NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name NORTH DURHAM COUNTY PRISON CAMP (FORMER)

other names/site number DURHAM COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (FORMER)

2. Location

street & number 2410 BROAD STREET N/A not for publication

city or town DURHAM N/A vicinity

state NORTH CAROLINA code NC county DURHAM code 063 zip code 27705

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPO 11/18/98

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

N. DURHAN CO. PRISON CAMP
Name of Property

DURHAM CO., NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
HEALTH CARE/sanatorium

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/medical office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival
Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
roof ASBESTOS
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

N. DURHAM COUNTY PRISON CAMP
Name of Property

DURHAM CO., NC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [x] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

1925-1953

Significant Dates

1938
1944

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nelson, G. Murray

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

N. DURHAM CO. PRISON CAMP
Name of Property

DURHAM CO., NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.74

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	681282	3989240
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title KAYE GRAYBEAL

organization DSATLANTIC CORP. date 8-1-98

street & number 7820 NORTH POINT BLVD. telephone 336-759-7400

city or town WINSTON-SALEM state NC zip code 27106

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name CURTIS J. ESHELMAN

street & number 507 WATTS ST. telephone 919-682-7052

city or town DURHAM state NC zip code 27701

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Narrative Description

The Setting

From its site on a nearly four-acre tract about two miles northwest of the city of Durham's business district, the 1925 (former) North Durham County Prison Camp building staidly addresses Broad Street with an authoritative countenance. A driveway leading from Broad Street is on axis with the central core of the building facade set back approximately 150 feet from the road. The drive was originally semi-circular but was relocated to the central axis in 1992. The three willow oak trees on the south side appear to have been planted about the time of the building's construction. A medical park is located to the east and south of the site. Just beyond the medical park are residential neighborhoods.

The Exterior

The exterior of the imposingly handsome building remains essentially unaltered. With its square tower-like three-story projecting central core, the "T-plan" building of stretcher bond exhibits a tripartite facade and alludes to an Italianate form. However, nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows and a three-bay Tuscan portico traversing the front of the core section place it squarely in the Colonial Revival period. The 17,000 square-foot building is 232 feet long and constructed with twenty-inch-thick stretcher-bond load-bearing walls with the interior cellar level exhibiting 1:5 common bond, concrete floors, and a clear-span roof utilizing heavy timber trusses. Some of the original load-bearing partitions remain on the first floor including two four-inch-thick full-height brick demising walls in the east wing. The upper levels are supported by poured-in-place concrete post-and-beam. The cellar contains a series of relieving arches.

The core section is flanked on the north, east, and south by one-story seven-bay wings measuring thirty-six by sixty-seven feet. All sections are covered with a low-pitched hip roof which is punctuated with semi-circular eyebrow attic vents and a wide overhang exhibiting exposed rafter ends having an ogee-cut profile. The roof is sheathed in asbestos tiles. The entablatured flat-roofed portico is dentilled and supports a square balustraded second-level porch to which entrance is gained through a French door surrounded by a multi-light transom and sidelights. A small third-level balustraded balcony supported by large brackets is accessed by a similar door. The balustrade was reproduced during a 1944 renovation (Specifications 1944, p. 7). The entry door to the core section exhibits raised wood panels on the lower section with a multi-lighted panel above, all headed by a twelve-light transom. The corners of the core section are delineated with raised and stepped brick quoins. The rear of the building exhibits a stucco water table. In 1993, the ground was graded down at the rear of the building to accommodate parking and the addition of a rear entrance stoop, which resembles that of the front. The rear stoop replaces a coal bin. The brick chimney originally connected to this coal bin is intact on the west side of the back projection (K. Graybeal interview with C. Eshelman, owner, January 2, 1998). On the east side of the projection the metal door to the former coal shoot remains.

Except for the north side of the second level, the original wood double-hung windows remain, some of which were aligned with nine-foot, six-inch-wide cellblock bays (K. Graybeal interview with C. Eshelman, owner, January 2, 1998). The cellar windows retain iron security bars, and although the bars were removed from all other exterior windows during the 1944 conversion, the anchor plates set in those windows remain in place (Specifications 1944, p. 3). The French doors accessing the front exterior balconies have eight-light transoms and six-light sidelights. On the north facade, a pair of large metal doors were added circa 1993 to accommodate deliveries.

