INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR
Historic Resources of Morganton

1 NAME
HISTORIC
South King Street Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
along a section of South King Street
CITY. TOWN
Morganton
STATE
North Carolina

3 CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY
X DISTRICT
BUILDING(S)
STRUCTURE
SITE
OBJECT
OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC
PRIVATE
X BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
IN PROCESS
BEING CONSIDERED
NA
STATUS
X OCCUPIED
UNOCCUPIED
WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
YES: RESTRICTED
YES: UNRESTRICTED
NO
PRESENT USE
AGRICULTURE
X COMMERCIAL
EDUCATIONAL
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X EDUCATIONAL
ENTERTAINMENT
RELIGIOUS
GOVERNMENT
SCIENTIFIC
INDUSTRIAL
TRANSPORTATION
MILITARY
X OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME
Multiple Ownership (See continuation sheet)
STREET & NUMBER
NA
CITY. TOWN
NA

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Burke County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
South Green Street
CITY. TOWN
Morganton
STATE
North Carolina

6 FORM PREPARED BY
NAME / TITLE
Suzanne Pickens Wylie
ORGANIZATION
Preservation Consultant
DATE
July 31, 1986
STREET & NUMBER
3301-T Park Road
TELEPHONE
(704) 527-1610
CITY OR TOWN
Charlotte
STATE
North Carolina
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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**OWNER NAME**

- **B. T. Partnership**  
  205 South King Street  
  Morganton, NC 28655

- **TAWI**  
  P. O. Drawer 1269  
  Morganton, NC 28655

- **Grace Episcopal Church**  
  303 S. King Street  
  Morganton, NC 28655

- **Sain, Henry Theron & Jean**  
  Box 650  
  Morganton, NC 28655

- **Kirksey, William A.**  
  302 S. King Street  
  Morganton, NC 28655

- **Grace Episcopal Church**  
  303 S. King Street  
  Morganton, NC 28655

- **City of Morganton**  
  P. O. Drawer 430  
  Morganton, NC 28655
The South King Street Historic District, located along a two block stretch of South King Street, is a small collection of residential, religious, and educational buildings that represent the remnant of a once much larger late nineteenth and early twentieth century neighborhood. There are ten primary buildings and two secondary buildings (garages) in the district. Of the twelve total buildings, ten, or eighty-four percent, are contributing. The two noncontributing properties were not constructed within the district's period of significance of ca. 1893 to ca. 1939; however, they are similar in scale and materials to the contributing properties and do not impair the visual integrity of the district. The district has traditionally been a mixed use neighborhood and includes, in addition to residences: the ca. 1893 Grace Episcopal Church, the second building for a congregation located on this site since 1846; the ca. 1935 Colonial Revival Morganton Library; and the last remaining building from the original Grace Hospital complex, a ca. 1939, WPA constructed nurses' home, now a private school.

The boundaries of the South King Street Historic District were determined by the modern commercial construction that surrounds the district. A fast food restaurant and parking for the commercial area lie to the northeast, the new city auditorium and a modern office building lie to the southwest. Modern commercial construction on Sterling Street bounds the district to the northeast and modern residential construction bounds the district to the southwest.

The South King Street Historic District cannot be characterized as having a certain number of resources of different styles of types. Most of the properties are different from each other and include a church, a library, one-story frame cottages, a two-story frame Victorian house, a two-story brick Colonial Revival house and the 1940, WPA nurses' home from Grace Hospital. Since the area has always been mixed-use, it is appropriate that these disparate elements be defined as a district. The district is very small, covering only two blocks of S. King Street, a part of the original grid plan. South King Street runs straight and parallel to the neighboring streets, a fact that distinguishes it from the other districts in the nomination that contain residential properties. The district is distinguished by its large street trees that line both sides of South King Street and punctuate the larger lots in the area.

The section of King Street between Meeting and McDowell streets is the only portion of the grid that retains a residential character. The area is shown on Joseph Erwin's 1846 map and although the present buildings date from a much later time, the composition of the area is very similar—residences, a church, and a school.

The houses in the district, most of which have been sensitively converted to business use, include Victorian cottages, two-story restrained Queen Anne residences, and a brick residence with Colonial Revival influences. The Grace Church complex includes the 1893 Gothic Revival Church, the 1927 Gothic Revival parish house, and the 1947 stone Colonial Revival rectory. The complex also includes a cemetery, portions of which date from the 1846 church.

