

VLR 6/6/7
NRHP 8/16/7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Duke House
other names/site number Little River Farm VDHR No. 054-5018

2. Location

street & number 2729 Diggstown Road not for publication N/A
city or town Bumpass vicinity _____
state VA code VA county Louisa code 109 zip code 23024

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] June 29, 2007
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- _____ entered in the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
- _____ determined eligible for the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
- _____ determined not eligible for the National Register
- _____ removed from the National Register
- _____ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
 Funerary Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
 Funerary Cemetery

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Colonial/Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Metal
walls Wood
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1790s-circa1911

Significant Dates 1790s

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 50.06 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing				
1	18	255565E	4203441N	2	18	256556E	4203319N	3	18	256449E	4202919N	4	18	255535E	4203671N

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Ashley M. Neville and John Salmon
 organization Ashley Neville, LLC date 3/2/07
 street & number 112 Thompson Street, Suite B-1 telephone 804-798-2124
 city or town Ashland state VA zip code 23005

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Raymond & Cynthia Minter
 street & number 4607 Rue Bordeaux telephone 813-909-1573
 city or town Lutz state FL zip code 33558

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Duke House
Louisa Co., VA**

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Duke House, a late-eighteenth century dwelling, is located in rural eastern Louisa County just south of Buckner in Virginia's Piedmont region. The house, one dependency, a modern shed, and the historic cemetery stand on fifty acres in an open field facing north, with woodlands surrounding the field. The house is a one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling sheathed with beaded weatherboards with an asymmetrical façade and double-shouldered exterior-end brick chimneys. The interior features handsome woodwork including raised-panel wainscot, a paneled chimneypiece, and a built-in corner cupboard. The frame dependency stands just southwest of the house. A cemetery with both historic and modern graves is located northeast of the house. A modern vehicle/equipment shed is located some distance to the rear of the historic buildings. The house and dependency are contributing buildings, the cemetery is a contributing site, and the modern vehicle shed is a noncontributing building.

DESCRIPTION

A solitary sycamore tree shades the house and dependency that otherwise stand in an open field. Woodlands surround the field. A cemetery with both historic and modern graves is located on the edge of the field northeast of the house. The long entrance lane shown on earlier maps no longer exists and the present shorter driveway approaches the house from Diggstown Road to the east.

Dwelling

This unpretentious but well-detailed house was built in the last half of the eighteenth century, most likely in the 1790s. The one-and-a-half story frame dwelling is sheathed with weatherboards and sits on a low brick foundation of variable bond. The front and rear of the original house have asymmetrical five-bay façades with the rear having a second door in place of one window. The house has double-shouldered exterior-end brick chimneys. The one visible east chimney is laid in Flemish bond. Nine-over-nine-light sash windows flank the double-leaf, paneled entrance doors. Both elevations have similar one-story porches; the front porch is one bay wide while the rear porch is three bays wide and both have horizontal rails and low hip roofs. Three gable dormers with six-over-six-light sash windows pierce both elevations of the standing-seam-metal gable roof. A small one-story addition was built on the west gable end and obscures the chimney on that end. There is no structural evidence that the main block of the house was built in stages, as its asymmetrical fenestration might suggest.

The Duke House has a traditional single-pile, central-passage plan with an off-center passage creating first-floor rooms of unequal size. The wide center passage features raised-panel wainscot and beaded picture rail. A partially enclosed winder stair rises from the southwest corner of the passage with horizontal paneling on the walls of the stair. All windows and doors have plain architrave trim and most doors are six-raised-panel doors. There are hardwood floors throughout the house.

The east room, presumably the parlor, is the largest and most architecturally elaborate room in the house. A full-height chimneypiece is the focus of the end wall, with raised panels of differing shapes and sizes above the mantel. Interestingly, two knobs on wooden dowels have been inserted between the two bottom rows of panels just above the mantelshelf; their purpose is unknown. Full-height fluted pilasters with nicely articulated bases and caps flank the entire composition. The

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mantel, however, with its molded pilasters and frieze and plain corner blocks, is a later addition to the composition and dates from the nineteenth century. Also in this room is a built-in corner cupboard with a twelve-light upper door and paneled lower door. The same full-height pilasters as on the mantel are found on the cupboard. A cornice continues around the room as does the raised-panel wainscot.

