

PO Box 590
Raleigh NC 27602

WAKE COUNTY, NC 8
TAMMY L. BRUNNER
REGISTER OF DEEDS
PRESENTED & RECORDED ON
01/23/2025 11:22:30

BOOK:019814 PAGE:01767 - 01773

ORDINANCE NO. (2024) 695

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING THE **CHARLES AND MAUDE HECK HOUSE** IN THE PLANNING JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC LANDMARK

WHEREAS, the property located at 200 Hawthorne Road, Raleigh, NC (the "Property"), is owned by Paul A Setliff and Judith Hill Matthews (the "Property Owners"); and

WHEREAS, the Property includes an existing house (the Charles and Maude Heck House), as well as a detached garage and spacious landscaped lot; and

WHEREAS, the Property, including the existing buildings, structures and objects thereon, is proposed for designation as a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission for the City of Raleigh and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Chapter 160D, Article 9, Part 4 of the North Carolina General Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Development Commission has prepared and adopted rules of procedure, principles and standards for altering, restoring, moving, or demolishing properties designated as landmarks; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Development Commission has made an investigation and report on the historic, architectural, prehistorical, educational, or cultural significance of the Property and buildings, structures, areas or objects thereon proposed for designation as a historic landmark and has provided a copy of such investigation and report to the Office of Archives and History of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources has reviewed and provided written comments to the Raleigh Historic Development Commission regarding the proposed landmark designation; and

WHEREAS, on the 6th day of November 2024, the City Council of the City of Raleigh and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission held a properly noticed joint legislative hearing on the proposed landmark designation; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Development Commission has deemed and found the Property and the existing buildings, structures, areas and objects thereon to be of special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, or cultural importance and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and/or association; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Chapter 160D, Article 9, Part 4 of the North Carolina General Statutes, preceding the adoption of this ordinance, have been complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA THAT:

Section 1. The Property and existing buildings, structures, areas and objects thereon, as described herein, all designated as the Charles and Maude Heck House, in the planning jurisdiction of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is declared a Raleigh Historic Landmark. Said Property being more particularly described as follows:

The property located at 200 Hawthorne Rd, Raleigh, NC (PIN: 1704-11-3225), owned by Paul A Setliff and Judith Hill Matthews and described in Deed Book 017411, Page 00420 recorded in Wake County Registry of Deeds, comprising of approximately .30 acres.

Section 2. Those elements of the Property that are integral to its historical, architectural or prehistorical value are as follows:

The 1920 Craftsman-Italianate style residence was designed by Charles McGee Heck as his own residence and laboratory. Prof. Heck, chair of the North Carolina State College physics department for the last thirty years of his career, earned a national reputation for his meteorological research and his humanitarian projects.

The Heck House has architectural significance as an unusual example of the Craftsman-Italianate Style in early twentieth-century Raleigh. The “villa” features unusually sturdy construction and a striking design, with stuccoed walls, bracketed eaves, and a front balustraded porch with a terrace. It stands as an architectural landmark among the mostly frame late Victorian, Colonial and Craftsman houses in 1920s Cameron Park. The house retains its original character both outside and inside, with an elegant mantel and staircase in the open living room that sets the interior apart from most of the neighborhood’s residences.

The two-story hipped-roof, stuccoed house with a full one-story porch features an eclectic mix of Craftsman-Italianate-style features, conveyed by the thick turned porch balusters, two-story south-side bay window, angled porch terrace, and heavy wooden brackets accenting the porch, front dormer, and main roof. The elegant

façade, three bays wide, faces west. The rectangular dwelling features stuccoed walls, wide bracketed eaves, a large hipped-roof dormer, and a full-width one story porch with massive, stuccoed porch posts. The dormer's center casement has twelve panes, flanked by six-pane casements. Walls are covered with concrete stucco and windows are large one-over-one wood sash, without trim, recessed into the thick wall surface, with shallow stuccoed windowsills. The full façade porch with hipped roof shelters the front entrance and a triple window. The porch has three massive, stuccoed posts and a low balustrade with heavy turned wood balusters set between bottom and top wooden rails. The floor is concrete and beaded tongue-and-groove boards cover the porch ceiling. Three brick steps rise to the concrete porch floor. At the south end, an angled terrace extends beyond the south end of the porch, with short posts and an identical balustrade. The imposing front entrance has an original wide stained oak door with beveled glass set into a Craftsman-style muntin pattern. Flanking sidelights have an identical muntin pattern. The right sidelight contains a metal mail slot. Above the entrance is a recessed flat stucco panel. The four-bay-wide south elevation has a shallow chimney flanked by single windows and, behind the chimney, an angled bay with a wide sash window in the center and narrower sash windows in the sides. The five-bay-wide north elevation windows have an irregular alignment to illuminate the interior spaces on the north side: a main stair, a back stair, a basement stair, a hallway, a half bath, and a kitchen. The first story contains a single window that lights the stair landing in the living room; a small window lights the basement stair; a double window lights the hallway and the half bath, and a double window lights the rear corner kitchen. On the second story, single windows light the master bedroom nursery/closet, the attic stair, the back stair, a full bath, and a bedroom. The rear, east elevation is the only elevation that has been altered. The main roof and porch roof, originally of terra cotta tile, was replaced with red asphalt shingles about 1970 and again about 2014. Current owners reroofed the porch with a standing seam copper roof in 2014. The house's exterior is integral to the architectural and historical significance of the property.

To the rear of the house is an original ca. 1920 one-story front gabled frame garage. The intact one-story front-gabled garage abuts the rear alley. It retains its original clay tile foundation, replacement weatherboard walls, and exposed rafter tails. A set of double wood doors in the front wall open outward. The original left double door has vertical flush sheathing. The right double door is a reconstruction of the original. Current owners installed glass lights in the top half of the doors and rehinged the doors to swing open electrically. About 1970, the previous owners installed three fixed windows in the side elevations. The south wall windows are the two halves of a sash window reused from the house. The house and garage retain a high degree of exterior and interior architectural integrity.

The spacious lot is landscaped with a grassy lawn, a large maple tree at the corner, several small trees, and low perimeter shrubbery. The site slopes with a terrace to the rear alley. Prof. Heck used his large yard as a meteorological station,

conducting experiments and inventing instruments. A shallow drive provides access from the rear alley to the garage.

A detailed architectural description and history is found in the 2024 Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation application and report and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Section 3. As used herein, the term “exterior features” shall include the architectural style, general design, and general arrangement of the exterior of a building or other structure, including the kind and texture of the building material, the size and scale of the building, and the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs, and other appurtenant fixtures. In the case of outdoor advertising signs, “exterior features” mean the style, material, size and location of all such signs. As set forth in the City’s Unified Development Ordinance, “exterior features” also includes historic signs, color, and significant landscape, archaeological, and natural features of the area.

Section 4. No exterior portion of any building or other structure (including masonry walls, fences, light fixtures, steps and pavement, or other appurtenant features), trees, nor above-ground utility structure nor any type of outdoor advertising sign may be erected, altered, restored, moved, or demolished on the herein described property that is designated in this ordinance a historic landmark until after an application for a certificate of appropriateness as to exterior features has been submitted to and approved by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission. City staff may review and approve as an administrative decision application for a certificate of appropriateness for minor work or activity as defined in the City of Raleigh Unified Development Ordinance and/or the minor works listed in the Rules of Procedure of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission.

Section 5. The waiting period set forth in Part 4, Article 9, Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes shall be observed prior to the demolition of each building, structure, site, area, or object designated herein as a historic landmark.

Section 6. The Property Owners have provided consent for interior review over two specific interior features located within the existing house at the Property: the mantel and staircase in the living room. Both features contribute to the house’s significance and are described as follows:

The ornate stained oak staircase runs along the north side wall in the open living room. It has a landing just above the floor level, a massive decorative newel post, ornate turned balusters, and a heavy molded handrail.

The fireplace along the south wall has a wide rusticated arched mantel, with a prominent keystone, of cast clay tile the shallow firebox. The cast clay tiles are stamped on the rear by the manufacturer, the Strobel Company of Cincinnati. Atop the mantel is a thick stained oak shelf with paired end brackets.

The interior features described in this Section may not be altered, restored, moved or demolished until after an application for a certificate of appropriateness has been submitted to and approved by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission. Consent for interior designation shall be filed

by the Property Owner in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County and indexed after the property owner's name in the grantor and grantee indexes.

