TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

Medical College of Georgia.

AUGUSTA.
FACULTY
OF THE
Medical College of Georgia.

G. M. NEWTON, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

L. A. DUGAS, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

ALEXANDER MEANS, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

I. P. GARVIN, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS, AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

L. D. FORD, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

J. A. EVE, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND INFANTS.

H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF SURGICAL, COMPARATIVE & MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
S. B. SIMMONS, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator.
JURIAH HARRISS, M. D., Prosector to the Professor of Surgery.

G. M. NEWTON, M. D., DEAN.

Hon. WILLIAM SCHLEY, President of the Board of Trustees.
Hon. EBENEZER STARNES, Vice-President.
H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D., Secretary.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July, 1856.
Annual Announcement.

The Twenty-fifth Course of Lectures in the Medical College of Georgia (at Augusta) will commence on the first Monday in November next, with a general Introductory by Professor L. D. Ford.

It affords the Trustees great pleasure to announce to the Medical Profession, and the Public generally, that the Institution is still in a highly prosperous condition, as the number in attendance at the last session will fully testify. A quarter of a century has sufficed, not only for the permanent establishment of the College, and the collection (at a cost of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars) of all the appliances for a thorough Medical Education, but has secured the favor and unwavering confidence of the Profession. The Trustees appeal without hesitation to the character of their numerous graduates—now numbering about eight hundred—for the evidence of the thoroughness of the course of instruction.

For the purpose of furnishing an Education to those who expect to practice in a Southern field, where the diseases are so strikingly modified by climate and the many other influences of locality, the Trustees feel fully warranted in saying that public opinion has for years past been decidedly in favor of Southern Medical Institutions. Not among the least of these influences are the peculiar phases assumed by many diseases as they occur in the coloured portion of our population, which must necessarily constitute an important part of the practice of every Southern Physician, and in relation to which, he can receive but little available indoctrination in the Northern Schools. This point the Trustees feel it their duty to insist upon with great emphasis, as an advantage of which no amount of sophistry can deprive their Institution and its graduates, before any thinking and judicious community; and they would appeal to the Graduates of Northern Colleges, now practicing in the South, to vouch for the correctness of the assertion, that it was only by experience and personal observation that they were enabled to remedy the deficiencies attaching to a Northern course of instruction, in relation to this class of their patients.

We are aware that whenever these claims of Southern Medical Institutions have been advanced, they have been met with the warmth of severe criticism on the part of the Northern press, charging us with mixing up unworthy sectionalism with scientific enquiry, or, at least, of pandering to popular prejudices; but feeling fully persuaded of the justness of these claims, we still urge and insist upon their recognition as truths, the denial of which is an insult to common sense, reason and universal observation, and which the everyday experience of Southern Practitioners will abundantly substantiate.

With an able and experienced Faculty, an extensively supplied Museum,
a large and well selected Library, and constantly increasing facilities for the study of all the various branches of Practical Medicine, the Board of Trustees feel safe in presenting their Institution as in every respect worthy the continued confidence and support of the Southern Medical Public.

The branches taught in this Institution, are:

**ANATOMY.**

BY GEORGE M. NEWTON, M.D.

The lectures on this branch will describe minutely the various parts of the human organism—their intimate structure, and the relations to each other and to practical purposes. The entire course will be illustrated by recent dissections, anatomical preparations, models, plates, and diagrams.

**PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.**

BY H. V. M. MILLER, M.D.

It is generally admitted, that the phenomena of disease cannot be interpreted with any probability of correctness, nor remedies applied with any reasonable expectation of success, without a thorough acquaintance with the normal action of the system. It will be the object, therefore, of the Professor of Physiology to bring to the notice of the class a full consideration of the elements entering into the formation of living tissues; the development, structure and action of these, in their primary forms, and the functions of the various organs of the body—keeping in view throughout the course, the practical ends of professional study, and passing lightly by the numerous speculations which crowd the pages of writers on this department. Those facts and objects of investigation which will be most beneficial to the practitioner will receive the fullest and most faithful attention.

As morbid action is most easily comprehended when studied in connexion with the healthy, of which it is but a perversion, the study of Pathological Anatomy not unnaturally connects itself with the Physiological course. The changes in the living organism induced by disease, will be traced to their origin in the original elements, or the primary tissues of the body; and the mode of formation, the classification, and description of morbid specimens will be as fully treated as the length of the term will permit.