The smaller of the two first-floor rooms is located across the center passage from the parlor. It features the same raised-panel wainscot as the passage and parlor but the mantel is less elaborate. Architrave trim surrounds the firebox, with pilasters rising from the architrave trim to support a layered cornice. The mantel has a plain frieze. This room has its own entrance from the south porch as well as a closet beneath the stairs. The second floor houses two bedrooms, a modern bath, and a large closet. The rooms on the second floor have the same six-panel doors and architrave trim as those on the first floor but are otherwise unadorned.

A wing was added to the west end of the house during the first quarter of the twentieth century, probably during the ownership of Edward and Mary Annie Lohman. It now contains a kitchen that has been modernized. A recent renovation of the kitchen exposed the framing, which was lighter than the framing technology used in the earlier section of the house but continued to employ down braces in the corners. Changes in the local building vocabulary were slow to arrive in rural localities such as Louisa County and traditional building practices frequently continued to be used long after they were discarded in more urban areas. The current mantel in this room was added around 1975 when the house was renovated after having stood vacant for many years. Other changes made during the renovation include the addition of the dormers and the rebuilding of the chimney stacks.¹

The traditional date of construction assigned the house is 1752, which is also the year that Cleavers Duke, Sr., acquired the property. However, further research could not determine why this date was chosen nor did the research reveal when this house was constructed. Documentary research included deeds, wills, tax records, and census records. Architectural evidence, especially the smaller mantel in the dining room with its slightly layered cornice, suggests a later date of construction in the 1790s.

Dependency

This is a one-story, four-bay, frame building with a gable roof of standing-seam metal. Its date of construction is not known but its timber framing with mortise-and-tenon joinery and lapped-and-pegged rafters with collar beams indicate that it was constructed before the Civil War. The chimney, which is laid in Flemish bond to the shoulders with common bond above, appears to have been rebuilt. There is a batten front door and three four-light fixed windows across the front.

A former occupant of the house who still lives nearby remembers the building as a workshop with a dirt floor. This outbuilding was substantially remodeled after 1975 during the ownership tenure of Arch Edwards. Prior to the remodeling, the building contained one room with a full loft and exposed framing with no interior wall surface. The remodeling campaign divided the one room into three, adding a bathroom, and covered the exposed walls between the framing. It was also at this time that the loft floor was partially removed, creating a modern loft appearance. The ladder-like stair and balustrade were also added at this time.²

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Vehicle Shed

This is a fairly modern frame vehicle shed with two open bays on one end and an enclosed section sheathed with weatherboard. The building has a shed roof. There is a batten door and six-pane fixed windows.

Cemetery

The small cemetery, which contains a single marked historic grave, is located near the current entrance drive. The marble marker appears to have been whitewashed or painted white and has been broken. Only the upper portion is visible now. The marker has a bas-relief figure of a mourning woman leaning against an urn on a pedestal—a quintessential funerary motif. Only a portion of the inscription is visible due to the break. The area around the gravestone is grass but a nearby copse of trees has the traditional periwinkle ground cover. Several modern markers are located on the opposite side of the trees from the historic marker.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Duke House, located in rural Louisa County, Virginia, is a good example of a well-built, late-eighteenth-century, rural dwelling with handsome interior details that is now rare because of changing tastes and building practices, fires, and decay. The frame central-passage-plan house with exterior-end brick chimneys features raised panel wainscot in all the major first floor rooms, a paneled chimneypiece with full-length fluted pilasters and a corner cupboard with the same pilasters. A one-story, frame dependency stands behind the house while a small cemetery is located northeast of the house. The agricultural practices of two subsequent owners of the Duke House demonstrates the changes that occurred on many middle-sized Virginia farms when a later owner changed from general farming to raising tobacco as a cash crop in the mid-nineteenth century with a concomitant change in the labor force.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERION AND PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Duke House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant under Criterion C as a good example of a late-eighteenth-century dwelling with handsome interior woodwork. In addition, a dependency and cemetery also survive adding to the importance of the property. The historic fabric remains largely intact and retains integrity of location, association, setting, feeling, design, and materials. The period of significance extends from the 1790s when the house is believed to have been constructed to circa 1911, when kitchen wing may have been added. The addition of the kitchen wing was the last major change to the house prior to the renovation that began in 1975, and could have occurred any time during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Both the beginning and ending dates for the period of significance are based on largely on architectural evidence as the land tax records and other records are ambiguous and do not provide definitive date of construction for any of the buildings.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Located in Louisa County on Route 601 near Buckner, the Duke House is located on the remnant of a tract that was once part of the vast landholdings of Clevears Duke, Sr. In 1752, in two transactions, Duke acquired 700 acres from James and Elizabeth Yancey and from John and Patience Morris and William and Elizabeth Morris. He conveyed the combined property in 1763 to his son Cosby Duke, who died in 1778 and bequeathed it to his wife, Elizabeth Garland Duke for her lifetime and then to their son John Duke. Elizabeth Duke outlived her son, however, and when she died about 1825, John Duke's heirs sold the property to John O. and Barbara W. Harris, of Hanover County. The Harrises moved to Louisa County and made their home in the Duke House. According to the 1826 tax records, Harris was a "shoe maker" who owned eight slaves above the age of twelve as well as two horses.³

