



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children
other names/site number Morris Memorial Hospital, Morris Memorial Nursing Home

2. Location

street & number Along Morris Memorial Rd between James River Tpk and U.S. Rt. 60 not for publication
city or town Milton vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Cabell code 011 zip code 25541

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan M. Pierce Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 3-19-2013
Signature of certifying official Title Date
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the National
Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Bell Signature of the Keeper 5-8-13 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	6	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		2	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	2	2	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	3	10	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
Health Care/Hospital

Current Functions
Other/Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials
foundation Concrete
walls Stone

roof Asphalt
other Wood, vinyl, stone

Narrative Description
See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

[X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

Health/Medicine

Social History

Period of Significance

1936-1960

Criteria Considerations

Significant Dates

Property is:

[] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[] B. removed from its original location.

[] C. birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.

[] D a cemetery.

[] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[] F a commemorative property

[] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Works Progress Administration (builder)

Frampton & Bowers (architects)

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See Continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
[] previously listed in the National Register
[] Previously determined eligible by the National Register
[] designated a National Historic Landmark
[] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
[] recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
[] Other State Agency
[] Federal Agency
[] Local Government
[] University
[] Other

Name of repository:

Record #

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 181.9

UTM References (Hurricane, WVA Quadrangle, Datum 83)

See Continuation Sheets

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jean Boger

organization Michael Gioulis Historic Preservation Consultant, Inc. date December 2012

street & number 614 Main Street telephone 304-765-5716

city or town Sutton state WV zip code 26601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- CD with electronic images if digital photographs.

Floorplans for individual listings

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name _____

street & number _____

city or town _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Location and Setting

The Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children sits atop an elevated terrace on Morris Memorial Road overlooking the James River Turnpike. The City of Milton is located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the hospital with US Route 60 and Interstate 64 to the north. The Mud River runs parallel to US 60 through Milton and turns to the south on the east end of the city limits. Kilgore Creek runs north-south immediately to the east of the hospital. The property encompasses nearly 182 acres and is composed of rolling forested hills and small cleared bottoms in the valleys. The land is primarily pasture for cattle and raising hay.

Description

1-Morris Memorial Hospital

1936

contributing building

The Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children is a modified "U"-shape building of cut stone. The quarry for the stone was located on the property and is a blue-white limestone.¹ The gable, asphalt shingle roof features a wooden partial return cornice. The main entrance is situated symmetrically in a centered, two-story section of the building. This section features a domed and louvered cupola and a two-story portico with shed roof supported by square columns (photos 1 and 2). The columns are wood as is the porch entablature. The main entrance door is a modern aluminum door with aluminum framing and sidelights; the original divided fanlight is extant as is the stepped stone hood above (Photo 7). Three original six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are situated to each side of the entrance (Photo 7). Seven similar windows are arranged symmetrically above. The windows feature a flat arch lintel with keystone. A modern elevator shaft is situated on the west side of this center section and is covered with aluminum siding (Photos 1 and 2).

A one-and-one-half story, "Y"-shape wing extends from each side of the entrance section. The wings include a series of gable-roof dormers (Photos 1, 3, and 4). Some have been sided with synthetic siding and some have replacement windows of various types. The facade of the wings is cut stone with a coursed quarry-faced finish with a smooth stone cornice on the wings and smooth stone quoins. Originally, the wings had a series of narrow metal casement doors leading from the concrete terrace to each patient's room. Each door had a multi-light metal casement window (Photos 3, 4, and 8). Though the transoms remain in most cases, the doors have been replaced with modern windows with metal panels below. The opening has not been modified. A concrete terrace runs parallel to the wings along the main, side, and rear elevations.

Attached to the east wing are two gable wings which originally housed the swimming pools, therapy rooms, and school (Photos 5 and 6). The southern section of the "Y" on the east wing is longer than the others and includes a corridor to the pool building. These wings appear to have been built at the same time as the remaining hospital building and have the same finishes. The building which originally housed the two

¹ KYOWVA Genealogical Society, *Cabell County Heritage, 1809-1996* (Huntington, W.Va., 1996) pg. 67.

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swimming pools is one-story with a gable roof while the school building is a one-story, hip gable roof building with a partially exposed basement (Photo 6). The partially exposed basement houses two garage bays on the end. The school wing is "T" shaped and has a central domed and louvered cupola that matches the center entrance bay of the building. These wings have asphalt shingle roofs, partial return cornice, cut stone facade and window openings that match the others in the building. Attached to the school building via a hyphen is a one-story, side gable boiler house with a metal roof, cut stone façade, and accompanying brick smoke stack. The boiler house was constructed at the same time as the remaining building (Photo 9).

There is a basement under approximately one half to three-quarters of the building and it is a combination of concrete and stone. There is also a narrow underground tunnel that runs from the center entrance of the main façade under the courtyard to the power/boiler house (Photo 17). The tunnel contains conduits, piping, and electrical. The main gable ends include wooden oculus louvers with stone keystones at each compass point. The pool building is connected to the school building via a one-story, cut stone, side-gable hyphen.

The boiler house connects to the hospital on the southwest end of the school wing and houses the hospital's heating system. The heating system consists of two massive boilers (still extant) which provided steam heat throughout the hospital. Outside the boiler house but connected underground is a still standing 60' tall brick smokestack. This heating system was still in use at the time of the hospital's closure in 2009. (Photo 9)

The length of each building are as follows: entrance section, 76', west wing, 125', "Y" section of west wing, 65', east wing, 122', "Y" section of east wing, 65', pool building, 102', and school building, 160'. The width of the "Y" sections is 24' and the boiler house measures 32'x38'.

A corner stone on the east wing reads the following by line: The Morris Memorial Hospital/For Crippled Children/Property Donated By Walter T. Morris, 1930/C.L. Harshbarger, Pres, Mrs. S.W. Price, Vice-Pres/W.H. Blenko, Secy-Tr, Dr. Arthur S. Jones, Med. Director/This Building Erected A.D. 1936/By Works Progress Administration/Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of U.S. Of A./Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Administrator/F. Witcher McCullough, State Administrator/Laid By Masonic Fraternity July 5, 1936/Wilson U.S. White, Grand Master.

Interior

The main entrance door leads into a small lobby with two arched doorways on the west side, plaster ceilings and walls, and vinyl tile flooring. A short corridor leads into the main body of the entrance section which houses the receptionist and nurse's station and the main corridors that leadoff to the east and west wings. The corridors are double loaded with individual patient rooms. The corridor finishes are composed of plaster ceilings (though some areas have drop ceilings), plaster and painted block walls and vinyl tile flooring. The original light fixtures and stainless steel clocks are still extant in the corridors although the clock faces are

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not. There are also several original laundry chutes and dumb waiters extant in the corridors. The doors to the individual rooms are solid wood, some with a glazed inset panel, and original hardware. (Photo 10)

The original patient rooms (Photo 11) contain a variety of original and modern finishes including plaster ceilings and walls, drop ceilings, wallpaper and/or paneled walls, and vinyl tile flooring. In some of the rooms concrete replaced the tile floors. Most of the original light fixtures remain, though some are modern replacements. Some of the rooms share a bathroom (Photo 12) while others have a private bathroom. The bathroom fixtures are modern but the original plaster ceilings, light fixtures, subway tile walls, and mosaic tile flooring remain. One of the bathrooms retains its original bedpan cleaning unit.

Both of the "Y" sections of the east and west wings appear to have been open wards (Photo 14) originally with finishes the same as the patient rooms. Some areas of the "Y" sections have been divided into smaller rooms to accommodate the nursing home needs for additional patient space.

The original swimming pool wing (Photo 16) has been modified with the covering of the original skylights with drop ceiling panels and vinyl tile flooring over floor joists and a subfloor covering the pool itself. There were originally two large brine pools and one individual pool fed by an on-site well. The walls in this location are plaster. To the south of the pool rooms are two pairs of metal casement doors leading into a restorative therapy room with original weights on the walls and a whirlpool (Photo 15). The school building has also been modified to suit the nursing home's needs and it includes modern finishes. One of the remaining features is the shelving for the library.

The second floor of the building (Photo 19) has been modified as well to suit the nursing home needs with individual rooms with some modern finishes. Some of the rooms retain their original plaster ceilings and walls and vinyl tile flooring while others have drywall walls and wallpaper. However, the overall plan has remained the same.

