

THE

VOICES

OF THE
SANATORIA

Vol. 5, No. 1

July, 1958

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THE VOICE OF THE SANATORIUMS

Published quarterly by the North Carolina Sanatoriums

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Pertinent Statistics on the North Carolina Tuberculosis Hospitals

From the office of
BEN H. CLARKE, Administrator
North Carolina Sanatoriums

Number of patients on July 1, 1957	1,390
Number of patients on March 31, 1958	1,475
Increase	85
Average patient census, fiscal year of 1956-57.....	1,506
Average patient census, first nine months of 1957-58....	1,430
Decrease	76
Total patient days, fiscal year of 1956-57.....	549,690
Total patient days, first nine months of 1957-58.....	391,820
Patients admitted, fiscal year of 1956-57	2,538
Patients admitted, first nine months of 1957-58.....	2,026
Patients discharged, fiscal year of 1956-57.....	2,752
Patients discharged, first nine months of 1957-58.....	1,941
Average stay of patients discharged "with consent"	
fiscal year of 1956-57 (Days)	250
first nine months of 1957-58 (Days)	263
Increase	13
Expenditures, fiscal year of 1956-57	\$4,323,176
Expenditures, first nine months of 1957-58	\$3,515,619

	First 9 Months		
	<u>1956-57</u>	<u>of 1957-58</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Per diem cost	\$7.86	\$8.97	1.11 (Increase)
Less per diem income.....	1.16	1.20	.04 (Increase)
Net (Per diem expenditure of appropriated funds)....	6.70	7.77	1.07 (Increase)

THE
Fiftieth Anniversary
of the opening of
The North Carolina Sanatorium

McCAIN, NORTH CAROLINA

April 23, 1958

1908

1958

PROGRAM

Wednesday Afternoon at Two O'Clock

Presiding

Dr. J. W. R. Norton, Member, Board of Directors

Invocation

The Reverend Carlos P. Womack, Pastor, The Methodist Church
Bethel, North Carolina

Recognitions

Addresses

The History of the Sanatorium Movement in
North Carolina

Mrs. P. P. McCain
Member, Board of Directors

Trends and Problems in the Future in
Tuberculosis

Dr. Stuart Willis
Superintendent-Medical Director
North Carolina Sanatorium System

Governmental Responsibility for Needs
of the Individual

Paul A. Johnston
Director, State Department of Administration

Unveiling of Highway Marker

Preserving North Carolina History

Dr. Christopher Crittenden
Director, State Department of Archives and History

Dropping of the Veil

Master J. Kenneth Charles, III

Benediction

The Reverend Eugene J. Bauer, Chaplain
North Carolina Sanatorium, McCain

Social Hour

The History of the Sanatorium Movement in North Carolina³

Presented at the 50th Anniversary Celebration
April 23, 1958
(By Mrs. P. P. McCain)

In 1904, at the Conjoint Session of the State Board of Health and the North Carolina Medical Society, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Secretary of the State Board of Health, used over half of his report for the problem of "Consumption." He said: "The most conspicuous movement at present is toward the establishment by the State of special sanatoria for the tuberculous." He was given authority at this meeting to publish 100,000 copies of a pamphlet on "The Causes and Prevention of Consumption." Please note he did not use the word "cure." (Dr. Lewis said in that same report that there were 5,876 cases of smallpox in 65 counties.) Two papers of special interest to us were presented at this session of the North Carolina Medical Society: "Importance of Legislation and Education in the Cure of the Tuberculous" by Dr. Thomas Cheesborough, and "The General Practitioner in Relation to Consumption" by Dr. Paul Pacquin—both of Asheville (quite a center at that time for private sanatoriums). The President of the Medical Society in 1907, Dr. H. B. Weaver of Asheville, said in his address: "Now, Gentlemen, we come to the most important subject in the domain of medicine: Tuberculosis . . . Today new hope and life come to us. We now know the cause and nature of consumption." "Prevention is the key . . . in a point of economy the Legislature should be induced to consider establishing hospitals and care for the treatment of the consumptive poor of the State."

In 1905 a young doctor from Greensboro who had joined the State Society in 1904—and who probably heard the papers just referred to—tried to interest the Legislature in establishing a State Sanatorium but to no avail visibly. At the 1905 Session of the North Carolina Medical Society, two more papers were presented on tuberculosis, and Dr. Martin L. Stevens of Asheville (long a valuable member of this Board) read a paper on "A State Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis." As a result of this paper a committee was appointed to report to the next meeting concerning such an organization.

At the 1906 Medical Society Meeting 19 papers on various phases of the tuberculosis problem were presented. Among which were papers by Doctors Ferguson and Gladmon of Southern Pines who had one of the early private tuberculosis sanatoriums in the State, and by Dr. Eugene Street of Glendon (to be referred to later). A report from the committee appointed the previous year on forming an anti-tuberculosis association was made with recommendations. An Anti-tuberculosis Asso-

Editor's Note: This is the first article in a series of talks delivered at the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration at McCain, April 23, 1958. Additional articles will be published in the forthcoming (October) issue.

ciation was formed with Dr. Stevens being elected President. This Association was the beginning of our very fine North Carolina Tuberculosis Association.

In 1907 Dr. Brooks left his practice in Greensboro and led a personal fight in the Legislature for the establishment of a State Sanatorium.

In his 1907 report to the Conjoint Session of the State Board of Health and the North Carolina Medical Society Dr. Lewis says: "A decided advance in State medicine was marked by the enactment of a bill establishing a sanatorium for tuberculous patients, appropriating \$15,000 for a plant and \$5,000, annually, for support. The chief credit for this particular legislation is due to Dr. J. E. Brooks of Greensboro, who was 'the man behind the guns,' and the Honorable J. R. Gordon, M.D., Jamestown, member from Guilford of the House of Representatives, who was mainly instrumental in securing its passage." Acknowledgement of this contribution was made by the Board of Directors at their first meeting in electing Dr. Gordon Chairman of the Board, and Dr. Brooks Superintendent of the Sanatorium. The Secretary of the State Board of Health was made an ex officio member of the Board as he is now. Only New York and Massachusetts had State Sanatoriums before North Carolina.

