

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House

Statesville, Iredell County, ID1857, Listed 4/26/2021

Nomination by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Photographs by Heather Fearnbach, November 2020



East elevation and retaining wall



Parlor, looking north

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 Long, Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 335 North Center Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Statesville

N/A vicinity

stat North Carolina

code NC

county Iredell

code 097

zip code 28677

e

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 for 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.)

[Signature], Deputy SHPO

3/12/2021

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Long, Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison, House

Name of Property

Iredell County, NC

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 count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
7	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Craftsman

Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof SLATE

METAL

other

Narrative Description

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

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)

Architecture

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1915-1939

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Long, Henry Fletcher

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Asbury, Louis H., architect

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:

Jeffrey M. and Virginia Long Penley collection of Long House drawings and photographs, Greensboro, NC

Long, Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison, House

Name of Property

Iredell County, NC

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.08 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Latitude: 35.788857 Longitude: -80.890907

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 Heather Fearnbach

organization Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

date 10/14/2019

street & number 3334 Nottingham Road

telephone 336-765-2661

city or town Winston-Salem

state NC

zip code 27104

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 GRBB+M LLC., c/o Matthew G. Moore

street & number 114 Morlake Drive, Suite 203

telephone (704) 677-7456

city or town Mooresville

state NC

zip code 28117

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 listing. 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Section 7. Description

Setting

The 1915 Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House faces east toward North Center Street on a 1.08-acre lot. The tax parcel is a portion of the 2.75-acre tract that Dr. Long purchased in September 1899. The two-story, hip-roofed, brick edifice replaced the Longs' earlier residence, a one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, 1900 Queen Anne cottage destroyed by fire in March 1915.¹

The dwelling's deep setback allows for a sizable lawn punctuated by deciduous and evergreen trees. The lot's steep slope to the east necessitates a tall, lengthy, concrete, circa 1915 retaining wall that borders the concrete sidewalk. The textured-concrete-paver sidewalks that connected the sidewalk steps to the concrete front porch steps and wrapped around the façade to the north and south garden entrances were replaced with poured-concrete sidewalks in December 2020. Early-twentieth-century pierced-brick walls with square corbelled posts and vertical-picket gates border the rear yard's west, south, and east edges. A vine-covered chain-link fence separates the north yard from an asphalt-paved parking lot. A sizable portion of the area between the house and the small, one-story, steeply-pitched-front-gable, brick, early 1900s smokehouse and one-story, hip-roofed, brick, 1915 carriage house/garage to the west is paved with brick. The brick was laid after 1915, as the pavers are said to be from the 1900 dwelling's foundation, and re-laid in December 2020. The brick walk terminates at the brick rear garden wall. Mid-twentieth-century landscape elements include the concrete culvert northwest of the house and the low textured-red-brick retaining wall with curved corners that extends from the carriage house/garage's east elevation.

A chain-link fence surrounds the lot's northwest section, where a one-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, two-room building stands on brick piers near the west lot line. According to oral tradition, the early 1900s structure once served as the laundry ironing facility for Long's Sanatorium to the northeast. The one-story, flat-roofed, three-bay brick garage at the parcel's southwest corner was erected between 1918 and 1925. The pent roof that shelters the roll-up garage doors, two-bay rear shed addition, and textured-red-brick wall at the garage's southwest corner were constructed after 1950. Outbuildings and walls constructed before Dr. Long's 1939 death contribute to the property's significance.

On the property north of the current house tract, Dr. Long commissioned in 1904 the construction of a no-longer-extant Queen Anne cottage that was almost identical to the 1900 dwelling to serve as a

¹ Iredell County Deed Book 26, p. 18; "Local," *Mascot* (Statesville), December 14, 1899, p. 1, and December 28, 1899, p. 1; "Dr. Long's Home Burned," *News Herald* (Morganton), March 25, 1915, p. 1.

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sanatorium. Long subsequently engaged general contractor T. L. Steele to erect the three-story, hip-roofed, brick hospital erected in 1912 north of the sanatorium, as well as a long, two-story, frame hyphen with bands of large windows that connected the buildings.² The sanatorium's managing entity incorporated as H. F. Long Hospital in February 1933, enlarged the facility in 1937, and operated until Iredell Memorial Hospital's May 10, 1954 opening at 557 Brookdale Drive. H. F. Long Hospital subsequently housed federal, state, and local government agency offices and the public library. Iredell County offices currently occupy the building, which stands on a 2.4-acre tract. Although the exterior is relatively intact, the interior has been greatly altered since its period of association with Dr. Long.³

On the 0.667-acre lot south of the Long House, once an undeveloped part of the Longs' property, their youngest son, dentist Robert Long, built a one-story, hip-roofed, brick office, completed in March 1959.⁴ Carrie Long conveyed the office tract to Robert on November 24, 1948, and deeded the 1.08-acre lot encompassing the family home to him on December 3, 1948.⁵ The Long family sold the office parcel to Perry and Sonja Jenkins in May 2018, but retained ownership of the house lot until April 2019, when GRBB+M LLC purchased both tracts to serve as the firm's law offices.⁶ The gravel parking lot behind the office was maintained and in December 2020 an asphalt-paved parking lot and concrete sidewalk were added in the front yard.

The surrounding blocks, many of which are in the Mitchell College Historic District (NR 1980; boundary expansion 2002), were initially residential, but some dwellings fronting North Center Street, a busy thoroughfare, are being utilized as offices. The area's early-twentieth-century character has been maintained, however. Directly opposite the Long House, the expansive two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboarded, Neoclassical Revival dwelling (NR 1980) at 332 North Center Street erected in 1905 for Eugene Morrison and his family features a pedimented two-story central portico and a one-story wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns.⁷ The one-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed, weatherboarded, 1900 Queen Anne cottage with a wood-shingled front gable at 342 North Center Street and the two-story, hip-roofed, brick, 1916 Colonial Revival residence at 348 North Center Street also have wraparound porches.

² "The Billingsley Hospital," *Mascot*, September 6, 1900, p. 3; "Dr. Long to Build a Sanatorium," *Landmark* (Statesville), April 19, 1904, p. 3; "Iredell," *Newton Enterprise*, March 10, 1905, p. 4; *Landmark*, April 16, 1907, p. 3; *News and Observer* (Raleigh), April 18, 1907, p. 4; Iredell County Deed Book 54, p. 113; "Work Progressing on Statesville's New Sanatorium," *Charlotte News*, April 25, 1912, p. 10.

³ "R. R. Clark Elected Chairman of Board," *Landmark*, February 24, 1933, p. 1; "H. F. Long Hospital to Become Public Owned Hospital," *Landmark*, November 3, 1933, p. 1; "Iredell Memorial Hospital Opens with Transfer of Long's Patients," *Statesville Record and Landmark* (hereafter abbreviated *SRL*), May 10, 1954, p. 1.

⁴ "Moves Office," *SRL*, April 3, 1959, p. 5; "Dr. Robert Long in New Dental Clinic," *Iredell Morning News* (Statesville), April 9, 1959, p. 1.

⁵ Iredell County Deed Book 204, p. 262; Deed Book 205, p. 551.

⁶ Iredell County Deed Book 2558, p. 1556; Deed Book 2614, pp. 2160 and 2163.

⁷ *Landmark*, March 14, 1905, p. 3.

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Inventory

The inventory list enumerates buildings and structures beginning with the Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House and then moves to secondary resources. Resource names are underlined. Each contributes to the property's historic significance and integrity as all were constructed for Dr. Long and retain architectural integrity from the period of significance, which begins with the brick house's 1915 construction. Although the smokehouse and laundry predate the 1915 dwelling, they are contributing resources as they were erected before Dr. Long's 1939 death and remain integral components of the setting. Construction dates are based on architectural drawings; historic photographs; building technology, style, and form; and interviews with family members and other informants.

Resource List

Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House, 1915, contributing building
Carriage House/Garage, 1915, contributing building
Smokehouse, early 1900s, contributing building
Laundry, early 1900s, contributing building
Garage, between 1918 and 1925, rear shed addition after 1950, contributing building
Retaining wall fronting North Center Street, circa 1915, contributing structure
Rear garden wall, early-twentieth century, contributing structure

Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House, 1915, contributing building

Exterior

In keeping with national early-twentieth-century architectural trends, the spacious two-story, hip-roofed, brick Long residence designed by prominent architect Louis H. Asbury and built in 1915 manifests popular Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor stylistic elements. A Colonial Revival influence predominates on the exterior, which features a steeply pitched hip roof with deep eaves and narrow-board soffits, a molded wood cornice, running-bond pressed-red-brick walls, regularly arranged one-over-one first-story and six-over-one second-story double-hung wood sash, and a wraparound porch. A soldier-course cornice, water table with a soldier course atop a projecting header course, soldier-course window and door lintels, and canted header-course window sills with parged top faces add aesthetic interest. Hip-roofed shallow two-story bays extend from each elevation, allowing for extra windows in the offset areas. Brick end chimneys with tall stacks rise through the eaves between the two east bays of the north and south elevations and two north bays of the west elevation. The north and south chimneys are distinguished by Tudor-style concrete-capped shoulders. Due to extensive deterioration, the variegated light-gray slate shingles that sheathed the lower portions of the

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roof slope were replaced with polymer slate-like shingles in 2020. Copper flashing, gutters, and downspouts were installed in conjunction with the roof repair.

The one-story porch that wraps around the three-bay façade (east elevation) and the north elevation's east section is distinguished by a projecting pedimented east entrance bay supported by Tuscan columns as well as robust square brick Craftsman posts with capitals comprising a soldier course topped with a corbelled stretcher course followed by a corbelled header course. The painted-wood porch railing has molded hand and base rails and square balusters. The porch retains a narrow-board floor, beadboard ceiling, molded wood frieze, deep eaves, and standing-seam metal roof. Concrete steps with concrete-capped brick sidewalls rise to the east and north porch entrances. Rectangular, horizontal, three-pane windows punctuate the porch foundation.

A classical flat-pediment surround with projecting pilasters capped with stylized geometric capitals, a paneled frieze, and a molded cornice embellishes the primary entrance at the façade's center. The double-leaf wood-panel front door with glazed upper sections is protected by an original wood-frame glazed storm door. Two windows border the central entrance, each encompassing a large square central sash surmounted by a rectangular leaded-glass transom and two narrow double-hung one-over-one outer sash. Two paired six-over-one sash and a central eight-over-one sash pierce the façade's second story. Three four-pane sash in the hip-roofed brick-walled dormer on the east roof slope illuminate the attic.

One-over-one first-story and six-over-one second-story flank the chimney between the north elevation's east two bays, which are recessed due to the porch. The north elevation's west four bays contain matching sash in three second-story and two first-story bays, and a shorter double-hung one-over-one sash and a small square sash in the west two first-story bays. Basement fenestration includes three rectangular, horizontal, three-pane sash. A metal-pipe railing secures the upper edge of the concrete-capped brick-walled basement stairwell. Concrete steps lead to the single-leaf horizontal-wood-panel basement door.

