

MALLORY INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY

1933-1972

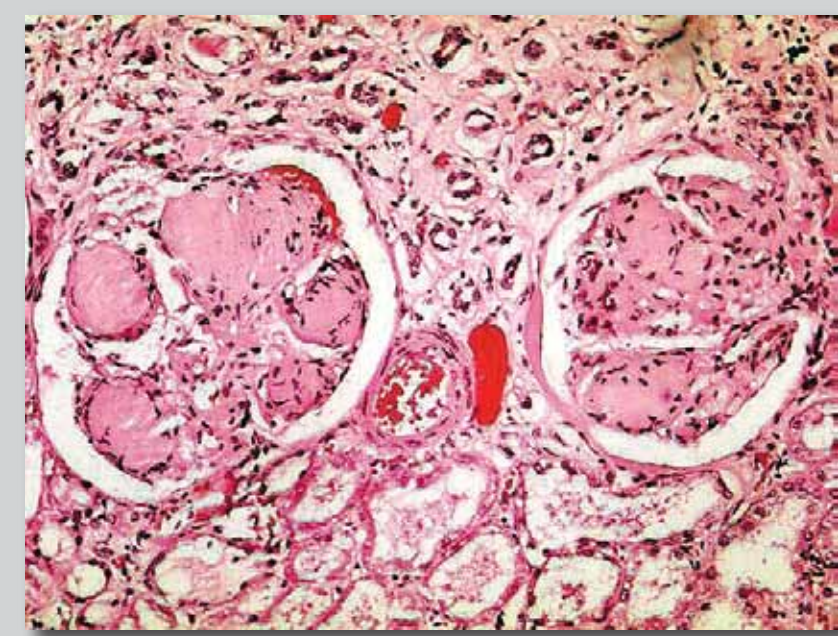
When completed in 1933, the Mallory Institute of Pathology was one of the largest and best-equipped pathology laboratories in the nation. And for the next seventy years, from the time Dr. Frederic Parker became the first director, the Institute bore the indelible stamp of its founder. It began with a 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.



Known as the "boss," the first director of the Mallory Institute of Pathology Dr. Frederic Parker was Dr. Frank Burr Mallory's handpicked successor. He was considered "one of the best diagnostic pathologists in Boston. He combine[d] a sharp eye, meticulous microscopic examination, and a vast knowledge of the literature in his evaluation of a case."