The Legislature appointed a committee to select a site—Mr. Henry Page of Aberdeen was on this committee and I think Chairman. No community wanted the Sanatorium so a tract of land was bought in the Sandhill Section eight miles from the nearest town, Aberdeen—though there was a very small settlement, Montrose, two miles away. (The Sanatorium was known as Montrose for many years.) (Contrast the hard work various towns and counties did to get the Western and Eastern Sanatoriums.) The site was chosen in the Sandhills (where the turpentine people had already passed through) because the section was fairly central in the State and was fast becoming known as a health and winter resort—particularly because of the dry climate, sandy soil, and pine trees. (Cresote from pine tar, raw eggs and fresh air—even if it meant the patient's bed covered with snow—were some of the early aids in fighting tuberculosis!) On December 12, 1907, half of the \$15,000 was spent for the 1000 acres of land (yes, \$7.50 an acre) and the other half was left for buildings. Three hundred acres and later about 700 more were purchased, making as of today about 2000 acres which run two miles along the highway. It is bounded on the east by the Fort Bragg reservation (1918). There were three houses on this property built by early Highland Scots who had come to the upper Cape Fear region. One house built by the Blacks was of heart pine and put together with pegs—not nails. The story is told that during the war between the States Yankee soldiers from Sherman's Army, as they marched to the sea, were doing a lot of foraging. Mr. Black, home on furlough, and his two daughters hearing some soldiers riding up prepared for them by Mr. Black's going to bed and the girls sitting on the porch. The soldiers dismounted, came in and asked who was at home and what valuables—especially money—they had. The girls invited them in to see the father. One soldier asked why Mr. Black was in bed. One of the girls replied: "He has the Small-pox." The soldiers made a hasty retreat.

The second house is the one on the Highway just north of the new Prison Building. It was built around 1827 by Lauchlin Bethune who represented this District in Congress. It took him two weeks to go to Washington on horseback. The story used to go the rounds that there were Yankee skeletons in the attic, but that point has never been proved. Lacy McFayden, local historian, who is related to the people in all three houses, says Congressman Bethune had two sons who were Doctors, Colon and A. J. (and also a grandson, A. C. Bethune who passed away a few years ago), and these skeletons were from their cadavers. The third house was built by the John Grahams. This house was across the Sanatorium Lake Dam—below which we used to see the remains of the Graham's grist mill. The lake is on Mountain Creek. The old cemetery not far away belonged to the Grahams. (By the way, the Sanatorium is in Quewhiffle Township—the name coming from a creek by that name which in Indian language means "crooked spoon.") Dr. McLean, a Scotsman by birth, head and only professor of Edinburgh Medical School, the oldest in North Carolina, (one building of which still stands some twelve miles distant from here) on one occasion came to see Mr. Graham who had typhoid fever. He told him to eat sweet milk and crackers and drink a dram of whiskey every day. The next day when he came he found Mr. Graham sitting on the porch singing "Bringing in the Sheaves"—the explanation of which that the almanac had said 16 grams were in an ounce and that he had just had 10. The Black and Graham houses, both of heart pine, were destroyed by fire.

Soon after Dr. Brooks' arrival work was begun on six buildings—the first—a two-story "shack"—using Trudeau terminology—was erected and the first patient was admitted either in late 1908 or early 1909. (Would that better records had been kept.) Later this cottage was known as Flannagan Cottage, named after one of those fine personalities a Sanatorium collects. This cottage was moved from where the Children's Building now stands to the road leading down the hill to the Dairy Barn and was torn down about 1950 to make way for a garage and storage building. A one-story "shack" was erected (fittingly named about 1916) "Gordon Cottage." This building was torn down and the lumber used in a house long occupied by the Siphles. Then a dining room and kitchen was built, being located where the Nurses' Home now is. It was later moved also to the Dairy Barn road, and sleeping porches added. This building was for a long time occupied by the Jim Bealls and the Albert Seafords — (and now occupied by Grady Covington and Mrs. Tickle). A two-storied Nurses' Home was built north of what is now Wards I and II. In later years it was occupied by Doctors: McBrayers, McCains, Bittingers, Williams, Hookers, Lees, Pecks; and also others including the Eubanks, and is still an apartment house. A Club House was built near the Nurses' Home (and back of present Wards I and II) for staff recreational purposes. After Wards III and IV were built this Club House was used for Doctors' offices, laboratory and post office. It was torn down and a formal rose garden was built—it is now a parking lot. Dr. Brooks, a bachelor, also built a Superintendent's residence off the hill south on the Highway (if it could be called that then). This house was later occupied by the Spruills, Wombles, Pecks, Vanhoys and others, and presently by Mr. Wicker, Prison Superintendent. Another

house, the sixth—on the farm—was for the washerwoman. It was for a long time occupied by the Talleys and later burned.

The next building, later called Brooks Hall and probably authorized by the 1911 Legislature, was erected. It had two long, wide halls, running north and south from the center section and rooms off the halls—with the unusual feature that the rooms alternated with open spaces the size of a room so that every room could have windows on three sides to let in "plenty of air." In the center section were a reception room, offices, dining room and kitchen. This building stood where the three brick cottages are on the Highway, south—the concrete floor of the basement to the kitchen and dining room may still be seen. (It is supposed that additional permanent improvement monies were voted by the 1909 and 1911 Legislatures.)

