

Burke COUNTY

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

Morganton South QUAD

Historic Resources of Morganton

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR THEMATIC NOMINATION

*Listed in NR
11/9/87*

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Broughton Hospital Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER on the Broughton Hospital campus and
along sections of Enola Road, Highway 18 and

NA NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Bickett Street

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Morganton

NA VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

North Carolina

037

Burke

023

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER Mental hospital

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership (See Continuation Sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

NA

CITY, TOWN

NA

NA VICINITY OF

STATE

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 28655

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

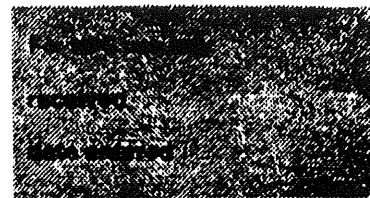
Charlotte

STATE

North Carolina 28209

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet BHHD: Owners Item number 4 Page 1

<u>OWNER NAME</u>	<u>PROPERTY NUMBER</u>
North Carolina State Broughton Hospital Broughton Hospital Morganton, NC 28655	1-58, 69
Ivester, Loyd 111 Stephens Dr. Morganton, NC 28655	59, 60
Spake, Terry L. & Kathleen L. 105 Bickett St. Morganton, NC 28655	61
Jiffy Stores, Inc. Rt. 9, Box 857 Morganton, NC 28655	62
Haynes, Jesse C. & Velma P. 109 Bickett St. Morganton, NC 28655	63
Whitesell, C. A., Jr. & Caldonia M. 1307 S. Sterling St. Morganton, NC 28655	67, 68
Taylor, Charles E. & Othenia O. Box 1477 Morganton, NC 28655	66
Naylor, William C. et al Box 1535 Morganton, NC 28655	65, 66
Naylor, William 106 Bickett St. Morganton, NC 28655	" "
Powell, Michael A. & Melanie D. 3630 Shallowford Rd., Apt. A-8 Morganton, NC 28655	64

7 DESCRIPTION

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967 O 317-2

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>see #6</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Broughton Hospital Historic District is located on the Broughton Hospital campus about two-and-one-half miles from the center of Morganton. The district contains sixty-seven buildings, of which sixty, or ninety percent, are contributing. The district also contains one contributing site and a cluster of twenty-three noncontributing structures, modern metal silos. The contributing properties were constructed between ca. 1875 and ca. 1940 and represent the development of the hospital from its opening in 1883 through a major building campaign assisted by the PWA in the late 1930s. Included are the main building, ward buildings, staff and worker houses, service facilities, farm buildings and buildings associated with the colony experiment of the early twentieth century. Although modern buildings have been constructed on the campus, and most of the buildings have been altered in some way relating to patient comfort and safety, the district retains its integrity. Most of the modern buildings are of a scale and materials visually compatible with the historic buildings and most alterations have been confined to the interiors and replacement of window sash. The open, landscaped nature of the extensive grounds softens the effect of these alterations and noncontributing properties.

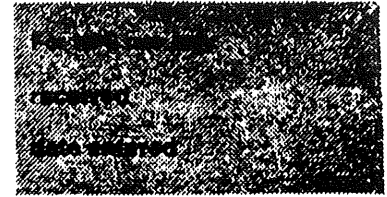
Soon after the 1875 decision to construct a new mental hospital in Morganton, property was purchased just outside of town in an area of gently rolling hills. Samuel Sloan, a nationally recognized architect who specialized in mental hospital design, was selected to plan the complex. Sloan selected the highest elevation in the tract for the location of his massive Center Building, designed in accordance with the Kirkbride system for mental hospital plans. The building faces northwest overlooking the broad lawn. As Dr. Thomas J. Kirkbride suggested, there was a center section for administrative space and superintendent's quarters and attached wings for patients and support facilities in a pattern that was infinitely expandable. Sloan also followed the Kirkbride System's recommendation for segregation of the sexes. The northern section of the building was for male patients and the southern wings for females. As the hospital expanded, separate male wards and dormitories were built to the north and those for females to the south, fanning out from Center Building in a crescent shape and fronting on the main lawn.

