

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Baltimore City
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE FEB 24 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
Comp
~~The Johns Hopkins Hospital; Administration, Marburg, Wilmer Buildings~~

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
601 North Broadway

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Seventh

COUNTY:
Baltimore City

CODE:
24

CODE:
510

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	Medical	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
The Johns Hopkins Hospital

STREET AND NUMBER:
601 North Broadway

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Land Record Office of the Superior Court of Baltimore City

STREET AND NUMBER:
Room 610, Baltimore City Court House

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1965
 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

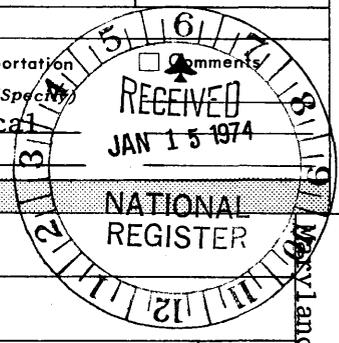
STREET AND NUMBER:
Room 402 City Hall

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Baltimore City

ENTRY NUMBER: 24

DATE: FEB 24 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The three remaining original buildings of the John Hopkins Hospital are the Administration Building, the Marburg Buildings, and the Wilmer Building. Facing on Broadway, these three buildings harmonize with each other, and the major external ornamentation planned by the original designer is concentrated here. The designs were drawn by the firm of Cabot and Chandler of Boston in the Queen Anne style. The buildings were constructed of pressed brick, with ornamentation of dark blue, fine-grained, hard and durable Cheat River sandstone from West Virginia, and with ornamentation of molded terracotta matching the brick.

The Administration Building in the center is the largest building and the most important architecturally. The four-story building is crowned with a large dome with a central spire. The height to the top of the dome is 150 feet; to the top of the spire, 185 feet; and from the main floor to the top of the inner dome, 79 feet 9 inches. The hospital's main entrance is by porch on the west front, through a vestibule, which opens into a central, octagonal-shaped rotunda (34 feet in diameter) extending upward from the ground floor to the glass dome, which has been painted over to comply with World War II blackout regulations. In the center of the rotunda, facing the door, is a 10 1/2 foot marble statue of Christ the Consoler, made in 1896 by Professor Stein of the Danish Royal Academy of Arts, and presented to the hospital by William W. Spence. It is a replica of an 1820 work by the Danish sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen.

Opposite the front entrance to the Administration Building is a large double staircase leading to the three upper floors and to mahogany-trimmed balconies around the rotunda. The rotunda opens into the main hall, which runs north and south with a vestibule entrance at each end. Great attention was paid to architectural details of the interior, as shown by the marble floors, oak woodwork, heavily ornamented brass candelabra, decorative moldings and plaster work, numerous marble mantels and carved brass hinges. The first floor contains offices, reception rooms, and the original board room. The upper floors, previously used partly as physicians' residences, now contain only offices. Service facilities are located in the concrete and brick basement.

The two pay wards flanking the Administration Building have small domes and similar facades but few original interior furnishings. Each building contains a series of rooms on each side of a central corridor running north and south, with verandas on each end. At the junction of this corridor with an east and west corridor is an octagonal hall. The interiors of the buildings were finished in ash. Today the southern building houses clinics of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute. Marburg, on the north, remains in use for private patients.

All the other original buildings have been replaced through massive construction programs, but the three central buildings have remained as a demonstrative part of the hospital's history and a landmark of Baltimore since 1889.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1877 - 1889

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry		<u>architecture</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>medicine</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Johns Hopkins (1795-1873) was a successful Baltimore merchant and banker who amassed a fortune of approximately seven million dollars. A bachelor, he decided to divide his fortune after his death between a hospital and a university. In 1867, bills were passed in the Maryland General Assembly to form two corporations, "The John Hopkins Hospital" and "The Johns Hopkins University;" their charter provided for a close inter-locking arrangement between the two. The certificate of incorporation of the hospital was signed in August, 1867, and Mr. Hopkins chose 12 men to serve on its Board of Trustees, all prominent in the professional, political, or business life of Baltimore. The first president of the Board was Francis T. King (1819-1891), a leader in the dry goods business. John W. Garrett (1820-1884) was president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad when chosen trustee.