In 1909 the Sanatorium closed for lack of water. Water was being hauled in barrels from the old Bethune spring. Water continued to be a big problem for many years. The Sanatorium re-opened in February 1910 with Dr. Brooks still Superintendent. In a splendid article by Dr. Alfred Mordecai in the March 3, 1957 Greensboro News, after paying high tribute to Dr. Brooks' vision and courage, says a representative of the Health Department paid a visit to the Sanatorium and reported "Sanatorium crude and poorly equipped and there were many flies." (Lacy McFadyen says that there were no screens)—"The chimney smoked, privies were in need of cleaning, there was no evidence of Chloride of Lime or other disinfectants—there was no microscope." Dr. Mordecai adds that Dr. Brooks—out of his "salary thought to be \$1,200 a year" paid for most of the repairs called for. The inspector also reported "when the patients were interviewed—privately—none registered a complaint." The Sanatorium when authorized was in Cumberland County but was in Hoke County after the establishment of Hoke County, North Carolina's 99th County, in 1911. Major John W. McLaughlin of Raeford, Senator from Cumberland, is considered the father of Hoke County. Three miles from the Sanatorium some 15 acres of land had been bought and a power plant erected, but this had washed away before 1914. In 1912 the Red Cross Sanatorium, the first locally owned sanatorium, was opened in Wilmington with Dr. J. C. Wessell as Medical Director.

The 1913 Legislature changed control from the Board to the State Board of Health and also made tuberculosis a reportable disease. Dr. Brooks resigned in 1913 to take up private practice in Blowing Rock where he died in May 1921. He is buried in Siler City. Many years after his death the Greensboro District Nurse and Relief Committee erected a marker in what was until recently the Main Building which reads: "To the memory of Dr. James E. Brooks—First Superintendent of this Institution—Dreamer and Pioneer Fighter against tuberculosis in North Carolina."

Dr. James Street followed Dr. Brooks as Superintendent until the Sanatorium closed again in the late summer of 1913 and returned to his home at Glendon. Then Dr. Wilson Pendleton became Superintendent, but left after a few months to return to Connecticut and later to enter private practice in Asheville. The Sanatorium stayed open, however, with Dr. H. P. Hoyle as physician in charge. Dr. Watson S. Rankin,

energetic Secretary of the State Board of Health, deserves great credit for the guidance of the Sanatorium during these early hard days.

April 1, 1914, my Father, Dr. L. B. McBrayer, part-time Health Officer of Asheville, and Dr. Paul P. McCain of Due West, S. C., but recently of Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, Wallingford, Connecticut, came to be Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent and Medical Director respectively. The Bureau of Tuberculosis was transferred from the State Board of Health—which Department later became the Sanatorium Extension Division.

When we came in 1914 there were 32 patients still in the "shacks" for Brooks Hall had to be re-roofed—because of so many leaks—before it could be occupied. We used kerosene lamps; wood in fireplaces; got our mail R.F.D. from Timberland (5 miles), and freight at Montrose (2 miles)—both south; express and telegrams from Aberdeen 8 miles north, brought ice once a week from Fayetteville (33 miles) by freight, and had laundry done in Fayetteville (sent by express) until some of the Fayetteville patrons were about to strike because of doing the Sanatorium work, so we had to change the laundry to Greensboro. In early summer of 1914 the first car—and for a long time the only car—a Ford—was bought. It was years before the old mule Kate and her wagon gave way to a truck.

It was in May that we moved into Brooks Hall—with the ambulatory men staying on in the one-story "shack." This was a happy day when most of the patients and most of the work were under one roof, though things were still very inadequate even according to 1914 standards. The 1914 Annual Report in asking for more facilities says: "We have in one room 14 x 14 the following activities—Superintendent's Office, Business Office, and filing cases, Nurses' Chart Room, and one Stenographer's desk (on stairway landing), sterilizing room, Head Nurse's Office, Drug Room, Throat Treatment Room, etc." The Laboratory was in the basement under the dining room. We were happy to have an Assembly Room where we could have Sunday School and occasional preaching. Two early and very fine preachers were the Rev. W. B. Waff and Rev. S. A. Edgerton who were really Chaplains though they were paying patients.

By the way, Sue Burton (now Mrs. E. B. Satterwhite) came as a patient June 14, 1914—so anti-dates me, as my Mother, two brothers and I didn't arrive until July 4 of that year, though Papa and Paul had come April 1.

The Sanatorium at that time had a farm of about 100 acres—some vegetables and stock feed were raised—with a few cows and practically no dairy equipment—also some pigs—When the farmer was leaving December 31st and as he and my Father were settling up, and as he had not mentioned pigs—which were raised on the shares 50-50, my Father asked about them and he replied: "The 50% belonging to the Sanatorium died of cholera."

In 1915 the Lewis Training School for Nurses, commonly known as the Sanatorium Training School—a two-year course—was begun. Affiliation was later had with several three-year schools for the third year. Most students were ex-patients and helped fill one of our greatest needs.

The 1915 and each succeeding Legislature, having more money at its disposal and realizing more its obligation to those suffering with

tuberculosis, became more and more generous. The 1915 Legislature appropriated money for the erection of the building now known as Wards III and IV. Ambulatory men were moved to Brooks Hall when we moved from Brooks Hall to this building on the hill. A 100 horse-power boiler, engine and dynamo were installed, so we had electric lights, though they were turned off at 9:00 P.M. We also had steam heat for this new building. The old "Club House" was changed to offices where—and also at our house—acetylene lights were installed. A temporary kitchen, dining room and assembly room were built and a second-hand ice plant was put in. Water was piped to all buildings and heated on Saturday afternoons—and later on Wednesday—for baths—by a boiler down the hill on the west side. My Father was President of the State Medical Society that year, 1915.

The 1916 Annual Report tells that out-patient clinics were held Monday through Saturday and occasionally on Sunday;—630 cases were examined by July 1916; the first State Director of Health Nursing, Miss H. S. Cabiness, was under the Extension Division and that this Division sold sputum cups and sent out thousands of brochures and also aided the State Board of Health in getting better reporting of tuberculosis cases.

Just here special tribute should be paid to Monroe Rowland—the Chef—for some 30 years—who had come with Dr. Brooks from Greensboro and had stayed through all the ups and downs. He took no vacation his first eleven years—and missed preparing only one meal during that time—then only because a Dentist had not finished with him. He was wonderful in many ways—one being the respect he had from "the help" in the kitchen. One reason may have been that he was known not as the Chef, but as the "Sheriff."

