



CAMPUS BUILDINGS OVERVIEW

Alumni House (1922)

Constructed as a part of the Montebello Rehabilitation Hospital and renovated in 2003, the Alumni House provides space for the Office of Alumni Relations and serves as a center for on-campus alumni activities and includes meeting and overnight guest rooms. The Alumni House is located on South Campus to the rear of the Montebello Complex.

Baldwin Hall (1929)

Baldwin Hall is the oldest of the Morgan dormitories. It is an appropriate tribute to the tireless and faithful efforts of the late Reverend Dr. Charles Winterfield Baldwin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and member for 40 years. He led the first program of expansion after the College moved to its present site. Dr. Baldwin sparked the leadership in the crusade for funding which enabled the College to pay for additional land, renovate old buildings, and erect the President's Residence and a dormitory for men. Baldwin Hall underwent a major renovation in 1991 and is an upper-class male residence hall which provides space for 84 students. This building anchors the north end of Morgan Commons and is edged by Cold Spring Lane.

Banneker Hall (1938)

Named in honor of Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806), an Inventor, best known for making the first striking clock completely built in America. This clock worked for forty years. He was a self-taught Astronomer and Mathematician, who studied the stars and published an almanac with his results. Banneker worked initially with Andrew Ellicott and Pierre L'Enfant to plan the layout of Washington, D.C. He later had to recreate the architectural plans from memory in order to complete the project. For years he was referred to as "the first Negro Man of Science". Banneker Hall was originally constructed as a library and renovated in 1977 for Communications Study. After the construction of the New Communications Center, it was renovated in 2009 to house the School of Education & Urban Studies and is located on the Academic Quad.

Carl J. Murphy Fine Arts Center (2001)

This building was named in honor of the late Dr. Carl Murphy who served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees from 1953-1967. The original Murphy Fine Arts Center was built in 1960 in the Morgan Commons on the current site of the Earl S. Richardson Library. The new Murphy Fine Arts Center was built on the South Campus, adjacent to the Montebello Complex in 2001. This facility has a concert hall, recital hall, and houses the James E. Lewis Museum of Art. The Museum was founded in 1951 as the only showcase devoted to African American art.

Carter-Grant Wilson Administration Hall (1964)

This building is named in honor of the late James H. Carter, Assistant to the President, 1916-1959; the late George C. Grant, Dean of the College, 1927-1959, who initiated the "Alumnus of the Year" award and who also implemented the Alumnus Loan Fund for graduates seeking graduate and professional



CAMPUS BUILDINGS OVERVIEW

degrees; and Edward N. Wilson, Registrar Emeritus, 1921-1962 and author of “The History of Morgan State College”. These three men served Morgan State their entire career. This building is located on the Academic Quad at the corner of Cold Spring Lane and Hillen Road and houses administrative functions.

Center for the Built Environment and Infrastructure Studies (2012)

Opened in the Fall of 2012, this building provides state-of-the-art space for the School of Architecture & Planning, Civil Engineering and Transportation. The co-location of these related disciplines promotes increased collaboration on issues related to the built environment. One of the unique features of the building is a seismic simulator to emulate natural disaster conditions in order to develop building technologies that can withstand the force of threatening natural disasters. The seismic simulator is one of only two on the East Coast.

Clarence Blount Towers (1991)

Blount Towers was named in honor of the Honorable Clarence W. Blount, a Maryland State Legislator and Senate Majority Leader. He received his B.S Degree in Political Science from Morgan State College in 1950. Senator Blount was instrumental in securing the support of the Governor, the Lt. Governor and his legislative colleagues to provide funding for the building and rebuilding of dormitories at Morgan despite the fact that dormitories had long stopped being eligible for State funding. He was also instrumental in gaining support for other capital improvements. His advocacy for quality education and his devotion to improving the quality of life for all citizens earned him an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Morgan State University in 1990. Blount Towers, located on the south end of the Morgan Commons, is a modern high rise building which serves as a residence for students.

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Engineering Building (1991)

This building was named in honor of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. He was a civil right activist who used his lobbying skills to engineer the passage of landmark civil rights legislation. His tremendous efforts earned him many honors, including an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Morgan College in 1967. Determined that the State of Maryland fulfill its obligation to educate potential Black Engineers, he energetically lobbied to establish a School of Engineering at Morgan State University, while in retirement. This building is located on the North Campus and adjoins the Schaefer Engineering Building.

Communications Center (2006)

This building is located on the North campus on Perring Parkway and houses the School of Global Journalism and Communications Studies, the University’s WEAA radio station, the Media Center, and supports student publications. This building was constructed to replace the functions previously housed in the Banneker Communications Center.