Section 7. The owners and occupants of the Property shall be given written notice of this landmark designation within a reasonable time following the adoption of this ordinance.

Section 8. A copy of this ordinance shall be filed by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County and indexed after the property owner's name in the grantor and grantee indexes.

Section 9. A second copy of this ordinance shall be kept on file in the office of the City Clerk and made available for public inspection at any reasonable time.

Section 10. A third copy of this ordinance shall be given to the City's building inspector.

Section 11. The Raleigh Historic Development Commission shall provide notice of this ordinance to the Wake County tax supervisor.

Section 12. The fact that the Property and buildings, structures, areas and objects thereon, as described herein, has been designated as a historic landmark shall be clearly indicated on all tax maps maintained by the City for such period as the designation remains in effect.

Section 13. City administration and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have erected suitable signage on the Property indicating that the Property has been designated a historic landmark. If the Property Owners consent, the sign shall be placed upon the Property. If the Property Owners object, the sign shall be placed on a nearby public right-of-way.

Section 14. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Section 15. This ordinance has been provided to the North Carolina Capital Commission as required by law.

Adopted: December 3, 2024

Effective: December 3, 2024

Distribution: Department of Planning and Development
Raleigh Historic Development Commission
Wake County Tax Assessor
Property Owner and Occupant (if not the owner)
Registrar of Deeds



City Of Raleigh
North Carolina

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF WAKE)

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Ralph L. Puccini, III, Deputy City Clerk of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina,
do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of City of Raleigh

Ordinance No. (2024) 695

Adopted and effective **December 3, 2024.**

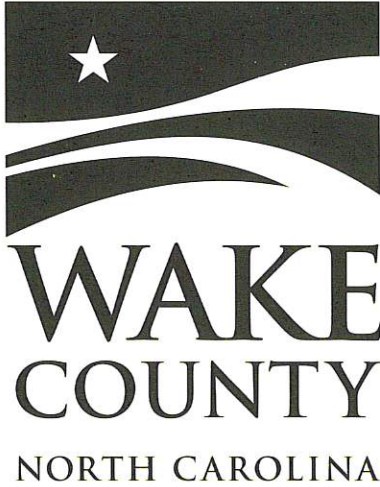
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have unto set my hand and have caused the Seal of
the City of Raleigh to be affixed this **30th** day of **December, 2024.**

(S E A L)

Ralph L. Puccini, III, NCCMC
Deputy City Clerk



BOOK:019814 PAGE:01767 - 01773



Please retain yellow trailer page

It is part of the recorded document and must be submitted with the original for re-recording.

**Tammy L. Brunner
Register of Deeds**

Wake County Justice Center
300 South Salisbury Street, Suite 1700
Raleigh, NC 27601

New Time Stamp

\$25 Non-Standard Fee

Additional Document Fee

Additional Reference Fee

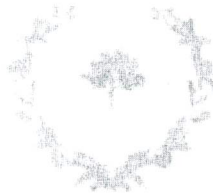
This Customer Group

_____ # of Excessive Entities

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7 # of Pages



Raleigh
 Department of
 City Planning One
 Exchange Plaza
 3rd floor
 Raleigh, NC 27602

919-516-2626

www.raleighnc.gov/planning

Fee _____ Amt Paid
 _____ Check #
 _____ Rec'd Date:
 _____ Rec'd By:
 _____ Completion
 Date: _____

(Processing Fee: \$362.00 - Submit payment online through the Permit & Development Portal)

RALEIGH HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

This application initiates consideration of a property for designation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission (RHDC) and the Raleigh City Council. It enables evaluation of the resource to determine if it qualifies for designation. The evaluation is made by the Research Committee of the RHDC, which makes its recommendation to the full commission which in turn makes its recommendation to the City Council. Procedures for administration by the RHDC are outlined in the Raleigh City Code, Section 10-1053.

Please type if possible. Use 8-1/2" x 11" paper for supporting documentation and if additional space is needed. All materials submitted become the property of the RHDC and cannot be returned. Return completed application to the RHDC office at One Exchange Plaza, Suite 300, Raleigh or mail to:

Raleigh Historic Development Commission
 PO Box 590 Century Station
 Raleigh, NC 27602

1. Name of Property (if historic name is unknown, give current name or street address):

Historic Name: Charles and Maude Heck House
 Current Name: same

2. Location:

Street 200 Hawthorne Road, Raleigh NC 27605
 Address:
 NC PIN No.: 1704113225
 (Can be obtained from <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>)

3. Legal Owner of Property (If more than one, list primary contact):

Name: Paul A. Setliff and Judith Mathews
 Address: 200 Hawthorne Road
 City: State: Zip: Raleigh NC 27605
 Telephone No: (919) (637)-(7129) Fax No. () ()-() E-Mail:
 paul@paulsetliff.com

4. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner):

Name: M. Ruth Little, Longleaf Historic Resources
 Address: 2312 Bedford Avenue

Objects		
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D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom): Marilyn Dutton and Dr. Charlotte V. Brown surveyed the house in 1982 while preparing the Cameron Park National Register Historic District

E. National Register of Historic Places Status:

Check One:

Entered Date: 1985 Cameron Park HD	Nominated
Determined Eligible Date:	Determined Not Eligible Date:
Nomination Not Requested	Removed Date:
Significant changes in integrity since listing should be noted in section 10.C. below.	

RALEIGH HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION 2 of 3

2/24

7. Reason for Request: Owners received a letter from Barden Culbreth, Raleigh Historic District Commission in ~~1983~~ ²⁰²³ asking them to consider landmark designation for the house's historic and cultural significance

8. Is the property income producing? No

9. Are any interior spaces being included for designation? Yes

10. Supporting Documentation (Attach to application on separate sheets. Please type or print):

A. Photographs/Slides:

At least *two sets of current exterior archival-grade photographic prints* (minimum print size 5"x7") of all facades of the building and at least one photo of all other contributing and non contributing resources. If interior spaces of the property are being considered for designation, please include two sets of photos for these features. Prints may be created by using archival grade black and white film photography and processing or digital photography. The minimum standard for a digital print is 5x7 at a resolution of 300 pixels per inch (ppi). This translates into a pixel dimension of 1950 x 1350. Digital images must be printed with an acceptable ink and paper combination as determined by the National Park Service Go to: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/photopolicy/index.htm>. All photographs must be labeled with the name of the structure, address and date the photograph was taken with pencil or archival-approved photo pen. In addition to prints, all images should be submitted in digital format. Any additional exterior or interior views and views of other structures on the property (color, black and white, or slides) will be helpful.

B. Boundary Map:

Please include a map showing the location of the property. A sketch map is acceptable, but please note street names and number. Any other structures on the property should also be shown. Please include a "North" arrow. Map should be no larger than 11" x 17". A tax map with boundaries marked is preferred, which can be found at: <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>.

C. Architectural Significance:

City: State: Zip: Raleigh NC 27607
Telephone No: (919) (412)-(7804) Fax No. () ()-() E-Mail:
mruthlittle@gmail.com

5. General Data/Site Information:

Date of Construction and major additions/alterations:

Ca. 1920. Only alterations are minor

Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings:

Garage ca. 1920

Approximate lot size or acreage: 0.3 acre

Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason: attributed to Professor Charles Heck

Original Use: residential

Present Use: residential

6. Classification:

A. Category (check all that apply): Buildings

Building(s) Structure Object Site

B. Ownership

Private YES

Public Local State Federal

C. Number of contributing and non-contributing resources on the property:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	2	-0-
Structures		

Describe the property, including exterior architectural features, additions, remodelings, and alterations. Also describe significant outbuildings and landscape features. If the owner is including interior features in the nomination for the purpose of design review protection; describe them in detail and note their locations. Include a statement regarding the architectural significance of the property.

D. Historic Significance:

Note any significant events, people, and/or families associated with the property. Include all major owners. Note if the property has ever been recorded during a historic building survey by the City of Raleigh or by the NC State Historic Preservation Office. If so, who and when? (See application item 6.D.) Please include a bibliography of sources. Information regarding prior designations can be found by contacting the Survey and Planning Branch of the NC State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO) at 919-807-6570, 919-807-6573 or at: <http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us/spbranch.htm>.

E. Special Significance Summary:

Include a one to two paragraph summary of those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance.