The attic is a very large open space with the roof and wall structure evident. The gable ends are stone and sections of the support walls are brick with steel beam reinforcements. The operating machinery for the elevator is located in a gable end and accessed via a short ladder. The machinery appears to have been purchased used from the Veteran's Hospital in Huntington, West Virginia and the elevator dates to c.1940, although its installation in the hospital may have been much later. The elevator runs from the basement up to the second floor and the car is located in the northwest corner of the main entrance bay.

The basement and lowest level of the wings house the majority of the ancillary functions of the hospital including the steam boiler heating system, hot water tanks, incinerator, the laundry, the kitchen (Photo 18), food storage and preparation areas, including two walk-in freezers and one cooler, and maintenance shop. There is some original equipment remaining in the basement including original sterilization autoclaves

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(Photo 20) for instruments. The majority of the walls are either glazed tile blocks, concrete block, and/or stone.

The stair ways in the building (Photo 13) are located directly to the east and west on the south side (facing the courtyard) of the central entrance bay in the wings and have plaster and painted block walls, plaster ceilings and concrete stair treads with metal risers. The outer railing is metal with a simple square metal newel post and the inner railing is wood supported by metal brackets. There is also a stair leading to the basement on the west end of the school addition. All trim is very simple and plain and indicative of WPA construction and the time period.

2-Brine Well (Photo 21) 1936 contributing structure

The brine well is constructed of the same cut stone as the hospital building and it is laid in a circular pattern. The well has been capped with concrete. There is a one-story, hip asphalt shingle roof over the well itself and it is supported by slender square wood posts with "X" braces. The brine well originally supplied the therapeutic swimming pools in the hospital. 1 X 1 bays.

3-Dairy Barn (Photo 23 - background) c.1970 non-contributing building

The original stone dairy barn which matched the hospital building sat in this same location but it burned down in the late 1960s. This replacement barn is a one-story, end-gable dairy barn with metal roof and vertical board siding. The top section of the side walls has been left open for ventilation. It has a one-story, shed-roof open canopy on the rear of the building and a pier foundation. 1 X 14 bays.

4-Shed (Photo 23) c. 1970 non-contributing building

Three-bay shed with center bay taller than the flanking bays. Shed metal roof. Vertical board siding. Pier foundation. One of the bays is enclosed and contains two man doors and a six light window. 5 X 1 bays.

5-Milk House (Photo 22) 1936 non-contributing site

This is the original cut stone milk house that matched the hospital building and the original dairy barn. It is a one-story, hip gable milk house with a cut stone facade. The roof is completely collapsed and the side walls are deteriorated and in the process of collapsing. There is a cut stone exterior chimney on the front southeast corner. The glazing in the windows is no longer extant but the frames and mullions are extant within the original openings and are six and nine pane lights with stone sills. 4 X 3 bays.

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6-Barn *c. 2000* *non-contributing building*

A modern metal barn. One-story, gable metal roof. Metal siding. Concrete foundation. One bay wide.

7-Secondary barn/shed *c. 1970* *non-contributing building*

One-story, shed roof, enclosed small barn/shed attached to a one-story, shed roof barn/shed located out in the pasture. Metal roof. Vertical board siding. Pier foundation.

8-Bridge *1936* *contributing structure*

The bridge is located on Morris Memorial Road . It is cut stone with grapevine joints and has a central arch where the creek runs under the bridge. It appears to be the same stonework as the hospital building so it is presumed to have also been a product of the Workers Progress Administration.

9-Kilgore/Milton Cemetery (Photo 24) *c.1800* *non-contributing site*

This cemetery dates to the early 1800s and continues to be used into modern times. There are approximately 35 marked burials with several unmarked graves as evidenced by plantings and deep depressions in the ground. Surnames include Lambert, Harshbarger, Kilgore, Simmons, Vinson, Lyons, Hatfield, Smith, Morris, Johnson, and Carter. The Morris graves are for John S. and Molly J. Morris, a double marker, and for Ivan W. Morris, a single marker; the donor of the land for the Morris Memorial Hospital, Walter T. Morris, does not appear to be buried here. The earliest death date observed was 1815 and the latest was 1983. The cemetery is noncontributing because it does not relate to the documented significance of the property.

10-Cabell County EMS Building *c. 2008* *non-contributing building*

One-story, end gable, municipal building which houses the ambulance services. Asphalt shingle roof. Concrete masonry unit facade. One-story, hip roof wing. Four garage bays. Concrete and concrete block foundation. 8 X 4 bays.

11-Weatherization Works Building *c. 2012* *non-contributing building*

One-story, side gable building. Asphalt shingle roof. Concrete masonry unit facade. Concrete block and concrete foundation. 1 X 1 bays.

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12-Radio antenna

c. 2008

non-contributing structure

13-Billboard

c. 2000

non-contributing structure

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Statement of Significance

Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under *Criterion A: Health/Medicine* for its significance as self-sufficient children's hospital, used primarily for the treatment of polio. It is also eligible at the local level under *Criterion A: Social History* for its association with the Works Progress Administration, the Depression-era public works agency that funded and constructed the building. The period of significance begins in 1936, when the building was constructed, and ends in 1960 when the hospital closed.

History

A hospital for crippled children was first envisioned by Walter T. Morris, a local farmer who witnessed his great-nephew, John Morris suffer from osteomyelitis, inflammation of the bone marrow. Morris' nephew received successful treatment from Doctor Shade Jones, Director of the Huntington Orthopedic Hospital. In gratitude, Morris deeded his farm to the Huntington Orthopedic Hospital in 1930, specifically for the care and treatment of crippled children.² The Huntington Orthopedic Hospital quickly formed a corporation and board of trustees under the name Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children in honor of Morris and as stipulated in the deed. The hospital quickly outgrew Morris' house, which was originally used as the main hospital facility.

Morris Memorial Hospital was deeded to the Town of Milton on August 27, 1935, most likely in order to qualify for WPA funding. Milton Mayor, Albert Field, applied for assistance for several projects including the construction of streets and alleys, the labor to construct a new city hall building, and for construction of Morris Memorial Hospital; the hospital was the only project funded. Less than a year later, on July 5, 1936, Mayor Field helped lay the cornerstone for the new hospital building.³

The architectural firm of Frampton and Bowers of Huntington, West Virginia was selected as the designer. Frampton and Bowers designed the Huntington Orthopedic Hospital headed by Dr. Arthur Shade Jones who served on the Board of the Morris Memorial Hospital. It is likely that Jones recommended them for the design. While the cornerstone for the hospital was laid in 1936, it appears that the complete construction of the building did not occur immediately. The historic drawings from the architects are dated 1937 for the flanking wings, 1938 for the boiler house, and 1940 for the incinerator. The last historic drawings date to 1941 so it appears that the building was constructed between 1936 and 1941.⁴ The town of Milton leased the

² *Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children Milton, West Virginia*. Unpublished pamphlet, c. 1945.

³ Charles B. Murphy, *History of Milton 1876-1976* (Milton, W.Va.: Berkeley Printing Company, 1975).

⁴ Additional drawings for alterations and additions from other firms were never built, although plan configurations were made when the hospital was converted to a nursing home.

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property to Morris Memorial Hospital on September 29, 1936.⁵ The hospital not only served West Virginia, but accepted patients from throughout the United States and Canada.⁶

The hospital property, which included a farm, was largely self-sufficient. The grounds included a large dairy barn (non-extant) built in the same style as the hospital building. It housed up to 30 milk cows that produced milk, butter, cream, cheese and other dairy products for the patients and staff. The original dairy barn burned in the late 1960s and was replaced with the current dairy barn c.1970. On the farm, 85 acres were used for livestock pasture and for the production of hay and feed for the livestock including chickens for meat and eggs. The remaining farmland was used for food production and included a 25-acre orchard with apple, cherry, and pear trees along with strawberries and raspberries. The large vegetable gardens included potatoes, onions, beans, peas, corn, cabbage, beets and carrots along with other crops. The gardens provided the staff and patients with food and the hospital with an income through sale of surplus.⁷

The hospital included a large kitchen and staff who not only produced three meals a day for the students and staff but also canned, froze, and preserved the garden crops for use through the winter. The staff had their own dining room while the children were fed in their wards. A separate kitchen was used for special dietary needs. All cooking was overseen by a trained chef.⁸

Since water therapy was a recommended treatment for polio victims, the hospital maintained two large and one small salt water pools that were fed from a 1000 foot brine well located on the property. The indoor pools were located in the one-story gable wing to the south of the east wing. Further, the hospital included weight rooms, whirlpools, an x-ray department, a lab, a blood bank, and operating rooms. The hospital was well known for its state of the art medical facilities with visiting surgeons calling its surgery department one of the "most complete in America."⁹ Eight iron lungs, including one infant-sized, were used for the children affected by polio. Iron lungs allowed the polio victims to breathe and were thus critical for their care. If the electric power went out, the facility had an on-site generator to take over. If needed, nurses hand-pumped the lungs to maintain the respiration of the patients.

