

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Long, McCorkle and Murray Houses
other names/site number Long, Luther F. House; McCorkle, George House; Murray-Miller House

2. Location

street & number 1310-1326 North Main Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Newton N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Catawba code 035 zip code 28658

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>6</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic & Architectural Resources
of Catawba County, N.C.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Train, Jr.
Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure: garage

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure: garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

shingle

roof asbestos

other stucco

stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The **Long, McCorkle and Murray Houses** in Newton form a row of three architecturally significant houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. With each projecting its own architectural identity, the three as a group present an interesting collection of stylistic expressions from the period. The McCorkle House reflects the popular Queen Anne style, while the Long and Murray Houses represent variations of the Bungalow style.

Located on the west side of the 1300 block of North Main Street in a small residential section sandwiched between two commercial/industrial areas, the houses stand well above the heavily trafficked street, allowing for some detachment from it. The three frame houses are situated on narrow but deep lots which are amply landscaped with a variety of trees and shrubbery. All three houses exhibit excellent integrity.

At the north end of the row is the **Long House** ("A" on attached Sketch Map, contributing) at 1326 North Main Avenue. It was built during the ownership of Luther Freeman Long, who purchased the property in 1902. While some of the interior details, such as several of the doors and mantels, suggest that the house may have been built shortly after 1902, other details and the overall Bungalow form suggest a more likely construction date in the 1910s.

The Long House is a large, one-and-one-half story structure, weatherboarded on the first story and covered with square-cut wood shingles on the upper story. Its gabled roof with overhanging bracketed eaves sweeps low in front to encompass a broad facade porch with heavy brick posts, brick skirt and stuccoed, arched fascia. The porch extends beyond the body of the house on the north side to form a porte-cochere. Typical of this form of bungalow, the east (front) slope of the roof is interrupted by a large projecting dormer with low gable roof and front windows flanking a central door which leads to a balustraded deck. Also typical of the Bungalow style are the paired sash windows on front (east) and sides (north and south) of the house, as well as

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.

the bands of casement windows at second story level on the side and rear (west) of the house. Other features of the exterior include a shed-roofed bay window on the south side, a shed-roofed two-level porch on the rear, interior chimneys, and a brick foundation with windows and a door to the basement.

The interior of the Long House reveals that the house is much larger than it appears from the street. The two floors are broken into sixteen rooms grouped around center halls. The center hall on the second floor actually serves as a room. The living room extends nearly two-thirds of the way across the front of the house, and a large, paneled sliding door leads from it to a smaller sitting room on the north side. A door at the rear of the living room provides entry to the hallway, with two bedrooms arranged on the south side of the hall, and dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen aligned on the north side. On the second floor, bedrooms, bathrooms and large closets flank the hall.

The Long House displays a rich and varied collection of interior details. Four of the mantels are Colonial Revival in style with Ionic or Corinthian colonettes, large rectangular mirrors in the overmantels and applied decorative detailing. The fifth mantel (upstairs) is more Victorian in feeling with unusual fluted colonettes and a curvilinear frieze board with applied sawnwork detailing. The sixth mantel, in the living room, is a plain brick mantel totally out of character with the others, suggesting that it may be a later twentieth century replacement. An unusual Tudor-arched door with molded casing and sawn and spindlework arch decoration leads from the hall to the dining room. The dining room -- the most elaborate room in the house -- is further accentuated by its decorative mantel, crossed-beamed ceiling and chair rail, all in the Colonial Revival manner. The Long House stairway continues the Colonial Revival theme with its heavy, paneled newels and paneled wainscot which continues down the first floor hallway. Most of the doors and windows in the Long House have rather plain surrounds with a single face, molded backband and slightly projecting lintel cap. Several of the downstairs door casings, however, have more elaborately molded stiles with bulls-eye base blocks. The second story doors are equipped with transoms. The windows in the living room, sitting room and dining room are further ornamented by a heavy valance with fluted architrave. Several original ceiling and wall light fixtures, with hanging glass shades or curved or hinged projecting arms remain throughout the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.

