MR. HOPKINS’ NOVEL IDEA
Johns Hopkins (1795–1873) was known as an honest man, generous to a fault, a visionary and somewhat stubborn. He had transformed himself from a grocer’s helper to one of the nation’s most influential financiers, and he was 19th-century Baltimore’s greatest philanthropist.

No one knows how he came up with the idea to found a hospital linked to a university-based medical school. Whatever inspired him, his radical concept became the undisputed model for all academic medical institutions.

This booklet depicts art, architecture and artifacts that are an integral part of his legacy. For the location of items shown with a numbered box, see the maps at end of the booklet.
I GIVE, DEVISE AND BEQUEATH...
A Quaker, Johns Hopkins considered his wealth a trust. By 1873, the year of his death, he had outlined his wishes: to create a university dedicated to advanced learning and scientific research, and to establish a hospital that would administer the finest patient care, train superior physicians and seek new knowledge for the advancement of medicine.

In his final instructions to his hand-picked trustees, Johns Hopkins spelled out his intentions for his university and hospital.

At its completion in 1889, The Johns Hopkins Hospital was believed to be the largest medical center in the country, with 17 buildings, 330 beds, 25 physicians and 200 employees—and an elegant brass doorbell (above) beside the front door.
When the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine opened in 1893, it was the first major U.S. medical school to admit women on an equal basis with men, due to the insistence of a group of women benefactors, at right, led by Mary Elizabeth Garrett, seated on right, daughter of founding trustee John Work Garrett.

In 1897, 12 students from the school of medicine’s first graduating class occupied rooms in the hospital’s landmark dome. Officially titled “house medical officers,” they became known as “residents” because they lived in the hospital and were trained as physicians by attending patients around the clock.

Sculpted in 1919 by Baltimore portraitist J. Maxwell Miller, this larger-than-life bronze bas relief plaque honors Daniel Coit Gilman (1831–1908), first president of The Johns Hopkins University and first head of The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Commissioned by Mary Elizabeth Garrett and now recognized worldwide, John Singer Sargent’s 1906 painting, The Four Doctors, shows, left to right, pathologist William H. Welch, surgeon William S. Halsted, internist Sir William Osler and gynecologist Howard A. Kelly, founding physicians of The Johns Hopkins Hospital and the university’s school of medicine.

“...COMPARE FAVORABLY with any other institution of like character in this country or in Europe.”
“It shall be YOUR ESPECIAL to secure for the service of surgeons and physicians of the character and of the greatest...”

William Osler’s landmark 1892 book, *The Practice of Medicine* (subsequently retitled *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*), became the standard internal medicine text for decades. It was continually updated by Osler’s Johns Hopkins successors for more than a century.
DUTY
the hospital, highest skills...

William Osler, The Johns Hopkins Hospital’s first physician-in-chief, was perhaps the most influential internist of the 19th century. He wrote *The Principles and Practice of Medicine* in the hospital itself, finding the necessary solitude in a small study, at left, that now is a museum dedicated to him.

Just as Osler used candlelight in 1892 to write his enduring classic at night, so the candlestick holder at right was used by ophthalmologist William Wilmer to make late-night rounds of his eponymous eye institute’s wards.

Shown above examining a patient, Osler was a masterful diagnostician and teacher. He said he hoped his epitaph would be: “He brought medical students into the wards for bedside teaching.”

The Johns Hopkins Hospital’s first surgeon-in-chief, William Halsted, was an avid collector of antique furniture and clocks—including the timepiece at left, preserved in the hospital’s Halsted Museum.
John Shaw Billings, the designer and manager of The Johns Hopkins Hospital’s construction, was a tireless, multitalented former Union Army battlefield surgeon, recognized as an organizational genius. He was also instrumental in recruiting key members of the school of medicine’s first faculty and forming its curriculum.

The Halsted Museum, located in the building named for one of his renowned successors as head of surgery, Alfred Blalock, contains Halsted’s desk and chair, antique furniture he owned, and even a few of his surgical instruments.

William Osler’s library chair, which remained in the family of Henry Thomas, Johns Hopkins’ first neurologist, for 100 years before being donated by his descendants to the hospital and placed in the Osler room.

In its own small museum, the Johns Hopkins Wilmer Eye Institute displays everything from antique spectacles and early vision-testing equipment to these vintage protective goggles for soldiers, sailors and marines.
A life-size bust of William Stewart Halsted, one of the most influential surgeons in medical history, looks over a room in the hospital set aside as a memorial to him.

John Shaw Billings, one of the nation’s foremost experts on hospital design and management, was chosen to spearhead and oversee design and construction of The Johns Hopkins Hospital. Among those whom he consulted was the legendary nurse Florence Nightingale.

Painted in 1896 by Baltimore-born, Paris-trained artist Thomas Cromwell Corner, this oil portrait of Johns Hopkins hangs in the entrance to the hospital’s iconic, domed building.