(See continuation sheet)
The building at 306 South King Street, originally a nurses home, is the last remaining building associated with the original Grace Hospital complex.

The hospital was established in 1906 under the auspices of Grace Hospital and was located at the site of the new city auditorium at South King and McDowell streets. The nurses home was constructed ca. 1939 by the WPA with the assistance of the city in recognition of the contributions Grace Hospital made to the community. The ca. 1935 Georgian Revival Morganton Library occupies the former site of Rose Villa, a substantial home owned by the Erwin family. The library was designed by M. R. Marsh and donated to the community by Charles and Mary Kistler. The building is Morganton's first substantial library facility.

The South King Street Historic District is surrounded by modern development; however, the district retains its distinctive character with landscaped lots and street trees. The large parcels of land associated with the library and with Grace Church are perhaps the most stable elements of the district and anchor it at either end.
South King Street Historic District

INVENTORY

Key: C - Contributing  
N - Noncontributing  
PL - Parking Lot

C 1. 205 S. King St.: ca. 1895; one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed frame cottage; hip-roofed canopy supported by heavy brackets shelters paired floor-to-ceiling windows; hip-roofed porch supported by plain posts.

C 2. 207 S. King Street: ca. 1895; one-story, L-shaped gable-roofed, frame cottage; boxed cornice with returns; gabled dormer; ornate shed-roofed porch features Eastlake inspired sawn and turned frieze and balustrade.

N 3. 209 S. King St.: ca. 1950; two-story, brick, hip-roofed apartment building.

N 4. Grace Church Rectory: ca. 1947; two-story, stone, gable-roofed residence; pedimented portico.

C 5. Grace Episcopal Church Parish House: ca. 1923; two-story, cruciform, cross-gable-roofed, stone building; central Gothic-arched entrance.

C 6. Grace Episcopal Church Sanctuary: ca. 1893; small, stone, gable-roofed church; two-story, crenellated, stone entrance tower with Gothic-arched doors and vents; stained-glass lancet windows; facade features a large Gothic-arched tracery window and a wheel window. Church is surrounded by a cemetery, portions of which date to ca. 1846 when the previous church building was constructed.

C 7. 306 S. King St. (The Children's School): ca. 1939; two-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed building; monumental polygonal portico with Tuscan columns shelters a corner entrance with a rectangular transom surmounted by a small cantilevered balcony; constructed by WPA as a nurses home for Grace Hospital.

C 8. 304 S. King St.: ca. 1930; two-story, square, hip-roofed, brick residence; offset pedimented portico supported by brick pillars; denticulated boxed cornices; lozenge-paned windows.

C a. Small hip-roofed garage behind main house.

C 9. 302 S. King St. (Kirksey House): ca. 1898; two-and-one-half-story, frame, asymmetrical, hip-roofed residence with clipped-gable bays; hip-roofed wraparound porch supported by fluted posts; gables feature imbricated shingles and small diamond-shaped windows.

C a. Two-story frame garage with second-floor apartment behind main house.

C 11. 204 S. King St. (Morganton Library): ca. 1935; one-story, T-shaped, brick, parapet-gable-roofed Georgian Revival building; designed by Charlotte architect M. R. Marsh; features pedimented portico with Adam inspired garland and swags in typanum; denticulated cornice, wide Tuscan corner pilasters, twelve-over-twelvemounted by shaped concrete lintels; central entrance is surrounded by a classically inspired architrave and topped by a segmental pediment; modern rear additions were designed by Marsh's firm; funds for the library were donated by Charles and Mary Kistler in memory of A. M. Kistler.

Resources Count

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CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

