

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 Baker Sanatorium

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Northeast corner 14th and Chestnut streets N/A not for publication

city or town Lumberton N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Robeson code 155 zip code 28359

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.)

Stephen Alrows SHPO 8/26/98
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:)

Baker Sanatorium
Name of Property

Robeson, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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)

Health care: hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in progress for multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
Plaster
roof Tile
other Windows: wood

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets

Baker Sanatorium
Name of Property

Robeson, North Carolina
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.)

- 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.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Medicine

Architecture

Period of Significance

1920-1945

Significant Dates

1920, 1945

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

McCarl, Roger C., architect

Burney Brothers, contractors

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Baker Sanatorium
Name of Property

Robeson, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.20 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 682580 3833260
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
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 Edward F. Turberg

organization Architectural Historian date June 30, 1998

street & number 307 North 15th Street telephone 910/762/6301

city or town Wilmington state NC zip code 28401

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 Preservation North Carolina

street & number 101 St. Mary's Street telephone 919/832/3652

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27611-7644

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.

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Robeson County, NC**7. Narrative Description**

Built in 1920-1921 and located in a part of town cited on the deeds as North Lumberton, Baker Sanatorium is an imposing, T-shaped, three-and-a-half-story, brick edifice of the Mission style, a design popularized during the first quarter of the twentieth century. One-over-one sash windows are generally paired to provide as much light and air as possible into the interior spaces. The building is accessible from the south and west sides of the main block, and from the north end of the rear wing. The first floor of the structure contains business offices, a pharmacy, and private hospital rooms in the main section, with consulting rooms, treatment rooms, a large kitchen, and a dining room in the wing. The second level contains a total of twenty single- and multiple-bed rooms, a nursery, and a diet kitchen. The third story has six additional wards, an obstetrics room, two operating rooms, and adjacent sterilizing and scrub rooms. Walls and ceilings are finished with smooth, painted plaster. The floors are overlaid with square linoleum tiles, or in the offices, covered by wall-to-wall carpeting. An open-string, dog-leg staircase rises to the right of the intersection corridors, and an elevator occupies the opposite wall. A vast storage area for records, hospital supplies, and comestibles occupies the attic of the rear wing. The top story, reached by an enclosed stairway, contains two large spaces sheathed with beaver board walls and ceilings, plain pine floors, and the elevator machinery loft. Except for subsequent electrical, mechanical and medical improvements to the facility over time, and enclosure of the porches for additional interior space, the building is little altered and maintains much of its early 1920s character.

Facing south, the imposing structure is set back from the surrounding streets, and the south and east lawns are dotted with oak trees and foundation plantings. The west lawn was later replaced by a parking area, but the street trees and plantings have been preserved. To the east of the sanatorium is a two-story nurses residence, built prior to 1945, and now used as the Lumberton Christian Care Center. The remaining blocks contain handsome one- and two-story homes dating to the early twentieth century that personify the high level of style and prosperity of this suburban community.

The Exterior.

The three-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Mission style brick sanatorium is exemplary of the eclectic taste of architects and their clients during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Inspired by contemporary restorations of historic mission churches in the American southwest, and the popularization of Spanish influences brought to Florida from California during the building boom of the late teens and twenties, the Baker Sanatorium fits comfortably into the mainstream of

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stylistic trends of the era. The use of tapestry brick (called rug brick by a newspaper reporter in 1921), the expansive plan, the accentuation of the roof by curvilinear gables, the use of red-tinted mortar and deeply-raked joints, the original incorporation of an arcaded porch across the west side of the rear wing, and the application of terra-cotta mission tiles on the roofs are indications of the architect's familiarity with the architectural fashion as adapted for public buildings, hotels, schools, and hospitals, and private residences as well. Strikingly similar design to the Baker Sanatorium is the two-and-a-half-story home of Joseph H. Hinton at the northwest corner of Twentieth and Market streets in Wilmington's Carolina Heights suburb, completed in 1913 from designs by Wilmington architect Joseph F. Leitner. The Baker Sanatorium architect, Roger C. McCarl, was also a Wilmington architect who most likely was familiar with the Hinton house.

