To help commemorate Georgia Law’s sesquicentennial anniversary, the following will provide you with 150 things you may not have known about the school and its distinguished history.

General

1. The trustees of UGA added the study of law to the curriculum of the university in 1843.
2. The Board of Trustees approved a motion to establish a law school at UGA in August 1859.
3. In December 1859, the law school was incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia as a part of UGA.
4. The School of Law is officially recognized as the second oldest of UGA’s 17 schools and colleges, with the Franklin College of Arts and Sciences being the first.
5. The law school closed its doors due to the Civil War in 1861. It reopened during 1867.
6. In 1930, the School of Law was accredited by the American Bar Association. Membership in the Association of American Law Schools was granted to the law school during 1931.
7. The law school observed its 100th anniversary during 1959-60. Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound of Harvard, at the age of 89, delivered a series of three centennial lectures at the school.
8. The School of Law possesses a marvelous collection of more than 70 portraits. On display on the walls of its three buildings, you will find famous Georgians, former deans and faculty members as well as accomplished alumni.
10. The first School of Law class was held in October 1859 in the law offices of Joseph Henry Lumpkin, the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

11. From 1867 to 1919, the school occupied the “Ivy Building,” which is now part of the Holmes-Hunter Academic Building on campus.

12. In 1919, the law school moved into a building at the corner of Broad and Lumpkin streets known as the “Athenaeum Club,” with the assistance of private donations.

13. While the law school was housed in the Athenaeum Club, it is rumored that students fearing they would be late to class would use a short cut—crossing 2 x 4 wooden planks between the upper level windows of the Holman Hotel (which was next door) and the law school, which provided an expedited route to class.

14. A building devoted exclusively to the law school was built as a result of an alumni fund drive headed by Hughes Spalding Sr. The building was dedicated in October 1932 in honor of Harold Hirsch, a prominent Atlanta attorney who was best known as the protector of Coca-Cola’s trademark. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the chairman of the building committee, Harrison Jones, said, “May its portals never be closed to those who seek knowledge, and may there pour forth from its threshold men of character, lawyers of honor and ability, judges of uprightness and lovers of justice – patriots all!”

15. The earliest known film of UGA’s North Campus is of Hirsch Hall, which was shot around the time of its dedication in 1932. The footage was taken by Bill Kaliska, a Coca-Cola sales and marketing executive, who was friends with Harold Hirsch. The video can be viewed online at http://www.libs.uga.edu/media/collections/ugarelated/hirschhall.html.

16. In 1939, a wing was added to Milledge Hall on the UGA campus to become the law school’s own dormitory. It accommodated approximately 70 students. Today, this building houses a variety of campus offices.

17. Through the efforts of alumni Gov. Carl E. Sanders and Board of Regents Chairman James Dunlap in 1964, the Georgia General Assembly appropriated funds to boost the law library’s acquisition budget and to expand Hirsch Hall.

18. A summary of Sanders’ words: The University of Georgia School of Law should be of such excellence that no citizen of Georgia need ever leave the state because a superior legal education is available elsewhere.

19. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black served as speaker at the Hirsch Hall expansion dedication ceremony. His speech was held outdoors on the quadrangle, and everyone was hoping the 81-year-old justice would not be hit “by one of the thousands of acorns shaken loose in the brisk autumn wind.”

20. The iron grillwork found on the law school’s patio, which includes likenesses of Dante, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Joseph Addison, was originally manufactured in England to be installed in the “Old State House” in Milledgeville, Ga. However, since the “new governor’s wife” did not like the grillwork, it became part of the Wetter House in Savannah. When the house was demolished, portions of the iron grillwork were obtained by then-Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell for incorporation in the law school expansion. The remainder of the iron work was retained in Savannah for the Chamber of Commerce Building.

21. Dean Rusk Hall was dedicated during 1996 in honor of the former U.S. secretary of state, who returned to his native Georgia after his service and was a law school faculty member for nearly 25 years. At the dedication ceremony, Georgia Gov. Zell Miller said, “[Rusk was] a remarkable American, a man who could have finished his career at any prestigious place in the world, but chose to come back home to his state of Georgia and this campus. It was not among the powerbrokers of the world, but here, among his students, where Dean Rusk was happiest and most at home.”

