

ORDINANCE NO. (1972) - 408

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING THE PROPERTY OF JULIA RUSSELLLOCATED AT 309 NORTH BLOUNT STREET

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC SITE.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of a Historic Sites Commission for the City of Raleigh and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Chapter 1058 of the 1967 Session Laws of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission has made an investigation and recommended the following property be designated a Historic Site; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History has made an analysis and recommendation that the following property be designated a Historic Site; and

WHEREAS, on the 18 day of September, 1972, a joint public hearing was held in the Southern Room of Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh, North Carolina, by the Historic Sites Commission and the City Council of the City of Raleigh to determine whether the hereinafter described property should be designated a Historic Site; and

WHEREAS, said hearing was advertised and the property owners of the property hereinafter described were notified by certified mail of the date and purpose of said public hearing at least ten (10) days prior to the date set for the hearing; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Chapter 1058 of the 1967 Session Laws of North Carolina, 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 of Julia Russell

located at 309 North Blount Street
in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is hereby declared a Historic Site. Said property being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southern line of East North Street, the northeastern corner of the lot of Mrs. M. A. Heck, runs thence in a southerly direction 90 feet along the eastern line of the said Mrs. M. A. Heck to a stake; runs thence in a southwesterly direction along the line of the said Mrs. M. A. Heck, 23.1 feet to a stake, the northeastern corner of the lot of Lena L. Allen, or lot no. 3 of the division of the Heck land below referred to; runs thence in a southerly direction along the eastern line of the said Allen lot 15 feet to a stake, the northwestern corner of the lot of Graham H. Andrews, or lot no. 2, of the Heck lands; runs thence in an easterly direction along the northern line of the said Andrews lot 161.9 feet to the western line of North Blount Street, said Andrews' northeast corner; runs thence in a Northerly direction along the western line of North Blount Street 120 feet to the southwest intersection of North Blount and East North Streets; runs thence along the southern line of East North Street in a westerly direction 144.4 feet to the point of beginning.

Section 2. No building or structure located on the hereinbefore described site may be demolished or materially altered unless and until a sixty (60) day written notice to the Historic Sites Commission of the intent to demolish or materially alter said structure, and the elapsing of said sixty (60) day period.

Section 3. All owners and occupants of the property hereinabove described, whose identity and addresses can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence be sent by certified mail a copy of this ordinance.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be indexed under the property owner's name in the grantor index in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County as provided by Chapter 1058 of the 1967 Session Laws of North Carolina.

Section 5. City administration and the Historic Sites Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have erected an appropriate sign on the site hereinabove described setting forth the fact that said site has been designated a Historic Site by action of the Historic Sites Commission and the City Council of the City of Raleigh provided, should the owners of the hereinabove described property not consent to the erection of said sign on the described premises, City administration and the Historic Sites Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have said sign located on the public right-of-way adjacent to said property.

Section 6. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Section 7. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of said conflict.

Section 8. This ordinance shall become effective twenty (20) days after publication as by law provided.

Adopted: September 18, 1972

Effective: November 6, 1972

CERTIFICATION

I, Mary D. Lassiter, City Clerk and Treasurer of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an ordinance duly adopted at the regular meeting of the City Council held on the 18th day of September, 1972.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Seal of the City of Raleigh to be affixed this 13th day of October, 1972.

Mary D. Lassiter
City Clerk and Treasurer

Filed for registration at 4:00 p.m. o'clock 3 day of Nov. 1972

and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake County, in Book 2113, Page 663, November 3, 1972

J. A. Rowland
Register of Deeds
Clay L. Smith, Dep.

ORDINANCE NO. (1972) - 308

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING THE PROPERTY OF JULIA RUSSELL LOCATED AT 309 NORTH BLOUNT STREET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC SITE.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of a Historic Sites Commission for the City of Raleigh and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Chapter 1058 of the 1967 Session Laws of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission has made an investigation and recommended the following property be designated a Historic Site; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History has made an analysis and recommendation that the following property be designated a Historic Site; and