The principal, south, elevation of the sanatorium is five bays wide and contains one-over-one paired sash with molded frames and masonry sills. The central windows are slightly narrower than the flanking fenestration. Each end bay projects slightly from the front of the building and breaks through the broad, bracketed roof eaves to terminate in shaped dormers containing curvilinear attic windows. A hip-roofed dormer with a tripartite window is centered on the facade. A one-story porch (enclosed in 1945) features two Tuscan columns *in antis* at the main entrance of double doors with transom and flanking, narrow, one-over-one sash windows. To either side of the entrance the enclosed porch contains paired windows. The ends of the porch are supported by square brick piers with molded caps. Originally the porch incorporated a balcony which was removed during a later remodeling.

The west elevation of the sanatorium is three bays wide across the main block, and seven bays wide along the rear wing. The former section contains a porte-cochere and central entrance at the first level, and single, paired, and triple sash windows. The facade is crowned by the overhanging hipped roof which features a beaded, tongue-and-groove soffit and applied rafter ends. This treatment is consistent throughout the structure. The west wing is two stories high and is separated from the main block by a recessed upper story. This elevation was originally designed with a long verandah extending across the first story, opening into the wing through segmentally-arched openings. The verandah was enclosed in 1945 to enlarge the interior facilities. The three lower left bays now contain paired, one-over-one sash; the lower right bays have single windows. The central door is sheltered beneath a flat-roofed entrance porch supported by two Tuscan-style columns. The upper story has a series of six paired windows with slightly irregular spacing.

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The east elevation of the sanatorium is accentuated by a one-story porch with brick corner piers and molded caps. Like the front porch, this area was later enclosed and its balcony was removed. The fenestration duplicates that in the west elevation with the exception that the central upper window contains translucent glass with pivoting casements, and a multi-pane skylight with translucent panels occupies the east slope of the roof. These units were installed to illuminate the main operating room at the third story. The east side of the rear wing is animated by a variety of single and paired windows, a segmentally-arched entrance (later changed to paired windows) and brick stoop in the lower left bay, and a two-story projecting kitchen ell in the penultimate right bay.

The four-bay north elevation has been altered by the installation of a first level service entrance in a former window opening, and the substitution of twin six-over-six sash windows in the upper story. A series of three small additions fill the space between the north elevation and the kitchen wing: a one-story brick addition later topped by a second weatherboarded story with a shed roof and expanded with a small one-story weatherboarded shed on the north side. Two roof ventilators are set into the roof ridge of the rear wing, and steel fire escapes are attached to the northwest and northeast rear corners of the main block, and at the north end of the wing.

The Interior.

The main entrance to the building is through a central door in the enclosed front porch which opens into a vestibule that is flanked on the left by a dispensary and on the right by an admissions office. Cross halls extend to the east and west ends of the main block, and north through the rear wing. An open-string stair with paneled newel posts, molded handrails, and square balusters is to the right of the intersecting corridors, and an enclosed elevator occupies the left side of the space. The floors are covered with square tiles of brown and tan laid in a checkered pattern with brown edging. The kitchen and pantry floors, in the rear wing, have similar tiles which are laid in a diamond pattern. Several bathrooms contain their original patterned ceramic tile floors. The interior doors are of single panels and many retain their original wood stain. The plaster walls and ceilings are smooth finished and painted. The lighting consists of some incandescent chandeliers and florescent ceiling fixtures. The base and hanging cabinets in the kitchen and pantry were installed in 1945 and their original dark blue finish is visible under later coats of white paint. Three of the third floor bed rooms in the front of the building were later combined to form a meeting space for the local Cub Scouts, Pack 300. The original steam heating plant was later expanded by the addition of an HVAC system with the duct work located in the attic and beneath the building. In addition, the sanatorium is completely fitted with a fire sprinkler system.

