

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: **yes**  
**no**

Property Name: Gilman Hall Inventory Number: B-5166  
 Address: 3400 N. Charles Street Historic district: yes  no  
 City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 County: Baltimore City  
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Baltimore East  
 Property Owner: Johns Hopkins University Tax Account ID Number: 12-02-3690-001  
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): Tax Map Number:  
 Project: Johns Hopkins University Renovation of Gilman Hall Agency: MCCBL - MICUA  
 Agency Prepared By: EHT Tracerics, Inc.  
 Preparer's Name: Paul Singh Date Prepared: 2/6/2009  
 Documentation is presented in: Ferdinand Hamburger University Archives, Johns Hopkins University  
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:  Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended  
 Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*  
 Name of the District/Property:  
 Inventory Number: Eligible: yes Listed: yes  
 Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: Date:

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

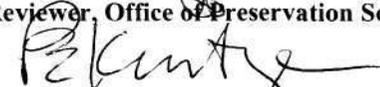
Gilman Hall is a significant representation of the innovative role of The John's Hopkins University in shaping American higher education. Founded in 1876 in downtown Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins University was modeled after European universities with research as a central part of its mission. The University's first President, Daniel Coit Gilman, advanced teaching laboratories, student research, seminars, and scholarly publications -- all hallmarks of the modern university system. Gilman Hall was the first academic building erected on the Homewood Campus, the present location of Johns Hopkins University. Constructed in 1914, Gilman Hall housed the University's library as well as the humanities and social science departments. The unique arrangement of offices and classrooms around a core of library stacks was intended to foster the combination of teaching and research pioneered by The Johns Hopkins University. The building was named after President Gilman, emphasizing the importance of the building to the institution. Gilman Hall is a symbol of The Johns Hopkins University.

Gilman hall is also an excellent example of a Georgian Revival collegiate building with high artistic value. Designed by the prominent architectural Baltimore firm of Parker, Thomas and Rice, Gilman Hall was the cornerstone of the Homewood Campus

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended  
 Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

MHT Comments:

  
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services  
  
 Reviewer, National Register Program

3/4/09  
 Date  
 3/4/09  
 Date

200900429

master plan (also designed by Thomas and Parker). The plan for Homewood exemplifies the Georgian Revival style of campus plans implemented by universities across the nation in the first half of the twentieth century. Parker, Thomas and Rice were recognized for employing a range of historic architectural styles; this versatility is reflected in Homewood and Gilman Hall. The building's design recalls the Homewood House, the Georgian country villa home built on the campus grounds in 1800. Although Parker, Thomas and Rice took their cues from Homewood House, Gilman Hall's scale and imposing presence evokes the grandeur of a state house, chiefly Independence Hall. Gilman Hall is the most prominent landmark on the Homewood Campus and established the long-held tradition of Georgian academic buildings on the University grounds. The location of the building and its prominent bell tower anchor The Johns Hopkins University Homewood Campus.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

The Johns Hopkins University was founded in 1876 with Daniel Coit Gilman as its first President. Gilman was only forty-four when he was elected President, but he had already made a strong impression as a leader in American higher education. Gilman recognized that American universities were deficient in offering rigorous graduate-level courses. As a result, large numbers of American students were pursuing graduate degrees at European, primarily German, universities. Gilman sought to model The Johns Hopkins University after the German university model. Under Gilman's direction, The Johns Hopkins University focused on graduate research at a time when only a few colleges offered graduate studies. Gilman also introduced the methods of German instruction including teaching laboratories, student research, seminars and scholarly publications. Research was understood by Gilman to be an indispensable part of work of the University's students and professors. The combination of research and teaching was an innovation in American higher education pioneered The Johns Hopkins University. Today, many of the innovations introduced by Daniel Coit Gilman are hallmarks of the American higher education system (1).