A small, one-story, low-hip-roofed room, previously an entrance vestibule, occupies the northwest corner offset. The vestibule was originally a screened porch with wood lattice covering each wall's lower two-thirds. The wood siding, windows, and door that had been installed in 1965 were replaced with blind weatherboarded walls in 2020 and the foundation re-constructed utilizing brick salvaged from the site.⁸ Above the room, two six-over-one-sash on the offset walls illuminate second-story

⁸ The 1965 modifications comprised a small one-over-one sash on the north elevation and a slightly wider one-over-one sash and a single-leaf aluminum storm door with a rectangular glazed transom on the west elevation. Louis H. Asbury, "Residence for Dr. H. F. Long, Statesville, N. C.," undated (1915) architectural drawings, and Long family photographs in 1932-1939 scrapbook created by Marianna Long, all in the possession of Jeffrey M. and Virginia Long Penley, Greensboro, North Carolina.

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rooms. One-over-one first-story and six-over-one second-story sash flank the chimney on the west elevation's two north bays.

The west elevation's south section encompasses an enclosed rear porch, sunroom, and second-story sleeping porch. The rear porch was initially enclosed by wood-frame wire screen with wood lattice in the south wall's lower two-thirds. A glass curtain wall replaced the screen in 1965. The wood lattice in the large central section emulates the original lattice. The 1965 door was replaced with a single-leaf aluminum-frame door and transom in 2020.

At the same time, the wood accessibility ramp leading to the central porch entrance was replaced with a ramp with wood decking and a simple wood railing. The change in ramp alignment required removal of the concrete steps with concrete-capped brick sidewalls that originally provided access to the northwest vestibule and central porch entrances. The mid-twentieth-century, low, textured-red-brick retaining wall with curved corners that extends from the north side of the northwest entrance steps was also demolished.

Tall, narrow, one-over-one sash with beadboard-panel kneewalls light the one-story low-hip-roofed sunroom that projects from the southwest corner offset. Original wood-frame screen windows are hinged at the top.⁹ Five smaller six-over-one sash light the second-story sleeping porch. The area between these windows and the first-story porch retains the original stuccoed, faux-half-timbered finish. Smooth wood siding sheathes the short wall beneath the two south sleeping porch windows.

A large, gabled, slate-sided dormer with a rectangular, horizontal, three-pane sash rises from the west roof slope. An identical dormer surmounts the south elevation's projecting central bay, which has one-over-one first-story and six-over-one second-story sash. Matching sash flank the chimney that rises between the south elevation's east two bays.

Interior

First Floor

The Long House is characterized by a finely crafted but unpretentious interior. Primary rooms retain original volumes and finishes. The first floor comprises a central stair hall flanked by a northeast parlor, northwest dining room, southeast living room, and southwest bedroom. The kitchen (originally the butler's pantry), den (initially the kitchen), narrow room (originally a passage), and northwest room (previously an entrance vestibule) are west of the dining room. The aforementioned room use

⁹ Although the 1915 drawings do not illustrate the sunporch, it appears to be original and is shown as currently configured in 1930s photographs.

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modifications occurred during the 1965 renovation. A restroom, enclosed rear porch, and sunroom are west of the bedroom. The restroom entrance is in the short corridor at the central hall's west end. The sunroom is accessed from the rear porch.

Original finishes including smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, tall baseboards with molded upper edges, wood picture molding, and window and door surrounds with mitered corners, are remarkably intact. Tall three-panel pocket doors provide a mechanism to separate the parlor and living rooms from the center hall, as well as the parlor and dining rooms. Single-leaf two-vertical-panel wood doors remain elsewhere. All doors retain brass hardware. The parlor fireplace features a Craftsman-style post-and-lintel wood mantel, rectangular white-glazed ceramic-tile firebox surround and hearth, cast-iron firebox cover, and low brass hearth rail. The living room fireplace has a Craftsman-style stacked-running-bond painted-brick mantel with a basketweave frieze and corbels beneath a molded wood shelf. The basketweave hearth is original, but the central raised brick hearth was added in 1965. Wood elements maintain a lacquered finish. Primary rooms retain Craftsman-style brass pendant light fixtures with translucent-glass shades. Matching sconces remain in the parlor and southwest bedroom. Colonial Revival sconces are mounted above the living room mantel. Simple coat and hat racks at the central hall's west end and on the enclosed porch consist of horizontal boards with brass hooks. The uncovered metal radiators that dispensed heat throughout the house remain, but are no longer functional due to the 2020 installation of a central HVAC system.

The staircase at the center hall's northwest corner comprises square paneled newel posts, square balusters, and molded handrails. Wood steps rise to a central landing and turn to terminate in the second-floor central hall. Beneath the landing, an arched opening frames the entrance to a short corridor leading to the rear entrance, bedroom, and bathroom. The bathroom was remodeled in 1965, during the early twenty-first century, and to serve as an accessible restroom in 2020. Large square faux-marble ceramic floor tiles, large rectangular faux-marble ceramic-tile wainscoting, and white porcelain fixtures were installed at that time.

The 1965 conversion of the butler's pantry to a kitchen involved removal of all original elements and installation of full-height plywood cabinets with flat doors and drawers, copper hardware, Celotex ceiling tiles, and new appliances.¹⁰ Laminate countertops, vinyl-composition floor tiles, and a ceiling fan were added in the early 2000s. Ceramic floor tiles were installed and the smooth plaster ceiling finish restored in 2020. The east wall of the service stair leading from the kitchen to the central stair's landing and the walls of the den to the west were covered with faux-wood sheet paneling in 1965. The den remodeling also involved the construction of a variegated-brick running-bond chimney with an elevated hearth and a shallow mantel shelf between the windows on the west elevation. However, original hardwood floors and seven-horizontal-panel doors to the enclosed central porch and the small

¹⁰ The original cabinets are stored in the basement.

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room east of the former north entrance vestibule remain. Until it became a bathroom in 1965, the small room was a passage containing the large four-door wood icebox manufactured by the Jewett Refrigerator Company of Buffalo, New York, that now stands on the central porch opposite the den door. The passage's function was restored in 2020 to provide access to the small room in what was originally the northwest entrance vestibule.

On the brick wall at the central porch's north end, a single-leaf basement door is east of the den door. The north sunroom wall encompasses a central door with a three-horizontal-panel base and a glazed upper section flanked by tall, narrow, one-over-one sash with beadboard-panel kneewalls. The porch and sunroom have hardwood floors and beadboard ceilings.

Second Floor

The second floor encompasses a center hall, five bedrooms, a small sewing room, a completely intact bathroom, two remodeled bathrooms, and a large sleeping porch. Railings with square paneled newel posts, square balusters, and molded handrails secure the stair landing at the hall's west end. Plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, tall baseboards with molded upper edges, wood picture molding, and window and door surrounds with mitered corners are intact. Single-leaf two-vertical-panel wood doors retain glass doorknobs and brass hardware. Operable transoms surmount passage doors. Original lighting includes ceiling-mounted fixtures with translucent globes and Craftsman-style brass pendants and sconces with translucent-glass shades. The ceiling fan above the stair landing and ceiling-mounted lighting in rooms without original fixtures were installed in 2020. The northeast and southeast bedrooms feature fireplaces with classical wood mantels embellished with frieze carving and projecting fluted pilasters, black-painted brick firebox surrounds and hearths, and cast-iron Craftsman-style firebox covers.

The center hall intersects an L-shaped north corridor leading to two bedrooms, two bathrooms, and the sleeping porch. Three windows on the sunporch's east wall that supplied light and air to the central hall were enclosed in 1965. The east bathroom contains myriad elements promoted in hygienic early-twentieth-century bathroom design: a white small-hexagonal-tile floor, white rectangular-ceramic-tile wainscoting and shower-wall sheathing, and a white porcelain pedestal sink, tub, footbath, and lavatory. Craftsman-style chrome sconces flank mirrored wood medicine cabinets recessed in the east and west walls. The west and south bathrooms were remodeled in 1965 and 2020.

Attic

A single-leaf door secures the enclosed attic stair entrance at the center hall's northwest corner. Beadboard-sheathed walls flank the straight run of wood steps between the second floor and attic. A simple wood railing with square posts and balusters and a flat handrail lines the stair opening. The

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exposed roof structural system comprises wood posts, rafters, and decking. A straight wood ladder leads to a small square opening near the roof's center. The expansive attic has an open plan with the exception of the narrow-board-sided storage room in the northeast section. HVAC equipment and ductwork was installed in 2020.

Basement

The utilitarian partial basement has concrete floors and brick walls in what initially served as boiler, coal storage, and general storage rooms. A straight run of wood stairs leads from the rear porch to the basement's center. A small original restroom is west of that entrance. A door on the north elevation allows exterior egress. Much of the area beneath the house is unexcavated crawl space. HVAC equipment and ductwork was installed in 2020.

Carriage House/Garage, 1915, contributing building

The one-story, hip-roofed, running-bond-red-brick carriage house/garage stands west of the house and south of the smokehouse. Deep eaves shelter door and window openings with soldier-course lintels beneath a slate roof with copper gutters. The top faces of the canted, projecting, stretcher-course window sills are parged. The east elevation comprises a single-leaf five-horizontal-wood-panel door in the south bay and two six-over-one sash to the north. Five matching sash—two on the north elevation and three on the west elevation—also light the interior. A late-twentieth-century metal roll-up door has been installed in the wide opening on the south elevation. A low, textured-red-brick, mid-twentieth-century retaining wall with curved corners extends from the east elevation to create a raised planting bed.

Smokehouse, early 1900s, contributing building

The one-story brick smokehouse has a steeply-pitched-front-gable pressed-metal-shingle roof with deep eaves and cornice returns. The variegated handmade brick walls are laid in six-to-one common bond with a segmental-arched double-header-course door lintel above the original single-leaf five-panel wood door on the east elevation. A small square vent with a projecting header-course sill pierces the east gable. A window opening has been added on the south elevation above two low, rectangular, brick-enclosed openings with header-course lintels. Two matching openings on the north elevation are also brick-filled. The two small rectangular openings near the top of the north wall, currently boarded-up from the inside, and the window opening on the west elevation were later modifications. The one-room building has a narrow-board floor and ceiling.

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Laundry, early 1900s, contributing building

A chain-link fence surrounds the lot's northwest section, where a one-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded building stands on brick piers near the west lot line. According to oral tradition, the early 1900s structure once served as the hospital laundry's ironing facility. Two turned wood posts support the partial-width shed-roofed porch that shelters two single-leaf doors with three-wood-panel bases and two vertical, rectangular, upper panes on the east elevation. The north porch post is missing and the board floor and wood steps are in poor condition. The building originally had two rooms, as indicated by ghost marks on the wide painted wall and ceiling boards. Narrow floor boards are also intact. The unpainted-beadboard-sheathed closet in the southwest corner was added in the early-twentieth century.