22. The School of Law campus became “wireless” for Internet access during 2002. It is currently one of the largest Internet environments on campus.
23. The law school graduated its first class in 1860.
24. Regarded as the school’s first female graduate, Edith House earned her degree and was named co-valedictorian of the Class of 1925.
25. While not the first, 1942 alumna Rufe Edwards McCombs Maulsby is counted among the earliest female graduates of the school. When she passed the bar exam the summer after her first year in law school, Dean J. Alton Hosch warned her that “a woman is going to be very hard to place. Law firms favor men.” After being offered a secretarial job at a law firm because “the courtroom is a serious place and people would hesitate to respect a woman there,” she pursued and successfully obtained a legal job with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. She eventually became a Superior Court judge in the state of Georgia.
26. In 2004, the School of Law enrolled its first majority female class. It was composed of 126 females and 109 males.
27. The school’s first African-American graduate, Chester C. Davenport, completed his degree during 1966. Davenport was in the fourth grade when he first expressed an interest in attending Georgia Law. On the occasion of Horace T. Ward being denied admission to the school in 1950, Davenport told his parents and teachers that if they had not let Horace Ward into Georgia by the time he got ready to go to law school, he was going to go. Davenport later said, “To my great surprise, 13 years later, I had the great pleasure of keeping that promise.”
28. In the Hosch era, there was a dress code that required all law students to wear a coat and tie at all times while on the law school premises. According to 1942 alumnus Callaway Chair Emeritus Verner F. Chaffin, who was a student during this time, it was implied that “you need at least to look like a lawyer.” During this period, third-year students customarily wore shoestring bow ties on Wednesdays.
29. The Law Student Advisory Council was established during the 1950-51 academic year to represent the student body in matters of general interest and to provide a liaison between the students, the dean and faculty. This body eventually reconfigured itself in the early 1960s to become the modern Student Bar Association and the American Bar Association/Law Student Division.
30. Today, there are more than 30 different student organizations at the law school. They include the traditional organizations such as the Student Bar Association, the Women Law Students Association, the Black Law Students Association (the Davenport-Benham chapter), the Federalist Society and the Equal Justice Foundation. Other student groups include: the Christian Legal Society, the Education Law Students Association, Law Students for Reproductive Justice and the Sports and Entertainment Law Association.
31. Average enrollment at Georgia Law today is 650 students, composed of 635 Juris Doctor students and 15 Master of Laws candidates.
32. Georgia Law is a challenging place of study for talented students. Each year, students enrolled in the first-year class continue to be academically gifted. Members of the 2009 entering class boasted a median undergraduate grade point average of 3.7 and a median Law School Admission Test score of 164, placing them among the top 10 percent of test takers nationwide. (Both of these statistics represent school records.)
33. The Classes of 1965, 1966 and 1967 are known as the Excedrin Classes as they were law students when the 1967 addition was being built, and “an unforeseen amount of rock” excavation work had to take place to expand the school’s footprint. When building Rusk Hall, there were also delays due to the presence of “unexpected rock formations.”
34. During the mid-1960s, formal efforts by the school to track and help students and recent graduates find employment began, and the Office of Legal Career Services was established.
35. Currently, nearly 90 percent of all Georgia Law students receive financial aid, and approximately one-half are scholarship recipients.
36. Georgia Law is an institution where faculty excellence both in and out of the classroom is expected and nurtured. Presently, the faculty includes authors of some of our country’s leading legal scholarship, recipients of the Meigs Award (UGA’s highest honor for teaching excellence), Fulbright Scholars and former U.S. Supreme Court judicial clerks.
37. Law school winners of the Josiah Meigs Award for Excellence in Teaching, UGA’s highest honor for teaching, are: Dan T.
Coenen, Ronald L. Carlson, Rebecca Hanner White and C. Ronald Ellington.

38. Fulbright Scholars currently counted among the law school’s faculty are: Milner S. Ball and Maria Eugenia Giménez. Others who have received prestigious Fulbright grants are: Edward J. Larson, Thomas J. Schoenbaum (twice), Maxine S. Thomas and Gabriel M. Wilner.

39. There are currently five former U.S. Supreme Court judicial clerks serving on the law school’s faculty. They are: Peter B. “Bo” Rutledge, Sonja R. West, J. Randy Beck, Dan T. Coenen and Anne Proffitt Dupre.

40. Seven of the school’s current professors are members of UGA’s prestigious Teaching Academy. They are: Ronald L. Carlson, Dan T. Coenen, C. Ronald Ellington, Rebecca Hanner White, Anne Proffitt Dupre, Thomas A. Eaton and David E. Shipley. Others who have been selected are Robert D. Brussack and Edward J. Larson.