WHEREAS, on the 18 day of September, 1972, a joint public hearing was held in the Southern Room of Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh, North Carolina, by the Historic Sites Commission and the City Council of the City of Raleigh to determine whether the hereinafter described property should be designated a Historic Site; and

WHEREAS, said hearing was advertised and the property owners of the property hereinafter described were notified by certified mail of the date and purpose of said public hearing at least ten (10) days prior to the date set for the hearing; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Chapter 1058 of the 1967 Session Laws of North Carolina, 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 of Julia Russell located at 309 North Blount Street in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is hereby declared a Historic Site. Said property being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southern line of East North Street, the northeastern corner of the lot of Mrs. M. A. Heck, runs thence in a southerly direction 90 feet along the eastern line of the said Mrs. M. A. Heck to a stake; runs thence in a southwesterly direction along the line of the said Mrs. M. A. Heck, 23.1 feet to a stake, the northeastern corner of the lot of Lena L. Allen, or lot no. 3 of the division of the Heck land below referred to; runs thence in a southerly direction along the eastern line of the said Allen lot 15 feet to a stake, the northwestern corner of the lot of Graham H. Andrews, or lot no. 2, of the Heck lands; runs thence in an easterly direction along the northern line of the said Andrews lot 161.9 feet to the western line of North Blount Street, said Andrews' northeast corner; runs thence in a Northerly direction along the western line of North Blount Street 120 feet to the southwest intersection of North Blount and East North Streets; runs thence along the southern line of East North Street in a westerly direction 144.4 feet to the point of beginning.

Section 2. No building or structure located on the hereinbefore described site may be demolished or materially altered unless and until a sixty (60) day written notice to the Historic Sites Commission of the intent to demolish or materially alter said structure, and the elapsing of said sixty (60) day period.

Section 3. All owners and occupants of the property hereinabove described, whose identity and addresses can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence be sent by certified mail a copy of this ordinance.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be indexed under the property owner's name in the grantor index in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County as provided by Chapter 1058 of the 1967 Session Laws of North Carolina.

Section 5. City administration and the Historic Sites Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have erected an appropriate sign on the site hereinabove described setting forth the fact that said site has been designated a Historic Site by action of the Historic Sites Commission and the City Council of the City of Raleigh provided, should the owners of the hereinabove described property not consent to the erection of said sign on the described premises, City administration and the Historic Sites Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have said sign located on the public right-of-way adjacent to said property.

Section 6. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Section 7. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of said conflict.

Section 8. This ordinance shall become effective twenty (20) days after publication as by law provided.

Effective:;November 6, 1972

Heck-Andrews House
309 N. Blount St.

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATES (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/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

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.

In 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 Maddell 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. Appleget]." 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 Maddell "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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HECK-ANDREWS HOUSE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

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
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	35°	48'	19"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	78°	36'	58"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"			
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"			

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*
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