Mr. Hopkins selected a site for the hospital in southeast Baltimore on Loudenschlager's Hill, which had been occupied by the Maryland Hospital for the Insane since 1797. He bought the land and gave the deed to the Trustees in March, 1873; the streets through the site were permanently closed. At this time he also gave the trustees a letter concerning the hospital and its duties, with detailed instructions about grading and preparing the land, building a hospital of the highest charter, and maintaining a close relationship with the medical school of the university. To complete the hospital's tract of land, Mr. Hopkins agreed to purchase the portion on the western boundary of the lot owned by the Insane Asylum, to provide a frontage on Broadway and form a total lot of 14 1/2 acres; this portion had been occupied by several houses and a small cemetery, and was purchased by the Trustees after Mr. Hopkins' death.

John Hopkins died on December 24, 1873 at the age of 78. Now the income from his estate was available to the Trustees, and they needed to determine the best plan of construction to ensure the success of the hospital. At that time the relation of bacteria to disease was not thoroughly understood; it was widely supposed that hospital air spread disease, so the arrangement and ventilation of the buildings was of utmost importance. The Building Committee of the Board of Trustees studied the problem and inspected hospitals in other cities.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Billings, John S. Description of The Johns Hopkins Hospital. Baltimore: Press of Isaac Friedenwald, 1890.
 Bruen, Elizabeth. Personal interview at the Johns Hopkins Hospital (Public Relations Department), April 4, 1973.
 Chesney, Alan M. The Johns Hopkins Hospital and The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine - A Chronicle. Volume I. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1943.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

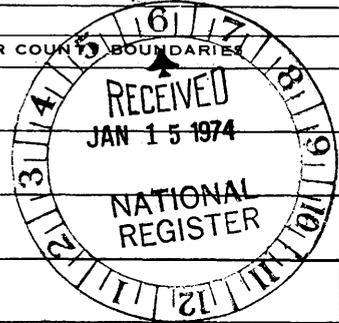
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		39° 17' 50"	76° 35' 38"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

10/362570
4250770

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Eight acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Joyce Maclay and Catharine Black; Michael F. Trostel, (See cont.) sdh

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: May 9, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

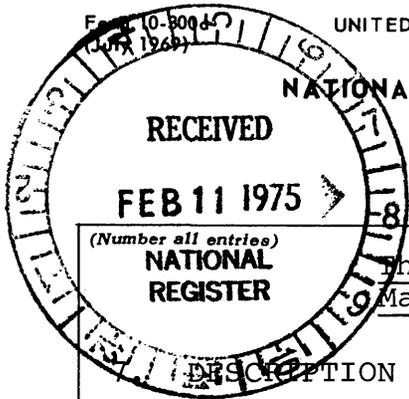
12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Orlando Ridout</u> Orlando Ridout IV</p> <p>Title <u>State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland</u></p> <p>Date <u>July 5, 1973</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>AR Mortensen</u> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>2/7/75</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>Atty. Gen. Quincy</u> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date <u>Feb 20, 1975</u></p>
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		FEB 24 1975



(Number all entries)
NATIONAL REGISTER

The Johns Hopkins Hospital; Administration, Marburg, Wilmer Buildings

DESCRIPTION

The remaining buildings of the original John Hopkins Hospital complex are the Administration Building flanked by the Marburg Building and the Wilmer Building. All three face west on Broadway and were a unified composition designed to be the principal elevation of the hospital. The Marburg Building, containing private patient rooms, is to the north of the Administrative Building and the Wilmer Building, containing the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute is to the south. Originally these flanking buildings contained the Pay Wards. The Administration Building is 184 feet long and Marburg and Wilmer are each 139 feet.

Cabot and Chandler of Boston were the Architects of the original Johns Hopkins Hospital. Since about 1915 the alterations and additions to the Administration Building, Marburg Building and the Wilmer Building have been designed by Joseph Evans Sperry and the office continuing his practice, now named Edmunds & Hyde, Inc.

The buildings sit back from Broadway on a terrace with a lawn between the buildings and the street. There is a carriage circle from Broadway to the entrance of the Administration Building. A cast iron fence surrounds the hospital grounds and until the mid 1960's a brick gate house stood next to the gate to Broadway. By the terms of John Hopkins bequest there must always be a fence or some form of enclosure around the hospital grounds.

The buildings sit on concrete foundations. The walls are of brick and on the west elevation they are a fine pressed brick. The trim is Cheat River stone from West Virginia and moulded terra-cotta. The roof is Peach Bottom slate. The windows are French plate glass. Originally, the two flanking buildings had window shutters.