41. The Robert Cotten Alston Chair was filled in 1974. This marked the start of a drive to create new endowed professorial chairs that would be occupied by nationally acclaimed professors who are specialists in their fields. In addition to the two chairs already in existence, eight more privately funded professorships were created between 1974 and 1984. Today, nearly half of the law school’s faculty hold an endowed position.

42. In 1997, Margaret V. Sachs became the first female faculty member to hold an endowed position at Georgia Law.

43. In 1998, then-Georgia Law Professor Edward J. Larson won a Pulitzer Prize for his book *Summer for the Gods: The Scopes Trial and America’s Continuing Debate Over Science and Religion*, becoming the first sitting UGA professor to receive this notable honor.


45. The School of Law’s first dean, W. Sylvanus Morris, was appointed in 1900. He led the school for the next 28 years.

46. Harry N. Edmunds was named dean in 1928 and served until 1933.

47. Harmon W. Caldwell was named dean in 1933. He had served for two years when he was elected president of UGA. He later became chancellor of the University System of Georgia.

48. J. Alton Hosch was named dean in 1935. He served for 29 years, longer than any other dean of an American law school at that time. He was also a colonel in the Judge Advocate General Corps and the commissioner for the state of Georgia on the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

49. Henry Arthur Shinn served as acting dean while J. Alton Hosch was in active military service during World War II from 1941 to 1947.

50. M. Lindsey Cowen served as dean from 1964 to 1972.

51. J. Ralph Beaird led the School of Law for the first time as acting dean from 1972 to 1974. He became the leader of the school again in 1976 and served until 1987.

52. In 1974, Neill H. Alford Jr. was named dean.


54. In 1987, C. Ronald Ellington was named dean. He served until 1993.


56. David E. Shipley became dean in 1998 and served approximately five years.

57. In 2003, Rebecca Hanner White was appointed interim dean, becoming the first woman in School of Law history to lead the institution. Her appointment became permanent in 2004.

58. The school’s first instructors were Joseph Henry Lumpkin (the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia), his son-in-law Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb (who authored the first codification of Georgia state law – *Cobb’s Digest*) and William Hope Hull (solicitor for the U.S. Treasury).

59. The Lumpkin House, located on Prince Avenue in Athens, is where law school co-founder Joseph Henry Lumpkin lived during the 1840s. This house was deeded to the law school in 1975 and, in 1986, the Institute of Continuing Legal Education began leasing the building for its headquarters.

60. The T.R.R. Cobb House, currently located on Hill Street (off of Prince Avenue), was purchased by Joseph Henry Lumpkin during 1844 as a home for his daughter Marion and her husband, Thomas R.R. Cobb. The Cobb House was recently moved back to Athens and renovated to reflect its appearance during the married couple’s occupation.

61. Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Thomas R.R. Cobb and William Hope Hull were all related by marriage. Cobb married Marion Lumpkin, the chief justice’s daughter. Hull’s nephew
Augustus Longstreet Hull married Callie Cobb, Thomas Cobb’s daughter and Lumpkin’s granddaughter.

62. Several Georgia Law alumni are descendants of the law school’s founders. However, according to the law school’s current records, only four alumni are blood relatives of all three founders. They are: William U. “Bill” Norwood, Philip W. “Phil” Norwood, Sally Cobb Cannon and Charles L. “Charlie” Weltner Jr.

Admissions/ Curriculum

63. At the turn of the 20th century, the law degree program at UGA was expanded from one to two years, and those wishing to enroll needed to be at least 18 and to have passed an examination “upon the elements of an English education.”

64. In 1909, additional courses were added to the law school’s curriculum. And, for the first time, there was a requirement of the successful completion of 15 college units of credit for admission to the school.

65. In 1920, the program was extended to three years, with little more than 20 course offerings.

66. To help qualify Georgia Law for membership in the Association of American Law Schools, in 1925, one had to have completed two years of college to apply to the law school.

67. UGA trustees made it official policy in 1929 that the law curriculum would be taught by the “case system” (Langdell method).

68. During the 1930s, the law degree took four years to complete.

69. In the early 1950s, prospective students were required to have completed three years of college work and to take a series of three tests to gain admission to law school.

70. A course in legal ethics was first introduced to the law school’s curriculum during 1953 and was immediately required by all students to graduate.

71. In 1961, the Law School Admission Test, which was first administered in 1948, was adopted by the law school as the test that all potential students had to take to gain entry.