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Robeson County, NCSummary Paragraph

Situated on a landscaped corner lot in a suburban neighborhood of Lumberton, North Carolina, Baker Sanatorium represents the physical presence of the medical sciences which relocated during the early 1920s from the congested downtown commercial district to the restful environs of the city's premiere residential community. The choice of site was fortuitous because it gave the architect and client the chance to create a facility that blended with the residential character of the area and reflected the well-executed craftsmanship of the era. The sanatorium was established for the purpose of providing obstetrical and gynecological services, as well as pediatric care and surgery, for a region where such services were not conveniently available. Dr. Baker sought to bring women's medicine into the twentieth century by reversing the common tradition of engaging ill-trained midwives in the prenatal, childbirth, and child care fields. So successful were his efforts that the sanatorium received wide acclaim and expanded services throughout the county and into adjacent areas. During his brief career, Dr. Baker, his staff, and his successors kept pace with the growing population, and the hospital continued to maintain its role into the 1990s.

Historical Background and Significance

Lumberton, North Carolina, skirts the western bank of the Lumber River and is the administrative and governmental seat of Robeson County. Situated along the North Carolina-South Carolina border, less than fifty miles northwest of the Atlantic Ocean, the low-lying lands and abundant streams attracted Europeans as early as 1747.¹ The major influx of settlers were Scottish Highlanders who moved into the eastern and western areas above the swamps. English and French settlers mostly populated the southernmost territory.²

Trade in naval stores--tar, pitch, turpentine, and resin--and logging were the principal industries of the inhabitants. They rafted their resources downstream and marketed them in the port of Georgetown, South Carolina.³ Upstream, where two trade paths intersected and the river (then known as Drowning Creek) could be crossed, the town of Lumberton subsequently sprung up and flourished as a significant inland trading center.⁴ In 1786, Robeson County was formed from Bladen and named for Col. Thomas Robeson, Whig hero of the 1781 Battle of Elizabethtown.⁵ The same year that the county was formed, Gen. John Willis engaged Jacob Rhodes to survey a portion of his Red Bluff plantation adjacent to above-mentioned roads and river crossing for a town to be named Lumberton.⁶ Some sources credit the name of the town to the river's importance as a lumber route to market. Others aver that the name is derived from a local Indian word, Lumbe, meaning "black water," referring to its dark, tannin color.⁷ A plat of 130

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half-acre lots was produced, including a town square for public buildings and a public common. On May 12, 1787, Willis presented his plan to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions and pressed for its passage.⁸ The land was to be sold by a lottery supervised by the court. The town boundaries were the Elizabethtown Road on the north, current-day Cedar Street on the east, and Holly and Raft swamps on the south and west.⁹ The scheme was approved and the lottery commenced on August 16, 1787.¹⁰ So successful was the sale that the town of Lumberton was incorporated the following year, although a post office was not established there until 1794.¹¹ The remaining portion of Red Bank plantation was eventually acquired by Jacob Rhodes.¹²

Census records indicate that Robeson County experienced steady growth over the next decades. In 1790, the county population was 5,326. In 1800, it had increased to 6,389. Between 1800 and 1840 the numbers leveled off, but during mid-century they again rose steadily on an average of 266 people per year, with peaks reached in 1880 and 1890.¹³ At the turn of the twentieth century, the population slowed again, but reached 54,674 residents in 1920 and 105,179 in 1990.¹⁴

The successive growth of the population in Robeson County made manifest the need for improvements in the medical field. Folk medicines and superstitious cures were common in isolated regions. In larger towns many doctors were equipped with the barest scientific knowledge, having received only apprenticeship training.¹⁵ Nevertheless, a large number of these men entered medical schools and attained their M.D. degrees.¹⁶ The most sought after school of medicine was at the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1765, which required an apprenticeship for admission.¹⁷ Those North Carolinians who studied there, and at other established universities, returned home with a considerable knowledge of human diseases, their treatment, and prevention. Among the medical practitioners, several joined forces to establish the North Carolina Medical Society in 1799.¹⁸ Robeson County listed nineteen doctors, twenty-one to fifty-six years of age, in the 1850 state census. Among them were doctors Angus Duart McLean and Edmund McQueen of Lumberton. McQueen was elected first mayor of Lumberton.¹⁹ From 1850 through the Civil War, seven out of the ten doctors practicing in Robeson County were natives: John B. Brown, David Carlyle, Kenneth McKinnon, Samuel B. Morrissey, Stephen B. Rozier, Daniel Smith, and Duncan Smith.²⁰ Later, in 1867, the state's first chartered medical school, Edinborough Medical College, opened on Dr. Hector McLean's plantation near Raeford, in the northwestern part of Robeson--now the seat of Hoke County.²¹ Eight students signed up for the classes and eagerly absorbed Dr. McLean's considerable expertise. He was held in high regard by his associates because of his wide range of talents: performing brain surgery; operations for breast cancer, mastoiditis, and stones in the bladder; treating epilepsy; and executing hip joint amputations.²² Among the graduates of the school were doctors F.O. Hawley in Charlotte, J.D. McNeill in Whiteville, David McBryde in Raeford, Angus R. Currie in