Morris Memorial also included an on-site school to continue the children's' education. School was held in the rear section of the building off the east wing. Classrooms were located in the upper story while the lower story housed the garage as well as the maintenance and kitchen departments. The school included a library that contained 2,000 volumes of fiction plus 200 technical books for students and staff. Class was held every day with the teachers brought in through the Cabell County education system. High school graduates were

⁵ *History of Milton.*

⁶ *Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children Milton, West Virginia.*

⁷ Barry Huffstutler, *Doors to the Past: Morris Memorial Hospital.*

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wvccfhr/history/morrismemorial.htm> (accessed September 17, 2012).

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children Milton, c.1945.*

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provided certificates of completion from nearby Milton High School.¹⁰ The school wing held two classrooms and two teachers: Mrs. Eloise Hash Pope taught grades 4-8; and Mrs. Emma Owens Harshbarger taught grades 1-3. High school courses started at the hospital on April 7, 1950 with the diplomas issued through Milton High School.¹¹

Children participated in other activities at the hospital as well. Art and craft activities included basket making, weaving, sewing, carving, and woodworking. Open swim provided fun and exercise. A concrete terrace surrounding the hospital provided a place for visiting with friends. Each room had doors opening out onto the terrace. Children were permitted to participate in Boy and Girl Scout troop activities, as allowed by their limitations. The hospital auditorium was used for plays, movies and church services. Sunday school teachers and local ministers from Milton and the area alternated service. Since the children were wheeled to the auditorium in their beds or wheelchairs, the auditorium did not have any permanent seating.¹²

Though the hospital's capacity was 125, in 1949 there were 176 admitted patients. While the majority of the children were polio victims, not all were. One child, for example, learned how to walk on prosthetics at Morris Memorial after a train accident had severed his legs.¹³ The hospital included five wards; two for females, two for males, and one that served as an isolation ward. Thirty-two rooms were private and these were located on the ground floor.¹⁴

The early treatment for polio was a combination of water therapy through brine pools and whirlpools, strengthening exercises through lifting small weights and pulleys, rest, immobilization, and the application of very hot, moist cloths to the affected areas. The hot-cloth treatment, known as the "Kenny Method," was pioneered by Sister Elizabeth Kenny in Australia. Kenny eventually found her way to Minneapolis in the early 1940s where the Sister Kenny Institute was established. At least one former patient from Morris Memorial, Betsy Fletcher Rea, was treated by Kenny in Minnesota.¹⁵ Other than these methods, no other polio treatments existed and there was no cure.

Though polio epidemics were reported in U.S. cities throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the United States as a whole reached epidemic proportions in the mid-twentieth century, peaking in

¹⁰ Bonnie G. Lewis, "A Haven of Rest Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children," *Goldenseal Magazine*, Summer 2010, 47-53.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children Milton.*

¹³ Bonnie G. Lewis, "A Haven of Rest Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children," *Goldenseal Magazine*, Summer 2010, 47-53.

¹⁴ *Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children Milton.*

¹⁵ Sally Fletcher Holliday, *Rea of Hope: The Story of Betsy Fletcher Rea* (Charleston, W.Va.: Evergreen Syndicate, 2008), 20.

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1952 with nearly 60,000 reported cases. Meanwhile, Dr. Jonas Salk was working on developing a polio vaccine. After an extensive field trial, the vaccine was considered a success in 1955.¹⁶

Due to the success, Morris Memorial began to treat fewer and fewer patients and finally closed as a children's hospital in April 1960.¹⁷ Reportedly, the hospital treated nearly 10,000 patients during the years it operated.¹⁸ The facility remained closed until 1961 when the City of Milton leased it to the Morris Memorial Nursing Home, operated by John and Rose Greene. It continued operating in this role until 2009 at which time the nursing home surrendered their lease back to the Town of Milton.

Social History

The Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children was built with funds and labor provided by the Works Progress Administration (WPA; later the Works Projects Administration). The WPA was one of the numerous programs developed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of his New Deal, a program designed to provide an economic boost for the United States during the Great Depression. The WPA emphasized putting the nation's unemployed back to work on projects for the public good.

The WPA, which became the New Deal's largest agency, was created by Roosevelt's order in April 1935. The program was headed by Harry L. Hopkins at the Federal level. In general, the WPA built and improved city and county infrastructures such as roads, sewer systems, bridges, and municipal buildings. The WPA was also responsible for many arts, drama, media and literacy projects. The Writer's program, photography highlighting the effects of the Great Depression in Appalachia, as well as post office murals and other arts programs were evident in West Virginia.

The construction of the Morris Memorial Hospital was one of the larger WPA projects within West Virginia; others include the South Side Bridge in Charleston, an African American school in Morgantown, municipal buildings for the towns of Sutton and Gassaway in Braxton County and the Calhoun County Courthouse in Grantsville.¹⁹ Many of these projects, like Morris Memorial, were built with locally quarried stone. Out of all the projects applied for by Milton's mayor, Albert Field, Morris Memorial was the only project funded in Milton.

Summary

¹⁶ *Salk Announces Polio Vaccine*. <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/salk-announces-polio-vaccine> (accessed January 7, 2013).

¹⁷ Caldwell Dudley, *History of Milton Community*. (N.p.: West Virginia University Agricultural Extension Division, c. 1960).

¹⁸ Susan Maslowski. Unpublished manuscript. Sent to author October 11, 2012.

¹⁹ Jerry Bruce Thomas, Works Progress Administration (WPA), in *The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, ed. Ken Sullivan (Charleston, W.Va.: The West Virginia Humanities Council, 2006), 809-10.

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The Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children is locally significant as an important self-sufficient hospital dedicated to the treatment of children. Morris Memorial represented some of the best care for children in West Virginia during the mid-20th century. It is also locally significant for its association with the WPA in sending locally unemployed to work. Though the main building has undergone some minor alterations, the hospital retains sufficient integrity to convey significance under Criterion A and the overall property retains excellent integrity.

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Bibliography/Cited and/or referenced:

Cabell County West Virginia 1809 Heritage 1996. Page 67.

Cabell County Courthouse Deeds and Records. Copy of deed provided by the City of Milton to the author. Fall 2012.

Canterbury, Tom. Mayor of Milton. Personal interview with author. Fall 2012.

"Dedicate Hospital for Child Cripples." *The Herald-Dispatch*, 6 July 1936.

Dudley, Caldwell. *History of Milton Community*. N.p.: West Virginia University Agricultural Extension Division, c. 1960.

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Section number 9 Page 13

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National Park Service

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UTM References

A.	17	403462	4254146
B.	17	403824	4253846
C.	17	403990	4253357
D.	17	403833	4252700
E.	17	403650	4252660
F.	17	403427	4252831
G.	17	403370	4252847
H.	17	403242	4252994
I.	17	403097	4253000

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is a 181.89 acre parcel that is listed in the deed as follows: ".....all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in Grant District, Cabell County, West Virginia, and bounded on the west by the Joseph N. Blackwood place, now owned by Walter Johnson, on the north by the old right of way of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, now used as a state paved road known as the Midland Trail, on the east by the William Sunderland farm, and on the south by the James River and Kanawha Turnpike, and containing one hundred eighty-one and eighty-nine one-hundredths (181.89) acres, more or less, and being the land of which Helen M. Morris, died seized and possessed, an undivided one-ninth interest in which was inherited by the party of the first part as one of the heirs-at-law of the said Helen M. Morris, and the remaining undivided interests, in which were acquired by the said party of the first part from Albert A. Morris, and wife, by deed dated the twentieth day of May, 1918, and recorded in the County Court Clerk's Office, of the County and State aforesaid in Deed Book 156, at page 395, from G.B. Morris, and wife, by deed dated February 25, 1920, and recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 179, at page 398, from A.O. Morris, and wife, by deed dated October 26, 1920, and recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 179, page 397, from Sallie Blackwood, and husband, Owen M. Blackwood, and Helen Blackwood, by deed dated January 15, 1920, and recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 170, at page 159, and from A.F. Morris, and wife, and Gertrude M. Reynolds, by deed dated May 15, 1922, and recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 215, Page 417, and from the heirs of J.E. Morris, by deed made by a Special Commissioner, and also recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 245, page 91, to all of which deeds reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said property.