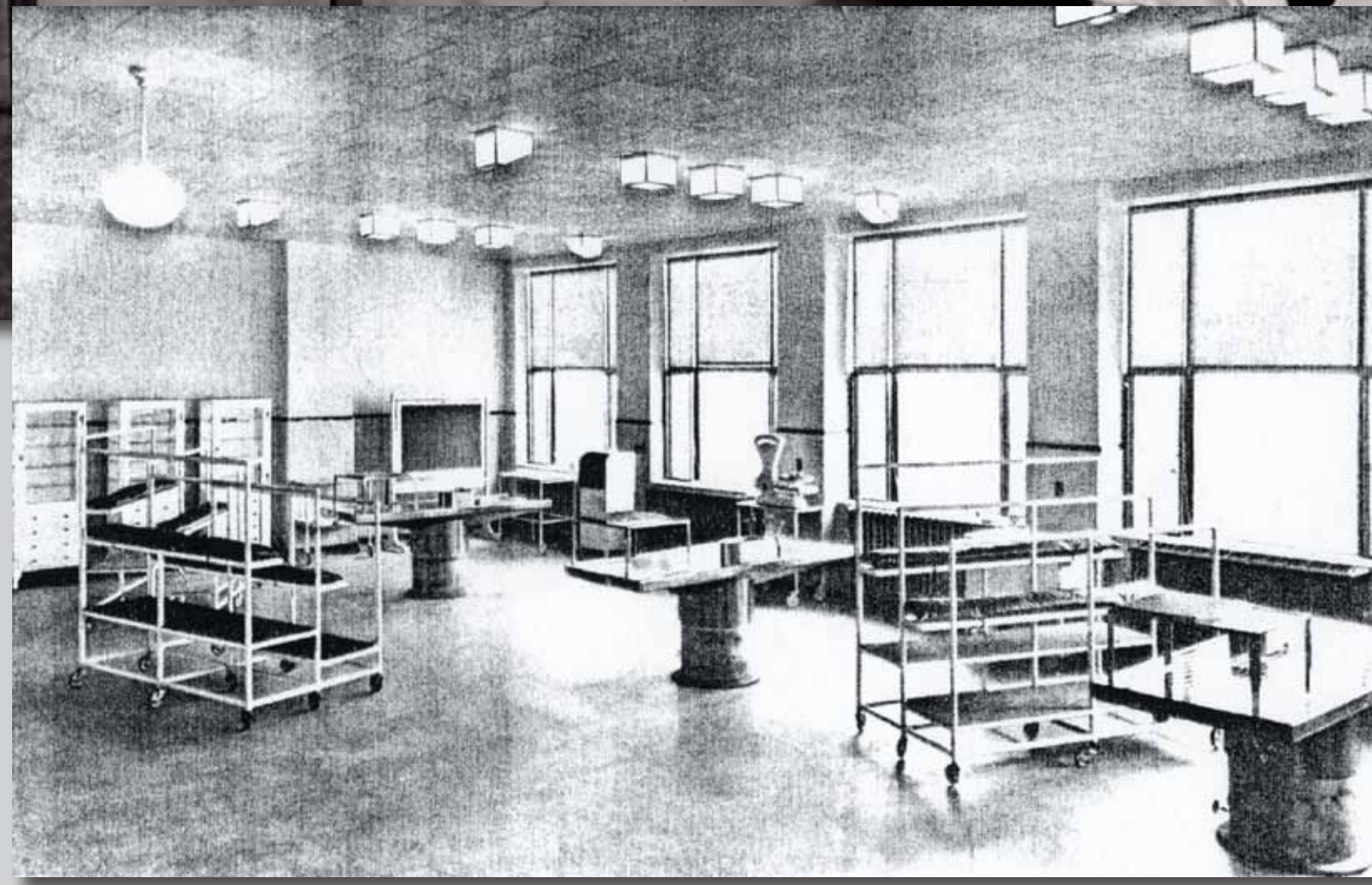
Dr. Kenneth Mallory was the son of Dr. Frank Burr Mallory and brother of Massachusetts General Hospital pathologist Dr. Tracy Mallory. He served as the second director of the Mallory Institute of Pathology.

A superb diagnostician, Dr. Frederic Parker (1932-1951) 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; it initiated the extremely accurate Zondek Aschheim test for early pregnancy detection; and it formed a neuropathology subdivision (1934) and a cytology lab (1948). The Institute also sponsored Dr. Paul Kimmelstiel from Germany who partnered with Dr. Clifford Wilson from England to identify the kidney disease associated with diabetes mellitus known as the Kimmelstiel-Wilson lesion (1936).



The Kimmelstiel-Wilson lesion is a condition associated with diabetes that affects the network of blood vessels of the glomerulus in the kidney. The disease features excess protein in the urine and high blood pressure. Co-discoverer Dr. Kimmelstiel was a researcher at the Mallory Institute of Pathology.

The tragedy of the fire at Boston's Coconut Grove nightclub occurred November 28, 1942, killing 492 people. The Mallory Institute of Pathology and Massachusetts General Hospital mortuaries played important roles in receiving and treating burned victims. A positive outcome of the tragedy was the discovery of new ways to treat burns that would prove useful in subsequent calamities.



Dedicated on December 13, 1933, the Mallory Institute of Pathology was considered one of the most advanced and well-equipped buildings of its kind. It featured four floors, a penthouse, a mortuary, an ambulance station, and an amphitheatre to seat 148 people, paid for with city funds of \$460,000 with the help of then Mayor Michael Curley. Its purpose was to do routine pathology and bacteriology for the