Anthony T. Waddy purchased the property from the Harrises in 1842. According to the 1843 tax records, Waddy owned five slaves above the age of sixteen, four horses, a gold watch, and a barouche (a four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat high in front, two double seats inside facing each other, and a folding top over the back seat). After Waddy died about 1847, his heirs filed suits against each other over the estate. The county court ordered the property sold, and on December 28, 1847, James M. Trice bought it. A deed was executed on January 14, 1850, confirming the sale of approximately 429 acres. On April 11, 1856, Trice and his wife, Catherine G. Trice, sold the property (then calculated at 419 acres) to Robert M. Bullock, a Louisa County physician.⁴

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Architectural evidence suggests that the house was built in the late 1790s during the occupancy of Elizabeth Garland Duke, widow of Cosby Duke, although the traditionally assigned date of construction for the house is 1752. Documentary evidence for a construction date is scarce and frustratingly ambiguous. Land tax records begin in 1782 but buildings are not valued separately until 1820 and no Mutual Assurance Society policy was found for this property. No documentary evidence was identified that reinforced the 1752 date of construction, which was also the year that Clevears Duke purchased the land. For the years from 1787 through 1819—the period of Elizabeth Duke’s tenure on the tract—the property’s value per acre remained stable. Beginning in 1820, when the value of buildings first appears in the county land tax records, the buildings on the Duke House tract were valued at \$200, a relatively low amount.

In 1840, the value of buildings was increased to \$1,000, which suggests that considerable improvements had been made by that time. These may have been to the house or it could be the construction of a substantial barn and other outbuildings. No information was given in the tax records concerning why the value so dramatically increased. Architectural evidence such as the Flemish bond of the house chimney or the interior woodwork does not support a date of construction as late as 1840 for the house. A former owner of the house indicates that a large barn with heavy timber framing and mortise-and-tenon joinery stood west of the house when he purchased the property in 1975.⁵ It was in poor condition then and is no longer extant. Its stone foundation has been uncovered and measures 60 feet by 30 feet. The construction of this barn and the one surviving dependency may account for the 1840 increase in the value of buildings.

The value of the buildings declined in 1851 to \$800 (suggesting some depreciation), where it remained thereafter through 1870. By 1901, the value of the buildings had further declined to \$482.25. The Louisa County land tax records, then, indicate that by 1840 an older dwelling or other buildings on the Duke House property were significantly improved and altered little if at all thereafter.⁶ These fluctuations in building value suggest that there were buildings that once stood on the property but are no longer extant. In addition, one property owner owned thirty-two slaves that would have been housed somewhere on the property. These factors indicate that there may be archaeological potential to determine how many and where these buildings were located.