Gilman served as President of The Johns Hopkins University until 1901. Under his leadership The Johns Hopkins University emerged as a leading institution in scholarship and research in the sciences and humanities. Gilman also ensured that The Johns Hopkins University would prosper in a physical setting that advanced his ideals of a modern university. One of Gilman's last acts as President was to procure the Homewood Campus for the expansion of the University. Gilman Hall, the centerpiece of the Homewood Campus, is named after Daniel Coit Gilman. The building, which combined the University library and academic departments under one roof, is a fitting memorial to the man who held that "productive research" and scholarship were intertwined pursuits (2).

**The Homewood Campus**

The development of Gilman Hall is closely linked with the history of The Johns Hopkins University Homewood Campus. When the wealthy entrepreneur and philanthropist Johns Hopkins died in 1873, he bequeathed seven million dollars to be split between a hospital and a university. Hopkins also bequeathed his country estate, Clifton, to the university in the expectation that the site would become the campus; however, Hopkins' will stipulated that the Trustees could not use the endowment to pay for buildings. The Trustees decided to begin instruction in downtown Baltimore until they could raise the funds necessary to develop Clifton. By the 1890s, the University began to run out of space in its downtown campus. In the intervening decades, large sections of Clifton had been condemned for a reservoir and a railroad right-of-way. In November 1894, University President Daniel Colt Gilman asked Trustee William Keyser to secure another site. In 1898, Keyser's cousin, William Wyman, offered to donate the sixty-acre Homewood Estate located west of Charles Street and South of Merryman's Lane (now known as University Parkway). Over the next three years, the cousins, along with a group of friends, secretly purchased tracts adjacent to the estate. In 1901, the benefactors offered the 179-acre site to the University on the condition it add one million dollars to its endowment. The Board of Trustees accepted the offer on February 22, 1902 (3).

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>												
<b>Eligibility recommended</b>					<b>Eligibility not recommended</b>							
<b>Criteria:</b>	A	B	C	D	<b>Considerations:</b>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>MHT Comments:</b>												
<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>						<b>Date</b>						
<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>						<b>Date</b>						

Although the University had the location and land for a new campus, it was unable to relocate expeditiously. President Ira Remsen remarked, "We have the land, we have an addition of one million dollars for our endowment, but we have no money available for building, and we cannot occupy the new site until buildings are provided." In October, 1902, a donation from Trustee R. Brent Keyser facilitated the first step toward occupying Homewood. Keyser donated \$5,000 for "such suggestions, sketches, plans, etc., as will enable the Board to adopt a general plan for the consistent and advantageous treatment of the property." The donation enabled Remsen to employ a campus planning advisory board comprised of Baltimore architect J. B. Noel Wyatt, New York architect Walter Cook, and Frederick Law Olmsted, the nation's foremost landscape architect. The advisory board prepared a statement of needs and invited five architectural firms to submit plans. The design competition was won by the firm of Parker and Thomas of Baltimore (4).

Douglas H. Thomas and John Harleston Parker attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris before establishing their practice in Baltimore and Boston. Thomas was a Baltimore native and a graduate of The Johns Hopkins University. The practice was later joined by Arthur Wallace Rice of Boston. The partnership was prolific; Parker, Thomas and Rice designed warehouses, hotels, offices, municipal buildings, country estates and city houses across the Mid-Atlantic States. Many of the most prominent office buildings in Boston and Baltimore were designed by Parker, Thomas and Rice. Their most notable works in Baltimore included the Hotel Belvedere, the Maryland Casualty Company office building, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Terminal. The architects were known for their versatility in employing a diversity of historical styles. Their designs drew primarily on traditional French and English architecture and imparted a "positively agreeable and presentable appearance" and "good taste." In addition to preparing the master plan for Homewood, Parker, Thomas and Rice designed five buildings on the campus including Gilman Hall (5).