See continuation sheet
The South King Street Historic District is located immediately southeast of the Central Business District and is the only remnant of residential construction within the boundaries of the city's original grid plan. The properties were constructed between ca. 1890 and ca. 1940 and include residences, a church, a library, and the last remaining building from the original Grace Hospital complex, a ca. 1940 WPA-constructed nurses home. Almost all of the residential properties have been converted to business use, but the renovations have retained the original appearances of the houses. This area has traditionally been a mixed-use neighborhood. As early as 1846 the area included houses, a church and a school. The district is surrounded by modern construction including parking lots, a fast-food restaurant, the modern city hall and the new city auditorium. The district is anchored however, by the Grace Episcopal Church complex and the Morganton Library, both stable properties, and the district appears to be stable as well. There are eleven properties in the district of which eight or approximately seventy-two percent are contributing. Architecturally significant properties include the Grace Church complex, a collection of stone buildings. The church, built in 1893 and Morganton's earliest remaining church building, is executed in Gothic Revival mode, as is Parish Hall, ca. 1923. Although the ca. 1947 rectory falls outside the district's period of significance, it too is of stone and is a good example of Georgian Revival. The Morganton Library was designed by M. R. Marsh and is an important example of Colonial Revival architecture. There are also several Victorian residences in the district. The Grace Hospital Nurses Home is significant as the last building remaining from the original Grace Hospital complex located on the site of the new city auditorium. It is also significant as one of the collection of Depression-era federal works projects constructed in Morganton.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

A. The South King Street Historic District is significant in the area of Education as it includes the Morganton Library, the first substantial, separate library building erected in Morganton. The building was constructed ca. 1936 in memory of Andrew M. Kistler. The district is also significant in Social-Humanitarian history because of the Grace Hospital Nurses Home, the last remaining building from the original Grace Hospital complex. The hospital, founded in 1906, filled a desperate need in Morganton and Burke County and was the first real hospital in the county. The Nurses Home is also significant for its association with the WPA, which constructed the building with cooperation from the City of Morganton.

C. The South King Street Historic District is significant in Architecture for the Grace Episcopal Church, Morganton's earliest remaining ecclesiastical building and a fine example of Gothic Revival church design. The district also contains several fine examples of Victorian residential architecture and the Morganton Library, a good example of Colonial Revival architecture designed by M. R. Marsh of Charlotte.
CRITERIA EXCEPTION

G. Although the Grace Hospital Nurses Home was constructed ca. 1940 and is not yet fifty years old, it should be considered contributing because it was constructed by the WPA and illustrates the work of that agency in Morganton. It is also significant because it is the last remaining building associated with the original Grace Hospital complex. Grace Hospital was the first real hospital in Burke County and is extremely significant in terms of the Social-Humanitarian history of Morganton and Burke County. Grace Hospital is now located on the outskirts and the rest of the original complex has been razed. Grace Episcopal Church should be considered contributing even though it is a religious property. The church is architecturally significant as a good example of Gothic Revival design and because it is Morganton's earliest remaining ecclesiastical building.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The South King Street Historic District includes eight contributing properties which illustrate facets of the architectural and social/humanitarian history of Morganton. The properties were constructed between ca. 1890 and ca. 1940 and include residences, a church complex, a library, and the last remaining building from the original Grace Hospital.

The two Victorian cottages in the 200 block of South King Street and the Kirksey House at 302 South King all exhibit interesting architectural details and indicate South King Street's original status as a residential neighborhood. The Grace Church complex (ca. 1893-1947) is located on the original site of the 1846 Episcopal Church and represents Morganton's earliest extant ecclesiastical architecture.

The Morganton Library, designed by M. R. Marsh in 1935, is a well-developed example of the Colonial Revival Style. It is also significant as Morganton's first substantial separate library facility and for its association with the Kistler family who donated the land and the building in memory of A. M. Kistler. The property was originally the site of Rose Villa, home of the Erwin family.

The building at 306 South King Street was originally constructed by the WPA in 1940 as a nurses' home for Grace Hospital. Grace Hospital was founded in 1906 by Rev. and Mrs. Walter Hughson under the auspices of Grace Episcopal Church. Until it was established, medical care in the county was primitive at best and Grace Hospital represented major strides in health care and humanitarian attitudes. The nurses' home was built with assistance from the city in recognition of the hospital's service to the community. The nurses' home is the last building remaining at the hospital's original site.

The South King Street District is surrounded by modern development including the new city hall and a fast food restaurant on the north end and the new city auditorium on the south end. Although few of the residential buildings are still used as homes, their adaptation to commercial use has been sensitive. The South King Street Historic District remains as only a small section of the residential district that once existed just behind the commercial center of town.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

See continuation sheet

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Cover Form, Section 9.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY  approximately 5.5 acres

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the South King Street Historic District is shown as the heavy line on the accompanying map entitled "South King St. Historic District" drawn on a scale of 100 feet to the inch. The boundary includes the largest concentration of historically and architecturally significant and intact properties in the area and excludes surrounding modern construction.