Garage, between 1918 and 1925, rear shed addition after 1950, contributing building

The one-story, flat-roofed, three-bay, brick garage at the parcel's southwest corner was erected between 1918 and 1925. Each bay has a concrete floor and an exposed roof structure comprising wood rafters and wide-board decking. The south bay's roof has collapsed. The pent roof that shelters the roll-up sixteen-panel metal garage doors, two-bay open rear shed addition, and textured-red-brick wall at the garage's southwest corner were constructed after 1950. Square brick posts support the west end of the shed's wood-frame corrugated-metal roof and a corrugated-metal-panel wall separates the bays. The shed has an earth floor.

Retaining wall fronting North Center Street, circa 1915, contributing structure

The tall, lengthy, concrete retaining wall that borders the concrete North Center Street sidewalk was either constructed in conjunction with the 1915 dwelling or a municipal sidewalk improvement program.¹¹ Robust square concrete posts with molded caps anchor its north and south ends and flank the straight run of central concrete steps that rise from the sidewalk to the lawn. The wall initially extended along the full east edge of the Longs' property. The section north of the current house tract has been replaced with a rough-face concrete-block wall, but the section south of the Longs' asphalt-paved driveway is intact. At the driveway's east end, a north concrete retaining wall and a south brick retaining wall ameliorate the steep grade decline to North Center Street.

¹¹ The retaining wall is not shown on pre-1915 photographs, but appears in early 1920s images. Before 1915, central steps with sidewalls led from an unpaved sidewalk to the terraced front lawn of the Long's 1900 house. The city subsidized a series of sidewalk improvements during the 1910s and 1920s.

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Rear garden wall, early-twentieth century, contributing structure

Early-twentieth-century pierced-brick walls with square corbelled posts and vertical-picket gates border the rear yard's west, south, and east edges. A vine-covered chain-link fence separates the north yard from an asphalt-paved parking lot.

Integrity Statement

The Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House possesses the seven qualities of historic integrity to demonstrate its historic and architectural significance—location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship—required for National Register designation. The dwelling maintains integrity of location as it stands on its original site. The 1.08-acre lot, which encompasses early-twentieth-century outbuildings and walls, provides appropriate surroundings in keeping with the house's character. Additionally, the former H. F. Long Hospital, albeit altered, still stands to the north, contributing to the dwelling's integrity of setting, feeling, and association due to its association with Dr. Long.

The Long House also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The exterior is characterized by a steeply pitched hip roof with deep eaves, a molded wood cornice, running-bond pressed-red-brick walls, regularly arranged one-over-one first-story and six-over-one second-story double-hung wood sash. Tuscan columns and robust square brick Craftsman posts support the one-story wraparound porch with a projecting pedimented east entrance bay. A classical flat-pediment surround with projecting pilasters capped with stylized geometric capitals, a paneled frieze, and a molded cornice embellishes the primary entrance at the facade's center. Two windows border the entrance, each encompassing a large square central sash surmounted by a rectangular leaded-glass transom and two narrow one-over-one double-hung outer sash. Tudor elements include concrete-capped shoulders on the north and south brick end chimneys and the stuccoed, faux-half-timbered finish on the second-story sleeping porch's west elevation.

The 2020 rehabilitation was undertaken in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards, ensuring that property retains the requisite architectural integrity to convey its significance. Due to extensive deterioration, the variegated light-gray slate shingles that sheathed the lower portions of the roof slope and were replaced with polymer slate-like shingles. Copper flashing, gutters, downspouts were replicated. The northwest screened porch, which had received wood siding, windows, and a door in 1965, was further enclosed with blind weatherboarded walls and the foundation re-constructed utilizing brick salvaged from the site in 2020. The originally screened central porch retains the glass curtain wall that replaced the screen in 1965 and wood lattice in the large central section to emulate the original lattice. The 1965 door was replaced with a single-leaf aluminum-frame door and transom in 2020. These alterations and the construction of the wood accessibility ramp leading to the central

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porch entrance do not diminish the property's overall integrity as they are modest in scope and on the rear elevation.

All primary rooms maintain original volumes and finishes including smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, tall baseboards with molded upper edges, wood picture molding, window and door surrounds with mitered corners, and Craftsman and classical mantels. Tall three-panel pocket doors and single-leaf two-vertical-panel wood doors retain original hardware. Craftsman- and Colonial Revival-style brass pendant light fixtures and sconces remain. The staircase at the center hall's northwest corner features square paneled newel posts, square balusters, and molded handrails. Although the kitchen (originally the butler's pantry), den (initially the kitchen), narrow room (originally a passage), northwest room (previously an entrance vestibule), one first-floor bathroom, and two second-floor bathrooms were remodeled in 1965 and 2020, the original floor plan is intact and modifications were cosmetic.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological deposits, such as structural remains of the no longer extant Long family home built in 1900, trash middens and debris associated with its destruction in the 1915 fire, remains of garden planting beds and fence lines, former outbuildings, and other remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the property. Information concerning the character of daily life at the Long House, the relationship between domestic space and Henry Fletcher Long's professional activities, as well as structural details and landscape use, can be obtained from the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the property. At this time no investigation has been done to document these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property

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Section 8. Statement of Significance

The two-story, hip-roofed, brick, 1915 Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House is locally significant under National Register Criterion B in the area of health/medicine due to its association with physician Henry F. Long (1869-1939), who commissioned the dwelling's construction and resided there until his death. Dr. Long was a prominent late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century medical practitioner in Statesville lauded for his surgical skill and pragmatic treatment approach. He was instrumental in the creation of the privately funded Billingsley Hospital, the first such institution to provide advanced medical care in Iredell County. Dr. Long and three other physicians managed the hospital upon its September 1900 opening and subsidized operating costs. Long elected to return to private practice in late 1904 and commissioned the construction of a one-story weatherboarded Queen Anne cottage to serve as a private sanatorium. Statesville's first nurses' training school, which Long had established at Billingsley Hospital in 1901, moved to the sanatorium upon its March 1905 opening. The facility expanded to the north in a three-story brick 1912 edifice enlarged with a two-story brick 1937 addition. After Dr. Long donated the complex to a publicly owned non-profit in 1933, it served as H. F. Long Hospital, one of Statesville's two primary medical facilities until Iredell Memorial Hospital's May 10, 1954 opening.¹²

Dr. Long's expertise was in high demand. His reputation drew patients from throughout the region and he traveled extensively to consult on problematic cases and perform surgeries. His distinguished career included service as a Southern Railway surgeon, visiting surgeon at the State Hospital in Morganton, and leadership roles in the Iredell County and North Carolina medical societies, American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, and the Southern Railway Surgical Association. The nurses' training school, sanatorium, and hospital he founded facilitated significant improvements in the quality of medical care available in the region. Following his 1939 death, heirs including his wife Carrie, their son dentist Robert Long (1917-2004), and Robert's family resided in the home. The period of significance begins in 1915, the date of the dwelling's construction, and ends with Dr. Long's death. As the 1905 sanatorium has been demolished and the 1912 hospital no longer retains architectural integrity, the Long House is the most intact extant property closely associated with Dr. Long during his productive career.

The Long House is also eligible for listing under Criterion C for architecture as a remarkably intact and locally significant dwelling designed by prominent Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury that manifests nationally popular early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor stylistic elements.

¹² The 1912 sanatorium at 349 North Center Street was almost doubled in size by a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, north 1937 addition. A one-story, hip-roofed, brick addition extends from the west 1912 elevation. The interior has been greatly altered during seven decades of use as federal, state, and local government agency offices and the public library. All windows have been replaced.

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The house is Asbury's earliest and only residential Statesville commission identified to date and epitomizes the substantial brick construction and finely crafted interiors seen throughout his oeuvre. A Colonial Revival influence predominates on the exterior, which features a steeply pitched hip roof with deep eaves, a molded wood cornice, running-bond pressed-red-brick walls, and regularly arranged one-over-one first-story and six-over-one second-story double-hung wood sash. Tuscan columns and robust square brick Craftsman posts support the one-story wraparound porch with a projecting pedimented east entrance bay. A classical flat-pediment surround with projecting pilasters capped with stylized geometric capitals, a paneled frieze, and a molded cornice embellishes the primary entrance at the facade's center. Two windows border the entrance, each encompassing a large square central sash surmounted by a rectangular leaded-glass transom and two narrow one-over-one double-hung outer sash. Tudor elements include concrete-capped shoulders on the north and south brick end chimneys and the stuccoed, faux-half-timbered finish on the second-story sleeping porch's west elevation. Intact interior finishes comprise smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, tall baseboards with molded upper edges, wood picture molding, and window and door surrounds with mitered corners, and Craftsman and classical mantels. Tall three-panel pocket doors and single-leaf two-vertical-panel wood doors retain original hardware. Craftsman- and Colonial Revival-style brass pendant light fixtures and sconces remain. The staircase at the center hall's northwest corner is characterized by square paneled newel posts, square balusters, and molded handrails.

Criterion B Context and Historical Background

Statesville's late-nineteenth-century growth encouraged physicians including J. A. Allison, M. R. Adams, T. E. Anderson, M. W. Hill, and John Fletcher Long (Henry Fletcher Long's father) to establish practices in Iredell County's seat by 1890. Dr. J. F. Long, who had been providing medical care to local residents since graduating from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1847, had the longest tenure in the area. Drs. Allison and Anderson were also Jefferson Medical College alumnae, while Drs. Adams and Hill completed their studies at the University of Maryland's medical school in Baltimore. Physicians typically saw patients in small offices or during home visits, providing routine treatment as well as surgeries. They often assisted each other with complex cases and procedures. Iredell County residents requiring more extensive medical care traveled to hospitals in larger cities such as Charlotte or Winston. During this period, industrial concerns and municipalities commonly hired physicians to oversee community health initiatives. Dr. Hill served as Iredell County's superintendent of health in 1890, while Dr. Adams had previously been employed by the Ore Knob Copper Company in Ashe County.¹³ The number of Statesville-based physicians steadily

¹³ "The Doctors," *Landmark – Trade edition*, May 22, 1890, p. 19; "Death of Dr. John F. Long," *Mascot*, May 4, 1899, p. 3; "Representatives of the Medical Profession," *Landmark*, June 18, 1934, p. 6.

