

PREAMBLE OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
It is the indispensable happiness of the governments that...

1806 ENROLLMENT: 70
1858 ENROLLMENT: 160
1866 ENROLLMENT: 78
1887 ENROLLMENT: 207
1900 ENROLLMENT: 279
1920 ENROLLMENT: 1,262
1930 ENROLLMENT: 1,869
1940 ENROLLMENT: 3,688
1960 ENROLLMENT: 7,538
1980 ENROLLMENT: 23,470
1990 ENROLLMENT: 28,395
2008 ENROLLMENT: 34,180

Rugged Beginnings

1785 Known as the father of the University of Georgia, Abraham Baldwin sites the campus in Athens and drafts legislation that becomes the University's Charter in 1785.
1801 In the same year Clarke County is formed, UGA as Franklin College holds its first classes in a log cabin.
1833 Founding of UGA's first Botanical Garden.
1834 Alumni Society is first organized.
1858 The North Campus fence and gateway Arch are erected to keep out livestock.
1859 Trustees accept plan to reorganize UGA into four schools: medicine, law, agriculture, and engineering.

The Civil War and Path to Recovery

1863 The University suspends operations since most students had withdrawn to fight in the Civil War.
1866 First social fraternity is organized (Sigma Alpha Epsilon).
1872 UGA is designated as a state Land Grant institution, beginning a public service mission that has grown to be the largest and most comprehensive of its kind in the country.
1886 First school yearbook, The Pandora, is issued.
1888 Trustees adopt resolution to establish Georgia Experiment Station in Griffin.
1892 Intercollegiate athletics are introduced; chemistry professor Charles Herty is named head football coach.
1893 UGA student newspaper, The Red and Black, makes its debut.

The Progressive Era

1903 School of Pharmacy is established. First summer sessions are held.
1905 Redcoat Marching Band is formed as section of UGA Military Department.
1906 School of Forest Resources is founded.
1908 A&M College is divided into College of Science and Engineering and College of Agriculture. College of Education is founded.
1912 College of Business is founded.
1915 College of Journalism and Mass Communication is founded.
1918 First undergraduate woman is admitted to UGA.
1920 Bulldog is proposed as mascot. First issue of the Georgia Alumni Record is printed.
1929 First football game is played in Sanford Stadium vs. Yale.

Transitions in Times of Turbulence

1933 School of Home Economics is established (now College of Family and Consumer Sciences).
1937 School of Art is founded.
1938 University of Georgia Press is established.
1940 First recipients of Peabody Awards are named.
1945 Georgia Museum of Art is founded.
1946 College of Veterinary Medicine is founded.
1947 The Georgia Review begins publication.
1948 UGA Athletic Association is founded.

UGA Comes of Age

1953 Georgia Center for Continuing Education is established.
1961 UGA becomes racially integrated.
1964 School of Social Work is founded.
1965 UGA is designated as state's flagship institution of higher education.
1969 School of Environmental Design is founded (becomes College of Environment and Design in 2001).
1970 Study Abroad Program is instituted.
1977 UGA begins the Small Business Development Center as one of the first such programs in the country.
1982 School of Music is established within the College of Arts and Sciences.
1983 The Tate Student Center complex opens.

Excellence in a Global Era

1995 The Performing and Visual Arts Complex and Ramsey Center for Physical Activities open on East Campus.
1996 UGA hosts Olympic venues of soccer, volleyball, and rhythmic gymnastics.
1999 The Oxford (England) program becomes first in a network of UGA's residential study-abroad centers around the world. First Delta Prize for Global Understanding is awarded.
2000 The University Libraries establish the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame.
2001 School of Public and International Affairs is founded.
2004 UGA obtains permanent classroom/studio space for its Cortona Study Abroad Program.
2005 College of Public Health is founded.
2007 Odum School of Ecology is founded, the world's first stand-alone public school for ecology.
2008 Regents approve MCG/UGA medical partnership campus in Athens.

