



Dr. Charles Herty (Georgia), 1892

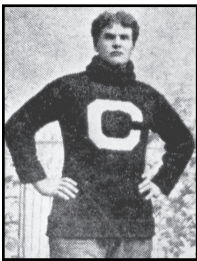
Herty was Georgia's first coach, but in those days he was referred to as the "trainer." Commonly known as the father of Georgia football, he was a member of the University's faculty working as a professor in the chemistry department. Herty was a graduate of Georgia and received his Ph.D. at John Hopkins University. While at the Baltimore school he saw a different version of the sport of Rugby, referred to as football. Herty returned to Athens in the fall of 1891 as a member of the faculty. He gathered some students and told them of the games that he had seen. Herty initiated the formation of a team by helping the students prepare a field of play or "gridiron". The University's Glee Club contributed the princely sum of \$50.00 to finance the removal of rocks and the filling of holes on the field. Goal posts were set up and Herty became the first coach of a Georgia football team. Herty later earned national fame as a scientist in the development of the turpentine and pine pulpwood industry. Georgia's football field was later renamed in his honor.

Ernest Brown (UGA), 1893

Brown was a Georgia graduate student who volunteered to coach the Bulldogs during the 1893 season. Brown led the Bulldogs to a 2-2-1 season, and also played halfback that season.

Robert Winston, 1894

Winston was an Englishman and former Rugby player and coach who had coached Yale, Amherst, Rochester and Syracuse prior to arriving in Athens in the fall of 1894. Winston was Georgia's first "paid coach" and was known to put Georgia's players through some rigorous training prior to the season. He coached Georgia to a 10-8 win over Auburn and four other victories during that 5-1-0 season.



Glenn "Pop" Warner (Cornell), 1895-1896

Warner is a name that is synonymous with the game of football. A Cornell graduate, Warner came to Athens in September of 1895. He was signed to a \$34-a-week salary for ten weeks in his first season and received an increase to \$40 for his second season. He coached the Bulldogs, then known as the Red and Black, for two seasons, and led Georgia to one of its three undefeated seasons—4-0 in 1896. Warner later went on to coach at the Carlisle Indian School, where he coached the legendary Jim Thorpe, and later at Pitt and Stanford.

Charles McCarthy (Brown), 1897-1898

McCarthy, a Brown University graduate, became Georgia's fifth head football coach and was almost the school's last. McCarthy inherited a fine Georgia team

from Warner, including an outstanding quarterback named Richard "Von" Gammon. Gammon was critically injured in a game against Virginia, and died later that day. Although many called for the abolishment of football, the sport survived after a plea to state government officials by Gammon's mother. In 1898 McCarthy coached the Georgia squad to victories over Tech and Vanderbilt, but suffered a controversial and disputed 18-17 loss to Auburn.

Gordon Saussy (Cornell), 1899

Saussy was a former Cornell player who came to Athens from Savannah and at the age of 26, coached Georgia for one season. During the 1899 season his Bulldogs defeated both Georgia Tech and Clemson and played Auburn to a controversial 0-0 tie. The Tigers led 11-6 with a minute to play when the contest was disrupted by an unruly mob that prevented the official conclusion of the game. Saussy went on to become Mayor of Savannah and Chairman of the State of Georgia Bicentennial Celebration (1933), bringing President Roosevelt to Savannah. He was awarded the first Lucas Trophy by the City of Savannah and later brought to Savannah Dr. Charles Herty, the father of pulp paper production and Georgia's first coach. Dr. Herty was living in Saussy's home when he passed away.

E.E. Jones (Princeton), 1900

Jones succeeded Saussy at the helm of Georgia's program but didn't fare much better. He was a Princeton graduate that came to Athens on the recommendation of university benefactor Arthur Poe. His team finished 2-4, lacked offensive output, and was outscored 159 to 28 in their six contests.

Billy Reynolds (Princeton), 1901-1902

Reynolds came to UGA from the University of North Carolina, where he had coached the previous four years. Reynolds, a Princeton graduate, inherited a below average team, but in two seasons he was able to turn the Georgia program around. After a woeful 1-5-2 season in 1901, his 1902 squad went 4-2-1, with victories over Alabama and Auburn.

M.M. Dickinson (UGA), 1903, 1905

Dickinson came to UGA at the turn of the century as a transfer from Mercer University. While at Georgia he played football and baseball on the 1900, 1901 and 1902 teams. In football he was a halfback and baseball a catcher. He was captain of the 1901 baseball team. After graduation he coached both sports at the University in 1903, leading the football team to a 3-4 record with wins over Tech and Auburn. He played professional baseball in the Texas League in 1904 and returned to Athens in 1905 to coach football and baseball. The 1905 team won only one game against Dahlonga, 16-12, and lost five. Dickinson left Athens in 1905 and entered the newspaper business, where he worked until his death in 1950.