Northwest of the Long House at the rear of a circular drive is a small **garage** (B, contributing), most likely contemporary with the house judging from its similar construction style. Beyond it to the west, the rear lot is divided into two sections, comprising a **landscape design** (C, contributing). A double leaf ironwork gate with fleur-de-lis crested pickets and scrolled decoration, set between brick posts with concrete caps, leads to the back yard with its flower gardens and fish pond. At the rear of the yard, a single-leaf gate of similar design to the one just described leads to the larger back lot with its vegetable garden and small frame **servant's house** (D, contributing), with weatherboard siding, gable roof and exterior west end brick chimney, believed to be contemporary with the house. To the northeast of the servant's house is a small **commercial building** (E, noncontributing) of mid-to-late nineteenth century log construction covered with weatherboard. It was moved from a lot two blocks south to its location by the owner of the property and is currently vacant.

Immediately south of the Long House is the **McCorkle House** (F, contributing) at 1316 North Main Avenue. This house is one of the most outstanding Queen Anne style dwellings remaining in Newton, and was built by George McCorkle circa 1890.

Typical of the Queen Anne style, the two-story frame McCorkle House has an irregular massing with projecting and receding planes and a five-gable roof with central pyramidal peak. A brick chimney with pointed arched recessed panels projects from the pyramidal roof, while an exterior rear brick chimney is more simple in detail. Projecting bays on front (east), north and south sides of the house each terminate vertically with a fish-scale shingled gable which contrasts with the weatherboard siding of the rest of the house. The gable peaks are decorated with sawn and turned ornamentation. Peaked windows add further to the gable decoration while providing light to the attic. On the front and south side bays, large sawnwork brackets under the gable aid the transition from the gable to the polygonal bay below. A prominent feature of the exterior is the one-story porch which runs across the full facade and halfway down the north and south sides of the house. It features Tuscan columns set on brick plinths and a simple balustrade with square balusters and molded handrail. The porch is echoed by a second story balcony at the southeast corner of the house with its elongated Tuscan columns and balustrade like that of the porch. The balcony gable is shingled and has a decorative bargeboard and king-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.

post, a simple reflection of the projecting bay gables. Other features of the exterior of the McCorkle House include one-over-one sash windows, a brick foundation, and a deeply sloping shed roof over the one-story rooms at the northwest (rear) corner of the house.

A front door with a pair of long glass panels with wood panels below leads to the front stair hall of the McCorkle House. The interior walls, once plastered, are now covered in sheet-rock, however most of the woodwork itself remains intact. Rooms are arranged in an irregular fashion around a central hall. Among the most interesting features of the interior are the curved opposing walls at the top of the stairs. The stairway itself -- with heavy late Victorian newels, paneled string, turned balusters, molded handrail, and right angle and hairpin turns to the balustrade at the second floor level -- is the focal point of the interior. Several of the first story rooms have tall four-panel sliding pocket doors. Most of the other doors are also of the four-panel variety. Door hinges with decorative-ly designed plates remain intact. Door and window casings which remain are symmetrically molded with bulls-eye corner blocks. Baseboards are also molded. At the rear of the house is an enclosed service stair between the first and second floors.

A small, modern shed (G, noncontributing) stands behind the McCorkle House.

At the south end of the row is the ~~Murray~~ Murray House, (H, contributing) at 1310 North Main Avenue. It is a one-and-one-half story frame bungalow built ca. 1920. One of the most striking features of the house is that it is completely sheathed in square-cut wood shingles painted dark green. The nearly symmetrical house has a three-bay-wide east facade with shallow bay window on the south side balanced by a porte-cochere on the north side. The full-length engaged front porch is supported by unusual stone posts with stone skirt. The porte-cochere is supported in the same manner. The Murray House is sheltered by a variety of roof types. The primary roof is a steep gable which extends beyond the body of the house on the east to encompass the front porch. The two-story rear wing is covered by a broad gambrel roof which intersects the gable roof in a perpendicular manner. In the west, gambrel end of this wing, a full-facade bi-level screened and shingled porch is shed-roofed. The front dormer and rear porch have shed roofs, while the south side bay window and north side porte-cochere are sheltered by hipped

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.

roofs. Other exterior features include paired and tripled windows of one-over-one sash, two interior brick chimneys, and a foundation of brick and stone.