According to Remsen, the plan submitted by Parker and Thomas for the Homewood Campus "commended itself as showing great architectural ability in all its parts, and especially as being skillfully adapted to the conditions imposed by the site" (6). The plan for the Homewood buildings employed a Georgian Revival design that emulated the features of the Homewood House, the country villa constructed on the estate that would later become the campus grounds. The Homewood House was constructed in 1800 by Charles Carroll, Jr. -- son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence -- with money given to him by his father as a wedding gift. The plan for Homewood typified the Georgian Revival style of campus planning implemented by Universities across the nation in the first half of the twentieth century. This style celebrated the classical regularity and logic of symmetrical facades, rectangular lawns and manicured landscapes. These plans were intended to inspire academic prowess and democratic ideals (7). The Architectural Record applauded the Georgian-inspired plan for Homewood: "The advantages of the Georgian for a university group may be summed by briefly as follows: It is beautiful; it is dignified and restful; it lends itself well to combination with other buildings of the same character; it gives square rooms and no loss of floor space; it provides for ventilation and lighting; and last of all, it is cheap and durable from the standpoint of construction" (8).

**Construction of Gilman Hall**

Interestingly, the 1904 plan did not include Gilman Hall in its present location among its many class room halls, laboratories, dormitories and administration buildings. The main academic building (the Library) was to be located on the north side of the quadrangle. The plan was formally adopted in the fall of 1906. Work on the Homewood athletic fields began shortly thereafter, but the University lacked the estimated one million dollars needed to construct the academic buildings. A couple of greenhouses (the botanical and plant physiology laboratories) were erected in 1907 and 1911, but the plans languished for lack of funds. It was not until 1912 that the President and the Board of Trustees raised the necessary funds to begin construction at Homewood. The advisory board was reconvened and Parker, Thomas and Rice were asked to revise and update their plan for Homewood. The revised campus plan moved the main academic building (Gilman Hall or alternatively referred to simply as "the Academic Building") to the western edge of the campus, facing the main entrance on Charles Street. Thus Gilman Hall, the largest building

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW												
Eligibility recommended					Eligibility not recommended							
Criteria:	A	B	C	D	Considerations:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>MHT Comments:</b>												
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services						Date						
Reviewer, National Register Program						Date						

on campus, anchored the quadrangle around which the other academic buildings were organized (9).

Once the campus plan was finalized, construction on Gilman Hall proceeded in haste. Plans for the building were prepared by Parker, Thomas and Rice. The construction contract was awarded to Edward Brady and Sons of Baltimore. In June, 1913, University President William Welch reported, "The Academic Building has taken shape with a rapidity particularly satisfying to those who long planned and discussed it. "It is now under roof and those who have viewed it agree that it fully justifies its careful and patient planning by the faculty and architects. The tall spire of the tower, the framework of which is in place, already promised to fulfill the architect's expectation of a dignified and commanding architectural feature of the group" (10). Gilman Hall was completed in June, 1914 at a cost of nearly six hundred thousand dollars (11). It was the first academic building completed at Homewood. University Librarian M. Llewellyn Raney lauded the building, "Here is the Carroll mansion's prophecy come to fulfillment. Homelike, simple dignified, preserving the old portico by two, it is at once marked as the capitol of campus by the clock-tower, which rises 120 feet from ground level, inevitably carrying one's mind back to Independence Hall" (12).

A Center for Scholarship and Research

Gilman Hall was dedicated on May 21, 1915. By 1916, the majority of the University departments had relocated to the Homewood Campus. Gilman Hall became home to the humanities and social science departments (the "non-laboratory" disciplines) as well as the library. The unique interior arrangement of Gilman Hall was designed to facilitate the combination of research and scholarship. Gilman hall contained ten miles of bookshelves arranged vertically among the three floors. Each stack had nine decks, two on each floor except the top floor, which had one. Each academic department was centered on a core of library stacks shelved with books relevant to their academic pursuits. Books belonging to the various departments were placed on the same floor as those departments. Undergraduate work was concentrated in the front and rear of the building, while graduate studies took place on the sides (13). This unique arrangement fostered The Johns Hopkins University model of teaching. According to the current President of Johns Hopkins University, William Brody, "The seminar system that is the bedrock of humanities studies today was invented at Johns Hopkins. Gilman Hall was designed specifically to foster that system and it succeeded brilliantly" (14).

