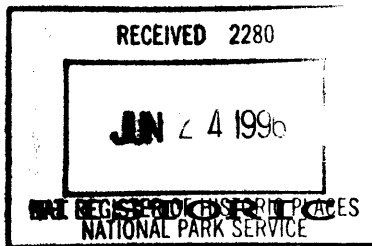


835

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 any 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 Union Community Hospital

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 213 West Main Street not for publication _____
city or town Union vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Union code 087 zip code 29379

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally.
(____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 6/11/96
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.
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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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): _____

Edson R. Beall 8-1-96
Entered in the
National Register

[Signature] _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Historic Resources of Union, S.C., ca. 1823-ca. 1940

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: HEALTH CARE Sub: Hospital

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: TRADE Sub: Specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Fiberglass

walls Brick

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 prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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)

Ethnic Heritage-Black
Health/Medicine

Significant Dates

1932
1945

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Long, Dr. Lawrence W.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Period of Significance

1932-1945

Architect/Builder

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: Union Carnegie Library, Union, S.C.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>442720</u>	<u>3841350</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
_____ See continuation sheet.						

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Gettys/Senior Planner
organization Catawba Regional Planning Council date 1 October 1995
street & number P.O. Box 450 telephone (803) 327-9041
city or town Rock Hill state SC zip code 29731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Union Community Hospital Properties, Inc.
street & number c/o Dora Martin, 4465 Cross Keys Highway telephone (803) 427-2177
city or town Union state SC zip code 29379

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

Union Community Hospital
name of property
Union County, South Carolina
county and State

The Union Community Hospital is a two-story building located in the downtown area of Union, South Carolina. The front section was formerly a frame residence on which a brick veneer has been placed. The rear section, built in 1949, is of masonry construction with brick veneer. The roof of the front section is hipped and is covered by composition shingles, while the rear section has a flat roof with low parapet. The facade, which faces Main Street, has nine bays with metal casement windows on both floors. The entrance is in the center bay of the first floor, and has a gabled stoop over double front doors. The ends of the main building each have a door and gabled stoop on the first floor, flanked by windows, and five windows on the second floor. The rear section has an irregular pattern of metal casement windows. The property includes a parking lot in the front and a rear yard. There are no outbuildings. The front section of the building is in fair condition. It has experienced deterioration in the roof and windows and some problems with the masonry. The rear section has severe water damage from roof and window leaks. The Union Community Hospital building is mostly vacant. A front section is rented to a clothes store, while there is a beauty shop in a portion of the rear section, and a basement room is used for community meetings.

The front portion of the building was originally a frame residence, built ca. 1915. The residence was used as a boarding house for a number of years. In its original form, the house had interior brick chimneys. The hipped roof had the same shape as the current roof. There was a full-width hipped front porch. The facade had three bays on each floor. In the 1930s, after the property was acquired by Dr. Lawrence W. Long, a brick veneer was applied and the fenestration was altered to its current form. The rear section of the building was added in 1949.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

Union Community Hospital
name of property
Union County, South Carolina
county and State

The Union Community Hospital is significant because of its importance in the development of medical services for the African-American population of Union County, and because of its association with Dr. Lawrence W. Long (1906?-1985), a pioneer in providing medical services to the African-American population. When Dr. Long returned to his native Union County in 1931 after graduating from Howard University and Meharry Medical College, he found that, because of racial barriers, he was unable to practice medicine in the local Wallace Thomson Hospital or to admit patients to that hospital.¹ "Many facilities that denied blacks admission," Edward H. Beardsley has noted in A History of Neglect: Health Care for Blacks and Mill Workers in the Twentieth-Century South, "made exceptions for surgical emergencies, but such hospitals normally refused post-operative care." Dr. Long himself later recalled that "as late as the 1930's the white hospital in his town sent black patients home in the back of a wagon while still under anesthesia."² Long determined that the African-American population of Union deserved adequate medical care. In December 1932, he led in the founding of the Union Community Hospital. With support from local churches and the Duke Endowment, he rented the two-story frame house at 213 West Main Street for \$2.50 per week and bought \$500 worth of equipment.³ Union County began providing support for the new hospital as well. The building had been constructed about 1915, probably as a boarding house.⁴ The building was later used as the McKissick Funeral Home before the hospital was established in 1932. Dr. Long recruited a Board of Directors among the African-American leadership of Union to help guide the hospital. The Hospital served as Dr. Long's office and provided beds for more intensive care when needed. Eventually, through further study at Meharry, Dr. Long became certified to perform surgeries, and the hospital provided a site for basic surgical procedures for its clients.

Dr. Long was a firm believer in continuing education, a concept which was largely unknown among black physicians at the time. In 1934, he held a clinic at the hospital for African-American physicians and dentists from the surrounding towns. It was successful, and the practice continued every

¹Paul Gettys, Interview with Mrs. Julia Spann Long (widow of Dr. Lawrence W. Long), 1101 North Pinckney Street, Union, S.C., May 6, 1994.

²Edward H. Beardsley, A History of Neglect: Health Care for Blacks and Mill Workers in the Twentieth-Century South (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1987), p. 36.

³Allan D. Charles, The Narrative History of Union County, South Carolina, 2nd ed. (Greenville: A Press Printing Company, 1990), p. 414.

