PICTORIAL HISTORY, 1837-1997

Department of Pathology

CHRONOLOGY OF PLATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Plates*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837-1913</td>
<td>I-III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913-1931</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-1954</td>
<td>V, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-1973</td>
<td>VII-XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-1988</td>
<td>XII-XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-1997</td>
<td>XVII-XXII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-1997</td>
<td>VA Pathology &amp; Laboratory Medicine Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) George M. Newton, M.D., professor of physiology and pathological anatomy, 1837–38. Newton then filled the chair in anatomy and became dean from 1844 to 1857.

2) Louis A. Dugas, M.D., professor of physiology and pathological anatomy, 1838–50. He became professor of surgery in 1850 and was dean from 1861 to 1876.

3) Lecture ticket for series of lectures in physiology and pathological anatomy by H. V. M. Miller for 1854. Students bought matriculation tickets as well as tickets for each professor's lectures.

4) H. V. M. Miller, M.D., professor of physiology and pathological anatomy, 1850–66. Miller later became a United States senator from Georgia. A skillful orator, he was known as the Demosthenes of the South.

5) Plaster of Paris model of smallpox. This model, which is on display in the department today, was among those obtained by Dugas in 1834, when the faculty sent him to Paris to purchase a museum and library for the Medical College.
1) Edward C. Geddings, M.D., professor of physiology and pathology, 1867–93. Geddings was graduated from the University of Berlin in 1866, the same year Virchow of that university published his Cellular Pathology. From 1884 to 1893 Geddings also served as dean.

2) William H. Doughty, Jr., M.D., professor of pathology, 1893–94. Doughty held the chair for only one year. He stayed on the faculty as professor of anatomy and surgery and in 1900 returned to the roster in pathology for surgical pathology. He became dean at a critical period in the history of the school, at the time the Flexner report was issued in 1910. He served as dean from 1910 to 1914.

3) Thomas D. Coleman, M.D., professor of physiology and pathology, 1894–97. Prior to this appointment Coleman had studied under Osler in Baltimore. Upon completion of his tenure as head of physiology and pathology, he joined the medicine department, where he served for many years and was prominent in the affairs of the school.

4) City Hospital, circa 1877. This print of the hospital is taken from the 1877–78 bulletin of the Medical College. The hospital was located behind the college, on Walker Street. In its early days the hospital did not have an operating room, and all surgery was performed at the bedside. From 1871 to 1894 the hospital was operated for the faculty by the Sisters of Mercy of the Diocese of Savannah.

5) Pathology student laboratory, 1896–97. Students are focused on their monocular microscopes and evidently studying the slides for the day. The instructor off to the right is not identified.

6) Charles M. Blackford, M.D., professor of physiology and pathology, 1897–98. Blackford served only briefly and left after one year to accept a position with the Smithsonian Institution.
1) Theodore E. Oertel, M.D., professor of histology, pathology, bacteriology, and clinical microscopy, 1898–1912. Oertel brought bacteriology into the fold as the microbial era in medicine arrived and flourished. He was quoted in the student yearbook for 1911 as saying, "A man shouldn't be allowed to practice nowadays without a microscope."

2) Title page of Oertel's text on medical microscopy. Oertel was a pioneer in the field of clinical microscopy, which evolved into clinical pathology. When this book was published in 1902, few other texts on the subject existed.

3) Demonstration by Oertel in his text on how to fill a culture tube with media. Oertel personally demonstrated many of the procedures in his book.

4) Medical College circa 1900. The Medical College building, which still stands, is on Telfair Street. Immediately behind the college is the outpatient polyclinic building, where there was a 200-seat surgical amphitheater. Behind the polyclinic is a partial view of the enlarged City Hospital. Oertel was the pathologist for the polyclinic and hospital.

5) Eugene E. Murphey, M.D., was appointed by Oertel as an assistant in pathology shortly after his graduation from the Medical College in 1898. Murphey later became professor of medicine. The Murphey Building was named for him.

