THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA

Those who receive the mantle of a rich and noble heritage are expected to perpetuate it.

For those who wear such a mantle and give it no sustenance it becomes but an empty echo out of the past. - WLS
MARCH 15, 1956

This date marks the dedication of the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital. This date also marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the Medical College of Georgia. It is appropriate, therefore, to commemorate these events by presenting two very significant items in this issue of the PROCEEDINGS.

The Medical College of Georgia is more than just a collection of buildings housing the offices, classrooms, laboratories and other areas necessary for a modern medical center. In essence, the faculty is the Medical College of Georgia. In recognition of this fact, the faculty roster, listed according to departments, is herein published.

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Also pertinent to this occasion is a presentation of the history of the Medical College of Georgia. This has been compiled by Mary P. Hallinan. For this story the author has drawn liberally from Dr. W. H. Goodrich's "History of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia," Jones' "History of Augusta," and old Bulletins of the Medical College of Georgia.

NOTE: Due to the fact that the PROCEEDING: has been so far behind date, we are skipping a few issues, and from now on, we hope to keep up-to-date.

PICTURES ON PAGE 3

Upper, Left to Right:

Doctors Rufus F. Payne, Dean of Post-Graduate Education and Superintendent of the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital; Edgar R. Pund, President of The Medical College of Georgia, and Harry B. O'Rear, Dean of Faculty and Professor of Pediatrics.

Lower, Left to Right:

Doctors G. Lombard Kelly, President Emeritus of M.C.G. and Virgil P. Sydenstricker, Senior Member of the full-time Faculty at M.C.G.
DEPARTMENT OF GROSS ANATOMY

HARRY EARL RAYBUCK, JR., Ph.D.
Assistant Professor

WILEY STEWART FLANAGIN, M.D.
Instructor

THOMAS JEFFERSON LATTIMORE, JR., M.D.
Instructor

DONALD ROSWELL McRAE, JR., M.D.
Instructor

LANE HARRIS ALLEN, M.D.
Professor and Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY

CHESTER H. HEUSER, Ph.D.
Professor

JOHN WARD McKENZIE, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor

JOHN MANTER, M.D.
Associate Professor

LESTER LLEWELLYN BOWLES, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

WALTER KNOWLTON HALL, Ph.D.
Associate Professor

SAM ALLEN SINGAL, Ph.D.
Associate Professor

HARLAND DeWITT WYCOFF, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor

WILLIAM S. HARMS, Ph.D.
Instructor

ALFRED POYNEER BRIGGS, M.D.
Professor and Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF ENDOCRINOLOGY

WILLIAM E. BARFIELD, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor

EDWIN C. JUNGCK, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor

ROBERT B. GREENBLATT, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

WILLIAM N. AGOSTAS, M.D.
Clinical Instructor

LOUIS LeGARDE BATTEY, M.D.
Clinical Instructor

W. R. BEDINGFIELD, JR., M.D.
Clinical Instructor

W. E. BELLAMY, M.D.
Clinical Instructor

J. Z. BURRELL, M.D.
Clinical Instructor

THOMAS L. CLARY, JR., M.D.
Clinical Instructor

NATHAN PINCHOS FROLKIS, M.D.
Clinical Instructor

WILLIAM ALFRED FULLER, M.D.
Clinical Instructor

WALLACE MILLER GIBSON, M.D.
Clinical Instructor

CHARLES WILLIAM HOCK, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor

JOHN MILTON MARTIN, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor

NATHAN REEVES, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor

JOHN HARRY ROBBINS, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor

SAM ALLEN SINGAL, Ph.D.
Assistant Research Professor

B. SHANNON GALLAHER, M.D.
Instructor

EDWARD GARDNER, JR., Ph.D.
Research Associate

WILLIAM S. HARMS, Ph.D.
Research Assistant

FRANK LANSING LEE, M.D.
Clinical Professor

DAVID ROMULUS THOMAS, JR., M.D.
Clinical Professor

ANDREW AUGUSTUS WALDEN, M.D.
Clinical Professor Emeritus

JOSEPH BRYAN CUMMING
Lecturer
(Forensic Medicine)

HENRY GETZEN MEALING, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor

THOMAS G. PEACOCK, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor

SAMUEL HOPE SANDIFER, (Lt. Col.), M.C.
Assistant Clinical Professor

VIRGIL P. SYDENSTRICKER, M.D.
Professor and Chairman

THOMAS FINDLEY, M.D.
Professor of Medicine
(Chairman of Cardiovascular Research)*