⁴Sanborn Insurance Map, Union, S.C., 1917.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

Union Community Hospital
name of property
Union County, South Carolina
county and State

year for 42 years. As Beardsley points out, "One-day affairs that featured locally and nationally known physicians of both races, the Union Clinics offered South Carolina's black doctors a rare opportunity to keep abreast of new developments."⁵ The first clinic featured Dr. Charles Drew, who was already at work on his ground-breaking process for preserving blood. Drew and other nationally known clinicians, both black and white, began to draw larger crowds as the years progressed. Within a few years, they were attracting physicians from across the Carolinas and Georgia. "Most black doctors could not practice at the public hospitals," Mrs. Julia Long--Dr. Long's widow--has observed, "and were therefore unable to keep up with the latest medical procedures and technologies. The clinics were an attempt to provide professional training from first-rate doctors at the national level."⁶ The clinic was always held on the last Friday of January. Black families in Union would host the out-of-town doctors who attended. The hospital provided lunch and the facilities for the sessions. The annual clinics provided an invaluable service to African-American physicians in the Southeast for 42 years.

Dr. Long was a leader in the black medical community. He helped to organize the black medical profession in the state. The Palmetto, Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association is the association of black medical professionals. He reinvigorated the organization, serving as its President for several years and as Chairman of its Executive Board from 1947 to 1976.⁷ Long was named South Carolina Doctor of the Year by the group in 1957. In 1958, he was National Doctor of the Year for the National Medical Association, a black national medical society. Long also consulted with President John F. Kennedy at the White House during the early phases of the Medicare program. Although a respected leader of the black medical establishment, Dr. Long was often ahead of his colleagues in his views. "What made L.W. Long unique among his South Carolina colleagues," Beardsley observes, "was his stance on medical segregation."⁸ Initially, he had gone along with professional separatism, believing that the system, undesirable as it was, was simply one of life's realities. In 1940, however, Long rejected that posture. Confessing to colleagues that he now thought of himself as a "revolutionist," he began to urge the integration of the white

⁵Beardsley, p. 85.

⁶Interview, Mrs. Julia Long, May 6, 1994.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Beardsley, p. 86.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

Union Community Hospital
name of property
Union County, South Carolina
county and State

and black medical professions, a removal of the barriers to black physicians in the public hospitals, and the provision of adequate training for black medical students. "In calling for a frontal attack on medical segregation," one historian has commented, "Long was moving faster and further than his colleagues cared to go . . . But if the ideas Long put forward did not win colleagues' backing, they at least assaulted the prevailing complacency and helped prepare black doctors to accept such ideas when they resurfaced a decade later as part of a broad civil rights movement."⁹

Dr. Long was also a leader in the public and religious life of his community. Convinced that the African-American youth of the county needed a place for wholesome recreation, he developed the Union Community Recreation Center on Foster Street in Union, largely using his own resources. The complex included an Olympic-size swimming pool, a community room which seated up to 400, a skating rink, basketball courts, and a ball park. This center became a destination for black church and youth groups from across the Piedmont.¹⁰ He founded and served as first President of the Union branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He started the Men's Business and Professional Club in Union to encourage the provision of business and entertainment opportunities for young blacks. He was a leader in his church, Bethany Baptist Church, and served as the first lay President of the regional Baptist Sunday School Convention.

The Union Community Hospital continued to provide service to the African-American community of Union County for 43 years. As the number of clients grew, alterations were made in the building to accommodate the growth. After a few years, Dr. Long purchased the building he had rented and brick veneered it. In 1949, a rear addition was built, with Curtis Farr, a local builder, serving as contractor.¹¹ The hospital and annual clinics continued until 1975, when Dr. Long's deteriorating health forced an end to these institutions which had meant so much to the African-American community of Union and the Carolinas. While Dr. Long's awards and recognitions are too numerous to mention, Edward H. Beardsley, in an article on medical segregation in the pre-World War II South, has summed up Long's career well, calling it "remarkable in that it combined service to

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Long Interview, May 6, 1994.

¹¹Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

Union Community Hospital
name of property
Union County, South Carolina
county and State

both black patients and physicians with important contributions to all of the black community in the field of public health."¹²

¹²Edward H. Beardsley, "Making Separate, Equal: Black Physicians and Problems of Medical Segregation in the Pre-World War II South," Bulletin of the History of Medicine Number 57 (Fall 1983), 387.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 10

Union Community Hospital
name of property
Union County, South Carolina
county and State

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Unpublished Material

Paul Gettys, Interview with Mrs. Julia Spann Long (widow of Dr. Lawrence W. Long), 1101 North Pinckney Street, Union, S.C., May 6, 1994.

Sanborn Insurance Map, Union, S.C., 1917.

Published Material

Beardsley, Edward H. A History of Neglect: Health Care for Blacks and Mill Workers in the Twentieth-Century South. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1987.

_____. "Making Separate, Equal: Black Physicians and Problems of Medical Segregation in the Pre-World War II South." Bulletin of the History of Medicine Number 57 (Fall 1983).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 11

Union Community Hospital
name of property
Union County, South Carolina
county and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is shown as Parcel 10, Block 01, on the accompanying copy of Union County Tax Map 73-16.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property is restricted to the Union Community Hospital and its immediate setting.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 12 Union Community Hospital
name of property
Union County, South Carolina
county and State

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property:	Union Community Hospital
Location of Property:	213 West Main Street Union, S.C.
Name of Photographer:	Paul Gettys
Date of Photographs:	August 1995
Location of Original Negatives:	Paul Gettys Catawba Regional Planning Council Rock Hill, S.C.

1. Facade
2. Facade right oblique
3. Facade and right elevation
4. Right elevation
5. Right elevation
6. Rear elevation
7. Addition at right elevation

Union County
Tax Map #73-16
Block 01
Parcel 10

Union Community
Hospital