Both of these branches will be illustrated by drawings, diagrams, specimens, &c., in such manner as greatly to facilitate the comprehension of the student.

**SURGICAL, COMPARATIVE AND MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY.**

BY HENRY F. CAMPBELL, M.D.

Much of the importance of the study of Anatomy to the Medical Student consists in its application to Surgery, and Surgical operations. The practitioner who may be located in the country, deprived of the opportunity of repeating his dissections, and often called upon to operate without even the
advantage of a consultation, must deplore the want of such an accurate knowledge of Anatomy; as will give him confidence for his task, and secure, through him, safety to his patient. The Trustees, being fully impressed with its importance, and persuaded that lessons in Anatomy cannot be too much varied or too often repeated, have instituted Surgical Anatomy an important branch of this chair. The course will consist of a series of descriptive Lectures and Demonstrations of the Relative Anatomy of the most important regions of the Human Body, particularizing the arteries, nerves, veins, &c., of each region, the injury of which would endanger the life of the patient or embarrass the surgeon during his operations.

The Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, will give a general, but sufficiently complete, review of the various orders in the zoological scale, to enable the student to obtain a knowledge of the transcendental or philosophical anatomy of the various organs in the human being. In addition to the knowledge of comparative anatomy which the student will thus obtain, this branch will be found to assist him very materially in his study of human anatomy, by bringing in review before him the various organs as they occur in their simplest forms in the lower orders, till finally they have attained their greatest perfection in the more complicated structure of the human frame.

In this course, the lecturer will endeavor to make his teachings as much as possible subservient to the simplifying of the study of Human Anatomy, and thus this last study, instead of being a mere labor to the memory, will become enlivened by the contemplation of beautiful correspondencies, between the organs which will universally present themselves for the contemplation of the student.

The course of Microscopic Anatomy will be illustrated principally by large painted diagrams, and also by the blackboard; but when time will allow, opportunity will be afforded the Class of seeing the objects treated of through the Microscope. This opportunity will be frequent even to every member of a large class, as our Institution is well supplied with fine Instruments—there being six in the College, some, the work of the very best makers in the world.

SURGERY.

By L. A. Dugas, M. D.

The Professor of Surgery arranges the studies of his Department under five distinct heads or classes, of which the following is a very brief epitome:

The 1st class comprehends the Diseases which occur spontaneously, or such as are induced by causes more or less unknown. This class is subdivided into five orders, thus:

Order 1. Inflammatory affections—to wit: Inflammation, its phenomena and terminations in resolution, adhesion, effusion, suppuration, ulceration and mortification; furuncles; whitlows; abscesses, both acute and chronic, of various parts of the body; ulcers of all kinds; gangrene; carbuncle;
erysipelas; serofula; diseases of the bones and joints, &c., &c. Order 2.
Morbid Productions.—Tumors of all kinds: ganglions, glandular enlarge-
ments, bronchocele, lipoma, polypi; fibrous, nervous, encysted, and malig-
nant tumors. Order 3. Lesions of Bloodvessels.—Aneurism, Aneurism by
anastomosis, nævus, varicose veins, hemorrhoids. Order 4. Displacements:
prolapsus ani, prolapsus uteri, hernia. Order 5. Congenital Deformities, such
as may require surgical treatment: club-foot, contracted or webbed fingers
and toes, spina bifida, imperforate anus or vagina, hare-lip, cleft palate, &c.

The 2d class includes the Diseases induced by special irritants, to wit:
1, by Animal Poisons—syphilis, gonorrhœa, glánders, malignant pustule,
bite of venomous reptiles and insects, hydrophobia, dissecting wounds. 2,
by Chemical agents. 3, by Caloric. 4, by Cold.

The 3d class contains the Diseases induced by external violence: as
1. Concussion; 2. Contusions; 3. Wounds—incised, punctured, lacerated,
gunshot; 4. Tetanus; 5. Fractures, in general and in particular; 6. Sprains;
7. Dislocations, in general and in particular; 8. Foreign substances intro-
duced into the eye, ear, nostrils, pharynx, esophagus, larynx, trachea,
urethra, vagina, rectum, &c.

The 4th class comprehends the Diseases of special apparatuses—as Dis-
eseases of the Eye and its appendages; Diseases of the Ear; Diseases of the
Genito-urinary apparatus.

