

WAKE COUNTY, NC 344  
LAURA M RIDDICK  
REGISTER OF DEEDS  
PRESENTED & RECORDED ON  
12/22/2008 AT 15:01:34

BOOK:013329 PAGE:01868 - 01873

Instrument prepared by: Raleigh City Attorney's Office

Brief description for Index: Wake County Home

Parcel Identifier: 1704892333

Mail after recording to: City Planning Department

PO Box 590, Raleigh NC 27602

Attn: Martha Hobbs

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF WAKE

**AFFIDAVIT OF CORRECTION OF TYPOGRAPHICAL OR OTHER MINOR  
ERROR**


[N.C.G.S. 47-36.1]

The undersigned Affiant, being first duly sworn, hereby swears or affirms that the Raleigh City Council Ordinance (1991) 757 adopted on 4/2/1991 and recorded in Deed Book 4892, Pages 919-921, Wake County Registry, contained the following minor error:

The ordinance did not include a statement of the owner(s) of record of the subject property on the date of adoption of the ordinance. Affiant makes this Affidavit for the purpose of correcting the above-described instrument by noting the said property owners of record, to wit: Wake County.

Affiant is knowledgeable of the agreement and the intention of the parties in this regard. Affiant is employed as Planner II for the City of Raleigh Planning Department.

A copy of the original instrument is attached as Exhibit 1.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Affiant  
Martha Daniel Hobbs

State of North Carolina County of  
Wake

Signed and sworn to (or affirmed)  
before me, this the 19 day  
of December,  
2008.

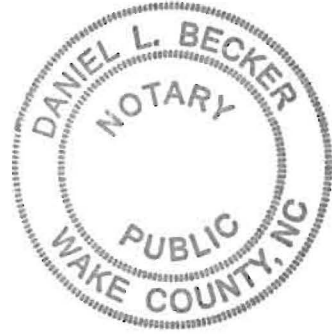
**My Commission Expires 7-6-2010.**

My Commission Expires:

Daniel L. Becker

Notary Public  
Daniel L. Becker

(Affix  
Official/Notar  
ial Seal)



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PRESENTED  
FOR  
REGISTRATION

91 APR 25 AM 9:46

City Of Raleigh  
North Carolina

REGISTRATION  
MAKES CITIES  
BETTER

\*\*\*\*\*  
CERTIFICATION  
\*\*\*\*\*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA )  
COUNTY OF WAKE )

I, Gail G. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and exact copy of Ordinance No. (1991) 757 which was passed by the City Council at its meeting held on Tuesday, April 2, 1991.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Seal of the City of Raleigh to be affixed this 16th day of April, 1991.



*Gail G. Smith*  
Gail G. Smith  
City Clerk

OFFICES - 222 WEST HARGETT STREET - RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602

Recycled Paper

Exhibit 1

OK 489260920

ORDINANCE NO. (1991) 757

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING Wake County Home, 401 E. Whitaker Mill Road IN THE PLANNING JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC PROPERTY.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of a Historic Properties Commission for the City of Raleigh and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes; and

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

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has made an analysis that the following property is eligible to be designated a historic property; and

WHEREAS, on the 2nd day of April 1991 a joint public hearing was held in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Building, Raleigh, by the City Council of the City of Raleigh and the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission to determine whether the hereinafter described property should be designated a historic property; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 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 designated as Wake County Home, in the planning jurisdiction of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is declared a Raleigh Historic Property. Said property being more particularly described as follows:

Wake County Home, 401 E. Whitaker Mill Road, including approximately six (6) acres of the present 9.79 acre tract (parcel number 442, Wake County Tax Map 495), according to boundaries drawn on the attached map, of the original 43.97 acre County Home tract, including the landscaped front and side lawns of the building as well as the rear parking lot, but excluding the adjacent modern buildings on the County Home grounds.

**Section 2.** Those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, architectural, archaeological significance, or any combination thereof are as follows:

The exterior of the large, E-plan, brick, 1913-14 Classical Revival-style County Home, designed by architect Charles E. Hartge, including the building, landscaped front and side yards, and landscape features, including walks, lawns, the semi-circular front drive, rear parking lot, and other appurtenant features, and trees and other mature plant materials within the approximately six acres described in Section 1.