Until a three-year, seventy-three million dollar renovation of Gilman Hall commenced in the summer of 2007, the building was largely preserved as it was built in 1914 -- with the exception of the buildings distinctive stained glass windows. Mrs. Thomas King Carey, who died in 1919, left \$10,000 to provide stained glass windows for a University Chapel. Since no chapel had been built, the Trustees decided to appropriate the funds to improve the windows in the main reading room of the library. Scott Williams, an artist from New York, was commissioned for the installation, which was completed in 1930. All nineteen windows in the reading room were refurbished; the three central windows were extended to the floor to provide a view of the Homewood botanical gardens. The stained glass windows featured printers' marks of medieval publishers and water marks of early paper makers (15). John C. French, the University Librarian, stated that "the effect was startling." "Readers who feared that the room was to be shut in and dimmed by ecclesiastical stained glass were agreeably surprised to find that the decorations let in a flood of light." The furniture in the reading room was subsequently arranged to provide a clear vista from the entrance to the central window (16).

Gilman Hall remains the center of the Homewood Campus. Nearly 100 years worth of students have formative memories of Gilman Hall. According to one graduate student, "whoever designed this building designed it with this in mind: You dream big in this room -- big is too little of a word to describe how big you dream in this room" (17). The building's graceful columns and soaring bell tower have come to symbolize The Johns Hopkins University. Gilman Hall's unique design is a tangible expression of The Johns Hopkins University's commitment to fostering innovative scholarship and research.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW												
Eligibility recommended				Eligibility not recommended								
Criteria:	A	B	C	D	Considerations:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>MHT Comments:</b>												
<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>						<b>Date</b>						
<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>						<b>Date</b>						

**DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY**

**Summary**

Gilman Hall is four-story, brick structure with a series of hipped roofs organized in the shape of rectangle with an open courtyard in the center. Sections of the building extend on each side of the rectangle- a portico in the front, shallow wings to the north and south, and a semi-circular section in the rear. A covered bridge running east to west in the center of the square connects the front of the building to the semi-circular portion of the building. Generally, the exterior structure of the building remains in the same configuration as it did after construction was completed in 1914; although the ground level was enclosed to house the campus bookstore. As the site slopes down toward the west the two-and-a-half-story appearance rendered by the façade fades as the secondary elevations reveal an imposing four-story structure.

This Georgian Revival-style inspired building was carefully modeled after the elaborate Homewood House, the historic home situated just northeast of the building, and scaled considerably in size to accommodate the extensive program of the campus' first academic building. Designed by the architectural firm of Parker, Thomas and Rice of Baltimore and Boston, the building is the centerpiece of the quadrangle and firmly established the style of architecture for the future buildings of the Homewood Campus. The exterior walls are constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond with contrasting masonry detailing at the window headers and sills. The slate-shingled hipped roofs feature arched dormers. Topping the building is a square, steel framed, cement-plaster faced clock-tower with a bell-tower capped with a weathervane.

The historic building plan, architectural features, and exterior finishes of the building generally remain intact and in good condition. The building is currently undergoing extensive renovation. Much of the work planned for this renovation focuses on interior improvements. The open courtyard will also be converted into a glass-covered atrium. Gilman Hall's windows have been boarded over during the initial phase of work. Many of the original windows have been saved and will be reinstalled; in some cases new windows to match the originals will be installed. The roof and exterior details of the building will be conserved during this renovation.