The Marburg and Wilmer buildings were originally two and a half stories tall with octagonal rotundas in their centers. The rotundas have slate roofs and are capped by open lanterns. The Administration Building is three and a half stories tall with an octagonal rotunda with a dome capped by an open lantern. It is 200 feet from the first floor to the top of the weather-vane on top of the lantern.

The style of the buildings reflects the eclectic influences at the time of their design in the mid 1880's (the hospital was opened in 1889). The elevations are generally Francois Premier, with Florentine influence in the dome on the Administration Building.

(See continuation sheet)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
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	FEB 24 1975

(Number all entries)

The Johns Hopkins Hospital; Administration,
Marburg, Wilmer Buildings

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

In the early 1960's the cast iron portions of the dome on the Administration Buildings were found to be badly deteriorated. The iron was replaced by cast stone by the early studies of Alexandria, Virginia. Except for some slight simplification of the detail of the foilage ornaments, the cast stone is a faithful reproduction of the cast iron shapes.

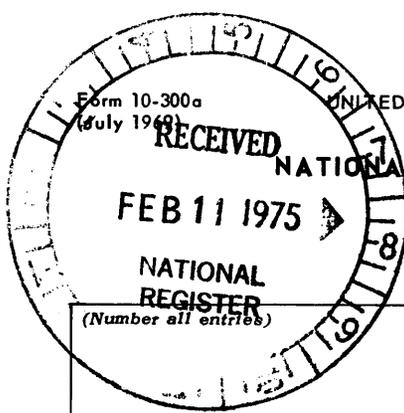
In the early 1950's the Board Room, the suite of offices for the President and the north corridor on the first floor were restored. These areas show the care and quality of the craftsmanship that went into the original construction. The Conference Room on the second floor over the Vestibule has been somewhat altered but also still expresses the original high qualities of the architectural design.

All the other original buildings have been replaced through massive construction programs, but the three central buildings on Broadway have remained as a demonstrative part of the hospital's history and a landmark of Baltimore since 1889.

11. FORM PREPARED BY, continued

Michael R. Trostel, Chairman Baltimore City Commission
Edmonds & Hyde Architects
St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland
August 1974





STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

The Johns Hopkins Hospital; Administration,
Marburg, Wilmer Buildings

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

Early in the twentieth century a third floor was added to both the Marburg and Wilmer Buildings. They are of the same general design as the original two stories. The verandas have been removed from Wilmer, but Marbury still retains the two story verandas at its north and south sides. The ones on the north are the original cast iron, while the ones on the south have had the cast iron columns replaced by wooden ones of the same design.

None of the original heating ventilating and lighting (a combination of gas and electricity) systems remain. The fireplaces have been retained in the second floor Conference Room, the Board Room and suite of offices for the President of the hospital. All other fireplaces have been removed. Originally each private patient room had a fireplace to help the circulation of air. The original ornate brass lighting fixtures have been rewired for electricity and retained in the north corridor on the first floor of the Administration Building as well as the Board Room and office of the President.

The two flanking buildings have been heavily altered at various times to keep the buildings operating as functional hospital spaces. Many of the original slate window sills remain, but almost none of the original ash woodwork.

The Administration Building retains much more of the original work in its public areas and most of the alterations have been carried out in a spirit to at least echo the original work. The building is entered through a porch leading into the Vestibule. This, in turn, opens into the central, octagonal rotunda which is 34 feet wide. On the opposite side of the rotunda, at the east side of the building, is a broad double flight of steps. To the north and south of the rotunda is a wide corridor. A gallery winds around the rotunda at each upper floor. From the first floor to the top of the inner dome is 79 feet 9 inches. The glass panels in the dome were painted in the early 1950's because it was no longer possible to reach the glass for cleaning. The flooring on the first floor in the rotunda is marble. The other floors, originally wood, have been altered. The woodwork in the Administration Building is quartered oak.

In the center of the rotunda, facing the hospital entrance, is a ten and a half foot marble statue of Christ the Consoler made in 1896 by Professor Stein of the Danish Royal Academy of Arts. It is a replica of an 1820 work by the Danish sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen.

(See continuation sheet)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 24 1975

(Number all entries)

The Johns Hopkins Hospital

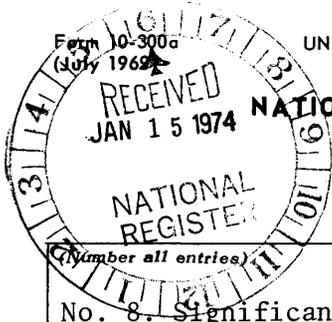
Number 7, Description continued.