**Section 3.** No building, site, structure or object that is designated in this ordinance located on the hereinbefore described site may be altered, restored, moved, remodeled, or reconstructed so that a change in design, material or outer appearance occurs unless and

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until a certificate of appropriateness is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission or its successors.

Section 4. No building, site, structure or object that is designated in this ordinance located on the hereinbefore described site may be demolished unless and until either approval of demolition is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission or a period of one hundred eighty (180) days has elapsed following final review by the Commission of a request for demolition (or any longer period of time required by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14 as it maybe amended hereafter).

Section 5. All owners and occupants of the property hereinabove described, whose identity and addresses can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence shall be sent by certified mail a copy of this ordinance.

Section 6. This ordinance shall be indexed after the property owner's name in the grantor and grantee indexes in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County.

Section 7. City administration and the Historic Properties 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 property by action of the Raleigh Historic Properties 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 Properties Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have said sign located on the public right-of-way adjacent to said property.

Section 8. In the event any building, site, structure, or object is demolished in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Raleigh, this ordinance shall automatically be null and void.

Section 9. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Adopted: April 2, 1991

Effective: April 16, 1991

Distribution: City Council  
City Manager  
City Attorney  
Planning Department (2)  
Inspections Department (3)  
Raleigh Historic Properties Commission  
Wake County Tax Supervisor  
Property Owner and/or Occupant  
Registrar of Deeds



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**Yellow probate sheet is a vital part of your recorded document.  
Please retain with original document and submit for rerecording.**

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**Wake County Register of Deeds**

**Laura M. Biddick**

**RALEIGH HISTORIC PROPERTY DESIGNATION APPLICATION AND REPORT**

1. **NAME OF THE PROPERTY:** (If historic name is unknown, give current name or give street address)

Historic Name Wake County Home  
Current Name, or Address \_\_\_\_\_

2. **LOCATION:** 401 E. Whitaker Mill Road Raleigh Wake County  
street city and/or county

3. **LEGAL OWNER:** Name Wake County day phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Address Room 1100 County Office Bldg. Raleigh NC 27601  
street city state zip

4. **APPLICANT/CONTACT PERSON:** Name N/A day phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
street city state zip

5. **REASON FOR REQUEST:** N/A

6. **GENERAL DATA:**  
a. Date of construction and alterations: 1913/14, 1980/81

b. Outbuildings: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X If yes, number \_\_\_\_\_

c. Approximate acreage or dimensions: Approximately 6 acres

d. Architect, builder, carpenter and/or mason: Charles E. Hartge

e. Use: Original County Home Present Offices, Care Centers

f. Is the property income producing? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X

7. **CLASSIFICATION:**  
a. Category: building(s) X structure \_\_\_\_\_ object \_\_\_\_\_ site \_\_\_\_\_

b. Ownership: private \_\_\_\_\_ public: local X state \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_

Number of resources within property:	Contributing	Non-contributing
buildings	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
structures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
objects	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
sites	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

d. National Register of Historic Places status (check one): Entered (date) \_\_\_\_\_ ;  
nominated: eligible \_\_\_\_\_ not eligible \_\_\_\_\_ ; not requested X ; removed (date) \_\_\_\_\_

e. Has the property been recorded during a historic survey by the City of Raleigh or the NC Historic Preservation Office? By whom and when No

8. **SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT:** \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

## Wake County Home

### 9. (c.) Justification for Land to be Designated

This nomination for the Wake County Home includes approximately 6 acres of the original 43.97 acre County Home tract. The proposed boundaries are drawn to include the landscaped front and side lawns of the building as well as the rear parking lot, but excludes adjacent modern buildings on the County Home grounds. These boundaries would provide an appropriate setting for the building.

### 9. (d.) Architectural Description and Significance

Located on a slight rise, the Classical Revival style Wake County Home building is a large, E-plan brick building set back from the north line of Whitaker Mill Road where it intersects with Pine Road. In front of the building is a semi-circular drive and landscaped lawn. To the east and west of the home are large oak and pecan trees set in a grassed lawn, while to the immediate rear of the building is a small parking lot.

Built of five-and-one common bond brick with red mortar joints, the home building has painted cast stone window sills and lintels, a cast stone belt course along the top of the wall and a cast stone water table. Its overhanging eaves with hidden gutters are formed of sheetmetal. The symmetrically-arranged front elevation of the two-story building faces south and is twenty-three bays wide. This broad expanse is divided into two slightly-projecting end pavillions and a central entrance pavillion, joined by long, slightly-recessed wings. Although of several different shapes and groupings, all of the windows on the front elevation have one over one sash. The windows on the end and entrance pavillions are paired, while the intermediate windows are single, except that the middle window on each level is flanked by sidelights.