**Primary Elevation**

The primary (east) elevation is symmetrically designed, with a central main entrance on axis with a portico and clock-tower. Two flights of marble steps lead to a raised entrance that opens to the first floor of the building. The main entrance is covered by a portico adorned with Corinthian capitals and a dentilated pediment and closed tympanum. A fanlight tops the double-leaf paneled wood doors that are flanked by two windows. Above the doors are four multi-light operable windows. Just beyond the two-story portico, rising 120 feet from ground level, the clock-tower can be seen from several points on campus and marks the academic building as the head of the quadrangle.

The shallow wing additions to the north and south of the main entrance feature secondary entrances with double-leaf paneled doors topped with a pediment. Flanking the north and south wings are colonnades that were designed to adjoin adjacent buildings within the quadrangle.

All features on the façade, including fenestration, and roof configuration support the symmetry of the building. Two rows of ten double-hung, wood-sash windows span the width of the building and differ slightly in size; the first-story windows are 12/12 and the second-story windows are smaller and are 8/12, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The hipped roof is adorned with six arched dormers with multi-light windows. Chimneys are found on exterior of both sides of the building adding to the verticality and

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

**Eligibility recommended**

**Eligibility not recommended**

**Criteria:**      A      B      C      D      **Considerations:**      A      B      C      D      E      F      G

**MHT Comments:**

**Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services**

**Date**

**Reviewer, National Register Program**

**Date**

striking symmetry of this distinguished structure.

**Secondary Elevations**

The secondary elevations of Gilman Hall continue the Georgian Revival style. At the rear (west) elevation of the building the rectangular form is interrupted by a semi-circular-shaped addition that is topped with a domed roof. The semi-circular portion of the building is three stories high and the slope of the site reveals the ground level. The rear elevation retains the symmetry of the building and is fenestrated by windows that vary in size and style by story level.

There are three windows on each level of the sections to the right and left of the semi-circular portion of the building. The ground level windows are 10/15, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Continuing upwards, the first-story windows are 18/18, double-hung, wood-sash windows; the second-story windows are arched stained glass windows that were installed in the 1930s. The third-story windows feature a central window with a tripartite configuration (two side windows with 5-light and the center is an 8/12, double-hung, wood-sash window) with two windows on either side that are 6/9, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The hipped roofs on both sides of the semi-circle have two sets of louvered dormers. The semi-circular structure features a similar organization; the 1930s renovation replaced the second-story original windows with five arched stained glass windows. There are seven 3/6, double-hung windows on the ground level and five 18/18, double-hung windows on the first-story. The vertical sections between the rectangular structure and the semi-circle on both sides feature a French door with a 12-light transom that leads out to a terrace on the first-story with winding staircases on both sides. Just above the doors is an 8/12, double-hung, wood-sash window with stained glass.

The elevations of the north and south wings continue the same hipped roofs with five dormers with multi-light windows. Fenestration consists of 12/12, double-hung windows on the first and second-stories and 8/12, double-hung windows on the third story.

**Plan**

The emphasis on symmetrical arrangement found on the exterior translates to the floor plan of Gilman Hall. The general arrangement of the floor plan is a hollow rectangle with an atrium set in the middle and a large lecture hall on the ground floor. The central axis of the building runs directly from the main entrance and extends westward to the semi-circle that overlooks the botanical gardens outside the building. Upon entering through the main door, the raised entrance opens onto the second floor and leads directly to the entrance hall and memorial hall. A generous corridor extends to the rear of the building and opens to the reading room and entrance to the stack rooms. Classrooms and offices radiate out from the central axis of the building separated by four corridors running east-west and two corridors running north-south. Generously sized office and seminar rooms line the perimeter of the structure on all four floors.

