

Chronology of events concerning
The Army Medical Museum (National Museum of Health and Medicine) and
Surgeon General's Library (National Library of Medicine)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Army Medical Museum</u>	<u>Surgeon General's Library</u>
1818		Surgeon General Lovell begins buying reference books.
1840		"A Catalogue of the Books in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office" is compiled.
1862	Circular No. 2 establishes the AMM on May 21.	
1862	Riggs Bank is first home. Brinton is curator.	
1863	AMM moves to Pennsylvania Ave location. Catalog is issued.	
1863	AMM moves to Corcoran School House on H st.	
1864	George Otis is second curator.	
1864		The first printed catalogue is issued.
1865		Surgeon General Barnes places John Shaw Billings in charge of the library, a position he would hold for thirty years.
1866	AMM and SGL move to Ford's theatre which the government had taken over.	
1881	Maj David Huntington is curator.	
1883	Surgeon General Murray consolidates the AMM and SGL into one administrative unit called the Museum and Library division. Billings is placed in charge.	
1884	Billings microscope coll. is started.	
1885	President Arthur approves a bill to build the Old Red Brick "for the safekeeping of the records, library, and museum of the Surgeon General's Office ... to be constructed... in the vicinity of the National Museum and Smithsonian Institution."	

1887 AMM and SGL move to location on the Mall.

1893 Surgeon General Sternberg starts the Army Medical School in the Old Red Brick.

1893 Capt. Walter Reed becomes curator.

1895 Lt. Col. David Huntington becomes Librarian for two years.

1897 Maj. James Merill becomes librarian for five years.

1902 Maj. Walter Reed does a six-week tour as librarian before dying.

1902 Lt. James Carroll becomes curator upon Reed's death.

1903 Lt. Col. Walter Drew McCaw becomes librarian for ten years.

1907 Capt. Frederick Russell becomes curator.

1910 Army Medical School moves.

1913 Maj. Eugene Whitmore becomes curator.

1913 Col Champe C. McCulloch becomes librarian for six years.

1915 Col. Champe McCulloch becomes curator for one year.

1916 Col. William Owen becomes curator.

1917 Public Buildings Commission recommends a new building on the mall for the AMM and SGL.

1919 Col. Charles Craig becomes curator.

1919 Maj. George Callender becomes curator.

1919 Col Paul Straub is librarian.

1919 Brig. Gen. Francis Winter is librarian.

1919 Brig. Gen. Robert Noble is
librarian for six years.

1922 'Library of the Surgeon General's
Office' becomes 'Army Medical
Library' in January.

1922 Maj. James Coupal becomes
curator.

1924 Maj. Callender returns as
curator.

1925 Lt. Col. James Phalen is librarian
for two years.

1927 Col. Percy Ashburn is librarian
for five years.

1929 Maj. James Earle Ash is
curator.

1931 Maj. Paul McNabb becomes
curator.

1933 Maj. Virgil Cornell is
curator.

1932 Maj Edgar Hume is librarian for
four years.

1935 Maj. Raymond Dart is curator.

1935 Capt. Hugh Gilmore is acting
curator.

1936 Col. Harold Jones is librarian for
nine years.

1937 Ash returns as curator.

1938 Congress authorizes new
building for museum.

1942 Rare books moved to Cleveland for
protection.

1944 Office order No. 18 creates
Army Institute of Pathology
under the Museum.

1944 Librarian changed to Director.

1945		Col. Leon Gardner is director for one year.
1946	Army reg. 40-410 establishes the Army Institute of Pathology	
1946	Col. Dart returns as director.	
1946		Col. Joseph McNinch is director for three years.
1947	Museum moves to Chase Hall.	Library expands into space vacated by the AMM.
1949		Col Frank Rogers is director for fourteen years.
1950	Building on 1949 Army reg. AFIP is established as Tri-service.	
1950	Col. Elbert DeCoursey is appointed director.	
1951	Ground is broken for atom-bomb-proof building.	
1952		Secretary of Defense changes library to a tri-service institution: the Armed Forces Medical Library.
1955	AFIP opens in new building on WRAMC.	Library expands into space vacated by the AFIP.
1962		New building is ready and open.
1964	Old Red Brick is registered as National Historic Landmark.	
1964		Martin Cummings is director.
1968	Old Red Brick is demolished to make space for Hirshorn Museum. Novel interpretation of National Historic Landmark status as applying to museum collections is promulgated.	
1971	Museum re-opens to the public.	
1972	Otis Historical Archives is established.	
1988	Museum becomes National Museum of Health	

and Medicine in December.

1989 National Museum of Health and Medicine
Foundation is officially established.

The material in this chronology comes from The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology by Robert Henry and A History of the National Library of Medicine by Wynn. Compiled by Michael Rhode.