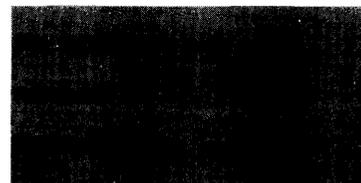


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



**1. Name**

historic Saint Joseph 1930 Hospital

and/or common Old Saint Joe's

**2. Location**

street & number 715 Grand N.E. \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Albuquerque \_\_\_ vicinity of congressional district 1

state New Mexico code 35 county Bernalillo code 001

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

**4. Owner of Property**

name Saint Joseph Hospital Incorporated Attention: Leo W. Huppert,  
Executive Vice President

street & number 400 Walter, N.E.

city, town Albuquerque \_\_\_ vicinity of state New Mexico 87102

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bernalillo County Courthouse

street & number 501 Central N.W.

city, town Albuquerque state New Mexico

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Historic Landmarks Survey of Albuquerque has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_ yes  no

date September 1981 \_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records Historic Landmarks Survey of Albuquerque

city, town Albuquerque state New Mexico 87103

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## 7. Description

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**Condition** excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moved date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

Built in 1930 the four story, neo-Romanesque Revival Saint Joseph's 1930 Hospital building is located at the east end of the Saint Joseph's Medical Complex. It is approximately one mile east of the Albuquerque Central Business District, just below the bluffs of the east mesa, and just across the northern boundary of the Huning Highland Historic District. The hospital was designed by W. Miles Brittelle, and has an inverted Y-shaped plan (see attached plan) with an elevator tower at the central axis. The wings of the Y face south toward Grand Avenue and have historically enclosed formal landscaping at the entry. The hospital is constructed of dark brick and light concrete, with a concrete block foundation. The facade is divided into two wings separated by an entrance bay; the wings are accentuated at the ends with similar bays. The major characteristics of each bay are the concrete and brick corbel tables, and the parapeted roof. The building is highly textured with brick and concrete details and has been only slightly altered in recent years

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Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION

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The outstanding characteristic of this building is its rigid adherence to classic Romanesque Revival styling, unusual both for the date of construction (1929-30) and for Albuquerque. The main facade reveals two diagonal wings of smooth brick, punctuated by rectangular metal casement windows, a string course at the top, and a concrete block foundation. The symmetry of the facade is enhanced by three bays, one at the end of each wing, and one at the entrance. These bays are of particular importance because of their concentration of Romanesque detailing. Details include round arched windows, arched corbel tables, low balconets, a parapeted roof and brick pilasters. The more ornate central bay is the focal point of the building; a concrete arch distinguishes the projecting entry from the central bay and surrounds the double glass doors and fanlight tympanum. Above the doors, and below the low parapeted roof is a Palladian window. The pyramidal line of the entry roof is echoed by the central bay behind, and that roofline is in turn repeated by the tower.

The rear and side views of the hospital are less detailed and not visible from Grand Avenue. The rear is comprised of rectangular metal windows, string course, and parapeted roof.

Inside the plan is spacious. Each floor has a large lobby located at the central axis; the diagonal wings have very wide hallways with patient rooms lining both sides. The flooring is terrazzo, with uniquely styled round terrazzo medallions set in the center of each lobby. Metal cage elevators are located at the north end of each lobby and open south into the lobby as well as north into the rear hallway.

The hospital is one of a group of institutional buildings in the area which represent a marked trend towards conservative revival styles in the 1920's. These buildings include the 1930 hospital building, the Albuquerque High School Manual Arts building (1927), the Longfellow School (1926, demolished), and the Memorial Hospital (1926). Located just at the edge of the Huning Highland Historic District, these solid buildings demarcated the residential scale of the Victorian era neighborhood and accentuated the transition from the large commercial buildings downtown on the west and Presbyterian Hospital on the east from the low adobe buildings of Martineztown on the north. Since they were sited on the rising ground just east of Albuquerque's downtown they were easily accessible to the growing number of residents on the city's burgeoning east side.

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DESCRIPTION

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Renovation plans for the hospital building include leaving the facade intact (except for removing the air conditioning units which are the only exterior alteration made to the building), adding a new main entrance on the northeast side, and adding a fire stair at the rear. The building will continue to be owned by Saint Joseph's Hospital Inc., but will be used for private doctors' offices.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1930