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Antioch, and William Ray in Galatia.²³ Some doctors had talents other than the medical profession, as was the case of Robesonian Dr. James Robert Adair, who wrote a *History of American Indians*, which was published in London in 1775.²⁴ His burial in Rowland, southwest of Lumberton, was marked, in 1934, by the Colonial Dames.²⁵

The *North Carolina Business Directory* for 1866-67 lists no physicians in the county, but in 1867-68, there were a dozen doctors practicing in towns that included Lumberton, Red Bank, St. Pauls, and Shoe Heel.²⁶ In 1869 there were thirteen physicians in the region, increasing to nineteen doctors and one dentist in 1877, the year the North Carolina State Board of Health was organized.²⁷ By 1883, the number of dentists had risen to three.²⁸ A distinct augmentation of professionals occurred in 1884 when twenty-eight doctors (including one black) and four dentists served the county.²⁹ By 1916, forty physicians and ten dentists served the region.³⁰

The first hospital in Robeson County was established in 1906 under the care of Dr. Neill Archie Thompson.³¹ Three years later, plans were set forth to appoint a county health officer. In 1911, the state legislature initiated county boards of health to replace county sanitary committees, and on March 1, 1912, Robeson became the first rural county in America to install a full-time county health officer. This historic event was led by J.W. Carter, chairman of the county board of health; doctors H.H. Hodgkin and T.L. Northrop; J.R. Poole, the superintendent of county schools; and A.E. White, the mayor of Lumberton.³²

The increase in the general as well as medical population in the county during the early years of the twentieth century brought about serious concern about the general health. Steps taken to inform the public and the profession were the publication and distribution of pamphlets and enacting laws such as "An Act to Prevent the Spread of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Robeson County." The legislation made it mandatory that "between occupants a house must be cleaned with lye, bichloride of mercury, or formaldehyde." The increased attention to disease prevention resulted in the reduction of typhoid fever over a period of twenty-one years from fifty-six cases in 1915 to seven cases by 1936. Children and adults were vaccinated against diphtheria, smallpox, and other endemic maladies. By the mid-thirties, nearly 50,000 inoculations had been administered to the end that diphtheria dropped by 25% and smallpox was eradicated. Dental care facilities were also made available to all school-age children, both black and white.³³

Other important steps initiated by the county health department during the period were the elimination of 3,000 privies, the addition of new sanitary facilities in several of the county schools, and the introduction of seven clinics to attend to pre-natal and child care case. In 1925, the department presented findings on the old-established custom of midwifery. "These midwives," stated the report, "are, except in rare instances, ignorant, untrained, incompetent women, and

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some of the results of their obstetric incompetence are unnecessary deaths and blindness of infants, and avoidable invalidism, suffering, and deaths of mothers." Miss Cora Bell McLeod was appointed the first county public health nurse. She immediately began classes to teach midwives professional methods and educated expectant mothers and other women about cleanliness, safety, and general health.³⁴