To have and to hold unto the party of the second part, its successors and assigns for the use and benefit as it or they may deem proper for the treatment, custody, maintenance, convalescence, and otherwise taking care of sick or crippled children and for general hospital purposes for such children and to be known as the Morris Memorial for crippled Children.

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National Park Service

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Section number 10 Page 15

In the event that the party of the second part, its successors or assigns, shall fail to use the property hereby conveyed for the uses and purposes aforesaid and such failure shall continue for three years then said property shall revert to and revest in the party of the first part, if he be then living, and if not, then to his heirs or assigns."

The deed goes on to reserve 24.67 acres to W.T. Morris for his lifetime as well as a right of way. The 24.67 acres and right of way was to revert to the grantee upon W.T. Morris' death for the stated purpose outlined above. The deed also specifies that the existing oil and gas lease with royalties and free gas to one residence is to be continued through the lifetime of W.T. Morris and upon his death will revert to the grantees. Further, the deed dictates that the grantees build W.T. Morris a residence, including running water, on the 24.67 acres and not mortgage the entire property for a period of 21 years after Morris' death. The Morris Homestead is listed in the deed as the building to be used for the crippled children's hospital but does not preclude building new buildings for the same purpose.

The grantor on the deed is listed as W.T. Morris and the grantee is The Huntington Orthopedic Hospital; the deed was recorded in the Cabell County records on December 29, 1930 and is in Deed Book 266, starting on page 431.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary follows the original property lines as listed in the deed from W.T. Morris to the Huntington Orthopedic Hospital.

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National Park Service

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Section number Photos Page 16

Name of Property: Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children

City or Vicinity: Milton

County: Cabell

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Mike Gioulis/Jean Boger

Date Photographed: Summer and Fall of 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 25 Front facade showing center entrance section and west wing, looking southeast.
- 2 of 25 Center entrance section and a section of the west wing, looking southeast.
- 3 of 25 Close up of west wing, looking southeast.
- 4 of 25 Close up of east wing, looking southwest.
- 5 of 25 School wing, looking south.
- 6 of 25 Rear facade of school wing, looking northwest.
- 7 of 25 Entrance detail, looking south.
- 8 of 25 Pool wing entrance detail showing original metal casement doors, looking east.
- 9 of 25 Boiler house and smokestack detail, looking southeast.
- 10 of 25 Corridor off east wing going towards pool wing, looking northwest.
- 11 of 25 Example of a private room on first floor, looking north.
- 12 of 25 Example of a bathroom showing original flooring and light fixture, looking north.
- 13 of 25 Staircase in east wing, looking south.
- 14 of 25 Example of a ward, looking northwest.
- 15 of 25 Extant whirlpool in pool wing, looking southwest.

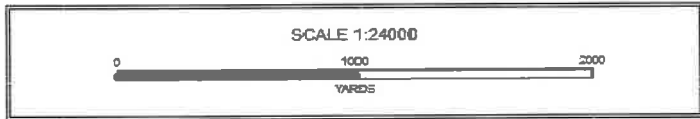
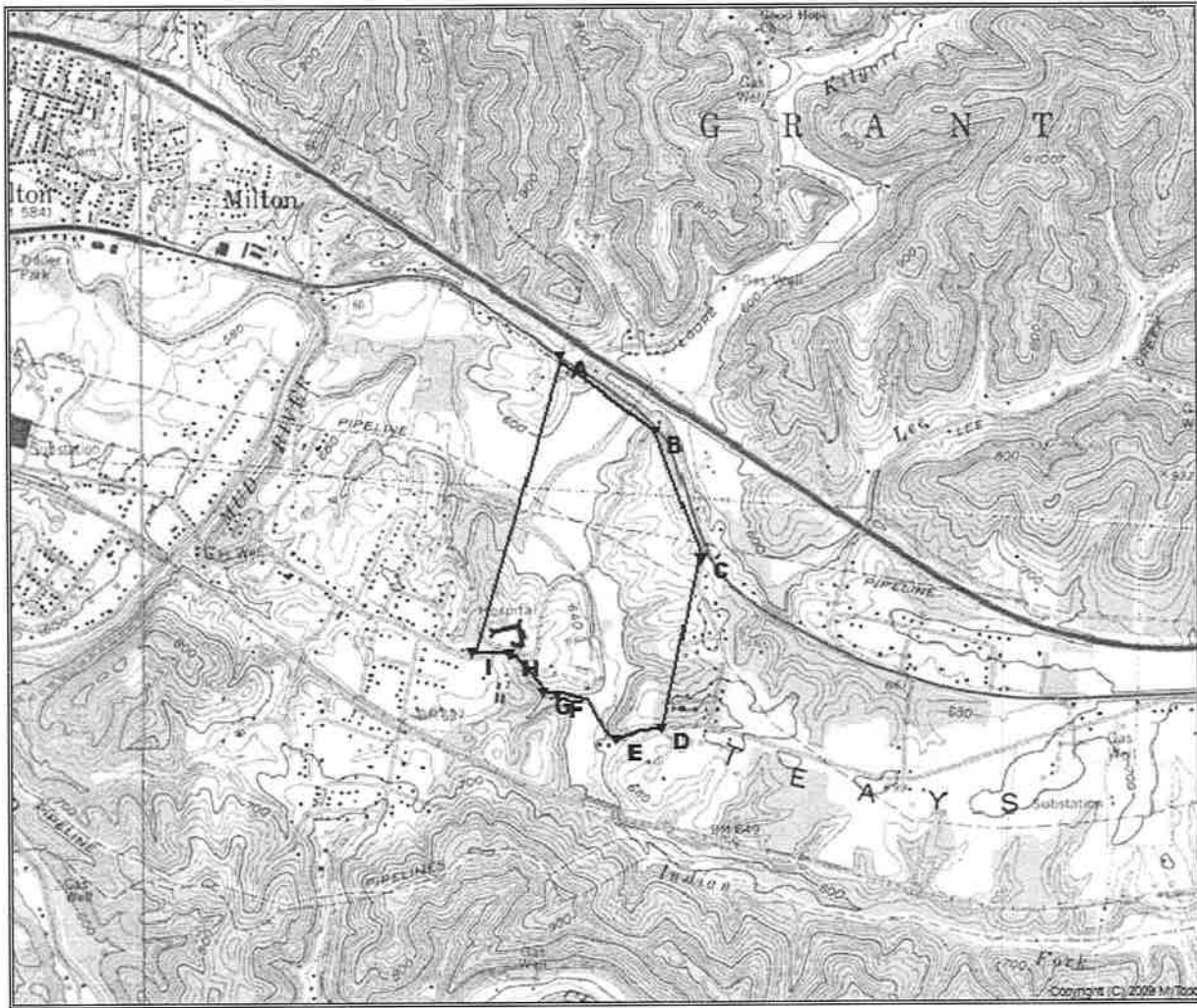
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 17