6) Samuel Lichtenstein, M.D., was a 1912 graduate of the Medical College. He joined the faculty in 1914 and was the pathologist who performed the first autopsy on a case of sickle cell anemia.

7) Carroll D. Partridge, M.D., professor of pathology and bacteriology, 1912–13. The designation of the chair was shortened following Oertel's tenure, but the scope of the department's activities remained essentially the same. The photographs of Partridge and Lichtenstein are from a photograph of the class 1911 club of 1912, which was directed by Partridge. Lichtenstein was the pianist. Partridge joined the faculty as pathologist in the fall of 1911.
1) University Hospital complex, 1920. The new city hospital, located off Railroad Avenue, opened in 1915 to replace the old one on Walker Street. It was named University Hospital for its connection with the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, which was the name of the school at that time. Alumni of the school contributed a substantial sum toward its construction. In 1913 the school's quarters were moved to the nearby Academic Building, which later was named the Newton Building. Pathology classrooms, offices, and histology laboratories were located here. The Wilhelmin Children's Hospital, which opened in 1910, was the first unit of the complex. J. D. Johnson, the freshman student who took this aerial photograph, was in the class of 1924.

2) Richard F. Lamar, M.D., professor of pathology and bacteriology, 1923-24. Lamar was a 1902 graduate of the Medical College who was persuaded to leave his position at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York and head the department. He was the first pathologist at University Hospital.

3) The first surgical specimen removed at University Hospital, June 14, 1915, from a patient with an ovarian tumor. Lamar often drew a picture of the specimen beside his description and diagnosis.

4) Drawing from Lombard Kelly's pathology notebook, 1929. Lamar required the students to draw lesions from a set of histologic slides and to write a short description. Kelly's drawings were elegantly executed in colored ink. Kelly became professor of anatomy later dean, and then president of the institution.

5) Microphotograph of atrophic spleen showing hemosiderotic nodules from first reported autopsy of sickle cell anemia. Lichtenstein performed the autopsy in 1922, and Lamar completed the study of the case.
1) Edgar R. Pund, M.D. When Lamar resigned in 1931, Pund applied for the professorship of pathology in a one-sentence note to the dean. He had been a member of the pathology faculty working with Lamar. Pund was appointed and remained in the post until 1953, when he became president of the Medical College of Georgia.

2) Pund at his microscope. Residents would bring their microscopes to the bench every day and Pund would discuss each case and pass the slides around.

3) Surgical pathology class. Pund reviewed assigned surgical cases with the students at a weekly microscopic session using a projection microscope.

4) The Murphy Building. The department’s quarters were moved from the Newton Building to the first floor of this newly constructed building in 1939. Classrooms, offices, laboratories, and the autopsy and surgical pathology rooms were located here. Bacteriology and public health occupied the second floor.

5) Surgical pathology. Surgical specimens were dissected on a small wooden block with four legs placed on a table. The secretary or resident sat at the table and took notes on each case. Students were in attendance with Pund in this photograph.

6) Pathology class on 1950 studying histological slices. By this time the students were required only to draw the lesions but not to describe them as a few years before. Drawings were evaluated by a simple check mark by the instructor, who would sometimes request that one be redrawn. The method served to ingrain the image of the disease upon the student.

7) Histopathology of granuloma inguinale. Pund and Greenblatt described the cephalated Donovan bodies in mononuclear cells of this granulomatous disease. The pathognomonic cell shown in this microphotograph became known as the Pund cell.
1) Stewart H. Auerbach, M.D., left, pathology faculty member from 1940 to 1946, collaborated with Pund, right, in the initial studies of pre-invasive carcinoma (carcinoma-in-situ) of the cervix which led to a landmark publication on this disease.