Additional features of Sloan's plan were extensive green space and gardens for the patient's enjoyment. Although the grounds took a number of years to develop, they remain one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the campus today. Patients were largely responsible for the terracing and planting, illustrating Superintendent Dr. Patrick Murphy's belief in work therapy. Large shade trees punctuate green rolling lawns with carefully tended shrubs and flower beds. The grounds also became a popular pleasure spot for the citizens of Morganton in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

As the hospital expanded, wings were attached to the main building, mostly toward the rear. Separate buildings were constructed as well, although they were usually connected to the main block by underground passages or covered walkways. A few frame buildings were constructed at the hospital in the early years; however, aside from worker housing and farm buildings, these no longer exist. Most new construction was of brick, again following Kirkbride's belief in fireproof construction. None of the buildings can match the magnificent design of Sloan's Center Building, however, several of the buildings, notably Morrison, McCampbell, and Hoey, are architecturally interesting. Augustus Bauer's Harper Building was originally designed as a reflection of the Center (See Continuation Sheet)

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Continuation sheet BHHD: Description Item number 7 Page 1

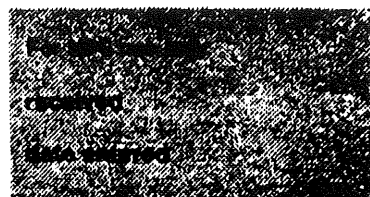
Building, however, the removal of the mansard roof and much of the applied ornamentation has diminished its effect. In general, the buildings are influenced by the Colonial Revival style with the exception of the PWA and WPA constructed buildings which reflect an Art Deco influence in their streamlined profiles and minimal, stylized decoration. Throughout the period of significance of the district, there was almost constant construction activity of some kind taking place at the hospital in an effort to keep up with the ever expanding patient population. After World War II, improved psychiatric care on an outpatient basis relieved some of the pressure on the hospital and construction activity slowed.

The beginning of an experimental farm in the late 1890s and the Colony Program about 1902 gave the campus a distinctive new visual characteristic. The farm involved acres of pastureland, crop plots, and farm buildings. The Colony Program contributed clusters of smaller, more home-like patient housing southwest of the main complex, across the pastures. These features, many of which still exist, serve to give the campus a serene, pastoral appearance. Staff and worker housing was also developed away from, but adjacent to, the main complex along Enola Road and across Highway 18 on Scroggs Court, Bickett and Poteat streets, and Murphy Court. Only the housing on Enola Road and Bickett Court retain sufficient integrity to be included in this nomination. Later staff quarters were constructed in the western part of the campus below the main building.

By the 1930s, the original crescent shaped plan began to break down. Buildings from that period and onward were constructed behind the earlier clusters of major buildings or in random locations. Many newer buildings faced the side or rear elevations or older buildings and fronted on narrow streets and parking lots rather than green space. The dominant appearance of the campus, however, is still that of a crescent shaped plan with wide open, landscaped grounds and rolling farmland to the south.

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Continuation sheet BHHD: Inventory

Item number 7

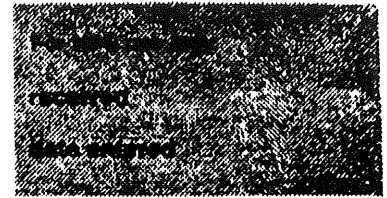
Page 2

Broughton Hospital Historic District

INVENTORY

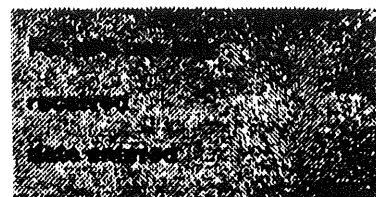
Key: C - Contributing
N - Noncontributing