Following Dr. Neill Thompson's death in 1922, after sixteen years as head of the county hospital, Dr. Thomas C. Johnson was installed as the new chief of staff. In the previous year, the Baker Sanatorium was placed in service by Dr. Horace M. Baker to attend to more specific medical services in the region. The architect for the new sanatorium was Roger C. McCarl, a native of Florida, who studied architecture under Paul Cret at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1912, at the age of twenty-five, he moved to Wilmington, and was employed as a draftsman by James F. Gause, Jr. until he set up his own practice in 1918. In the 1919-20 *Wilmington City Directory*, he advertised: "Engineer of Fireproof Construction, Reinforced Concrete, Structural Steel, Heavy Mill Buildings--Rodger C. McCarl, Registered Architect, North Carolina. Architect and Engineer, 1012 Murchison Bank Building--'He Does it Better'--Architect for Schools and Banks, Office Buildings, Hotels and Theatres, Churches." Leslie N. Boney, Jr., Wilmington architect, recalls that McCarl was an excellent delineator and made wonderful drawings, but he was not too successful in business. In 1924 he designed the Washington Catlett School, a handsome, one-story, Colonial Revival building near Delgado Mill in Wilmington. McCarl married Miss Helen Weathers (1900-1985), a native of Richmond, Virginia. She was graduated from the Philadelphia College of the Arts, was the first chairman of the Tree Commission of the City of Wilmington, served as president of the Cape Fear Garden Club, and the Garden Council of New Hanover County.³⁵

A feature article announcing the completion of the sanatorium appeared in the February 24, 1921 *Robesonian* newspaper, with a photograph of the modern facility, and the comment that "The building is designed to meet every requirement that the most scientific treatment may call for in internal medicine, obstetrics, disease of infants and children, and general surgery. ... The medical and obstetrical departments [are] open to all the physicians in the county." The curriculum vitae of the medical staff was also presented: Dr. Baker, director of the new sanatorium, trained at Boston Children's Hospital, performed surgery at the Lowell Corporation Hospital, served as head of surgical pathology, serology, and bacteriology in the United States Army medical department, and practiced medicine in Lumberton for a year-and-a-half; Dr. Russell S. Beam, chief of the eye, ear, nose, and throat branch, received his training in Philadelphia and New York City hospitals, and supervised a 2,700-bed facility of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe; Dr. C. V. West, came from Baltimore's Johns Hopkins Hospital where he was on the surgical staff

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for a decade; Dr. H.T. Pope, a specialist in skin, cancer and obstetrics, joined Dr. Baker in the medical department. In addition, the paper reported that "A full corps of graduate nurses has been secured. Miss Beta Alkenes is superintendent of nurses."³⁶

After the death of Dr. Johnson in December of 1944, and Dr. Baker in February of 1945, the operations of the old county hospital and the sanatorium were combined to form the Baker-Thompson Memorial Hospital. The continuing success of the facility was such that, in the 1940s, it was enlarged with the enclosure of porches and verandas, and a two-story nurses' residence was constructed just east of the main building. The hospital continued in operation until 1993, when, the structure was adapted for general office use, with a pharmacy remaining at the first level.³⁷ Current plans are to restore the exterior brickwork, wooden trim and tile roofs, and to rehabilitate the sanatorium for use as a residence for the elderly.

In the last decades of the twentieth century, Robeson County can boast some of the most modern facilities for medical care in the United States. Southeastern Medical Center has a large staff of professionally-trained specialists, a cancer institute, a venerable and effective health department, and a regional mental health clinic.³⁸ The presence of the Baker Sanatorium is not only a strong link with Lumberton and Robeson County's medical history, but it is also a symbol of the high ideals, both in science and architecture, which its builders sought and found.

Architectural Context

The emergence of the Mission style was initiated in California during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries because of a renewed interest in protecting and restoring the mission establishments of the Spanish Colonial period. The popularity of the movement was publicized in national magazines and books with the result that architects across America adopted the fashion, adapted the designs to fit the broad scale of the style, and adorned the buildings with molded parapets and dormers, square and round porch piers, a variety of window treatments, exposed-rafter roofs, and terra-cotta roof tiles. The style was particularly suitable for spacious and picturesque residences, railroad stations, hotels, churches, schools and hospitals. The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads publicized the architectural heritage of the historic missions in the numerous depots and hotels they built across the western states. Brick, stone and stucco homes rose in Fullerton, California; Dallas, Texas; Kansas City, Missouri; Salisbury, North Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina--cities which often boasted Mission style railway stations.³⁹ Sears-Roebuck and Company introduced a pre-cut Mission style house, "The Alhambra," which was carried in their catalogue from 1918 through 1929.⁴⁰ Two examples of the design stand in Washington, D.C. and Raleigh, North Carolina. In Lumberton, North

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Carolina, the style was propagated in the residential neighborhood east of the commercial district, the most ambitious example being the three-story Baker Sanatorium, a rambling brick and tile-roofed hospital built in 1920-1921 that successfully blended into the suburban scale and scenic landscaping of the surrounding structures. Modeled after the 1912 Joseph H. Hinton house in Wilmington's Carolina Heights subdivision, the sanatorium expresses an inherent residential character without inhibiting its intrinsic institutional purpose.