The compact interior of the Murray House has rather simple detailing reflecting a Craftsman style influence. The front door provides direct entry to the living room, which with the adjacent dining room comprises the front half of the house. Access to the living room is also gained through a pair of French doors with sidelights leading from the porte-cochere. French doors also lead from the living room to the dining room. These two rooms are separated by the fireplace wall. In the living room a relatively small fireplace opening is surrounded by a mammoth stone mantel (with wood shelf) which extends in a tapered form to the ceiling. In the dining room the mantel is brick with a corbelled shelf and stepped overmantel which terminates in a "stack" which rises to the ceiling. The rear of the house features a central stair hall flanked by kitchen on the south side and bathroom and bedroom on the north side. The stair itself rises along the south wall of the hall and features a closed string and heavy paneled newel. On the second floor four bedrooms and a bathroom are grouped around the hall. The dormer room at the front of the house appears to have been used as a sleeping porch. Door and window casings in the Murray House have flat surrounds with simple cornice molding at the top. Walls are plastered.

Northwest of the Murray House in the back yard is a small one-car **garage** (I, noncontributing) with gable roof and wood shingle siding matching that on the house. The garage is probably contemporary with the house, however, it is seriously deteriorated and will probably be razed within the year.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
 Architecture

Period of Significance
 ca. 1890; ca. 1902;
 ca. 1920

Significant Dates
 ca. 1890
 ca. 1902
 ca. 1920

Cultural Affiliation
 N/A

Significant Person
 N/A

Architect/Builder
 Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The Long, McCorkle and Murray Houses are two bungalow style houses and a Queen Anne style house on the west side of the 1300 block of North Main Avenue in Newton. These form a small, prominent cluster north of downtown Newton. The oldest and most imposing in the group is the McCorkle House at 1316 North Main, built circa 1890 by local attorney George McCorkle during a brief respite from service in the U.S. Treasury Department under President Grover Cleveland. The exuberantly decorative house has a picturesque roofline with gabled peaks, a balcony and a wrap-around porch. The focal point of the well-preserved interior is an ornate late Victorian stairwell. The Luther Freeman Long House at 1326 North Main is a very early example of the bungalow style for Newton, built circa 1902 by Long, a Newton railroad agent. The exterior with its engaged front porch, shed dormer, and side porte-cochere is relatively typical of the style, but the interior has a surprising and eclectic mixture of Colonial Revival, Tudor and Craftsman design elements. The ornately landscaped grounds contemporary with the house complete this early twentieth century ensemble. The Murray House at 1310 North Main was built circa 1920 by Grover E. Murray in a more standard bungalow style, with front shed dormer, an engaged porch, side porte-cochere, and wood shingles covering all the exterior wall surfaces. The simple, well-preserved interior is typical of the Craftsman style. These three distinctive houses are significant examples of the Property Types, "Houses of Catawba County: Post-bellum and Twentieth Century," and are eligible for registration under Criterion C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.Historical Background

Three houses, one Queen Anne style and two Bungalow, were built between 1890 and 1920 on the west side of the 1300 block of North Main Avenue in Newton. The adjacent lots are narrow but deep and covered with a variety of trees and shrubbery. The row of houses is only one block west of a commercial and industrial area which includes the railroad, depot, and several factory buildings. The three houses in the 1300 block, in order of their construction are; 1) the George McCorkle House, a Queen Anne style house built circa 1890 by McCorkle, at 1316 North Main Avenue, 2) the Luther Freeman Long House, Bungalow style, built circa 1902 by Long at 1326 North Main Avenue, and 3) the Murray House, also a Bungalow, apparently built by Grover E. Murray circa 1920, at 1310 North Main Avenue.

McCorkle family members were important people in the history of Newton. All three tracts mentioned above were included in a purchase of ten acres made by George McCorkle from J. R. Gaither in 1889.¹ Both George McCorkle and his younger brother Charles in time became important political and civic leaders, but they were preceded in that respect by their father. Matthew Locke McCorkle (7 November 1817-11 July 1899) was one of the few trained lawyers in Newton in the 1840s and an important figure in the county for over fifty years.