The Interior

The building, originally constructed to serve as a prison facility between 1925 and 1938, was converted for use as a tuberculosis sanatorium beginning in 1944 and continued this function until 1953. Most of the alterations to the building's interior occurred during this 1944 renovation and are recorded in a specifications document prepared in 1944 by the renovation architect, George F. Hackney. The most significant change was the removal of the iron bars of the cellblocks at this time.

To the north of the main entrance in the receiving foyer located in the building's main core, the original metal pan-fill stair rises three levels within an open well. The paneled steel newel is capped with a flattened cap and the molded wood railing is ramped and eased. A metal stairway which lead from the first floor to the cellar was removed from the south side of the foyer during the 1944 renovation (Specifications 1944, p. 3). The walls of the foyer are of original plaster with six-inch-high molded bases.

The walls on the upper levels retain original plaster over stucco covering the masonry structure, and in the receiving and administrative foyers on these levels they are delineated with simple molded chair rail. Interior partitions added in 1944 were specified as "hollow tile" with wirecut face except on the second and third floors where it was to be plastered (Specifications 1944, p. 5). The two-paneled wood doors with glass transoms that were installed in 1944 throughout the upper levels are intact with the original hardware (Specifications 1944, p. 7). The original stamped steel ceiling with egg-and-dart molding also remains throughout the south wing as well as the upper levels. The stamped-steel ceiling was removed from the north wing in 1954 (K. Graybeal interview with C. Eshelman, owner, January 2, 1998). The east wing retains major sections of the stamped-steel ceiling in the front portion.

Toilet and group shower rooms were installed on the upper levels on raised floors covered in hexagonal mosaic tiles during the building's tenure as a tuberculosis sanatorium. The cellar level, which originally served as the food preparation area for both the prison and the sanatorium, also exhibits a mosaic-tiled floor. Dumbwaiters were installed in 1944 to service the first floor from the cellar (Specifications 1944, p. 7).

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The (former) North Durham County Prison Camp is significant under *Criterion A* for its association with the development of Durham in two important areas: that of *politics and government* and that of *health and medicine*. As a tangible reminder of the efforts of Durham County's local government to promote the welfare of its citizens by providing more appropriate quarters for its legal offenders, this authoritative brick building retains exterior characteristics from the period (1925 to 1944) during which it served as a prison. Previously, prisoners had been housed on a land tract adjacent to the county's home for the indigent. The building is also a testimony to the county government's efforts to join the statewide "Good Roads" campaign: from 1931 to 1938 the building housed road crews that worked as chain gangs to construct a superior highway system throughout the county.

The building ceased to serve as a prison in 1938 and briefly housed various Works Project Administration functions until it was renovated in 1944 to serve as a tuberculosis sanatorium. The closing of the prison was a result of the state government's assumption of responsibility for county prison systems and the construction of a new state prison facility nearby. The building's reincarnation as the Durham County Tuberculosis Sanatorium was the result of public outcry

regarding the treatment of the disease which was proportionately more severe in the city of Durham than anywhere else in the state. Durham County health authorities believed the dust from the city's tobacco-processing industry exacerbated the disease. Although several small early twentieth-century private dwellings and resorts for tuberculosis patients are extant in the state, the building is one of the few remaining that served as a major tuberculosis sanatorium. Thus, the building is a rare-surviving property type that documents tuberculosis treatment in the county during the period between 1944 and 1953.

Most recently renovated in 1992, the building currently houses a private family medical practice, but retains the solid staidness of its community-service-oriented days when its doors were open to sojourners with various social and physical afflictions. The period of significance for the building begins with its 1925 construction as a prison and ends in 1953 when the building ceased to operate as a tuberculosis sanatorium.

Historical Background

Since its construction in 1925, the (former) North Durham County Prison Camp building has served as a venue for a variety of functions, all of which have played a part in the development of Durham County. Construction plans for the building for its original use as a "convict road-crew prison" were proposed by the County Superintendent of Roads and approved in 1924 by the County Commissioners who had realized that the housing of prisoners at the County Home farm was scandalous (Anderson 1990, p. 319). The building was constructed in 1925 on fifty-four acres of land located a few miles outside the city limits on Newton Road, now Broad Street ("Disposal of the prison camp" 1940). The architect was G. Murray Nelson and the contractor was the firm of Thompson and Cannady, which received the contract for a bid of $82,660 although the ultimate cost was $114,000 (Dixon 1977 and Anderson 1990, p. 319).