Charles A. Barnard (Harvard), 1904

Barnard, a native Bostonian, was none too popular with his players and became more and more unpopular to fans as his team lost five consecutive games after their opening 52-0 win over Florida.

W.S. "Bull" Whitney (Syracuse), 1906-1907

Whitney was a Syracuse graduate that came to the University in 1906 from North Carolina A & M where he had gone undefeated the previous season. He did not achieve the same success, however. During the 1906 season, the forward pass was legalized. Whitney tried to take advantage of this new play, but it was an errant pass that led to Georgia's first defeat of that season. His 1906 team went 2-4-1 and was part of the "Ringer" controversy in the 1907 Tech game that forced his vacating the coaching duties to interim coach Branch Bocock who coached the final three games of that season. Whitney was very superstitious and would not reveal his starting lineup until just before kickoff.

Branch Bocock (Georgetown), 1908

Bocock was a Georgetown graduate and former player who took the reins of the Georgia program after Whitney. Bocock worked in the law office of Judge Hamilton McWhorter, and it was McWhorter that allowed Bocock to leave the office in the afternoons to train the Georgia team. Bocock led Georgia to a 5-2-1 record in 1908. Perhaps his biggest coaching win was when his Georgia team upset Auburn 6-0 in 1907 when he was the interim coach after Whitney left Georgia after the Tech game.

J. Coulter and Frank Dobson (Brown), 1909

Coulter and Dobson served almost as "co-coaches" of the Georgia team in 1909. Coulter, a Brown University graduate, had no previous head coaching experience and was unable to get the Georgia offense in gear. So he hired Frank Dobson, a Roanoke, Va., native who had assisted John W. Heisman at Tech. He inserted several trick plays into the Georgia offense, and they became the talk of Athens, but that still didn't prevent UGA from going 1-4-2. Dobson moved on to Clemson in 1910, where he was its first paid football coach and also the school's baseball and first basketball coach.



W.A. Cunningham (Vanderbilt), 1910-1919

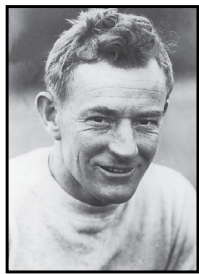
Cunningham gave the Georgia program what it had so desperately needed at that juncture in its history— continuity and a winner. Until Cunningham, a Vanderbilt graduate, arrived in Athens, the Georgia coaching post had been held by 13 coaches in 18 years. Cunningham was hired by Dr. Steadman Vincent Sanford and remained coach for nine years. He coached Georgia's first All-American, Bob McWhorter, and the legendary George "Kid" Woodruff. He led Georgia to seven winning seasons, and an overall record of 43-18-9. Cunningham entered the Army when the United States entered World War I, and came back to coach one more year, before re-entering the Army where he reached the rank of General.





**Herman J. Stegeman
(Chicago)
1920-1922**

Stegeman was a 1919 graduate of the University of Chicago, where he played under the legendary Amos Alonzo Stagg. He was sent to Athens by the Army to install a physical training program for the University's R.O.T.C. students. Stegeman also doubled as an assistant under W.A. Cunningham and later assumed his role as head coach of the program in 1920. Stegeman was the coach of the original "Bulldogs" of 1920 that went 8-0-1 and won the Southern Conference Championship. Stegeman coached two more years and had a 20-6-3 career mark at the helm of the Georgia program. Stegeman's contributions to the University were not solely limited to coaching the football team. He also coached baseball, basketball, track, and held the positions of Athletic Director and Dean of Male Students. Stegeman remained at Georgia for 18 more years as Athletic Director and Dean of Male Students. Stegeman Coliseum on the Georgia campus is named in his honor.



**George Cecil
"Kid" Woodruff
(UGA), 1923-1927**

Woodruff, a captain and star on the 1911 Georgia team, returned to his alma mater in 1923 as its head football coach. Woodruff introduced the Notre Dame "Box 4" shift offense to southern football.

He had witnessed the effectiveness of the offense when the Fightin' Irish destroyed Tech 35-7 in 1923. He decided that he wanted to implement the same system at Georgia. Woodruff brought three of Rockne's disciples, Frank Thomas and Harry Mehre, and later Jim Crowley to tutor the Georgia men about the finer points of the most popular offense of the day. Woodruff, an extremely successful businessman from Columbus drew a salary of only a dollar per year, and Georgia got more than its money's worth from him. Woodruff's 1927 squad went 9-1 and won the Southern Conference Championship, and he went on to compile a 32-16-1 record over his five seasons at the helm. His most notable accomplishment might be that he gave three legendary coaches their start in the profession: Thomas of Alabama, Mehre of Georgia and Ole Miss and Crowley of Michigan State and Fordham. The football practice fields behind the Butts-Mehre building are named for Woodruff.