2) Dr. George Papanicolaou visits Augusta. The fifth annual meeting of the Inter-Society Cytology Council, held in Augusta in November 1957, was attended by Papanicolaou and other prominent figures in cytology. In an interview for the Augusta Chronicle, Papanicolaou said one reason his method was finally accepted was the work of Pund, who showed that preinvasive carcinoma of the cervix could remain localized for as long as ten years in younger women. (By permission, Augusta Chronicle, November 14, 1957.)

3) Georgia Association of Pathologists meeting in Augusta, May 21, 1948. Most of the pathologists in Georgia at that time were present. From left, first row: Drs. Nunez, Mass, Mullins, Ayer, Funke, Pund, unidentified, Dick, Phillips, Cardwell; second row: Blumberg, Niebergs; third row: Bishop, West, Hartney; fourth row: Stephens, Yeom, Olesky.

4) Sophomores observing autopsy. The students as a class observed autopsies being performed by one of the professors in a large amphitheater in the Murphy Building similar to the surgical amphitheater in the old polyclinic on Walker Street.

5) Walter L. Shepard, M.D. In 1948 Shepard joined the faculty in medicine and in pathology as the director of the clinical laboratory in the University Hospital and head of the School of Medical Technology. He became director of clinical pathology at the Talmadge Hospital when it opened in 1956. Shepard retired in 1971 and continued to serve as emeritus professor until his death in 1978.
2) D. Frank Mullins Jr., M.D., interim head of pathology 1953–54. He also had an active outside practice and was known for his prompt communications with physicians, as shown in this candid photograph of Mullins at his microscope with a telephone in one hand.

3) A. Bleakley Chandler, M.D., at the Surgical Pathology gross bench, 1954. The senior student leaning over to get a closer look is Harold Ramos. Chandler returned to the pathology faculty from military leave in 1953. Mullins and Chandler together handled most of the practice and second-year course in 1953–54. (Courtesy of Dr. Calvin Thrash, the senior student who took this photograph.)

3) Eldard D. Stoddard, M.D. In September 1954, Stoddard was appointed professor and chairman of pathology. His seminal studies on microinvasive carcinoma of the cervix brought him to the attention of President Pund and of Dean O'Rear, who had known Stoddard when they were both at Duke University in the 40s. Stoddard served as chairman until 1973 and joined the emeritus faculty in 1989.


2) Hans J. Peters, M.D. Following completion of a residency in this department, Peters joined the faculty in 1957 and remained through 1967. He acquired additional training in neuropathology and later directed surgical pathology at the Talmadge Hospital.

3) J. Robert Teabeaut II, M.D. Teabeaut joined the pathology faculty in 1959 and for the next thirty-four years had a major role in the autopsy and teaching programs, directing the second-year course for some twenty years.

4) Case studies. Stoddard, here shown with a group of sophomores in the student laboratory, introduced the case study method in small seminar groups when he reorganized the second-year teaching program shortly after his arrival in 1954. The method was in use at Duke University, where Stoddard had trained with Forbus.

1) Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital fronting Thirteenth Street, circa 1962. At this time only one addition had been made, the research wing behind the middle section of the hospital. The Murphy Building can be seen behind the research wing. The University Hospital is in the distance to the left.

2) Full-year student fellows. From left: Hy Sussman, Robert Hand, and Thomas Bigger. The first full-year student fellows were appointed for the 1958–59 year. Student fellowships were made possible by a research training grant in pathology from the National Institutes of Health.

3) Student Awards. Dean Walter G. Rice presents meritorious pathology research awards won in a national competition to senior students and former student fellows John Pappas, middle, and Robert Youngblood, right, 1962. Rice previously served as director of surgical pathology in the department from 1935 to 1960.


5) Student fellows and fellowship, 1968. In the heyday of student fellowships, a large poster was displayed in the Murphy Building each year showing the fellows and their projects. The number of student fellows dropped precipitously when the summer break was eliminated in 1968.