The building operated as a prison until 1938 when the state government, which had used the facility jointly with the county to house the highway maintenance prison crew, erected a building especially for this purpose through the Works Project Administration. Prisoners were then relocated to the state's new facility on Guess Road just over a mile northwest of the Newton Road prison. Plans were outlined in a 1940 news article for the conversion of the Newton Road prison into office space for county, state, and federal farm agents and a produce center for farmers. It appears, however, that they were never implemented ("Disposal of the prison camp" 1940). Instead, the building was used to house a Works Project Administration Sewing and Woodworking Center (History timeline 1920-1992).

In 1943 the county commissioners voted to convert the prison into a long awaited and much needed tuberculosis sanatorium. A total of $25,000 was appropriated by the County Commissioners for renovation of the building and C.H. Shipp was hired as general contractor (Letter, June 20, 1944). The following year, an appropriation of approximately $60,000.00 was approved for the first year of operation and patients were transferred from the county home to the new quarters (Dixon 1977). Profits from Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) liquor stores were used to cover some of the costs of adapting the building to its new function-- the use of funds from this source was appropriate given that many long-term alcoholics developed tuberculosis (Anderson 1990, p. 390).

By May of 1944, the sanatorium had officially opened, a superintendent had been appointed, and all the equipment had been purchased (Letter, May 3, 1944). The three wings of the building were utilized to separate patients of different gender and ethnic groups, with the total patient count numbering fifty-six: half were white and half were black. White males were housed in the south wing and blacks in the north wing. Black as well as white females were housed in the east wing. The administrative offices were located on the second and third floors and the dining room was located on the first floor (Anderson 1990, p. 390). A small shop building on the property had been renovated at the request of Dr. Cooper for use as staff housing for the "colored help," as he referred to the staff employed by the sanatorium (Letter, March 25, 1944). Confidence in the sanatorium was reflected in a 1945 Durham newspaper article that commended the facility, known as Durham County Tuberculosis Sanatorium: "Located in a spacious elevated sector of northwest Durham, the modern plant enjoys first-class facilities, excellent medical personnel and beautiful surroundings ("Local sanatorium observes birthday" 1945). Improvements in the facilities of the sanatorium continued to be implemented throughout the remainder of the 1940s. In 1948, a chest X-ray service was established and portable X-ray equipment was obtained for use at the facility (Anderson 1990, p. 390).

The sanatorium operated until 1953 when, due to the sharp decline in tuberculosis cases, the state intervened in the building's fate once again and closed the facility. The decrease in the number of cases was due in part to the discovery of a new drug that radically improved the treatment and cure rate of tuberculosis (Anderson 1990, p. 545). Local patients were relocated to Gravely Sanatorium at the University of North Carolina medical complex in Chapel Hill. The former sanatorium building remained vacant until it was sold to the WTVD Television Corporation in April 1950 for approximately $30,000 (Dixon 1977). Durham leaped to the forefront of the television industry in 1954 as WTVD opened Channel 11 within the former prison/sanatorium building. WTVD became the building's longest-term occupants, remaining there until 1979 when they moved to new facilities in downtown Durham. The Family Television Corporation then bought the building from WTVD. Channel 22 and a radio station also briefly occupied the Broad Street building. The (former) North Durham County Prison Camp building stood vacant from 1979 until 1992 when it was adaptively reused as the Lakewood Family Practice Center (History timeline 1920-1992).

Politics and Government Context: The Penal System in Durham County During the 1920s and 1930s

During the early 1900s through 1924, Durham County prisoners were incarcerated at a workhouse located on the same land tract as the County Home farm, a domicile for the indigent, the ill (including tuberculosis patients), and the insane. This facility was located on the current Durham County Hospital site just north of Durham's central business district. The County Commissioners had approved the housing of inmates at the County Home farm at an annual cost of $500.00 per prisoner. Local legislators eventually concluded that the proximity of criminals to the Home was unacceptable, and called for a new prison to be located on a more removed site. Subsequently, in 1924, the County Commissioners approved the sale of a portion of the Home's farm tract to obtain funds for construction of the facility (Dula 1951, p. 33, Anderson 1990, pp. 319 and 534). In 1924, plans submitted by Thomas L. Pendergrass, County Superintendent of Roads, were approved for the facility to be located on Newton Road (now Broad Street). Constructed the following year, it became known as the "North Durham County Prison Camp," and served as the only long-term criminal incarceration facility in the county until it ceased to operate in 1938 (Dixon 1977).