Charles and Maude Heck House, 200 Hawthorne Road, Raleigh
Local Landmark Report (Final)
October 10, 2024
M. Ruth Little, Longleaf Historic Resources

The Charles and Maude Heck House, a 1920 two-story, hipped roof house, stands at 200 Hawthorne Road, at the northeast corner of Hawthorne Road and Benehan Street in the Cameron Park neighborhood of Raleigh, North Carolina. The spacious lot is landscaped with a grassy lawn, a large maple tree at the corner, several small trees, and low perimeter shrubbery. The site slopes with a terrace to the rear alley. A small frame garage, built about 1920, abuts the alley to the rear.

The elegant façade, three bays wide, faces west. The rectangular dwelling features stuccoed walls, wide bracketed eaves, a large hipped-roof dormer, and a full-width one-story porch with massive stuccoed porch posts. Several features carry hints of the Italianate and Prairie styles—especially the bracketed eaves, thick turned porch balustrade, angled porch terrace, and two-story south-side bay window. Brackets accent the wide wooden eaves at the upper level, front dormer, and porch level. The dormer's center casement has twelve panes, flanked by six-pane casements. Walls are covered with concrete stucco and windows are large one-over-one wood sash, without trim, recessed into the thick wall surface, with shallow stuccoed window sills. The main roof and porch roof, originally of terra cotta tile, was replaced with red asphalt shingles about 1970 and again about 2014. Current owners reroofed the porch with a standing seam copper roof in 2014. Walls and porch posts are white; the porch trim has gray-green accents.

The full façade porch with hipped roof shelters the front entrance and a triple window. The porch has three massive stuccoed posts and a low balustrade with heavy turned wood balusters set between bottom and top wooden rails. The floor is concrete and beaded tongue-and-groove boards cover the porch ceiling. Three brick steps rise to the concrete porch floor. At the south end, an angled terrace extends beyond the south end of the porch, with short posts and an identical balustrade. The house is painted off-white, with gray-green wooden porch trim.

The imposing front entrance has an original wide stained oak door with beveled glass set into a Craftsman-style muntin pattern. Flanking sidelights have an identical muntin pattern. The right sidelight contains a metal mail slot. Above the entrance is a recessed flat stucco panel.

The four-bay-wide south elevation has a shallow chimney flanked by single windows and, behind the chimney, an angled bay with a wide sash window in the center and narrower sash windows in the sides. The five-bay-wide north elevation windows have an irregular alignment to illuminate the interior spaces on the north side: a main stair, a back stair, a basement stair, a hallway, a half bath, and a kitchen. The first story contains a single window that lights the stair landing in the living room; a small window lights the basement stair; a double window lights the hallway and the half bath, and a double window lights the rear corner kitchen. On the second story, single windows light the master bedroom nursery/closet, the attic stair, the back stair, a full bath, and a bedroom.

The rear, east elevation features a slightly projecting two-story section containing the kitchen at the first level and a bedroom at the second level. This is the only elevation that has been altered. Originally, the rear kitchen door was set into a shallow recessed porch. This porch was infilled with wood siding about 1970 to enlarge the kitchen, and a frame sunroom was added beside the kitchen. The rear wall of the dining room contains an original wood casement window that opened to the exterior but is now concealed by the sunroom addition. At the second story level above the casement window was a balcony with a balustrade identical to the front porch (visible in Fig. 2. South elevation drawing). It was removed when the sunroom was added. A wood stair from the yard accesses the rear kitchen door. In recent years, current owners replaced the infilled porch walls with weatherboard siding, resided the sunroom with weatherboard, and removed a pre-fab fireplace and installed windows. They added a wooden balustrade to the flat roof of the sunroom to convert it into an upper porch.

The house contains a full basement, with a mixture of sash and casement windows (some of which are replacements) projecting above ground level on the side and rear elevations. The interior basement stair descends beneath the main stair. The basement is finished with a living area, bedrooms, and a bath. On the rear elevation, a rear wood and glass door accesses the basement.

Several notable construction features that set the house apart from surrounding houses. The foundation is thick cast concrete supporting thick structural walls of hollow clay tile

covered with concrete stucco. The original whole house coal heating system has ducts inside the walls, large wood returns in the floor, and heavy metal vents located in the walls and in the floor. The furnace has been converted to natural gas.

The well-preserved interior has two stories set on a full basement, with 3,147 square feet. The first floor contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, half-bath, sunroom, and a back hall. The second floor contains three bedrooms and two baths. The front door opens directly into the large living room, containing the two most important architectural features. The notable staircase runs along the north side wall, and an equally striking fireplace and tile mantel is centered in the south wall. The stained oak staircase has a landing two steps above the floor level, with a massive square newel post with flat-paneled sides, egg and dart moldings, and a molded cap. The stair rail has ornate turned balusters and a heavy molded handrail.

The fireplace has an arched, shallow coal firebox surrounded by a wide classical-style mantel of rusticated clay tile, cast by the Strobel Company of Cincinnati. A large tile keystone stabilizes the arched opening. A thick stained oak shelf, with paired brackets at each end, tops the mantel. The fireplace apron has the same tile. An identical fireplace and mantel in the master bedroom on the second floor was removed by the second owners, the Vanns, about 1970.

A wide doorway in the rear living room wall opens to a large dining room. Three oak doors originally in this opening are now stored in the attic. All doors are original stained oak with a single flat panel, with the exception of service doors in the back hall. In the living room, a door beside the stair opens into a service hall that leads to the kitchen and to a back stair to the second floor.

Current owners found an etched and frosted glass panel in the attic that may have been an original architectural element. Ornate floral designs surround a central cartouche with a monogram-like design, perhaps an “H” for Heck. Owners repurposed the panel as the top of a custom-made table in the living room.

Garage. Ca. 1920

The intact one-story front-gabled garage abuts the rear alley. It retains its original clay tile foundation, replacement weatherboard walls, and exposed rafter tails. A set of double wood doors in the front wall open outward. The original left double door has vertical flush sheathing. The right double door is a reconstruction of the original, which was missing when current owners purchased the house. Current owners installed glass lights in the top half of the doors and rehinged the doors to swing open electrically. About 1970, the Vanns, who owned the house, installed three fixed windows in the side elevations. The south wall windows are the two halves of a sash window reused from the house.

The Heck family lovingly maintained the house's design, and current owners have done the same. The house generally retains a high level of architectural integrity on both exterior and interior. Several unfortunate alterations made about 1970 by the Vanns—replacing the original roof tiles, removing the upper balustraded porch, infilling the original rear entrance porch, removing the original master bedroom fireplace, and adding a sunroom to the rear, have been mitigated by current owners as much as possible. The current roof, of rusty-red asphalt shingles, mimics the original terra cotta tiles. The updated sunroom, ca. 2010, is clearly distinguished from the original house by its weatherboard siding and modern sash windows.

Historical Significance

The Charles and Maude Heck House, a well-preserved Craftsman-Italianate-style residence built in 1920 at 200 Hawthorne Road, merits landmark status for its historical and architectural significance to Raleigh. It was the home and laboratory of Charles McGee Heck from 1920 to his death in 1952. Prof. Heck, chair of the North Carolina State College physics department for the last thirty years of his career, earned a national reputation for his meteorological research and his humanitarian projects. Heck's weather forecasting experiments attracted attention across the U.S. and were frequently reported in *The News and Observer* of Raleigh. He spearheaded fundraising to send money to feed millions of Chinese during a famine after World War 1 and worked on a New Deal infrastructure project in North Carolina during the Great Depression.

The Heck House has local architectural significance as an unusual example of the Craftsman-Italianate Style in early twentieth-century Raleigh. According to Cameron Park lore, Heck designed his own home, a singular example of this in Cameron Park. The Craftsman-Italianate “villa” features unusually sturdy construction and a striking design, with stuccoed walls, bracketed eaves, and a front balustraded porch with a terrace. It stands as an architectural landmark among the mostly frame late Victorian, Colonial and Craftsman houses in 1920s Cameron Park. The house retains its original character both outside and inside, with an elegant mantel and staircase in the open living room that sets the interior apart from most Cameron Park residences.

