappa Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta ceased to persevere, p. 345:

Fraternity Troubles.

But the most serious disturbances of the year were due to the unfortunate row between certain of the fraternities and the newspaper articles relating thereto [Was Phi Gamma Delta a party to this conflict? - *jtf*]. Of these, a full report was mailed to each trustee. A copy of which is for your convenience filed as part of this report.

The Fraternities were as you know, suspended [italics - jtf], the discipline seems to have had a salutary effect, though it remains true that in one way or another the Fraternities are connected with nearly every difficulty among students. The evils of these secret clubs are apparent, but the remedy is not so clear, among these evils found, as I am told, wherever Fraternities appear, is the decline of the debating societies, from which students would otherwise derive educational benefits about equal to those of any chair. What compensation the clubs propose I do not see.

Suddenly after 1890, chapter was never heard from again.

No concrete reason has been found for the disappearance of Kappa Deuteron from the University of Georgia, but it can be speculated that a combination of pressure from the administration and lack of membership forced the Chapter to cease by 1890, leaving a total of **72** men wearing the Black Diamond.

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Literary qualifications seem to make no figure in their membership now. In Chancellor Tucker's time they were all abolished. He thought that he had succeeded in extirpating them. But rumors prevail to the effect that means were found to evade the law. Chancellor Mell, it is said, valued them as a means of governing the students. Just how he used them, I do not know. Their open existence now is ascribed to his agency. But there is no record in your minutes showing that they have any legal status whatever. The last record that we can find states that a motion to restore them was tabled. Thus the matter remains to-day. Rumor states that somehow authority was obtained from the Prudential Committee. But of this no written evidence has been found.

I think that every member of the Faculty agrees with me in believing them to be a great evil. I wish that your (on) Committee on Laws and Discipline might call the Faculty before them, to testify as to this matter. - William E. Boggs, Chancellor, June 18, 1890.

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THE CIRCUS INCIDENT

Legend has it, however, as handed down by Charles Edward Harman III, grandson of an original 1871 founder, Charles Edward Harman, that internal strife had a part in the Chapter's demise, the so-called "circus incident."



"University students were forbidden to leave campus without permission. When the circus came to town, many Brothers decided to go, even though it was not sanctioned by the University. Among the rules

on students of that day: “the going out of town in Term time with out first obtaining the permission of the Chancellor,” “A strict observance of the Sabbath is required of every student,” and a “failure to unite with one of the Literary Societies.” In his “*A Historical Sketch of The University of Georgia*,” by A. L. Hull, Athens, Georgia, Foote & Davis Co., 1894, p. 132, specifically references a ban on attending traveling circuses:

“The circus was regarded as a delusion and a snare, and under no circumstances were students permitted to attend it. Professors kept close watch upon the tent, and in order to elude them, it was often necessary for the boys to black their faces and sit with the negroes.”

One Brother [apparently] reported the incident to the administration, bringing punishment on the traveling Brothers. In retaliation, the Brothers forced the informer from membership. When University officials learned of this, they in turned forced Phi Gamma Delta from the Georgia campus.” In the group picture of 1890, one face has apparently been rubbed out, that of the informer. This explanation comes to us from Charles Edward Harman III, grandson of Founder Charles Edward Harman.

Though one of the fraternities responsible for the creation of The University of Georgia annual, *The Pandora*, Phi Gamma Delta is no longer listed as a contributor for the 1890 edition.

Around Christmas of 1889, the newspaper published by the literary societies, *The University Reporter*, announced the availability of the next *Pandora* for April of 1890 and named the editors, which traditionally included a representative of each of the fraternities on campus, which founded and published yearbook. No member of Phi Gamma Delta is included in the names of the editors. And indeed, when published the *Pandora* stated that it was published by the “Fraternities of the University of Georgia,” specifically SAE, Chi Phi, KA, ATO, Phi Delt, Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Nu and Chi Psi. Brothers Crittenden and William Dennis Reid are listed in the list of the Class of 1890 with notation of their membership in Phi Gamma Delta, but they are the only ones. No other Phi Gams from the Class of 1890 are included (Brothers Crane, C. A. Talmadge, Tate, Threadcraft nor E. I. Wade.)

Brother Reaves, of the Class of 1891, had transferred to the Georgia Institute of Technology.

1891 has traditionally been given as the year Kappa Deuteron ceased to exist at The University of Georgia. If the circus incident story shared by original founder Charles E. Harman is true, it probably happened in the fall of 1889.