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escalated with the town's burgeoning population. In 1896, ten of the thirty-three Iredell County physicians listed in *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* resided in Statesville.¹⁴

Henry Fletcher Long (1869-1939), the eldest son of Statesville physician, merchant, and farmer John Fletcher Long and Mary Cowan, greatly increased the quality of health care available to Iredell County residents. He was one of the community's most prominent medical practitioners from 1892 until his death in 1939 due to his surgical skill, pragmatic treatment approach, and the nurses' training school, sanatorium, and hospital that he founded in Statesville. One of eight children, he attended local schools before the University of Maryland in Baltimore. After graduating from that institution's medical program in 1892, he returned to North Carolina, passed the State Medical Board examination, and partnered with his father to open a medical practice. Henry was ambitious, announcing in November 1895 plans to build a sanatorium to provide long-term care for patients suffering from illnesses such as tuberculosis, but it would be a decade before he realized that goal. He developed surgical prowess during his eight-year (1892-1900) tenure with Long and Long, successfully executing complex procedures including amputations and appendectomies. In 1896, Henry invented a foldable operating table that could be easily transported to patient locations. The portable table was undoubtedly useful when he began serving as Iredell County's physician in October 1897, receiving a \$20 monthly salary to treat patients at county-owned institutions.¹⁵

During a February 1898 smallpox outbreak, Henry initiated a vaccination campaign credited with minimizing the overall number of Iredell County cases. The disease spread more rapidly elsewhere, significantly impacting nineteen eastern North Carolina counties by March 1899. As state smallpox inspector from March through June 1899, he visited affected areas to organize local physicians and medical agencies, receiving a \$150 monthly salary and expense reimbursement. Henry was the sole proprietor of his medical practice by that time, as his father retired in February 1898 and died in April 1899.¹⁶

Henry purchased property on North Center Street containing a dwelling erected by the Freeland family in September 1899 in preparation for his November 22nd marriage to Carrie Allison (1874-1965). In

¹⁴ Levi Branson, ed., *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1896* (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1896), 353-354.

¹⁵ University of Maryland, Eighty-Fifth Annual Commencement program, April 14, 1892; "Personals," *Landmark*, May 19, 1892, p. 7; "A Difficult Operation," *Landmark*, November 15, 1894, p. 3; "A Few Items from Iredell," *Charlotte Observer*, November 30, 1895, p. 1; "Leg Amputated," *Landmark*, October 1, 1895, p. 3; "An Operation for Appendicitis," *Landmark*, January 7, 1896, p. 3; "Dr. Long Invents an Operating Table," *Lincoln Democrat* (Lincolnton), April 24, 1896, p. 1; "Arm Crushed by a Train," *Landmark*, July 10, 1896, p. 3; *Landmark*, September 25, 1896, p. 7; "The County Commissioners," *Mascot*, October 7, 1897, p. 3; "Dr. J. F. Long Dead," *Charlotte Observer*, April 29, 1899, p. 3; "Death of Dr. John F. Long," *Mascot*, May 4, 1899, p. 3.

¹⁶ "In Danger of Smallpox," *Landmark*, February 15, 1898, p. 11; "Dr. Long Appointed State Inspector of Smallpox," *Mascot*, March 16, 1899, p. 3; "Locals," *Mascot*, June 8, 1899, p. 1; "Dr. H. F. Long," *Landmark*, June 18, 1934, p. 6.

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December, he engaged contractor T. E. Fry to construct a one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, Queen Anne cottage on the property. Fry moved the Freeland residence to a neighboring lot in January 1900 and commenced building the Longs' house. The couple resided at the Hotel Iredell until their home was finished. Their first child was born in 1900, but she died the following year.¹⁷

Statesville physicians finally succeeded in their quest to improve accessibility to medical care when the privately funded Billingsley Hospital opened on Park Street in early September 1900 under the direction of Drs. H. F. Long and William Junius Hill and nurses including Mollie Walker. Hill, an 1889 University of Maryland's medical school graduate, had been treating area patients since joining his uncle M. W. Hill's Statesville practice in 1891. The management team also included Drs. M. R. Adams and T. E. Anderson, who handled business matters. The four men shared operating costs.¹⁸ The construction of the hospital, owned by the town, was subsidized by an \$8,000 bequest from Presbyterian missionary A. S. Billingsley, who had moved to Statesville during Reconstruction to facilitate African American congregation organization. Reverend W. R. McLelland oversaw the hospital's construction after Billingsley's 1896 death. In 1899, McLelland engaged prominent Charlotte architects Charles Christian Hook and Frank McMurray Sawyer's firm to design the hospital and general contractor Lazenby Brothers to erect the building. Billingsley had stipulated that the facility must treat both African American and white patients, and Drs. Long and Hill perpetuated that mandate.¹⁹

Drs. Long, Hill, and R. A. Campbell, and nurse Anne Ferguson incorporated the Statesville Nurses' Training School in December 1902. Ferguson, a Spanish-American War veteran with previous nursing experience in Durham and Concord, headed the program, the first of its kind in Statesville, which had provided academic and practical instruction at Billingsley Hospital since November 1901. Three young women—Misses Davidson, Karcher, and Moose—were the first graduates in May 1903.²⁰

¹⁷ Iredell County Deed Book 26, p. 18; "Local," *Mascot*, December 14, 1899, p. 1, and December 28, 1899, p. 1; *Landmark*, January 30, 1900, p. 3.

¹⁸ *Landmark*, January 22, 1891, p. 3; "The Billingsley Hospital," *Landmark*, July 17, 1900, p. 3, "Billingsley Hospital," *Landmark*, August 28, 1900, p. 4; "The Billingsley Hospital," *Landmark*, September 6, 1900, p. 3; "The Billingsley Hospital Co.," *Landmark*, September 21, 1900, p. 3.

¹⁹ After Billingsley Hospital closed in 1920, the building served as apartments. The city sold the property to J. S. Latham in 1926 and a developer purchased it in 1938. Barnes Lumber Company, headed by G. F. Barnes, demolished the hospital in 1946. The site was subsequently developed as part of the Park Terrace subdivision. "The Plans for the Hospital," *Landmark*, March 21, 1899, p.6; *Landmark*, August 1, 1899, p. 7; "Will Sell the Billingsley," *Landmark*, May 27, 1926, p. 1; John M. Sharpe, "Old Billingsley Place Improved," *Statesville Record*, March 13, 1936, p. 2; Homer Kever, "Despite Meager Start, Hospital Growth Evident," *SRL*, April 8, 1974, pp. D1-D2.

²⁰ "Industrial News," *News and Observer*, December 18, 1902, p. 5; "North State Matters," *Warren Record* (Warrenton), May 15, 1903, p. 3; "Statesville Training School for Nurses," *Landmark*, June 18, 1934, p. 4.

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Dr. Long decided to return to private practice and in late 1904 commissioned the construction of a Queen Anne cottage north of his home that was almost identical to that dwelling to serve as a sanatorium. The twelve-room, fifteen-bed facility opened in March 1905 and soon exceeded capacity. The nursing school moved from Billingsley Hospital to Long's sanatorium under Anne Ferguson's direction. In order to accommodate patients from North Carolina and neighboring states, the sanatorium was expanded with a rear addition in April 1907. Following a damaging fire, Long purchased additional acreage to the north in June 1911 and in March 1912 engaged general contractor T. L. Steele to erect a three-story, hip-roofed, brick hospital and a long, two-story frame hyphen with bands of large windows between the 1905 and 1912 buildings.²¹ The 1905 sanatorium then functioned as a nurses' dormitory.

Dr. Long continued to develop his medical skills through training such as a two-week November 1905 program at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. According to family tradition, brothers and surgeons William J. and Charles H. Mayo visited Long's Sanatorium during a North Carolina trip.²² In addition to his primary vocation, Dr. Long managed his widowed mother's farm on Buffalo Shoal Road three miles southwest of Statesville. Employing methods promoted by Iredell County agricultural extension service agent E. S. Millsaps, he successfully increased corn, wheat, and oat yields and raised healthy pigs and cattle. Long operated the farm until his death.²³

Carrie Long had given birth to seven children by 1910, but only four survived. The household included Dr. Long's twenty-year-old niece Elsie Sherrell and forty-two-year old white servant Rose Peterson. Dr. Long's youngest brother, attorney Zebulon Vance Long, resided nearby on Race Street with his wife Isabella and their son Zebulon.²⁴

²¹ "The Billingsley Hospital," *Mascot*, September 6, 1900, p. 3; "Dr. Long to Build a Sanatorium," *Landmark*, April 19, 1904, p. 3; "Iredell," *Newton Enterprise*, March 10, 1905, p. 4; *Landmark*, April 16, 1907, p. 3; *News and Observer* (Raleigh), April 18, 1907, p. 4; Iredell County Deed Book 54, p. 113; *Watauga Democrat* (Boone), March 7, 1912, p. 2; "Work Progressing on Statesville's New Sanatorium," *Charlotte News*, April 25, 1912, p. 10.

²² *Landmark*, December 8, 1905, p. 3; Jeffrey M. Penley, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 2, 2019. Mayo Clinic librarian Karen F. Koka was unable to locate specific references to William and Charles Mayo's North Carolina visits or Dr. Long in the clinic archives. However, she noted that most of the Mayos' trips for speaking engagements and professional meetings are not recorded, and that they often visited friends and former surgical residents while traveling. She also mentioned that the brothers rarely traveled together in order to ensure that at least one of them was available to treat clinic patients. Karen F. Koka, Historical Archives Librarian, W. Bruce Fye Center for the History of Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, October 9, 2019.

²³ Mary Cowan Long died on December 20, 1912. "Some Fine Corn," *Landmark*, August 10, 1906, p. 1; "A Fine Yield of Corn," *Salisbury Evening Post*, October 23, 1909; "Two Deaths Reported in County Yesterday," *Evening Chronicle* (Charlotte), December 31, 1912, p. 1.

²⁴ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1910.

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The Longs' frame home was damaged beyond repair by a March 19, 1915 fire that started in the attic, perhaps as a result of a chimney spark or faulty electric wiring. Although firemen, the Long family, sanatorium staff, and other volunteers salvaged some furnishings, most second-floor and attic contents including sanatorium supplies were destroyed. Insurance covered \$2,600 of the estimated \$4,000 loss. The Longs hired a demolition crew to raze the ruin and a contractor to construct a two-story, hip-roofed, brick dwelling on the site.²⁵ Prominent Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury designed the house.²⁶ The builder has not been identified, but could have been general contractor T. L. Steele, who erected Dr. Long's 1912 hospital.

Statesville native James Wagner Davis, a 1913 University of Pennsylvania medical school graduate, joined the Long's Sanatorium staff in 1914. Drs. Long, Davis, and R. A. Campbell incorporated the nursing school as the Statesville Training School for Nurses in April 1915. Student affinity for the institution was apparent, as many graduates joined the sanatorium staff and stayed for years. Nell Allen Phillips even held her wedding at the hospital.²⁷ The school supplied many generations of students with the necessary skills to pursue one of the primary professional vocations available to women at that time.