2) Gross conference, 1967. Stoddard conducted a weekly gross autopsy conference with residents and fellows. He considered it essential to treat every case as a potential teaching case. Most of the cases for the second-year course were selected at the conference. From left unidentified, H. Toyohara, I. Nix, D. P. Nicholson, H. M. Conner, L. D. Stoddard, V. Boonpucknavig.

3) Underwater photography. Gross specimens were photographed under water beneath a glass plate in order to eliminate highlights, a method perfected by Carl Bishop at Duke University. The reservoir tank is on the left. This photographic setup was eventually abandoned after the photographer returned from lunch one day and found the room flooded from an overflowing tank.

4) Guardian of the blood bank. Shepard was always on call and was stern but judicious in preserving the valuable blood resources in the interest of the patients who needed blood the most. His strong will often led to fights with the surgeons and others, but he never veered from his abiding commitment to the patient.

5) Cindy Haskin at the microbiology bench beside another medical technologist in the Talmadge Hospital, 1961.
1) Electron microscopy. A long-sought goal was realized when the electron microscopy laboratory was established in 1964 and two electron microscopists were recruited to join the pathology faculty: Edward J. H. Nathaniel, M.D., Ph.D., and Doris R. Nathaniel, M.B., B.S. National Institutes of Health grants supported the laboratory as well as research projects by the Nathaniels and A. B. Chandler, all for $77,998. (By permission, Augusta Herald, October 13, 1964.)

2) Yasuyuki Akamatsu, M.D. Akamatsu joined the pathology faculty in 1968, bringing with him from the University of Osaka a large colony of mice with a transplantable tumor. He established a research program in experimental carcinogenesis. Akamatsu died in 1978 from the disease he had so long studied.


5) Sir George Pickering, Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford University, visited the thrombotic research group and laboratory in 1964. Pickering made a point of shedding his jacket, saying he felt more at ease in his shirt sleeves when in a laboratory.

6) Armand B. Glassman, M.D., joined the pathology faculty in 1971 as head of the Division of Laboratory Medicine and chairman of the Department of Medical Technology. Glassman designed the clinical laboratories in the new Sydenstricker Wing of the hospital but left in 1976, just before they were occupied.


3) C. Richard Chamberlain Jr., M.D., chief of Laboratory Service, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 1978–93. Upon retirement from this post, he transferred to anatomic pathology at the Medical College from 1993 to 1997. Chamberlain was appointed to the pathology faculty in 1978 and retired in 1997.


5) C. Robert Baisden, M.D., chief of Section of Clinical Pathology. Baisden was appointed to the pathology faculty and to this position in 1979.
PLATE XIII


2) Puchtel Symposium banquet. Among college dignitaries attending the banquet were, from left: President Moretz, Dr. Puchtel, Dean Goodale, President Emeritus O’Rear, and Dean Singal.

3) Holde Puchtel, M.D., with longtime associates Faye Waldrop and Susan Meloan, at the symposium banquet. Puchtel joined the pathology faculty in 1959 from McGill University, where she had developed expertise in the histochemistry of fibrous proteins. She continued this work in the department until and after her retirement in 1990.

PLATE XIV

1) Pathology alumni reunion, October 1982. From left, first row: Drs. John, Sharma, Harner, Rochanawutanon, Lai, Mills, Parker, Flint, Krauss, Stern, Ms. Barton; second row: Drs. Puchter, Engler, Sherrer, Weaver, Green, Asserson, Falls, Steele, Litton, A. B. Chandler; third row: Drs. Wylie, Tebeau, Harasvi, Metzger, Newland, Miyamoto, Kawano, Key, Scharf, Hand; fourth row: Ms. Melehan, Drs. VanCise, McInnes, Badaruddin, Khankhanian, Chamberlain, Daniels, Booker, Mitchell, Lucas, Ms. Sirmans, Mr. Spurlock, Dr. Allsbrook; fifth row: Ms. Waldrop, Drs. Newsome, Krieriem, Conger, Hamby, Scary, Toyohara, Baisden, Squires, Check, sixth row: Drs. W. B. Mullins, Burns, Pantazis, Clay, Yaghmai, Glassman, Garver, Byrd, Orandi, Kuhns; seventh row: Drs. Ogden, Hurst, Orten, Batayas, Madge, Mr. Conner, Drs. Rao, Shippey, Peters, Mr. Carroll, and Dr. Etheridge.