George McCorkle (30 November 1857-2 August 1954) bought the property on North Main Avenue, which lay adjacent to that of his father and several others, in 1889 when he was thirty-two years old. He apparently soon thereafter built the present Queen Anne house in the middle of the ten-acre tract. The fact that the land's value rose from \$1,000 in 1890 to \$1,300 in 1891 may indicate the fact of such an improvement.² The young McCorkle had been educated at Davidson College, Catawba College, and the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated in 1878. He then studied law at Dick & Dillard's in Greensboro, from there returning to Newton where he was admitted to the bar in 1881 and practiced with his father until 1886. On November 10, 1887, McCorkle married Annie Newberry Sorber who bore him three children, Sarah in 1890, Locke in 1893, and one child who died in infancy. Throughout their sixty-year marriage George and Annie split their time between Newton and Washington, D.C. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland to a position in the Treasury Department, which he held until 1889. He and his wife then returned to Newton for several years during which time they

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.

built this house and began a family. McCorkle returned to the Treasury Department during Cleveland's second administration, from 1893 to 1897. From 1918 to his retirement in 1940 he worked in Washington as an official of the Federal Trade Commission. During the McCorkles' years in Washington, D.C. the house likely stood vacant. In the intervening years in Newton he served several terms as mayor and was a longtime trustee of Catawba College. Besides his "lucrative" law practice, McCorkle is also said to have been an extensive planter.³ In 1915 he owned 200 acres in the county plus six town lots including a warehouse and a blacksmith shop. This did not, however, include the house and lot on Main Avenue which he sold to his brother Charles in 1902. According to the census of 1910, George McCorkle was in that year living on College Street in Newton.⁴ Annie McCorkle died in 1946. Her husband then went to live with his daughter Sarah and son-in-law Frank Moody in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. However, he remained active and in good health and spirits. In 1950 he attended commencement activities at Chapel Hill, at which he was recognized as the university's oldest living alumnus.⁵ George McCorkle died in 1954 at the age of ninety-seven.⁶

Charles Milton McCorkle (30 October 1874-4 January 1929) purchased the Main Avenue house and ten-acre lot from his older brother George in 1902 for \$2,000. According to the deed the property contained "a large dwelling house fronting Main Street and a three room dwelling on the cross street."⁷ C.M. McCorkle, like his father and brother, was a lawyer and one-time mayor of Newton. He attended the University of North Carolina but apparently did not graduate. On March 30, 1899, he married Kate Mae Newland. By 1910 they had four children, all daughters. He began practicing law in 1895. Just as his father had done before him, C.M. McCorkle served as Clerk of Superior Court from 1906 to 1914. In 1898 and 1899 he served in the army, rising to the rank of sergeant. In 1918 he returned to active duty with responsibilities as a judge-advocate for the American Expeditionary Force. He stayed with the Army after World War I and lived in Washington for most of the 1920s. It is not known if the house stood vacant during these years.⁸ Charles Milton McCorkle died in 1929 at the age of fifty-four, leaving all of his belongings to his wife and children.⁹

One week after he bought the property from his brother in August 1902, C.M. McCorkle sold a portion of it. Luther Freeman Long (19 June 1873-22 August 1955) paid him \$250 for a one-acre lot just north of the McCorkle House.¹⁰ He soon thereafter built

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.

the large, Bungalow style house, with eccentric interior details, now located on the lot. The structure's appearance seems to indicate that additions were made to the rear of the house. These were made no later than 1924 since an insurance map of that date shows that the house had then reached its present size.¹¹ Long, born in Orange County, North Carolina, became an apprentice telegraph operator for the railroad while still a teenager. This led to work as a station agent at Old Fort. There he met Theresa Waterman of Wilmington, whose family had a summer home in the McDowell County town. "Tress" and "Lou" were married on October 9, 1895. Their only child, Cyril, a budding cartoonist, was killed by lightning in 1922 at age twenty-five. Late in life the Longs adopted Mrs. Long's niece Judith Harrison. In 1900 Long moved to Newton and began work as an agent for the Southern and Carolina & North-Western railroads.¹² His choice of a house site in 1902 no doubt was influenced by the fact that the lot was only one block from the depot. In 1912 Long, following the example of his neighbor McCorkle, became the town's mayor. Over the course of his life, Long took an active interest in his community, devoting time to civic organizations and financial institutions as well as politics. He also dabbled in various real estate and business investments. In 1915 he owned four Newton lots, those containing a restaurant near the depot, a store near the same location, another store near the post office, and his house.¹³ He had interests in two local textile operations. The first was the Wilfong Glove mill, which he founded together with George Warlick; the other was the Ridgeview Hosiery mill, which he served as president for seven years. Long left employment by the railroad in 1903 and began selling insurance. A "born salesman," he retired as a Jefferson Standard agent in 1939 only after falling ill and being bedridden for a year. He kept his hand in the business however, retaining his contact with the company up until his last year.¹⁴ He died at his house at the age of eighty-two in 1955. Long, a Catholic, was buried in Oakdale cemetery in his wife's hometown of Wilmington.¹⁵ By his will he left the house and other property to his wife Theresa.¹⁶ She died in 1963, leaving a sizable estate. The greater part of it was in stocks and cash left in two lots of \$100,000 each to thirty-six different heirs. To her adopted daughter Judith Harrison Long Mergner, then married and living in Fort Worth, Texas, she left the house and lot, valued in 1965 at \$6,992.¹⁷