CAMPUS BUILDINGS OVERVIEW

Cummings Hall (1952)

This building was named after Eliza Jane Cummings, in honor of her mother Miss Ida R. Cummings, who served for many years as a member of the Board of Trustees of Morgan College. Mrs. Eliza Jane Cummings was a great civic and church leader. She voluntarily raised more money than any other person for the erection of Cummings Hall, the school's first building, constructed in 1880, at the corner of Edmondson and Fulton Avenues. It was demolished in 1951. The current Cummings Hall was erected in 1951 and initially named Banneker Hall. It was renamed Cummings Hall in 1964. Cummings Hall was renovated in 1991 and is an honors male residence hall located on the south end of the Academic Quad, accommodates 104 students and provides recreational space.

Earl G. Graves School of Business and Management (2015)

Named in honor of Earl G. Graves, Sr.; a graduate of Morgan State University, and the founder, chairman, and publisher of Black Enterprise magazine and chairman of the media company Earl G. Graves, Ltd. The building is located on Morgan's West Campus on a 9-acre site at the northwest corner of Hillen Road and Argonne Drive. The 138,000 square-foot state-of-the-art facility provides space for the School of Business and Management's academic departments and outreach centers. The facility also features a Center for Innovation, a real-time capital markets stock trading center, and a 299-person capacity auditorium that includes an 80-person lecture hall, a demonstration kitchen and 10 functional hotel rooms for the business school's hospitality management program.

Earl S. Richardson Library (2007)

This building is named in honor of Dr. Earl S. Richardson; the University's 11th President, 1984-2010, and is located on Morgan Commons at the former site of the Murphy Fine Arts Center. Under Dr. Richardson's leadership, the University experienced unprecedented growth and development, in the number of programs, expansion of facilities, and student enrollment. The new library replaced Soper Library and accommodates 1,000 patrons and the planned growth of its collections to support Morgan's academic and research programs.

Harper House (1951)

This honors, female residence hall is named in memory of Frances Ellen Harper, a poetess during the pre-Civil War period. She was the author of several booklets; an anti-slavery lecturer and an inspiration to many. Located on the Academic Quad, the structure of this building consists of two units forming an "L" shape and it adjoins the Tubman House. It was renovated in 1992.

Hill Field House (1974)

Named in honor of Talmadge L. Hill, former Morgan Professor and Coach, the field house anchors the south end of the Morgan Commons and supports the University's intercollegiate athletic program. This facility was renovated and expanded in 1999.



CAMPUS BUILDINGS OVERVIEW

Holmes Hall (1952)

This building was named in honor of Dr. Dwight Oliver Wendell Holmes, the sixth president of the College (1937-48), who became President Emeritus. Dr. Holmes successfully guided the destinies of the College during a critical period. World War II was underway, Morgan was transferred to the State, and postwar saw unprecedented growth of the student body. Upon the foundations so carefully prepared by the late President J. O. Spencer, Dr. Holmes made the plans for and began the building of the modern Morgan. Holmes Hall is located on the Academic Quad and was renovated in 1993. It is considered the University's signature building.

Hughes Memorial Stadium (1952)

The stadium was named in honor of W.A.C. Hughes. The facility was reconstructed in 2001 and provides support for the University's intercollegiate athletics program, and includes media and merchandising facilities that extend Morgan's presence at events.

Hurt Gymnasium (1952)

This facility is named in honor of Edward P. Hurt who came to Morgan in 1929 to teach mathematics and coach athletic teams. He coached basketball, track & field and became the head football coach. He was later named Director of Athletics. When Mr. Hurt arrived at Morgan there were no athletic facilities and very little equipment. Under his leadership, Morgan had one of the longest winning streaks in collegiate history from 1931 to 1938. In 1941, he was named to the Afro-American honor roll for his coaching achievements. In 1950 he was named Track & Field Coach of the Year. This facility was renovated in 1991 and supports physical education instruction through the Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Education and student recreational use.

Jenkins Behavioral & Social Science Building (1974) & Martin D. Jenkins Hall (2017)

This building is named in honor of Dr. Martin B. Jenkins, Morgan's seventh president, President Emeritus, Professor and Scholar. This building forms the west end of the Academic Quadrangle and was originally constructed to house the Behavioral and Social Sciences; it currently houses Social Work, Nursing, Family & Consumer Science, Planning & Information Technology, and the Clara Adams Honors College.

A new Behavioral & Social Sciences was recently constructed on the West Campus at the northwest corner of Hillen Road and Argonne Drive. The new 148,000 square-foot building opened in September 2017 and houses five academic departments in the Behavioral and Social Sciences: Departments of Economics; History and Geography; Psychology; Sociology and Anthropology; and Political Science.

Lillie Carroll Jackson Museum (1900)

Located at 1320 Eutaw Place in the Bolton Hill section of Baltimore City, this four-story Victorian townhouse was the home of Civil Rights Activist Lillie Carroll Jackson for 22 years. The museum was added to the University's inventory in 1996 and serves as a functional extension of its museum program



CAMPUS BUILDINGS OVERVIEW

and public service activities. It was renovated and reopened in 2016 as a museum dedicated to civil rights and documents the civil rights struggle in Baltimore.