Historical Background

Charles McGee Heck (1881-1952) was born in Raleigh, the twelfth child of Col. Jonathan Heck and his wife Mattie Heck. Col. Heck, born in West Virginia, fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War as a contractor that provided materials, including bayonets, for the Confederate war effort. During Reconstruction he flourished as a businessman, developer and New South entrepreneur who moved to Raleigh in the late 1860s and promoted North Carolina land to out-of-state investors. In 1870, he built the first major postbellum house at 309 North Blount Street in a modish Second Empire style. Charles was born in 1881 and raised there, absorbing his father’s civic initiatives and love of Raleigh history. Col. Heck served as chief marshal of the Raleigh Centennial Celebration in 1892.¹

¹Catherine W. Bishir, “Jonathan McGee Heck biographical entry, *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988; <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/heck-jonathan-mcgee>

Charles, a scientifically inclined child, attended Wake Forest College at the age of fifteen (then located in Wake Forest, near Raleigh) and graduated in 1900. He earned his M.A. in 1901 during a year at Columbia University, studying the chemistry of alternating electrical current. After further study in Berlin, he taught from 1905 to 1912 in the physics department at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. In 1911, he met and married Maude Williams. Under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., the newlyweds spent about a year in China to advance the scientific education of the Chinese through demonstrations of electricity. Their son Charles W. was born shortly after they returned to Raleigh in 1913. In that year Charles was hired in the physics department at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering (now North Carolina State University). In 1917 he became its head and remained in that capacity until his retirement in 1946.²

Charles and Maude spent most of their lives in the Cameron Park neighborhood, across Hillsborough Street from State College, and were remembered by their neighbors as interesting people. They rented 219 Forest Road from 1913 to 1920. On April 1, 1919, the couple paid \$100 to J. M. and Flonnie Kennedy for Block 8, Lot 14 in Cameron Park, sixty feet by 142 ½ feet, at the northeast corner of Hawthorne Road and Benehan Street. In 1920 they purchased one-half of lot 13, adjacent on the north side, giving them a total frontage of

² Heck, C. M. typescript autobiography, NCSU Special Collections; "Among the Faculty," *NC State College Alumni News*, December 1939, 11; "Professor Heck Is Buried Today," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, November 24, 1952, page 7.

90 feet and lot size of one-third acre.³ in 1920 they rented a townhouse at 132 Woodburn Road while building their house at 200 Hawthorne.

Professor Heck was well-known in Cameron Park and in Raleigh, and the unusual design of his house led to lasting neighborhood stories. “The story is told that physics professor Heck drew up plans for a stylish, stuccoed house at 200 Hawthorne Road and instructed the contractor not to deviate from his plans in any regard. Then he and Maude traveled to Europe for six months. When they returned the house was complete but there was no staircase to the attic because Dr. Heck had neglected to include construction drawings for it.”⁴ The attic stair was added when the Hecks returned.

Present owners are in possession of the home’s elevation drawings, but no interior plan drawings. The drawings are skillfully drafted on thin tracing paper, and faithfully match the built house except for the front entrance, which shows a single Craftsman-style door with upper glass and no sidelights. Three elevations bear the name “C. M. Heck” below the sheet label, which may be a signature proving that he was the architect or may identify him as the client. The Italianate turned wood balustrade of the upper balcony railing is shown in the south elevation but was removed when later owners, the Vanns, added a sunroom

³ Wake County Deed Book 338, 103. See also quit claim deed, Wake County Deed Book 448, 461, Sept. 29, 1924, from Parker-Hunter Realty Company to J. M. and Florence Kennedy and Charles M. Heck. J. M. Kennedy bought the lot in 1911 but failed to record the deed until April 1, 1919. Deed Book 1104, 333: Parker-Hunter Realty gives Charles M. Heck a quit-claim deed to the same lot to give clear title. Deed Book 1104, 333: In 1952, Charles Heck deeds Maude Heck their property at 200 Hawthorne Road. The deed references the 1920 purchase of the southern one-half of lot 13 by Charles M. Heck in Deed Book 466, 227.

⁴ Charlotte Vestal Brown and Marilyn Dutton, “Early Raleigh Neighborhoods and Buildings,” 1983, 5; Ruth Little, *Cameron Park: A Remote Retreat on Hillsboro Street, 1910-2010*, 127-128.

about 1970. The drawings show the original terra cotta tile roof.⁵ The drawings are of professional quality. Whoever designed the Heck House possessed considerable skill to integrate four separate stairs—the main stair, the back stair, the basement stair, and the attic stair—among the rooms.

The only known example of Heck's architectural work appears in his autobiography. He noted that in 1919 he designed the floor plan of the physics half of Daniels Hall, shared with the electrical engineering department. He described his careful arrangement of laboratory and office spaces, with particular attention to window illumination.⁶ Daniels Hall itself was designed by eminent architect Hobart Upjohn in the Classical Revival style and built in 1926.⁷ Perhaps Heck sketched out the Physics floor plan and provided it to the Upjohn firm. No other instances of Charles's design activity are known.

The question of whether Heck designed his own house remains unanswered. The neighborhood legend may be correct, but he may also have drawn the floor plan and hired an architect to design the exterior. There are some similarities to the Dr. Zebulon Caveness House, at 1804 Hillsborough Street in the Cameron Park neighborhood, built in 1916 from a design by neighborhood architect Harry P. S. Keller. The imposing brick house has wide bracketed eaves, a hip roof with a large dormer, a porch with large square posts, and a

⁵ Heck House Drawings in the possession of Paul Setliff and Judith Mathews, current owners.

⁶ Heck, C. M. typescript autobiography, NCSU Special Collections.

⁷ Margaret Ruth Little, *Through the Crystal Ball of the Chancellor's Residence*, NCSU Libraries, Raleigh, NC, 2013, 23.

horizontal emphasis, all characteristic of the Prairie style. Keller designed some of State College's early brick buildings in the early 1900s as well as the Dr. Carl Bell House at 1313 College Place in the neighborhood about 1923.⁸ Regardless of the identity of the architect, the design of the Heck House is bold, striking, and sophisticated.

The Heck family moved into their new house before 1921, when they appear in the city directory at 200 Hawthorne Road. The 1930 census shows the family in residence and values the house at \$20,000. In that year Charles, Maude, and young Charles, aged seventeen, were the only occupants.⁹ Maude Heck, presumably a stay-at-home wife and mother, later employed domestic help as did many of the neighboring housewives of Cameron Park. In 1934 and in 1942 and 1943, Fannie Heck, a Black woman, worked as a domestic and cook at the Heck House. She lived at 312 E. Cabarrus Street in 1934 and at 910 E. Davie Street in the 1940s. She was possibly related to Charles Heck. By 1945 the Hecks rented to Isabell (no last name given), a Black woman employed by the Raleigh Bag Company.¹⁰ The full, mostly above-ground basement would have made a good apartment for a household servant or a tenant.

About 1918, Prof. Heck, with fresh memories of his 1913 year in China, revived a flagging national American Red Cross drive to collect money to save millions of Chinese from

⁸ Margaret Ruth Little, *Cameron Park, Raleigh, North Carolina: A Remote Retreat on Hillsboro Street, 1910-2010*, Raleigh, North Carolina: Cameron Park Association & Preservation North Carolina, 2014, 71-73.

⁹ Raleigh city directory, 1921-1922, 200 Hawthorne Road: C. M. Heck; U.S. Census, 1930, ancestry.com.

¹⁰ Raleigh city directories: 1942, 1943, 1945.

starvation during the warlord period. He traveled to Washington and New York for permission to run a drive headquartered at State College, through the Rotary Club, which raised \$250,000 across the state. This energized the national drive which raised a total of \$7 million for food and dam projects to prevent famine.¹¹

Prof. Heck was a physicist whose creativity produced not merely theoretical research but also physical, functional devices. His principal interests were weather forecasting and sound recording devices, but his curiosity led him into numerous other areas.¹² Beginning in Lincoln, Nebraska, he invented and patented nine devices to help humanity. While raising chickens in his backyard, he purchased a store-bought chicken incubator for hatching eggs. He realized that his store-bought incubator worked backwards, so his first patent was for a new chicken incubator. In 1918 he obtained a patent for a stethoscope, which led to research and patents for versions of phonographs and other types of recording devices.¹³

At his Hawthorne Road home, Prof. Heck turned his large yard into a meteorological station. A box of lantern slides in the Heck Papers (Box 3), likely used in his physics classes, include several photographs of Heck in his yard with his instruments—a large metal saucer and a louvered box, a measuring device, on stilts. Other slides show meteorological graphs

¹¹ “How College Professor Saved Starving Chinese,” *The News and Observer*, Nov. 26, 1939. Google search, June 5, 2024: six million Chinese peasants starved from 1916-1927, the warlord period.