CURTIS HAROLD CARTER, M.D.
Associate Professor

CLAUDE-STARR WRIGHT, M.D.
Associate Professor

RUFUS FLOYD PAYNE, M.D.
Assistant Professor

CALHOUN WITHAM, M.D.
Assistant Professor

JOSEPH GEORGE BOHORFOUSH, M.D.
Clinical Professor

WILLIAM JOHNSTON CRANSTON, M.D.
Clinical Professor

JOSEPH DEWEY GRAY, M.D.
Clinical Professor

HARRY TAYLOR HARPER, JR., M.D.
Clinical Professor

CHARLES FULGHUM, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor

JOSEPH LOZNER, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor

*Director of Georgia Heart Association Laboratory of Cardiovascular Research.
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Professor
(Chief of Urology)

HOKE WAMMOCK, M.D.
Professor

ROBERT GORDON ELLISON, M.D.
Associate Professor
(Chief of Thoracic Surgery)

WILLIAM WHATLEY BATTEY, M.D.
Clinical Professor Emeritus

RALPH HILL CHANEY, M.D.
Clinical Professor

ROBERT CARLISLE MAJOR, M.D.
Clinical Professor
(Thoracic Surgery)

WALTER EUGENE MATTHEWS, M.D.
Clinical Professor
(Acting Chief of Otolaryngology)

HENRY MIDDLETON MICHEL, M.D.
Clinical Professor Emeritus
(Orthopedics)

JOHN BURMAN BOWEN, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor

JOHN LIDELLE CHANDLER, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor
(Acting Chief of Orthopedics)

WILEY STEWART FLANAGIN, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor
(Plastic Surgery)

THOMAS WRIGHT GOODWIN, M.D.
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Assistant Professor
(Chief of Ophthalmology)

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Instructor

ROBERT LEWIS RHODES, M.D.
Clinical Professor Emeritus

WILFORD ARLESS RISTEEN, M.D.
Clinical Professor
(Acting Chief of Neurosurgery)

JOSEPH RIGHTON ROBERTSON, M.D.
Clinical Professor Emeritus
(Urology)

JULES VICTOR ROULE, M.D.
Clinical Professor
(Ophthalmology)

JOHN HAYS SHERMAN, M.D.
Clinical Professor

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LOUIS O. J. MANGANIELLO, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor
(Neurosurgery)
HENRY R. PERKINS, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor
(E.E.N.T.)
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Associate Clinical Professor
WILLIAM OTIS WHITE, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor
RAYMOND FRANCIS CORPE, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor
(Thoracic Surgery)
THEODORE EVERETT, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor
(Urology)
JOHN EMILE HUMMEL, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor
GORDON McNEILL KELLY, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor
RICHARD A. KRAUSE, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor
JOSEPH LOUIS MULHERIN, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Professor
ALFRED MANN BATTEY, JR., M.D.
Clinical Instructor
CHARLES FRIEDMAN, JR., M.D.
Clinical Instructor
JAMES B. KAY, JR., M.D.
Clinical Instructor
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Clinical Instructor

CAROL GRAHAM PRYOR, M.D.
Clinical Instructor

W. G. SHIRLEY, M.D.
Clinical Instructor

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Clinical Professor

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Assistant Professor
ALBERT WRIGHT BAILEY, M.D.
Instructor
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THOMAS EDWARD BAILEY, M.D.
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LEONARD RUSH MASSENGALE, M.D.
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PERRY PAUL VOLPITTO, M.D.
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THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA

Augusta, Georgia

The history of the Medical College of Georgia, like so many other adventures in the annals of the country, is a tribute to the industry and perseverance of the American people. From such a small and humble beginning, followed by a century and a quarter of endeavor and work, there now evolves the "Medical Center of Georgia."

The first mention about the formation of an organization of doctors in Augusta, Georgia, appeared in the Augusta Herald in 1808, when a "Call" was issued to form a medical association. However, there is no follow-up to tell us what action resulted from the "Call."

In 1822, the first medical society was formed. Dr. Anderson Watkins was president and Dr. Alexander Cunningham was vice-president. The other members of this society were: Drs. Milton Anthony, Thomas J. Wray, W. T. Young, William Savage, John Dent, B. D. Thompson and Thomas H. M. Fendall. This group was incorporated on November 27, 1822, under the title of "Medical Society of Augusta, Georgia," and had as its primary object the erection of a medical college in Augusta.