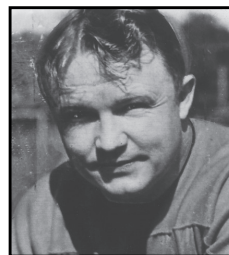
**Harry Mehre
(Notre Dame)
1928-1937**

Mehre came to UGA as an assistant coach on the recommendation of Knute Rockne. Mehre took over the head coaching duties in 1928 and led Georgia to a 59-34-6 record in his ten years as coach. He was a master at getting his team prepared for the big game, and perhaps none bigger than Georgia's 15-0 victory over Yale in the dedication game of Sanford Stadium in 1929. Mehre was the only coach in the country to knock off Yale five straight times when Yale was at

its height. These victories over Yale and other eastern schools brought Georgia to national prominence. Mehre also led the Bulldogs to a 7-7 tie against the "Seven Blocks of Granite," undefeated Fordham, and knocked them out of the Rose Bowl. Mehre left Georgia in 1937 to assume the head coaching duties at Ole Miss where he remained for eight seasons and compiled a 39-26-1 record. Mehre left Ole Miss in 1945 and became a soft drink wholesaler and football analyst for the ATLANTA JOURNAL for 22 years. The Butts-Mehre Heritage Hall on the University of Georgia campus is named for him.

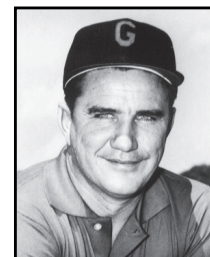
Joel Hunt (Texas A&M), 1938

Hunt came to the University in the winter of 1938 and remained for only one season. He was a star player at Texas A&M and won that school's award for being the top athlete in 1929 when he scored 19 touchdowns for the Aggies. After serving an assistantship at LSU he came to Athens and guided the Bulldogs, captained by Quinton Lumpkin, to a 5-4-1 record in the 1938 season. Hunt never captured the favor of Georgia's fans and alumni and left Athens after just one season. Perhaps Hunt's greatest accomplishment was leaving a little-known line coach behind to succeed him, Wally Butts. Hunt went on to coach at the University of Wyoming and later returned to LSU.



**Wally Butts
(Mercer),
1939-1960**

Butts came to UGA as an assistant under one-year head coach Joel Hunt and remained for 22 years at the head of Georgia's program. He was known as the 'Little Round Man' to most fans, but as a bona fide coaching genius to others in the profession. He led the Bulldogs to previously unparalleled success with six bowl appearances, four SEC championships, 140 victories and an undefeated season in 1946. He was known as an advocate of the passing game and brought that to the forefront of offensive thinking in Southern collegiate play. He coached a Heisman winner (Frank Sinkwich, 1942), a Maxwell award winner (Charley Trippi, 1946), and the "Peerless Pilot" Francis Tarkenton. Butts resigned in 1960, but stayed on at Georgia as Athletic Director until his retirement in 1963. He later went on to a highly successful career in the insurance business until his death in 1973. The Butts-Mehre Heritage Hall on the University of Georgia campus is named in his honor.



**Johnny Griffith
(UGA), 1961-1963**

Griffith was a former Bulldog player and member of the undefeated 1946 team, and succeeded the legendary Butts by taking the reins of the Georgia program on January 6, 1961. Griffith was known as an excellent recruiter in his days as a Georgia assistant from 1956-1960. He was unable to establish a winning program in those years after Butts, and was a combined 1-8 against Florida, Auburn, and Tech. His biggest coaching victory was a 30-21 upset win over Auburn in 1962. He did coach one of Georgia's all-time greatest passers, Larry Rakestraw, who is still prominent in the Bulldog

record books. Griffith resigned his coaching duties in December, 1963, and later went on to establish a successful construction business in Atlanta. He became a tireless worker in behalf of the State of Georgia Sports Hall of Fame and was selected for induction into the Hall in 1997.