¹² Heck typescript autobiography; “Raleigh as an Environment for Inspiration; “Among the Faculty,” *NC State College Alumni News*, December 1939.

¹³ Heck typescript autobiography, 63, 64.

of temperature differences due to radiation from snow through warmer air to colder air above. Heck is said to have discovered the first known spiral crystal, shown in diagrams (Box 2). These depict spiral paraffin crystals from different cuts of Pennsylvania crude oil and spirals from ethyl alcohol solutions and from commercial gasolines.¹⁴ Research in crystalline material is still being done today for applications in high energy physics, lasers, and optics.¹⁵

During the Great Depression, while continuing his college duties, Professor Heck was involved in projects to provide needed infrastructure to North Carolina. In 1933 he wrote a long article in *The News and Observer* about his work with Clarence Poe, editor of the *Progressive Farmer* magazine, to get rural recreation centers built by the Civil Works Administration (CWA) in rural areas. Because of a lack of social organization outside of cities, only urban areas had identified their needs to the federal government.¹⁶ In 1935 Heck's research discovered a new state of matter, "oilcules," a mixture of a solid and a liquid, which he hoped might lead to further breakthroughs by biologists and physicists.¹⁷

In the 1930s and 1940s Heck became nationally known for his meteorological research in weather forecasting. In August 1938 he installed aluminum heat measuring saucers on top of Mount Mitchell, North Carolina, to detect high level cold and warm fronts. Later that

¹⁴ Heck Papers, Boxes 2 and 3; "Professor Heck Is Buried Today," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, November 24, 1952, page 7; "Among the Faculty," *North Carolina State College Alumni News*, V. 12, No. 3, December 1939.

¹⁵ <https://www.nist.gov/news-events/news/2021/08/scientists-discover-crystal-exhibiting-exotic-spiral-magnetism>.

¹⁶ "Country Slow in Getting Bids for CWA Project in State," *The News and Observer*, Dec. 24, 1933.

¹⁷ "State Scientist Makes Discovery," *The News and Observer*, May 4, 1935.

month, during an intense heat wave in New York City, he installed them atop the Empire State Building. Heck reported that the U.S. Weather Bureau requested them for tests in locations around the country. The *News and Observer* article contains a photo of Prof. Heck looking like a drummer among his weather instruments, which resemble cymbals.¹⁸ In 1939 he and student workers erected a 20-foot diameter aluminum radiation cone on the college campus to study sky temperatures. It crashed during a very windy storm but thankfully produced no injuries.¹⁹

In 1940 Heck found time to write a manuscript, “The Story of Early Raleigh Its Capitol and Its First Railroad,” and to create a program to introduce Raleigh school children to their own history to foster good citizenship. That same year he wrote a proposal (never acted upon) to utilize the nearly finished State College Bell Tower as a “1,000-year repository for analysis of North Carolina’s condition, and its historical highlights.”²⁰

Prof. Heck retired from the college on May 1, 1946 after 33 years of service. He was a popular teacher and well-known in the scientific world for his research. After a long illness, he died on November 23, 1952. Maude Heck lived in the home until 1964; son Charles W. Heck of Rocky Mount sold it to John and Ruth Vann the same year.²¹ The Vanns sold it to current owner Paul A. Setliff in 1996. Paul and his wife, Judith Hill Mathews, have owned it

¹⁸ “Heck Continues Weather Tests, *The News and Observer*, Aug. 24, 1938.

¹⁹ “Prof. Heck Was Right In Expecting a Blow!,” *The News and Observer*, Feb. 4, 1939.

²⁰ Heck, C. M. typescript autobiography, NCSU Special Collections.

²¹ Obituary, *Rocky Mount Telegram*; Wake County Real Estate Data online for 200 Hawthorne Road: ownership history.

jointly since 2019. They have maintained the house carefully to preserve its character and beauty.

Special Significance Summary

The Charles and Maude Heck House, 200 Hawthorne Road, Raleigh, was built in 1920 for Charles and Maude Heck. The two-story hipped-roof, stuccoed house with a full one-story porch features an eclectic mix of Craftsman-Italianate-style features, conveyed by the thick turned porch balusters, two-story side bay window, and heavy wooden brackets at the porch, front dormer, and main roof. To the rear is an original ca. 1920 one-story front-gabled frame garage. According to neighborhood tradition, Professor Heck designed the house himself; elevation drawings in the present owners' possession buttress this tradition. The house and garage retain a high degree of exterior and interior architectural integrity. The house's exterior is integral to the architectural and historical significance of the property. Two interior features—the elegant mantel and staircase in the open living room—also contribute to its significance. The ornate stained oak staircase runs along the north side wall. It has a landing just above the floor level, a massive decorative newel post, ornate turned balusters, and a heavy molded handrail. The mantel along the south wall has a wide rusticated arched mantel, with a prominent keystone, of cast clay tile surrounding the shallow firebox. The cast clay tiles are stamped on the rear by the manufacturer, the Strobel Company of Cincinnati. Atop the mantel is a thick stained oak shelf with paired end brackets.

The Heck House derives its primary historical significance as the home and laboratory of Professor Charles Heck from 1920 to his death in 1952. As the professor and chair of the North Carolina State College physics department for thirty-three years, Heck's teaching, inventions, and research writings, especially in the field of meteorology, earned him a national reputation. He erected some of his weather instruments in his own yard, but these have disappeared. Heck also achieved recognition for his numerous humanitarian projects, including a national drive to raise funds to save the Chinese from starvation in the late 1910s to the 1920s. As the home of Professor Charles Heck, a native of Raleigh and a beloved professor at NC State College whose inventions in the field of physics influenced countless students and benefited the state of North Carolina and the nation, the Heck House has special historical significance.

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Wake County Deeds.



