Capping the building is a series of intersecting, hipped slate roofs that have round sheetmetal ventilators straddling the ridges. The central entrance pavillion roof is also topped by a large wood and sheetmetal square, louvered cupola with a hipped roof.

The three-bay entrance pavillion at the center of the south elevation is fronted by a colossal portico of four wood Tuscan columns supporting a deep sheetmetal and wood entablature that has a dentilled basemolding. Atop the portico is a balustrade of panelled sheetmetal pedestals with X-panel railings of sheetmetal between them. The entrance itself has a broad basket arch of cast stone, but the entrance doors, sidelights and transom are of modern, white-finished aluminum.

The west elevation, facing Pine Road, is eleven bays long with a central, one-story hipped portico that has triple Tuscan columns



at the outer corners. The entrance behind this portico has original sidelights and transoms, but the door is modern. Over the portico is a window with sidelights, while the two outer bays on each side of the elevation have doubled windows set in slight recesses. At the opposite end of the building, the east elevation is identical, except that the portico is raised about five feet above grade and has square posts instead of columns.

The rear elevation of the County Home is more complex than the front. The east and west wings project to the north, terminating in three-bay elevations of doubled windows. Together with the front wing they form a U, from the inner faces of which project a total of four smaller, hipped pavillions, each three bays wide. In the center of the U is a semi-detached, two-story, hipped wing, three bays wide, fronted by a hipped porch with square posts. A small, flat-roofed brick elevator tower has been added where this rear, central pavillion joins the front wing.

Joining the rear pavillion with the side pavillions are a pair of wooden, covered walkways, apparently early additions. These walkways are divided along their lengths by walls of vertical tongue and groove boards.

In addition to interior renovations which have removed most of the original finishes and altered room layouts, the principal exterior alterations have been the addition of steel fire escapes to the northwest corners of each of the rear pavillions.

The architect for the new county home was Charles E. Hartge of Raleigh. (N. & O., 10 September 1913) Hartge (1865-1918) was born in Hamburg, Germany and educated in Europe and America. In the early 1890s he was a builder, architect, building superintendent and supply dealer in Tarboro. (Bishir, etal, p. 285) At the turn of the century Hartge was active in Rocky Mount, moving to Raleigh about 1903. (N & O, 28 October 1918 and Raleigh Times, 25 October 1918) Although no complete list has been made of his Wake County buildings, he is known to have been the architect for the remodelling of Smedes Hall and for the construction of Pittman Auditorium at St. Mary's College (1906-07), to have planned buildings at NC A & M in Raleigh and to have designed the Church of the Good Shepherd (1914) and Wakelon School (1908-09). (Harris, Early Raleigh, p. 13) His obituary in the Raleigh Times says that "some of the best known buildings in the State are products of his genius and the building trade in general loses one of its most prominent members." He was elected president of the North Carolina AIA in 1916 and was Secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Architecture when he died in the flu epidemic of 1918. (N. & O., 26 October 1918)

Except for the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartge's known buildings show the influence of northern European design in the late nineteenth century, with their mix of red and tan brick and stone, strong articulation of masses, and heavy wood and sheetmetal cornices and ornament.

Hartge's design for the Wake County Home shows a similar deftness in arranging and detailing masses and in using a variety of materials. The building is well-proportioned and much more handsome than one might expect in what could be described as a utilitarian structure. The home has been essentially well-preserved over the years and even the interior remodelling of 1980-81 left the exterior intact.