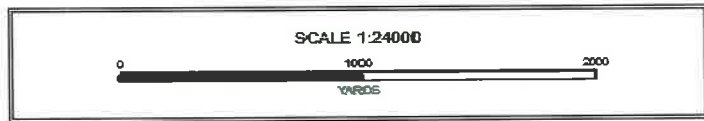
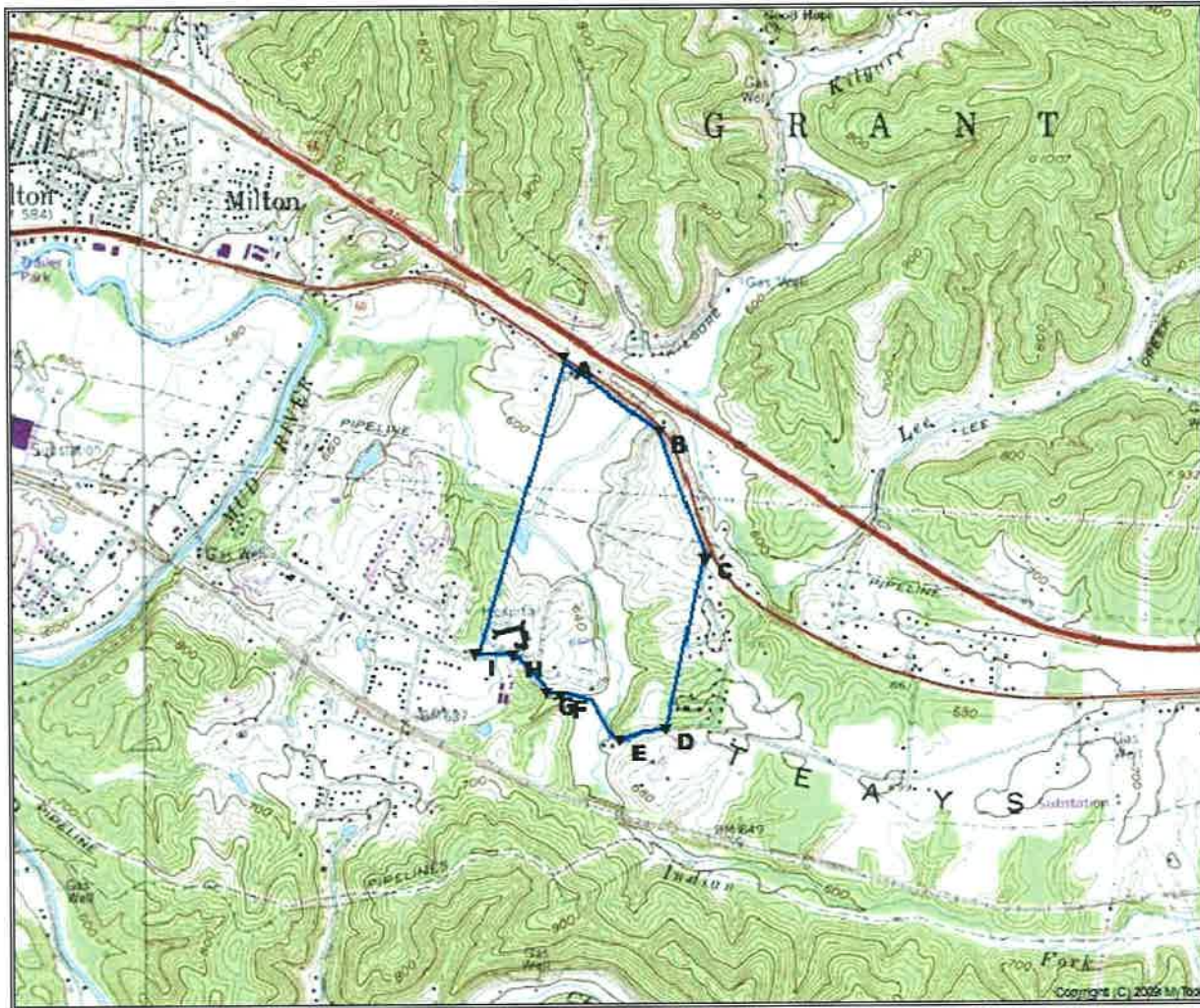
- 16 of 25 Room in pool wing showing new finishes and covering of pool opening, looking southeast.
- 17 of 25 Basement tunnel.
- 18 of 25 Kitchen.
- 19 of 25 Example of a second floor room in the east wing, looking northwest.
- 20 of 25 Extant autoclaves in basement.
- 21 of 25 Extant capped brine well, looking east.
- 22 of 25 Extant milk house, looking north.
- 23 of 25 Extant c. 1970 replacement dairy barn and c. 1970 shed, looking west.
- 24 of 25 Example of cemetery markers.
- 25 of 25 Historic aerial view of hospital and grounds.²⁰

²⁰ [Herald Dispatch.com/multimedia/galleries/historicalphotos](http://HeraldDispatch.com/multimedia/galleries/historicalphotos)



- A. 17-403462-4254146
- B. 17-403824-4253846
- C. 17-403990-4253357
- D. 17-403833-4252700
- E. 17-403650-4252660
- F. 17-403427-4252831
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- H. 17-403242-4252994
- I. 17-403097-4253000

MORRIS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
 FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
 MILTON, CABELL COUNTY, WVA
 HURRICANE QUADRANGLE
 DATUM 83



- A. 17-403462-4254146
- B. 17-403824-4253846
- C. 17-403990-4253357
- D. 17-403833-4252700
- E. 17-403650-4252660
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MORRIS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
 FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
 MILTON, CABELL COUNTY, WVA
 HURRICANE QUADRANGLE
 DATUM 83

WV SHPO Viewer



This map is created by West Virginia GIS Technical Center for West Virginia SHPO GIS Map Viewer.



Map Created on 2/1/2013

Architectural

- Point
- ▨ Area

National Register (Restricted)

- Point
- Area

User Notes:

Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children
Cabell County, West Virginia

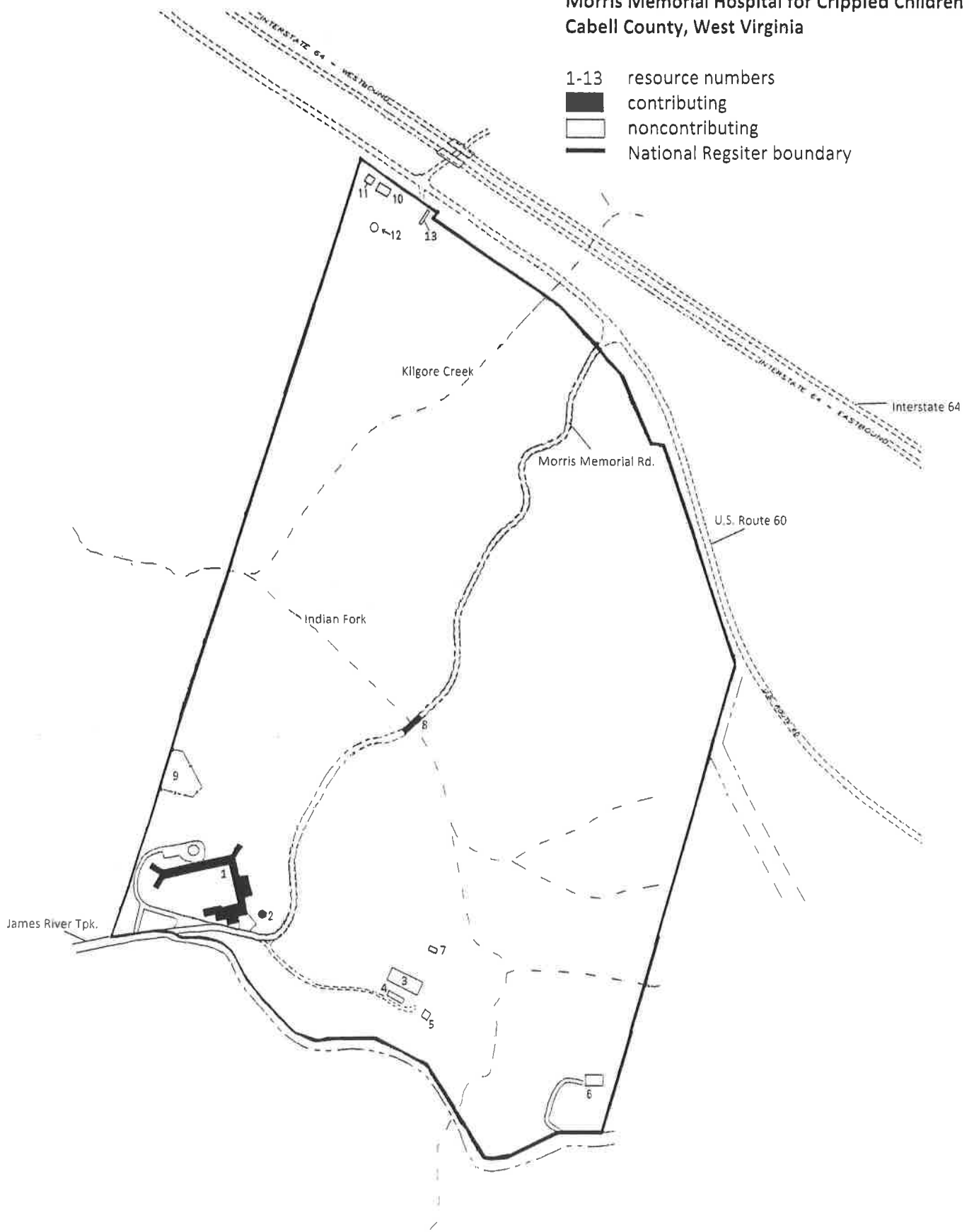
Disclaimer:

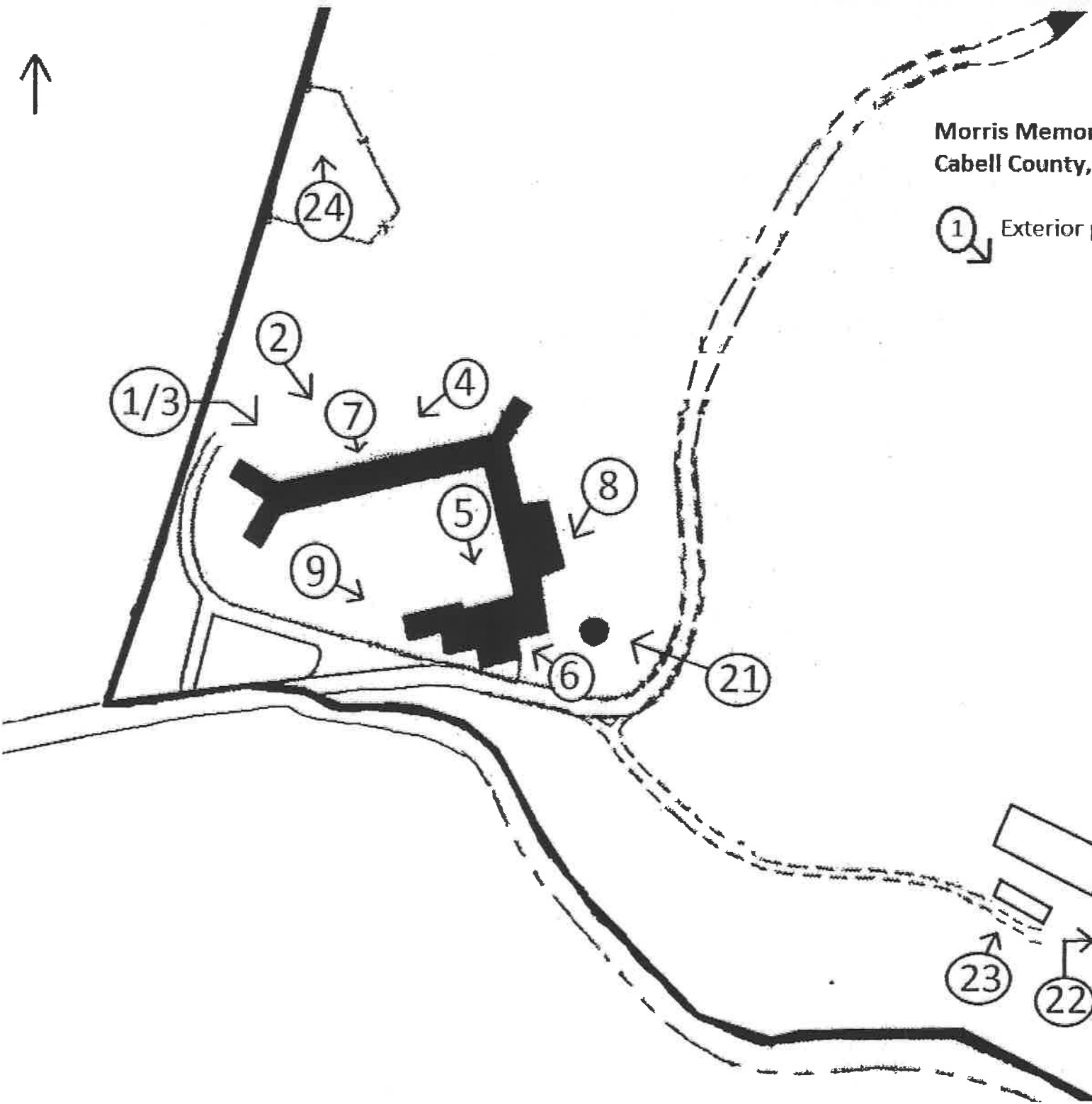
The West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office Interactive Map is designed to provide professional consultants, state/federal agency employees and the public with a means to make informed decisions with regards to the cultural resource location.



Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children Cabell County, West Virginia

- 1-13 resource numbers
- contributing
- noncontributing
- National Register boundary

