(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FEB - 1

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY Carrie Tingley Hospital Historic District

HISTORIC NAME: Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: New Mexico Veterans' Center

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 992 Broadway **NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A
CITY OR TOWN: Truth or Consequences **VICINITY:** N/A
STATE: New Mexico **CODE:** NM **COUNTY:** Sierra **CODE:** 051 **ZIP CODE:** 87901

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this _x_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 forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _x_meets ____does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __ _nationally _X_ statewide _locally. (___)See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Katherine Slick — 21 January 2005

Signature of certifying official — Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

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 commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
_✓_ entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	Beth Boland	3/15/05
____ determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.		
____ determined not eligible for the National Register		
____ removed from the National Register		
____ other (explain): _____		

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Public-state

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District (discontiguous)

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	**CONTRIBUTING**	**NONCONTRIBUTING**
	6	1 **BUILDINGS**
	0	0 **SITES**
	4	0 **STRUCTURES**
	1	0 **OBJECTS**
	11	1 **TOTAL**

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: The Historic and Architectural Resources of the New Deal in New Mexico

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Hospital

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Hospital

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Other: Territorial Revival

MATERIALS: **FOUNDATION** CONCRETE
WALLS STUCCO; CONCRETE
ROOF ASPHALT; STEEL
OTHER WOOD; TERRA COTTA

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-12).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

_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.
_x_ **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 VALUE, 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.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Social History, Health/Medicine; Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1936-1954

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1936

SIGNIFICANT PERSON:

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Willard C. Kruger, architect

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-13 through 8-20).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-21).
PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A
_ 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 Record #
PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:
x State historic preservation office *(Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs)*
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other -- Specify Repository:

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: 15 acres (including campus and two discontiguous areas)

UTM REFERENCES

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	288700	3666890	3	13	289281	3666968
2	13	288980	3667070	4	13	288910	3666590

(see continuation sheet 10-22).

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-22)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheets 10-22 through 10-23)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: David Kammer, Ph.D.

ORGANIZATION: Consulting historian **DATE:** May 2003

STREET & NUMBER: 521 Aliso Drive, NE **TELEPHONE:** (505) 266-0586

CITY OR TOWN: Albuquerque **STATE:** New Mexico **ZIP CODE:** 87108

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see attached Cuchillo and Williamsburg U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute series quad maps).

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-24 through Photo-25)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: State of New Mexico, State Property Control Division

STREET & NUMBER: 1100 St. Francis Drive, Joseph Montoya Building, Room 2022

TELEPHONE: (505) 827-5103

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe **STATE:** NM **ZIP CODE:** 87501

Description

Carrie Tingley Hospital, which served as the Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children from its opening in 1937 until its removal to Albuquerque 1981, consists of approximately fifteen acres of tableland located along the west bank of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of thermal springs. Constructed as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project during 1936-37, the complex consists of six contributing buildings, four contributing structures, one contributing object, and one non-contributing building, all of which were constructed between 1936-37. The district is discontiguous to include two small pump houses constructed during the period of significance that are not directly placed on the campus but provided water for the children's hydrotherapy and irrigation during the period of significance. Reflecting the broadening of the regional architectural idiom of many of the state's New Deal public works projects, all of the contributing buildings employ elements of the Territorial Revival style. The setting and location of the buildings as well as the district's circulation patterns evident across its flat grounds also reflect early efforts to facilitate the mobility of children handicapped by infantile paralysis and other diseases limiting their ease of movement. Except for the construction of a warehouse and the addition of clinic offices, an enlarged dining room, and rear wing extension to the main building, the buildings and structures retain a high degree of integrity. Similarly, the grounds including masonry walls and a frontier pastoral landscape remain largely unaltered with the exception of some recently added walkways and small picnic shelters and the deterioration of a cactus garden. Although the hospital now serves an elderly clientele rather than children, it retains much of its historical appearance and continues its historic association as a medical facility offering thermal water based hydrotherapy.

Located along Broadway (formerly U.S. 85), the principal north-south road through Truth of Consequences (formerly Hot Springs), the Carrie Tingley Hospital Historic District is located on two gravel mesas outlined by arroyos. The Caballo Mountains paralleling the Rio Grande shape the eastern horizon with Tortuga, or turtle, Mountain the predominant landscape feature seen from the hospital grounds. Low gravel hills rise above the grounds to the north of the highway. Viewed from the hill on which the city's water tower is located, approximately a mile north of the district, the hospital complex appears as two distinct mesas with randomly scattered groves of trees distinguishing the irrigated grounds from the arid surrounding area. From that vantage point, the contributing buildings located on the two mesas are readily discernable. Two buildings, the Staff Training Center, formerly a physician's residence, and the Director's Residence, are located on a smaller mesa to the east. Farther east on the same mesa, but not included within the district, is a state police facility constructed in 1979. Located on the west mesa are the Main Hospital Building and a recreation building connected by a portico, the Maintenance Building housing the physical plant, the water tower, a storage building, and the warehouse, the only non-contributing building (see Figure 7-1).

Grounds and Landscaping

Outlining the property along Broadway are three-foot masonry walls with periodic pilasters that partially

define the property's boundaries and, with similar walls, comprise a contributing structure. Tapered masonry pylons flank the two drives offering entry and exit from the property. Passing through random groves of mixed evergreen and deciduous trees, the roadway leads to the Main Hospital Building. In front of the building a circle marks the end of the entry road, and a small parking area for visitors lines the front of the building. Additional roads emanating from the circle extend around both sides of the Main Hospital Building, leading to a large parking area for employees and service vehicles in the rear. The road forking eastward, connecting the Main Hospital Building with the Staff Training Center and the Director's Residence, crosses a built-up grade flanked by masonry retaining walls similar in their rough-cut ashlar facing to those lining the front of the property. At its southeast corner, the wall turns south connecting with the east elevation of the Maintenance Building. A wall also extending from the other side of the building, increasing to a height of approximately 15 feet, serves as a retaining wall along the escarpment of the mesa. Although the vegetation in the arroyo between the two mesas is now largely creosote, yucca and other arid climate plants, evidence of a former cactus garden is apparent below the south side of the roadway, an area included within the district.

The grounds fronting the main building consist of broad lawns with scattered groves of evergreens, cottonwoods, Siberian elms, arborvitae and evergreen bushes. A row of arborvitae also extends along the two-story porch marking the front elevation of the Main Hospital Building. The remains of tree trunks cut to ground level along the roadway suggest that some of the newer trees are replacements for similar trees appearing in early photographs of the hospital. Evocative of public works landscaping projects of the 1930s, sometimes termed the "frontier pastoral" and designed to provide a small oasis in an otherwise arid landscape, the random groves provide shaded areas, giving the grounds a campus-like appearance (Kammer 1994:27-28). A gravity-based irrigation system fed by water pumped to the facility's 100,000-gallon capacity water tower from a pump house located approximately one-half mile south of the hospital grounds provides water for the grounds. More recently, to accommodate the hospital's current clients, walkways and picnic shelters have been added to the grounds near the northwest corner of the main building but detract little from the original landscape.

Other landscape features include two historic courtyards located within the main building. The building's three main halls and the multi-purpose room surround the front space, or Turtle Pond Courtyard. Nearly continuous fenestration permits an ongoing view of the formally designed courtyard. Walkways lead from entries midway along each side to a central star-shaped pool with a raised fountain flanked by arborvitae. The motif of this outdoor sculpture, designed by artist Eugenie Shonnard, is apparent in two mounted circles of concrete figures, one of ducks, one of turtles (see Figure 7-2). Evocative of the nearby mountain toward which children gazed as they underwent therapy, the hard-shelled turtle also inspired writer Rudolfo A. Anaya to entitle his novel about a child's experience at the hospital, *Tortuga* (Anaya 1979). A second courtyard, the Rabbit Courtyard, appears on the other side of the South Main Hall. Previously the site of a small putting course and a volleyball court, it is now an informal space crossed by concrete walkways and shaded with deciduous trees. Notably, the entire grounds and all of the buildings except the second floor of the Main Hospital Building that originally housed staff and provided office space lie on a single plane. This arrangement reflects a conscious decision on the part of architect Willard Kruger to eliminate as many

impediments as possible for the patients, many of whom were bed-ridden or using wheelchairs.

Buildings and Structures

The Main Hospital Building is a large, multi-winged structure that served as the hospital. Approximately 100,000 square feet, it has a two-story section along its front elevation that is fronted with a long two-story porch lined with a series of molded support posts. The building has a flat concrete roof with a flat parapet and brick coping with a dentil course. Like all of the contributing buildings, it has a concrete foundation and its walls consist of hollow tile block manufactured at the New Mexico State Penitentiary (Fergusson Chapter 12:15). Two large entries are located at either end of the porch. Although the glazed double doors at these entries are replacements, most entries throughout the building are original with multi-light transoms and sidelights. The original double-hung wood windows remain as well in single, double and grouped patterns and with varying lights ranging from 6/6 to 12/12. The large vertical windows in the stairwells along the front elevation consist of 28 fixed lights over 12/12 double-hung windows. The ample use of windows, consistent with the belief in the 1930s that warm water and exposure to sun, or heliotherapy, was beneficial in treating paralysis, is particularly apparent along the walls of the main halls extending around the Turtle Courtyard. It is similarly apparent in the dining room where the north elevation of the dining hall consists of multi-light fixed windows topped with multi-light transoms.

The building's original plan was cross-axial. The north-south axis consisted of the main public and administrative spaces located in the two-story section of the building and also contained the North Main Hall. With a symmetrical plan this space had flanking stairwells near each main entry offering access to the office and residential spaces on the second story. The offices located at the west end of the second floor once served as the Governor's Suite, housing Governor Clyde Tingley and his wife, Carrie, when they visited the hospital during its first years of operation. Both stairwells retain a high degree of integrity with their original lighting fixtures, wrought iron banisters, decorative ceramic tile, and vertical windows. While the second story ceiling has been lowered and an elevator room added, oak floors, the lounge fireplace and a small balcony overlooking the Turtle Courtyard remain.

Farther south along the axis, two parallel halls lead to the South Main Hall. Along the West Main Hall are office spaces. On the east side, the hall widens to a large multi-purpose room with a fireplace and an entry leading to the dining hall. Beyond the South Main Hall are two residential wings lining the Rabbit Courtyard. Additional residential rooms were added along the east-west wing enclosing the courtyard. Consistent with the hospital's goal of providing long-term patients with schooling, classrooms were once located at the northeast end of the axis, where wing adjoins the front porch.

The east-west axis extends through the Turtle Courtyard with dining and food services located to the east and the therapy rooms to the west. At the east end of the dining hall is a curtained stage similar in size and detail to stages found in multi-purpose gymnasium/auditorium spaces constructed in WPA-era public schools designed by Kruger. Along its south side, the dining room was expanded in 1995 to serve clients requiring assistance. Though the addition widened the dining room, it was designed in a sympathetic manner,

and as a secondary elevation, not facing the courtyard, did not compromise the design and integrity of the West Main Hall. To the rear of the stage is a large kitchen with two flanking storerooms extending eastward to create a small courtyard for employees. On a smaller scale, the parallel stepped porches facing on the courtyard contain details similar to the porch at the main entry. A partial basement used for storage with an exterior entry located along the south side of the east wing extends under the kitchen.

The west wing extends from the West Main Hall to a portico leading to the recreation hall. Formerly the brace-making room for the children's hospital, this, with its workshop and large delivery entrance along its south side, also incorporates Territorial Revival details. Similar details are also evident with the molded columns along the portico connecting the two buildings. Along the north side of the West Wing is a small addition consisting of a clinic added during the last years of the children's hospital as it shifted more of its services to outpatient programs. Because of its small scale and sympathetic design, the addition has not affected the integrity of the West Main Hall. Physical therapy rooms extend along the south side of the west wing, to a wing that formerly housed surgical patients and now houses residents with Alzheimer's disease.

The largest space among these therapy rooms is the indoor pool. Fed with mineral water from distant thermal springs pumped to the surface at the pump house in downtown Truth or Consequences, the thermal waters are then piped 3,168 feet to the pool. With a temperature of 108 degrees at the pump, far in excess of the preferred 92-98 degrees used for hydrotherapy, the waters are replenished only two hours each day and then allowed to cool to the desired temperature. The pool is 35 feet square with a rail and non-skid tracks at the stepped entry. Interior walls are faced with small sun-yellow and sea-green tiles; exterior walls are made of glass block. The middle section of the exterior wall once permitted access to an exterior pool with a "swim through" entry still evident in the wall of the pool. Shortly after the hospital opened, however, the extreme contrasts between indoor and outdoor air temperatures proved incompatible with hydrotherapy, and a glass enclosure was added to separate the two pools. More recently, when the nearby wing was converted to serve Alzheimer patients, the exterior pool was filled with dirt.

Three additional contributing resources as well as the non-contributing warehouse, constructed in 1965, lie to the east of the main building. The Maintenance Building with its physical plant and the small storage building also exhibit modest details associated with the Territorial Revival style, including low parapets with brick coping and canales, and, in the case of the former, multi-light double-hung windows, some with transoms. Situated at the eastern edge of the mesa, the larger Maintenance Building has two levels with workshops above and the heating plant below. With coal first used to fire the cast iron sectional boilers (later converted to oil and then natural gas) and heat the complex, the building has a large square smokestack that is capped with brick coping.

The 100,000 gallon elevated water tank, manufactured by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works, is a three-panel elliptical type water tower supported by four steel columns mounted on concrete footings and reinforced with steel struts and rods. The tank has a revolving ladder that is accessible from a steel balcony as well as an interior ladder. A fixed ladder on one of the columns provides access to the balcony. Water

reaches the tank from the pump house located along the west bank of the Rio Grande. From there it is pumped a distance of 1,500 feet through a four-inch steel pipe to the tank. The water is then discharged from the tank using gravity pressure through a steel pipe attached to a manhole at the base of the tower and used to irrigate the grounds.

Farther east on the second mesa are two additional buildings. Both, incorporating details of the Territorial Revival style, formerly served as residences for staff physicians and the hospital director. The Director's Residence, the more easterly building has a recessed entry with sidelights and a multi-light door. A carport has been added at the northwest corner and a sliding door entry at the rear patio. A five-foot wall encloses the back yard. Some 25 yards southwest of the Director's Residence is the Staff Training Center. Local tradition holds that this building, the last to be completed as part of the WPA project, was made from hollow clay tiles leftover from constructing the hospital building (Rixey). Employing a plan that includes a small courtyard, the interior of this former residence has been remodeled to meet the needs of a staff training center. A notable remaining interior detail is the fireplace with its decorative tiles depicting cholla cactus, yucca and a wagon caravan. The exterior of the building including its fenestration, entry and footprint, remains largely unaltered.

The discontiguous elements of the district consist of two pump houses. The Hot Springs Pump House (1937), located within the town the town of Truth or Consequences, is a small, square structure measuring 10 x 10 feet. Finished with stucco, the structure is distinguished by its Territorial Revival brick cornice. Located near the Rio Grande River, southwest of the hospital grounds, the River Pump House (1937) is a 10 x 10 feet, square plan structure composed of hollow block tile. The unadorned structure has a flat corrugated metal roof with an extended eave on the north side. Sections of a stepped parapet have fallen to the ground. Each pump house retains a sufficient degree of integrity of location, materials, and design, and continues their initial function of providing thermal mineral waters for hydrotherapy and river water for irrigation.

With its location on two distinct mesas, the setting and location of the former Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children retains a high degree of integrity. Its distinctive water tower and frontier pastoral landscaping render the complex an area landmark. Having only a single permanent building added since the period of significance and with most alterations consisting of small additions to the West Main Hall, the contributing buildings and structures retain a high degree of integrity as to location, design, materials, workmanship and setting. As a result, the district retains its feeling and association of the Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children period.

List of District Resources

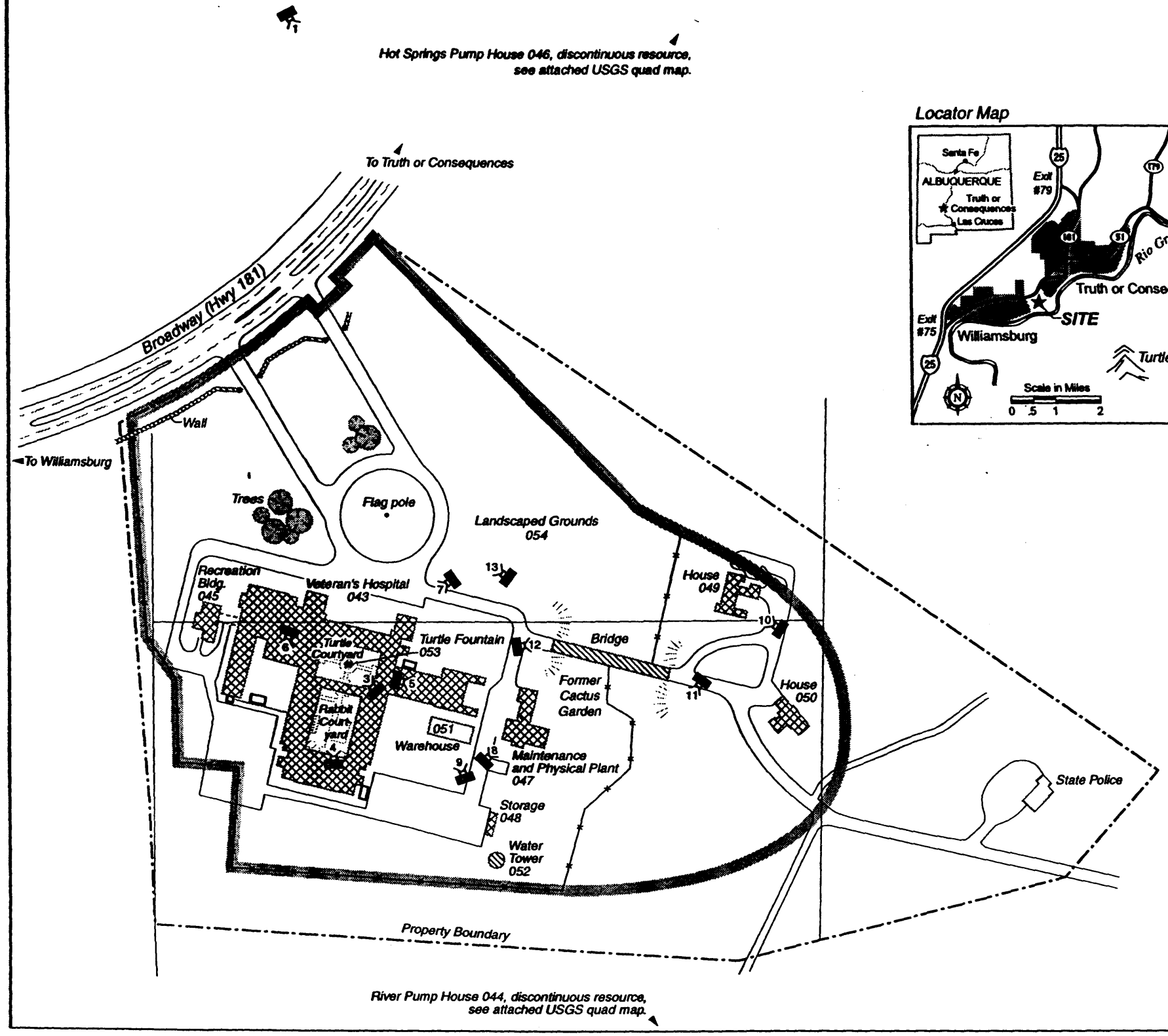
The identification numbers were assigned to each resource during the building inventory and are indicated on the district map.

NM043 Main Hospital and Administration Building, 1937, contributing building
NM044 River Pump House, 1937, contributing structure
NM045 Recreation Building (former brace room), 1937, contributing building
NM046 Hot Springs Pump House, 1937, contributing structure
NM047 Maintenance and Physical Plant, 1937, contributing building
NM048 Storage Building, 1937, contributing building
NM049 Staff Training Office (former physician's residence), 1937, contributing building
NM050 Director's Residence, 1937, contributing building
NM051 Warehouse, 1965, non-contributing building
NM052 Water Tower, 1937, contributing structure
NM053 Turtle Fountain, 1937, contributing object
NM054 Masonry walls randomly located on landscaped grounds, 1937, contributing structure

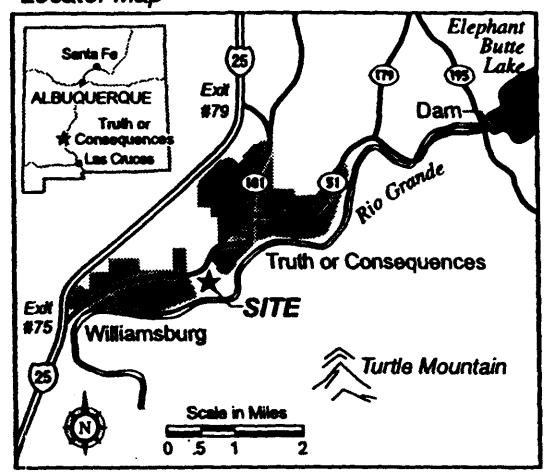
Figure 7-1 **Historic District Map (see reverse side)**

Figure 7-1 **Historic District Map (see reverse side)**

CARRIE TINGLEY HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Locator Map



Legend

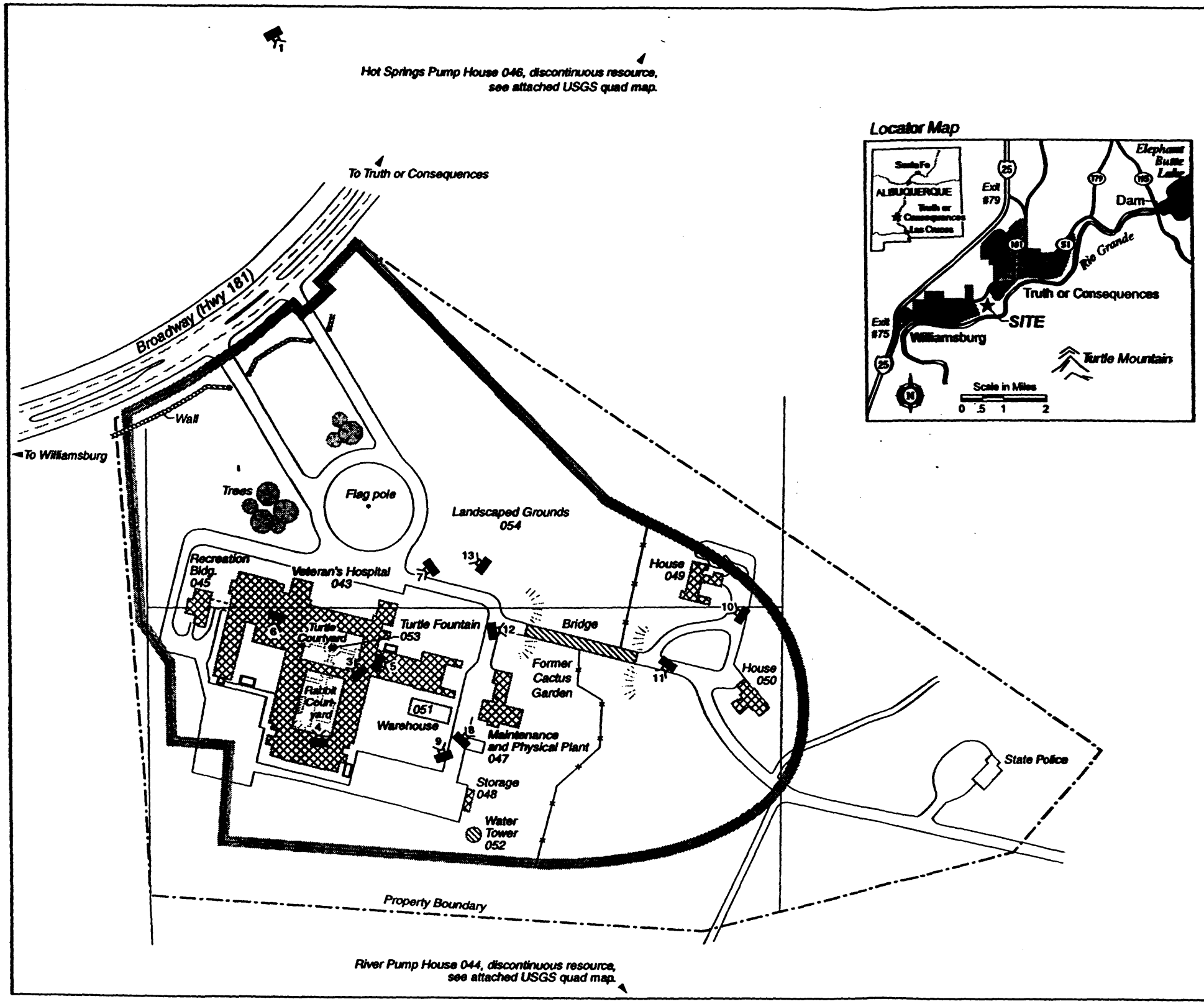
- Contributing Buildings
- Non-contributing Buildings
- Contributing Structures
- Contributing Object
- Historic Boundary
- Property Boundary
- Fence
- (Quarter) Section Lines
- Photographic Points
- Arroyo

Scale in Feet

0 100 200 400

Map by Jan Underwood, Information Illustrated, 2003

CARRIE TINGLEY HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Locator Map

Legend

- Contributing Buildings
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- Historic Boundary
- Property Boundary
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- (Quarter) Section Lines
- Photographic Points
- Arroyo

Scale in Feet

0 100 200 400

Map by Jan Underwood, Information Illustrated, 2005

Figure 7-2 Detail of Turtle Pond Courtyard; Facing North, 2002

Statement of Significance

The former Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children, now the New Mexico Veterans' Center, is historically significant as the first hospital in New Mexico designed primarily for children suffering from infantile paralysis, talipes, and other crippling diseases. Closely connected in its initial design and medical practices to the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, where Franklin Roosevelt sought a combination of helio and hydrotherapy treatment for his paralysis, the hospital was constructed as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project during 1936-37. During its first three decades the hospital would gain national stature for its treatment of polio, becoming a teaching hospital for residents in pediatric orthopedics. Much of the impetus for the original project came from Carrie Tingley, wife of Governor Clyde Tingley and a longtime advocate of improved public care for handicapped children. The project also drew the personal attention of president Franklin Roosevelt and stands as the single WPA project in New Mexico with which the Roosevelt is most closely connected. The president provided Tingley with the referral for New Mexico's WPA architect Willard C. Kruger to meet with Henry J. Toombs, the architect who designed the main facility, Georgia Hall, at Warm Springs when Roosevelt owned it. During the project, the president followed its progress in New Mexico in his correspondence with Governor Tingley. The result of this architectural collaboration was a complex reflecting the lessons learned at the Georgia facility, yet embracing the expanding vocabulary of regional design elements made possible largely through public works projects funded under the New Deal. Although the hospital was moved to Albuquerque in 1981 and the property became the New Mexico Veterans' Center, it remains well preserved and retains a high degree of integrity dating to its period of significance. Because of its affiliation with the New Deal and specifically with President Roosevelt and his personal interest in treating infantile paralysis, the Carrie Tingley Hospital Historic District is significant at the state level under Criterion A. It is also significant a the state level under Criterion C as one of the best examples in New Mexico of a public works project employing design elements of the Territorial Revival style.

Archaeological investigations in Egypt as well as the paintings of 16th century artist Pieter Brueghel, reveal that the disease poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, has been with humankind before recorded history. More recent medical history shows that polio and other crippling diseases became a topic of medical inquiry in Europe in the mid-18th century, and that by 1780, Jean Andre Venal, had opened a children's hospital in Orbé, Switzerland. It wasn't until the mid-19th century, however, that orthopedic medicine began to develop in the United States when John Ball Brown began to perform orthopedic surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital and an orthopedic clinic opened at Harvard University (Omer). In part, this development reflects the improvement in public health in western Europe and the United States that lessened children's exposure to the polio virus at a young age, when most survived a mild attack unscathed, developing a lifelong immunity to the virus (Gallagher 1985:5). This improved hygiene, however, also resulted in greater numbers of those who had not been exposed to the virus, leaving them susceptible to it later in life when an attack carried the potential for greater harm. As a result, the 19th century saw a rise in polio epidemics, prompting greater medical attention to its treatment. By the early decades of the 20th century, the search for a treatment of polio and other crippling

diseases, as well as the means to eradicate it, emerged as a new frontier in medicine. By the 1920s, the Gillette Hospital in Minnesota and the first Shriner's Hospitals supported by the Masons, reflected this effort.

While almost four decades would elapse before Jonas Salk would develop a vaccine to stop the virus, a variety of treatments, sometimes in concert with one another, began to emerge. One such approach involved the use of warm waters and exposure to sun, or heliotherapy, also an important element in the then popular climatological approach advocated for the recovery from tuberculosis. Much attention was given to the heliotherapy technique, when Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic Party's candidate for vice-president in 1920 was stricken with polio in 1921. Discouraged by doctors he initially encountered and efforts at physiotherapy, in the fall of 1924, Roosevelt, following the advice of a friend and journeyed to a remote and aging resort, Meriwether Inn, in western Georgia, reputed to have warm mineral waters that cure paralysis. Over the next four years, Roosevelt would spend nearly half of his time at Warm Springs bathing in the hot pool and lying in the sun. Although these efforts never resulted in his ability to walk, his perseverance in developing ways to take steps supported by others did enable him to face the public and reenter politics.

Roosevelt's faith in the warm water therapy led him to purchase the resort 18 months after arriving there, and to spend more than one-third of his personal fortune to upgrade the facility. Hiring architect Henry J. Toombs, Roosevelt refurbished the old resort, demolishing its hotel, and building a medical facility and a line of patients' residences as well as his own cottage that later became known as the Little White House, where he died on April 12, 1945. Roosevelt's relationship with Toombs was a long and sometimes tumultuous one. Roosevelt, who fancied himself as a designer, telling members of the American Institute of Architects in 1934 that he had once considered entering the architectural profession, first hired Toombs to design his Val-Kill cottage at Hyde Park (Rhoads 1983:1). A Georgian by birth and trained in Beaux-Arts classicism at the University of Pennsylvania, Toombs began his career in the offices of McKim, Mead and White. During the late 1920s as he and Roosevelt began to discuss the design of the main facility at Warm Springs, Roosevelt conveyed his interest in the plans Thomas Jefferson had developed for the University of Virginia campus. Favoring a facility that included a rectangular lawn flanked by cottages or pavilions, Roosevelt envisioned a Georgian Revival building with a "great court and colonnades based on the University of Virginia campus" (Rhoads 1983:4). In 1933, Georgia Hall, embodying many of these details, was completed.

In order to offset the personal costs of $200,000 that he had incurred to purchase the property, Roosevelt and his supporters created the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation in 1927. That same year the facility received the approval of the American Orthopedic Association for "the establishment of a permanent hydrotherapeutic center at Warm Springs" (Ward 1989:769). Later, as his attention turned to serving as governor of New York and then president, Roosevelt and his supporters continued to underwrite the foundation. In 1934, these efforts resulted in the first of the annual Birthday Balls held on Roosevelt's birthday. By 1937, more than 7,000 such dances had taken place across the country, including several in New Mexico under the chairmanship of Governor Clyde Tingley. When concern over the propriety of linking this fundraising to the White House arose, supporters created the March of Dimes to redirect the money to the Foundation. It, in turn, funded

research projects, including the early work undertaken by Jonas Salk that ultimately resulted in his development of a polio vaccine in 1958.

Although historians note how carefully Roosevelt, his sons and close supporters concealed his physical handicap from the American public, his optimism for finding ways to overcome the effects of polio never flagged. Nor did his concern that others, especially children, afflicted with diseases limiting their mobility, be helped. This concern also resonated in New Mexico, a state whose growth in the 20th century was closely related to the migration of health seekers hoping to survive pulmonary diseases through pursuit of the then popular climatological therapy readily available in the dry clear air of the southern Rocky Mountains. Among those who came to New Mexico seeking to regain their health was Carrie Wooster, who had arrived in Albuquerque in 1911 accompanied by her mother and her suitor, Clyde Tingley. Marrying Tingley shortly thereafter, she gradually healed. As her husband gained elected office in Albuquerque, becoming mayor pro temp as chairman of the city commission by the mid-1920s, she remained involved in health issues. At first providing transportation for weakened victims of tuberculosis to visit doctors for their weekly checkups, she increasingly turned her attention to the plight of children. Childless, the Tingleys staged annual Christmas parties, distributing presents that she bought on sale at the end of each holiday season and during fire sales.

As she went about her charitable activities, Carrie Tingley saw that tuberculosis was not simply limited to the lungs but that it affected children in other ways, sometimes lodging in their hips, knees and spines. Seeing other children, many of them from impoverished families, who were afflicted with polio, scoliosis and talipes, received no form of public support she became an advocate for a greater public role in treating handicapped children. Such concerns were particularly relevant in New Mexico, where the state's Child Welfare Service received minimal funding from the legislature, carrying on its modest programs of home visitations at the county level through most of the 1920s only because of continued funding from the Rockefeller Foundation (Kammer 1994:12-16). Even when Margaret Reeves, director of the bureau succeeded in the late 1920s in enlisting many of the local clubs of the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs (NMFWC) to play an active role in supporting families with handicapped children, little was available to ameliorate their condition. For families able to afford treatment, the closest children's hospital was in Denver.

After Clyde Tingley was elected governor in 1934, he saw that there was money available through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and the public works projects funded by the WPA. He and his wife quickly began to work to establish a state hospital for children. Tingley, who had been an admirer of Franklin Roosevelt since he heard him deliver his "Happy Warrior" speech nominating Al Smith as the Democratic Party's presidential candidate in Houston in 1928, also understood that such a project would draw the president's personal attention. Aware of the thermal mineral waters at Hot Springs in Sierra County, shortly after he took office in 1935 he began to envision the development of a hospital similar to the Georgia Warms Springs Foundation (Minear nd:1).

Tingley first drew public attention to his vision for a children's hospital in March 1935 when he and his wife attended a banquet in their honor at the Buena Vista Hotel in Hot Springs. Proclaiming the nearby thermal springs, which already attracted healthseekers as "God's gift to health," Tingley announced his intention of building a hospital there that would provide treatment for infantile paralysis. Not yet sure of the degree to which federal funding might support the project, he envisioned a facility that would grow incrementally. Funding might come from several sources including the WPA and Public Works Administration (PWA), donations and funds raised at a series of Governor's Balls as well as from Roosevelt's Birthday Balls which distributed funds to local groups (*Sierra County Advocate* 5/28/37:1). Town boosters responded to the idea and its potential boost its economy by acquiring land that included Newman Tourist Camp, purchased for $10,000, on a mesa on the south side of Hot Springs. By late spring, the town's leaders had formed the Hot Springs Hospital Club and acquired an approximately 14-acre parcel of land. During the spring, Tingley pursued his campaign, promising that he would "take the matter to the president if necessary." In early summer, Roosevelt made one of his frequent trips to Washington D.C., where he discussed the proposal with Harry Hopkins, WPA director. To indicate his commitment to the project, Tingley announced that he had arranged for inmates at the state penitentiary to begin manufacturing hollow clay tile blocks. Supplies such as the blocks and timber cut in the nearby Black Range would be used as a part of the state's contribution of materials to the project to offset the federal monies that would be used to pay the works crews selected form the state's relief lists.

In October, 1935 Tingley's efforts began to come to fruition. The NMFWC, of which Carrie Tingley was a member, endorsed his efforts at its state convention. During that same month, Tingley had a meeting with the president, traveling to San Diego to meet with Roosevelt and Keith Morgan, vice-president of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. The meeting was critical for it brought Roosevelt directly into the project, resulting in his referring Willard C. Kruger, the state's WPA architect, to Toombs. It also led to a series of heartfelt letters that he exchanged with Tingley as the project moved to completion over the next three years. On November 22, 1935, Harry Hopkins announced that the WPA had approved $274,954 for the hospital construction project, a sum augmented through two additional grants totaling approximately $47,000 over the next three years for staff quarters and the power plant(Kammer 1994:B70-71).

Because of President Roosevelt's personal interest in the project and his facilitating Kruger's contact with Toombs, the hospital assumed national significance within the area of medical treatment for polio and other crippling diseases. Unlike Warm Springs, where the foundation had evolved incrementally, transforming from a hot springs resort dating to the 19th century to a facility specializing in hydrotherapy for crippling diseases, the new hospital's design would reflect a singular function. For Kruger, a young architect who had been designing WPA schools, the project was particularly challenging. When he traveled to Warm Springs, he learned of the difficulties the staff faced trying to compensate for the rolling contours on which the facility was built. Toombs also pointed to the limitations created by the incremental growth of the complex, resulting in poor circulation for those in mobile beds, wheelchairs and on crutches (Fergusson nd: XII-14-15). Of greatest concern, even with the completion of Georgia Hall in 1933, was the great drop in elevation from the facility to the hot springs baths and pools, prompting the need for hospital staff to load patients into wagons to transport

them to the thermal waters. As he developed his plans, Kruger visited orthopedic hospitals to learn about the most modern equipment for surgery and brace making. In January 1936, Toombs traveled to Hot Springs and met with Kruger to discuss making the program adaptable to the site.

By the middle of February, Kruger's plans were complete. With Albuquerque-based KOB radio broadcasting the event live, Carrie Tingley turned the first shovel. Jesse K. Morrison, who had been project superintendent for the FERA Building in Santa Fe as well as the Miners' Hospital Addition in Raton and projects at the state penitentiary, assumed responsibility for the construction project. Beginning with a work crew of 50, within months it had to well over 200. In addition to securing timber for the project from the Gila National Forest and more than 400,000 hollow tile blocks fabricated at the penitentiary's kilns, Tingley also enlisted the Santa Fe Railroad to ship materials to Hatch, the closest depot, at cost. There a fleet of trucks hauled the tile blocks and other supplies to Hot Springs. Of particular note were the steel beams used for the hospital's skeleton and the concrete that Kruger decided to use for the roof should administrators determine, at some future date, to add a second story. Tingley made further use of New Deal programs, securing artwork through the WPA's Federal Arts Project, including Oliver La Grone's sculpture "Mercy" (removed to Albuquerque) and tin ware, leatherwoods, and hand-woven textiles through the National Youth Administration (NYA). As the project moved forward, Tingley kept a close eye on it, frequently making the five hour drive from Santa Fe to Hot Springs after a day's work at the capitol, to inspect the project and then returning to be at his desk the next morning. Normally an aggressive politician, he made "a strong plea for keeping the hospital out of politics" (Fergusson nd:XII:17).

As the project unfolded, the lessons that Kruger had learned became evident. With Toombs' advice, he designed a plan that located the entire complex, save staff quarters, on a single plane. Further facilitating circulation, Kruger placed all of the patients' rooms, the operating and therapeutic spaces, and the dining hall under a single roof with wide halls. Even the brace-making workshop housed in a nearby building was linked to the main building by a portico. The value of doing so is apparent in an early photograph of the hospital taken in the dining hall during Saturday movie night in which many of the children gathered are lying in cribbed beds that the staff had rolled to the hall. Based on the experiences in Georgia, Kruger also sought to include a classroom in the design so that long-term patients might continue their schooling, a program that lasted during most of the hospital's years at the location. Seeking to provide the helio and hydrotherapy that had so attracted Roosevelt to Warm Springs, Kruger created an indoor-outdoor pool so that children might receive their water massages and then rest around the pool or in the two courtyards that lay within the building's wings. With no mineral springs on the property, the town of Hot Springs contributed thermal mineral water from a downtown site where a pump house was erected to draw the water and pump it uphill to the complex. Although Kruger's plans eliminated the great lawns found at Georgia Hall, the Turtle and Rabbit Courtyards suggest a distillation of Toombs' Georgia Hall plan adapted to the climate and scale of a WPA project in southern New Mexico.

Having incorporated many of the ideas he encountered from his visits to other hospitals around the nation into his plans, Kruger applied a veneer of regionalism to the complex using design elements associated

with the Territorial Revival style. Recalling the stylistic details that the American occupation brought to New Mexico in the middle of the 19th century, including brick copings, dentil courses, square porch columns, and window and entry details such as sidelights, transoms and moldings, the Territorial Revival gained prominence in the 1930s. First articulated by John Gaw Meem in the late 1920s as part of a conscious effort to broaden regionalism's use of historical elements, the style lent itself to the larger plans required in many public works projects. Its clean sharp lines, use of light colors, and adaptability to larger scale institutional needs such as long, rectangular volumes and broad porticos made it particularly appropriate for the hospital. Completing the exterior details were a number of wrought iron fixtures and railings, many of which remain. Today, Kruger's use of these details at the hospital remains one of the most comprehensive examples of the style in New Mexico.

By the late winter of 1937, the project was moving toward completion. So enthusiastic was Tingley, that he used a fleet of state vehicles to drive the entire state legislature to the hospital for a visit. As the dedication approached in late May, he invited Roosevelt to attend. Unable to do so, Roosevelt instead sent Postmaster James Farley as his representative. For the dedication, however, the president telegraphed Tingley, congratulating him on the completion of the project. Striking a tone apparent in letters he also sent, he hoped that the hospital would "grow and prosper and restore to health and happiness all the little patients who find refuge under the friendly roof [of the new hospital]" (Roosevelt-Tingley Correspondence 5/28/47). When some of Tingley's supporters suggested that the new hospital bear his name, he demurred, as he did with other projects. The suggestion to name it after his wife, however, was acceptable. Doing so was fitting and appropriate for it recognized her lifelong contribution to the handicapped children of New Mexico. As a former medical director of the hospital, Dr. W.L. Minear observed, from the time of affliction with tuberculosis when she saw the hardship that those with medical problems and no money faced, "her predominant thoughts were ones of help and comfort for the sick" (Minear nd:1). Even after Tingley left the governor's office, Carrie Tingley continued to serve on the hospital's board, donating medical equipment including an iron lung to the facility. When she died in 1961, Carrie Tingley left $75,000 to the hospital.

In the decades that followed, the hospital fulfilled the vision that the Tingley's had held for it. A hospital report issued in 1943 conveys the role that it had assumed in ameliorating the devastating effects of paralysis among the state's children. Between 1937 and 1943, 2,260 children with various forms of paralysis were examined, and 933 were admitted to the hospital with its approximately 100 beds. During those years, the Physiotherapy Department at the hospital averaged between four and five thousand visits per year, with table exercise, massages walking, pool and hydrotherapy the leading treatments (Carrie Tingley Hospital Report 1943:22). While a plurality of treatments were for poliomyelitis, scoliosis, talipes and tuberculosis also accounted for a high number of treatments. By 1943, the brace shop had fabricated 7,062 braces, splints, belts, shoes, pelvic bands and an array of other corrective devices.

That same year, when a poliomyelitis epidemic struck the state, the hospital secured one of only 300 therapists available in the nation who had been trained in the Kenny Method. Developed at Sister Kenny's

Medical Center in New Jersey and at New York University, the Kenny Concept and Treatment advocated wrapping moist wool blankets around affected limbs to alleviate the muscular spasms that accompanied the virus attack (Carrie Tingley Hospital Report 1943:14). Requiring staff to change blankets every few hours and sometimes extending over several months until the spasms subsided and therapists could begin reeducating the muscle, the method was regarded as state of the art in the 1930s. Regarded at the time as "the greatest hope yet offered to parents of New Mexico children affected with polio," the treatment also removed the need for opiates that sometimes were used in the past. So successful was the Kenny Method, that the nurse who came to the hospital then began giving instruction on the treatment at the hospital to other nurses and nursing students from around the state.