**ELIGIBILITY FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Gilman Hall is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The building is significant under Criterion A as it represents the innovative role of the John's Hopkins University in shaping American higher education. Gilman Hall is significant under Criterion C as it is an excellent example of a Georgian Revival collegiate building with high artistic value. Furthermore, the building is the architectural anchor of The Johns Hopkins University's historic Homewood Campus Plan. Homewood exemplifies the Georgian Revival style of campus plans implemented by universities across the nation in the first half of the twentieth century.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>												
<b>Eligibility recommended</b>					<b>Eligibility not recommended</b>							
<b>Criteria:</b>	A	B	C	D	<b>Considerations:</b>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>MHT Comments:</b>												
<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>						<b>Date</b>						
<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>						<b>Date</b>						

**INTEGRITY**

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The National Register has identified seven aspects of integrity: Location; Design; Setting; Materials; Workmanship; Feeling; and Association. Gilman Hall retains all seven aspects of integrity. The historic building plan, architectural features, and exterior finishes of the building generally remain intact and in good condition. The building remains the central organizing architectural feature of the Homewood Campus, an aspect of the building that was critical to its original presentation.

**ENDNOTES**

1. The Johns Hopkins University, "Daniel Coit Gilman: 1831-1908," The Johns Hopkins University Circular No. 10 (December 1908), 8-9, 45.
2. Ibid.; M. Llewellyn Raney, "Gilman Hall: The First Building at Homewood," The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine Vol. 1 (1912-1913), 97.
3. The Johns Hopkins University, A Brief History of the Homewood Campus (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University, 1991), i-iii.
4. Annual Reports of the President of The Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1901-1905).
5. H. D. C. and C. M. P., "Notes on the Work of Parker, Thomas and Rice, of Boston and Baltimore," The Architectural Record Vol. XXXIV, No. 2 (August, 1913), 104-119; Henry F. Withey and Elise Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 454-455, 594; Julia Morgan, "The Johns Hopkins University Homewood Campus History of Buildings" (Archives of the Johns Hopkins University, n.d.).
6. Annual Report of the President of The Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1904), 31.
7. Ralph Adams Cram, "Recent University Architecture in the United States," Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects Vol. 19 (1911-1912), 501-502.
8. John Martin Hammond, "The New Home of Johns Hopkins University," The Architectural Record Vol. XXXVII, No. VI (June, 1915), 482-483.
9. Ibid., Annual Reports of the President of The Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1905-1913).
10. Annual Report of the President of The Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1912), 20-21.
11. "The Academic Building," The Johns Hopkins University Treasurers' Cashbook (1914), 540.
12. Raney, "Gilman Hall: The First Building at Homewood," 98.
13. Ibid., 101-104.
14. The Johns Hopkins Office of News and Information, "Johns Hopkins to Renovate Gilman Hall," Headlines@Hopkins (Johns

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>												
<b>Eligibility recommended</b>				<b>Eligibility not recommended</b>								
<b>Criteria:</b>	A	B	C	D	<b>Considerations:</b>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>MHT Comments:</b>												
<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>						<b>Date</b>						
<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>						<b>Date</b>						

Hopkins University News Release) 9 April 2007.

15. Annual Report of the President of The Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1929), 191.

16. John C. French, "The Library at Homewood," The Johns Hopkins Magazine Vol. XIX No. 2 (January, 1931), 119-121.

17. Maria Blackburn, "If These Halls Could Talk," The Johns Hopkins Magazine Vol. 58 No. 1 (February, 2006) available online <<http://www.jhu.edu/~jhumag/0206web/halls.html>>.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