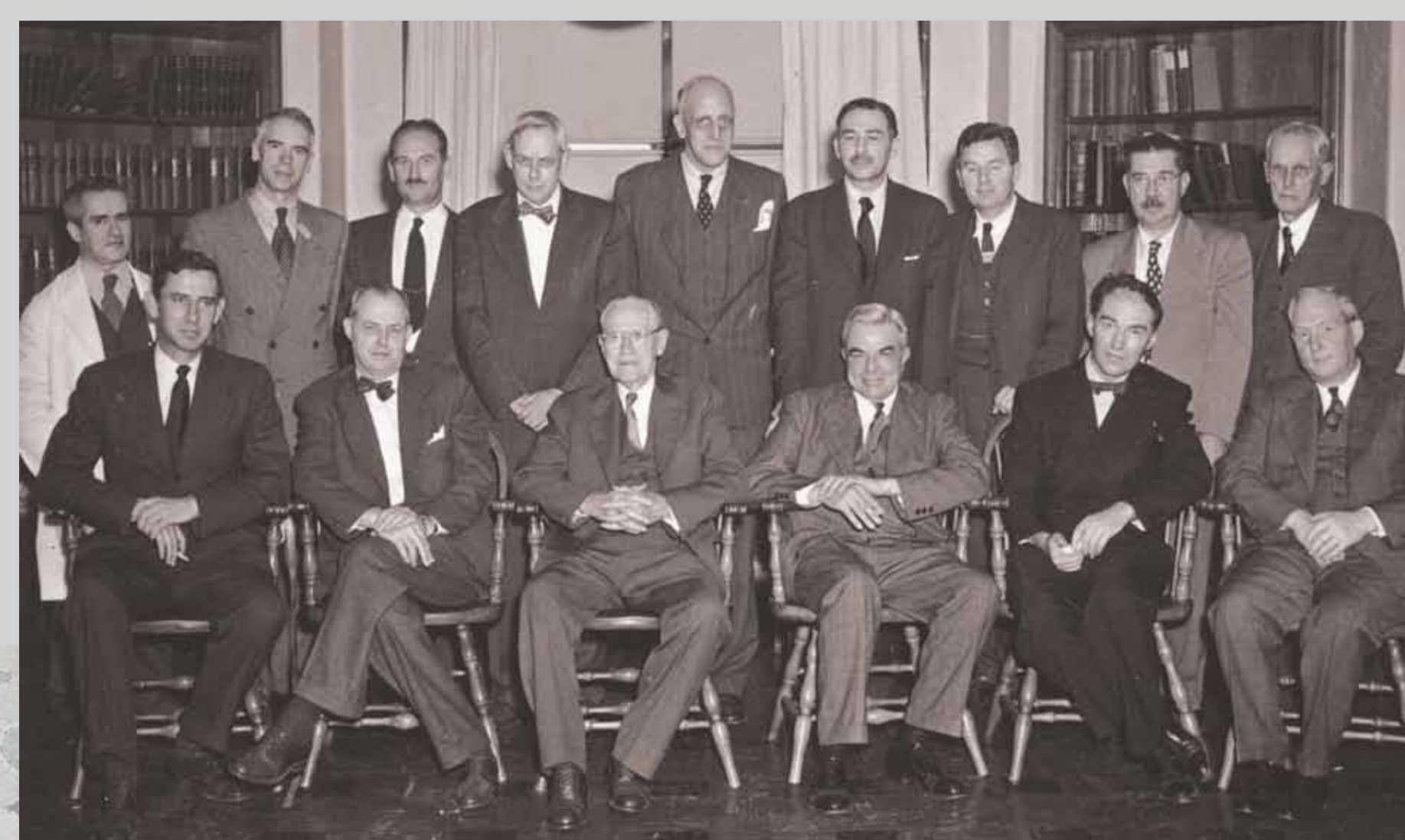
City Hospital and to provide a training ground for leaders in academic and hospital pathology. The main autopsy room (above) was lighted with special ceiling boxes to provide shadowless lighting. A room for surgical pathology (top photo) with large windows allowed doctors to use natural light for microscopic examinations. A library served as a meeting room and place of study.



Mallory Institute director Kenneth Mallory uses the natural light on the roof of the Institute to photograph surgical specimens for further study.

While Dr. Kenneth Mallory was in charge, the Mallory Institute of Pathology Foundation was born in 1953 to secure new funding for research. Dr. Mallory and Dr. Edward Kass, 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 material since the Institute's founding.

In this photo the Mallory Institute's second director Dr. Kenneth Mallory appears front row, second from the left, with the Institute's first director, Dr. Frederic Parker, front row, fourth from the left. In the back row from the left are Dr. Maxwell Finland, far left, Dr. Tracy Mallory (Dr. Kenneth Mallory's brother) fourth from the left, and Dr. William Castle, fifth from the left.