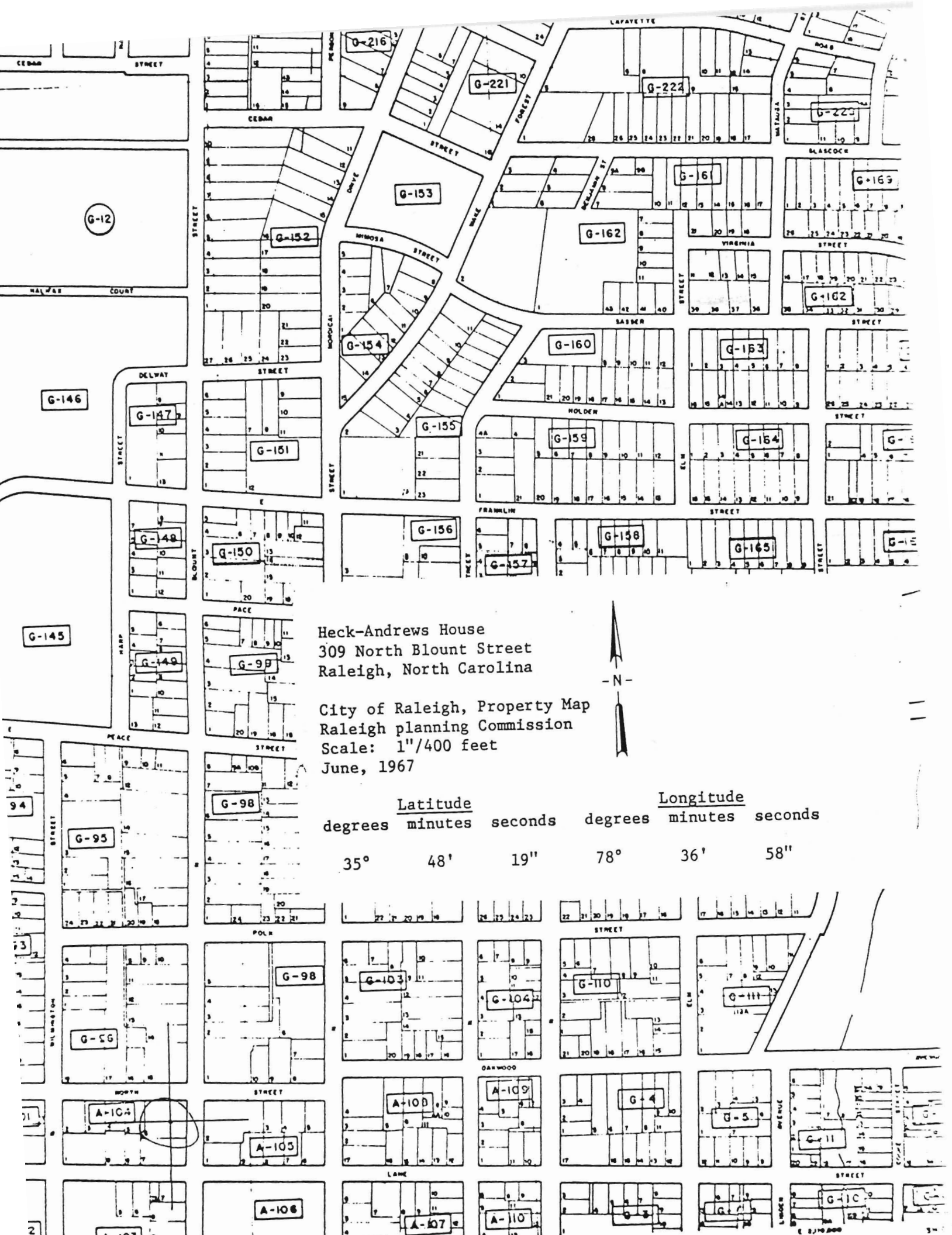
Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

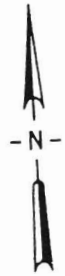
Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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"

Nancy Carter

**Capital Area Preservation Landmarks Tour
Heck-Andrews House Tour Script**

May 18, 1996

I. Introduction-- Front Yard

This is the Heck-Andrews house. It was designed by architect G.H.S. Appelget for Mattie A. Heck, wife of Jonathan McGee Heck. Raleigh building firm Wilson and Waddell began construction in 1869 and finished in 1870. The original lot consisted of the entire east half of the block, and when the house was built Blount Street ended at North Street. The Executive Mansion would not be built for another 21 years, and although there were other houses on Blount Street in 1870, few were as grand as the house the Hecks built. The city of Raleigh itself was considerably less grand in the 1870s. Samuel Ashe recalled the decade in the Raleigh News and Observer September 8, 1936.

"Raleigh was still a small town when I came here. Life was very village-like, practically all the people knew each other. We had no water works in Raleigh, each family had its own well or pump and the city had pumps in the streets [and] a well in the Capitol Square. There were no ice factories; many homes had deep pits for storing ice... We had gas for lighting but not for cooking. Old-fashioned coal or wood stoves did that work... Streets were unpaved-- one waded ankle-deep in dust in summer and in mud in winter."