2) Dr. Greg Kuhns viewing scientific poster by Drs. James O’Quinn and Mary Hamby at alumni reunion.

3) Drs. William Check, left, and Hans Krieriem before poster at alumni reunion poster session.

4) Dr. Robert Greenblatt reminiscing at the alumni dinner about his days as a pathology fellow and faculty member in the ’50s.

5) Dr. Walter Stern, left, and Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Madge at alumni dinner.

6) Drs. Makato Miyamoto and Hiroshi Toyohara at alumni dinner.
1) *Murphy Building*. The exterior of the Murphy Building as shown in this architect's drawing was given a stucco resurfacing as part of a renovation project completed in 1988. Pathology occupied both floors.

2) *Dr. Frank Mullins Library*. A departmental library was established in the Murphy Building in memory of Dr. Frank Mullins through a gift from his brother, Dr. William B. Mullins. Shown here at the dedication ceremony in 1987 are, from left: Dr. William Mullins and Mrs. Frank Mullins, beside portrait of Dr. Frank Mullins in the library.

3) *Murphy Building open house, 1986*. A spacious lobby leads into a large meeting room, which serves as an educational center for the department and other units of the Medical College.

4) *Cancer Cytogenetics*. K. L. Satya-Prakash, Ph.D., right, director of the cancer cytogenetics laboratory, and his assistant, Angela Barnes, set up display at Murphy Building opening. This service was inaugurated in conjunction with expanded facilities available to the department. Modular furniture throughout the building allowed for flexibility in design of laboratories. Satya-Prakash joined the pathology faculty in 1986.

5) *Barton Immunopathology Laboratory*. This laboratory was named for faculty member Betty P. Barton, who was supervisor of the immunopathology laboratory for many years before her death in 1983.

1. Postgraduate symposium. The first annual postgraduate symposium in 1983 featured Dr. Vincent Hyams.

2. Dr. Peter Klaemmke, president of the Georgia Association of Pathologists, 1993, the speaker at the symposium luncheon that year. The association cosponsored the symposium from their inception. Klaemmke has been on the visiting pathology faculty since 1983.

3. Drs. F. K. Matsa and I. A. Saterbak, the featured speakers at the 1991 symposium on "Urologic Pathology."

4. Dr. Bernard Ackerman, center, was the featured speaker for the 1998 symposium on "Pathology of the Skin." He is shown here with Dr. William Allsbrook, left, director of postgraduate education for the department, and Dr. Omar Sangueza, right, dermatopathologist. Allsbrook was appointed to the pathology faculty in 1982 and Sangueza in 1994.

5. Postgraduate committee member Barbara Edwards chairs session at the 1995 symposium. She joined the pathology faculty in 1979.

6. Dr. Francis Chandler, center, has been a regular contributor to the symposia in the area of his special expertise on the pathology of infectious disease. He is shown here at the 1994 symposium with pathology alumni Drs. Osama Abdelatif, left, and Kailash Sharma, who has been on the visiting pathology faculty since 1973. Chandler was appointed to the visiting pathology faculty in 1985 and to the full-time faculty in 1989.

2) *Scientific poster judges.* From left: Drs. Janice Gulick, John Etheridge, and Thomas Stewart judged the scientific exhibits at the alumni reunion. The winning poster, on experimental malarial nephritis, was by Drs. Somnate and Vijitr Boonpucknavig and their colleagues at Mahidol University, Bangkok.

3) *Former pathology faculty at alumni dinner.* From left: Drs. Lynn Ogden, Walter Rice, and Hans Peters. Dr. Peters was the principal speaker.