Based less on statistical data and more on a subjective sense of the hospital and its effect on the lives of its young patients are articles and fiction treating the hospital. Periodically the subject of *New Mexico Magazine* articles, Anna Nolan Clark first presented a portrait of the hospital to the general public in 1938 (Clark 1/38:21; Hurley 2/52:21). A popular writer and writer who, in 1953, won the Newbery Award, Clark used a before and after technique to show how neglected, undernourished children brought to the hospital began to thrive. Terming them "little soldiers of suffering," she likened their admission to the hospital "like going to an enchanted land." Characterizing the tone of the hospital as cheerful with the halls filled with laughter, she found the sculpture of turtles, the brightly colored tile motifs in the pool and the informal style of teaching in the classroom the remedy for restoration. The newly admitted patient, a "prisoner today in an unresponsive body" viewed tomorrow with hope prompting her to conclude, "you can see them getting well!" Offering a slightly different perspective, noted southwestern writer Rudolfo Anaya traces a boy's tenure at the hospital as he undergoes therapy to overcome polio. Named Tortuga, he quickly learns of the nearby mountain bearing the same name and during his convalescence comes to understand the metaphorical import the mountain carries for the children encased in braces and splints and trying to regain movement. With a point of view in which life at the hospital sometimes darkens as peer pressure and superstition weigh on the children, the novel captures the tragedy and transcendence that accompany facing and overcoming great handicaps.

Combined with its helio and hydrotherapy programs and a first-rate surgery staff, headed first by Dr. Frank Goodwin from the Gillette Hospital in Minnesota and then Dr. William L. Minear, during the 1940s and 50s, the hospital "led the nation in polio treatment" (Omer). Reflective of its success, in 1948 the American Medical Association approved the hospital as a site for a 12-month resident training program in pediatric orthopedics. During the 1950s and 60s, medical students from Northwestern University and the University of Colorado medical schools rotated through the hospital. In 1965, the University of New Mexico's medical school began its relationship with Carrie Tingley Hospital, with its residents beginning a rotation in 1967. According to Dr. George E. Omer Jr., who became chief surgeon at the hospital in 1970, during these decades the hospital was "the most important post-graduate institution in the state with a nationally recognized program."

The development of the Salk vaccine in 1954, however, began to change the patient load. With the disease that had accounted for the greatest number of admissions no longer afflicting children, more attention was directed to patients with congenital defects and, eventually, various forms of trauma. Staff and rotating residents also found that conducting outreach clinics throughout the state periodically was a more efficient way of reaching more patients. Similarly, more emphasis was placed on the development of a clinic at the hospital itself, accounting for the building's northwest addition. Of even greater consequence for the hospital's future was the logistical problem of maintaining an adequate medical staff in a small community removed from urban areas with large medical facilities. In 1979, the hospital's Medical Advisory Board voted to move the hospital to Albuquerque, site of the University of New Mexico's School of Medicine. Two years after the move was completed in 1981, the New Mexico Legislature voted to turn the vacant state property into the New Mexico Veterans' Center. While the character of its patients is of a different age, many of the facility's resources, including the thermal water pool, therapy rooms and landscaped courtyards continue to serve a new clientele. Well-preserved and little altered, the hospital and its distinctive setting continue as a landmark within the community.

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UTM References (continued)

Discontiguous Areas:

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
5.	13	289000	3666345
6.	13	289250	3667562

Verbal Boundary Description:
The boundary of the main campus of the Carrie Tingley Hospital Historic District is shown as the shaded line on the historic district map (Figure 7-1) and is depicted as UTM coordinates on the accompanying U.S.G.S., Williamsburg Quadrangle topographic map as a polygon. The location of the two discontiguous areas are indicated on the accompanying U.S.G.S. Williamsburg and Cuchillo quadrangle topographic maps as well as described below.

Verbal Boundary Justification:
The boundary, including the two discontiguous areas, represent all the extant buildings and structures associated with the 1936-37 construction of the Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children and includes the developed portion of land historically associated with the hospital.

Discontiguous Areas

NM044, River Pump House
This pump house is located approximately 400 feet beyond the west terminus of an unnamed gravel road that intersects South Riverside Road at its westernmost tangent, in the southeast section of Truth or Consequences.

Verbal Boundary Description:
The nominated property consists of a square parcel measuring 15 x 15 feet and encompassing the 10 x 10 feet pump house. The nominated property includes only the pump house and the land on which it sits. It is located at SW ¼, NW ¼, Section 14, Township 8, Range 23, Truth or Consequences, Sierra County, New Mexico, and designated by the following UTM reference: 13 289000E, 3666345N. The discontiguous element is less than one acre.

Verbal Boundary Justification:
The boundary of the North River Pump House includes only the structure as defined by its footprint and a five-foot perimeter setting. The discontiguous element is directly associated with the construction and purpose of the Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children.

NM046, Hot Springs Pump House

This pump house is located on a parcel of land at the northeast corner of the intersection of Broadway and McElroy streets, downtown Truth or Consequences.

Verbal Boundary Description:
The nominated property consists of a square parcel measuring 15 x 15 feet and encompassing the 10 by 10 feet pump house. The nominated property includes only the pump house and the land on which it sits. It is located at the North 40' of Lots 8 through 11, Block 5, Palomas Addition, Truth or Consequences, Sierra County, New Mexico, and designated by the following UTM 13 289250E, 3667562N. The discontiguous element is less than one acre.

Verbal Boundary Justification:
The boundary of the Hot Springs Pump House includes only the structure as defined by its footprint and a five-foot perimeter setting. The discontiguous element is directly associated with the construction and purpose of the Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children.

Photograph Log

The following information pertains to all photographs unless otherwise noted:

Carrie Tingley Hospital Historic District
Truth or Consequences, Sierra County, New Mexico
David Kammer, unless otherwise noted
Dec. 11, 2002.
Negatives are located at the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division.

1 of 14
Panoramic view of Carrie Tingley Hospital Historic District
Facing south

2 of 14
Hot Springs Pump House
Facing northeast

3 of 14
Turtle Pond
Facing southwest

4 of 14
Rabbit Courtyard
Facing west

5 of 14
Dining room
Facing east

6 of 14
Thermal water therapy pool with "swim through" now enclosed
Facing southwest

7 of 14
Main Hospital Building, front elevation
Facing south

8 of 14

Maintenance shop and physical plant
Facing northeast

9 of 14
Warehouse
Facing southwest

10 of 14
Staff Training Center
Facing southwest

11 of 14
Water tower
Facing south

12 of 14
Roadway with masonry retaining walls
Facing northeast

13 of 14
Hospital grounds
Facing west

14 of 14
River Pump House
Facing west