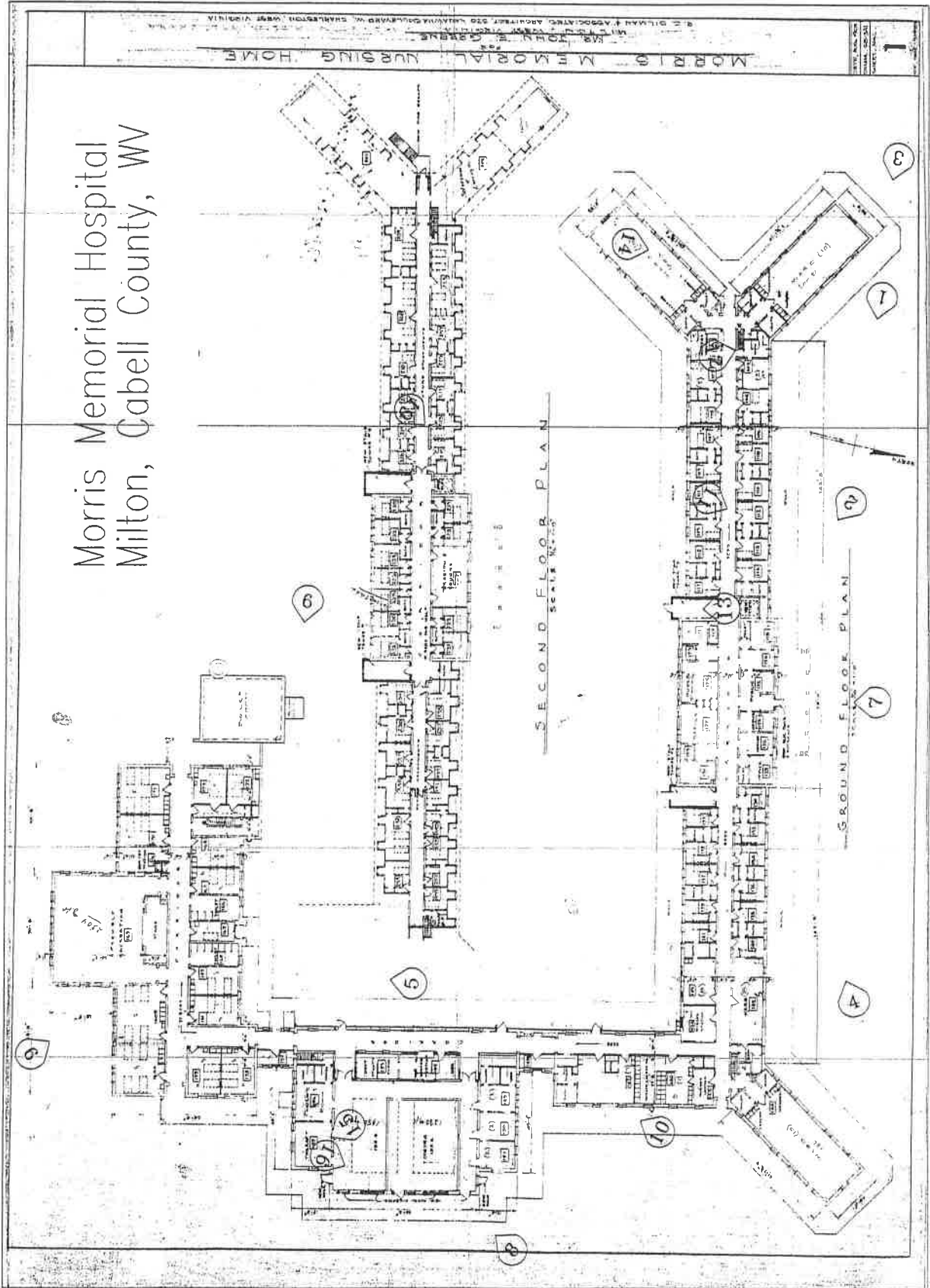




**Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Childrer
Cabell County, West Virginia**

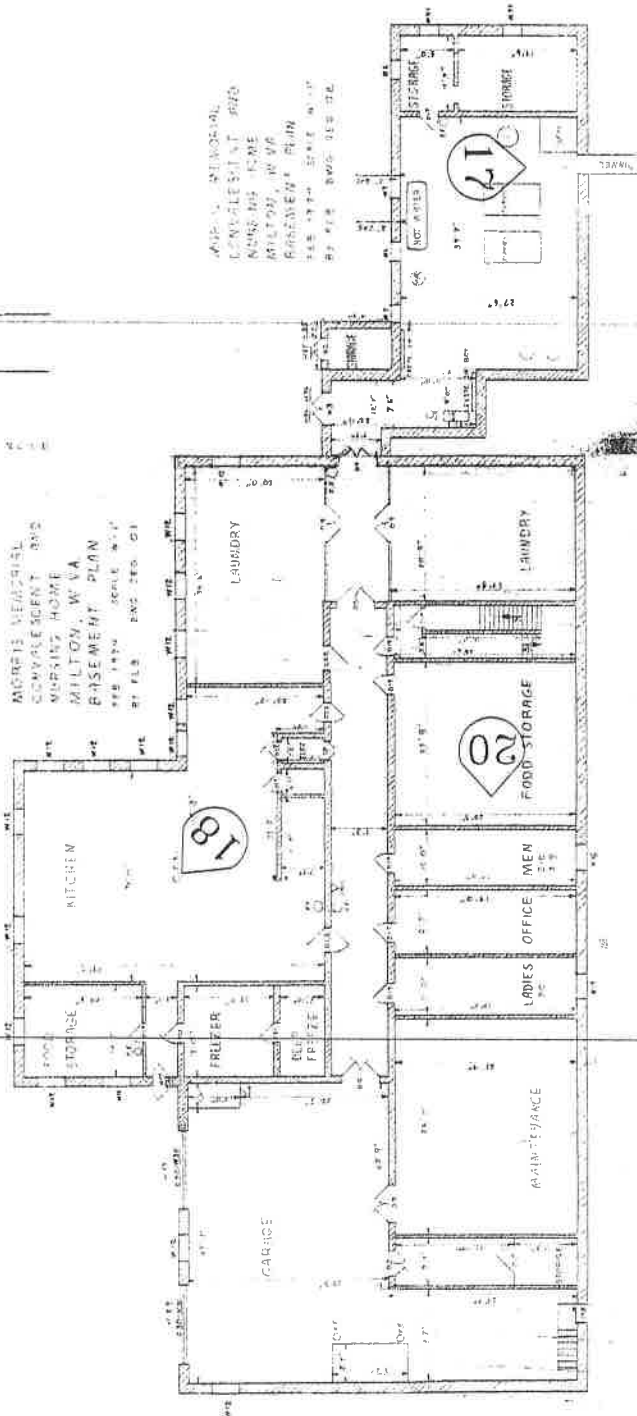
① Exterior photograph vantage points

Morris Memorial Hospital
Milton, Cabell County, WV

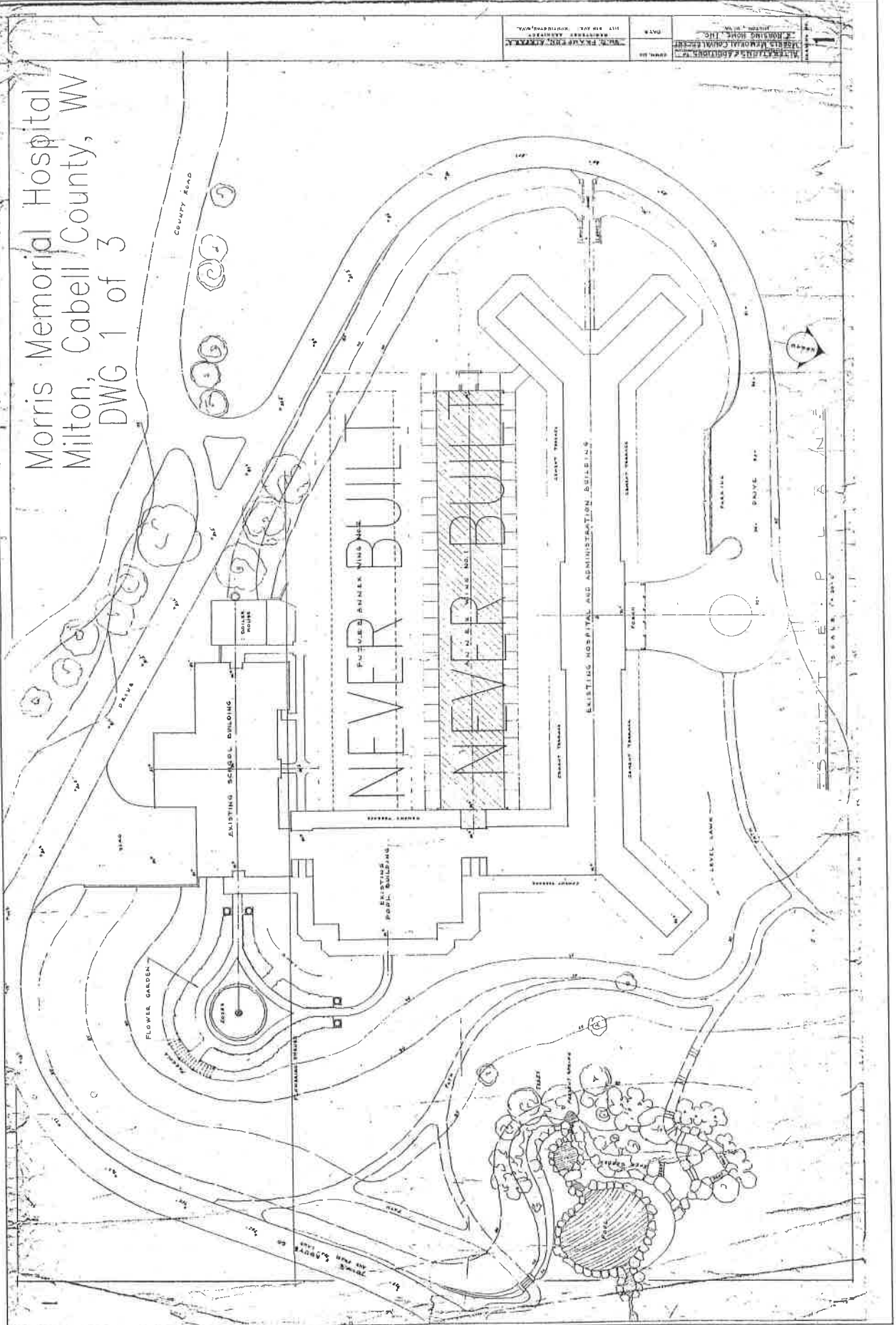


MORRIS MEMORIAL NURSING HOME
MR. JOHN E. GREENE
P. O. BOX 1000
MILTON, WEST VIRGINIA
J. C. DILLMAN & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS, 620 LANTANA DRIVE, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

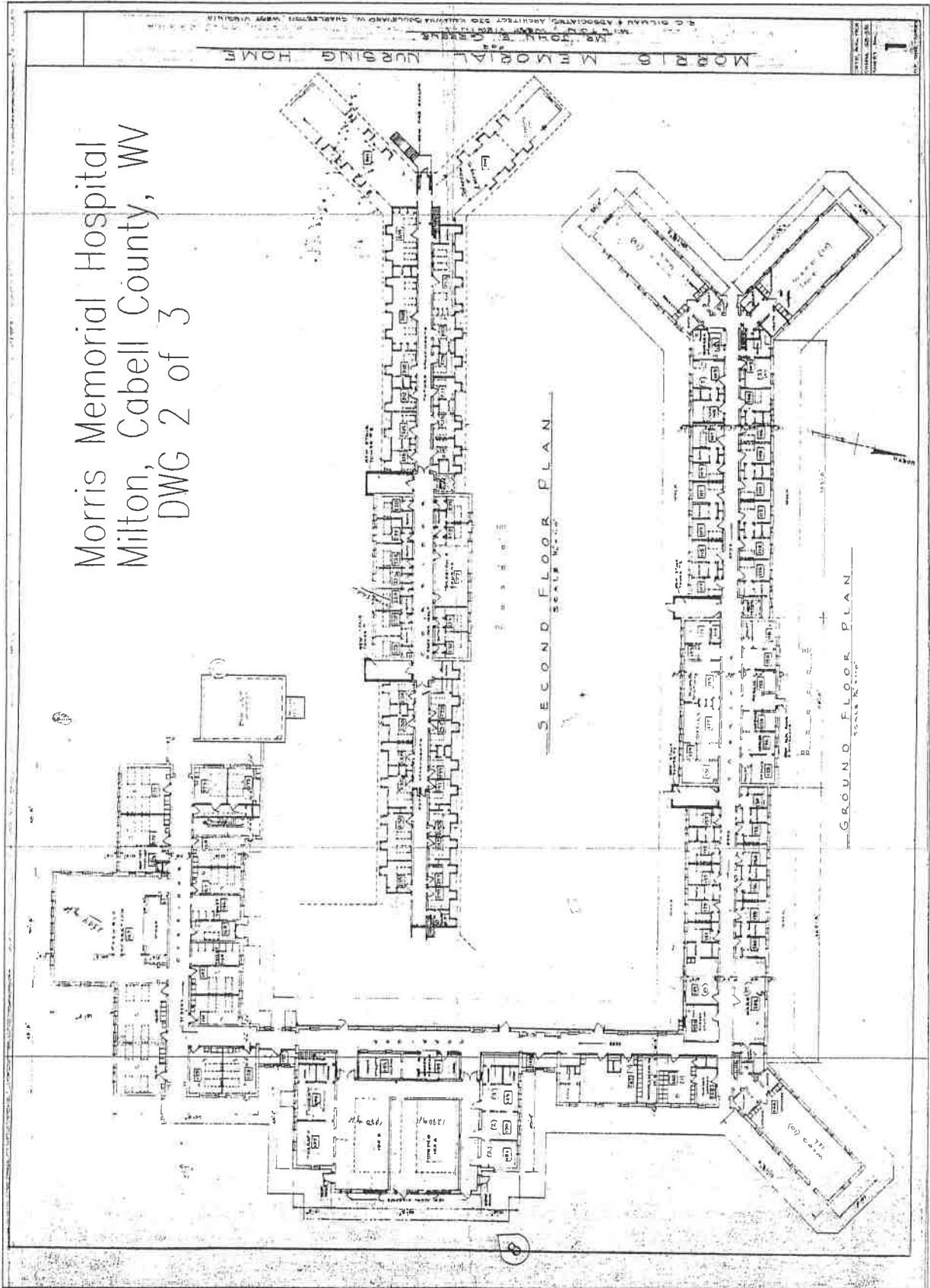
Morris Memorial Hospital Milton, Cabell County, WV