72. A stand alone course on legal writing was introduced into the curriculum during 1961.

73. Until the beginning of 1963, law school admissions decisions were determined entirely by a central university authority. Currently, law admissions decisions are managed solely by the law school.

74. In 1969, the School of Law began offering the J.D. (Juris Doctor) degree instead of the LL.B. (Legum Baccalaureus) degree.

75. During the mid-1970s, and after considerable faculty debate, the faculty voted to require each student to complete a written piece of scholarly work before graduation.

76. Today, a bachelor’s degree from an accredited university as well as a competitive score on the Law School Admission Test are required for entrance. To earn the Juris Doctor, one must earn 88 semester credit hours, satisfy an advanced writing requirement, and complete the required Legal Profession course and a skills-based curricular offering.

77. In 1983, the law school converted from the quarter system to the semester system, joining the majority of law schools in the country in using this academic calendar format.

78. The approximate cost for one year of law school in 1906 was $252.50.

79. Tuition and fees during 2009-10 for law students was $14,448 for Georgia Residents and $30,226 for nonresidents. Georgia Law is regularly recognized as a “best value” law school.

80. The beginning of the law school’s clinical programs started during the early 1960s with the Athens Legal Aid Society, a student interest group assisting local lawyers in doing legal defense work for indigents.

81. Today, the School of Law operates 11 service learning opportunities. They are: the Capital Assistance Project, the Civil Externship Clinic, the Corporate Counsel Externship, the Criminal Defense Clinic, the Environmental Practicum, the Family Violence Clinic, the Land Use Clinic, the Mediation Practicum, the Prosecutorial Clinic, the Public Interest Practicum and the Special Education Practicum.

82. The Prisoner Legal Counseling Project was established during 1972 and operated as a branch of the Legal Aid Clinic. This unit became independent in 1987, and its state/federal funding was cut in the spring of 1996. This program’s purpose was to provide federally mandated legal assistance to the inmates of Georgia prisons.

83. During 1951, the Master of Laws (LL.M.) program was approved by the Board of Regents and added to the law school’s curriculum.


85. The Brussels Seminar on the Law and Institutions of the
European Union was created during 1973, with the former Secretary of State Dean Rusk playing a key role. A version of this program was accredited by the ABA in 2007.

86. The Global Internship Program was established during 2001. This program allows students to work or study in a legal setting in one of more than 30 countries. Currently, it is UGA’s largest international program in terms of geographic reach.

87. The Georgia Law Summer Program in China debuted during 2006. This study abroad opportunity is unique by allowing students to learn in both Shanghai and Beijing. Additionally, alumni can participate in this program designed to expose attendees to the Chinese legal system, with an emphasis on commercial law and trade policy issues.

88. Presently, approximately 20 percent of each first-year class takes the opportunity to study or work abroad in one of the Rusk Center’s international programs during the summer before the second year of law school.

89. In the spring of 2006, the Georgia Law at Oxford study abroad opportunity was established at the famed institution in England. In association with The Ohio State University, this is one of only a few semester-long study abroad opportunities offered by an American law school.

90. In 2006, the School of Law officially formalized its Business Law and Ethics Program, which provides students with practical legal training in the context of a business law practice.

91. The Georgia Law Review was first established in 1927. However, only three issues were published at that time. The first issue of the modern Georgia Law Review was published in 1966.

92. The first issue of the Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law was published in 1970, making Georgia Law the 14th school in the nation to publish an international law journal.

93. The first issue of the Journal of Intellectual Property Law was published during 1993.

94. The school’s Honor Code originated during the 1930s. Today, first-year law students consent to the terms of the code during orientation.

95. A chapter of the Order of the Coif, the national legal honor society, was installed at UGA during 1977. Today, approximately 80 American law schools have a chapter at their institution.

96. The school held its first Law Day lecture during 1952 to “celebrate and honor the heritage of liberty under law and how the rule of law makes democracy possible.” This lecture series continued through the year 2000.

97. The John A. Sibley Lecture Series was established in 1964 by the Charles Loridans Foundation of Atlanta through the help of law alumni at the firm Alston, Miller & Gaines. These lectures honor the 1911 School of Law graduate and continue to attract outstanding legal scholars of national prominence to the school.

98. Since 1983, a lecture featuring outstanding female legal scholars and practitioners has been presented annually in Edith House’s honor. (House is considered the school’s first female graduate.) The lecture series is organized by the Women Law Students Association.

99. The first Red Clay Conference, which aims to increase public awareness of environmental issues, was held during 1989.