- C 1. Staff Apartments: ca. 1940; two-story, hip-roofed, brick building; hip-roofed flanking projections on facade; two-story porch across facade between projections supported by plain pillars; pedimented central porch bay.
- C 2. Staff House: ca. 1935; two-story, gable-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival residence; five gabled dormers; flanking interior and chimneys, quarter-round lights in gable ends; small pedimented central entrance portico.
- C 3. Staff House: ca. 1935; two-story, gable-roofed, frame, Colonial Revival residence; small pedimented central entrance portico; small gabled, screened porch on left elevation.
- C 4. Staff House: ca. 1938; two-story, gable-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival residence; central pedimented entrance portico; quarter-round lights in gable ends; small addition on left elevation.
- C 5. Staff House: ca. 1935; two story, asymmetrical, Tudor Revival influenced frame and stone residence; complex gabled roofline.
- C 6. Greenhouse: ca. 1890; moved and enlarged ca. 1895; one-story glass and wood greenhouse; central polygonal section with flanking, long gable-roofed wings; decorative ridgeline.
- C 7. McCampbell Building: ca. 1924; large, two-story gable-roofed, brick Colonial Revival building; flanking, end, pedimented pavillions; central projecting pedimented portico; Tuscan pilasters, brick porches added ca. 1939 by PWA.
- N 8. Taylor Building: ca. 1950; long, rectangular, brick, hip-roofed building.
- N 9. Beall Building: ca. 1950; long, rectangular, gable-roofed building.
- C 10. Hoey Building: ca. 1932; large, two-story, brick, hip-roofed building; central, two-story pedimented portico supported by monumental columns.

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- C 11. Morrison Building: ca. 1924; large, two-story, brick, hip-roofed building; hip-roofed projecting section on facade has a projecting hip-roofed, central pavillion with a one-story, flat-roofed central portico with balcony balustrade.
- N 12. Lippard Chapel: ca. 1975; modern brick chapel with steeple.
- C 13. Laundry/Sewing Room: ca. 1939; one-and-one-half story, brick, flat-roofed building with stepped parapet on the facade and plain wide pilasters framing the bays; designed by Lindsay Gudger, constructed by the PWA.
- C 14. Power House: ca. 1939; three-story, brick, flat-roofed utility building; Art Deco influence; regular sections of glass-block separated by brick sections with plain concrete caps simulating pilasters; semi-engaged smoke stack.
- C 15. Commissary/Marsh Building: ca. 1935; two-story, brick, flat-roofed building with paired fenestration; small, flat-roofed entrance porticos shelter entrances.
- C 16. Machine Shop: ca. 1939; one-story, brick machine shop with car bays; concrete band at the cornice line; plain pilasters define the bays.
- C 17. Saunders Building: ca. 1939; two-story, flat-roofed, brick building; Art Deco influences, flanking projections on facade; concrete bands define cornice and frieze levels; projections have large rectangular glass-block panels above entrances; designed by M. R. Marsh, constructed by PWA.
- C 18. Bates Building: ca. 1924; one-story, brick building with three main sections joined by corridors; all sections have Colonial Revival motifs; far right section is hip-roofed with a central gable framing the entrance; center section is gable-roofed with a central gable; far left section is gable-roofed with pedimented end sections; all sections feature quoining, boxed cornices, and round vents in the gables.
- N 19. Jones Building: ca. 1950; large modern, brick hospital complex.
- C 20. Reece Building: ca. 1913; two-and-one-half story, brick hip-roofed building with hip-roofed projections and a flat-roofed porch on left elevation; hip-roofed dormers; central, hip-roofed projecting pavillions with one-story entrance portico supported by plain pillars; dentilled cornice.
- C 21. Center Building: ca. 1875-1886; massive, brick, mansard-roofed three-and-four-story building; composed of a main, four-story section flanked by three-story wings and a number of additions to the rear in the manner of the Kirkbride system of an infinitely expandable main hospital building; the wings are contemporary with the center section, the additions date from ca. 1924, most are described separately; the central section features a

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dome with tall, narrow windows and roof cresting, projecting central pavillion with a three-story engaged, elaborate portico; wings are simpler, featuring quoining, and cupolas, dormers, and cross gables on the complex roofline; designed by Samuel Sloan.