Endnotes

1. "Robeson County History and Records." (Robeson County NC Gen Web Page, 4/21/1997), p.1
2. *North Carolina, a Guide to the Old north State*, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1939), p. 324
3. ibid.
4. ibid.
5. "Robeson County History and Records", p.1
6. *Away Down Home: a History of Robeson County, North Carolina*, by Maud Thomas (Lumberton, NC, 1982), p.74; *The State of Robeson*, by Robert C. Lawrence (New York: J.J. Little and Ives Co., 1939), p.5
7. ibid.; *A New Geography of North Carolina*, by Bill Sharpe (1954), p. 401; *The North Carolina Gazetteer*, by William S. Powell (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), p. 303
8. *The State of Robeson*, p.4
9. *One Land, Three Peoples: An Atlas of Robeson County, North Carolina*, by Thomas Ross, Ph.D. (Lumberton, NC: the author, 1982), p.5
10. ibid.
11. ibid.

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(Endnotes, Continued)

12. *Away Down Home*, p. 74
13. *North Carolina Census*, 1790 to 1890
14. *North Carolina Census*, 1920 to 1990
15. *Medicine in North Carolina*, Dorothy Long, editor (2 vol., Raleigh, NC: NC Medical Society, 1972), 1:24
16. *ibid.*, 1:25
17. *ibid.*
18. *ibid.*, 1:69-70
19. *North Carolina Census*, 1850
20. *North Carolina Census*, 1860
21. *Medicine in North Carolina*, 2:351
22. *ibid.*, 2:353
23. *ibid.*, 2:359
24. *North Carolina Guide*, p. 340-41
25. *ibid.*
26. *Branson & Farrar's North Carolina Business Directory* (Raleigh, NC: Branson & Farrar, Publishers, 1866-67), p.61-63; *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, by Levi Branson (Raleigh, NC: Branson & James, Publishers, 1867-67), p.96
27. *The North Carolina Business Directory*, by Rev. L. Branson, A.M. (Raleigh, NC: Levi Branson Publisher and Bookseller, 1878), 5th edition

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29. *North Carolina Business Directory, 1884*

30. *North Carolina Business Directory, 1916*

31. *Away Down Home*, p. 228

32. ibid.

33. ibid., p. 227

34. ibid.

35. Telephone interviews with Mrs. Mary Bell Wilson, daughter of Roger McCarl, April 15, 1998, and Leslie N. Boney, Jr., architect, April 16, 1998; *Wilmington Star*, August 4, 1942; *Wilmington City Directories, 1913-1919*; *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, by Henry F. Whitley, AIA, and Elsie Rathburn Whitney (Los Angeles, Ca, 1970), p. 149; Paul Phillippe Cret

36. *The Robesonian* (Lumberton), February 24, 1921

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38. "Robeson County History and Records."

39. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984; 1992), p. 408-415

40. Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses By Mail*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1986), p. 42; 286