In 1916 Dr. Sanford Thompson, now of Morehead City, replaced Dr. Hoyle who moved to Manteo. Dr. Thompson received \$25.00 and Paul, as Assistant Superintendent, received \$150.00 per month. Express, freight and mail now came to Sanatorium, N. C., on the A & R Railroad as our Post Office was established that year (and getting to 3rd class status by 1916). Let a word of praise be said in behalf of Mr. John Blue and sons—owners of the A & R—for the many kindnesses shown the Sanatorium and its family. Once there was a patient who, having to go on the A & R Railroad to Fayetteville for some dental work, had to expectorate so he used his pocket "sputum cup." He noticed his fellow passengers left him and went to the front of the car where they all—using one of North Carolina's best known farm crops—spat at a large spittoon. On the return trip he sat at the front and also used the spittoon and no one left him! This train was replaced by a small bus-type car with a diesel engine—called "the doodle-bug." Meeting "the doodle-bug" was for many years a great past-time with the patients "on exercise." In 1917 the first class graduated from our Lewis Training School for Nurses—Maude Mann, Saxapahaw, and Elizabeth Shields, Carthage.

At 1:30 A.M. December 14, 1917, with several inches of snow and ice on everything, Brooks Hall caught on fire and quickly burned. The men—all "on exercise"—were able to get out without any difficulty. As we stood helplessly watching the fire we heard a long battery of shots—or so it sounded—but it was the exploding of gallon cans—5 tons of peaches and 7 tons of soup mixture, tomatoes and beans which had been

put up by volunteers. The weather in 1917-18 was even worse than that of 1957-58, but in addition we had World War I with all its shortages (reason for canning). Dr. Thompson and Mamie O'Kelly and Elizabeth Connolly, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, and many of the help joined the Armed Services. Dr. Sherrill, who replaced Dr. Thompson, still had a good deal of tuberculosis but improved rapidly. He volunteered for limited duty against advice and was soon dead with what was still being called "galloping consumption."

Coal was another item hard to get. Many times did I see Papa, Paul and my brother Lewis when home from State College (also in the Service) with a wagon and mules at Rest Hour bringing in wood to fire the boiler to keep the patients warm and to make electricity. These were bad days but became even worse when influenza struck. The 1918 Report lists the names of 13 women and 17 men, patients, who aided greatly with nursing and serving meals. Miss Rose Ehrinfeld, the first State Public Health Educator (under the Sanatorium Extension Division) and three nurses sent by the American Red Cross also helped save the day. There was not a death here attributable to the influenza.

The 1917 Legislature authorized money for houses for servants, a four-apartment house for nurses (still used as an apartment house), a concrete reservoir, a cow barn, feed barn, a silo, and a bottling house (State Tuberculosis Association paid for bottling equipment). In 1919 the State Tuberculosis Association employed the first clinic physician, Dr. Joseph L. Spruill, Columbia, North Carolina, who made headquarters at the Sanatorium.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau of the United States Government asked the Sanatorium to take some of its tuberculous soldiers. It provided a man, Charles Hyde, and the American Red Cross a woman, Miss Phelps, as Occupational Therapists—not only for the ex-soldiers but for all the patients.

In 1919 money was appropriated for the building which was known until recently as Main Building. For the first time the Sanatorium had anything like ample laboratory and X-ray facilities. The Tuberculosis Association paid \$1800 for X-ray equipment—our first.) We welcomed Dr. S. M. Bittinger of West Virginia to the Staff. By this time the death rate from tuberculosis had dropped about 50%. Congressman Hammer (we were in 7th District then) had a law passed in Congress allowing the Carolina Power & Light Company to run a line across Fort Bragg. It was several years before a line was put along the Aberdeen-Raeford Highway.

The Sanatorium Library had reached 1500 volumes and ministers from nearby towns were holding regular services. Even though I am a Presbyterian, I must say I thought the Methodist were the best at helping the patients, and that the Rev. Euclid McWhorter of Aberdeen's Page Memorial Church was the best of the Methodists. He was father-in-law of a later-day patient, John Holland, of New Bern.

In 1921 the house until recently used as the Superintendent's Residence was authorized.

At 3:00 A.M., December 12, 1923, our temporary kitchen, dining room and storerooms were burned. The roof of the almost completed new dining room and kitchen (in which we now are), also authorized by the

1921 Legislature, caught fire and collapsed. But be it said to the great credit of all—authorities from Fort Bragg let us have portable kitchens and merchants from Aberdeen and Raeford let us have utensils, silver, dishes, food, and with all the Sanatorium folks cooperating—breakfast was only one hour late! We cooked meals at our house for some time for the Staff. It was late summer before we were able to use the new dining room, kitchen, cold storage, storerooms, bakery and auditorium.

A Grand Piano and movie machine (silent movies of course) were given by the McNairs of Laurinburg so that our extra-curricular facilities, so to speak, were greatly improved.

The first wing of the Negro Division was authorized in 1923, the first building for tuberculous Negroes in the South, I am told. Mrs. Carrie Broadfoot of Fayetteville and Dr. John Walker of Asheville, both Negroes, were placed in charge. Words fail to express our appreciation for the fine job they both did and the high esteem in which both were held by people of both races. May I say that my children and I dearly loved Carrie Broadfoot.

The 1923 Report says: "The best medical work will not and cannot be done in any hospital or Sanatorium unless research work, both clinical and laboratory, is conducted." And then it speaks of indebtedness to Dr. James B. Bullitt, and Dr. Wm. deB. MacNider of the University Medical School for doing research for the Sanatorium—there being no money or facilities for doing but little research here.

The 1923 Legislature put the Sanatorium back under a Board of Directors and the Governor appointed the following: Dr. T. W. M. Long, Roanoke Rapids, Chairman; U. L. Spence, Carthage, Vice Chairman; W. E. Harrison, Rockingham, Secretary; Dr. J. C. Braswell, Whitakers; J. R. Jones, Sanford; Jonas Oettinger, Wilson; J. C. Thomas, Raeford; Dr. W. P. Holt, Erwin; and R. K. Blair, Charlotte. This Legislature also appropriated money—not enough, however, to do the best kind of job—for a Prison Division, the first, as far as we have been able to learn, in the country.