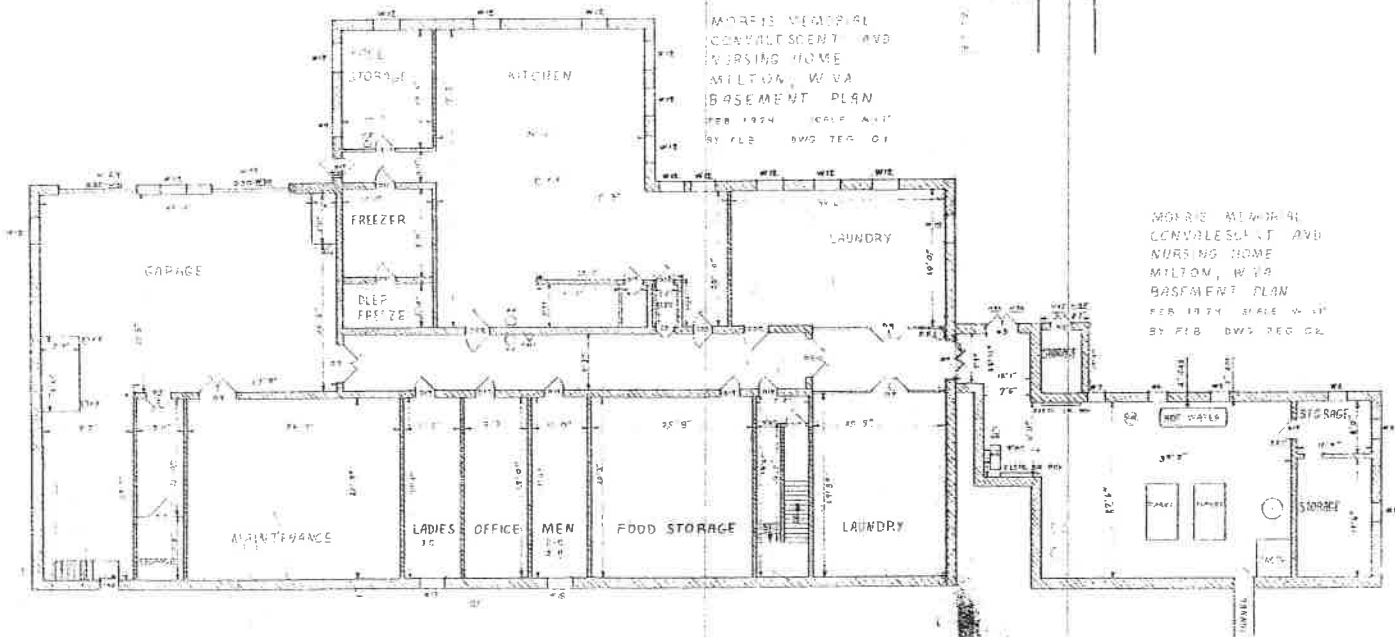
Morris Memorial Hospital
 Milton, Cabell County, WV
 DWG 1 of 3



Morris Memorial Hospital
Milton, Cabell County, WV
DWG 2 of 3



Morris Memorial Hospital
Milton, Cabell County, WV
DWG 3 of 3



















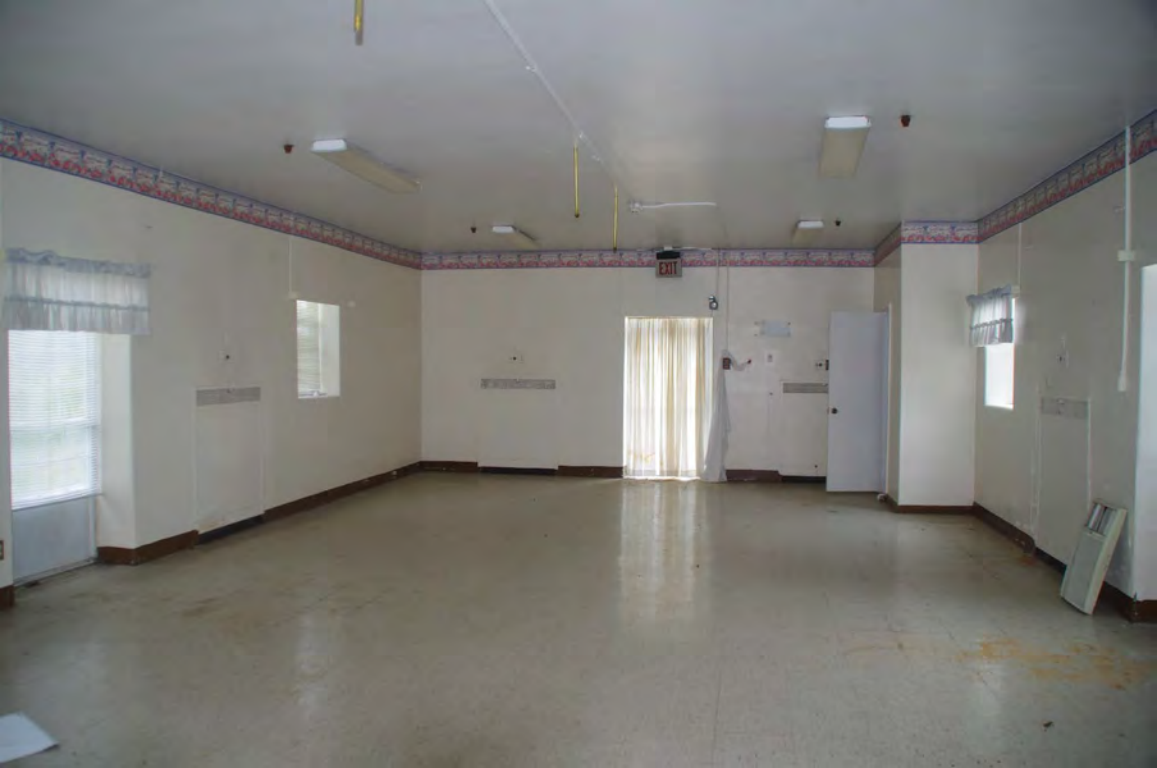


































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WEST VIRGINIA, Cabell

DATE RECEIVED: 3/22/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/15/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/30/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/08/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000262

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-8-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



The Culture Center
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562

EEO/AA Employer

March 20, 2013

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are submitting for your review the following three National Register registration forms:

- Thomas C. Miller Public School, Marion County
- Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children, Cabell County
- Brookside Historic District, Preston County

The enclosed nominations have been approved by the State Archives and History Commission and processed in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.

Also enclosed, please find additional documentation for the following two National Register-listed properties, both of which are located within the abovementioned proposed Brookside Historic District:

- Gaymont (92000351), additional documentation, Preston County
- Red Horse Tavern (73001923), additional documentation, Preston County

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have questions. We can be reached at 304.558.0240.

Sincerely,

Susan M. Pierce
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures