

BOX ITEM

1884



AN APPEAL

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A

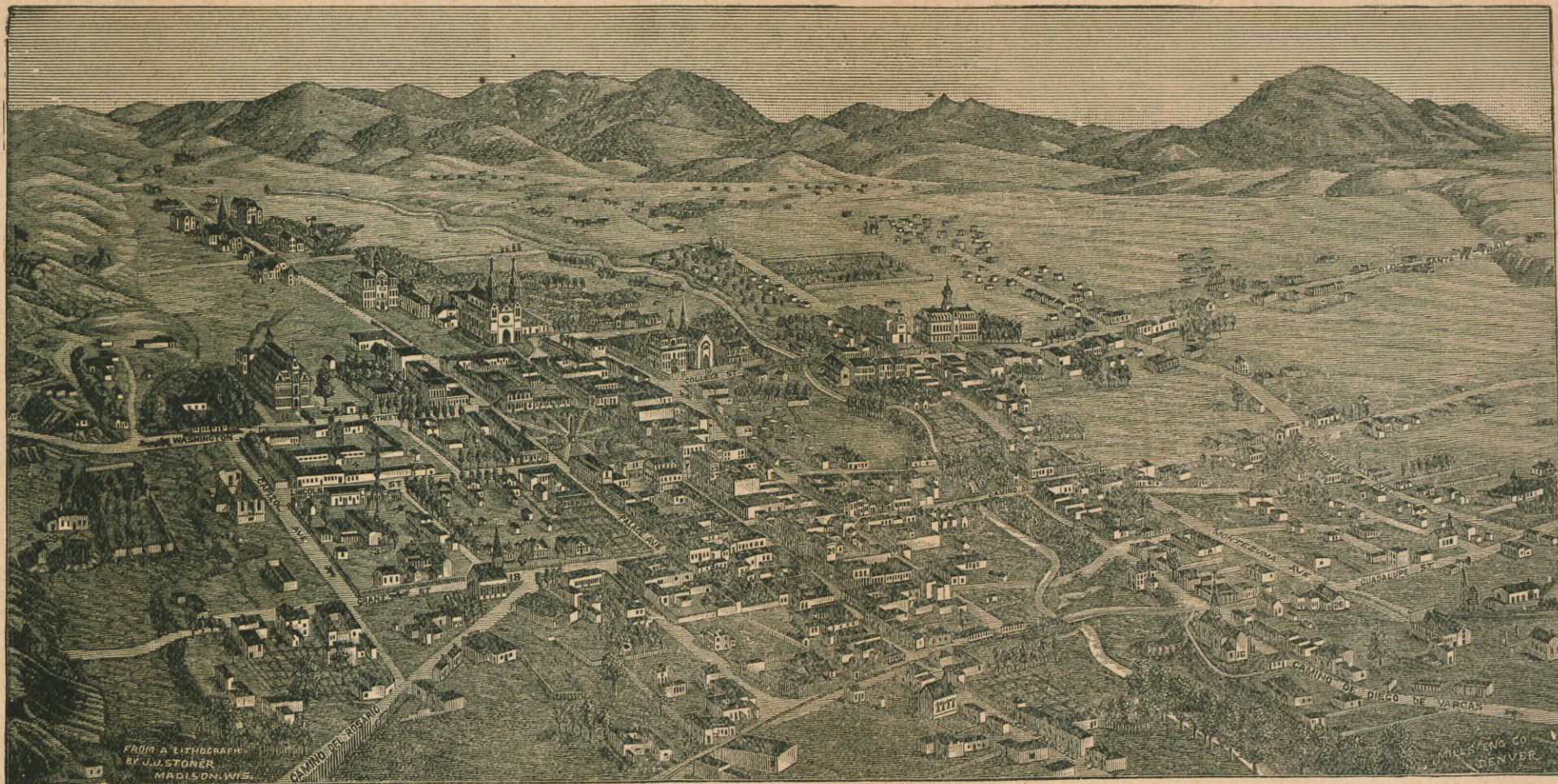
Sanitarium for Pulmonary Sufferers

—) IN (—

Santa Fe, New Mexico.



OCT 17 1958



Ft. Marcy. Episcopal Church. Valley of the Rio Santa Fe San Miguel Cemetery. Camping Ground Gen. Kearney, U. S. Army, Aug. 18, 1846.
 Masonic and I.O.O.F. Cemetery. Sisters of Charity Convent. San Francisco Cathedral, R. C. San Miguel Church and College. Santa Fe Trail.
 Palace Hotel. Convent Sisters Loretto. Rio de Santa Fe.
 Governor's Palace. Plaza and Center of Business.
 Gas Works. State House Grounds. U. S. Military Reservation H'd Qrs. Dist. N. M.
 Tri-Centenary Celebration Grounds, 1883. Presbyterian Church. Texas, Santa Fe and Northern R. R. Guadalupe Church, R. C. A., T. and S. F. R. R. Depot.
 Methodist Church. Gov. Vigil Place.

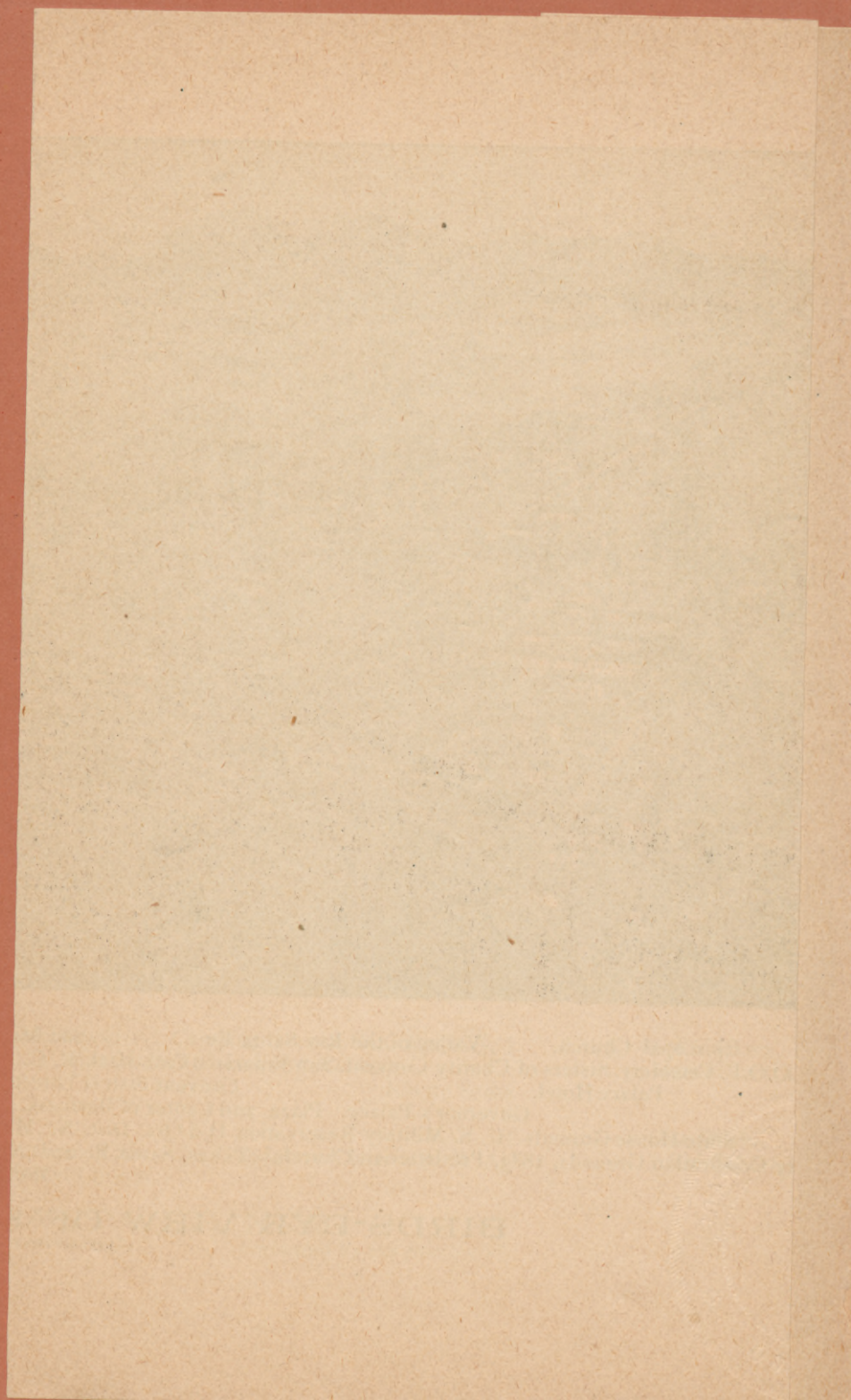
BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF SANTA FE, N. M.

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Presented by the Bureau of Immigration, Santa Fe,

THE
SANTA FE
SANITARIUM,
—A—
BENEVOLENT HOME
—FOR—
CONSUMPTIVES.

CLEVELAND, O.:
LEADER PRINTING COMPANY, 146 SUPERIOR STREET.
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COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE IN SANTA FE, N. M.

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E. B. HALE, Esq., (of E. B. Hale & Co.), Bankers, Cleveland, Ohio.



58 Apr 58

AN APPEAL

Is now made to the benevolent and wealthy to take part in a most laudable work—the establishment of a Sanitarium for pulmonary sufferers, in a climate which, in almost all cases, has proved a specific for consumption and its attendant train of ills. To induce those who have it in their power to bring this about, this pamphlet is addressed.

The observations taken by the officer in charge of the Signal Service in Santa Fe during a period of ten years, *vide* Appendix A, show that the climate here is free from sudden changes, equable, mild, dry and bracing. Santa Fe is situated at the foot of the eastern spur of the Rocky Mountains, and its altitude is 7044 feet above the sea-level. Santa Fe has the best climate in the world for the relief of sufferers from tubercular disease or throat affections.

The dread disease, consumption, is a topic of all-absorbing interest. The strongest amongst us may at any time be struck down. Its name makes the bravest quail. It is the death-dealing demon that stalks abroad in the earth, striking down its victims on every side; possessed of an appetite never satisfied, but growing by what it feeds upon. Ruthless, silent, steady, in its onward movement. It is the lieutenant of Death, whose livery it wears, and whose orders it carries out unflinchingly and with unfailing certainty.

Consumption drags in its train every form of woe and sorrow; it is accompanied by the wails and shrieks of those whom it has robbed of all that makes life dear.

Terrific! Horrible! Who without a shudder can hear its fearful name, or contemplate its ravages without trembling?

This language is no exaggeration; let the facts be examined, and they will reveal that, instead of these utterances springing from the over-heated imagination of a rhetorician, they fall infinitely short of bare description.

The stern statistics of disease and death inform us that the most destructive wars that have ever been waged, the most fearful pestilences that have smitten the human race, are but as infants and pigmies when compared with this full-grown giant of disease.

All other ministers of death gaze with reverential awe upon this master workman. How impossible, therefore, is hyperbole, and how impotent is language to find adequate expression for the reality!

The census proclaims that in England and the Eastern States of America one-fourth of all the deaths are contrived by this ceaseless plotter.

This unerring marksman hurls, without discrimination, upon good and evil, missiles in comparison with which the arrows of far-darting Apollo, falling thick and fast upon the Grecian hosts encircling the doomed city of Troy, were harmless toys.

This gaunt enemy, who laughs man's futile efforts at opposition to scorn, nevertheless is compelled to lower his weapons and surrender many of his captives to those invisible powers of nature which make the pure air, that God himself has supplied, the antidote for the envenomed darts of this doughty warrior.

It has been discovered by the pains-taking laborers in the fields of medical research, that for this disease the patient must be committed to the Great Practitioner, whose pharmacopœia furnishes an effective remedy when applied in time, even for this all-wasting pestilence.

Intelligent physicians everywhere prescribe climate alone for tubercular disease and its attendants, bronchitis, asthma, and the like. In obedience to the terms of this prescription, year by year the suffering hosts flock southward and westward in search of health—to the shores of the Gulf, the Rocky Mountain plateaus, and the Pacific Coast. As they press on, these fortunate ones are watched with despairing envy by those who are unable, through lack of means or from other causes, to join the advancing columns.

When we learn from the census returns of 1860 and 1870, “that the death rate from tubercular disease in America is twenty-five per cent. in New England, fourteen in Minnesota, from five to six in the Southern States, and only three per cent. in New Mexico, and that the last-named place has been astonishingly free from epidemic disease,” surely here we have discovered the true Mecca for these mournful pilgrims, and as surely it is our duty, in every way, to aid the suffering in making their pilgrimage of hope.

The Hon. R. W. Raymond, Mining Engineer, in his report for 1871, says: “The climate of New Mexico is mild and healthy, the sky as clear as that of Italy, and the air transparent and pure. In fact, the very act of breathing in this country makes existence a pleasure.”

A large proportion of the population of the whole Rocky Mountain region is composed of those who came for health, fleeing from a death from pulmonary disease, and who have since become useful citizens in the development of this country. Sixty-seven thousand in Colorado, two hundred thousand in California, and a great part of the Americans in New Mexico, now strong and well, found their impulse westward in the expression of the angel to Lot, “Escape for thy life,” and are living now in happy and contented homes.

As the statistics prove New Mexico to be the most hopeful locality, so the author of this appeal believes Santa Fe to be the most desirable point in New Mexico for the establishment of this Sanitarium, and he will now endeavor to rehearse the reasons for this faith which is in him.

The situation of the place, if selected with a view to the location of a Sanitarium, could not have been more fitly chosen. It lies in a kind of crater scooped out of the hills, having an outlet to the south and west, while, on the north and east, lofty mountains encircle and protect the city, with their friendly embrace, from the possibility of northers.

Northers, those harbingers of woe, whose fatal influence is so baneful to lung sufferers, are felt not only in Colorado, to the north of Santa Fe, and in Texas, on the south-east, but also in Louisiana and Florida. The altitude of Santa Fe, 7044 feet, places the city above the reach of miasmatic influences, and the pure mountain air, charged with life-giving ozone, so entirely counteracts all tendency to decay and putrefaction, that meats are preserved by merely being cut in strips and hung up. On the other hand, while this preserving agent is checking the corrosion of disease and healing the afflicted lung, it has been abundantly proven that, so far from the altitude superinducing hemorrhage, as the theorists were led to expect, the majority of persons who had hemorrhages in other places find all such symptoms cease after a short residence here.

Another noticeable effect is the growth of the respiratory organs. This is rationally accounted for on the principle that the lungs, in order to secure the necessary supply of oxygen in this refined atmosphere, are compelled to more vigorous action, and, like the muscles of the judicious gymnast, they develop and grow.

Santa Fe has another advantage over other points in the territory in its comparative immunity from dust storms, which at times elsewhere fill the whole atmosphere, and render it almost impossible to face them. Here they seldom occur, and endure but for a limited period. Their violence is modified and broken by the interposition of a succession of short mountain chains.

Above all, we here find that most necessary desideratum, evenness of temperature, a condition more favorable to the consumptive than all others. There are times when the cold, as registered by the thermometer, would be considered extreme in the East; but, such is the dryness of the air, that persons coming here, as did the author of this, even from Florida, and wearing no additional clothing in the winter, declare that they have suffered far more from cold on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico than they have ever done in Santa Fe.

Then, too, it does not grow suddenly cold. Changes which in other localities take place in a few hours are days here in being brought about. The summer is delightful, although at nearly every other point of the territory the heat is sometimes excessive. Residents in Santa Fe are strangers to what is known as spring fever and other symptoms of the relaxing effects of heat. To emphasize the restorative qualities of the climate the writer will give an account of his own experience.

Less than two years ago he came here from Florida, whither he had gone from Baltimore in pursuit of health. On his arrival in Santa Fe, at the beginning of winter, when the change would be in greatest contrast with what he had been accustomed to, he was apparently well advanced in consumption, and one lung was by his physicians pronounced to be decidedly affected. He had had many and some quite serious hemorrhages, was reduced in weight, and coughed incessantly.

At first he found it difficult to breathe in the attenuated air, and, about a month after coming, had a hemorrhage. From that time he began steadily to recover, and is now completely restored; his weight is as great as at any previous period of his life (having increased thirty pounds), his health is robust, appetite excellent, chest measurement enlarged two inches, respiration slow and deep, pulse regular, cough gone, and his capacities for work equal if not superior to what they have ever been, and there is no one in Santa Fe more actively and unceasingly employed.

The object of this appeal is to build a Sanitarium in Santa Fe, so that lung sufferers may enjoy the blessings which await them in this favored spot. This is a pressing need. It is one that touches all, for who have escaped the touch of this destroyer? Many sufferers have difficulty in finding a place where they will receive proper care, even when they have the benefit of climate. In the West, where everything costs at least 50 per cent. more than in the States, hotels are necessarily expensive; nor can that repose and freedom from excitement which are so needful be found in such places. In boarding houses the conditions are even more unfavorable still; there the tastes of invalids are not consulted, their fancies disregarded, and the surroundings and the associations are often repellent and objectionable. The want of such an Institution as we are endeavoring to establish has long been apparent, but it has been forced upon the attention of the writer by persons possessed of ample means to supply all their needs, and who were surrounded by loving hearts and ready hands to aid. If such as these felt the want, what must be the lot of those, who if they come at all, must come alone?

A large proportion, too, of the afflicted must necessarily be women, unable to bring a relative or attendant with them. The terrors of such a position to a woman in declining health,

and far removed from home and friends, are enough to daunt the bravest heart, and compel her to "rather bear those ills she has than fly to others that she knows not of." How different would it be could assurance be given such that they might have the care and comforts of which they stand so much in need, in an Institution where their tastes would be carefully studied, and they would receive every attention from those whose object is not to make merchandise of their ailments; where they would find the loving sympathy of their Mother Church, and hear the well-known accents of her voice, certified in every emergency of her spiritual ministrations.

Wealthy congregations in the East, instead of merely prolonging the sufferings of an afflicted brother or sister by their charitable help at home, might send them here for little additional outlay, and, in most cases, by their recovery of strength, have the gratification of a deed both well and wisely done. Moreover, the necessity of a long maintenance would be avoided by a restoration to health and usefulness. As a business transaction such a course would commend itself to any thoughtful person.

It is intended that this Institution shall be carried on with a strict regard to economy, in order that, while it provides comforts vainly sought for elsewhere, these shall at the same time be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

It is almost certain that Sisters of Mercy could be procured to undertake the household management. * These Sisters, as we all know, are refined ladies and trained nurses, gentle women, whose self-denying labors are actuated by no hope of earthly reward. Some of these very Sisters, following their merciful vocation in the East, are beginning to feel the blight of the poisonous breath and clammy touch of the monster Consumption, and their valuable lives might by prolonged by transference hither.

For the establishment of this Institution Santa Fe has many other recommendations besides the natural advantages which we have endeavored briefly to enumerate.

The city may be reached from the east over the A., T. & S. F. R. R., direct from St. Louis or Kansas City, in a palace car without change.

The purest water, from mountain streams and melting snows, is supplied to the town, with a pressure of 180 lbs. to the inch, thus securing a protection against fire, and meeting every want for household purposes. The Plaza, the streets and buildings are lighted with gas, and every convenience or luxury is within reach.

Around Santa Fe are gathered historic associations that are found nowhere else in the United States. It is the center of a unique type of civilization, where the Sixteenth and the Nineteenth centuries march hand in hand.

The adobe houses, the narrow, tortuous streets, the weather-beaten, time-worn churches, the cliff dwellings, the Indian Pueblos, the quaint costuming of the people, form a sharp contrast in New Mexico to modern architecture and modern manners. The diminutive "burro," with his pack of wood or produce; the wooden plough, the ox wagon, with wheels cut out of the solid log; these and a hundred other strange objects, all would furnish novel interest and occupation for the minds of those who require their thoughts to be diverted from the contemplation of their own ailments.

Then, too, Santa Fe is the seat of Government and the most desirable place of residence in the Territory. It has a population highly cultured and refined, its being the Army Headquarters, and the home of the officers and their families, contributes much to its social attractions.

There is a beautiful little Episcopal Church here of rough, hewn stone, completely furnished throughout with careful taste and a reverent regard for the solemn purposes to which it is consecrated. The writer of this monograph is the minister in charge.

For the purposes of the Sanitarium, land has been donated by the citizens, and this Appeal is made to procure money enough to erect and furnish the buildings, and to put in order and beautify the grounds, so that the surroundings may be such as will contribute to the great end. The Institution is intended to be self-supporting. For this purpose One Hundred Thousand Dollars are requisite.

The people of Santa Fe are unable to offer more than the land, their time and labor; these they willingly contribute. For the rest we come to you in the name of Him whose servants you profess yourselves to be; Who made you stewards of your wealth, and gave you power to get wealth, that you may have an opportunity to prove yourselves faithful to your Master by doing His works, and by employing your powers in following His steps and imitating that life which was so largely spent in healing the sick and making sad hearts joyful.

There is another circumstance to which we would refer as an incentive to your prompt and vigorous action. The Roman Catholics, besides their many churches and their imposing Cathedral, now approaching completion, after eleven years labor in building, have in Santa Fe, St. Michael's College for boys, the Convent of Loretto and an Orphan School for girls, and have erected also in Santa Fe a general Hospital, which, under the charge of their Sisters of Charity, has done and is doing a work most worthy of imitation. It is the only Institution of the kind within a circuit of five hundred miles.

It is hard for us to teach properly a people who are moved more by practical than theoretical arguments, that we are, as we claim to be, more consistent followers of the Master than those others whose faith is evidenced by their works, over whose portals is inscribed "Charity," as a motto, who open the doors of their noble hospital to the suffering and distressed, and who offer knowledge and a home to the orphan.

We in sadness are compelled to turn a deaf ear to the cry of the poor and suffering, or can only contribute to their needs by making the Roman Church our almoner. Our Church has in New Mexico neither hospital, orphanage nor refuge.

Shall we not recall the glorious peroration of the great Apostle, those living words of admonition to all Christians: "Now abideth faith, hope charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity."

In the name of charity we make this appeal.

EDWARD W. MEANY, B.A. (OXON.),

Rector Church of the Holy Faith, Santa Fe, N. M.

APPENDIX B.

LETTERS OF REFERENCE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
SANTA FE, N. M., June 7th, 1884. }

REV. E. W. MEANY, *Dear Sir*: Understanding that you propose to establish in Santa Fe a Sanitarium for Consumptives, and feeling the necessity and benefits of such an Institution, I desire to express my sincerest sympathy in your laudable undertaking, and my heartiest wishes that it may prove a success. The advantages of the climate of New Mexico in pulmonary ailments is well established, but the special fitness and superiority of Santa Fe over every other point in the Territory for the location of such a Sanitarium are not thoroughly recognized, to the misfortune of those who make their way hither in hope of relief from lung troubles.

From my knowledge of your character and reputation, I am satisfied that the motives which prompt you in this matter are of the purest nature, and, from your ability and address it is my opinion, that in your hands, if in any, the project which will prove such a blessing to those who may share its privileges, will be in every way successful.

All who co-operate with you in this work, whether with their time or money, will certainly have the gratifying assurance that they are doing a great deal toward lifting the burden of sorrow pressing upon poor suffering humanity.

Hoping your merciful conception may be fully realized, I am, my dear sir, yours faithfully,

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Governor of New Mexico.

CHIEF JUSTICE SUPREME COURT, }
 TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, }
 SANTA FE, N. M., June 5th, 1884. }

DEAR MR. MEANY: It affords me great pleasure to aid you so far as my influence and that of my official position can do so, in the most necessary and laudable work you are undertaking. The almost utter impossibility of procuring in Santa Fe what the Sanitarium proposes to supply, causes me to regard its establishment as an indispensable want.

While the climate is unquestionably beneficial, the comforts of life equally necessary to invalids, are at present almost absolutely unattainable except to families permanently established. This your Sanitarium could supply, and, with Southern California and the Valley of the Mississippi to draw upon, all the comforts and even the luxuries of life ought to be furnished at reasonable prices, all that is required is a proper system, and your executive ability, high moral character and general business qualifications eminently fit you to accomplish this work.

If the great religious society in which you deservedly hold honorable rank, will give you countenance, I do not doubt you will establish here the greatest and best Sanitarium in the world for pulmonary diseases. Very sincerely yours,

S. B. AXTELL,

Chief Justice Supreme Court and late Governor of New Mexico.