The Murray House, a Bungalow style structure is the most recent of the three houses. In 1919, shortly after C.M. McCorkle moved to Washington, Grover E. and Lucy S. Murray purchased the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.

McCorkle House and adjacent lot from him for \$5,000. The purchase agreement noted only one structure on the property, that being the house built by George McCorkle around 1890.¹⁸ Apparently Murray (1893-1940?) built the Bungalow on the empty lot south of the McCorkle House around 1920. Tax records and other deeds seems to indicate that they lived, at least for a time, in the older house. In that event they probably rented the Bungalow. Ownership of the newer house passed through several owners in the 1940s following Murray's death, eventually passing to Frank Nicholas Miller in 1945.¹⁹ Miller's widow Florence still owns the house although she lives elsewhere in Newton.

The two other houses have had several owners in recent years. The Luther Freeman Long House, as mentioned, was acquired by Judith Mergner in 1963. She sold it in 1969 to Fred Wood Ames and in 1977 he sold it to Elizabeth Browne, the present owner.²⁰ The George McCorkle House, the oldest of the three, was owned from 1947 to 1961 by Noah Eugene Henry and from 1961 to 1980 by William Stamey and members of his family.²¹ The present owners are Charles and Marjorie Wyke who have nearly completed a renovation of the building's interior.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.

FOOTNOTES

¹Catawba County Deed Book 38, p. 11.

²Catawba County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives.

³Prominent People of North Carolina (Asheville: Evening News Publishing Co., 1906), 90-91; Daniel Lindsey Grant (comp.), Alumni History of the University of North Carolina, 1795-1924 (Chapel Hill: General Alumni Association, 1924), 385.

⁴Catawba County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives; Thirteenth Census, 1910, Population Schedule.

⁵Durham Morning Herald, 11 June 1950.

⁶Chapel Hill Weekly, 6 August 1954; News and Observer (Raleigh), 4 August 1954.

⁷Catawba County Deed Book 64, p. 480.

⁸Grant, Alumni History, 385; Thirteenth Census, 1910, Population Schedule.

⁹Catawba County Vital Statistics, North Carolina State Archives; Catawba County Will Book 5, p. 76.

¹⁰Catawba County Deed Book 70, p. 316.

¹¹Sanborn Map Company, Insurance map of Newton, 1924.

¹²Hickory Daily Record, 13 January 1955.

¹³Preslar (ed.), History of Catawba County, 362; Catawba County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives.

¹⁴Hickory Daily Record, 13 January 1955.

¹⁵Hickory Daily Record, 23 August 1955.

¹⁶Catawba County Will Book 7, p. 503.

¹⁷Catawba County Will Book 9, p. 311; Catawba County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8, 9 Page 6, 1 Long, McCorkle & Murray Houses
Catawba County, N.C.

¹⁸Catawba County Deed Book 148, p. 459.

¹⁹Catawba County Deed Book 353, p. 357, and Deed Book 363, pp. 13 and 98.

²⁰Catawba County Deed Book 914, p. 26, and Deed Book 1115, p. 775.

²¹Catawba County Deed Book 379, p. 271; Deed Book 620, p. 536; Deed Book 864, p. 215; Deed Book 1215, p. 345; and Deed Book 1243, p. 696.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Catawba County Deeds, Tax Records, Vital Statistics, and Wills.
North Carolina State Archives.

