**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. **NAME**
   - Green Duke House

2. **LOCATION**
   - **STREET AND NUMBER:** On dirt road, 0.1 mi. east of S.R. 1100, 0.4 mi. south of S.R. 1102

3. **CLASSIFICATION**
   - **CATEGORIES:**
     - Building
     - Site
     - Object
   - **OWNERSHIP:**
     - Public
     - Private
     - Both
   - **STATUS:**
     - In Process
     - Preservation work in progress
     - Occupied
     - Unoccupied
   - **ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC:**
     - Yes
     - Restricted
     - Unrestricted
     - No

4. **OWNER OF PROPERTY**
   - **OWNER'S NAME:** Soul City Foundation

5. **LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**
   - **COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:** Warren County Courthouse

6. **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**
   - **TITLE OF SURVEY:**
   - **DATE OF SURVEY:**
   - **DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:**
   - **STREET AND NUMBER:**
   - **CITY OR TOWN:**
The Green Duke House is a Georgian plantation house heavily remodeled in the post-Victorian period, retaining evidently its original configuration but little of the exterior finish. The frame house is five bays wide beneath a hip roof finished with a box cornice. The sash is all filled with plate glass, and the siding has been replaced. In the back remains a vestige of the early fabric—a handsome molded window sill above a length of molded siding; a number of molded window frames exist as well. Across the front and rear facades extend one-story porches with the elaborate Ionic columns of the post-Victorian era. The entrance consists of a single door flanked by wide sidelights and transom with geometric leading. On the west side of the house rise two chimneys of brick laid in common bond; on the east is a single one.

In contrast to the exterior appearance of the house, the interior is a rich and intriguing composite of styles, with the vigor and dignity of the Georgian fabric unexpectedly complemented by the flamboyance of the Edwardian embellishments; so compatible are the elements, in fact, that in some cases it is difficult to distinguish between periods. The first-floor plan consists of five rooms, with the two south ones being the larger and three smaller ones, including a central stair hall, across the rear. Throughout the interior, there are handsome six-panel doors, with panels raised on molded fillets.

The southeast room is the largest and most elaborately treated, containing one of the few fully-paneled walls in the state. The wainscot which carries around the room has panels like the doors, beneath an extremely wide molded chair rail. The mantel wall contains two windows, and long vertical and horizontal raised panels are arranged around them. The mantel is a curious combination of elements, with a scalloped band around the fire opening, a molded shelf and another heavy bracketed shelf above, and a series of tall reeded panels forming the overmantel. The whole composition is flanked by curious vernacular pilasters with incised geometric and foliated patterns. These support a projecting dentil cornice that carries around the room.

The other large room is less elaborately finished, and the flamboyant embellishments of the Edwardian period less in evidence. The wainscoat is flat-paneled, and the mantel wall has three ranges of panels, so that it is paneled to the height of the door-heads and the doors function visually as a part of the paneling scheme. The mantel itself has a simple beaded architrave and wide backband, a narrow frieze, and a heavy molded shelf.

Separating the main parlor from the rear central stair hall is a wide arched doorway, with two Victorian doors flanking a long single light of brilliant stained glass, all surmounted by a wide arched transom. The doorway is framed by a heavy molded architrave with roundel cornerblocks and a keystone. The stair hall features the same robust paneling as the main parlor. The closed-string stair rises in two flights, a short rise along the rear wall and then back to front along the partition wall. The spandrel, pierced by a door, has raised panels and a heavy molded stringer.
The stair wall is flat-paneled, and the panels rise to the wainscot level of the floor above—so that some of the panels are extremely tall. Posts square in section with molded caps and turned balusters carry a very heavy molded handrail; the second post has an incised design and the initials TMC. Some of these elements are obviously Victorian or Edwardian, some probably Georgian, and some could be of either period.

The flat-paneled wainscot continues on the second floor, where, despite some minor alterations in partitions and superficial later additions, the handsome Georgian fabric is quite well-preserved. The two west rooms were not accessible; the two east rooms are almost identically finished and quite fine. A tall wainscot consisting of a lower range of vertical flat panels and an upper range of horizontal ones occurs on the mantel wall; the lower range carries around the room. The mantel, in a rather unusual treatment, is an integral part of the wainscot: its arched opening is roughly the same height as the lower panel range, and its single-paneled frieze with arched lower edge reads almost as a variation on the upper range of wainscot panels. The chair rail continues across uninterrupted and serves as mantel shelf. Applied to this is a heavy shelf supported on simple brackets—the only apparent addition to these rooms.
The Green Duke House is a handsome and unusual Georgian style plantation house, one of the few surviving in North Carolina of its type and quality and thus architecturally significant despite circa 1900 alterations—which are themselves interesting. The interiors, with the richly paneled wall, wainscots, and mantels, are especially notable and apparently stylistically unique in the state. The house is of added significance as the home of one of the earliest families to settle in present Warren County.