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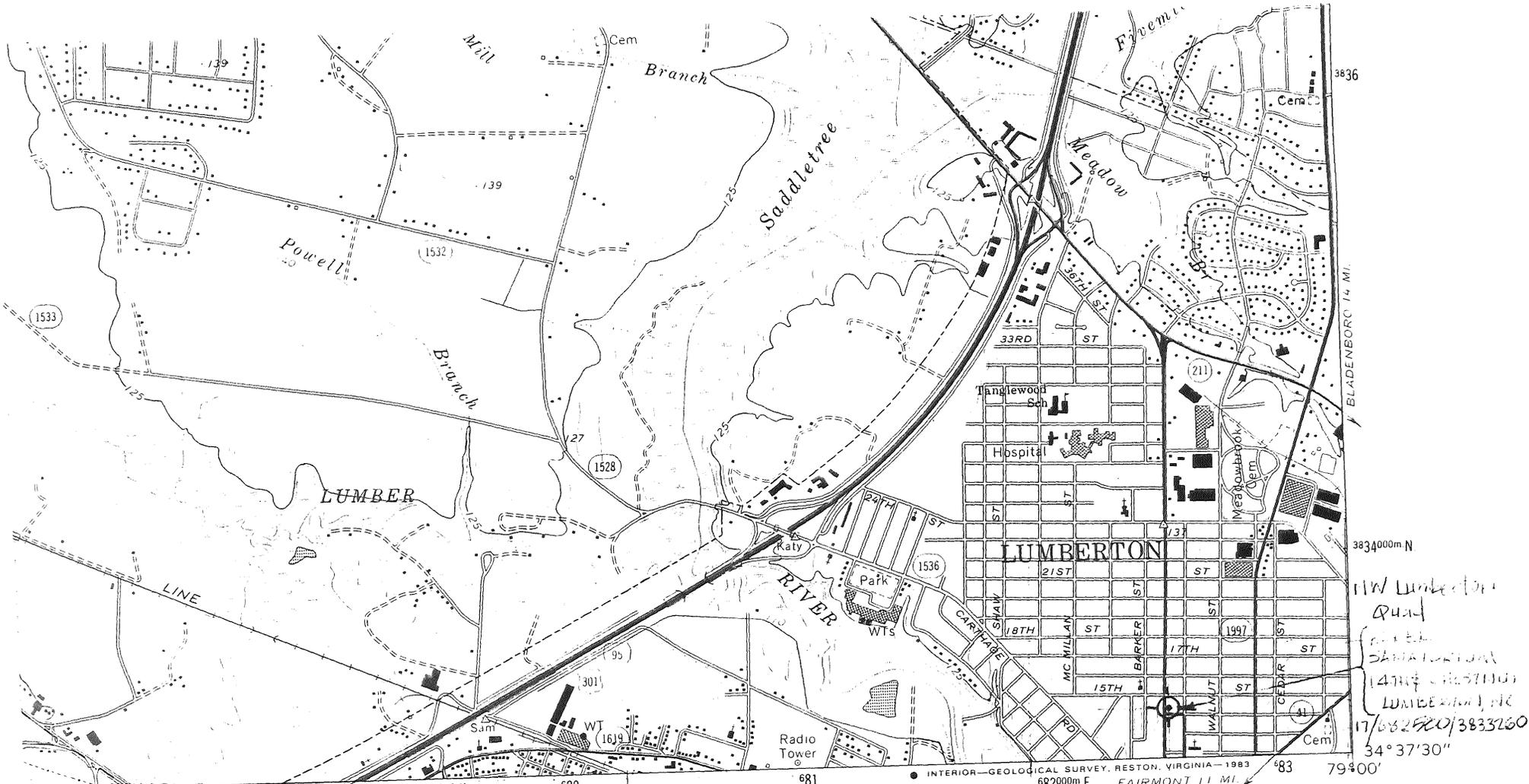
Baker Sanatorium
Robeson County, NC

Verbal Boundary Description

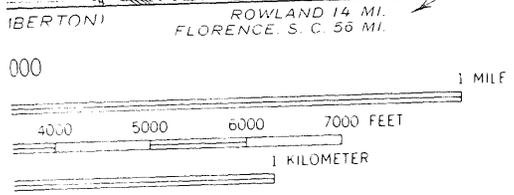
All of Lots 601 and 603, bounded on the south by 14th Street, on the west by Chestnut Street, on the north by 15th street, and on the east by Lots 600 and 602

Boundary Justification

The property is the original parcel of land purchased in three tracts on April 6, 1920 by Baker Sanatorium, Inc.



NW Lumberton
 Road
 (SOUTH EAST
 LUMBERTON)
 5223 11 SW
 17/082520/3833260
 LUMBERTON, NC
 34° 37' 30"



DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
() Interstate Route	() U. S. Route
	() State Route

NORTHWEST LUMBERTON, N. C.
 N3437.5—W7900/7.5

1972
 PHOTOREVISED 1982
 DMA 5153 II NE—SERIES V842

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 BY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