Prior to the construction of the new prison facility, the Durham County Commissioners had initiated an aggressive program in 1920 to build and improve its roads in an aspiration to attain the best roadway system in the state. This goal was bolstered by the passage of the Highway Act of 1921 which broadened the personnel and powers of the Highway Commission, supervised the construction and maintenance of a statewide road network, and authorized a bond issue of $50 million for new road construction. An era of unprecedented state highway and road construction had begun which brought fame to North Carolina as the "Good Roads State," and to Morrison, as the "Good Roads Governor" (Lefler and Newsom 1973, p. 600).

But like most counties, Durham lacked sufficient financial resources to achieve their road-building goals. Thus, the use of convict labor was utilized toward this end, as had been the practice statewide since 1867, especially following the inception of the "Good Roads" movement in 1902. Not only was the use of convict labor a cheap, efficient means of building new roadways, but was also considered by Good Roads activists to aid in the rehabilitation of prisoners by teaching them a practical skill and allowing them to experience greater mobility and freedom. Stimulated by the onset of the automobile age, the desire to utilize convict labor expanded, and "chain gangs," as convict road crews were commonly referred to, proliferated throughout the state (Ireland 1990, p. 67). In Durham County, these road crews were housed at the North Durham County Prison Camp.

The early years of the Great Depression saw an erosion of local county responsibility for prisons and roads. Indeed, by 1931, responsibility for the entire state prison system had been transferred to the State Highway Department, virtually guaranteeing a steady supply of road workers. At the same time, county road divisions were abolished statewide, allowing the local government to somewhat reduce taxes (Ireland, April 1991, p. 155). Among the twenty-three county prisons and prison farms taken over by the state were the facilities at the Central Prison and the Camp Polk Farm in the city of Raleigh, and the Caledonia Farm in Halifax County. The remaining twenty prisons, among them the North Durham County Prison Camp, housed a total of 873 prisoners who not only worked on road construction crews, but also on private farms and in rock quarries under state supervision (Biennial Report, July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1930).

Health/Medicine Context: The Tuberculosis Epidemic in Durham County from the Late 1930s through the Early 1950s
The effort to establish a tuberculosis sanatorium in Durham originated in the 1920s when the increasing number of tubercular patients in local clinics led the county commission to ask voters to approve construction of a sanatorium. The spread of tuberculosis had long been a serious concern for both the city and county of Durham. Although the high incidence of the disease was blamed on excessive tobacco dust produced by the many tobacco processing plants in Durham, later discoveries led to the premise that inhalation of the dust merely exacerbated an existing tuberculosis condition (Dixon 1974).

In 1924, the Durham County Tuberculosis Society, headed by W. A. Erwin, formed to educate public opinion in preparation for the vote. Despite both evident need and determined effort, the proposal was rejected at the polls. It is possible that the segregated, "for whites only" population rejected the plan because the facility was slated to serve blacks as well as whites. In any respect, Durham County had the highest number of blacks dying from tuberculosis in the state at that time (Anderson 1990, p. 309). Many tubercular black patients had to travel as far as Asheville in western North Carolina for treatment ("Forty-five patients" 1939).

In 1939 state authorities assessed Durham, with forty-five reported cases, as one of the areas most seriously affected by tuberculosis and in critical need of the long-proposed sanatorium ("Forty-five patients" 1939). The following year, with Durham's rate of new cases two to three times the state average, the newly-organized Durham County Tuberculosis and Health Association urged the passage of local legislation requiring tuberculosis victims to take treatment. Subsequently, the county created the Department of Hospitalization to provide assistance to those who needed treatment. Thomas L. Pendergrass, former County Supervisor of Roads, was appointed as head of the department. In addition to the efforts of these organizations to fight tuberculosis, several private individuals and service-oriented associations had taken up the cause. During the years just after World War I, the Durham Women's Club sponsored a Christmas seal sale to benefit the cause and campaigned for legislation requiring tuberculosis victims to obtain treatment (Dixon 1974).