On December 20, 1828, an Act was passed to "establish and incorporate the Medical Academy of Georgia." The body corporate of this Academy was Drs. William R. Waring, John Carter, Lewis D. Ford, Ignatius P. Garvin, Benjamin A. White, Samuel Boykin, William P. McConnell, Walter H. Weems, William P. Graham, Thomas P. Gorman, Alexander Jones, Milton Antony, John J. Boswell, Thomas Hoxey, James P. Scriven, William C. Daniel, Richard Banks, Henry Hull, John Dent, Thomas Hamilton, Tomlinson Fort, Nathan Crawford, O. C. Foot and John Walker. These men were named the "Trustees of the Medical Academy of Georgia." It was decided that these men would meet at the Academy annually for the examination of its affairs, that five members would constitute a quorum, and that said Trustees, together with the regular professors and teachers, would constitute a board of examiners to decide on the merits of such candidates as may have studied at the institution for at least one year. It would be within the power of these Trustees to confer the degree of Bachelor of Medicine on such candidates as in their judgment were worthy of the same. It was also the responsibility of these Trustees to maintain a list of these candidates for the Bachelor of Medicine degree, which would be a record of their name, age and place of
nativity, time of the awarding of the degree and names of the members of the board who were present for the examination. Evidently the opinion of these Trustees was held in high regard because these graduates were given the same privilege of practicing medicine and surgery as fully as if licensed by the State Board of Physicians.

In the early part of 1829, the name of this teaching institution was again changed from the "Medical Academy of Georgia" to "The Medical Institute of the State of Georgia." Then again on December 19, 1829, this title was changed to "The Medical College of Georgia." At this time the city of Augusta set aside $10,000.00 for "the purpose of enabling the Board of Trustees to procure a suitable piece of land, erect such buildings and make such other improvements as necessary for the purpose of a medical college, such as to procure a suitable library, apparatus and museum . . . and other necessary things." It was also then decided that 50 lots of the town commons be sold and that the proceeds from such a sale be given to the medical college.

Now that the problem of classroom facilities had been taken care of, the Board proceeded to the selection of professors for the Medical College. Those chosen at this time were Lewis D. Ford, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy; Milton Antony, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, and William R. Waring, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. Following this meeting of the Board of Trustees, Dr. L. D. Ford was elected Dean by the faculty.

The faculty commenced the duty of instruction on the first of October, 1829, when the following gentlemen matriculated: Edward A. Eve of Richmond County; Robert B. Hibbler of Edgefield, District of South Carolina; George M. Newton, O. T. Hazzard, James Caslin and Robert A. Ware of Augusta, and John M. Turner of Barnwell, District of South Carolina.

The Board of Trustees decided in April, 1832, that the faculty should be increased from three to six professors, thereby, having one for each of the following courses: Anatomy, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, and Surgery. The Board then elected Dr. L. A. Dugas, Anatomy; Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons Eve, Surgery; Dr. John Dent, Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Dr. Milton Antony, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Dr. Joseph Adams Eve, Materia Medica, and Dr. Lewis D. Ford, Chemistry.
The first record of a graduating class appears in the minutes of the Board of Trustees in April, 1833. Four candidates were considered worthy of receiving the honors of the institution and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen who had presented their theses as indicated: Isaac Bowman, "On the Blood" (in Greek); Edward A. Eve, "Dyspepsia," Thomas W. Grimes, "Dysentery," and John McD. Borden "Asthma."

In January 1834, a contract was drawn up between the Medical College of Georgia and the City of Augusta by which script of $5,000.00 was issued to the Trustees of the college upon them bonding themselves and their successors in office. It was agreed that they would furnish, at their own expense, medicine and medical attendance to the sick-poor in the hospital and to such prisoners in the jail as may need medical care. Such an agreement was to have remained in effect for ten years. With the $15,000.00 thus obtained, the erection of the Medical College Building was begun in May 1834. The land had previously been conveyed to the college from the Trustees of the Richmond Academy, and the building was completed in 1835. This building still stands as a landmark at the corner of Telfair and Sixth Streets in Augusta.

In an address by Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons Eve at the opening of the 1837 session, he had this to say about that building: "We point to you this edifice with its classic exterior and ample accommodation within, alike an ornament to our city and state, and a monument to their munificence, acknowledged by all who have examined it, to be the most appropriate and convenient for medical purposes in the United States . . . to that Anatomical Museum, surpassed perhaps by none in our country, for the beauty and usefulness of its preparations, . . . to that Chemical Laboratory, rich in its apparatus for the performance of experiments, to illustrate the various subjects connected with the science, to that Library, containing already many rare and valuable publications, both in the ancient and modern languages. When you reflect that all these are the fruit of but five years, what, we ask, may not be promised in the future career of this school of medicine?"