In 1916, Statesville's two hospitals, Long's Sanatorium and the city-owned Billingsley Hospital, were among the sixty-five hospitals operating in North Carolina. The vast majority (fifty-four) of those facilities were "stock" hospitals, chartered and owned by physicians rather than secular, religious, or military entities. A board of trustees provided management oversight and vetted staff. Although most patients were discharged soon after surgical procedures and other treatments, sanatoriums also supplied long-term care for those suffering from tuberculosis, cancer, or mental disorders. At least twenty-eight sanatoriums, twenty in western North Carolina, opened between 1875 and 1920. Long's Sanatorium offered a full range of medical services.²⁸

City directories indicate that five female nurses resided in the dormitory south of Long's Sanatorium in 1916. Five other female nurses living nearby likely worked at the sanatorium or for one of the other twelve physicians practicing in Statesville at that time. Robert S. Holliday was the city's only African American doctor. Billingsley Hospital closed in 1920. In 1922, Long's Sanatorium employed ten of

²⁵ "Dr. Long's Home Burned," *News Herald*, March 25, 1915, p. 1; "Blaze at Statesville," *Citizen Times* (Asheville), March 20, 1915, p. 1.

²⁶ Louis H. Asbury, 1915 architectural drawings.

²⁷ W. T. Bost, "Day's News Events from State Capital," *Greensboro Daily News*, April 4, 1915, p. 9; "Statesville Wedding," *Greensboro Daily News*, February 24, 1922, p. 5.

²⁸ The North Carolina Medical Society commissioned High Point physicians J. T. Burrus and H. W. McCain to survey the state's hospitals in 1913. Their 1917 report identified eleven hospitals established in North Carolina before 1895. Warner L. Wells, "Pioneer Hospitals in North Carolina," in *Medicine in North Carolina: Essays in the History of Medical Science and Medical Service, 1524-1960*, ed. Dorothy Long (Raleigh: The North Carolina Medical Society, 1972), 280-287.

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the nineteen registered nurses listed in the city directory. The number of Statesville physicians remained constant.²⁹

North Carolina's burgeoning economy supported the construction of many new hospitals and the expansion of existing facilities in the 1920s. Drs. J. W. Davis and Forrest A. Carpenter began operating Carpenter-Davis Hospital on Center Street in Statesville on January 1, 1920. Elizabeth Hill headed the associated three-year nursing school established that May. Hill, a north Iredell County native, had graduated from Charlotte Sanatorium's nursing school, served in the Army Nurse Corps during World War I, and worked as a private nurse and at Howard A. Kelly Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Davis assumed the hospital's full ownership after Carpenter's 1922 death and commissioned Statesville contractor John Gilbert to oversee the construction of a three-story, brick, fifty-bed facility at 709 West End Avenue in 1925. The hospital opened on December 18th, staffed by Drs. Davis, V. K. Hart, C. R. Troy, and S. A. Rhyne; registered nurses; and seventeen nursing students.³⁰

By 1926, 153 hospitals, including Statesville's Long's Sanatorium and Davis Hospital, in fifty-nine counties served the state's residents. However, access to convenient and affordable medical care was still particularly problematic for rural dwellers, and the ratio of doctors to patients was extremely low—only one physician to every 1,500 people according to a University of North Carolina survey.³¹ Long's Sanatorium and fifteen other fifty-to-one-hundred-bed North Carolina hospitals met the American College of Surgeons' rigorous operational standards in 1926.³²

Twelve women completed the four-year nurses' training program at Long's Sanatorium in 1930. School enrollment also encompassed eleven juniors, ten sophomores, and four freshmen. Anne Ferguson oversaw the nursing staff, which included head nurse Maggie Moore, examining room

²⁹ The nurses dormitory and hospital address was 841 North Center Street and the Longs' neighboring residence 829 North Center Street through the mid-1920s, when changes in municipal street numbering resulted in addresses of 349 North Center Street for the dormitory, 355 North Center Street for the hospital, and 335 for the Long residence. Sanborn Map Company, "Statesville, N. C.," Sheet 10, January 1918 and March 1925; Ernest H. Miller, Piedmont Directory Company, *Statesville, North Carolina City Directory, 1916-1917* (Anderson, South Carolina: Oulla Printing and Binding Company, 1916), 210; Ernest H. Miller, *Statesville, North Carolina City Directory, 1922-1923* (Asheville: Miller Press, 1922), 217; Jane Grier Hawthorne, "Elizabeth Hill," in *The Heritage of Iredell County, 1980* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1980), 321.

³⁰ Davis Hospital was enlarged in 1930, 1949, 1951, 1955, and 1963. LeGette Blythe, *James W Davis, North Carolina Surgeon* (Charlotte: William Loftin Publishers, 1956), 51-84; *Statesville Record*, December 17, 1925; "Noted Iredell Surgeon is Claimed by Death," *SRL*, May 31, 1955, p. 1; Homer Keever, "Despite Meager Start, Hospital Growth Evident," *SRL*, April 8, 1974, p. D1; David S. Caldwell, "Davis Hospital," in *The Heritage of Iredell County, 1980*, 171.

³¹ *News Letter*, July 7, 1926, vol. XII, no. 34, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

³² "Report on Hospital Standardization," *Landmark*, November 1, 1926, p. 1.

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supervisor Jessie Strupe, laboratory and X-ray supervisor Grace Dave, operating room supervisor Eula Mae Lowery, and anesthetist Carrie Crockett.³³

Dr. Long continued to demonstrate his expertise while treating black and white patients at his sanatorium, which maintained outstanding ratings, and frequently consulting on problematic cases and performing surgeries throughout the south. Long served as a Southern Railway surgeon from 1917 until his 1939 death and the Southern Railway Surgical Association's president during 1935-1936. North Carolina governor Cameron Morrison appointed him a visiting surgeon at the State Hospital in Morganton in December 1921. Over the course of his career, Long held leadership roles in the Iredell County and North Carolina medical societies, American Medical Association, and American College of Surgeons.³⁴

The sanatorium's managing entity incorporated as H. F. Long Hospital in February 1933 and became a publicly owned non-profit later that year. Dr. Long donated his interest in the property, valued at \$90,000, to the non-profit and the Duke Foundation contributed \$30,000 toward the ownership transition. R. R. Clark chaired the five-member board of trustees. Long remained hospital superintendent, assisted by physicians T. V. Goode and Coite L. Sherrill, business office manager Anne Ferguson, bookkeeper C. H. Goodwin, and housekeeper Carrie Neill.³⁵ The nursing school continued to operate but had no graduates from around 1934 until 1939. Graduations resumed in 1940, the year after Dr. Long's death, and Agnes Campbell assumed the program's oversight in February 1942. Eight young women matriculated in May 1943.³⁶

In 1951, H. F. Long Hospital had 50 beds for white patients, 8 for African American patients, and 9 bassinets. Davis Hospital, Statesville's largest medical facility with 150 beds and 20 bassinets, treated only white patients.³⁷ H. F. Long Hospital closed upon Iredell Memorial Hospital's May 10, 1954 opening and subsequently housed federal, state, and local government agency offices and the public library. Iredell County offices currently occupy the building.³⁸ Davis Hospital continued to expand at its original site until erecting Davis Regional Medical Center on Old Mocksville Road in 1984. The complex on West End Avenue has been vacant since that time and is in poor condition.

³³ Senior Class, Statesville Training School for Nurses, *The Hypo* (Statesville: Long's Sanatorium, 1930), 11, 14, 21, 29, 31-32.

³⁴ Dr. Long was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons from 1919 (the College was founded in 1913) until his death. "D. H. F. Long, Noted Surgeon and Hospital Founder, Taken by Death," *Landmark*, July 31, 1939, p. 1; "Hospital Doctors Named," *Landmark*, December 8, 1921, p. 8; Meghan P. Kennedy, archivist, American College of Surgeons Archives, Chicago, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, October 9, 2019.

³⁵ "R. R. Clark Elected Chairman of Board," *Landmark*, February 24, 1933, p. 1; "H. F. Long Hospital to Become Public Owned Hospital," *Landmark*, November 3, 1933, p. 1.

³⁶ "Eight Nurses at Long's Graduate," *Landmark*, May 13, 1943, pp. 1 and 3.

³⁷ *North Carolina Almanac, 1952-1953* (Raleigh: Almanac Publishing Company, 1952), 518.

³⁸ "Iredell Memorial Hospital Opens with Transfer of Long's Patients," *Landmark*, May 10, 1954, p. 1.

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The Long Family

The Longs' residence, which in 1930 accommodated six children and Carrie's widowed mother Bettie C. Allison, was an active place. African American employees including maid Mattie Pharr and gardener Sam Wilson, who worked on the property from the mid-1930s through the 1970s, were essential to the household's operation. Sam's wife Macy was a floral designer, a highly useful skill as Henry and Carrie hosted innumerable celebrations. A buffet supper after their second-oldest daughter Virginia's September 26, 1933, marriage to Reverend William I. Howell, then pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Mocksville, filled the house. Virginia had attended Salem College in Winston-Salem, Mitchell College in Statesville, Agnes Scott College in Atlanta, and North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro, but did not earn a degree.³⁹ Her sister Marianna, a June 1927 North Carolina College for Women graduate, became a Duke University librarian after obtaining, in June 1928, a Bachelor of Arts in Library Science from Emory University, which began conferring degrees for the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta that year.⁴⁰

Dr. Long relinquished most of his duties at the hospital when his health began declining around 1937. He died on July 28, 1939, leaving the majority of his property to Carrie for her lifetime, after which it would be divided among their surviving children. However, he bequeathed the farm on Fourth Creek in Chambersburg Township to his eldest son, thirty-six-year-old John Fletcher Long. He also stipulated that the estate would fund his nine-year-old grandson John Fletcher Long Jr.'s education.⁴¹

John F. Long Sr., a Virginia Military Institute and N. C. State College graduate, was also a prominent local figure. He wed Mary DeNeale McKenzie of Salisbury in 1929. Long was elected to Iredell County's board of commissioners in 1936 and functioned as board chairman from 1938 until 1952. He also served on H. F. Long Hospital's board beginning in 1937 and was the concern's secretary-treasurer. Long bred Hereford cattle and Tennessee walking horses on the property he inherited, which he named Long Meadow Farm.⁴²

³⁹ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1930; "Miss Virginia Long is wedded to Rev. William I. Howell," *Landmark*, September 29, 1933, p. 5; Ginger Penley (Dr. Long's granddaughter), email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, October 6, 2019.

⁴⁰ "Personals," *Landmark*, June 7, 1927, p. 5; "Earn Diplomas in New Field of Work," *Landmark*, May 31, 1928, p. 3; "Personals," *Landmark*, September 17, 1928, p. 5; "Administrative History," Emory University, Division of Library and Information Management records, 1899-1988, finding aid, Robert W. Woodruff Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

⁴¹ "Dr. Long's Will Is Probated," *Landmark*, August 14, 1939, p. 3.

⁴² "Long Points to Record," *Statesville Record*, May 10, 1950, p. 1; Ginger Penley, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, October 6, 2019.

