

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina	
COUNTY: Wake	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Heck-Andrews House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
309 North Blount Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Raleigh (Fourth Congressional District, Hon. Nick Galiafianakis)

STATE North Carolina	CODE 37	COUNTY: Wake	CODE 183
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Gladys R. Perry

STREET AND NUMBER:
309 North Blount Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Raleigh

STATE: North Carolina	CODE 37
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Wake County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Fayetteville Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Raleigh

STATE: North Carolina	CODE 37
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:	CODE:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Heck-Andrews House, a fine example of the Second Empire style, is a two-and-one-half story frame building with a wealth of wooden ornamentation. Its most striking features are its high mansard roof, repetitive detail, and fanciful tower. The house, which rests on an ashlar foundation, consists of a rectangular main block, five bays wide and four bays deep, and a central wing to the rear, two bays wide and three bays deep.

The front (east) facade is dominated by the central one-bay pavilion that serves as the lower stages of the three-and-one-half-story tower. At the first level the pavilion features an arched double door set in an elaborate surround. This surround, whose basic design is repeated on doors and windows throughout the house, has a border that is crossetted at the top, ramped on the sides and has a backband that turns at the lower corners in a concave curve to terminate in a fleur-de-lis. Each upper corner is accented by a round turned stud. The door itself has four polygonally shaped panes accented by heavy applied moldings and filled with ornately patterned leaded glass. Below are deep chamfered panels with applied moldings. Within the outer door is another double door with transom, sidelights, and long vertical panels all filled with the same leaded glass. On either side of the pavilion at the first level are two full-length segmental-arched windows with large two-over-two sash, set in surrounds that resemble that of the central entrance.

Extending across the front of the house is a one-story mansard-roof porch. The central portion projects, corresponding to the projection of the pavilion. A balustrade consisting of bulbous turned balusters supporting an extremely heavy molded handrail starts at the base of the steps and encloses the porch. Supporting the roof are pairs of chamfered posts with lambs' tongues, resting on massive chamfered bases adorned with studs and heavy recessed panels. The molded caps of the pillars are accented by small faceted panels and sawn work beneath the caps. The frieze of the porch, like that of the main roof, features rondels centered between pairs of ornamental brackets which are accented by studs and appear above the pillars. The molded cornice at the outer edge of the overhanging mansard roof is outlined by a course of shortened dentils. The roof is covered by imbricated tiles and terminates in a curb.

At the second level there are a central segmental-arched double window in the pavilion and two single windows on either side in the main block. These resemble those on the first level, but the surrounds are slightly different in detail, with the fleur-de-lis motif replaced by simple volutes and delicate sawnwork ornament appearing above each surround. The treatment of the main roof repeats that of the porch, with similar frieze, brackets, and cornice--the latter here outlined by a dentil course. The overhang with cornice continues across the pavilion, which features at this level a triangular pediment.

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7. The mansard roof, of rectangular and imbricated tiles, has metal bands outlining the curved corners and lining the upper surfaces of the overhang. Piercing the mansard roof of the main block on either side of the tower is a pair of segmental-arched dormer windows under one large pediment. The windows are divided and flanked by heavy buttress-like projections. At this level the tower features a tall round-headed window with a deep semicircular arched hood accented by a dentil cornice that continues as the curb around the top of the mansard roof of the building.

The next stage of the tower is a dramatic four-sided convex mansard roof. The tile-covered roof is pierced on each face by a large circular oculus set in a molded surround and accented by a heavy semicircular hoodmold that terminates in molded corbels (some of which are missing). The tower deck rests on a projecting, heavily molded base and is enclosed by a balustrade like that of the porch, set between four corner posts with flat molded caps.

The north and south sides of the house feature at the first level two mansard roof bay windows. Covering two bays of the house, each has a wide central window flanked by narrow ones and is one narrow window in depth. Each bay window is similar in design to the porch, with engaged balustrade and pilasters of the same design as the porch posts. On the sides of the house, the fenestration at the second and third levels continues that of the front, except that each pedimented dormer contains one window rather than a pair. On the south side two small later windows at the second level may indicate the addition of a bathroom.

The central wing to the rear continues the fenestration and finish of the main block. Flanking the rear wing are one-story porches one bay deep and three bays long. All ornament is like that of the front porch. The south porch has been enclosed to form a room. On the north porch, a window has been converted into a door leading to the main block, while another door, apparently original for it is a simplified version of the front door, leads into the wing. At the rear of the wing, the right bay is occupied by a door that appears to have been converted into a window; now the rear entrance to the house is in the enclosed porch.