LAS VEGAS, June 4th, 1884.

MY DEAR MR. MEANY: I hereby give you permission to be absent from your work for a reasonable time, soliciting funds in the East for the establishment of a Sanitarium in Santa Fe.

Such an institution would be a great blessing to hundreds of persons of limited means, who come to New Mexico every year in search of health.

I think, if once established, it would in a short time be self-supporting.

Wishing you abundant success in the effort to establish this much needed charity,

I am very sincerely yours,

GEORGE K. DUNLOP,

Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 10th, 1884.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow says: "The requisites of a climate for pulmonary invalids, are dryness and elevation." The above tersely represents the modern professional idea of what is desirable in seeking a climate for pulmonary affections. I know of no place, where in all respects, this idea may be more thoroughly tested, than here in Santa Fe. Situated in a beautiful valley, in the midst of the most lovely mountain scenery, with as great an amount of sunlight as any part of the earth receives, I believe it to be the spot peculiarly adapted to the establishment of a Sanitarium for the benefit of pulmonary invalids.

W. S. HARROUN, M. D.,

Late of Chicago.

SANTA FE, June 10th, 1884.

REV. E. W. MEANY, Santa Fe, *Dear Sir*: I have read the pamphlet with regard to the climate of Santa Fe with much interest and pleasure, for I can judge of its contents from my own actual experience. Every word it contains is true to the letter. Therefore I have no hesitation in recommending your work, the establishment of a Sanitarium for those who suffer from disease of the respiratory organs, in the strongest terms, and with my best wishes for success. Not less beneficial results have manifested themselves in almost all diseases of the digestive organs, like dyspepsia, chronic constipation, etc.

May this work of humanity which you are ready to undertake, prove as fruitful as it deserves.

*W. EGGERT, M. D.,

Member and Sec. of the Territorial Med. Society.

*Graduate of the University of Berlin and of the Medical College of New York; late practitioner in Indianapolis, Indiana; author of the well known standard works on the Diseases of Women, published by Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia; etc., etc.

NOTE.—I came to Santa Fe in August, 1881, utterly broken down in health from nervous prostration. My usual weight for twenty years was nearly 300 pounds; but when I arrived here I weighed only 138 pounds. After trying temporarily Las Vegas and Albuquerque, I gave up in despair, until I came to Santa Fe. From the moment of my arrival I felt the beneficial effect, and to-day I weigh 200 pounds, being able to endure any work, although I am 60 years of age. It was not my intention to make New Mexico my home. I only was seeking health. But I concluded the territory was not the place for me until I reached Santa Fe.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 14th, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR: I left Florida in the spring of 1882 for Colorado and New Mexico, in an emaciated and almost hopeless condition. Many of my friends expressed themselves as of the opinion that I could not live to reach the Mississippi River. I traveled by easy stages, in private conveyance as far as St. Louis, camping in a tent on the way. I reached Santa Fe, N. M., September, 1882, having journeyed from St. Louis by rail, stopping at Denver, Colorado, for six weeks. By the time I reached this place I was much improved in health, and abandoned my tent life of eight months' duration. I have continued to improve since my arrival here, until I can now endure a great deal of professional labor. I cannot, however, be so much impressed with the advantages of this climate in the prevention or cure of lung and throat diseases, in my own case, as by my observation of its effects on a large number of others, many of whom are living monuments of its benefits. In drawing an intelligent conclusion upon the probable effects of this or any other climate, upon any disease, several years and a large number of affected persons must form the basis of any intelligent conclusion. I assume that I have been able by my study of this climate, and by my personal observation and enquiry, to infer that this climate is eminently adapted to the prevention and cure of lung and throat diseases. Contrary to the general expectation, it is calculated to prevent rather than to promote hemorrhage. Notwithstanding the high altitude of this place, I regard it as especially beneficial to afflicted persons residing either in the Atlantic States or on the Lakes, where humidity or malaria are either the exciting causes of pulmonary troubles or adverse factors in the prevention and cure of the diseases referred to.

Yours truly,

EDWIN W. L. ENGLE, M. D.

TO REV. E. W. MEANY, Santa Fe, N. M.

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