Excellent cooperation was had respecting the farm—especially the Dairy—and later the chicken farm—from State College Extension Department. Mr. Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst, was also a great help so that our herd and pigs won many prizes at local and State Fairs. Dr. J. S. Holmes, State Forester, had a pine seedling farm but gave up after many forest fires. Mrs. Tufts was responsible for bringing many interesting people to perform for the patients, among them being the original "Annie Oakley," the famous sharp-shooter, and "Edgar A. Guest," the poet. Groups of performers also came from Raeford, Aberdeen, Southern Pines, and Carthage. The 1923 Legislature appropriated money for the present Nurses' Home.

Florence Williams, a highly educated Negro woman, was secured by the Extension Division to teach health education in North Carolina Negro schools and colleges and did a splendid job.

In January 1924 my Father retired as Superintendent and moved to Southern Pines to devote his full time to the North Carolina Medical Society as Secretary-Treasurer and the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association—as Executive Secretary—both of which positions he held until his last illness. Paul was elected to succeed him and Dr. Bittinger

became Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Medical Director. Planting of shrubbery and trees by J. Van Lindley Company of Greensboro added much to the beautification of the Sanatorium grounds.

The Extension Division took over the outside clinics from the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association and the demand was so great that another Clinic Physician was added and later a third one. Besides Dr. Spruill, our first one, among others the following have been Clinic Physicians: D. R. Perry, Paul Yoder, Herman Easom, C. D. Thomas, W. F. Thornton, G. C. Godwin, R. T. Jenkins, Bo Harper, Alban Papineau, L. B. Skeen, Bill Roper, H. L. Seay and W. M. Peck. In 1924 counties were encouraged to establish sanatoriums because of the rapidly growing demand for beds. Patients at the State Sanatorium were sent home after 18 months regardless of condition to make room for other patients. The waiting lists were so long that often applicants would be dead before their admission time came. In 1924 Dr. Spruill left to become the first Superintendent of the Guilford County Sanatorium.

In 1926 work was begun on the Children's Building, funds being given by the 1925 Legislature. In the fall of 1926 the first school children's clinics were held. Mrs. Max T. Payne, the first woman member of the Board of Directors, was appointed this year—also a Nurses' Training School at the Negro Division was begun with Carrie Broadfoot Director. The Mecklenburg County Sanatorium was opened in 1926. Our Dr. Seay became its second Superintendent. The Ladies' Building—the first fireproof one—was authorized by the 1927 Legislature and was for 120 patients. Casement windows were added to Wards I, II, III, and IV.

All new Health Officers were coming to the Sanatorium for a two weeks refresher course, the third year medical students who had been summer students were being replaced by graduate students. Dr. Fred Hanes, Professor of Medicine at Duke, had all of his residents come to the Sanatorium for six months before beginning their residency with him. The second year medical class from Chapel Hill would also come to the Sanatorium for a day each year for intensive learning. The Sanatorium Sun, Vol. I, No. 1, appeared in March 1928. This year was a red letter year for under the leadership of State Veterinarian, Dr. William Moore, and his associates, North Carolina became the first State in the Union to have tuberculosis-free cattle.

In 1929-30 the Report says "About 50% of the patients were taking pneumothorax and about 50 phrenic nerve operations were done by Drs. J. H. Highsmith, Fayetteville, and Julian Moore, Asheville. Dr. Moore did our first thoracoplasty on Mr. J. H. Keel, Kinston, who was discharged from the North Carolina Sanatorium to Asheville on April 16, 1931, being transported by Dr. Easom as he went to hold a clinic. (Mr. Keel was present at the 50th Celebration.) Dr. Yoder left to become Superintendent of the Forsyth County Sanatorium in 1929. A broadcasting unit was installed in the Auditorium.

The 1930-32 Report says in six years—1926-32—122,374 children were skin tested with 15.77% positive. The students of one white and one Negro College were also tested. The 1931 Legislature gave us money for a chicken farm with a 6000 chick brooder house. The chicken farm was done away with during the war because of lack of labor, and was not

reopened after the war because the Sanatorium was now able to purchase poultry. A sound movie machine replaced the silent movie machine. Martha Newman came as Superintendent of Nurses September 1, 1930.

A bill was introduced in the 1935 Legislature by Representative E. A. Rasberry for the establishment of a Western Sanatorium. The bill was championed by Senator Lee Gravely. The bill passed without a dissenting vote in the Senate and only one in the House. Kemp Battle of Rocky Mount was Chairman of the Site Committee, with E. V. Webb of Kinston, and Dr. W. W. Sawyer of Elizabeth City, the other two members—choosing among some 60 sites the beautiful one near Black Mountain.

A surgical wing was also provided for at the North Carolina Sanatorium and a sprinkler system was installed in the portion of the Main Building not fireproof and also at the Negro unit. J. B. Womble, the efficient steward, resigned and Carrie Toomer, a trained dietitian who could also teach dietetics in the Training School was secured.

The 1935 Legislature changed our Board from 9 to 12 members and the beloved Lee L. Gravely was made Chairman, and E. A. Rasberry, Vice Chairman. Paul was elected General Superintendent and Dr. Bittinger Associate Superintendent and Medical Director of the Western Sanatorium, and Dr. C. D. Thomas Assistant Superintendent and Medical Director at North Carolina Sanatorium. At Western a building for patients with 164 beds, a large Administration Building and a power plant and laundry, kitchen and dining room (for 350 beds) were authorized. At the dedication of the building in November 1937 Governor Hoey, D. Hiden Ramsay and Mr. Gravely made addresses. (A great day at the North Carolina Sanatorium was had in 1936 when Governor and Mrs. Hoey and Isabel came to have picnic supper at the Lake with the up-patients and staff.)

Clinicians began using portable fluoroscopes in adult clinics. The 1935-36 Biennium Report says: "Although Negroes comprise only 26% of North Carolina's population, 53.7% of the deaths from tuberculosis come from the Negro race. More needs to be done for them—and thus for the whole State."