The present Green Duke House at Soul City is located on land which was owned by Green Duke from 1784 until 1811, and, though it was possibly built by a previous owner, it is believed to have been built by Duke. (It is so unlike any other building in the state that stylistic dating other than simply late eighteenth century is not applicable.)

Green Duke was the son of William Duke, Jr., and Mary (Green) Duke from Brunswick County, Virginia. In 1744, William Duke, Sr., and wife Elizabeth, and William Duke, Jr., sold the 317 acres of land in Brunswick County, Virginia, which the elder William Duke had patented in 1728, and the family moved to North Carolina.

William Duke, Sr., first applied for a land grant in North Carolina at New Bern, April 8, 1745, and his first two grants (300 acres each) in 1745 were on Opossum Quarter Creek and on Reedy Creek. Family records state that William Duke was a kinsman of William Byrd of Virginia and came with him to America as an apprentice.

William Duke, and William Duke, Jr., acquired more than 3,000 acres of land in present Warren County by grant and purchases before 1787 when William Duke, Jr., purchased a certain tract of land in the fork of Owen and Fishing Creeks "being part of that tract of land known by the name of Purchase Patent adjoining the land of the sd. Wm. Duke" from Penelope and William Johnston Dawson. A dwelling was built by William Duke, Jr., on his plantation at "Purchase Patent," in the Owen Creek area.

In 1776 and in 1777 Green Duke purchased two tracts of land which adjoined land owned by his father and in 1784 Green Duke bought 850 acres on Rocky Creek from his father, and additional tracts which totaled more than 2,500 acres; some of this land had been purchased by William Duke, Jr., in 1773 from Colonel Thomas Eaton.
It is evidently on the 850-acre tract that Green Duke built his handsome dwelling, though it is possible the house had been built earlier by Eaton.

William Duke, Jr. had five daughters but only one son--Green. William Duke, Jr. left no will except a nuncupative will (probated in 1795), but Green Duke inherited all the land belonging to his father. Mary (Green) Duke made deed of gift to Green Duke for all land of her late husband, William Duke, Jr., which she would have received as dower. The tax schedule of 1808 shows Green Duke the owner of 4,867 acres and 35 slaves.

On February 14, 1811, Green Duke wrote his will, and at the same time, deeded the land with his home to his son, Lewis P. Duke, reserving the right of living there for his lifetime. He died in 1811 as his will was proved May, 1811. In order to settle the estate it was necessary for Lewis P. Duke to sell 3,000 acres; this was sold April 21, 1814, to William Twitty and included the Green Duke homestead.

William Twitty was a prosperous farmer and businessman. He married Ann Turnbull, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Proby) Turnbull, in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1799 where he had a mercantile business and wheat mills. His instructions in his will, February 25, 1817, were that his estate was to be kept intact until his eldest son reach age twenty-five and at that time his wife was to receive one-third, and the remainder was to be divided between the six children: John, Ann, William, Thomas, James, and Jane. Ann, the widow of William, lived until 1853 and willed the land and homeplace where she lived to her son James.

Robert Cheek Twitty inherited the home from his father James, and after the death of R. C. Twitty in 1903, his widow, Sarah P. Twitty, sold the property to S. J. Satterwhite in 1909. Successive owners have been Butler Lumber Company, 1953; G. A. Daeke and G. A. Daeke, Jr., 1953; Leon Perry, 1960. The house, with much of the plantation, is now part of Soul City, and is being used as a day care center.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Research by Panthea Twitty, consultant, and Charles Blume, Jr., survey specialist; architectural description by Catherine W. Cockshutt, survey supervisor.


Granville County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF</td>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3 acres

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Survey and Planning Unit
Division of Archives and History

ORGANIZATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Raleigh

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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: Thornton W. Mitchell

Title: Acting Director, Division of Archives and History

Date: 22 April 1974

13. NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

*: U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1973-729-147/14423-4
9.

Hawks, Lena James, Ph.D. *Between the Lines*. Valdosta, Georgia: Privately published, 1949.


Warren County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).