The two pay wards flanking the Administration Building are today known as the Wilmer Opthamological Institute, on the south, and the Marburg Building, on the north. They were constructed as a U-shaped unit with the Administration Building and, indeed, were originally entered only through passageways connecting with it. (In 1925, a new facade and doorway were added to the north side of the Wilmer Building.) Both structures are three stories high and have regularly spaced rectangular windows with curved lintels on the first floor. The second and third floor windows are separated by brick pilasters. A central bay projects on the west side of each building, facing Broadway. This is topped by a triangular pediment which is decorated with a terracotta floral design. Immediately below on the third floor level is an ornate arched window.

The Marburg Building is the more nearly original of the two and retains its two-story cast iron porches which project on the north and south facades. The mansard roofs of both structures are slightly pitched and are topped by an octagonal tower which rises to a pointed spire.

Inside, each building contains a series of rooms flanking a central corridor whose axis is north and south. At the junction of this corridor with an east-west corridor, is an octagonal hall. The interiors of the buildings were finished in ash.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 24 1975

The John Hopkins Hospital
No. 8. Significance Continued.

In May, 1874 the Committee appointed John R. Niernsee as architect. Born in Vienna, Niernsee studied engineering and architecture at the University of Prague. After coming to the United States he established the firm of Niernsee and Neilson in Baltimore, which designed several houses on Baltimore's Mount Vernon Place. During the Civil War he was a major of engineers in Beauregard's army.

In 1875 the Building Committee decided to obtain technical scientific advice before choosing a construction plan. King wrote to five distinguished physicians who were experts on hospital construction, asking for their suggestions, and for their opinions on the relative merits of the "pavilion" system (detached, permanent units of two or more stories) and the "barrack" system (one-story temporary structures). All five replies contained useful points, but that of Dr. John S. Billings was accepted as the best essay. Billings was born in Indiana in 1838, and graduated from Miami University and the Medical College of Ohio. During the Civil War he served with distinction in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. After the war he was assigned to the Office of the Surgeon General in Washington, where he gained a reputation as an authority on hospital construction and management, as well as hygiene and sanitation. He is best known for his compilation of the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Library. After retiring from the army he became Director of the newly created New York Public Library until his death in 1913.

Billings' essay on the hospital emphasized the connection with the medical school and research facilities, and outlined the details of the important heating and ventilating facilities. On the recommendation of the Building Committee, the Board of Trustees employed Billings as a special advisor and supervisor of hospital construction, starting on July 1, 1876. By that time the Building Committee and the architect Niernsee had planned to have the main building face on Broadway to form the memorial or monument part of the complex; the buildings were to be handsome, but not too elaborately ornamented. Niernsee returned to South Carolina to complete the State Capitol in November, 1877, and was succeeded by the firm of Cabot and Chandler of Boston, who prepared the plans for the Administration Building and the two private ward buildings; these are the only original buildings remaining today.

In the fall of 1876 Billings went to Europe to study hospital construction there; on his return, he advised a plan with a central garden, a series of one-story pavilion wards, and two pay wards flanking the Administration Building. The final complete block plan of the hospital was approved early in 1877. Construction was started in June, 1877, but was not completed for 12 years, and even then the southern row of wards was never built. The estate, and the yearly return was lower than expected. The construction was supervised first by John Marshall, when by William H. Leeks; then grounds were laid out and planted from designs by E. W. Bowditch of Boston.

(see continuation sheet #2)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #2

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 24 1975

(Number all entries)

The John Hopkins Hospital
No. 8. Significance Continued.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital was formally opened on May 7, 1889. It gained early recognition through its famous doctors - Welch, Osler, Halsted, and Kelly. The Administration Building is still the focal point of the hospital, its dome often used as a symbol. To the north of the Administration Building is the ward originally used for male paying patients, which now houses all private medical and surgical patients. Named the Marburg Building, it is funded by the family of Charles L. Marburg (1842-1907), the head of a Baltimore tobacco firm. The female pay ward south of the Administration Building is now part of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, founded in 1925 by Dr. William Holland Wilmer (1863-1936), who was also the founder and one of the original trustees of Baltimore's Roman Catholic Cathedral.