The 1937 Legislature appropriated enough money with PWA money added to construct the second wing at Western for 170 additional beds. The first wing was named for Mr. Gravely and this second one for Mr. Rasberry. A Nurses' Home was also authorized. Money was given for roads and landscaping. Additions were made to the North Carolina Sanatorium Main Building (an operating room, 22 beds for surgical and isolation cases, and rooms for the out-patient clinic)—also a new wing for 65 beds at the Negro Division and three brick residences for physicians. The special session of the Legislature that year also made possible another unit at the Negro Division of the North Carolina Sanatorium.

Dr. Julian Moore was surgeon at Western Sanatorium and Dr. Clement Monroe, Surgeon of Moore County Hospital, Pinehurst, became surgeon at North Carolina Sanatorium. Dr. V. K. Hart, Charlotte, was doing bronchoscopy and laryngology at North Carolina Sanatorium. The number of thoracoplasty operations was increasing.

In 1935 Paul was elected President of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

In 1936 2,843 outside chest X-rays were read—in 1937 4,945—with 700,000 school children and 15,000 college students skin tested and positive reactors X-rayed. Mr. Will Reynolds, Winston-Salem, gave \$5,000 to purchase recreational equipment for the Western Sanatorium. It was with deep regret the resignation of Dr. J. H. Williams, long time staff member at North Carolina Sanatorium, was accepted to become Health Officer of Sampson County.

In 1937 a bill was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Waylon Spruill for an Eastern Sanatorium contingent on 40% matching Federal funds—which funds did not become available. So it was not until 1939 that Senators Tom Long and Spruill introduced a bill for the establishment of the Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium which bill passed without opposition. Governor Hoey appointed Messrs. Odus Mull, Shelby, Joe L. Blythe, Charlotte, and L. L. Burgin, Hendersonville, as the Site Committee. 100 acres joining the City of Wilson was selected—which property was paid for—\$20,000—by the citizens of Wilson. Later an additional 25 acres was bought by the Sanatorium. (Some 100 towns tried to get the Eastern Sanatorium.) Dr. H. F. Easom was elected by the Board as Associate Superintendent and Medical Director of the new Eastern Sanatorium. The institution was dedicated September 23, 1942, with Governor Broughton as the principal speaker, but did not open until January 15, 1943, with only 73 people on the total staff and 200 patients (nearly 3-1). Nelle Smith, one of our graduates, went as Superintendent of Nurses, C. C. Moss as Business Manager and Ikey McAnulty as Engineer, and many other former North Carolina Sanatorium employees joined Dr. Easom. Florence Pittman came as dietitian, and all are still there. Miss Pittman is currently President of the State Dietetics Association. World War II brought its problems with personnel joining the Armed Services, wages going up and help and food scarce. About 1% of men examined for Services were found to have tuberculosis so the waiting lists grew despite more beds being available in the State and county sanatoriums.

In 1940 Martha Newman resigned and Eula Rackley was made Superintendent of Nurses at North Carolina Sanatorium. Paul was the President of the National Tuberculosis Association that year. The Rosenwald Foundation continued to help supply funds for a Negro doctor. The Medical Auxiliary which already had endowed the McCain bed at the North Carolina Sanatorium established the Martin L. Stevens bed at the Western North Carolina Sanatorium and the George M. Cooper bed at Eastern Sanatorium.

On February 3, 1941, a valuable friend, Dr. T. W. M. Long, 13 years Board Chairman and several years on the Consolidated Board, passed away in Raleigh while serving as a member of the Legislature.

In the Biennium Report for 1941-42 we find C. C. Council, Durham, a member and secretary of the Board. This report also tells of the pioneer work in silicosis and other non-tuberculous chest conditions being done in special studies at the three Sanatoriums.

In the 1943-44 Biennium Report we find the State Selective Service sending all chest X-rays of rejected registrants to the North Carolina

Sanatorium. Despite staff shortages caused by World War II, the three Sanatorium staffs had interpreted 28,688 chest X-rays sent in by Health Officers and private physicians. Sixty-five of the 85 County and District Health Departments now had fluoroscopes and were helping to find many early cases—many were also obtaining X-ray machines.

The Extension Division discontinued its outside clinics about 1944 when the work was taken over by the Bureau of Tuberculosis Control of the State Board of Health with its mobile X-ray units. Wonderful work has and is being done in this area by Drs. Norton, Smith and others.

In early 1946 Dr. Bittinger left Western Sanatorium to go with the Veterans Administration and Dr. Thomas took his place. Dr. Joe Hiatt was made Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Medical Director at the North Carolina Sanatorium.

November 25, 1946, Paul, en route to Raleigh to Chairman a committee to try to get our two Blue Cross Health Insurance Plans to unite, was hit by a Greyhound Bus and his life suddenly taken. All branches of the Sanatorium were still short of staff and help and had great need for repairs and betterments (especially at the North Carolina Sanatorium where the buildings were much older). These repairs had already been too long delayed because of the depression and World War II. Plans for repairs and permanent improvements had already been presented to the Advisory Budget Commission but when the Legislature met in 1947 Lee Gravely, our Board Chairman, had to carry the load. He, aided by the many friends of the Sanatorium in and out of the Legislature, were able to secure appropriations for the new kitchen, an auditorium at the Negro Division, a new white wing and utility building—now the main entrance—at the North Carolina Sanatorium; Nurses' Home and Scott Wing (dedicatory address made by Governor Scott) and the Spruill Wing at the Eastern Sanatorium. In addition, staff quarters and utilities were authorized for enlarging and modernizing at the three branches. Dr. Stuart Willis, of High Point, but presently Superintendent of the Maybury Sanatorium in Detroit, was selected to become the new Superintendent, arriving April 15, 1947. Dr. Willis was chairman of the Study Committee of the United States Public Health Service (1947-1950) when Streptomycin was first being studied. In late 1947 the State Medical Society, under the leadership of Paul Whitaker, Donald Koonce and others, presented a portrait of Paul to the North Carolina Sanatorium—the portrait hangs in what was the Main Entrance. The address was made by one of our most prominent ex-patients, Justice Wiley B. Rutledge of the United States Supreme Court. Sanatorium, N. C., by Congressional action became McCain, N. C.