In the plans and specifications for the house the builders were instructed that "all material used in the erection of this building shall be of the best quality, and work the same." Among the types of wood specified for various parts of the house were "good strong heart pine," oak, chestnut, ashe and black walnut. For the windows only "the best American glass" would be used, and all slate for the roof would be "perfect." Mattie Heck reserved the right "to reject any material worked," and directed that architect Appelget would "have full control and management of the work" on the building.

The house is a fine example of the French Second Empire style of architecture. Notice the complex massing, ornate Italianate brackets and elaborate woodwork surrounding the windows and doors. The concave mansard roof of the main portion of the house complements the convex mansard roof of the fanciful tower. Bay windows on the north and south sides of the house repeat the lines and embellishment of the front and back porches. The balustrade pinnacle of the tower adds a dramatic finish, and pedimented third-story dormer windows follow the symmetry of the facade. The round windows repeated on each side of the tower feature teardrop-shaped panes radiating outward to resemble a daisy. The house has a full basement, and there is evidence that servants quarters were once located there. The kitchen was located in the rear wing of the house, and there are eight bedrooms on the second and third floors. Sometime after 1900 a carriage house and coachman's quarters were erected behind and to the south of the house. (Sometime around 1915 the carriage house was reportedly rolled on logs down Lane Street, where it was converted to a residence.) There was a fountain on the south lawn, where the Capital Area Visitor Center now stands.

No less extraordinary than the house is the story of Jonathan and Mattie Heck-- how they came to settle in Raleigh and build such a grand house in a decade when so many in the south were hard-hit by the financial repercussions of the Civil War.

II. First Floor Entrance Hall

Jonathan McGee Heck was born May 5, 1831 on a farm in Barbour county, Virginia. His mother died when he was nine. In the 1850s, caught up in the excitement of the gold rush, his father, step mother, sister and five brothers moved to Iowa. Jonathan stayed behind and attended law school in Morgantown, West Virginia. His decision not to join his family turned out to be a lucky one-- before the Heck family was permanently settled in Iowa four of his brothers and his only sister died of typhoid fever. After obtaining his law degree, Jonathan set up practice in Morgantown.

Mattie was born in Morgantown on June 11, 1843. She was the daughter of Martin and Anna Callendine. The Callendines had also known the tragedy of typhoid fever. When Mattie was nine years old, both of her older sisters died of the disease within five days. As her mother was not well, Mattie was left with the responsibility of caring for her remaining sister, then three years old, and with running the household. Mattie wrote, in her memoirs, that "this sorrow... so developed the character, that I can scarcely be said to have had any childhood." She was thirteen years old and attending Woodburn Seminary in Morgantown when she met Jonathan Heck. In her words he was "tall and handsome, well dressed and the perfection of neatness." They were married March 10, 1859 in the Callendine home. Mattie would celebrate her sixteenth birthday three months after her wedding. Jonathan turned twenty-eight that year. They settled in Morgantown.

Tensions that would erupt into the Civil war were mounting quickly in the first year of the Heck's marriage. When the Hecks married, what is now West Virginia was the part of Virginia that lay west of the Allegheny mountains. When Virginia legislators signed the Ordinance of Secession April 17, 1861, legislators from the western counties refused to endorse it, in effect casting their lot with the Union. However, Jonathan Heck's allegiance lay with the Confederacy. He was commissioned a lieutenant colonel early in 1861. The outbreak of the war forever changed the life the Heck's had known. Threats were made against their home in Morgantown, and they would never again live there together.

Heck was captured with many others at the battle of Rich Mountain in West Virginia on July 11, 1861. He was paroled, a process by which confederate prisoners of war were exchanged for federal captives. When Mattie received word of his capture and parole, she packed a wagon with provisions and set out with their first child Loula, not yet a year old, to meet her husband. (A friend of her father's accompanied them, as even in times of peace women rarely traveled alone.)