Bedroom

Full Bath

Back Stair

Living Room Stair

Attic Stair

MBR-Nursery or Closet

Kitchen

Half Bath / Hallway

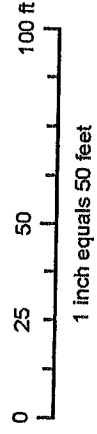
Basement Stair

Living Room Stair Landing

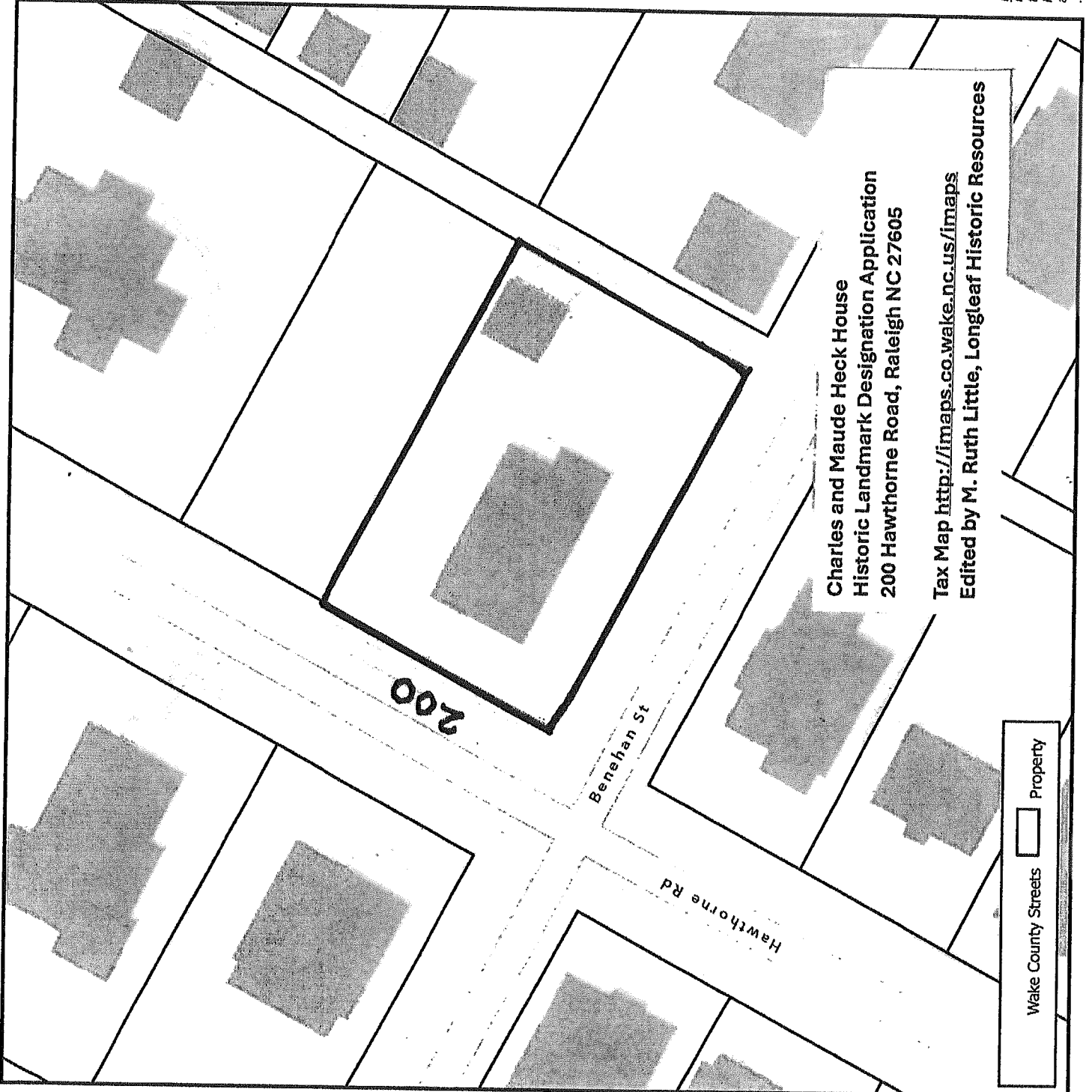
Living Room Stair Landing

Heck House 200 Hawthorne Rd.

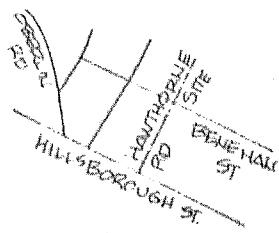
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Total Sale Price: \$350000
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Year Built: 1912
Heated Area: 3147
Type and Use: SINGLFAM
Design Style: Conventional
City: RALEIGH
Planning Jurisdiction: RA
Township: Raleigh
Owner: SETLIFF, PAULA MATTHEWS, JUDITH HILL
Mailing Address 1: 200 HAWTHORNE RD
Mailing Address 2: RALEIGH NC 27605-1635
Deed Book: 017411
Deed Page: 00420
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Total Units: 1



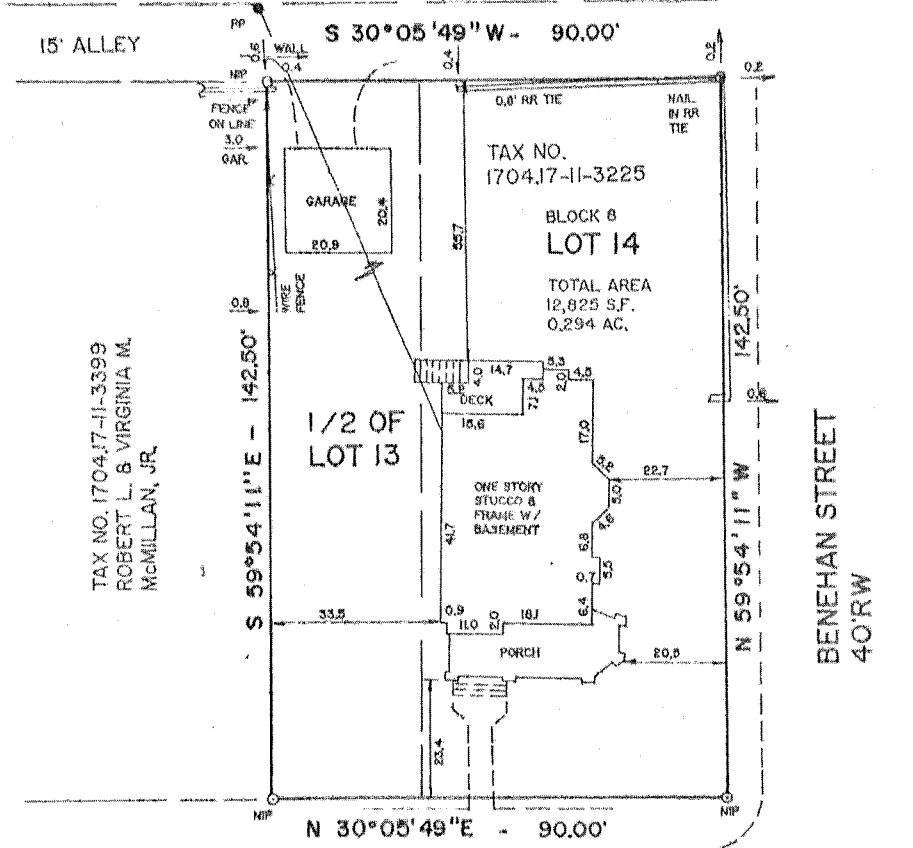
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D. B. 2839 PG. 854



TAX NO. 170417-11-3399
ROBERT L. & VIRGINIA M.
MCMILLAN, JR.

HAWTHORNE ROAD
50' RW

BENEHAN STREET
40' RW

DEED 1606-187

FIELD CLOSURE # 1: 20,290
REVISED 10/29/96 NORTH ROTATED

MAP OF
CAMERON - PARK
PROPERTY

LEGEND
 EIP EXISTING IRON PIPE MH MANHOLE
 NIP NEW IRON PIPE PP POWER POLE
 MCH MONUMENT R/W RIGHT OF WAY
 DR DRAINAGE DITCH CL CENTER LINE

LOT 14 B 1/2 13 BLOCK 8 NOT FOR RECORDING, INFORMATION FOUND

RECORDED IN BOOK OF MAPS 1911 VOL PAGE 9 WAKE COUNTY, N.C.

I, JOHN Y. PHELPS, JR. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP IS CORRECT AND THAT THE BUILDINGS ARE SHOWN ON THE LOT AND THAT THERE ARE NO ENCROACHMENTS OR OTHER BUILDINGS ON SAID LOT UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE

PROPERTY OF
PAUL A. SETLIFF

200 HAWTHORNE ROAD
RALEIGH, WAKE CO., N.C.

SCALE	
1" = 30'	
1/4" = 7.5'	
1/8" = 3.75'	
1/16" = 1.875'	

JOHN Y. PHELPS, JR.
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR
HALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