#### 9. (e.) Historical Significance

In the years immediately before World War I, the county commissioners of Wake County decided to build a new county home to replace one which had been constructed on the Oxford Road north of Raleigh in the early 1880s. Forty-four acres of former Whitaker land were purchased just north of Raleigh in July of 1913. (Wake Deeds, Book 276, page 349 and Wake Maps, Book 1911, p. 69) Plans were prepared by Raleigh architect Charles E. Hartge and bids for construction taken in September of 1913. The general contract was awarded to M. A. Moser of Raleigh for a bid of \$71, 875, while the Raleigh Iron Works Company won a contract to install the heating plant for a bid of \$5,026. (N. & O., 10 September 1913) Newspaper reports indicate that work began on the building, referred to as the new "county hospital," almost immediately. (N. & O., 21 November 1913) We have not been able to determine exactly when the building was completed, but apparently it opened some time during 1914. The old county home was advertised for bids and sold for \$26, 825 in January of 1914, with possession subject to the finishing of the new building. (N. & O., 4 December 1913 and 10 January 1914)

Funding for the construction of the new home was provided by the sale of bonds by Wake County, which was also raising money for a new court house and jail. (N. & O., 11 December 1913 and 24 January 1914)

The North Carolina State Constitution of 1868, recognizing that "beneficent provision for the poor, unfortunate, and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian state..." established the groundwork for the building of homes or institutions to care for the indigent. Administration and funding of the welfare system was left to the counties. To alleviate the burden of providing for the poor, the counties petitioned the General Assembly at the turn of the century to allow them to issue bonds for the purpose of purchasing sites and erecting buildings for the care of the poor, aged and infirm. (Robinson, p. 8-1)

In 1923, 92 of 100 counties maintained county homes housing a total of 1,500 persons, including an estimated 500 "feebleminded" persons and more than 400 persons reported sick. County homes were usually administered by a superintendent, who was also often expected to run the county farm. These superintendents, according to a state report, were generally "barely above the level of the inmates." (N. & O., 7 January 1923) Another report in 1928 noted that within the previous ten years 31 new county

homes had been built, despite well-known problems with the county home system and an estimated cost of \$900,000 per year to keep 2,100 inmates. It concluded that "the county home is still the dumping ground for the misfits of society." (N. & O., 18 November 1928) Lacking an adequate state system to care for the mentally handicapped, disabled and aged poor who had no other resources, most counties clung to the system they knew and which had state sanction.

New Deal legislation creating the Social Security system and the enactment of a state system of public assistance in 1937 led to the closing of many small county homes. A report in 1941 noted that 16 homes had closed over the previous four years. (N. & O., 7 September 1941) Social Security benefits and federal and state welfare programs made it possible to provide for the elderly indigent in private facilities where they were available, while the establishment of state hospitals for the mentally retarded gave them a more appropriate place to live.

The Wake County Home remained open as a residential facility until 1979, despite plans to close it in the 1960s due to numerous safety and sanitation problems. By that point, most inmates had been transferred to private facilities. (N. & O., 23 January 1963 and 3 June 1979) In 1980-81 the building was renovated to provide offices for private social service agencies and to house a public health clinic, senior citizens center and an independent living center for mentally handicapped adults. (N & O, 27 June 1980)

The Wake County Home building is a tangible reminder of the development of social services in Wake and other North Carolina counties over the past hundred years. It represents the county's attempt to aid the indigent, aged and disabled when no other options existed.

#### Bibliography

Bishir, Catherine; Brown, Charlotte; Lounsbury, Carl; Wood, Ernest. Architects and Builders in North Carolina. Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1990.

Harris, Linda, Ed. An Architectural and Historical Inventory of Raleigh, North Carolina. Raleigh: City of Raleigh, 1978.

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9 September 1913, p. 5. "Awards Contract."

21 November 1913, p. 10. "In and About City."  
27 November 1913, p. 12. "In and About City."  
4 December 1913, p. 8. "Legal Notice."  
11 December 1913, p. 7. "Legal Notice."  
10 January 1914, p. 8. "Local News."  
24 January 1914, p. 8. "Legal Notice."  
26 October 1918, p. 8. "Charles E. Hartge, Architect,  
Dead."  
28 October 1918, p. 3. "Funeral C. E. Hartge."  
7 January 1923, p. 24. "Declares County Home is Failure in  
Most Counties."  
18 November 1928, p. 7. "Million Dollars Annually for  
County Home Upkeep Spent in North Carolina."  
7 September 1941, p. 12. "Seventy County Homes Remaining in  
State."  
23 January 1963, p. 22.  
2 November 1966, p. 30. "County Home, Hospital Affiliations  
Asked."  
27 June 1980, p. 24. "Wake County Home to House Centers."

Raleigh (NC) Times

25 October 1918, p. 6. "C. E. Hartge Dies at Rex Hospital."  
Wake County Deeds.  
Wake County Plats.