4) *Golf tournament.* From left: Drs. Kathryn Bommer, Masato Hanada, William Check, and Greer Falls were presented trophies by Dr. Fares John at the alumni dinner.

5) *Alumni weekend* concluded at a brunch given by Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Chandler, left, here shown with alumni Drs. Somnate and Vijitr Boonpucknavig.


3) Forensic pathology. Experience in forensic pathology was offered through rotations at the Medical University of South Carolina under the direction of Dr. Sandra Conrad, third from left, here shown in 1992 with some of the residents who had trained with her. From left: Drs. David Martin, Mary Richardson, and Joseph Fedrick.

4) Residency program conference, 1992. Panel discussion on the didactic curriculum; from left: Drs. William Allbrook, Joseph Gaines, Jonathan Krauss, Richard Chamberlain, moderator, Britton Pitcher, Donna Gable, and Mary Richardson. One outgrowth of the 1992 residency conference was a weekly series of didactic presentations aimed at practical aspects of the practice of pathology. Dr. Greer Falls was appointed co-director of the program in 1992 and placed in charge of the core didactic curriculum and recruitment.

5) D. Greer Falls III, M.D., director of the autopsy service from 1988 and since 1996 director of the pathology residency program, succeeding A. B. Chandler. Falls joined the pathology faculty in 1981 upon completion of the combined residency program in this department.
2) Vijit Boonpucknavig, M.D. Dr. Vijit, who was a teaching fellow in the '60s on leave from Ramathibodi Hospital in Bangkok, returned in 1979-80 as visiting professor. He is shown here with the teaching award presented to him by the second-year class that year.

3) Case teaching. The seminar case teaching method was continued with various modifications from the '70s into the '90s. Here, second-year student Steven Wray is shown presenting a case to his group in 1994.

3) J. Robert Teabeaut II, M.D. A division of undergraduate education in pathology was created in 1975 with Teabeaut as director. Here, he is making a point at one of the teaching conferences held in 1989 and 1990. Teabeaut retired in 1993.

4) Teaching conference, 1990. Dr. Luther Oaken making a case for surgical pathology in the second-year teaching program.

5) Teaching conference, 1995. Dr. Powers Peterson of Cornell University, an alumna of the Medical College, was the keynote speaker at the 1995 conference, where she spoke on computer-assisted instruction. Peterson is shown here with Dr. John Steele, center, and teaching staff Stephen Scott, left, and Rebecca Christenberry, right. Steele was named director of undergraduate education in pathology succeeding Teabeaut in 1992. Steele joined the pathology faculty in 1981.

6) John C. H. Steele Jr., M.D., Ph.D., accepts a student award in 1999 on behalf of the department from Dean Kirch for outstanding teaching for the fourth consecutive year.
1) Medical College of Georgia Hospital and Clinics circa 1997. Two large additions are prominent in this photograph showing the ambulatory care center on the left, which opened in 1992, and adjacent to that the Sydenstricker Wing, which opened in 1976. The name change from Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital was made in 1985.

2) Blood Bank supervisor P. Joyce Larison, M.A., left, and Lloyd O. Cook, M.D., medical director of the Blood Bank and Transfusion Service in the apheresis room. This service performed the first plasmapheresis procedure in the state of Georgia in November 1992 and later helped develop a stem cell transplant program. Larison was appointed to the pathology faculty in 1979 and Cook in 1990.

3) Eddie Pettis, left, and Harold Connor. In addition to their regular responsibilities in anatomic pathology, their contributions to resident and student education were substantial, including expert preparation of innumerable mounted specimens over the years for use in the teaching programs.

4) Medical technology program. Belinda Barron, left, medical technology student, with Dr. Danne Turnbull, supervisor of hematology in the clinical pathology laboratory, 1935. Education in medical technology with on-site practical experience is an important educational program of the laboratory.