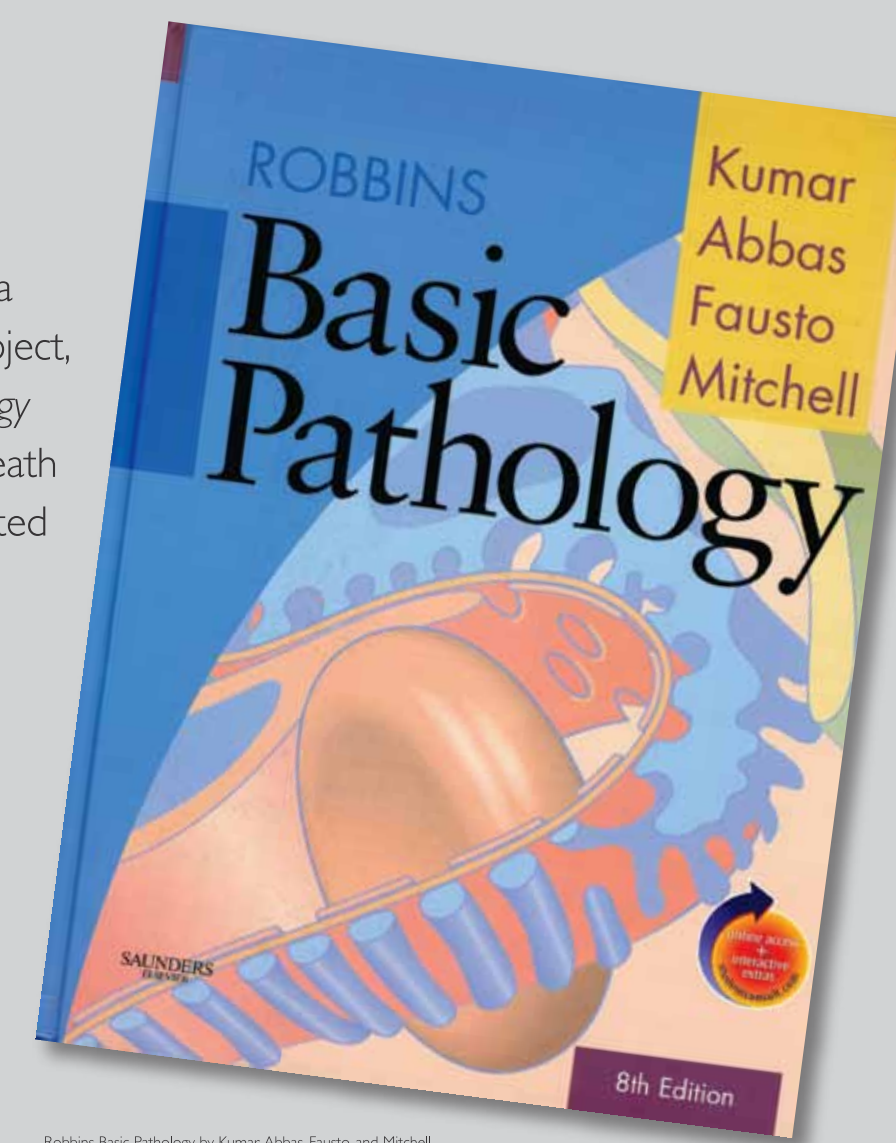


The Institute's third director was Dr. Stanley Robbins who served from 1966 to 1972. Among his many achievements was his 1957 textbook *Robbins Basic Pathology*. Its revisions with different authors and editors have continued for many decades, including a "Baby Robbins" (*Basic Pathology*) in 1971 and 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 founder Dr. Frank Burr Mallory would have applauded. Besides his textbook writing and teaching, Robbins helped develop the frog pregnancy test and did early research on coronary artery disease.



Dr. Frederic Parker and Dr. Stanley Robbins imported frogs from South Africa for research on a new form of pregnancy testing during Dr. Parker's tenure at the Mallory Institute.

Responding to the demand for a smaller, simpler book on the subject, Robbins produced *Basic Pathology* in 1971. It continued after his death in 2003 with a 2008 edition edited by Kumar, Abbas, Fausto, and Mitchell.