- N 22. Recreational and Occupational Therapy Building: ca. 1960; large, asymmetrical brick building.
- N 23. Modern Gazebo.
- C 24. South Building: ca. 1906; basically two-story, brick, asymmetrical, brick building with complex roofline; hip-roofed dormers and bevelederes; round arched windows and vents in second story; altered throughout the years for use as a laundry, recreation facility, and wards.
- C 25. Harper Building: ca. 1903; three-story asymmetrical, brick building, originally had mansard roof similar to that of main building which was removed ca. 1950; ornamentation similar to main building with shaped lintels and plain sills; polygonal projections; arched central entrance.
- C 26. Scroggs Building: ca. 1896; three-and-one-half story, brick, hip-roofed building; porches added by PWA ca. 1939 obscure facade; projection gable-roofed wings on facade; stone lintels and sills on windows; hip-roofed section rises above main block; one-story, hip-roofed dining room with similar details attached to left elevation.
- C 27. 28. Thomas Building: ca. 1932; one-story, brick building; roof altered ca. 1960, and large addition made.
- C 29. Farm Manager's House: ca. 1888; two-story, hip-roofed, frame residence; two-story double tiered porch supported by plain posts and balustrade.
- C 30. Frame storage building: ca. 1920.
- C 31. Brick storage building: ca. 1910.
- C 32. Frame Barn: ca. 1920.
- C 33. Frame Barn: ca. 1920.
- C 34. Frame Barn: ca. 1920.
- C 35. Brick, gambrel-roofed barn: ca. 1930.
- C 36. Brick, gambrel-roofed barn: ca. 1930.
- C 37. Brick and frame, gambrel-roofed barn: ca. 1935.

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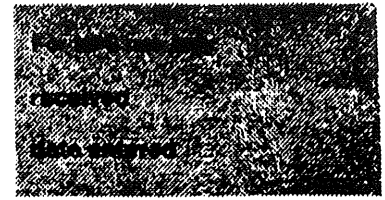


Continuation sheet BHHD: Inventory Item number 7 Page 5

- C 38. North Colony Building: ca. 1905; two-story, brick, hip-roofed building; hip-roofed flanking projections on facade; two-story porch recessed between projections supported by simple pillars; dentilled cornice.
- C 39. Frame storage shed: ca. 1930.
- C 40. Frame storage shed: ca. 1930.
- C 41. Frame storage shed: ca. 1930.
- N 42. Frame storage shed: ca. 1950.
- C 43. Frame storage shed: ca. 1930.
- N 44. Cluster of 23 modern metal silos.
- C 45. Sawyer Colony Building: ca. 1903, two-and-one-half story, hip-roofed, brick building, hip-roofed projection on left elevation; hip-roofed porch on facade.
- C 46. Sawyer Colony Building: ca. 1903; one-story, brick, gable-roofed cottage; central gable on facade; hip-roofed porch on facade; boxed cornice returns in gable ends; half-round vents in gable ends.
- C 47. Cemetery: ca. 1884; patients' cemetery with very simple markers, enclosed by a low chain fence.
- C 48. 240 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage.
- C 49. 238 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage; small pedimented entrance portico on facade supported by plain posts.
- C 50. 236 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage; gabled entrance porch on facade with plain posts.
- C 51. 234 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, hip-roofed cottage; hip-roofed entrance porch on facade with plain posts.
- C 52. 232 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage; central gabled on facade with plain posts.
- C 53. 230 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage; central gabled porch on facade with plain posts and balustrade.

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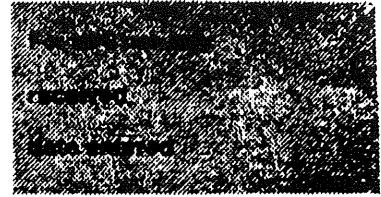


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- C 54. 228 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage; small pedimented entrance portico with plain posts, small gable-roofed porch on right elevation.
- C 55. 226 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, hip-roofed cottage; small hip-roofed entrance with porch with plain posts.
- C 56. 224 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage with an offset pedimented porch.
- C 57. 222 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage.
- C 58. 220 Enola Road: ca. 1925; one-story, gable-roofed, frame cottage with a small central pedimented porch.
- C 59. 1401 S. Sterling: ca. 1907; one-story, gable-roofed, frame cottage.
- C 60. 103 Bickett Street: ca. 1907; one-story, hip-roofed, frame cottage, shed-roofed porch supported by replacement wrought iron posts.
- C 61. 105 Bickett Street: ca. 1907; one-story, hip-roofed, frame cottage with gable-roofed projections on facade and rear and a shed-roofed bay; shed-roofed porch supported by replacement wrought iron posts.
- C 62. 107 Bickett Street: ca. 1907; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage with gabled projections on the rear and facade; shed-roofed porch supported by plain posts.
- C 63. 109 Bickett Street: ca. 1907; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage with a gable-roofed wing on the rear; shed-roofed porch supported by plain posts and balustrade; shed-roofed bay on right elevation.
- C 64. 108 Bickett Street: ca. 1907; one-story, gable-roofed, frame cottage with gabled wing on rear; shed-roofed porch supported by replacement wrought iron posts.
- C 65. 106 Bickett Street: ca. 1907; one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed, frame cottage; shed-roofed porch in the L supported by plain posts and balustrade.
- C 66. 104 Bickett Street: ca. 1907; one-story, hip-roofed, frame cottage with gabled projections on the rear and facade; shed-roofed porch supported by plain posts and balustrade.