The 1949 Legislature appropriated money for the Moore Building at Western Sanatorium, named for Dr. Julian Moore, the long time surgeon, and for a building of 100 beds at Chapel Hill for teaching medical students, and nurses doing research and diagnosing and treating especially difficult cases of tuberculosis. (Paul had planned for 50 beds to be run by the Medical School as the Psychiatric beds now are). Mr. Gravely, who had worked so hard for our cause for many years, passed away and our present Chairman, (and oldest in point of service on the Board) Carl Council, was elected to take Mr. Gravely's place. The Chapel Hill unit was named—and very deservedly—the Gravely Sanatorium. Dr.

Willis moved his work to Gravelly and Ben Clarke was chosen to be Administrator for the Sanatorium System. Dr. W. M. Peck was then appointed Associate Superintendent and Medical Director of the North Carolina Sanatorium to be followed, at the time of his resignation July 1, 1956, by Dr. Willard C. Hewitt who held the post for approximately eighteen months, and then Dr. W. H. Gentry, the present Associate, was appointed January 1, 1958. The Auxiliary to the State Medical Society endowed its fourth bed in the System by establishing the Paul Yoder Bed at Gravelly. Research has been stepped up considerably, especially with the fine facilities at Gravelly and in association with the UNC Medical School. Most of the medical and surgical services for Gravelly are purchased from the UNC Medical School.

In 1952 the Lewis Training School for Nurses was closed.

The 1953 Legislature appropriated funds for a new Prison Building—modern in every way—with space for the first time for women patients. Governor Luther Hodges made the principal address at the dedication. In October 1953 Vol. I, No. I of *The Voice*, replacing the *Sanatorium Sun*, made its debut. In 1956 Dr. Willis was elected President of the National Trudeau Society—which is composed of the leading chest physicians in the United States and is the Medical Section of the National Tuberculosis Association.

As milk and pork could be purchased more cheaply than produced, the dairy, piggery and farm were closed in late 1957. The land is now under the Prison Division and pine seedlings are being planted. Mr. John Flannery, our most efficient Herdsman since 1931, retired in December 1957.

The past eleven years under Dr. Willis have seen the greatest expansion period in the fifty years of the Sanatoriums' history. Including the money appropriated by the 1947 Legislature a few weeks before Dr. Willis came, and that appropriated since, Dr. Willis has had nearly \$10,000,000 for permanent improvements. Now we are able to care for all the patients in the State (only one of the 23 county sanatoriums is still open). With new "miracle drugs" and changing treatment there are enough beds—and to spare—for all persons found to need Sanatorium treatment and for them to gain immediate entry into the Sanatorium. As of March 31 we had a total of 1,823 beds and 1,475 patients. In addition, 2,700 patients had gone through the Sanatorium System the previous year—making a total of 4,090 patients served in one year. One sees that where the death rate has dropped dramatically the number of cases remains almost constant. In fact, if the length of stay in the sanatorium had not dropped to about an average of nine months, the System with all the beds would not be able to hospitalize all the cases needing Sanatorium care. The problem is far from solved with all the new drugs, surgery and new methods. If figures continue in this quarter as in the first three quarters of this fiscal year, 8,100 out-patients will have been examined and 76,200 outside X-ray will have been received and interpreted in the same period. May we have some contrasts:

1908	32 beds	1958	1,823 beds
1908	1 Doctor and 3 nurses	1958	40 Doctors and 364 nursing personnel
1908	\$5,000 annual maintenance appropriation	1958	\$4,801,337

- 1915 (First year of reliable statistics) 3,710 deaths from tuberculosis—
(156.4 per 100,000 population).
1956 6 per 100,000 population.
1957 5.1 per 100,000 (provisional).
1958 As many cases as ever being found—(The sad note).

This history closes with humble appreciation to all doctors and nurses and other staff members, to our Board members, to our former and present patients who have aided greatly in our educational campaign against Tuberculosis, to the State and County Medical, Nursing, Health and Welfare leaders, to the Governors and their staffs, and to the members of the Legislature from 1907 through 1957, to the newspapers for their invaluable help, the State Tuberculosis Association, the U.D.C., Red Cross, Women's Clubs, and scores of others who have helped us become one of the leaders in the Nation in the control of this dread disease as of this good day, April 23, 1958.*

NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM EMPLOYEES SERVING
TEN YEARS OR MORE

Mrs. Grady Covington	1919	Rosa McCoy	1940
Mrs. Floyd Eubanks	1921	Frank Davis	1941
E. B. Satterwhite	1922	Prince Cannady	1941
Garnell Goldsmith	1922	Walter Miller	1942
Charlie Morrison, Sr.	1923	Mrs. Lora Tinder	1943
Leon Gilchrist	1923	Wilbur Tinder	1943
Arthur Dockery	1929	Lena Malloy	1944
Alonzo Dockery	1929	Geneva Stubbs	1944
Laura T. Baldwin	1929	Mrs. Janie Marshall	1945
H. L. Satterwhite	1930	Eddie McCullum	1945
R. S. Perry	1931	William McNeill	1945
Taylor Sipfle	1931	James P. Seawell	1946
John W. Flannery	1931	Alex Armstrong	1946
Prince Malloy	1931	Phillip Malloy	1946
Mrs. Irene Israel	1932	Sallie McNair	1946
Mrs. Mary Seaford	1932	Mrs. Sallie Watson	1947
Lacy McNeill	1932	Ed Butler	1947
Maggie Asbury	1933	Leola Diggs	1947
Mrs. Millie Satterwhite	1935	Eula Gilchrist	1947
Mrs. Elizabeth Sprinkle	1936	John McPhatter	1947
Dr. W. H. Gentry	1936	Elvira Meekins	1947
Charlie McNair	1936	Mrs. Alta Vanhoy	1948
Pat Satterwhite	1937	Lacy Sessoms	1948
Mrs. Vernice Hatos	1938	Walter Green	1948
Mrs. Ruth Whitley Seawell	1940	Gilbert McGregor, Jr.	1948

* This address was delivered at the 50th Anniversary Celebration at McCain, April 23, 1958. Other talks presented by prominent guest speakers will appear in the forthcoming issue (October) of the "Voice of the Sanatoriums."