Though on the decline statewide, the number of cases in Durham County was still high, particularly among blacks. The statistics for 1941 showed 134 new cases: eighty-seven black and forty-seven white. The same year accounted for forty-three deaths: thirty-five blacks and eight whites (Anderson 1990, p. 309). Thus, the decision to establish the North Durham County Sanatorium in 1944 was solidified in response to public outcry over climbing statistics. As expressed by Dr. J. S. Denholm, who was in charge of Durham's tuberculosis clinic: "If any county in North Carolina needs facilities of its own for the treatment of tuberculosis, Durham certainly does" ("Increasing toll of tuberculosis deaths deplored" 1940?).

Shortly after he joined the Durham County Health Department staff in 1941, Dr. A. Derwin Cooper was appointed resident physician at the sanatorium. Lucy J. Mebane, R.N. was superintendent. Cooper was credited for playing a major role during the 1930s in bringing tuberculosis under control, not only within the city of Durham, but also nationally. After five years of working as a general practitioner prior to this appointment, Cooper contracted the disease and was a patient for two years in a Black Mountain sanatorium near Asheville in western North Carolina. His hospitalization proved to be the pivotal point in his career. Cooper turned his attention exclusively toward fighting tuberculosis, devoting thirty-three years to the battle. He was instrumental in obtaining X-ray equipment for the Durham County sanatorium, and many active as well as suspected cases were detected and treated (Dixon 1974). The decline in the number of cases in Durham County offered strong evidence for the effectiveness Cooper's dedication. In 1943, only two whites and seven blacks died of the disease according to a Durham newspaper article ("Reported tuberculosis cases" 1943). By the 1950s, the estimated number of tuberculosis patients in Durham hospitals was between forty and fifty. Ultimately Cooper's interest in tuberculosis and his success in implementing control measures brought him national recognition through his selection as a board member of the American Lung Association (Dixon 1974 and 1977).

Various small resorts and private cottages that housed tubercular patients during the early twentieth century exist in the vicinities of Asheville, Southern Pines and Pinehurst; however, the (former) North Durham County Prison Camp building survives among few others as intact example of a major tuberculosis sanatorium in the state. Other surviving buildings that formerly served this purpose include two in the city of Asheville: the Saint Joseph's Sanatorium which operated from 1900 until 1916, and the Oteen Veteran's Administration Hospital (NR 1984) established in 1920 and continuing to treat respiratory diseases until the present day (Tessier 1992, p. 110). The State Sanatorium building in McCaine, Hoke County was erected in 1912, and continued to treat patients until 1983 when it became a North Carolina Youth Correctional Facility ("State Sanatorium" 1920).

Bibliography

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History timeline from 1920-1992 based on various newspaper articles. (Located in State Historic Preservation Office survey files, Raleigh, NC).

"Increasing toll of tuberculosis deaths deplored." (1940?). Durham Sun. (Located in the files of Dallas Walton Newsom (Durham County Manager) in the North Carolina Collection of the Durham County Library.

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Lefler, Hugh T. and Albert R. Newsom. (1973). The History of a Southern State. (3rd ed.). Chapel Hill, NC: The University of Chapel Hill Press. p. 600.

Letter from Sample B. Forbus, Chairman of Purchasing Committee for Durham County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, to D.W. Newsom, County Manager. (1944, May 3). Located in the files of Dallas Walton Newsom (Durham County Manager) in the North Carolina Collection of the Durham County Library.

Letter from George F. Hackney, Architect to D.W. Newsom, County Manager. (1944, March 25). Located in the files of Dallas Walton Newsom (Durham County Manager) in the North Carolina Collection of the Durham County Library.

Letter from George F. Hackney, Architect to D.W. Newsom, County Manager. (1944, June 20). Located in the files of Dallas Walton Newsom (Durham County Manager) in the North Carolina Collection of the Durham County Library.

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"TV home was first a good, solid jail." (1954, September 2). Durham Sun. Located in State Historic Preservation Office survey files, Raleigh, NC.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description
The National Register boundaries follow the tax parcel boundaries as indicated by the dashed line on the accompanying site survey map based on City of Durham tax map number 326-2-1 and updated per City of Durham topography map number 0823 04.

Verbal Boundary Justification
The boundaries encompass the current 3.74-acre tract which is the portion of the original 54-acre tract that includes the building and the grounds immediately surrounding it which are historically associated with the property and that retain historic integrity of setting.