Her husband's parole began a nomadic life for Mattie Heck that would last until the end of the war. Terms of his parole kept Jonathan in Richmond for the rest of 1861, while Mattie traveled to various towns in Virginia and North Carolina seeking safe places to stay with her child. (One of the places she visited was Jones Springs, North Carolina. She stayed at

a hotel there with Mrs. Robert E. Lee when her daughter Annie Lee caught typhoid fever and died. Mattie's daughter Loula also caught the disease, but she survived.) Her husband visited them when he could, but he traveled constantly. Early in 1862 Mr. Heck obtained permission from J.P. Benjamin, then Secretary of War for the Confederacy, to become "an agent or messenger for the military storekeeper." Or, as Mattie put it in her memoirs, "Mr. Heck now commenced to manufacture implements of war." He became a partner in the North State Ironworks, a company that made bayonets.

In the spring of 1863 Mattie moved to Raleigh and boarded with Mrs. Pullen, mother of John T. Pullen. She now had two children-- Loula, two years old, and Fannie, who would be a year old on June 16, 1863. Mattie, then just 19, had been cut off from any contact with her family since the day she left Morgantown, and business trips made Jonathan largely an absentee husband. When he visited, he sometimes brought treasures he had bought from blockade runners-- Mattie listed loaf sugar, coffee, thread, candles and silk as some of the things he brought on his visits. To make sure she could always get supplies for herself and the children, Jonathan had them carry gold dollars in belts, concealed pockets sewn into their clothing, and even in the soles of their shoes.

In the fall of 1863 Mattie and the children rented a small house facing Nash square. Third daughter Minnie was born there July 2, 1864. In Mattie's memoirs she recounted that it was a common occurrence to be called by the pastor at Sunday service to care for the wounded soldiers who arrived daily, and were taken to Peace College, the basement of the First Baptist Church, or Dr. Fabius Haywood's house on Fayetteville Street near the Capitol building.

When news of General Sherman's "march to the sea" reached Raleigh, according to Mattie, provisions were desperately low and people were terrified. Due to a "rumor" spread about town that Mattie had "a half bushel" of gold dollars hidden, she and the children took to the road again, hoping to wind up at the rear of approaching Union troops. (She reported being frightened that the "bummers," as the enemy scouts sent to secure provisions were called, would hear of the gold and mistreat her and her children in order to find out where it was hidden.) The night they left for Fayetteville they saw "the sad and dispirited men of Johnston's army pass through Raleigh hungry, and some of them barefooted.") On the trip, Mattie received word that Union soldiers were fast approaching on the road they traveled. She and the children were driven in their buggy "down in the woods, out of sight of the road" where they waited an hour or so, then moved on. Mattie later learned it was "a false rumor, but almost every mile some alarm was given, and terror was on every face."

After the war the Hecks traveled north, to Morgantown where Mattie saw her parents for the first time since the outbreak of the war, then to Baltimore and New York. They stayed in New York until sometime in 1866. While there, Jonathan Heck, together with prominent Raleigh attorney Kemp Battle, "established a land agency for the purpose of settling southern land, as the people of the south were land poor, having many of them thousands of acres of land and no money or hands to work it."

When the Hecks returned to North Carolina in 1866, Mr. Heck and Mr. Battle closed the agency in New York and established The North Carolina Land Company in Raleigh. The Heck family settled on a plantation in Jones Springs in Warren county, near the hotel where

Mattie stayed for a while during the war. Plantation life apparently did not agree with Mattie. Explaining their decision to move to Raleigh in 1869, Mattie wrote in her memoirs, "...I had been reared in town... it was indeed trying, and being ten miles from a store or the mails, I could not become accustomed to it."