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Carrie and her two youngest sons, twenty-three-year-old insurance salesman Locke and twenty-two-year-old Robert, resided at 335 North Center Street in 1940. However, Locke, a University of North Carolina alumnus, subsequently moved to Greensboro, where he worked for Employer's Group Insurance. He married Raleigh native Ruby Tilson in her hometown on May 26, 1946.⁴³

Robert Long obtained degrees from Mitchell College and the University of North Carolina prior to his May 1945 graduation from the University of Maryland's dental school. He interned with the U. S. Public Health Service in Memphis before returning to Statesville in October 1947. Robert lived with his mother and practiced dentistry in Statesville and at his brother William's Mocksville hospital until being called to military service in June 1953. While stationed at Lake Charles Air Force Base in Louisiana, he met and married Joyce Broussard Savoy, who had two young sons, Keith and Stephen, known as Steve. Upon Robert's September 1954 discharge, the family moved to Statesville, initially residing with his mother. Robert and Joyce's daughter Virginia was born in July 1955. Robert reestablished his Statesville practice in an office in the Merchants and Farmers Bank Building, but soon required more space. He announced plans to erect a one-story, hip-roofed, brick office on the south portion of the North Center Street property in 1958, received a building permit in October, and occupied the new structure, which encompassed a reception room, offices, and exam rooms, around April 3, 1959.⁴⁴

Robert's family resided at 404 Sullivan Road from the late 1950s until his mother's January 1965 death. After undertaking kitchen, bathroom, and other improvements at 335 North Center Street, they enjoyed living in his childhood home. Robert was active in local politics, serving on the Iredell County board of commissioners, which he chaired in the 1970s. Steve Savoy attended Catawba Valley Technical Institute before enlisting in the U. S. Navy in October 1974. He trained at the Quartermaster Navigation School in Orlando, Florida, and married Statesville native Iris Althea Grant on December 6, 1975 while on leave. Virginia Long and Jeffrey M. Penley wed in 1978 following their respective 1977 graduations from Greensboro College and University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Joyce died in June 1978. Robert's health began to decline in the late 1990s. The Penleys and Savoy were his caretakers from 2001 until his 2004 death, after which the Savoy's remained in residence. Robert had placed the house and office in a revocable trust with Virginia as the sole trustee. The Penleys maintained the property until conveying it to GRBB+M LLC in April 2019.⁴⁵ The concern sensitively

⁴³ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1940; "Long-Craig Vows Solemnized in Formal Ceremony at Raleigh," *News and Observer*, May 27, 1946, p. 3.

⁴⁴ Carrie Long conveyed the "Long Returns to Practice," *SRL*, September 16, 1954, p. 12; "Moves Office," *SRL*, April 3, 1959, p. 5; "Dr. Robert Long in New Dental Clinic," *Iredell Morning News*, April 9, 1959, p. 1.

⁴⁵ "Long Named as Chairman of County Commissioners," *SRL*, December 7, 1970, p. 1; "Miss Grant, Stephen Savoy Pledge Their Nuptial Vows," *SRL*, December 6, 1975, p. 9; "Savoy Selected as 'Honor Recruit'," *SRL*, December 6, 1975, p. 5B; Iredell County Deed Book 2614, p. 2160; Jeffrey M. Penley, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 2, 2019.

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rehabilitated the house to serve as law firm offices in 2020, repairing the building and updating the interior while maintaining character-defining features.

Architecture Context

The two-story, hip-roofed, brick, 1915 Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture as a remarkably intact and locally significant dwelling designed by prominent Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury that manifests nationally popular Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor stylistic elements. Dwellings that display such influences were constructed throughout Statesville's early- to mid-twentieth-century subdivisions as the population grew and property owners took advantage of the opportunity to profit from the subdivision of large parcels of land near downtown into smaller residential lots. Professionals and laborers often lived in close proximity to their workplaces and each other. House scale and massing, rather than an abundance of architectural ornament, conveyed the wealth and social status of early occupants.

Most early-twentieth-century Statesville dwellings were modest, frame, and minimally embellished, but some reflected the increasingly elaborate architectural expression made possible by late-nineteenth-century industrial advances. Steam-powered factories produced vast quantities of dimensional lumber and inexpensive millwork which was sold locally and transported by rail throughout the country. Builders quickly incorporated mass-produced ornament, contrasting materials, and asymmetrical plans into their repertoires. The Queen Anne style, popular from the 1880s through the twentieth century's first decade, utilized those elements to exemplify the most up-to-date design sensibilities.⁴⁶ Relatively compact examples, such as H. F. and Carrie Long's 1900 residence that stood at 335 North Center Street, Dr. Long's almost identical no-longer-extant 1904 sanatorium to the north, and the very similar extant dwelling at 342 North Center Street, are called Queen Anne cottages. These one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded, cross-gable and hip-roofed, asymmetrical buildings with wood-shingled front gables and wraparound porches were typical of the period.

Building forms that rejected the extravagance of late-nineteenth-century eclectic architecture began to exert a greater influence on Statesville's residential design by the 1910s, when the Craftsman style became prevalent. Endorsed by individuals including American stonemason, furniture maker, and metalworker Gustav Stickley, the style was a reaction against the loss of manual skills and traditional crafts due to the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution. Stickley visited England in 1898 and, upon his return home, promoted the tenets of the English Arts and Crafts movement through his magazine, *The Craftsman* (1901-1916). The publication emphasized the use of natural, handcrafted materials and low, horizontal massing to allow for harmony between a house and its surrounding

⁴⁶ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, portable edition (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 328-329, 402-403.

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environment. Building plans for dwellings with wide overhanging eaves, open room arrangements, and inviting porches, appeared in national magazines such as *House Beautiful* and *The Ladies Home Journal*. Stickley, Radford, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and others sold plans by mail.⁴⁷ In some cases, architects embellished Craftsman dwellings with an eclectic array of stylistic elements. Tudor Revival characteristics included false half-timbering, steeply pitched gables, diamond-paned or casement windows, round-arched doors, and façade chimneys drawn from buildings erected in Tudor England during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The Colonial Revival aesthetic was also particularly popular during the early twentieth century. Architectural historians have documented that between 1910 and 1940 Colonial Revival elements were more often employed in American houses than any other style. Events including the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 and the United States' 150th anniversary celebration in 1926 fueled emulation of iconic American buildings. Publications such as the bimonthly *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs* (1915-1940) provided photographs and measured drawings of colonial features that could be incorporated into new buildings of all types. Richard Guy Wilson asserted that the Colonial Revival is "the United States' most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse."⁴⁸ Most Colonial Revival residences constructed in Statesville during the first half of the twentieth century are characterized by rectangular gabled forms, symmetrical facades, large multipane windows, and classical embellishment. However, some early transitional examples, like Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long's 1915 house, are irregularly massed with complex rooflines. Two-story, square plan, gable- or hip-roofed dwellings, many of which exhibited Colonial Revival and Craftsman stylistic elements, were inherently cost-effective to construct and remained popular through the 1920s. These houses usually had open first floor plans with corner staircases and three or four second-floor bedrooms and a bathroom.

Architect Louis H. Asbury incorporated elements of the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor styles into his design for the Longs' house. A Colonial Revival influence predominates on the two-story, hip-roofed, brick exterior, which features a steeply pitched hip roof with deep eaves, a molded wood cornice, running-bond pressed-red-brick walls, regularly arranged one-over-one first-story and six-over-one second-story double-hung wood sash. Tuscan columns and robust square brick Craftsman posts support the one-story wraparound porch with a projecting pedimented east entrance bay. A classical flat-pediment surround with projecting pilasters capped with stylized geometric capitals, a paneled frieze, and a molded cornice embellishes the primary entrance at the facade's center. Two windows border the entrance, each encompassing a large square central sash surmounted by a

⁴⁷ Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts and Crafts Home* (New York: The Penguin Group, 1995), 2, 7-8, 14-15.

⁴⁸ Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6, 89, 91.

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rectangular leaded-glass transom and two narrow one-over-one double-hung outer sash. Tudor elements include concrete-capped shoulders on the north and south brick end chimneys and the stuccoed, faux-half-timbered finish on the second-story sleeping porch's west elevation. Intact interior finishes comprise smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, tall baseboards with molded upper edges, wood picture molding, and window and door surrounds with mitered corners, and Craftsman and classical mantels. Tall three-panel pocket doors and single-leaf two-vertical-panel wood doors retain original hardware. Craftsman- and Colonial Revival-style brass pendant light fixtures and sconces remain. The staircase at the center hall's northwest corner is characterized by square paneled newel posts, square balusters, and molded handrails.

The two-story brick 1916 residence northeast of the Long House at 348 North Center Street also displays Colonial Revival and Craftsman features. Hipped dormers pierce the slate roof above deep eaves and a modillion cornice. The one-story wrap-around porch supported by Tuscan columns is distinguished by a projecting pedimented central bay. Multipane-over-one Craftsman sash and a single-leaf central entrance with multipane-over-one Craftsman sidelights and a transom punctuate the symmetrical five-bay façade.

The neighboring Mitchell College Historic District (NR 1980), which encompassed approximately 250 primarily residential buildings at the time of its 2002 boundary expansion, contains several comparable Colonial Revival-Craftsman homes.⁴⁹ Oscar W. Slane and his brother Fred T. Slane incorporated O. W. Slane Glass Company, a Statesville mirror manufacturing concern, in 1906. Oscar and his parents John E. and Annie Slane occupied the two-story hip-roofed, 1910 residence at 502 West Front Street by the early 1920s. The dwelling features Colonial Revival elements such as Flemish bond red-brick veneer with glazed headers, soldier-course window and door lintels punctuated with cast-stone keystones, a deep bracketed cornice, and a large pedimented dormer with a multipane Palladian window. Single and paired fluted Ionic columns on granite-capped brick plinths support the one-story front porch and porte cochere at its west end. The pediment above the porch entrance bay frames the ornate leaded-glass single-leaf door, sidelights, and fanlight. The one-story sunroom at the porch's east end, illuminated by multipane wood casements and a matching single-leaf door, sidelights, and transom, and the multipane-over-one sash elsewhere are Craftsman in style. Fred Slane, who headed O. W. Slane Glass Company, and his wife Zelma commissioned the construction of a similar two-story, brick, slate-hip-roofed, 1916 Colonial Revival residence at 415 West Front Street that also resembles the Long House. The one-story full-width front porch with substantial square brick posts extends east to a one-story sunroom and west to a porte cochere. Square wood posts support the projecting pedimented central porch bay that frames the primary entrance, a single-leaf door with

⁴⁹ Laura A. W. Phillips, "Mitchell College Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1980; Jennifer Martin and Sarah Woodard, "Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2002.