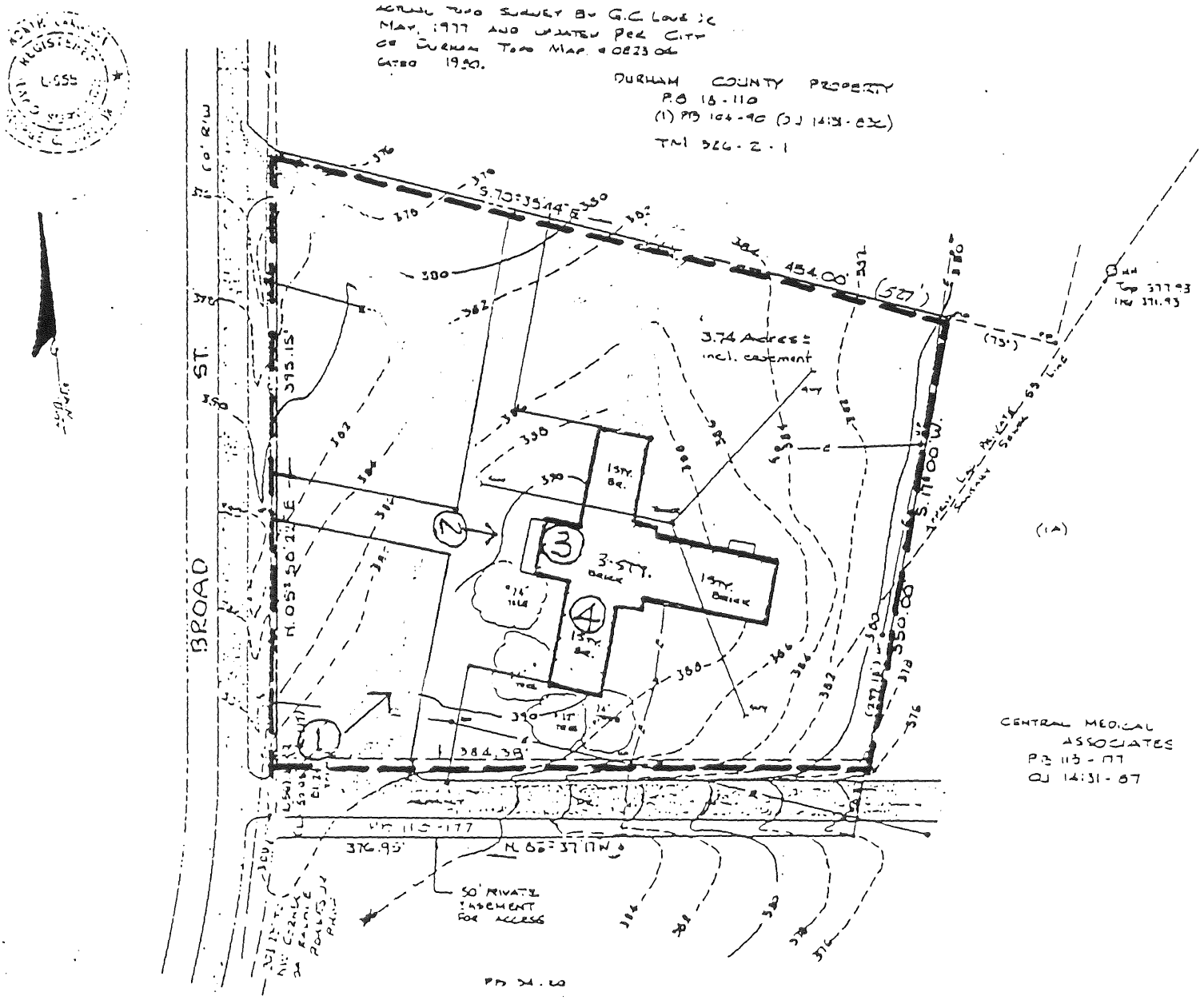
Continuation Sheet: Photographs

All photographs are by Kaye Graybeal on January 2, 1998. Original negatives are stored at the State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Cultural Resources in Raleigh, North Carolina.

1) front facade looking northeast
2) front facade of central core looking east
3) metal stair at north end of entry foyer
4) stamped steel ceiling detail; typical throughout first level

SITE PLAN

NORTH DURHAM CO. PRISON CAMP BUILDING
(FORMER)
Durham Co., NC
Scale: 1 inch = 100 feet
National Register Boundaries



1 = PHOTO ANGLES