Finally, the 5th class refers to Operative Surgery—in the study of which
no pains are spared to demonstrate and make familiar to the student all the
details of minor surgery as well as all the operations that may be perform-
ed upon the dead subject. The Professor will here avail himself freely of
the valuable aid of Dr. J. Harriss, Prosector.

During the session, the Class will have the opportunity of witnessing as
many operations as the combined efforts of the Faculty may be able to
bring before them,

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.
BY ALEXANDER MEANS, M.D.

To facilitate the acquisition of knowledge in this interesting department
of a medical education, an extensive Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus
is at the disposition of the Professor. Many of the most important instru-
ments have been selected under his own eye, or prepared to order—some
of them, never before constructed; and the entire collection, embracing
articles of the latest patterns and finest model, manufactured by the most

The laws of Pneumatics are illustrated extensively both in their relation
to Philosophy and Chemistry, by one of Chamberlain and Ritchie's magni-
scent Lever Air-pumps, accompanied by an imposing series of appendages,
all made available in simplifying the principles involved, and bringing them
clearly to the apprehension of even novitiates in the science.

A beautifully finished Electrical Machine, mounted upon a cruciform,
rose-wood frame, 8 feet long and 4 feet high, with a French Glass plate, 32 inches in diameter, supplies an abundant current for the boldest and most brilliant experiments in the Science of Electricity.

The phenomena of Electro-Magnetism, and Magneto-Electricity, now so intimately connected with the most recent researches of Matteucci, Zantedeschi, and Favio in Electro-physiology, are exhibited by many pieces of new, delicate and striking Apparatus, and the principle taught, made applicable, as far as the present advancement of science authorizes, to the laws and phenomena of organic matter.

A large Grove's Battery, consisting of from 24 to 48 pairs of zinc and platinum, furnishes to the Professor, the best arrangement for a vigorous and constant Galvanic current yet known to Chemistry.

The Course will consecutively embrace:
1st. The Imponderable substances, i.e., Light, Heat, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, with their various combinations.
2d. Inorganic Chemistry, preceded by experimental illustrations of the laws of Chemical Affinity and Specific Gravity, together with an explanation of the Chemical Nomenclature, Chemical Symbols, &c. Its natural division being:
   (1.) The non-metallic elements—gaseous, fluid, and solid.
   (2.) The metallic elements.
   The simple substances being known, next follow their combinations, embracing the whole range of Salts used in Medicine, the Arts, &c.
3d. Organic Chemistry, mainly with reference to the constituents of the various solids and fluids of the human body, and to the chemical changes going on under the laws of life. Under this head may be classed the Chemistry of Animal Heat, Vital Force, Respiration, and the sanguiferous circulation, all of which will command the special attention of the Lecturer. Chemistry with its application to the Medical Profession, will receive more than the usual share of attention by the Professor of this Department.

According to the order most approved, the Pharmacy of the course is blended with the disposition of the simple and compound bodies exhibited: the mode of preparation, coming in most appropriately, with these details.

**INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.**

BY L. D. FORD, M. D.

The Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, commences his course with a general survey of the human body, leading to the view of its composition of a collection of organs. These organs examined in the physical, chemical and vital habits of their elementary tissues, under the guidance of Analytical Anatomy, leads to a high and due estimate of this science in the study of critical pathology. The functions of life resulting only from the action of these organs, the mechanism of these normal vital actions is examined and analysed, so far as can be done, by physical
science—this knowledge indispensable to the understanding of the abnormal actions.

Some of the more prominent subjects of General Pathology examined—

Disease—Its nature, deduced by consideration of its characters, its physical and functional symptoms—the disordered state of the disordered acts forming two indispensable elements of disease.

Symptomatology and Semeiology.—Symptoms—What they are—how they come—their use—physical and functional, their relative value—their observation—their interpretation into signs.

Diagnosis. Its value—its methods, &c. Prognosis, Nosology, Etiology, &c.

The examination of these subjects presenting the opportunity of establishing the general principles of a sound medical philosophy, according to the organic school of medicine.

In the study of individual diseases, they are arranged in five general divisions:


II. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System—preceded by physiological considerations.

III. Diseases of the Chest—of the Heart and Lungs, and of their appendages—preceded by the full development of the method of physical exploration, by mensuration, auscultation and percussion simple and stethoscopic.

