When completed in 1935, the Mallory Institute of Pathology was one of the largest and best-equipped pathology laboratories in the nation. And for the next seven years, from the time Dr. Frederic Parker became the first director, the Institute bore the indelible stamp of his genius. It began with a mandate to provide routine service to the Boston City Hospital and to train individuals in pathology. By the time of its opening, the Mallory Institute had expanded its role in research and had become a teaching resource for the Harvard, Tufts, and Boston University medical schools.

A superb diagnostician, Dr. Frederic Parker (1935-1941) is perhaps best remembered for his seminal study of lymphomas with Henry Jackson entitled “Hodgkin’s Disease and Allied Disorders.” During his tenure the Institute developed highly regarded biochemical and bacteriological laboratories, initiated the extremely accurate Zondek Aschheim test for early pregnancy detection; and it formed a neuropathology subdivision (1935) and a cytology lab (1940). The Institute also sponsored Dr. Paul Kimmelstein from Germany who partnered with Dr. Clifford Wilson from England to identify the kidney disease associated with diabetes mellitus known as the Kimmelstein-Wilson lesion (1946).

In 1941, Dr. George Kenneth Mallory, son of Frank Burr Mallory became the Institute's second director from 1941 to 1966. Among his many research contributions was a study with Dr. Paul Dudley White and Dr. J. Salcedo-Dalque to measure the speed of healing in musculo-skeletal infections. Working with Dr. Soma Weiss, he authored a paper that identified the Mallory-Weiss syndrome, a tear near the junction of the stomach and esophagus in alcoholics.

The Mallory Institute of Pathology Foundation was born in 1966 to secure new funding for research. Dr. Mallory and Dr. Edward Kant, aided by talented technician Marion Lamb, expanded the bacteriology lab and helped produce a study illustrating the histological changes in the liver accompanying infectious mononucleosis. By the 1960s, when Dr. Mallory retired, he estimated that more than 9,000 medical students had benefited from Mallory pathology since the Institute's founding.

The Institute’s third director was Dr. Stanley Robbins who served from 1966 to 1972. Among his many achievements was his 1975 textbook “Robbins Basic Pathology.” For revisions with different authors, editors and publishers have continued for many decades, including the “Baby Robbins” (Basic Pathology) in 1971 and a new book “Pathological Basis of Disease” in 1974. One reviewer of the book noted that Robbins did not merely describe the disease; he discussed its origins and impact on the patient, goals of Frank Burr Mallory would have applauded. Besides textbook writing and teaching, Robbins helped develop the frog pregnancy test and did early research on coronary artery disease.

When Dr. Mallory retired in 1974, Dr. Michael O'Brien was named interim Chair of the Department. In conjunction with hospital and university administration, he expanded and renovated the pathology offices at the Medical School, including the new clinical and research laboratory and office space in the Number Two Building. By March 2006, the Boston University pathology faculty practice – the Mallory Pathology Associates, Inc. -- had grown into the Mallory Building. The Associates dedication to the practice, research, and teaching of pathology continued under the leadership of Chair of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Dr. Daniel Remick.

In 2006, the Mallory Institute of Pathology was renamed the Mallory Building in recognition of its contribution to the Boston University School of Medicine, the Boston University School of Public Health, and the Boston Medical Center. The Mallory Building houses the School of Medicine departments of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, the Department of Biostatistics and Medicine, and the Department of Medical Genetics. The Mallory Building is also home to the School of Public Health departments of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, and the Department of Community Health. The Mallory Building is located at 777 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215.