**Vince Dooley
(Auburn)
1964-1988**

Dooley is the most successful coach in Georgia history. He guided the Bulldogs to over 200 victories in a quarter century at the helm of the Georgia program and is one of the best known and most highly regarded coaches in the country. He was hired in January 1964 by then Athletic Director Joel Eaves to bring life back to the Georgia program and succeeded beyond all expectations. His teams became known for their outstanding toughness, sound fundamentals, and finding a way to win en route to a career record of 201-77-10. He became only the ninth coach in NCAA Division I history to win over 200 games. The Bulldogs won one national championship (1980) and six SEC Championships under his direction. He took his teams to 20 Bowl games and coached a Heisman Trophy winner (Herschel Walker, 1982), a Maxwell Award Winner (Walker, 1982), an Outland Award Winner (Bill Stanfill, 1968), 40 First Team All-Americans and 10 Academic All-Americans. He was named NCAA National Coach of the Year by every major poll in 1980 and by Chevrolet-WTBS in 1982. A former president of the American Football Coaches Association, Dooley was named SEC Coach of the Year seven times and NCAA District Coach of the Year on six occasions. During his tenure, seven of his players earned the prestigious National Football Foundation post-graduate scholarship and 11 former players received the equally-coveted NCAA post-graduate scholarship. Seventy-seven of his players earned Academic All-SEC recognition. He holds the unique distinction of being inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame in two different states, Georgia and Alabama. Dooley is a 1994 inductee into the National College Football Hall of Fame.



**Ray Goff
(UGA),
1989-1995**

Goff succeeded Vince Dooley in 1988. He was a former player and All-SEC quarterback under Dooley from 1973-1976, and captain of the Southeastern Conference Champions in 1976 when he was named SEC Player of the Year. After serving three years as an assistant coach at South Carolina, he became one of Dooley's assistants at Georgia from 1981-1988. In seven seasons, Goff coached the Bulldogs to a 46-34-1 record, four bowls (with victories over Arkansas in the 1991 Independence Bowl and Ohio State in the 1993 Citrus Bowl), and an eighth place national ranking after the 10-2 campaign in 1992.





**Jim Donnan (NC State)
1996-2000**

In Jim Donnan's five years as head coach, UGA compiled a 40-19 overall record, including 25-15 in SEC play (5-6 in '96, 10-2 in '97, 9-3 in '98, 8-4 in '99, and 8-4 in 2000). And for the first time in school history, the Bulldogs won bowl games in four consecutive seasons.

Under his direction, Georgia also finished in the nation's top 20 a school-record four consecutive seasons—10th in '97; 14th in '98, 16th in '99, and 17th in 2000. In addition, Georgia set two home game attendance marks averaging 85,618 per game in 1998 and in 1999 and 2000 sold out every home game for an average of 86,117 in 1999 — fifth best in the country—and 86,520 in 2000.

A native of Burlington, N.C., Donnan came to Georgia after a record-setting run at Marshall. In six years, his teams won 64 games, one national title (1992), three national runner-up finishes (1991, '93,'95), and five straight trips to the post-season playoffs. He was named national 1-AA Coach of the Year twice (1992,'95) and was inducted into College Football Hall of Fame in 2009.



**Mark Richt (Miami, Fla.)
2001-15**

Mark Richt built quite a legacy in 15 seasons as UGA's head coach. By winning percentage, he ranks first among all Georgia coaches at .740 over 15 seasons, and he ranks second only to Vince Dooley in victories with 145.

Richt led Georgia to two SEC Championships (2002, '05), five SEC Eastern Division titles and tied for another. He was named SEC Coach of the Year in both 2002 and 2005. He was also one of only seven coaches in history to win two SEC championships (2002, 2005) in his first five years, and one of just seven head coaches in SEC history to record four straight 10-win seasons (2002-05). His record against non-conference teams was 60-11 and his teams were an impressive 49-16 when playing in an opponent's home stadium.

Just as important as Richt's win-loss record was his stewardship of the program away from the playing field. More than 300 players under his guidance earned academic degrees. The Bulldogs drew praise nationally for their work in the Athens area community. Perhaps most important, however, was his founding of the Paul Oliver Network, a program that supports lettermen in their transition to life after football.



**Bryan McClendon (UGA)
2015 ('16 TaxSlayer Bowl)**

Four-year UGA letterman Bryan McClendon was named Interim Head Coach of the Bulldogs on Dec. 3, 2015, and he served in that capacity through Georgia's victory over Penn State in the 2016 TaxSlayer Bowl.

McClendon had been a member of the Georgia coaching staff since 2007. Prior to his appointment as Interim Head Coach, he had been the Bulldogs' Assistant Head Coach, Passing Game Coordinator and Wide Receivers Coach in 2015.