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7. At present there are only three chimneys standing. Two, with blind arcading around the stacks, are interior chimneys rising on either side above the juncture of the wing and main block. The third, an interior end chimney, rises at the rear of the wing between the two dormer windows. An early picture of the house indicates at least two more chimneys in the main block, placed to heat the two front rooms.

Since access to the inside of the Heck-Andrews House is currently impossible, any description of its interior must rest on external evidence. The plan, judging from the exterior configuration, would seem to be a center hall two rooms deep, with the stair rising from the left side at the rear of the hall and the hall continuing beyond into the rear wing.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | osophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Heck-Andrews House was among the first major houses built in Raleigh after the Civil War. The large, elaborately ornamented Second Empire house may be said to have set the tone for the many fine houses which in the years that followed made North Blount Street Raleigh's most fashionable residential avenue.

Jonathan McGee Heck, a Morgantown, (West) Virginia, lawyer born May 5, 1831, was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army on May 9, 1861, by John Letcher, governor of Virginia, and was responsible for raising and equipping the 31st Virginia Regiment. During the early years of the war, Heck was apparently captured and paroled, after which he and his wife Mattie spent some time in Raleigh, North Carolina, where Heck was a partner in the North State Iron Works and a company manufacturing bayonets. The Hecks made their home on a large plantation they had purchased in Warren County, North Carolina. When the war ended, Heck was in Raleigh where he signed amnesty papers. Unlike many who had lost their fortunes during the war, Colonel Heck emerged with substantial holdings and continued to engage in a variety of business ventures that apparently flourished.

On May 31, 1869, Mrs. Heck purchased from Kenneth and Susan S. Raynor a lot at the southwest corner of Blount and North streets in Raleigh. On July 22 she signed an agreement with Raleigh contractors Wilson and Waddell to build "a three story house, with tower, slate and french roof . . . all materials to be of the very best, and to be put up in the very best manner according to the plans and specifications [of] the Architect Applegate [G. S. Applegat]." On the same day, with the same contractors, Colonel Heck signed an agreement to build a similar house, without a tower, in Ridgeway, Warren County. Nothing is known of this Ridgeway house, but construction of the Blount Street building, referred to as Mrs. Heck's house, soon began. The original estimate of time and cost proved to be too low, and on April 11, 1870, an additional contract was signed to give further time and money, providing that Wilson and Waddell "keep not less than ten hands employed constantly upon the building until its completion."

The Hecks made their home in the elegant Blount Street residence. Among the nine children they raised there was Fannie Exile Heck, long-time president and organizer of the Woman's Missionary Union of the

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8. Southern Baptist Convention. Colonel Heck died February 10, 1894, and in 1916 Mrs. Heck deeded the house to her daughter Mattie. Mattie Heck Boushall and her husband sold it to A. B. Andrews, a prominent Raleigh lawyer. Andrews was the son of the first vice-president of the Southern Railroad who built the Andrews-Duncan House next door. It is said that Andrews bought the Heck house at the insistence of his wife, Helen. Mrs. Andrews died before they could move in, reportedly while making arrangements for the refurbishing of the house, and Mr. Andrews lived there alone until his death. On October 15, 1948, the house was purchased by Julia Russel and is now owned by her daughter, Gladys R. Perry.

The Heck-Andrews House stands as a superb example of the flamboyant Second Empire style popular throughout the country after the Civil War. Marcus Whiffin's description of buildings of the style as "tall, boldly molded, and emphatically three-dimensional in effect" is particularly apt. As well as embodying the hallmarks of this style, the Heck-Andrews House, with its dramatic tower, has a memorable individualism all its own. Along with its neighbors to the north and east, the Andrews-Duncan and Hawkins-Hartness houses, it is a significant and imposing embodiment of the exuberance and variety of the best of Victorian architecture.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

J. M. Heck Collection, Private Collections, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Wake County Records, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds. (Subgroups: Deeds and Wills).