Adolf Meyer (1866–1950) was the founding director of Johns Hopkins’ Phipps Psychiatric Clinic and acknowledged father of American psychiatry.
Johns Hopkins himself selected the 13-acre site in East Baltimore for his namesake hospital, but he did not live to see even a blueprint. Two years of planning, plus 11 years of construction, were required to build the original structures.

By 1901, The Johns Hopkins Hospital’s reputation for excellence in surgery attracted so many patients that the Department of Surgery was cramped. Surgeon-in-chief William Halsted successfully lobbied for a new surgical building with a large amphitheatre, opened in 1904. When it was replaced in 1951, a piece of its marble was carved into a historic marker, shown at left.
Portraits of Johns Hopkins luminaries grace the walls of many of the hospital’s historic buildings. In one of the hallways off the rotunda under the dome are gathered paintings of numerous nursing leaders.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing opened five months after the hospital did in 1889. It quickly became a national model for nursing education.

Always meticulous about his attire, William Halsted usually wore a top hat—one of which is preserved in the Halsted Museum. Some of Halsted’s collection of antique furniture graces the entrance of The Johns Hopkins Hospital’s Marburg Pavilion.

A niche in the separate, smaller dome of Johns Hopkins’ Wilmer Eye Institute has a bust of its founder, William H. Wilmer, an ophthalmologist who counted among his patients eight U.S. presidents, from William McKinley to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Ironwork enhances the hospital's Marburg building.
Although Johns Hopkins wanted his university and hospital to have no sectarian affiliation, their first leader, Daniel Coit Gilman, encouraged a trustee to donate a 10½-foot marble replica of a well-known Danish statue, *Christus Consolator*, to the hospital. Unveiled in the rotunda in 1896, it has become a symbol of comfort, hope and healing to those of many faiths.

“I wish the large grounds surrounding the hospital to be laid out with trees and flowers as to afford solace to the sick…”

Although Johns Hopkins wanted his university and hospital to have no sectarian affiliation, their first leader, Daniel Coit Gilman, encouraged a trustee to donate a 10½-foot marble replica of a well-known Danish statue, *Christus Consolator*, to the hospital. Unveiled in the rotunda in 1896, it has become a symbol of comfort, hope and healing to those of many faiths.
The peaceful courtyard garden and pond of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic’s original 1913 building looks much today as it did when it opened more than a century ago.

Donated to the hospital in 1905 by trustee George McGaw and placed in the circular terrace in front of its main entrance, this ornamental bronze sundial was designed by Albert Crehore of Yonkers, New York. Its weathered inscription reads: “One hour alone is in thy hands, the hour on which the shadow stands.”

Ornamental tiles decorate the original entrance to the hospital.

grounds
hospital buildings . . .
trees and flowers
TO THE SICK...”
In offering to raise and donate the remaining $500,000 needed to open the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1893, Mary Elizabeth Garrett and her colleagues on the Women’s Fund Committee insisted that the school have the nation’s most demanding requirements for admission. Entering students needed to have a bachelor’s degree from a first-class college and a reading knowledge of French and German—languages in which key medical texts then were written. Students also had to take a rigorous, four-year course for a doctorate in medicine. Garrett and her co-benefactors thus ensured that Johns Hopkins ultimately would become a model for medical schools nationwide.

Early medical artifacts join with other objects gathered from all corners of the Johns Hopkins universe in an art installation on the university campus. Housed in laboratory cabinetry that once belonged to a beloved biology professor, the Archaeology of Knowledge exhibit, a Mark Dion Project, is a permanent art installation for the Brody Learning Commons, The Sheridan Libraries & University Museums.
in mind that it is PURPOSE should ultimately MEDICAL SCHOOL UNIVERSITY…”

Dedicated in 1935, this 24-foot marble monument, topped by a 6-foot bust of Johns Hopkins, adorns the western edge of the Johns Hopkins University campus.

The design by Hans Schuler, then director of the Maryland Institute College of Art, includes allegorical figures flanking the fountain that represent The Johns Hopkins University and The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

In 1899, a class of postgraduate students posed in the hospital’s amphitheater with, in the foreground from left to right, brain surgery pioneer Harvey Cushing, gynecology professor Howard Kelly, professor of medicine William Osler and professor of medicine William Thayer.
The numbers on the maps show the location of the artifacts presented throughout this booklet.

1. Billings Administration Building
2. View from North Broadway
3. William H. Welch Medical Library
4. Wilmer Eye Institute
5. William Halsted Museum
6. Marburg Building
7. Children’s Medical and Surgical Center Corridor
8. Philips Building Courtyard
9. History Exhibit
A timeline of Johns Hopkins Hospital and School of Medicine milestones greets visitors in a well-traveled hospital corridor.

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