ED

20/11/1950
205

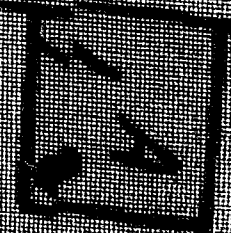
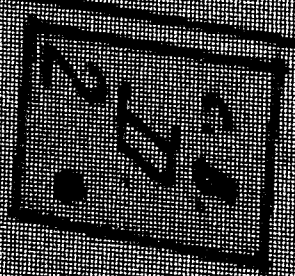
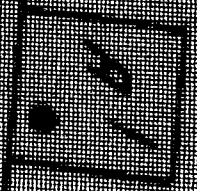
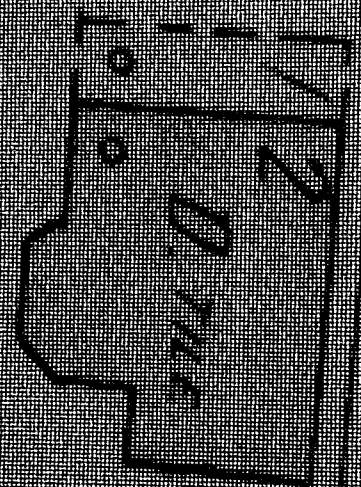
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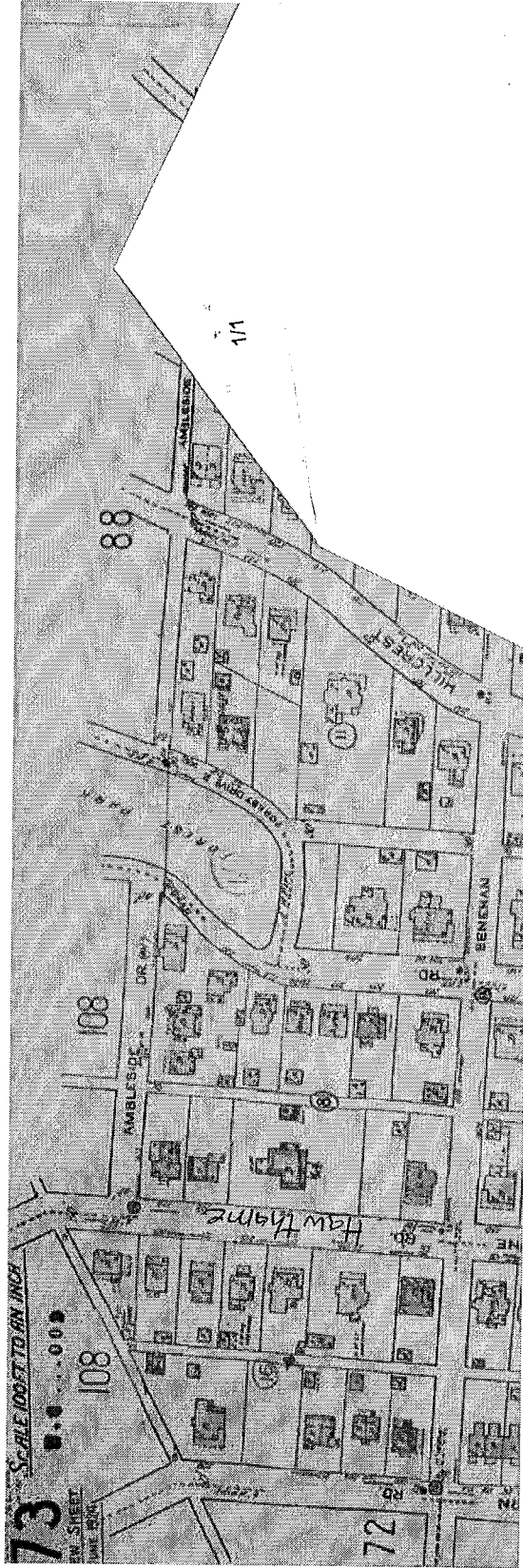
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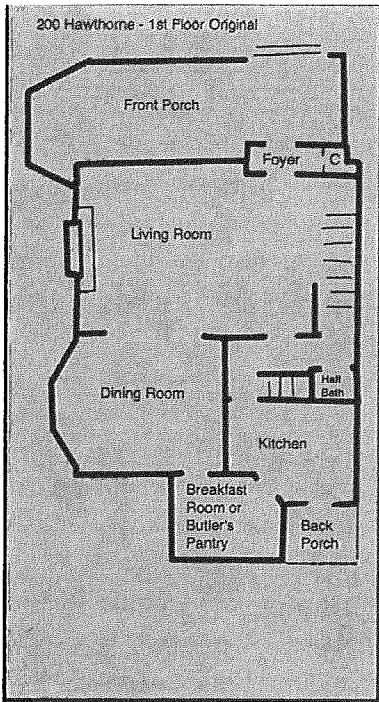
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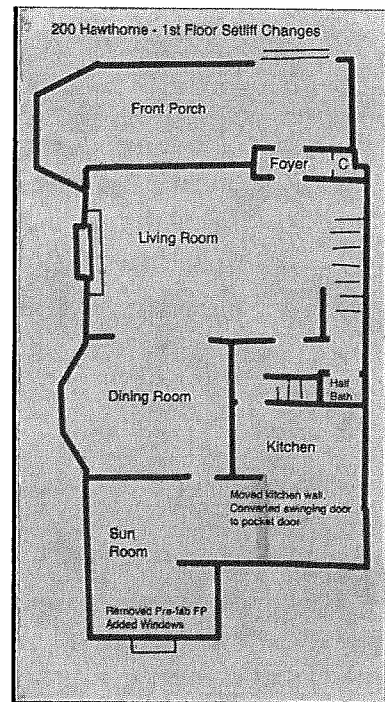
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200 Hawthorne First Floor Original layout.HEIC

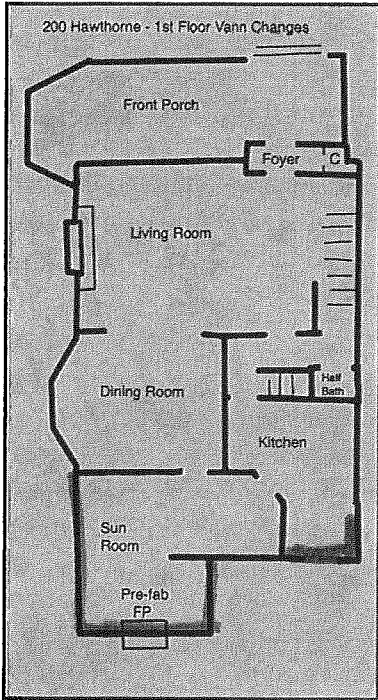
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200 Hawthorne First Floor Setliff layout changes.HEIC

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*moved kitch wall
Converted swinging do
to pocket door
removed pre-fab firepla
added window*



200 Hawthorne First Floor Vann layout changes.HEIC

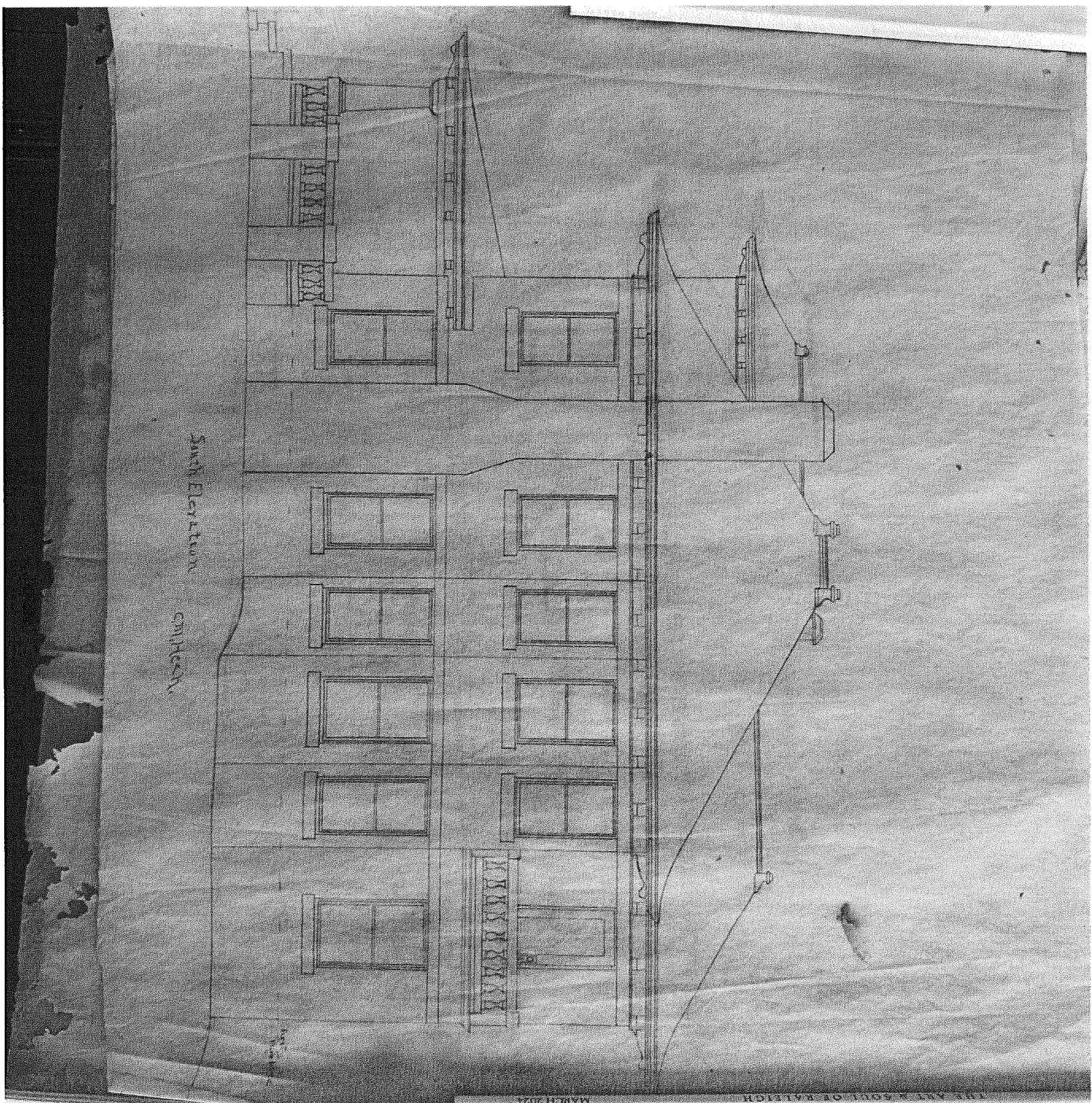
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West Elevation