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- C 67. 102 Bickett Street: ca. 1907; one-story, hip-roofed, frame cottage; shed-roofed porch supported by plain posts and balustrade.
- C 68. 1307 S. Sterling Street: ca. 1906; one-story, frame, gable-roofed cottage; gable-roofed porch supported by plain posts.
- C 69. Taylor-Scroggs House: ca. 1895; two-story, frame, gable-roofed residence; projecting gabled bay on the facade; boxed cornices with returns in the gable ends; porch supported by Tuscan columns wraps the facade, features a denticulated cornice; polygonal bay window; one-story, low hip-roofed wing on rear of right elevation; home of Broughton stewards.

Resources Count

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Buildings	60	7	67
Sites	1		1
Structures		23*	23
	<u>61</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>91</u>

*One cluster of 23 modern metal silos listed as #44 in inventory.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

_____ NATIONAL X STATE _____ LOCAL

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

ca. 1878-ca. 1940

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Samuel Sloan, Augustus Bauer,
other various, unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

See continuation sheet

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

See continuation sheet

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

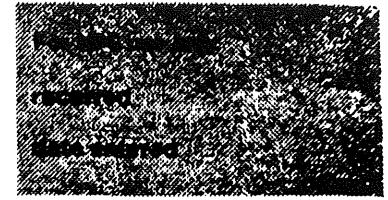
The Broughton Hospital Historic District is located on a section of the Broughton Hospital campus, and along sections of Enola Road, Bickett Street, and S. Sterling Street. The properties included were constructed between ca. 1878 and ca. 1940 and include the main building, wards, physical plant, staff houses, a cemetery, farm buildings, and buildings associated with the Colony Program. Although a number of modern buildings have been constructed on the campus, the boundaries of the district have been drawn to exclude several of these and those that are included are of a similar scale and materials to the historic properties. The Broughton Hospital Historic District is significant in the Social-Humanitarian history of the state as the state-supported mental hospital for the western counties. The hospital is also noteworthy for its progressive treatment techniques initiated by Dr. Patrick Livingston Murphy, regarded as a man of great ability and compassion. Murphy's innovations included the Colony Program, separate TB wards, an experimental farm, a separate infirmary, and a ban on accepting alcoholics, drug addicts, the retarded, or the criminally insane. Murphy believed that these patients should be treated separately and Broughton should be used for the treatable insane. The hospital is also important as an example of a Kirkbride System hospital. The Main Building was designed by Samuel Sloan, a nationally known architect who had worked with Dr. Thomas Kirkbride to develop this theory of mental hospital design. Kirkbride's theory featured a connecting system of buildings with a central core for offices and administration, much like Broughton's Main Building, a large expanse of landscaped lawn, segregation of the sexes, small wards, and gas lighting. Broughton incorporated all of these features, most of which are evident today. The district is also significant architecturally as a good example of an institutional complex as well as for a number of its individual buildings. The Main (Center) Building (NR) is a wonderful example of Victorian eclecticism and is important for its association with Sloan. Other outstanding buildings include Morrison, Hoey and McCampbell which form a Colonial Revival row across the lawn from Center Building. Several buildings were constructed by the PWA including the Laundry/Sewing Room and Saunders Building. The PWA also assisted in updating the buildings and built most of the screened, brick porches on the buildings.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. The Broughton Hospital Historic District is significant in the Social-Humanitarian history of the state for its progressive treatment of the mentally ill. It is also significant for its Depression-era agency construction projects, an example of the aid given to states by the federal government.
- B. The Broughton Hospital Historic District is significant for its association with Patrick Livingston Murphy, a prominent physician whose progressive work in the treatment of the mentally ill at Broughton Hospital brought him national recognition.