IV. Diseases of the Abdomen.

V. Diseases of the Skin, &c.

These diseases are studied with the end of obtaining as critical a knowledge of their pathology as the present state of the science affords, as the best basis for their successful treatment: Hence advantage is taken of the Plates of the best writers on Pathological Anatomy and Special Pathology, with which the College Library is so amply furnished; as also, of those valuable, plastic, colored pathological preparations, which grace the College Museum.

**OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND INFANTS.**

BY JOSEPH A. EVE, M. D.

The Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants divides his course of lectures into four parts:

* The first consists of the peculiar Anatomy and Physiology of the female system, except parturition, which constitutes the second part.

After a full description of the bony pelvis and foetal cranium and all the organs concerned in the process of parturition, menstruation and all its disorders are considered, in detail. The various stages of development of the gravid uterus and evolution of the embryo and fetus are illustrated by
two series of beautiful models, which are most life-like and true to nature, one of wax and the other of papier maché. The symptoms and signs of Pregnancy are carefully explained, as well as the diseases incident to that state.

In the second part, after treating of the process of parturition and the conduct of the accoucheur, and the assistance to be rendered during labour, its mechanism in all the various presentations and positions, and all obstetrical manoeuvres and operations are plainly demonstrated on the manakin. All the impediments and complications that may render labour tedious, difficult or dangerous, are thoroughly considered; after which, attention is directed to the management of the puerperal state and the diseases peculiar to it.

The third division, consists of lectures on the most important affections peculiar to females—such as, the various displacements of the Uterus and the structural diseases of that organ, malignant and non-malignant, most of which are illustrated by a very valuable set of models, carefully selected by Professor Dugas, while on his last visit to Paris, and also by elegant Plates and morbid specimens from the College museum. All the instruments required in the treatment of these maladies are exhibited to the Class and their use explained.

The last division comprises lectures on Infantile Diseases, principally those that are congenital or that occur during the first few months.

MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS, AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

BY I. P. GARVIN, M. D.

In this Course, the general principles upon which the action and application of the various medicinal agents depend are fully examined. The botanical relations, chemical constitution, and therapeutic application of each article of the Materia Medica is fully explained, and specimens of each exhibited to the Class. The course on Medical Jurisprudence will present a full notice of the medico-legal questions connected with Legitimacy, Impotence, Sterility, Rape, Pregnancy, Delivery, Insanity, Wounds, and other subjects belonging to this department of knowledge.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

To render the Instruction in this important department of Anatomy efficient, has been the constant and combined care of the whole Faculty. Attaching great importance to Dissections, they have made the most reliable arrangements for an ample supply of material, and the best opportunities will be afforded each member of the Class, to acquire a thorough acquaintance with the Anatomy of the Human Frame in all its bearings and relations. This department is still under the care and experienced management of Dr. Robert Campbell, assisted by Dr. S. B. Simmons.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The Class have free access to the City Hospital, which is under the charge of the Faculty. Clinical Lectures are delivered in the Hospital twice a week. In addition to this, all the cases of interest, and Surgical operations, in the Jackson-street Hospital, under the charge of the Drs. Campbell, and in the Infirmary of Prof. Dugas, will be brought to the notice of the Class. Students who may desire practical instruction in Obstetrics, will find ample opportunities among our large colored population, and the Professor of Obstetrics, in every such case, will superintend, and give the pupil practical instruction.

No extra charge is made for Clinical instruction.

COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The Library consists of over four thousand volumes of the most valuable and latest works on the various departments of medical science, besides beautiful plates, diagrams, &c., &c.

MUSEUM.

The College Museum is one of the most extensive, interesting and valuable in the United States; and is continually receiving new contributions. In order to convey some idea of its value to the student, we will merely enumerate the following objects it contains:

A number of articulated and disarticulated skeletons; numerous preparations of the cranial and facial bones connected and disconnected.
Several complete series of disarticulated fetal bones, arranged in frames.
A number of articulated skeletons of deformed individuals.
Complete series of pelves, normal and deformed, for obstetrical study.
Large collection of diseased bones, illustrating the various affections of the osseous system.
A collection of 80 specimens, natural and artificial, illustrative of craniology.
Complete series of fetal crania.
A series of fetal skeletons exhibiting the conditions of the osseous system at twelve different periods.
A series of 12 preparations showing the process of dentition at all ages.
A series of preparations of the distinct vertebrae and of the vertebral column, showing the human and comparative anatomy, internal conformation and osteology of these bones.
Entire skeletons of the principal divisions of vertebrated animals; for the study of comparative anatomy.
The skeleton of a fetal acephalous monster.
Auzoux's Adult Clastic Anatomy, being a preparation of full adult size, made of *papier mâché*, and representing a complete dissection of every portion of the body, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, brain, and spinal marrow; thoracic, abdominal and pelvic viscera; organs of the senses, &c.; the whole so constructed that its minutest subdivisions may be taken asunder and again put together.
Auzoux's Magnified Clastic Anatomy of the Head and Neck—this preparation being made very large for purposes of demonstration.
Models exhibiting the minute distribution of the vascular and nervous systems of the head.
Model showing the minute distribution of nerves within the orbit.
Separate models of all the viscera, the eye and the ear.
A series of beautiful Wax preparations by the best French artists, exhibiting the muscular, vascular, nervous, splanchnic, and sensorial organs. Also, one of the Fœtus, in which the peculiarities of fetal circulation are displayed.
Models of the Brain, large and small—and also of the cerebro-spinal axis.
Preparations of the lymphatico-chyliferous system.
An extensive series of preparations of the natural subjects, dry and wet, consisting of complete dissections illustrative of all the ligaments, muscles, heart, arteries and veins, brain, spinal marrow and nerves, membranes of the cranial and vertebral cavities, &c.
Carteaux splendid series of Models illustrating Surgical Anatomy.
A complete series, preserved in alcohol, shewing the development of the embryo from the earliest moment to the full period of utero-gestation, embracing at least twenty distinct periods.
Auzoux's extensive series of Ovological preparations, exhibiting the development of the embryo, its membranes, and the womb at each month of utero-gestation.
Another series, by Guy, shewing also the development as well as the relative positions of the pelvic organs and the changes of the osineæ at all periods prior to and during parturition.
Auzoux's Clastic Anatomy of the female pelvis and pelvic organs.
Models of the male and female genito-urinary apparatus.
Obstetrical mummikins.
Specimens illustrating morbid conditions of the fetal life.
Collection of Parasitic worms.
A beautiful series of 42 models in enamel, exhibiting the various diseases of the eye.
Numerous preparations in alcohol, illustrative of Morbid Anatomy.
A dry preparation, in which all the thoracic and abdominal viscera were found to be transposed.
Numerous specimens of human monstrosity—comprehending several acephalous monsters, two cases of duplex or Siamese monstrosities, one of Hypospadias, and a fully developed Cyclops, believed to be the most perfect specimen of the kind in any museum.
An interesting collection of monstrosities of lower animals.
Collection of preparations in Comparative Anatomy, in alcohol.
Thibert's splendid models illustrative of the diseases of the uterus, of the male genito-urinary organs, and of cutaneous eruptions and ulcerations.
A complete set of Surgical instruments and apparatus.
A complete cabinet of Materia Medica, carefully selected and put up in glass-stopped bottles by one of the best druggists of New York, specially for this College.

This museum contains also a large collection of objects, which, although not strictly appertaining to the domain of Medicine, may be deemed of general interest. Among these may be mentioned: an extensive Mineralogical and Geological Cabinet—also, of Conchology, and of Ornithology. Numerous antiquities of the Aborigines; Egyptian mummies, entire and in fragments, &c., &c.
### FEES.

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<tr>
<td>For the whole Course</td>
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<td>Practical Anatomy</td>
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### REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

“No Student shall be an eligible candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, until he shall have attended two full Courses of Lectures in this, or one in this, and one in some other Medical Institution, in addition to the usual private reading in Medicine, and shall have delivered to the Dean of the Faculty an original Thesis on some medical subject, one month previous to the annual Commencement. In no case shall a Student of immoral character be admitted to examination.”

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The Graduates of the Medical College of Georgia are entitled to practice Medicine in this State without license from the Medical Board. Upon this question, we append the legal opinion of the late Hon. A. J. Miller.

**LEGAL OPINION.**

AUGUSTA, February 15th, 1853.

I have been requested to give my opinion upon the question, whether the Graduates of the Medical College of Georgia are required to undergo an examination before and to receive license to practice from the Board of Physicians.

This inquiry, I think, is plainly and satisfactorily answered by the ninth section of the act of 1828 (Dawson’s Compilation, 196) incorporating the Medical Academy (now the Medical College) of Georgia. That section declares that—

“The Graduates of the Medical Academy shall be allowed to practise Medicine and Surgery in this State, in the same manner as they would have been, had they been examined and licensed by the Board of Physicians of the State of Georgia; any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.”