100. The inaugural Working in the Public Interest Law Conference was held in the spring of 2006. Believed to be the first of its kind in the southeastern United States at that time, this student-organized symposium explores practical approaches to lawyering that can best serve the underprivileged.

101. The law school’s moot court program can be traced back to the early 1930s, with the establishment of four law clubs named for distinguished Georgia lawyers and jurists — Thomas R.R. Cobb, Benjamin H. Hill, W. Sylvanus Morris and Robert Toombs. The clubs were “designed to teach the students how to prepare and try cases in the courts of Georgia.” Most cases were argued in a moot court format by members of different clubs and “the competition was keen.”

102. The school’s mock trial program was formally established during 1980.

103. In 1990, the School of Law won both the world and national titles in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

104. During 1997, the School of Law won the National Moot Court Competition and the Association of Trial Lawyers of America National Mock Trial Competition, becoming the only school in modern times to win both of these prestigious tournaments in the same year.

105. Georgia Law’s advocacy program has taken home the top trophy in 7 national, 10 regional and 5 state tournaments plus
numerous other team and individual honors during the past 5 years.

106. In 1987, the Joseph Henry Lumpkin American Inn of Court was established at Georgia Law, becoming the 34th American Inn of Court in the country. The inns, most of which are affiliated with a law school, provide advocacy students the opportunity to learn from accomplished lawyers and judges.

107. In 2008, the school began fielding teams in negotiation/trans- actional law tournaments. In its second year of competition, the school captured its first national title.

108. The Equal Justice Foundation held its 25th anniversary auction earlier this year. This annual fundraiser generates several grants for students who accept public interest legal positions that otherwise would not be funded.

109. The law library is named in memory of Judge Alexander Campbell King, who was a former U.S. solicitor general.

110. The widow of Judge King, Alice King, made the largest single gift ($20,000) to the school for the building of Hirsch Hall. It was her stipulation that the library bear her husband’s name and that the reading room have at least 16-foot ceilings. Hirsch Hall architectural plans were altered to accommodate this request, and what is presently the Hatton Lovejoy Courtroom was originally constructed as the reading room. Today, the library’s Carl E. Sanders Reading Room, located in the 1967 expansion of Hirsch Hall, has ceilings higher than 16 feet.

111. Two busts decorated the Alexander Campbell King Law Library during its early years. They were of Augustus O. Bacon and Joseph E. Brown. Bacon has been recognized as the first graduate of the law school in 1860, and Brown was a three time governor of Georgia. The busts today are housed in UGA’s Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

112. The first full-time librarian was hired by the law school in 1935.

113. In 1973, the law library received its 200,000th volume, which marked its entry into the ranks of the 20 largest law libraries in the nation. It now has a collection of more than 395,000 titles, ranking it 13th in the nation.

114. Around 1978, the law library became independent from the university’s main library.

115. In 1979, the law library was designated as a government depository library, which enhanced the library’s holdings with a wide range of documents published by the Government Printing Office.

116. The J. Alton Hosch Law Library Annex was completed and dedicated in 1981. It added 25,000 sq. ft. to the library and provided additional office space. Two years after it opened, it was officially named after the former longtime dean.

117. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun spoke at the annex’s dedication.

118. The Westlaw computer research system was installed in the law library during 1984, joining LexisNexis, which had been available since 1979.

119. Louis B. Sohn, who held the Woodruff Chair in International Law at Georgia Law for more than one decade, enjoyed a high profile reputation for advocating for the establishment of the rule of law. Sohn was legal officer to the U.N. Secretariat during its formative years, and he donated to the school his personal collection of books totaling more than 5,000 titles, which are the centerpiece of the school’s Sohn Library on International Relations.

120. The computerized card catalog system, GAVEL, was installed at the law library during 1995. Recently, the library launched a mobile application for GAVEL making it even easier to check the library’s catalog anytime, anywhere.

121. In 1977, the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education was established as an institute for the study of international law and policy. In 2000, the school’s International and Graduate Legal Studies program merged with the Dean Rusk Center to capitalize on the combined strengths of each unit.

122. The Institute of Law and Government was established in 1953 to “study law in action as well as in theory in Georgia.” This unit separated from the law school in 1965 to become a solely UGA-operated entity.

123. In 1977, the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education was
124. The International Judicial Training Program, which aids in the development and reform of foreign national judiciaries was established in 1998. Since its inception, the program has had more than 500 participants from nine countries.