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leaded-glass sidelights and a fanlight. Two hipped dormers pierce the north roof slope and hip-roofed bays extend from the side elevations.⁵⁰

O. W. Slane Glass Company superintendent George W. Stephens and his wife Grace occupied the two-story, hip-roofed, red-brick, 1918 dwelling at 444 West Front Street, immediately east of his employer's home. Like the Long House, the Stephens residence displays Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival influences. Pedimented bays project from the main block's façade as well as the wraparound porch's primary entrance. Craftsman characteristics include a single-leaf door with multipane-over-one sidelights, four-over-one sash, and four-pane casements. Faux half-timbering embellishes the porch pediment. The distinctive porch posts comprise tall brick plinths topped with truncated paired square posts framing slender Doric colonettes. Round steel posts support the hip-roofed porte cochere that extends from the east elevation's center. The standing-seam metal roof has deep eaves. The two-story, hip-roofed, red-brick, 1927, Colonial Revival-Craftsman dwelling that contractor Pearl West and his wife Ellie inhabited at 271 North Mulberry Street features deep bracketed eaves, a tall wood cornice, multipane-over-one Craftsman sash, a full-width one-story porch with robust brick posts spanned by a pierced-brick railing, and geometric-pattern leaded-glass sidelights and a transom at the primary entrance.⁵¹

Architecture Context: Louis Humbert Asbury

Charlotte architect Louis Humbert Asbury (1877-1975) headed one of North Carolina's most prolific and distinguished practices during the first half of the twentieth century. His initial exposure to the construction industry came from working for his father Samuel Jennings Asbury (1849-1917), a prominent Charlotte builder, lumber mill owner, and civic leader.⁵² After obtaining a four-year degree from Trinity College (now Duke University) in June 1900, Louis returned to Charlotte and rendered plans for twelve houses and a thirty-room hotel by November of that year. He soon sought additional training, enrolling in a special two-year architecture course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from October 1901 until May 1903. Louis garnered invaluable experience as a draftsman for two prominent architecture firms: Rossiter and Wright of New York (1903) and Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson of Boston (1904-1908). He undertook a 1906 cycling trip to England, France, and Italy that deepened his familiarity with classic architectural styles and inspired later commissions. Louis

⁵⁰ Oscar Slane developed real estate in Miami Beach and Asheville. Fred Slane invested in Statesville Brick Company. *Charlotte Observer*, March 30, 1906, p. 1; Tracy Slane, "Slane Family," in *The Heritage of Iredell County, 1980*, 490; *Statesville, North Carolina City Directories*, 1916-1917 and 1922-1923.32 Iredell County property record cards, <https://web.co.iredell.nc.us> (accessed September 2019).

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Although several sources indicate Samuel was an architect, the extent of his professional training is unknown. He was born in Denver, Lincoln County, to Methodist minister Henry Asbury and Emily Bradshaw Asbury. "Sam'l J. Asbury Died Yesterday," *Charlotte News*, December 8, 1917, p. 2.

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announced plans to establish a Charlotte practice in December 1907, and opened an office in the Law Building in January 1908, thus becoming North Carolina's first full-time native-born architect. In September 1908, he earned the distinction of being the first native North Carolinian elected to the American Institute of Architects (AIA).⁵³

Louis Asbury offered a full range of design services for the urbanizing state and was a leader in the architectural profession's establishment and promotion. Although many of his commissions were in Charlotte, his broad oeuvre encompassed commercial, ecclesiastical, educational, institutional, recreational, and residential buildings erected throughout North Carolina in styles ranging from Classical, Colonial, Gothic, and Tudor Revival to mid-twentieth-century modernism. In 1913, he was one of five North Carolina architects instrumental in founding the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (NCAIA), and he was equally important in the 1915 passage of legislation regulating architectural practice. He served as the NCAIA's vice president from 1913 until 1920.⁵⁴

Asbury designed numerous schools, universities, health facilities, churches, and residences during the 1920s, but the dearth of work and financial setbacks during the Great Depression forced him to declare bankruptcy and close his office in 1935. However, he resumed private practice in Charlotte after working for the Federal Housing Authority in Asheville and Greensboro through 1936. His son Louis H. Asbury Jr., who attended Duke University from 1931 until 1933 and obtained an architectural engineering degree from North Carolina State College in 1939, joined the firm after graduation, but served in the United States Navy from 1942 until 1945. A lack of commissions due to building material shortages forced Louis Sr. to obtain a position with the Army Post Engineers in Greensboro during the war. Both men returned to Charlotte in 1945 and established Louis H. Asbury and Son, which became Louis H. Asbury and Associates in 1956. Louis Sr. retired in 1957 and died in 1975. Louis Jr. died in 1991.⁵⁵

⁵³ Trinity College, *Annual Catalogue of Trinity College, 1900-1901* (Durham: Seeman Printery, 1901), 97; *Charlotte Observer*, November 1, 1900, p. 5; Louis H. Asbury, Application for Association Membership, June 1908, American Institute of Architects Archives, Washington, D. C.; "Returns to Old Home," *Lincoln County News*, February 4, 1908, p. 1; U. S. Censuses, Population Schedules, 1900, 1910; "Louis S. Asbury, Architect," *Charlotte News*, December 21, 1909, p. 31; William B. Bushong and Catherine Bishir, "Louis H. Asbury," *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000449> (accessed September 2019).

⁵⁴ C. David Jackson and Charlotte V. Brown. *History of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1913-1998: An Architectural Heritage* (Raleigh: North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1998), 11-13, 25, 106-107, 173-174, 178.

⁵⁵ Louis H. Asbury, membership file, American Institute of Architects Archives; George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory*, 2nd ed. (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1962), 21; George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory*, 3rd ed. (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1970), 29; Bushong and Bishir, "Louis H. Asbury"; death certificate.

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Louis H. Asbury's firms produced a body of work among the most extensive, varied, and distinguished in North Carolina. Although many projects have been identified, a comprehensive commissions list does not exist. University of North Carolina at Charlotte's J. Murrey Atkins Library is the repository of approximately three hundred sets of the firm's drawings and related materials. Five Statesville projects (file dates in parentheses) are represented in the collection: Statesville Hotel (1919); Vance Hotel (1923); St. John's Lutheran Church (1949); Race Street Methodist Church (1950), and an unidentified school for white students.⁵⁶ The drawings for the 1915 Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House remain in the Long family's possession. Although the dwelling is Asbury's earliest and only residential attribution in the city to date, he may have designed other buildings before the five-story Classical Revival brick Vance Hotel at 226 South Center Street and the Gothic Revival brick St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church at 222 South Mulberry Street, both completed in 1922. In addition to rendering drawings for the Vance Hotel, Asbury was among the incorporators of the Henkel Hotel Company, which subsidized the building's construction. The hotel, which bears the name of company president C. Vance Henkel, contributes to the Statesville Commercial Historic District (NR 1980).⁵⁷ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, encompassed within the Mitchell College Historic District (NR 1980), is also intact. The nature of Asbury's 1949 work at the church has not been determined. In August 1957, the congregation occupied a newly completed Modernist brick sanctuary and education building at 740 North Center Street.⁵⁸ Louis H. Asbury and Son rendered plans for the Race Street Methodist congregation's two-story-on-basement, brick, front-gable-roofed, Colonial Revival, thirty-two-room Sykes Memorial Educational Building erected in 1951. The Gothic Revival brick 1907 sanctuary was demolished to allow for a 1963 sanctuary's construction on its site, but the education building remains at 612 South Race Street.⁵⁹ The Long House, a rare and remarkably intact example of Asbury's work in Statesville, epitomizes the substantial brick construction and finely crafted interiors seen throughout his oeuvre.

⁵⁶ The Statesville and Vance hotel drawings are for the same building, as the hotel had a generic name during the planning process. The 1923 drawings were for basement improvements. Louis H. Asbury papers, 1906-1975, MS0145, J. Murrey Atkins Library Special Collections, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; "Discussing Hotel Plans," *Charlotte News*, August 28, 1919, p. 5.

⁵⁷ "Seek Charter for Hotel Company," *Landmark*, June 23, 1921, p. 1, "The Vance Formally Opened," *Landmark*, June 19, 1922, p. 1; Laura A. W. Phillips, "Statesville Commercial Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1980.

⁵⁸ Architects Andrew Pendleton and William Leonard of Design Associates and Philadelphia architect C. A. Scheuringer collaborated on the 1957 church design. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Raleigh purchased the 222 South Mulberry Street sanctuary in 1956 and conveyed it to the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church of North Carolina in 1977. The Holsey Memorial C. M. E. congregation, founded in 1937, has utilized the property since that time. "Church Dedicated to Service of God," *Landmark*, November 8, 1926, p. 1; Iredell County Deed Book 616, p. 944; "20,000 Square Feet, Seats for 520," *SRL*, August 10, 1957, p. 3.

⁵⁹ The Apostolic Faith Churches of Deliverance, an African American congregation, acquired the 1951 education building and 1963 sanctuary in 2010. "New Education Building is Memorial to Sykes," *SRL*, August 17, 1951, p. 1; "Dedication Ceremony Slated at Race Street," *SRL*, December 11, 1971, p. A3; Iredell County Deed Book 2081, p. 2038.

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Section 10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Iredell County tax parcel # 4734-97-1394 (1.08 acres), an approximately one-foot-wide strip of tax parcel # 4734-97-2214 (0.667 acres) that encompasses the south end of the garage's rear shed addition, and an approximately one-foot-wide strip of public right-of-way to the east containing a portion of the circa 1915 concrete retaining wall, as indicated by the heavy solid line on the enclosed map. The east National Register boundary is drawn at the east edge of the circa 1915 concrete retaining wall, which projects approximately one foot into public right-of-way otherwise filled with the concrete municipal sidewalk and a grass area punctuated by mature deciduous trees. The south boundary follows the parcel line to the east edge of the garage's rear shed encroachment, extends south approximately one foot to encompass the entire shed, and then west to the shed's west wall. The boundary continues south and west to include the small area at the parcel's southwest corner that is within the tract according to the 2019 survey, but not reflected in Iredell County GIS data. The National Register boundary follows the west and north parcel lines. Scale: one inch equals approximately forty feet.

Boundary Justification

The nominated tract contains the Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House and associated historic outbuildings, walls, and landscape. The 1.08-acre tax parcel, which is a portion of the 2.75-acre tract that Dr. Long purchased in September 1899, and the additional areas included to encompass all of the circa 1915 concrete retaining wall and the garage's rear shed addition, provide an appropriate setting in keeping with the dwelling's early-twentieth-century character. The boundary excludes property north of the current house tract, where Dr. Long commissioned in 1904 the construction of a no-longer-extant Queen Anne cottage that was almost identical to his 1900 dwelling to serve as a sanatorium. In 1912 he expanded the facility into a three-story hip-roofed brick building that was almost doubled in size by a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, north 1937 addition. Long's Sanatorium, incorporated in 1933 as H. F. Long Hospital, closed upon Iredell Memorial Hospital's May 10, 1954 opening. The interior has been greatly altered during seven decades of use as federal, state, and local government agency offices and the public library. All windows have been replaced. Iredell County offices currently occupy the building. The lot south of the house, once an undeveloped part of the Longs' parcel, has also been excluded with the exception of an approximately one-foot-wide strip encompassing the south end of the garage's rear shed addition. The Longs' youngest son, dentist Robert Long, built a one-story, hip-roofed, brick office on that tract in 1959. As with the hospital, the exterior is intact with the exception of replacement windows, but the interior has been modified. The hospital and dental office were thus excluded from the National Register boundary due to their diminished integrity. The surrounding blocks, many of which are in the Mitchell College Historic

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District (NR 1980; boundary expansion 2002), were initially residential, but some dwellings fronting North Center Street, a busy thoroughfare, are being utilized as offices.