Considering the act of incorporation a contract between the State and Institution, and the section in question as giving a privilege conducive to the prosperity of the latter, I do not believe it to be in the power of the Legislature, by any subsequent act, to impair any part of the franchise conferred. The Legislature has not so intended; for while, by the acts of 1829 and 1833, the name of the corporation has been twice changed, and by the last an outfit provided, the powers and privileges conferred by the original charter upon the College and its graduates have not been interfered with.

It is true, that the Act of 1825, (Cobb’s New Digest, 886,) prohibiting physicians from practising without a license from the Board of Physicians, has been revived by the Acts of 1839 and 1847—yet, as the Charter of the College relieved it from the provisions of that Act, afterwards repealed, the revival of it cannot affect the exemption previously granted.

ANDREW J. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
GRADUATES

OF THE

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.

To the Commencement held March, 1856.

Adams, David
Adkins, Daniel F.
Adkins, Wm. L.
Agar, Charles
Alexander, J. F.
Alfriend, Wm. L.
Alfriend, E. W.
Allday, A. P.
Allen, James P.
Anderson, A. F.
Anderson, L. G.
Anderson, W. A. J.
Andrews, T. G.
Antony, Edw. LeR.
Antony, Milton
Antony, D'Couey
Antony, S. W.
Ardis, C. W.
Archer, R. A.
Arrington, W. J.
Attaway, A. F.
Austin, Robert
Avary, J. C.
Bailey, D. F.
Bailey, B. B.
Bailey, W. T.
Baker, J. L.
Baker, P. D'L.
Barber, J. W.
Barton, J. F.
Barton, Willoughby
Barton, R. T.
Bartow, J. T.
Barry, E. J.
Bass, C. H.
Baston,
Bates, James
Banks, A. L.
Beach, Asaheh
Beazley, J. S.
Bedel, Joseph
Bedell, C. W.
Bell, E. T.
Bell, F. R.
Bell, John S.
Belt, L. C.
Belt, R. B.
Bentley, B. F.
Berrie, E. J.
Bexley, A. R.
Bignon, H. A.
Bignon, A. F.
Billingsea, J. C.
Bird, R. L.
Black, R. C.
Blair, C. L.
Boddie, T. A.
Bolan, M. J.
Bolton, G. W.
Bond, W. C.
Bothwell, W. C.
Bothwell, D. J.
Borders, J. M'D.
Bowen, Isaac
Bowers, J. M.
Bowers, B. F.
Bowdoin, J. W.
Bowdre, T. E.
Bowie, W. C.
Boyd, Samuel
Boyd, J. C.
Bozeman, R. L. G.
Brantley, F. M.
Brewster, B. D.
Brewster, S. H.
Brock, Elias
Brooks, T. J.
Brown, Jasper
Brown, Josiah
Brown, E. A. D.
Brown, A. G.
Broadhurst, W. W.
Brunson, S. T.
Brunson, S. C.
Bryans, J. H.
Euchanan, J. C.
Burns, J. M.
Burdell, Thomas
Burns, W. M.
Burt, M. T.
Burton, G. T.
Burton, G. W.
Bussey, N. J.
Burke, Rodney
Byrd, John G.
Calhoun, J. C.
Campbell, H. F.
Campbell, Robert
Cade, G. M.
Carroll, J. C.
Carswell, E. R.
Carter, J. W.
Carter, J. A.
Carlton, J. B.
Canae, James
Carey, H. H.
Casey, H. R.
Cartledge, J. J.
Cartledge, J. J.
Caver, S. R.
Clarke, S. B.
Clark, J. W.
Clarke, C. E.
Clarke, G. T.
Claybrooks, W. E.
Clardy, William
Clardy, John
Clement, J. S.
Clpton, J. P.
Cochran, W. L.
Cochran, R. J.
Cochran, J. W.
Cody, J. M.
Cobb, J. C.
Colley, F. S.
Collier, H. G.
Collier, W. E.
Collins, Dennis
Cook, H. R.
Cook, J. E.
Colquitt, J. M.
Cooper, J. D.
Cooper, V. S.
Cooper, John J.
Couch, J. M.
Couch, A. G.
Cousins, W. E. M.
Cox, A. M.
Cox, W. D.
Cox, M. C.
Crawford, W. W. B.
WILLIAM SCHLEY,
President of the Board of Trustees.

AUGUSTA, GEO., July, 1856.