**Eligibility recommended**

**Eligibility not recommended**

**Criteria:**    A    B    C    D    **Considerations:**    A    B    C    D    E    F    G

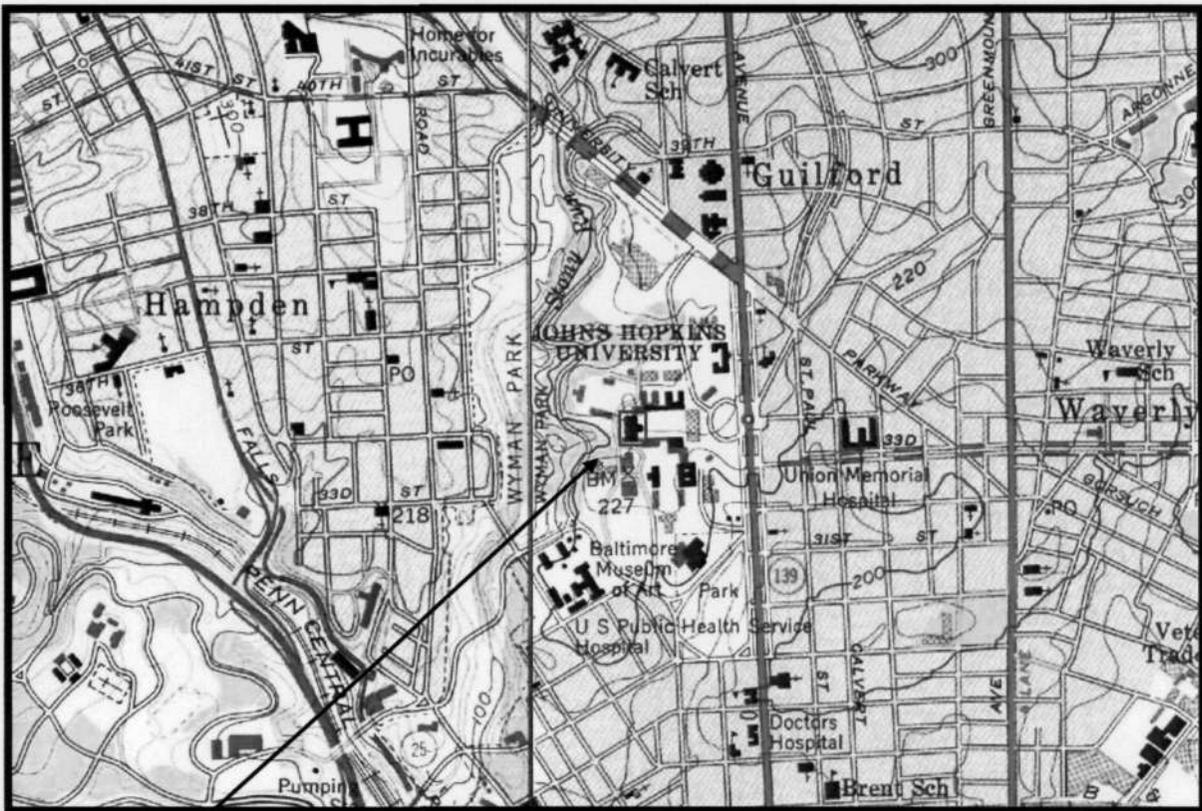
**MHT Comments:**

**Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services**

**Date**

**Reviewer, National Register Program**

**Date**



**Gilman Hall; B-5166**

Johns Hopkins University Homewood Campus

3400 North Charles Street

Baltimore, MD 21218

Eastern Maryland/D.C. (DC, MD) Quadrangle [Baltimore East]

USGS Topographic Map, 1981

EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2009



B-5166

WILMAN HALL, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

3400 NORTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE, MD

ENTRANCE

2/2009

MD STATE

FACADE LOOKING WEST

#1111



B - 10

GRAND PIER, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

3400 NORTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE, MD

EHT TOWERIES

2/2007

MO SH-0

LOOKING NORTH

# 2 of 5



B-5166

WILMINGTON, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

3400 NORTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE, MD

EXIT 7A/7B

2/2019

MD SHD 0

DEAR, LOOKING EAST

# 3 of 5



B-5 00

GILBERT HALL, JIMMY HODGINS UNIVERSITY

3410 NORTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE, MD

5TH FLOOR

7/2009

MD SHPO

LOOKING SOUTHEAST

# 4 OF 5



B-5160

GILMAN HALL, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

3400 NORTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE, MD

EMT TRACERIES

2/2009

MD SDDO

WORKING SOUTH

#5 OF 5