**Builder/Architect** George M. Williamson

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Saint Joseph's 1930 Hospital building is significant for its role in the development of Albuquerque as a health center, and for its architectural contribution to the city. In the 1880's, because of its rarefied air and dry climate, Albuquerque became known throughout the country as a center for treatment of pulmonary diseases. The first sanatorium in the city was the Saint Joseph's Santorium established by the Sisters of Charity in 1902. The Sisters and their sanatorium played an essential role in caring for the thousands of health seekers who came to Albuquerque during the first third of this century; many stayed and became important contributors to Albuquerque's steady growth. The 1930 hospital is the oldest standing building of this historically significant institution. Architecturally it is rare in the city, being the most carefully detailed neo-Romanesque Revival building in the area. It was designed by a major local designer, W. Miles Brittelle, and is essentially unchanged.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References



Kenneth C. Balcomb, A Boy's Albuquerque 1898-1912.  
Edna Bergman, The Fate of Architectural Theory in Albuquerque, NM: Buildings of Four Decades, 1920-1960.  
Johnson & Dauner, Early Albuquerque, A Photographic History 1870-1918.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 2.5

Quadrangle name Albuq. West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

1	3	3	5	0	6	4	0	3	8	8	3	5	8	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Block 10 Belvidere Addition, Albuquerque, N.M.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

NOT APPLICABLE

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine Hollander, Architectural Historian

organization Historic Landmarks Survey of Albuquerque date 12-10-81

street & number P.O. Box 1293 telephone (505) 766-4720

city or town Albuquerque state New Mexico 87103

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Thomas W. Merlan*

title *State Historic Preservation Officer* date *4-13-82*

For NCRS use only  
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*William H. Hollander* *5-27-82*  
Keeper of the National Register  
date  
Chief of Registration

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**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
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Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

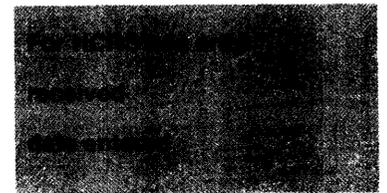
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The first Saint Joseph's Sanatorium was built in 1902 and demolished in 1968. It was founded by the Sisters of Charity who came to New Mexico in the 1860's on the invitation of Bishop Lamy of Santa Fe and who belonged to the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity founded in 1809. They are dedicated to caring for the sick, orphaned, and young in need of education. By 1865 they had opened the Saint Vincent Hospital and Orphanage in Santa Fe, and in 1881 they opened the first public school in Albuquerque.

At this time Albuquerque was experiencing a steady growth in population from the thousands of tubercular patients coming here for treatment. The 1908 Albuquerque booster booklet declares "without exception Albuquerque has the finest climate the year around to be found in the United States. New Mexico is the world's sanatorium for consumptives and Albuquerque, by scientific observation, is the driest and most healthful spot in the Territory." And as local writer, Kenneth Balcomb, puts it, "it turned out that the lasting benefit to the city was not the dollars that were imported by the health seekers, but the caliber of citizens that came with this influx." Some of these important new citizens were Clinton Anderson, Senator; Edward J. Strong, businessman, developer, and fruit grower; Robert E. Dietz, farmer; Tom Kromer, writer; and Clyde Tingley, ex-officio Mayor.

As people arrived in Albuquerque seeking a cure from consumption, the 1902 sanatorium expanded. First in 1903 the Fatima Hall addition was added, then in 1912, 17 small tubercular cottages and the Seton Hall dormitory were built followed by 12 more cottages in 1919. Other sanatoriums were also being built at this time in Albuquerque, including Southwestern Presbyterian Sanatorium, Methodist Deaconess Sanatorium, Murphy Sanatorium, and the Albuquerque Sanatorium.

In 1928 hospital administrator Sister Mary Lawrence decided the original sanatorium and its additional cottages and halls were too small and commissioned the firm of George Williamson to design a new hospital. W. Miles Brittelle, who worked in George Williamson's firm, drew up a plan for the new hospital, and construction began on the new building which was to be just east of the sanatorium. On Saturday, March 29, 1930, the hospital opened for public inspection, with a reported 4000 people viewing the new facility in 2 days. The structure had 150 beds, cost \$350,000 to build, and--because of its modern sterilizing devices, operating room tables, and baby incubator--was reported to be the most modern hospital in the Southwest.

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Continuation sheet      SIGNIFICANCE      Item number      8      Page      3