On June 25, 1869 Mattie purchased from the estate of Susan Raynor of Tennessee, for the sum of one dollar, "that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the City of Raleigh... numbered on the plan of said city as 269 and bounded by Lane street on the south, Blount Street on the east, North Street on the north, and a lot of Dr. T.D. Hogg on the west..." (Although the one-dollar price was and is still the traditional sign of a gift between family members, it does not appear that the Raynors were related to the Hecks.) Mattie wrote in 1900 that Jonathan "bought an acre lot, with a street running on three sides of it, and built a large house, which has been our dearly beloved home ever since. It was then the last house on Blount Street within the city limits..." (Eight of their twelve children, the last when Mattie was forty-five years old, were born in the house on Blount Street. According to Mattie, Jonathan, bought her "a handsome dress after the birth of [each] one of my children; an amethyst satin trimmed with cut steel and a handsome black velvet I especially admired.")

In the years after the war, Jonathan Heck had become so successful from his various business interests that he gave up his law practice and devoted himself to real estate development and sales. Some of the land he bought contained mineral deposits, the mining of which added to the considerable fortune he had accumulated since his parole in 1861. These successful ventures explain how the Hecks, at a time when so many southerners were struggling to survive, were able to build the grand and lovely mansion on Blount street.

III. First Floor-- Parlors, Library, Dining Room and Kitchen

The front two rooms functioned as parlors. Mrs. Heck was particularly proud of the fact that in the first year the house was built, when the Southern Baptist Convention was held in Raleigh, she entertained missionaries from around the world. (Mattie's daughter Fannie Exile Heck would grow up to serve as president of the Women's Missionary Union from 1890 until her death in 1915.) Originally, there were two doors near the main entrance of the house identical to the ones nearest the staircase; these doors led from the entrance hall into the parlors. The pocket doors were added later, probably after 1902, when steam heat was installed in the house. Surviving photographs show that the house originally had two chimneys located so that there must have been fireplaces fronting on the parlors where the pocket doors now stand. There is evidence that the main staircase once went all the way to the third floor. (Local legend has it that one of Mattie's daughters talked her parents into moving the staircase back from the front landing so she could make grand entrances for her evenings out. This daughter, named Mattie after her mother, would inherit the house and sell it to Alexander Boyd Andrews Jr. in 1921.)

The parlors were furnished with the lavish draperies, furniture and fixtures that typified interior decor in the late 1800s. Patterned wallpaper, lace curtains, family portraits and heavy mahogany furniture embellished these rooms. There was a piano in one of the parlors, and rich

carpets covered the floors. Heavy velvet draperies hung on some of the walls, and finely carved chairs were arranged in groups. Gas light fixtures hung from the center of the parlor ceilings.

The second set of rooms opening on the main entrance hall was, on the left, the dining room, which opened onto the butler's pantry and the kitchen, and on the right, the library.

IV. Second Floor

Jonathan Heck died February 10, 1894. Mattie deeded the house to her daughter Mattie Heck Boushall in 1916, who sold it to Alexander Boyd Andrews Jr. in 1921. (Mattie Callendine Heck died June 29, 1928.) Mr. Andrews grew up next door, just across North Street in the Andrews-Duncan house. He was a prominent Raleigh attorney, and had his law offices upstairs. He reputedly bought the house to please his wife, Helen. Unfortunately, as the story goes, Helen died from a stroke while picking out fabric for draperies for the house. Friends and family members doubted that Mr. Andrews would move into the house after Helen's death, but he did. However, he could not bring himself to approach the draperies she had selected, so the house remained without window draperies while he lived there. A niece of A.B. Andrews Jr. remembers him as "not a tall man-- about five feet seven inches, or five feet eight, but he was quite handsome, very fair, with eyes that were very blue. He was said to be quite brusque when in court... but he was always very gentle around me, and very sensitive to those around him." A.B. had two prints hung in the parlor to the right of the main entrance, one of a child who resembled him as a boy, and another that looked like Helen as a girl.

Mr. Andrews frequently entertained people at the house, sometimes after parties he attended at the Carolina Country Club. He and his guests would often climb the winding staircase to the tower and look out over the Raleigh skyline. The area was entirely residential then, with none of the office buildings and parking lots seen today on Blount Street. A.B. Andrews died in 1946.