Due to the indomitable spirit of Dr. Milton Antony, the prospectus of a Southern Medical and Surgical Journal was announced in 1836. His thoughts were always those of a scholar, and even though he was absorbed in his demonstrations and lectures, he still felt that the doctors of the South needed some channel for the exchange of ideas.
Associated with him in editing this journal was Dr. Joseph Adams Eve. This publication continued to be distributed for the next three years, or until Dr. Antony fell victim to yellow fever in 1839. Then it was discontinued until 1845 when Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons Eve and Dr. I. P. Garvin resumed the work of its editors.

The next mention of additions to the faculty is when Dr. I. P. Garvin was elected professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in 1840, and the following year Dr. Alexander Means filled the professorship of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Dr. Henry F. Campbell was then added to the faculty in 1854.

During the War Between the States, the Medical College of Georgia was closed as a teaching institution, but reopened from 1861 to 1864 as a hospital. Following this conflict, the first students were admitted for instruction on the first Monday in November, 1865.

A year after reopening, a committee of three was appointed to consult with the Trustees of the University of Georgia on the advisability and practicality of joining the Medical College with the University. No immediate action was taken on the proposal but six years later the mergence finally was accomplished. The college then became known as the Medical Department of the University of Georgia. This union did not affect any great change in the curriculum until 1892 when more stringent entrance requirements were enforced and the courses extended to three years of six months each. The standards were raised again in 1900 and 1901 when all students were required to attend four sessions of six months each.

The next ten years were uneventful until the Committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association began the survey of all the medical colleges in the United States. Subsequent to the survey, the Flexner Report of 1910 dealt a hard blow to the Medical College of Georgia. To quote: "The Augusta situation is hopeless, there is no possibility of developing there a medical school controlled by the University. The site is unpropitious, the distance too great. The University ought not much longer permit its name to be exploited by a low grade institution, whose entrance terms—if the phrase can be used—are far below that of its academic department. It should snap its slender thread; the medical school will not long survive amputation."

Taking advantage of any opportunity to keep the Medical College in existence, Dr. W. H. Doughty, Dean, and others appeared before
the General Assembly and offered the college to the University of Georgia in 1911. The Legislature accepted this offer, so the college became in fact, as well as in name, an integral part of the State University. Therefore, with the assistance of the University, the citizens of Augusta and the State, and the alumni of the college, the Medical College of Georgia was able to weather the storm and maintain its Class "A" rating.

In 1915, the Medical College moved from Telfair and Sixth Streets to the present site, at the rear of the University Hospital, on Railroad Avenue. This building had previously been used as the Augusta Orphans' Asylum which was supported by the monies of the Tuttle-Newton estate. When Mr. Isaac Tuttle died he left his home on Watkins Street and $50,000 for an orphans' home and the other $50,000 to his step-son, Dr. George M. Newton. Four years later, in 1859, at Dr. Newton's death, his estate of $200,000 was left also to the orphans, and it was with this money that the building occupied by the Medical College was constructed. Therefore, when the college took over this building, it was rightfully named the Newton Building after Dr. George M. Newton who had been the first professor of Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

The next two decades were periods of comparative quietude for the institution; the classes continued to expand and the faculty was increased proportionately. Due to the extra enrollment, it was soon evident that more space was needed for classrooms and laboratories. During the 1936-37 session, the Dugas Building was completed. This building houses the departments of Biochemistry, Physiology and Pharmacology. Then in 1939, the Murphey Building was occupied, thus affording more adequate quarters for Pathology and Medical Micro-biology.

The Dugas Building serves as a memorial to one of the pioneers of the Medical College of Georgia, i.e., Dr. Louis A. Dugas, who held various professorships in the early days of the school. Dr. Dugas' training was taken at the University of Maryland and Philadelphia Medical Institute, and he later studied at the various centers of learning in Europe, including the Sorbonne. After the six faculty members had each contributed $1,000 toward the purchase of a library, it was Dr. Dugas who was chosen to again visit Europe to make this acquisition. In 1851, he assumed the editorial supervision of the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, and held this position for seven years. In 1869, the University of Georgia conferred upon him
the degree of LL.D. For many years, Dr. Dugas was President of the Medical Society of Augusta, and he was three times elected to the Presidency of the Medical Association of Georgia. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia in 1876. Dr. Dugas was the first physician in this country to apply the test of a surgical operation to mesmerism. This operative procedure was performed on January 12, 1845, and it was successful. To this surgeon we also owe the credit for the "Dugas' Sign," that sign or symptom used in the diagnosis of dislocation of the shoulder joint.

