

Burke County ^[1]

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Burke County



^[2]

BURKE COUNTY GOVERNMENT: <http://www.burkenc.org/> ^[3]

COUNTY SEAT: Morganton

FORMED: 1777

FORMED FROM: Rowan

LAND AREA: 507.10 square miles

2018 POPULATION ESTIMATE: 90,382

White: 86.6%

Black/African American: 6.3%

American Indian: 0.9%

Asian: 3.8%

Pacific Islander: 0.7%

Two or more races: 1.8%

Hispanic/Latino: 6.3% (of any race)

From *State & County QuickFacts*, US Census Bureau, 2018. ^[4]

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 11TH

BIOGRAPHIES FOR  ^[5]
[Burke County](#) ^[5]

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

REGION: Mountain ^[7], though some areas are technically in the Piedmont ^[8]

RIVER BASIN: Catawba ^[9], Map ^[10]

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES: Avery ^[11], Caldwell ^[12], Catawba ^[13], Cleveland ^[14], McDowell ^[15], Rutherford ^[16]



Burke County, North Carolina

See also: North Carolina Counties ^[17] (to access links to NCpedia articles for all 100 counties)

by Peter Bangma, 2006

Burke County is located in west central North Carolina, in the state's Mountain region ^[7]. It was formed in 1777 and named for Thomas Burke ^[18], delegate to the Continental Congress and governor of the state (1781-82). The county originally comprised substantial territory in the western part of the state, and portions of it later formed counties including Alexander ^[19], Buncombe ^[20], Caldwell ^[12], Catawba ^[13], Madison ^[21], Mitchell ^[22], McDowell ^[15], and Yancey ^[23]. Its present borders have been settled since 1834. Morganton ^[24], the county seat and largest city, was incorporated in 1784 and named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, the Revolutionary War hero who led Continental troops at the Battles of King's Mountain ^[25] and Cowpens ^[26]. Other Burke County communities include Connelly Springs, Drexel ^[27], Glen Alpine, Hildebran ^[28], Rhodhiss (on the Caldwell County ^[12] line), and Valdese ^[29]. A small western portion of the city of Hickory also lies within Burke County, although most of the city is located in neighboring Catawba County ^[13].

Catawba ^[30] and Cherokee Indians ^[31] were the primary inhabitants of the lands that became Burke County when English, Scotch-Irish ^[32], and German ^[33] settlers first moved into the area. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, many of these settlers came from Pennsylvania, having traveled south through the Shenandoah Valley along what came to be known as the Great Wagon Road ^[34]. After the Civil War, the development of the Southern Railroad through Burke County led to increased contact with the rest of the state and region and brought industrial development to Morganton and the county's smaller communities.

The county's economy today is diversified. Industrial products include furniture ^[35], chemicals, machine parts, and textiles, although the textile industry in Burke County has diminished sharply in recent years, mirroring developments elsewhere in the state. The county is also home to a significant agricultural processing industry, and it is one of the state's largest producers of forest products, including Christmas trees, and ornamental plants. Burke County has the highest proportion of state government employees outside of Raleigh ^[36]. Important state institutions in the county include the North Carolina School for the Deaf ^[37], Broughton Hospital ^[38] and Western Carolina Hospital, which serve the state's mental health needs; and Western Correctional Center, a state prison. The Historic Burke Foundation operates Quaker Meadows, the Revolutionary-era home of the McDowell family, and Western Piedmont Community College houses the library and re-created office ^[39] of Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr.

Burke County is known for its natural resources and parklands, which contribute to a thriving tourism industry. Lake James State Park [40] and South Mountains State Park [41] are both located in the county, as is a portion of the Pisgah National Forest [42]. Because of the size of these park and forest lands, the U.S. government and the state of North Carolina are two of the three largest landholders in the county. (The third is Duke Energy, whose predecessor companies created 6,510-acre Lake James in the 1910s and which today operates several hydroelectric facilities in the county.) The Blue Ridge Parkway [43] runs through the far northwestern corner of the county, past the Linville Gorge Wilderness Area [44] and its popular Linville Falls as well as other destinations for hiking, camping, mountain biking, and nature study. The population of Burke County in 2004 was estimated to be 89,000.