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Additional Documentation: Current Photographs

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, NC, on November 25, 2020. Digital images located at the North Carolina SHPO.



1. Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House, southeast oblique, retaining wall, and former Long's Sanatorium - H. F. Long Hospital

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Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
Iredell County, NC



2. Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House, east elevation and retaining wall (above)
3. Northwest oblique (below)



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Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
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4. Long House, south elevation and rear garden wall, carriage house/garage (at left) and smokehouse (above)

5. Carriage House/Garage (at left) and Smokehouse, southeast oblique (below)



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Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
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6. Laundry, east elevation (above) and 7. Long House, center hall (below)



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Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
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8. Living room, looking east (above) and 9. Parlor, looking north (below)



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Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
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10. Northeast bedroom, looking north (above) and
11. Central north bedroom, looking east (below)



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Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
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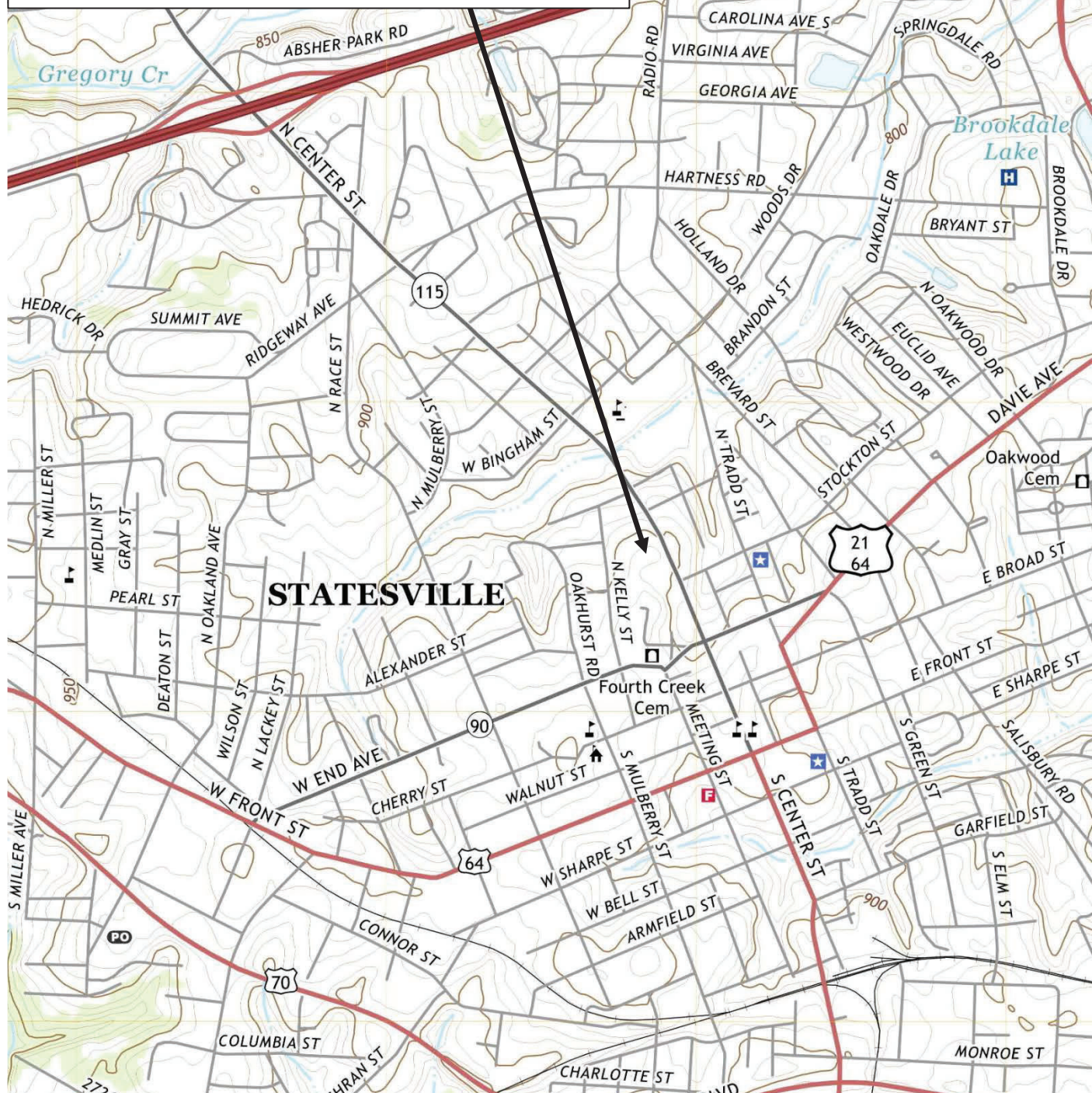


12. Northeast bathroom, looking north (above)

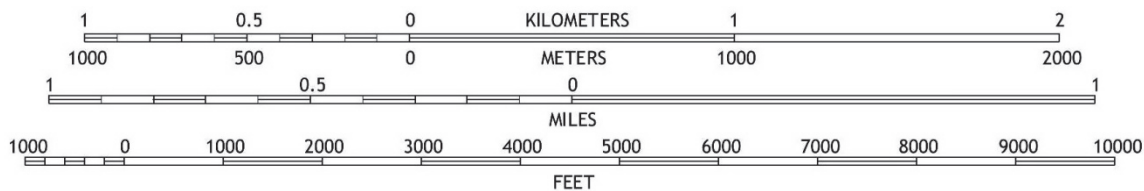
Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
335 North Center Street, Statesville
Iredell County, North Carolina
Location Map

Latitude: 35.788857 Longitude: -80.890907

U. S. Geological Survey
Statesville West Quadrangle, 2019



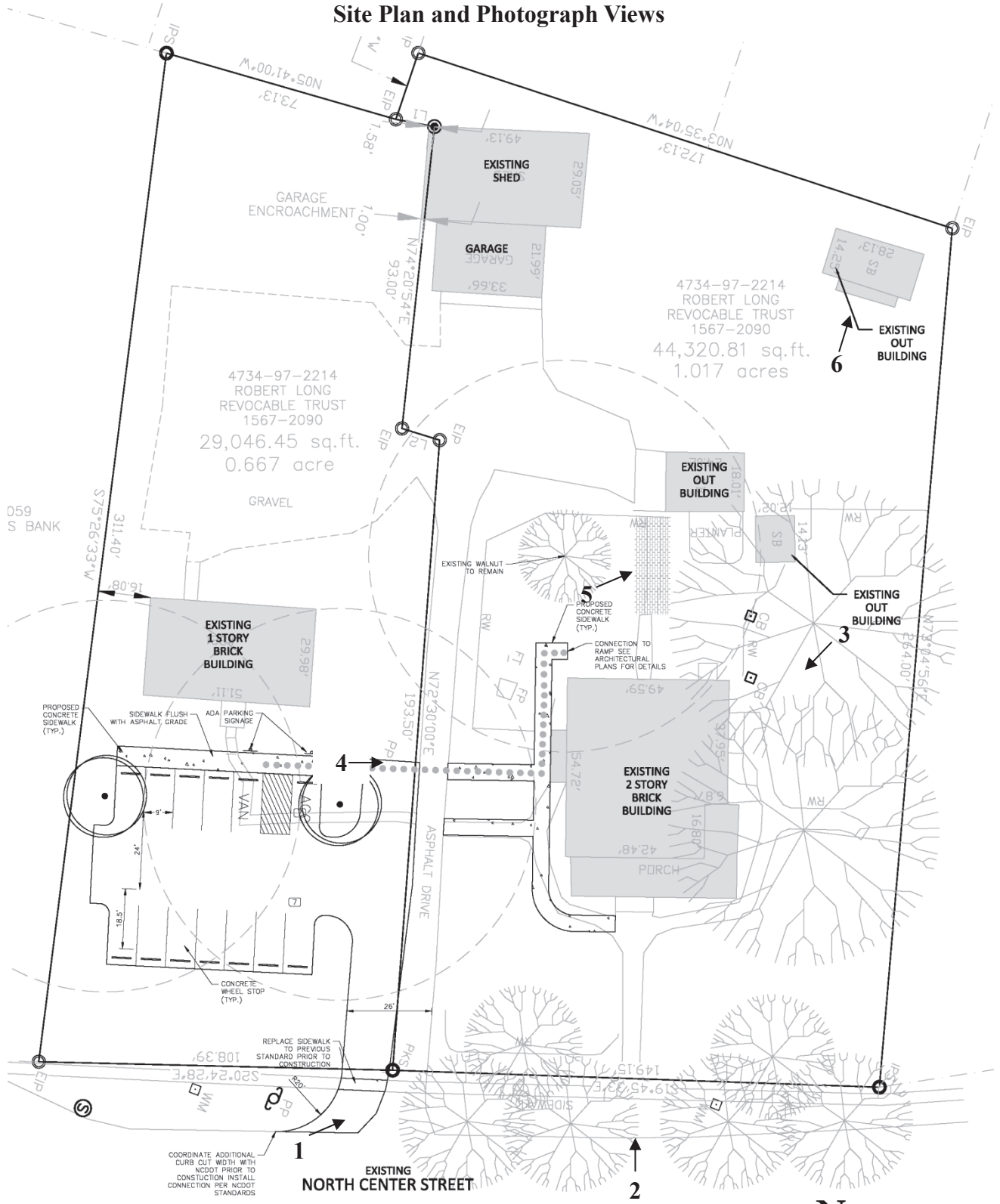
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Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
335 North Center Street, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina
National Register Boundary Map and Site Plan



Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
335 North Center Street, Statesville
Iredell County, North Carolina
Site Plan and Photograph Views



Plan drawn by landscape architect Arthur Nicholas Lowe in March 2020
 and annotated by Heather Fearnbach in November 2020

N
 Not to Scale

Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
335 North Center Street, Statesville
Iredell County, North Carolina
First Floor Plan and Photograph Views



Plan drawn by engineer Jeffrey J. Swartz in July 2019
and annotated by Heather Fearnbach in November 2020



 Not to Scale

Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House
335 North Center Street, Statesville
Iredell County, North Carolina
Second Floor Plan and Photograph Views



Plan drawn by engineer Jeffrey J. Swartz in July 2019
and annotated by Heather Fearnbach in November 2020



 Not to Scale