Fig. 1 Heck House facade drawing

Fig. 2 Heck House south elevation drawing



South Elevation

CHIMNEY

MARCH 2021

THE ARCHITECT OF FALMOUTH

Fig. 3 Heck House North elevation drawing

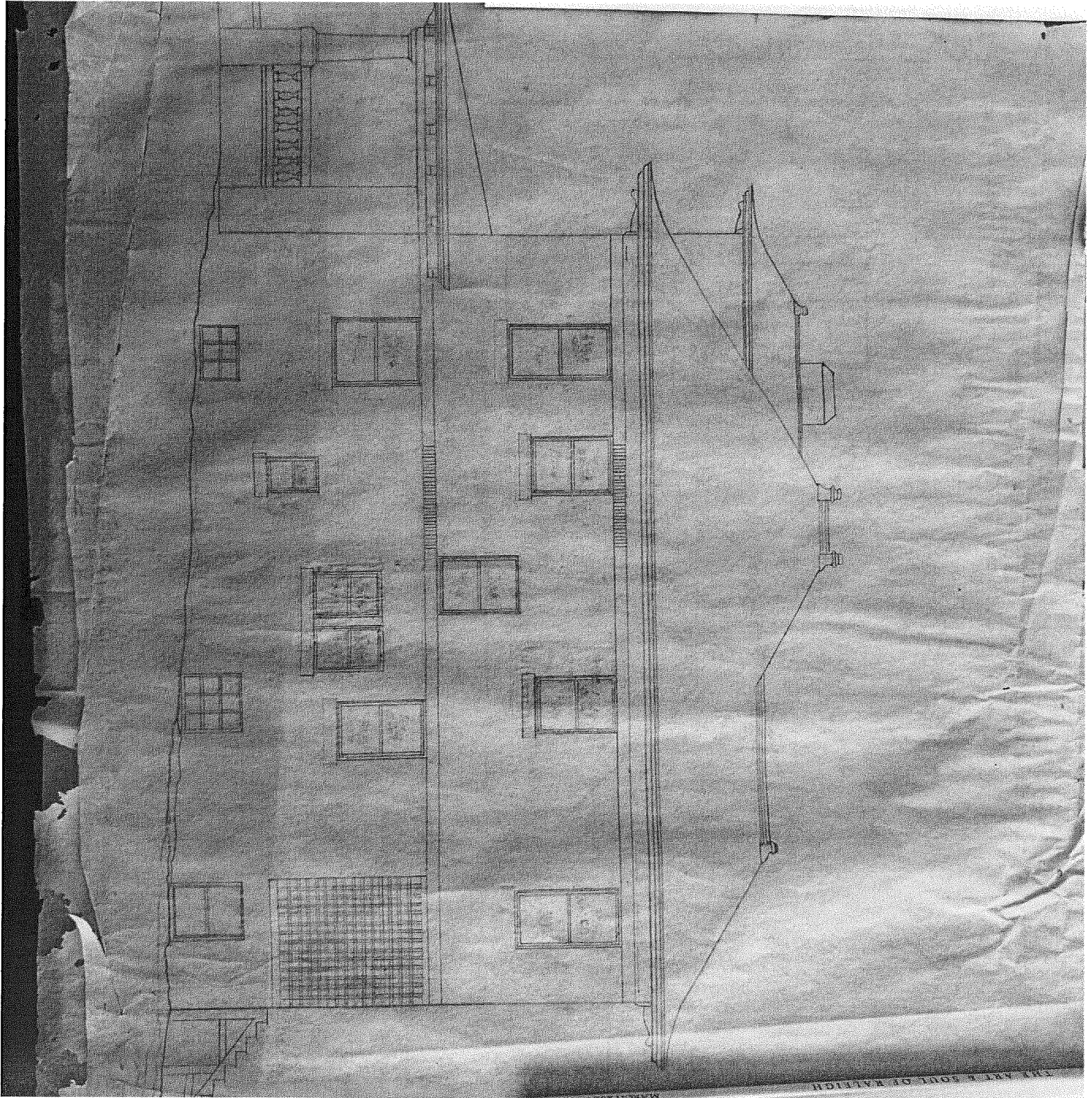


Fig. 5 Heck House roof construction drawing

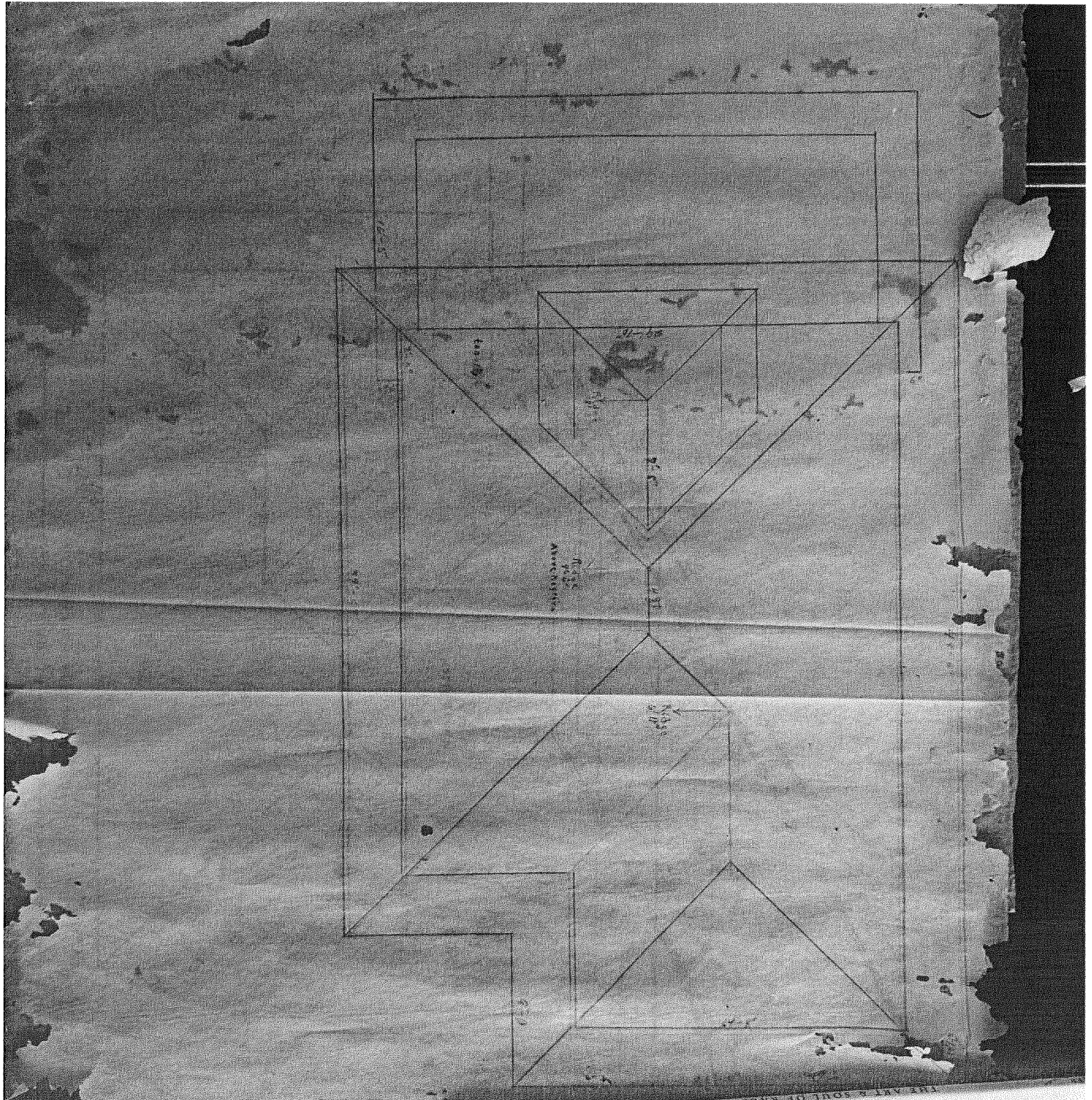


Fig 6 Heck House construction details drawing