Annotated history of Burke County's formation:

For an annotated history of the county's formation, with the laws affecting the county, boundary lines and changes, and other origin information, visit these references in *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties* (Corbitt, 2000), available online at North Carolina Digital Collections (note, there may be additional items of interest for the county not listed here):

County formation history: <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm/ref/collection/p16062coll9/id/289816> [45]

Index entry for the county: <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm/ref/collection/p16062coll9/id/290076> [46]

Update from N.C. Government & Heritage Library staff:

Burke County has earned the nickname "The Western Capital of North Carolina" because of the large presence of North Carolina state government entities in the county. One of the earliest published appearances of this nickname is in W. C. Carson's 1888 *Catawba Valley and Highlands* [47].

-- Kelly Agan, N.C. Government & Heritage Library

References:

Edward W. Phifer Jr., *Burke County: A Brief History* (1979).

Additional resources:

Corbitt, David Leroy. 2000. *The formation of the North Carolina counties, 1663-1943*. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/290103> [48] (accessed June 20, 2017).

Burke County Government: <http://www.burkenc.org/> [3]

Burke County Chamber of Commerce: <https://burkecountychamber.org/> [49]

DigitalNC, Burke County: <https://www.digitalnc.org/counties/burke-county/> [50]

North Carolina Digital Collections (explore by place, time period, format): <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/> [51]

Image credits:

Rudersdorf, Amy. 2010. "NC County Maps." Government & Heritage Library, State Library of North Carolina.

Subjects:

[Counties](#) ^[52]

[UNC Press](#) ^[53]

From:

[Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press](#).^[54]

Authors:

[Bangma, Peter](#) ^[55]

Origin - location:

[Burke County](#) ^[56]

1 January 2006 | Bangma, Peter

Source URL: <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/burke>

Links

- [1] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/burke>
- [2] <https://www.burkenc.org/>
- [3] <http://www.burkenc.org/>
- [4] <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/burkecountynorthcarolina,NC/PST045218>
- [5] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/burke-county/biography>
- [6] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/wildlife/mountains>
- [7] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/our-state-geography-snap-mountain>
- [8] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/region/piedmont>
- [9] <https://files.nc.gov/deqee/documents/files/catawba-river-basin.pdf>
- [10] <https://ncdenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/PublicInformation/index.html?appid=f82f583438e74bf29adcc76247381eee>
- [11] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/avery>
- [12] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/caldwell>
- [13] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/catawba>
- [14] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/cleveland>
- [15] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/mcdowell>
- [16] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/rutherford>
- [17] <https://www.ncpedia.org/node/156/>
- [18] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/burke-thomas-research-branch-nc-oah>
- [19] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/alexander>
- [20] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/buncombe>
- [21] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/madison>
- [22] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/mitchell>
- [23] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/yancey>
- [24] <http://www.ci.morganton.nc.us/>
- [25] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/kings-mountain-battle>
- [26] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/cowpens-battle>
- [27] <http://www.ci.drexel.nc.us/>
- [28] <https://www.hildebrannnc.com/>
- [29] <https://www.townofvaldese.com/>
- [30] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/catawba-indians>
- [31] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/cherokee/overview>
- [32] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/scottish-settlers>
- [33] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/german-settlers>
- [34] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/great-wagon-road>
- [35] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/furniture/overview>
- [36] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/raleigh>
- [37] <https://www.ncsd.net/>
- [38] <https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/dsohf/broughton-hospital>
- [39] <http://www.samervinlibrary.org/>
- [40] <https://www.ncparks.gov/lake-james-state-park/home>
- [41] <https://www.ncparks.gov/south-mountains-state-park/home>
- [42] <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/nfsnc/recarea/?recid=48114>
- [43] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/blue-ridge-parkway>
- [44] <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/nfsnc/recreation/camping-cabins/recarea/?recid=48974&amp;actid=34>
- [45] <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm/ref/collection/p16062coll9/id/289816>
- [46] <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm/ref/collection/p16062coll9/id/290076>
- [47] <https://archive.org/stream/catawbavalleyhig00ervi#page/12/mode/2up>
- [48] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/290103>
- [49] <https://burkecountychamber.org/>
- [50] <https://www.digitalnc.org/counties/burke-county/>
- [51] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/>
- [52] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/counties>
- [53] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/unc-press>
- [54] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia->
- [55] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/authors/bangma-peter>
- [56] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/mountain-17>