5) Surgical pathology. Luther B. Otken Jr., M.D., second from left, and pathology housestaff have turned out for a light moment at daily review session in 1983. From left: Drs. Kathryn Stewart, Otken, Greer Falls, Eugene Pierce, and Karl Steinchen. Otken joined the pathology faculty in 1966 and contributed primarily in surgical pathology, directing the program in the ‘70s. He retired in 1993.

6) Postgraduate tutorial. Following the success of the postgraduate symposia, small-group tutorials for focused areas were instituted. Here, Dr. Vogel, left center, and opposite him Dr. Yaghmai conduct a neuropathology tutorial at the multihed microscope in 1992. F. Stephen Vogel, M.D., joined the visiting faculty in 1992. Parivar Yaghmai, M.D., joined the pathology faculty as neuropathologist in 1972.
1) **Departamental research program.** In the fall of 1993, the Pathology Executive Committee convened and launched a five-year peer-review departmental research grant program funded by pathology department practice funds. The success of the program justified its continuation in modified form beyond the initial commitment of five years. From left: Drs. Mills, Rao, Baizden, Steele, and A. B. Chandler.

2) **Paul F. Milner, M.D.,** here shown in 1997 at presentation of volume of reprints of his work published while on the pathology faculty, primarily on his research on sickle cell anemia and related hemoglobinopathies. Milner joined the faculty in 1975 and retired in 1995.

3) **Jeffrey K. Lee, M.D.,** left, receiving the first Fares John Award for best scientific poster by a resident at the annual postgraduate symposium in 1996. The award was established in memory of former pathology faculty member Dr. Fares John, who died in 1995. On the right are Mrs. Fares John and her children, Eric and Rosemary. Lee's work was supported by the departmental research program and this support was continued after he joined the pathology faculty in 1997.

4) **Ravi G. Gerrity, Ph.D.,** joined the pathology faculty in 1990 and expanded his research on blood monocye-endothelial interactions in atherogenesis. His work has been supported in part by the departmental research program and by extramural grants. In 1995, Gerrity was named director of research in the department.

5) **Francis W. Chandler Jr., Ph.D., D.V.M.** When Chandler joined the full-time faculty in 1989, he initiated a collaborative study of Lyme disease in the South. His work has been supported in part by the departmental research program and extramural grants.

6) **Benjamin O. Spurlock, B.A.,** reorganized the electron microscopy facilities and service when he joined the pathology faculty in 1975 and over the years until his retirement in 1993 made significant contributions both to the service and collaborative research with many co-investigators.

2) President Tidwell, left, extends greetings at lecture by Dr. Rolla Hill, right, honoring Dr. Leland Stoddard on the occasion of his retirement from the faculty in 1959.

3) John H. Crosby, M.D., left, director of the cytology program, with residents Dr. Roger Lane and Dwight Mirov at 1955 housestaff dinner. Crosby joined the pathology faculty in 1975, based at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center. He transferred to the Medical College in 1999.

4) Future Pathologists of America, 1955. Dr. Scott Day, pathology resident, demonstrates cases to school children, some of whom will no doubt become pathologists.

5) Department review. In 1996, an external department review was conducted by four prominent pathologists. From right are Drs. Deborah Powell, William Gardner, Peter Ward, and William McLeod. Here shown meeting with the pathology executive committee. At the conclusion of the site visit, the team stated, "In summary, we believe that the Medical College of Georgia Department of Pathology is well-positioned to meet the challenges of the future."
VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER
PATHOLOGY AND LABORATORY MEDICINE SERVICE

Dr. Milford Hobbs, Chief of Service, 1963-1974, and Dr. A. B. Chandler
before portrait of Dr. Eugene Murphey in the Murphey Building.

Drs. Luther Mills, Marcia Saltz, Richard Chamberlain, Chief of

Drs. Lawrence Freant and Luther Mills, Chief of Service 1993-1997.
Dr. Freant followed Dr. Mills as Acting Chief.