Wake County Records, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. (Subgroups: Deeds and Wills).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		35° 48' 19"	78° 36' 58"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: One-half acre.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Survey and Planning Unit, John B. Wells, III, Supervisor

ORGANIZATION: State Department of Archives and History DATE: July 2, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: 109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh, STATE: North Carolina CODE: 37

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name H. G. Jones

Title Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date July 2, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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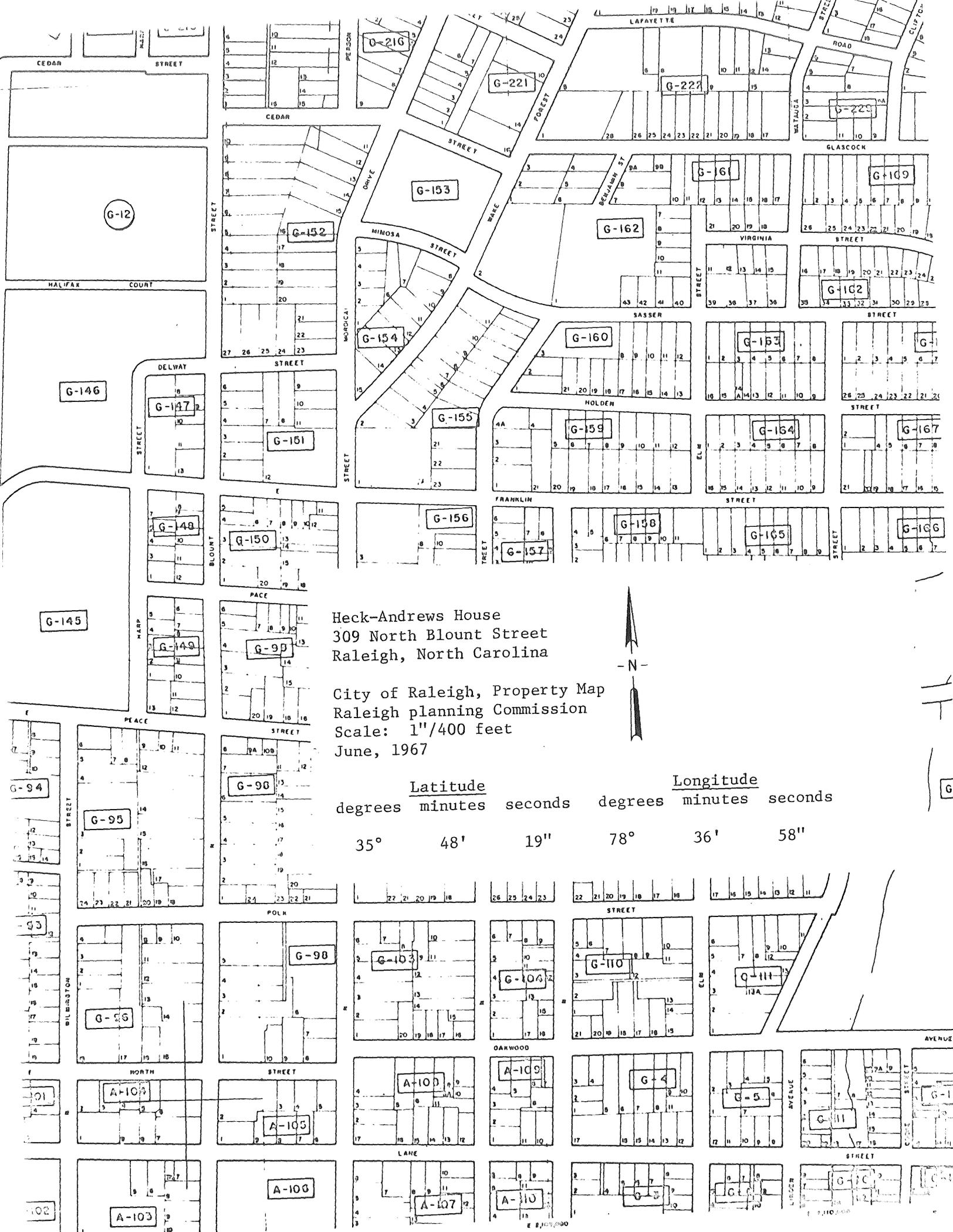
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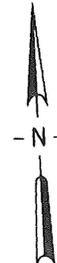
9.

Waugh, Elizabeth C. North Carolina's Capital, Raleigh. The Junior League of Raleigh, Inc., and the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission, Inc. Raleigh, North Carolina, 1967.



Heck-Andrews House
 309 North Blount Street
 Raleigh, North Carolina

City of Raleigh, Property Map
 Raleigh planning Commission
 Scale: 1"/400 feet
 June, 1967



Latitude			Longitude		
degrees	minutes	seconds	degrees	minutes	seconds
35°	48'	19"	78°	36'	58"