Honoring the Past; Looking to the Future

This timeline encapsulates how UGA has realized its motto: "to teach, to serve, and to inquire into the nature of things." In ways that would have amazed 18th-century Georgians, the University has continued the course its founders laid down in its Charter 225 years ago to become the State's most comprehensive and diversified institution of higher education. And there is exciting promise for future generations as UGA deepens its offerings in engineering and medicine, takes leadership in environmental sustainability, and expands its facilities on campus and across the globe—to continue serving the citizens of Georgia and sharing its expertise with the world.

Construction challenges and Native-American uprisings in Georgia's frontier delay the institution's opening for 16 years.
Franklin College, later renamed Old College, became the first permanent structure on campus in 1806, the same year the city of Athens was incorporated.
Alonzo Church (1829-59) oversaw the completion of the University Chapel in 1832.
UGA's first classes were taught by Josiah Meigs, UGA's first active president (1801-10). In 1804, he presided over the first Commencement services, awarding the first honorary degrees.

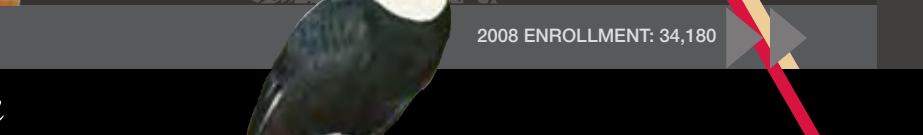
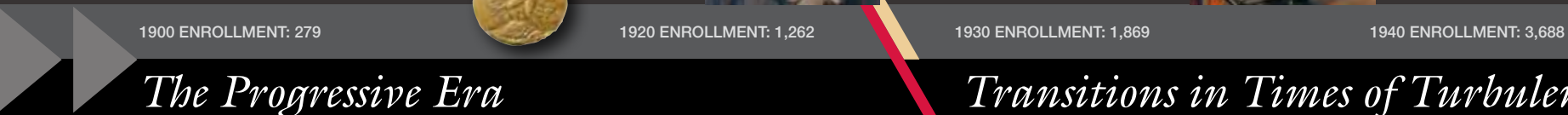
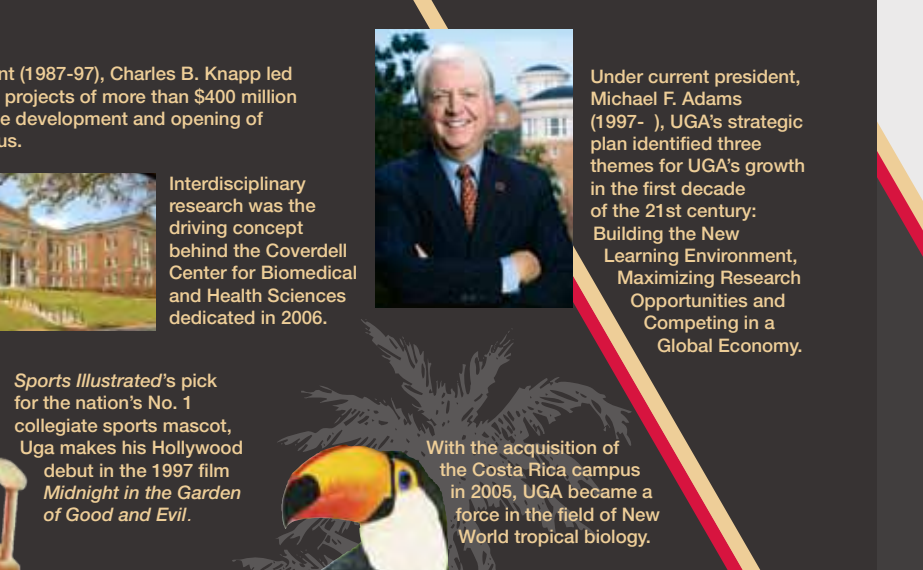
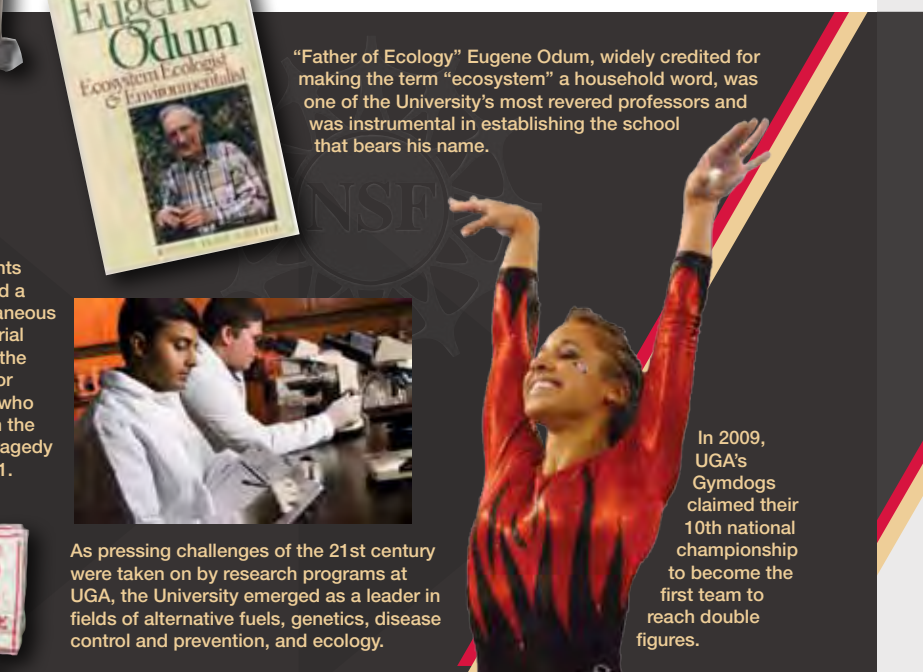
The arts at the University in the 19th century were represented in student activities. Below is a portrait of the Thalian Dramatic Club taken in 1854.
Above, students gathered for a game of baseball in 1890 on the University's athletic grounds that would later be called Herty Field. Two years later UGA's fledgling football team played its first intercollegiate game there against Mercer University, in what was supposedly the first football game played in the Deep South. Georgia crushed Mercer by a score of 50-0.
Establishing the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in 1872 as a Land Grant college allowed UGA to use federal funds available from the Morrill Act passed by Congress a decade earlier.