The third incarnation of Kappa Deuteron would wait for almost 75 years before being resurrected.



There is also some evidence to lay some culpability on a rival fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, for contributing to Kappa Deuteron’s demise. Many of the Chapter’s correspondences toward its end reference the enmity between Phi Gamma Delta and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Indeed, SAE - of the eight fraternities at the University of Georgia - “seceded from the others” in publishing the *Pandora* in 1887. Phi Delta Theta withdrew its support of *The Pandora* in 1888. The final letter to the Grand Chapter gives evidence that the Georgia Phi Gams were at the center of inter-fraternity hostilities. A short time before Phi Gamma Delta’s exit, the Kappa Deuteron chapter correspondent noted:

“We rejoice in the fact that we are on friendly terms with all the fraternities here, with the exception of Sigma Alpha Epsilon ...”

Of 1893, two years after Kappa Deuteron’s disappearance at The University, Reed writes: “Chancellor Boggs [himself a member of Phi Kappa Psi at South Carolina - *jtf*] was never convinced of the desirability of Greek-letter fraternities being allowed to function at the University. The trustees wouldn’t abolish them, so this year, he sought to bring them under closer supervision by having the trustees order them to hold their meetings on the campus. The Board of Trustees’ referred his request to the Presidential Committee and that was the last of it. The fraternities continued to hold their meetings out in town ...”

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LATER ATTEMPTS TO RESTORE KAPPA DEUTERON CHAPTER.

The Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly, April 1892, p. 130:

Jimmy DeHart (Pittsburgh '20) - one of the greatest athletes produced at the University of Pittsburgh where he lettered in baseball, basketball, football and track - coached the **“backfield” football at The University of Georgia in 1920 and 1921** under head coach Herman Stegeman. In 1920, Georgia surprised everyone by winning the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference title, with an 8-0-1 record. The Atlanta Journal newspaper wrote: “[Stegeman and DeHart] have taken material that was almost green and wielded one of the greatest football teams from it that The South has ever seen.”

Stegeman also coached the Georgia basketball team, which won 70% of its games under his leadership, including a 23-2 record in his final year.

Stegeman also coach the Georgia baseball (31-13-2) and track teams. Her served also as Athletic Director, professor of physical education and Dean of Men.

University of Georgia.”

EXTENSION ... Compactness, rather than diffusion, must be the *sine qua non* of further extension. Pre-emption in the East, as well as our lamentable failures in the extreme South, preclude these provinces from our territory. Φ.Γ.Δ. is by tradition a western fraternity, or national, if you will, as opposed to the provincial orders of New England or of the extreme South. In the border states, the contiguity is so close that an active connection with the fraternity life has always kept these chapters prosperous. An attempt, however, to force the fraternity beyond these natural limits has in the past, and will in the future, meet with naught save disaster. **Our experience at the Universities of Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, under most favoring conditions, should stand as a warning to future abortive effort in these states** ... Extension is no longer essential. It may even be debated if we have not already reached a point where it has become dangerous. **The institutions where Φ.Γ.Δ. can yet enter with honor to herself may easily be enumerated, and they are already well occupied.** An intensive occupation of present territory should rather be the animating motive of future efforts.

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The Phi Gamma Delta, April 1916, p. 627:

“There have been rumors of legislative tendencies in Georgia which might make it possible to revive our old chapter at the

Attempts were made thereafter to explore the possibility of once again restoring the Kappa Deuteron Chapter, including in 1911 (The minutes of Phi Gamma Delta's Ekklesia noted interest from students at Georgia "were turned down by our Fraternity owing to their lack of numbers and the absence of members of so-called prominence. It was to be regretted for they were men of culture and standing [and apparently later became members of the Chi Psi fraternity - *jtf*.])

Famous Phi Gam Newton Diehl Baker, Jr. (Johns Hopkins 1892; Washington & Lee 1894), Secretary of War under President Woodrow Wilson, during World War I, spoke The University of Georgia, on April 21, 1925.

In 1926, the Ekklesia noted an inquiry from Athens. In 1934, a visit to Athens by Fiji National Director Cecil J. Wilkinson resulted in no colonization of Phi Gam at Georgia, until 1966, when Phi Gamma Delta re-colonized at The University of Georgia, the result of a speech given by Phi Gamma Delta Executive Director Bill Zerman at Georgia's Greek Week.

In 1940, The Phi Gamma Delta magazine took note that just 15 of the original 73 member of the old Kappa Deuteron Chapter of the 1800s were living.

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