125. The “first permanent gift” to the law school was $5,000 of Atlanta Bag and Cotton Mills stock and was donated in 1923 by the widow of 1891 graduate Benjamin Z. Phillips.

126. Among the first endowed funds supporting the law school were: the Isaac Meinhard Memorial Award Fund (in honor of Leo Meinhard’s father who was a Savannah businessman), the Robert Brown Memorial Fund (in memory of a former law student who was killed in action during World War II) and the Jessie and Dan MacDougald Fund (which honors 1910 first honor graduate Dan MacDougald). Both the Meinhard and MacDougald funds continue to support a prestigious gift for the law school’s first honor graduate each year, while the Brown Fund still supports lectures at the law school.

127. The Law School Fund, which provides essential annual operating dollars for the law school and is composed of donations from alumni and friends, was established in 1965.

128. During 1977, a capital campaign, titled the Talmadge-Law School Endowment Fund, was launched and raised more than $3 million.

129. UGA’s Bicentennial Capital Campaign began in 1980. Under the auspices of this effort, the law school raised more than $5 million for its programs and initiatives from alumni and friends.

130. The School of Law launched its capital campaign to build Dean Rusk Hall during 1990. More than $5 million was raised for the building and other law school efforts as part of UGAs Third Century Campaign.

131. In 1994, the Joseph Henry Lumpkin Society, for annual donors of $1,000 or more to the law school, was created.

132. The Law School Fund, which provides essential annual operating dollars for the law school, reached the $500,000 threshold for the first time in 2005. The fund currently tallies more than $650,000 annually.

133. The school’s first online monetary donation was received during 1998.

134. UGA concluded its historic fundraising campaign, Archway to Excellence, in 2008. Under the auspices of this effort, the School of Law raised more than $20 million, topping its stated goal of $17 million. These funds were primarily raised to support the academic mission of the law school and for scholarships.

135. There are more than 8,400 living Georgia Law alumni.

136. To date, Georgia Law graduates include 11 governors, more than 35 U.S. and state senators and representatives as well as scores of distinguished federal and state judges, prominent attorneys and corporate leaders.

137. In 1999, for the first time, School of Law alumni simultaneously led all three branches – judicial, legislative and executive – of Georgia’s state government. This happened for the second time in 2001.

138. For four out of the last five terms, a Georgia Law graduate has served as a clerk for a justice on the U.S. Supreme Court, placing Georgia Law among the nation’s top schools for supplying clerks to the highest court in the land.

139. In 1980, Benna R. Solomon, first honor graduate of the Class of 1978, became the school’s first U.S. Supreme Court judicial clerk and worked for Justice Byron R. White. Solomon’s reflections on her clerkship include: “The clerkship was a daunting and humbling, yet amazing, experience. I made very close friends there, among other clerks and court personnel. I learned more than I ever have in any other single year. And I came away with boundless respect and, yes, affection for Justice White. . . . He was truly brilliant, and I am honored to have worked with him.”

140. To date, a total of eight alumni have been selected to serve


143. The Class of 2009 obtained employment in 13 different states with an average starting salary of $108,195. Approximately 26 obtained judicial clerkships.

144. Georgia Law graduates are employed in 47 states including Washington, D.C., as well as in more than 55 countries.

145. The first issue of the Advocate was published during 1965 under the title Law Lore by law students. In 1973, the responsibility for the publication of the magazine, which had become more targeted to alumni, was shifted to a member of the law school’s administrative staff.

146. News @ Georgia Law, the school’s quarterly alumni e-newsletter, was launched during 2008.

147. The first Distinguished Service Scroll Awards, which recognize dedication and service to the law school and the legal profession, were presented by the Law School Association in 1955 to Frank D. Foley and Hatton Lovejoy.

148. The Law School Association, which seeks to foster permanent affiliation and fellowship among all Georgia Law graduates, was established in 1951.

149. The Board of Visitors, which currently serves as a consultative and advisory body for the law school, was established during 1964.

150. The first grants from a loan repayment assistance program for Georgia Law graduates working in public interest positions, to later be named in honor of Ann Bryan Downs (the mother of alumnus and Adjunct Professor Bertis E. Downs IV), were awarded during 1997.

Sources: A Unique and Fortuitous Combination: An Administrative History of the University of Georgia School of Law, The School of Law supplement to the Georgia Alumni Record, May 1939; and other law school reports and documents.

Images 10, 63 and 69 supplied courtesy of Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library/University of Georgia Libraries.