The Murphey Building received its name from Dr. Eugene E. Murphey, former Professor of Medicine. He was graduated from the Medical College of Georgia in 1898, and subsequently specialized in health problems at Johns Hopkins. On his return to Augusta, he was appointed Physician in charge of Infectious Diseases and in the listing of the faculty of 1906, we find him as Professor of Clinical Medicine. He was also President of the Board of Health and Commissioner of Health for Augusta, in which capacity he served from 1908 to 1933. Dr. Murphey was a member of innumerable medical societies, but to his greater honor he was a member of the American Ornithologists Union and was an honorary curator of the Charleston Museum. During World War I, he was commissioned a major and was one of a board of three to organize the Medical Reserve of Georgia. Throughout the war, he was Chief of the Medical Service at Camp Gordon which was then situated in Atlanta. It is only fitting that the Murphey Building perpetuate the memory of a professor who had contributed so generously to the cause of medical education in Georgia.

In the winter of 1954, the most recent addition to the campus of the Medical College was occupied. This building is presently designated as the Administration Building, however, this title is not all encompassing. Housed within the walls of this structure, in addition to the administrative offices, are the departments of Gross and Microscopic Anatomy, the Anatomical Museum, Experimental Surgery and the Medical Library. With the Increased facilities which this building, and the recent additional areas to the Murphey and Dugas Buildings, have afforded, the freshman class enrollment for the 1954-55 session was expanded to one hundred students.

As the Medical College of Georgia began under the influence of Dr. Milton Antony, continued under the guidance of Drs. Eve, Dugas,
Doughty and Goodrich, so it saw the fruition of these years of struggle under another advocate, Dr. G. Lombard Kelly. His dreams of a medical center began in the dawn of 1936 with the addition of the Dugas Building, continued with the erection of the Murphey Building, and then were not satiated with the mere renovations and additions to the Newton Building. These dreams would never be complete nor his desires satisfied until the “Medical Center of Georgia” would rest in Augusta with the Medical College of Georgia as the fulcrim of activity. The accomplishment of this end was not realized until 1952, when plans were approved for the construction of the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital at Augusta. Dr. Kelly had set the course of action, had seen the developments of time and now that the zenith of all his desires had been reached, he relinquished his position of President.

In July 1953, Dr. Edgar R. Pund took over the reins of the Presidency. It was difficult for Dr. Pund to leave the Pathology laboratory and his microscope, to preside behind the desk of the President’s office. But, he wears his laurels well, and is guiding the college toward a higher goal. Just as he set many a flame to fire when an underclassman was his student in Pathology, so he is now lighting the torch for better medical education in Georgia. With Doctors Kelly and Pund, the prediction of Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons Eve of 1837 has well been realized; the status of medical education in Georgia is second to none. They have proved the honor of the profession.

In review, during the 127 years that the Medical College of Georgia has had its doors open, 3,948 doctors have gone forth to practice the healing arts. These doctors are now serving in forty-four states, Egypt, Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, India, China, Canada and Panama. The faculty during these years has expanded from the three pioneers in 1828 to two hundred and twenty-one who now serve as either full-time, part-time, or courtesy instructors. Even though there have been some very dark days in the history of the college, and the Flexner report of 1910 predicted that its doors would not remain open, the college has survived and with the dawn of the union of the Medical College and the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital, the “Medical Center of Georgia” will be a lasting tribute to the faith of its founders and the courage of those who steered the course throughout the years.

This school is the oldest medical college in Georgia; it was the first in the United States to increase its term to six months; it or-
ganized the first medical journal in the South, and as a result of the efforts of the faculty of the Medical College of Georgia to secure longer terms of instruction and more uniform standards in medical Education, the American Medical Association was formed.

So, to the past—to Antony, to Dugas, to the Eve’s, to Ford, to Campbell, to Cunningham, to Garvin, to the Doughty’s, to Goodrich; to the present—to Kelly and to Pund should go the salute of every Georgian for preserving those qualities of the medical profession which still place it second only to the dedication to God.