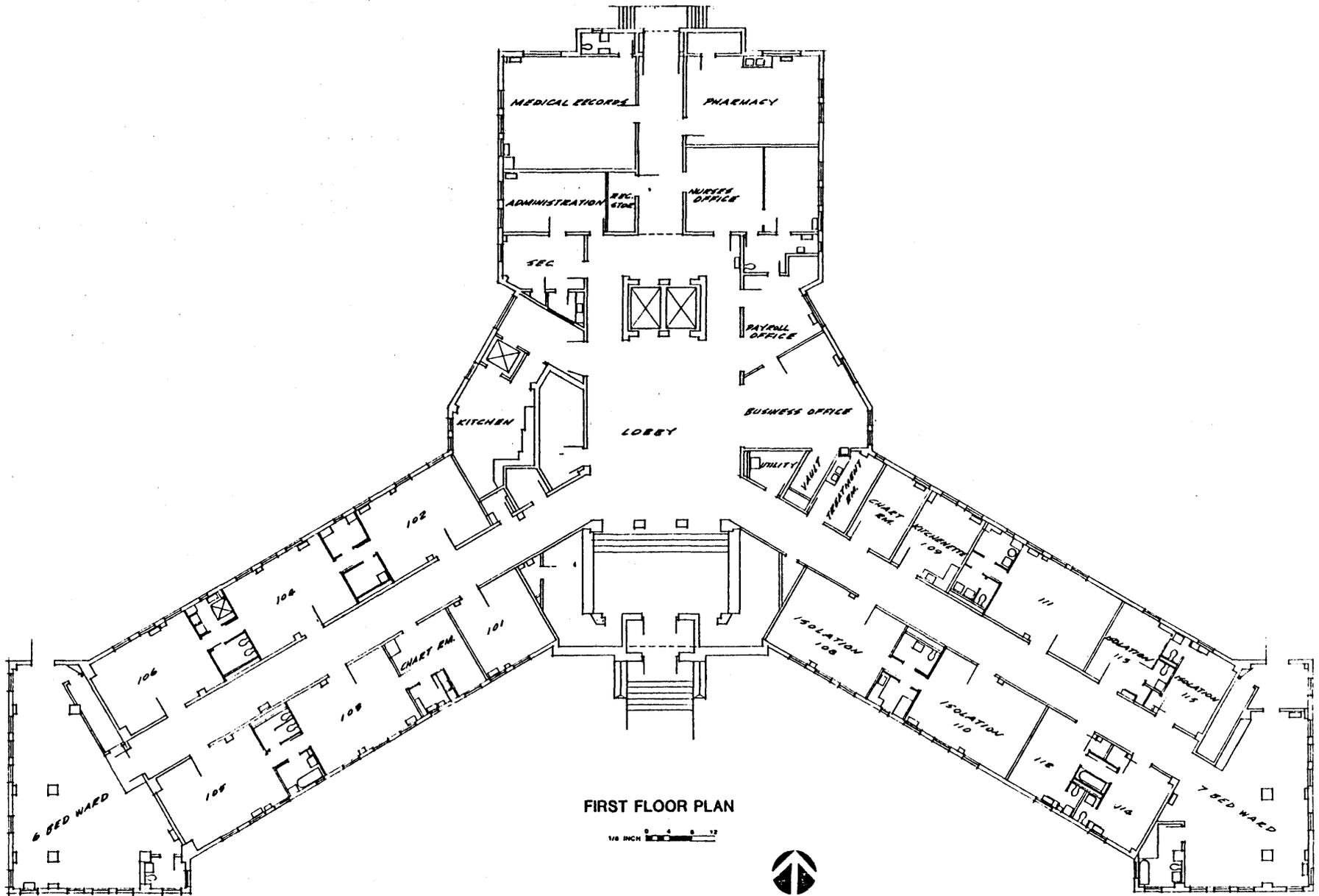
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W. Miles Brittelle, Sr. was a local master of traditional architectural styling. Both his importance and his familiarity with various building styles is exhibited in several surviving buildings: the First Presbyterian Church (Gothic Revival), the First Baptist Church (Gothic Revival), the President's house on the UNM campus (Spanish-Pueblo Revival), and the remodeling of the Occidental Insurance Company building (Venetian Gothic Revival). Brittelle left Williamson in 1931 and worked for a year in the office of Trost & Trost, a firm of considerable importance in Albuquerque, before setting up his own office with John Ginner in 1932.

Reflecting Brittelle's conservatism, the Saint Joseph's 1930 Hospital design is classic in its Romanesque Revival details. These details include Romanesque arches, a string course, a tower, a wheel window, a central pyramidal parapet with a cross at the center, and corbel tables. It is unusual to find such a carefully styled Romanesque Revival building this late (1930), and it is also rare in Albuquerque to find it in a non-ecclesiastical building.

Today the new Saint Joseph's Hospital is located in a high-rise structure on the site of the original sanatorium (demolished in 1968), and continues to play a vital role in providing health care for the City of Albuquerque. When the new structure was built, the 1930 Hospital was vacated by the Sisters of Charity and leased to an alcohol rehabilitation program. Though it currently stands vacant, renovation plans for the 1930 Hospital call for the building to be used as doctors' offices, thus continuing the hospital's historical use of providing health care for the city.

SAINT JOSEPH'S 1930 HOSPITAL



Drawn by Boehning Protz & Associates PA