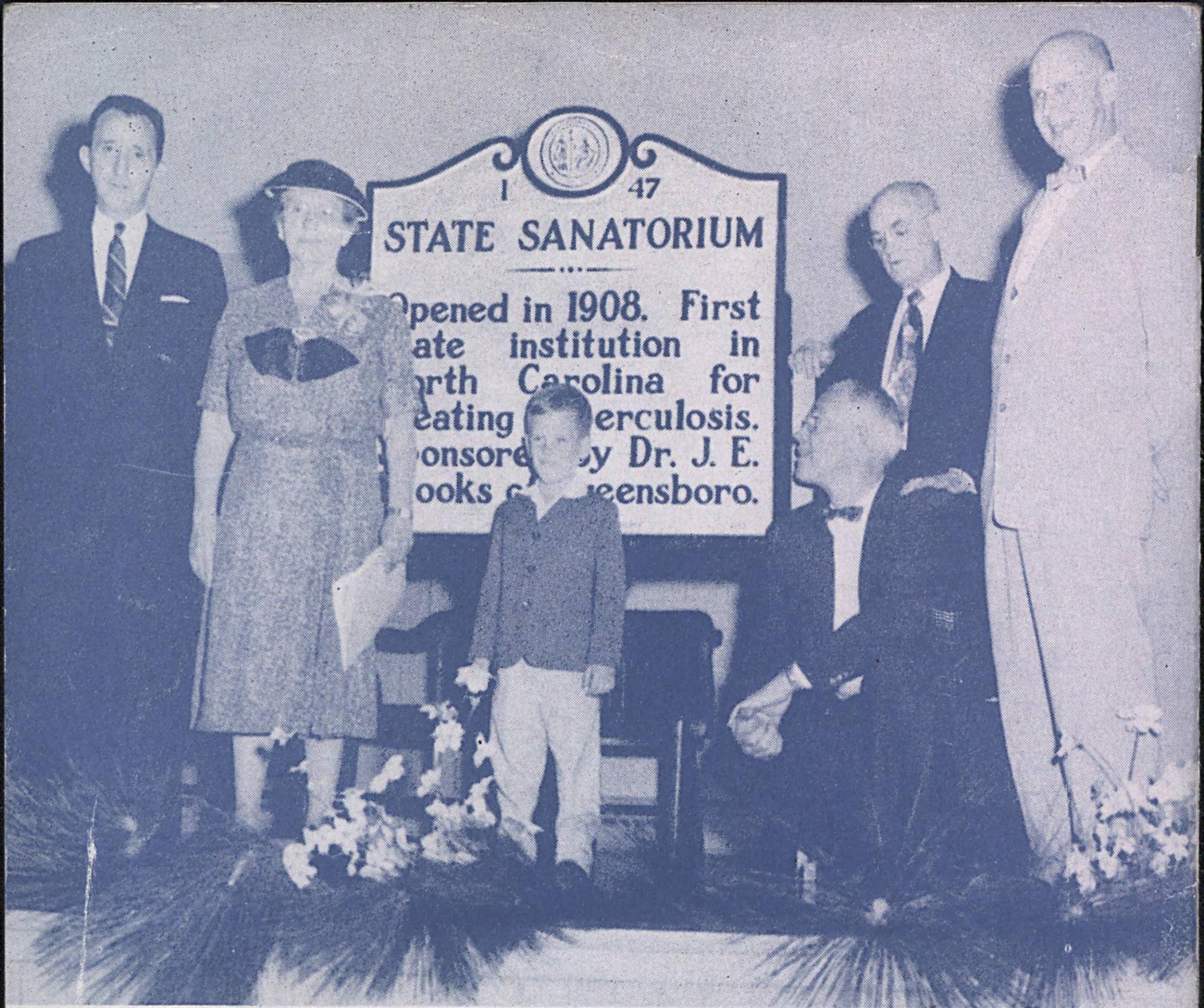
Frank Campbell	1948	Russell Monroe	1948
Roger Williams	1948	Henry Chambers	1948
Ethel Campbell	1948	Roger Ewing	1948
Lillie Miller	1948		

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM EMPLOYEES
SERVING TEN YEARS OR MORE

Dr. C. D. Thomas	1930	Mrs. Frances Outlaw	1947
Mr. Irving Page	1937	Miss Vada Mills	1947
Dr. Hagen Wood	1937	Mrs. Katherine Craig	1948
Mrs. Tressie Cooper	1937	Miss Georgia Dudley	1949
Mrs. Lucille Harlee Johnson	1943	Mrs. Dura B. Morris	1932

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM EMPLOYEES
SERVING TEN YEARS OR MORE

Mr. C. C. Moss	1925	Jack Broadhurst	1943
Dr. H. F. Easom	1929	Mrs. Frances R. Broadhurst	1944
Miss Florence Pittman	1942	Mr. I. E. McAnulty	1945
Miss Nellie Smith	1942	Mr. Vance Macy	1943
Miss Ruth Hales	1943	Mrs. Anne S. Macy	1943



Among the speakers and dignitaries present at the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration commemorating the opening of the North Carolina Sanatorium at McCain, N. C., in 1908, are those shown here on the stage of the auditorium at N. C. Sanatorium, McCain, following the program held Wednesday afternoon, 2 P.M., April 23rd. Pictured (from left to right) are: Mr. Paul A. Johnston, Director, State Department of Administration; Mrs. P. P. McCain, Member, Board of Directors, N. C. Sanatorium System; Master J. Kenneth Charles, III, Great-grandson of Dr. J. E. Brooks, First Superintendent; Dr. J. W. R. Norton, Member, Board of Directors, N. C. Sanatorium System; Dr. Stuart Willis, Superintendent-Medical Director, N. C. Sanatorium System; Dr. Christopher Crittenden, Director, State Department of Archives and History.

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