UGA DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

ADs FROM 1910 - present

- Steadman V. SanfordFaculty Chairman of Athletics, 1910-20
- Herman J. StegemanDean of Men/Faculty Chair, 1920-36
- W.O. PayneHead Faculty Chair, 1936-43
- Alfred W. Scott.....Head Faculty Chair, 1943-48
- Wallace Butts1948-63
- Howell HollisActing AD, March 1963-Nov. 1963
- Joel Eaves.....Nov. 1963-1979
- Reid Parker (AD-Administration).....1979-1981
- Vincent J. Dooley..... 1979-June 2004
- Damon EvansJuly 2004 - July 2010
- Greg McGarity August 2010 - December 2020
- Josh BrooksJanuary 2021 - Present

**Vincent J. Dooley
The University of Georgia
Director of Athletics, 1979-2004**

There may have been no more decorated director of athletics in the country than Georgia's Vince Dooley who served as head football coach at UGA from December, 1963, to Jan. 1, 1988, and as Director of Athletics from 1979-2004. He was a man of great foresight in times of charting the future, stability in times of change, and vision in critical times that shaped the path of college athletics.



His national stature was evident by his numerous honors: 2010 Bear Bryant Lifetime Achievement Award; 2004 James J. Corbett Memorial Award presented annually by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics (NACDA), the highest honor one can achieve in collegiate athletics administration; the 2004 John L. Toner Award presented annually by the National Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame for superior administrative abilities and outstanding dedication to college athletics; 2005 Francis J. "Reds" Bagnell Award Contributions to the Game of Football by the Maxwell Club; and the 2004 Contributions to College Football Award presented by National College Football Awards Association and ESPN. He was also selected to the Georgia Trend Magazine Hall of Fame in 2004 and was named by the magazine one of the Top 100 Georgians of the Century in 2000.

Under his watch as athletic director, Georgia teams won 20 national championships (ten in his final six years) including an unprecedented four during the 1998-99 year (women's swimming, gymnastics, men's tennis, men's golf). During Dooley's tenure, Georgia athletic teams won 78 SEC team championships and numerous individual national titles in both men's and women's sports. In the annual Directors' Cup national all-sports competition, Georgia teams earned top-10 finishes in five of his final seven years as Director of Athletics.

He was also a standard-bearer for academic excellence. Under his leadership, more than 100 Georgia student-athletes were named first team Academic All-America, more than 50 received NCAA Post-Graduate Scholarships, seven were named recipients of the SEC's Boyd McWhorter Scholar-Athlete of the Year award, seven NCAA Top Eight Award winners, three NCAA Woman of the Year recipients, two Walter Byers Award winners, and well over \$275,000 was awarded to the University's general scholarship fund through performances by Georgia student-athletes.

In May of 2019, the Georgia Board of Regents approved the naming of the playing field at Sanford Stadium in Dooley's honor. Officially, the facility's name is now Dooley Field at Sanford Stadium.

Coaches' Records

| Coach | Years Coached | Record |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Dr. Charles Herby | 1892 | 1-1-0 |
| Ernest Brown | 1893 | 2-2-1 |
| Robert Winston | 1894 | 5-1-0 |
| Glenn "Pop" Warner | 1895-1896 | 7-4-0 |
| Charles McCarthy | 1897-1898 | 6-3-0 |
| Gordon Saussy | 1899 | 2-3-1 |
| E.E. Jones | 1900 | 2-4-0 |
| Billy Reynolds | 1901-1902 | 5-7-3 |
| M.M. Dickinson | 1903, 1905 | 4-9-0 |
| Charles A. Barnard | 1904 | 1-5-0 |
| W.S. Whitney | 1906-1907 | 6-7-2 |
| Branch Bocock | 1908 | 5-2-1 |
| J. Coulter & Frank Dobson, Co-Coaches | 1909 | 1-4-2 |
| W.A. Cunningham | 1910-1919 | 43-18-9 |
| H.J. Stegeman | 1920-1922 | 20-6-3 |
| George Woodruff | 1923-1927 | 30-16-1 |
| Harry Mehre | 1928-1937 | 59-34-6 |
| Joel Hunt | 1938 | 5-4-1 |
| Wallace Butts | 1939-1960 | 140-86-9 |
| Johnny Griffith | 1961-1963 | 10-16-4 |
| Vince Dooley | 1964-1988 | 201-77-10 |
| Ray Goff | 1989-1995 | 46-34-1 |
| Jim Donnan | 1996-2000 | 40-19 |
| Mark Richt | 2001-2015 | 145-51 |
| Bryan McClendon | 2015 (TaxSlayer Bowl) | 1-0 |
| Kirby Smart | 2016-Present | 105-19 |
| TOTAL | 892-432-54 | (.667) |