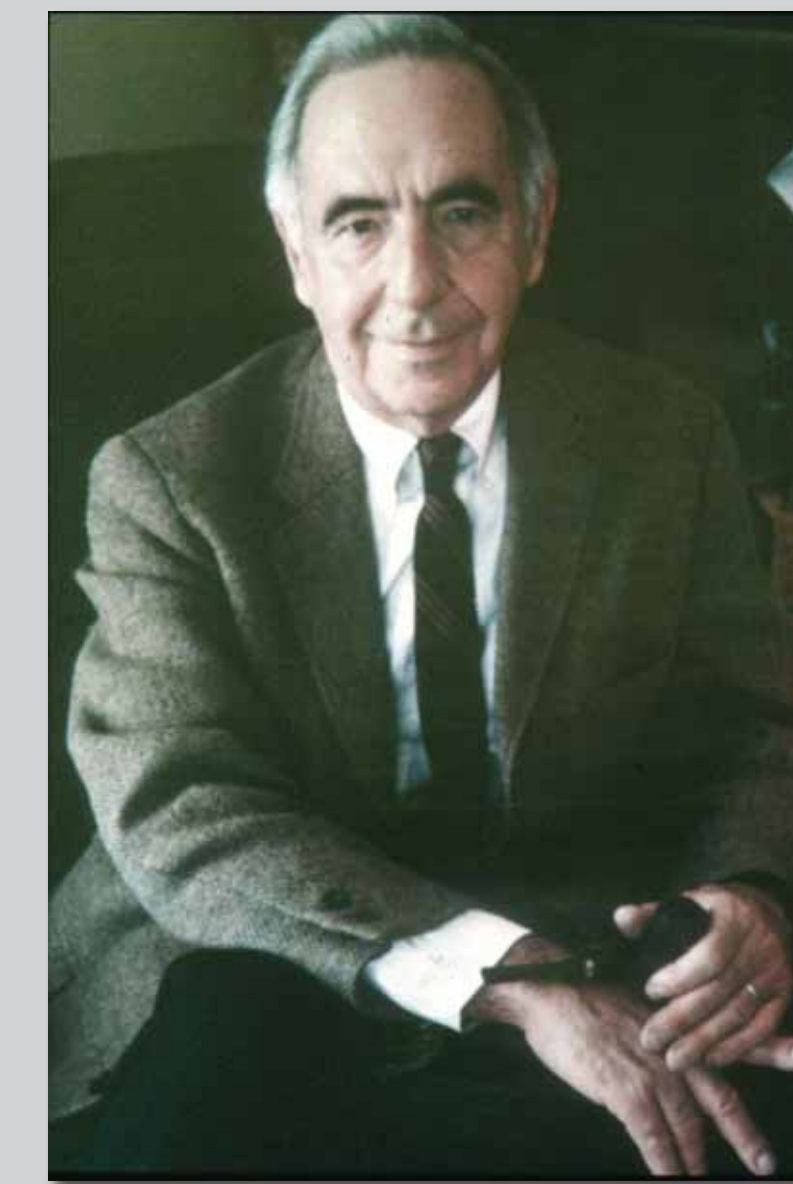


Robbins Basic Pathology by Kumar, Abbas, Fausto, and Mitchell is the 8th edition published in 2007 by Saunders Elsevier.



Frank Burr Mallory trained high school science student Marion Lamb, back row middle, to be the Mallory Institute's bacteriologist. Starting in 1912, she played a significant role for nearly 60 years in the bacteriological diagnosis of problem cases of infectious disease at Boston City Hospital. Lamb was joined in her position by technicians Kathleen Daly and Alice McDonald.