Chapel Hill Weekly, 6 August 1954.

Durham Morning Herald, 11 June 1950.

Grant, Daniel Lindsey, comp. Alumni History of the University of North Carolina, 1795-1924. Chapel Hill: General Alumni Association, 1924.

Hickory Daily Record, 13 January and 23 August 1955, and 11 September 1965.

News and Observer (Raleigh), 4 August 1954.

Prominent People of North Carolina. Asheville: Evening News Publishing Co., 1906.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance maps of Catawba County, Newton, 1913, 1924, 1932.

United States Census Bureau. Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Censuses, 1880, 1900, and 1910: Catawba County, North Carolina, Population Schedules.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2 acres

UTM References

A

1	7
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4	7	9	9	8	0
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3	9	4	7	8	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

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--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is indicated by the solid bold line on the accompanying portion of sheet 31N of Catawba County tax maps, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists the three town lots historically associated with the three houses.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Kooiman, compiler; Laura A. W. Phillips, description; Michael Hill, history
organization Catawba County Historical Assn. date _____
street & number Rt. 1, Box 76 AB telephone 704/256-3040
city or town Conover state N.C. zip code 28613

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Long, McCorkle and Murray Houses
Catawba County, NC

The following information pertains to all photographs:

- 1) Long, McCorkle and Murray Houses
 - 2) Newton, North Carolina
 - 5) N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC
-
- A. 3) Laura Phillips
 - 4) 1983
 - 6) view of all three houses, to the north
-
- B. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
 - 4) June 1990
 - 6) Long House, to the northwest
-
- C. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
 - 4) June 1990
 - 6) Long House, to the north
-
- D. 3) Randall Page
 - 4) 1982
 - 6) Long House, staircase
-
- E. 3) Randall Page
 - 4) 1982
 - 6) Long House, dining room
-
- F. 3) Randall Page
 - 4) 1982
 - 6) Long House, downstairs bedroom mantelpiece
-
- G. 3) Randall Page
 - 4) 1982
 - 6) Long House, upstairs bedroom mantelpiece
-
- H. 3) Laura Phillips
 - 4) 1983
 - 6) Long House: servants quarters, to the north
-
- I. 3) Laura Phillips
 - 4) 1983
 - 6) Long House: gates behind house, to the northwest
-
- J. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
 - 4) June 1990
 - 6) McCorkle House, to the northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2 Long, McCorkle and Murray Houses
Catawba County, NC

- K. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
4) June 1990
6) McCorkle House, to the north
- L. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
4) June 1990
6) McCorkle House, to the northeast
- M. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
4) June 1990
6) McCorkle House, downstairs stair hall
- N. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
4) June 1990
6) McCorkle House, staircase
- O. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
4) June 1990
6) McCorkle House, living room mantelpiece
- P. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
4) June 1990
6) Murray House, to the northwest
- Q. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
4) June 1990
6) Murray House, to the southwest
- R. 3) Laura Phillips
4) 1983
6) Murray House, to the south
- S. 3) Laura Phillips
4) 1983
6) Murray House, to the northwest
- T. 3) Laura Phillips
4) 1983
6) Murray House: shed, to the northwest

NOTE: Several of the photos used in this nomination were taken in 1982 and 1983. All resources have been thoroughly field checked by Barbara Kooiman and have been determined to be unchanged from their appearance and condition portrayed in photographs taken prior to 1990.



LONG, McCORKLE & MURRAY HOUSES

1310-1326 NORTH MAIN AVENUE

NEWTON, CATAWBA COUNTY

MAP 31-N, BLOCK 2, LOTS 4, 5, & 6

SCALE

1" = 100'

BUILDINGS

- A- LONG HOUSE (C)
- B- GARAGE (C)
- D- SERVANTS HOUSE (C)
- E- COMMERCIAL BLDG. (NC)
- F- McCORKLE HOUSE (C)
- G- SHED (NC)
- H- MURRAY HOUSE (C)
- I- GARAGE (NC)

SITE

- C- LANDSCAPE DESIGN FOR LONG HOUSE (C)

C = contributing
NC = noncontributing