Although the house had been kept in good repair while Mr. Andrews owned it, it fell into disrepair in the years that followed. Just after Andrews' death, Julia Russell or her daughter Mrs. Gladys Perry bought the house. After Mrs. Russell's death, Gladys Perry and her brother inherited the house. Although her brother sold his interest in the house to the State of North Carolina in 1985, Mrs. Perry continued to live in it until 1987. The condition of the house continued to decline during her stay. When Mrs. Perry was found malnourished and suffering from frostbite in a second floor bedroom in 1987, the state intervened and she was convinced to seek care in a local hospital. On entering the house, local authorities found that it was filled with objects Mrs. Perry had collected in daily forays to garbage dumps and collection sites throughout the city. Mrs. Perry had reportedly lived without electricity and running water for several years.

The State of North Carolina acquired full ownership of the Heck-Andrews house on July 17, 1987. Plans are underway to convert the house for use as a multipurpose facility. It has been estimated that the cost of renovating the house will be approximately two million dollars.

Time Line-- Heck-Andrews House

1859

March 10

J.M. and Mattie Heck are married in Morgantown, (West) Virginia.

1861

(Early in the year)

J.M. Heck is commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate Army.

April 17

Ordinance of Secession is signed by some Virginia legislators, while those from counties west of the Alleghenies refuse to endorse it.

July 11

Heck is captured in (West) Virginia at the Battle of Rich Mountain.

(Shortly thereafter)

Mattie Heck leaves Morgantown with her infant daughter and begins to travel to various places in NC and VA, for safety and to be closer to J.M. who is in Richmond awaiting his release on parole. Mr. Heck periodically obtains permission to visit his family for a few days.

1862

(Spring)

J.M. Heck is released on parole and sent to Raleigh to purchase supplies for the Confederate armory. Mattie and children accompany him.

September

Mattie and children are staying in a hotel in Jones Springs, Warren County NC when Annie Lee dies of typhoid fever there.

1863

(Spring)

Mattie moves to Raleigh and boards with Mrs. Pullen. Jonathan visits his family in between business trips.

(Fall)

Mattie rents a cottage on Nash Square in Raleigh, where her third daughter is born. She frequently attends wounded soldiers who arrive by train. The Hecks stay here throughout 1864 and the first few months of 1865.

1865

April 11

Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston and his troops march through Raleigh on their way to Chapel Hill, in full retreat. Jonathan and Mattie pack up the family and head for Fayetteville.

1865

May

The Hecks return to Raleigh to find "soldiers everywhere." They board with Mrs. Pullen again, and sell their horses and wagons to obtain "greenbacks."

July

The Hecks travel to Baltimore, then to West Virginia, where Mattie

sees her parents for the first time in four years. They proceed to New York City, where Mr. Heck and Kemp Battle establish "a land agency for the purpose of settling southern land, as the people of the south were land poor..."

1866 Jonathan Heck closes his business in New York and the Heck family moves to a plantation in Warren County, NC. Mr. Heck and Kemp Battle establish the North Carolina Land Company in Raleigh.

1868 The Hecks return to Raleigh. (It is unclear where they lived.)

1869 June 25
Mattie buys the lot where the Heck-Andrews house was built. Construction of the house probably began shortly thereafter.

1870 April 11
The Heck-Andrews house is still under construction.

August 15
The Hecks are living in the house at 309 North Blount Street.

There is some question about this. It may have been 1871.

1894 February 10
Jonathan McGee Heck dies in Philadelphia.

1916 Mrs. Heck deeds the house to her daughter, Mattie Heck Boushall.

1921 Mattie Heck Boushall sells the house to A.B. Andrews, Jr.

1921 UNTIL her death Mattie "SR" lived at 110 North St.

1928 June 29
Mattie Callendine Heck dies.

1946 October 21
A.B. Andrews Jr. dies.

1948 Julia Russell (or her daughter Gladys Perry) buys the Heck-Andrews house.

1987 July 17
The State of North Carolina acquires the house.