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Continuation sheet . BHHD: Significance

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- C. The Broughton Hospital Historic District is significant architecturally as an embodiment of the Kirkbride System of hospital design and additionally as including important North Carolina examples of the work of architect Samuel Sloan and his protege Augustus Bauer.

CRITERIA EXCEPTION

- G. The period of significance of the district extends to 1940 in order to include six buildings constructed between 1937 and 1940 which are thematically and architecturally tied to the earlier structures. Fully fifty-four buildings were constructed prior to 1937. The six buildings include a Colonial Revival staff residence similar to several built in 1935, a staff apartment building, several WPA projects, and two additional utility buildings. No buildings were added to the complex between 1941 and 1950, and so 1940 is an appropriate end-date for the early, development period of the campus.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Broughton Hospital Historic District encompasses most of the Broughton campus as well as the Scroggs House across Highway 18, and staff houses constructed along Bickett Street and Enola Road. The properties were constructed between ca. 1878 and ca. 1940 and include the main building, mechanical plant buildings, staff houses, wards, a cemetery, farm buildings, and buildings remaining from the Colony Program. The district reflects significance in architecture and the social/humanitarian history of the state. The Main Building (ca. 1875-1886, #21), was listed in the Register in 1977.

Broughton Hospital was conceived as the answer to overcrowding in the state mental hospital in Raleigh and to centrally located care for mental patients in the western part of the state. Under the guidance of state senator J. C. Mills of Brindletown and state representative Samuel McDowell Tate of Morganton, the town offered as much land as was needed and as much money as any other town would offer to secure the institution.¹⁰³

Construction began in 1877 after a design by Samuel Sloan. Sloan was a highly-regarded Philadelphia architect known for his designs of mental hospitals based on the ideas of Dr. Thomas Kirkbride. Thomas Story Kirkbride was America's most noted authority on the treatment and hospitalization of the insane in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, and the 30 year collaboration of Kirkbride and Sloan produced 32 hospitals for the insane.^{103a} The Morganton facility incorporated a number of Sloan-Kirkbride ideas including a connecting system of buildings with a central core for offices and administration, a large expanse of landscaped lawns, segregation of the sexes, small wards, and gas lighting. Construction of the hospital had a very positive effect on the economy of the town and is credited for the beginning of the prosperity of the 1880s.¹⁰⁴

Broughton's first superintendent was Dr. Patrick Livingston Murphy, who is regarded as a man of rare ability and vision. During Murphy's administration, the physical plant grew and the hospital experimented with progressive methods of treatment. Dr. Murphy's theories included construction of a separate infirmary and TB wards, an experimental farm, establishment of the Colony Program similar to today's halfway houses, and the idea that the hospital should not be used for alcoholics, epileptics, the incurably insane, the mentally retarded, or the criminally insane. Murphy considered the needs of those patients quite different from those of the mentally ill and felt that their presence was detrimental to the care of the treatable mentally ill. Murphy also established a nursing school and spearheaded the campaign to change the name of the facility from the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum to the State Hospital at Morganton reflecting his belief in treating the patients instead of merely caring for them.¹⁰

About 1895, cottages were constructed for the workers at the hospital. Physicians and attendants lived at the hospital and were expected to devote most of their time to the welfare of the patients. Attendants lived on the wards. Therapy for patients included working on the grounds for the men and sewing for the women. Recreation consisted of games, dances, and reading.

See continuation sheet

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cover Form, Section 9
 Also, National Register nomination for Alabama Insane Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1976, by Ellen Mertins and Greg Free.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 337 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	E 1 7 4 3 8 6 0 0		3 9 5 4 8 9 0	
A	<u>1,7</u>	<u>4 3,9 3,0,0</u>	<u>3,9 5,4 4,2,0</u>	B <u>1,7</u> <u>4 3,9 1,7,0</u> <u>3,9 5,2 8,0,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C	<u>1,7</u>	<u>4 3,8 2,2,0</u>	<u>3,9 5,2 8,2,0</u>	D <u>1,7</u> <u>4 3,8 0,4,5</u> <u>3,9 5,3 8,6,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Broughton Hospital Historic District is shown as the heavy line on the accompanying map entitled "Broughton Hospital Historic District" drawn on a scale of 400 feet to the ince. The boundary includes the largest concentration of historically and architecturally significant and intact properties on the hospital campus and excludes concentrations of modern construction.