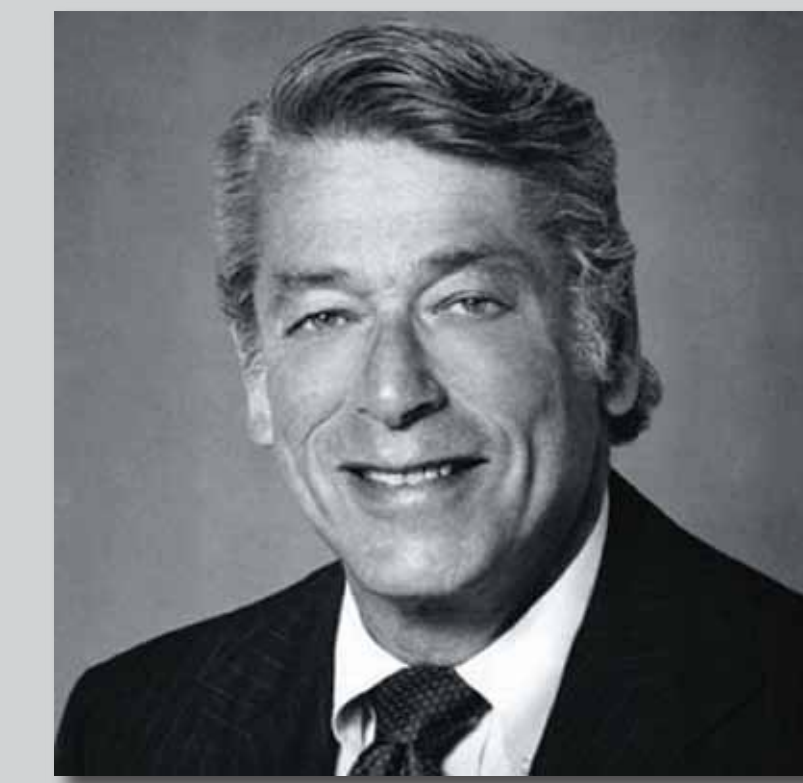
1972-2006



Dr. Stanley L. Robbins became Director of Boston University's Mallory Institute of Pathology and Chairman of its Department of Pathology in 1965, a position he held until 1980. Dr. Robbins was known for his teaching and his writing of textbooks where he observed, "There is no good writing, it is only good rewriting."

The final director of the Mallory Institute, Dr. Leonard Gottlieb (1972-2006), was a teacher who spent 30 years inspiring students and advancing the service, teaching, and research mandates of the Mallory and Boston University School of Medicine. During his tenure Dr. Gottlieb published over 20 papers on the gastrointestinal tract, colon polyps, and colorectal cancer while working with many researchers including the head of the gastrointestinal lab at the Mallory, Dr. Norman Zamcheck. At the Mallory, Dr. Gottlieb oversaw the transition in 1974 that gave Boston University School of Medicine (BUSM) the sole responsibility for patient care and medical staffing of Boston City Hospital. Under Dr. Gottlieb, the Mallory Institute was designated the pathology center for the National Polyp Study beginning in the 1980s acting with Mallory pathologist and BU School of Medicine professor, Dr. Michael O'Brien.

Dr. Gottlieb guided the expansion of the department to include Clinical Pathology which was then renamed the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine. He directed the highly successful pathology course for 2nd year medical students. He also initiated and guided an important medical student exchange program with the Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School.



Leonard S. Gottlieb, M.D., M.P.H., was the final director of the Mallory Institute of Pathology, serving from 1972 until 2003. He also held the position of Professor and Chair of the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine beginning in 1980.

Dr. Gottlieb and Dr. Adrienne Rogers played major roles in BUSM education in both the M.D. and Ph.D. programs. Dr. Rogers continued to expand the role of the Institute and Department as Director of the Office of Medical Education and interim Associate Dean of Academic Affairs.

Dr. Adrienne Rogers' portrait hangs in the Leonard Gottlieb Conference Center at Boston University School of Medicine along with the images of Mallory Institute directors. She earned this distinction from her work at the Mallory Institute and at BUSM as former Director of Graduate Studies. Her special interests included experimental carcinogenesis and nutritional pathology, and she was associated with the Breast Cancer Working Group at BUMC.



When Dr. Gottlieb retired in 2004, Dr. Michael O'Brien was named interim Chair of the Department. In conjunction with hospital and university administration, he expanded and renovated department facilities at the Medical School, including the new clinical and research laboratory and office space in the BioSquare Building.

By March 2006, the Boston University pathology faculty practice – the Mallory Pathology Associates, Inc. – had outgrown 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.



Dr. Daniel Remick joined the Boston University School of Medicine as Professor and Chairman of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine in 2006. His mandate was to expand the department in its new BioSquare facility and to provide clinical service both in anatomic pathology as well as laboratory medicine. Previously he was Professor of Pathology and Assistant Dean of Admissions at the University of Michigan Medical School.

Covering 14 acres and offering over 2.5 million square feet of new laboratory and office space, BioSquare is directly adjacent to the Boston University Medical Campus and Boston Medical Center, providing corporate tenants unprecedented access to an outstanding scientific and research community.

With over 700,000 gross square feet of space now built, BioSquare offers leading life sciences companies an unparalleled environment designed to foster and support discovery, innovation, and commerce.