McKeldin University Center (1958)

This stone and glass building was named in honor of Theodore McKeldin former Governor of the State of Maryland. Situated on the Academic Quad, along Cold Spring Lane, this building served as the University's center for student activities until the construction of the new Student Center in 2006. At the present time the building is only partially occupied and houses the Graduate School, Continuing Studies, Retention Services and Upward Bound.

McMechen Commerce Hall (1972)

This facility was named in honor of the late George W. F. McMechen, who was the first to receive a college degree from Morgan. He was also a noted attorney in the City of Baltimore. McMechen Hall, formally home of the School of Business is now partially occupied, providing surge space for offices. This building, along with the McKeldin, forms the south boundary of the Academic Quad and was renovated in 1996.

Montebello Complex (1957-1958)

This four-wing building was built as the Montebello Rehabilitation Hospital. This 18-acre site was transferred to the University in 1995 creating Morgan's South Campus. It currently houses a variety of functions to include student support services. The University's long range plan is to vacate and demolish the facility so that the site can be redeveloped to meet other University needs.

Morgan Interfaith Center (1941)

Formerly known as the Morgan Christian Center, this Religious Center was constructed in 1941 from proceeds from the sale of Morgan College to the State of Maryland. Prior to that, the college was owned and managed by the United Methodist Church. The Center was run by an independent Board of Trustees; however, the historic relationship between the Center and the United Methodist Church has always been recognized. The Interfaith Center was purchased by the University in 2009. It is located in the Morgan Commons and is edged by Hillen Road to the west. The Center's mission is to provide facilities and foster experiences whereby the members of the campus community may develop spiritual and moral insights and find opportunity for meeting their moral and spiritual needs. Recognized not only by the University but also by the community at large, the Center has a constant presence and symbolizes the importance of religious and moral values not only in higher education, but also in the life-long journeys of individuals. Its facilities provide space for a variety of activities, not only by students and faculty, but also by various organization and individuals in the Baltimore area.



CAMPUS BUILDINGS OVERVIEW

Morgan View Apartments (2003)

Located west of the Murray School and further bounded by Pentwood Road is an off campus residential facility for 769 students. The land is owned by the University but Morgan View is owned and maintained by a private company. Amenities on the site are a computer room, fitness room, game room, conference room, and an onsite community store.

New Student Center (2006)

This building was built to replace the McKeldin Student Union. Located on the Morgan Commons; it has not yet been named. This building provides amenities to support student life on campus. The building is connected to the University's 500 car Parking Garage.

O'Connell Hall (1964)

This residence hall was named in the honor of the late Dr. Pezavia O'Connell, Professor of History. It accommodates 205 students and was renovated in 2000. It is located on Cold Spring Lane on the eastern end of campus.

The Patuxent Environmental & Aquatic Research Laboratory

The Patuxent Environmental & Aquatic Research Laboratory (PEARL) is located on the Patuxent River (part of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed) in Saint Leonard, Maryland. The PEARL is a state-of-the-art facility designed to engage and increase through innovative research conducted by undergraduate and graduate students the understanding of coastal ecosystems so that they can be properly managed and protected. Much of the research conducted is focused on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, such as the Patuxent River. The name Pearl stems from the extensive amount of oyster research conducted at the facility.

Portage Avenue Facility (1983)

Located north of campus on Cold Spring Lane, this facility houses a portion of the School of Community Health and Policy. It was purchased by the University in 2005.

President's Residence (1971)

Located at 2412 College Avenue, east of the Campus on Cold Spring Lane, this residence served as a residence for the University President until 2011. The building is currently not in use and will be demolished.

Rawlings Residence Hall and Dining Complex (1993)

The facility was named in honor of Howard Pete Rawlings, Morgan Alumni and a prominent delegate in the Maryland General Assembly. This building accommodates 205 residents, has a dining hall that serves the entire campus, space for merchandising, and meeting room facilities.



CAMPUS BUILDINGS OVERVIEW

Richard N. Dixon Science Research Center (2002)

Named in honor of the former state treasurer and Morgan graduate, this building is located on the site of the previous Memorial Refectory and connects to the Science Complex. This building houses state-of-the-art scientific research laboratories to support the University's academic and research programs in the biological and physical sciences.

Schaefer Engineering Building (1997)

This building was named in honor of William Donald Schaefer a Maryland politician who served in public office for 50 years at both the state and local level. He was the Mayor of Baltimore (1971-1987), 58th Governor of Maryland (1987-1995), and Comptroller of Maryland (1999-2007). The Schaefer Engineering Building is located on the North Campus and adjoins the Mitchell Engineering Building.