"Uncle Dave" Barrow's tenure (1906-25) was largely characterized by amity, growth, and a growing awareness of the importance of the health of the University for the future of Georgia as a whole.
During WWII, several key campus buildings and fields were used by a U.S. Navy pre-flight school to train cadets.
Freshmen buying "rat caps" from upper classmen in 1942.
There was a dedicated community of activists on campus during the 1960s. The focus on social justice during this period led to the opening of the School of Social Work in 1964, making UGA the first institution in the state to provide this type of education.
When UGA first opened its doors to women in 1918, they were allowed admission into the College of Agriculture's Department of Home Economics (above) or the Peabody School of Education.
"G Club" members gather around a favorite Athens hangout.

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In 1999, beloved cartoonist and UGA alum Jack Davis was honored as the namesake for the inaugural Jack Davis Distinguished Visiting Artist program.
The Delta Prize is an original artwork designed by Barbara Mann and Gary Norfolk of the University of Georgia's Lamar Dodd School of Art.
Students created a spontaneous memorial under the Arch for those who died in the 9/11 tragedy of 2001.
As pressing challenges of the 21st century were taken on by research programs at UGA, the University emerged as a leader in fields of alternative fuels, genetics, disease control and prevention, and ecology.

In 2009, UGA's Gymdogs claimed their 10th national championship to become the first team to reach double figures.



Still Making History...



Beyond the planned events commemorating 225 years since the University's Charter was passed into law, this anniversary is also an opportunity to take another—and perhaps different—view of UGA's past, evaluate its present, and examine its plans for the future.