Science Complex (Calloway Hall, Carnegie Hall, Key Hall and Spencer Hall)

The Science Complex forms the east end of the Academic Quad and is comprised of the following buildings:

Calloway Hall (1953)

The Milton Lewis Calloway Hall is named in honor of the Late Professor Calloway, who laid the foundation for a strong Department of Science at Morgan State College. He served as the head of all science courses, head of the Department of Biology, teacher and friend of students from September 1916 to June 1950. This building was renovated in 1992 and houses the departments of Physics, Medical Technology, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Computer Science.

Carnegie Hall (1919)

Carnegie Hall is the oldest building on campus and is named after the late Andrew Carnegie who made an original and conditional grant of \$50,000 for the erection of the central academic building, around the year of 1915. The conditions of this grant included the purchase of a new site for the College, payment of all outstanding obligations, and the construction of a building to be named after him. The College met these conditions by purchasing the present site in 1917 and erecting Carnegie Hall in 1919 after receiving an additional gift by Mr. Carnegie of the Carnegie Corporation. Carnegie Hall houses the Mathematics, Biology, and Medical Technology department and was renovated in 1992.

Key Hall (1964)

Charles Key Hall was named in honor of the late Charles C. Key, Associate Professor of Biology and Dean of Men. The building was renovated in 1992 and houses the Biology, Mathematics, Medical Technology, and Family & Consumer Science Departments and the ASCEND (A Student-Centered, Entrepreneurship Development) Center for Biomedical Research.



CAMPUS BUILDINGS OVERVIEW

Spencer Hall (1962)

The John Oakley Spencer Science Hall was constructed in 1930 and named in honor of Dr. John O. Spencer, the fifth President of the College from 1902 to 1937. Dr. Spencer not only dreamed of a greater Morgan, but he worked sacrificially for 35 years to make his dreams become reality. He dedicated his life to the development of higher education in Maryland. Spencer Hall was renovated in 1989 and houses the Biology and Chemistry Department.

Thurgood Marshall Residential Complex (1985)

This residential complex was named in honor of Thurgood Marshall (1908-1993), an American jurist and the first African-American to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a man dedicated to assuring the basic freedoms expressed in the Constitution for all people. As a lawyer, Marshall's most famous case was *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)*. Located on the Morgan Commons, along Argonne Drive, the Marshall Complex is a cluster of four buildings built in a garden style apartment type configuration. Together these four buildings accommodate 286 students.

Truth Hall (1946)

Named in honor of Sojourner Truth (1797-1883), one of the most notable anti-slavery speakers and Black Americans on the scene in America during the years leading up to the Civil War. She went to Washington at the beginning of the Civil War to help care for wounded Union Soldiers and met with President Abraham Lincoln, upon whom she urged the arming of free Black Americans of the North for the defense of the Union. Originally built as a women's residence hall in 1946, this building was converted to an administration building in 1979 and is located on the Academic Quad. It currently houses the President, Senior Administration and support staff.

Tubman House (1940)

This female, honors residence hall is named in the memory of Harriet Tubman, born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a slave, and champion of freedom for her race. Mrs. Tubman organized and successfully operated what has been called the "Underground Railroad" used to carry slaves from Maryland to non-slave states. Courage, determination, will power, and the unusual ability to organize and lead, were the chief characteristics of this great woman. The Tubman house, renovated in 1992, accommodates 66 residents and adjoins the Harper House on the Academic Quad.

Turners Armory (1952)

This building, located on the Morgan Commons at the corner of Hillen Road and Argonne Drive, supports the operation of the University's ROTC program and the Military Science Department. These functions were previously housed in the Soldier's Armory (named in honor of Maryland Black volunteers who fought in the Civil War) which was constructed in 1957 and demolished in the early 2000's to make way for the new Student Center. The University purchased this building from the City in 2001 and it was renovated in 2003.



CAMPUS BUILDINGS OVERVIEW

Washington Service Center (1980) + Washington Service Center Annex (1952)

This building is sited along Cold Spring Lane, across from the Richard Dixon Science Research Center. This building provides administrative office space for the Physical Plant, Police & Public Safety, and the Procurement & Property Control Departments. Its companion building, the Washington Service Center Annex provides for shop, vehicle, and equipment repair space and was built in 1952 and renovated in 1980.

Woolford Infirmary (1954)

This building was named for Harriet Woolford, a Black American teacher and matron at the Lynchburg, Virginia branch of Morgan. She saved all the residents from the 1917 fire which destroyed the Lynchburg School, and subsequently died of pneumonia as a result of exposure during the fire. The name Woolford had initially been given to a dormitory, which has since been torn down; subsequently, the name transferred to the Infirmary. The infirmary provides health and wellness services for the campus. The building is located on Morgan Commons at the north end near Hughes Stadium and the Washington Service Center and was refurbished in 1991.