The Duke House tract changed its character from that of a general farm to a tobacco plantation during the tenures of Trice and Bullock. In 1850, according to the U.S. Census records, Trice, who was forty-six years old, owned \$5,285 worth of real estate. Besides his wife, Catherine, aged forty-two, the family included six girls and two boys; the children’s ages ranged from one year to sixteen. Trice owned thirty-two slaves, fifteen boys and men aged six months to fifty years, sixteen girls and women aged four months to fifty years, and one woman aged one hundred. Trice’s Duke House tract—530 acres, with 455 acres improved and 75 unimproved—was valued at \$3,710. He owned farm implements and machinery worth \$100, six horses, three mules, ten milch cows, two working oxen, twenty head of other cattle, one hundred and fifty sheep, and thirty hogs and pigs. The value of the livestock was \$1,375. The farm produced 400 bushels of wheat, 500 of Indian corn, 800 of oats, 25 of peas and beans, 20 of Irish potatoes, and 10 of sweet potatoes, as well as 600 pounds of tobacco, 150 of wool, and 375 of butter. All of the homemade products were valued at \$100, and \$430 worth of animals had been slaughtered during the year.⁷

The 1860 census records illuminate the changes that occurred under Bullock, who spent less time farming because of his profession as a physician. He was thirty-five years old, and owned \$7,123 in real estate and \$4,145 in personal property. His wife, Ann, was thirty-one. They had three children, two boys aged eight months and six years, and one girl aged three years. Bullock owned only five slaves, probably a family: a man aged thirty-four, a woman aged thirty, two girls aged

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thirteen and five months, and a boy aged eight. The farm—419 acres, with 280 acres improved and 139 unimproved—was valued at \$7,123. Bullock owned farm implements and machinery worth \$240, two horses, two mules, two milch cows, two working oxen, eight head of other cattle, no sheep, and thirteen hogs and pigs. The value of the livestock was \$985. The farm produced 125 bushels of wheat, 300 of Indian corn, 500 of oats, 10 of peas and beans, 40 of Irish potatoes, and 30 of sweet potatoes, as well as 4,000 pounds of tobacco, no wool, and 40 pounds of butter. There was no value given to homemade products, and \$88 worth of animals had been slaughtered during the year. Clearly, Bullock had shifted the farm's emphasis to growing only sufficient food for his family, the slaves, and the reduced number of livestock, while putting the slaves to work raising tobacco, Virginia's traditional cash crop.⁸

Bullock and his family moved to Spotsylvania County before 1870, when they appeared in the census there. He is listed as owning real estate worth \$5,000 and personal property valued at \$300. Apparently, he had inherited land in Spotsylvania County (unless the real estate noted was the Duke House tract), as there are no deeds showing that he purchased land there. He may have moved to Spotsylvania County to be near his relatives; the name of Bullock occurs frequently in the county tax records. It was not possible to identify who, if anyone, was living in the Duke House and farming the land in 1870.⁹

Bullock sold the Duke House tract to Antony Werner in 1874. According to the 1880 census, Werner and his wife, Frances, were natives of France. They were fifty-nine and fifty years old, respectively. Their six children, two boys and four girls who ranged in age from eight to nineteen, all were born in Pennsylvania. The two older girls, aged sixteen and eighteen, were employed as domestic servants. Werner's farm consisted of 200 improved acres and 219 unimproved, a decline from 280 acres improved and 139 unimproved in 1860, and a further decline from 455 acres improved and 75 unimproved on the 530-acre tract of 1850. The farm of 1880 was valued at \$2,932, including land, fences, and buildings. The farming implements and machinery were worth \$100, the livestock \$290. The value of all farm products in 1879 was \$245. Werner owned two milch cows, four head of other cattle, and one newborn calf, as well as thirteen swine and seven chickens that laid a hundred eggs in 1879. He made fifty pounds of butter that year. His crops in 1879 included 300 bushels of Indian corn grown on 25 acres, 40 bushels of oats from 18 acres, 45 bushels of wheat from 20 acres, 65 bushels of Irish potatoes from half an acre, and 15 bushels of sweet potatoes from a quarter of an acre. He also harvested seven bushels of peas. Werner had an apple orchard on three-quarters of an acre that contained 40 bearing trees from which he gathered 350 bushels of apples worth \$100. He cut \$30 worth of timber from his woodlot. Finally, he had a vineyard on half an acre, and made sixteen gallons of wine.¹⁰

In 1903, Werner's heirs sold the property to Edward W. and Mary Annie Lohman, of Richmond. It was probably during the Lohmans' tenure that the present kitchen wing was added. The value of buildings on the property stood at \$482.25 when the Lohmans acquired the property but increased to \$643 in 1911. They increased again in 1916 to \$800 but this may have been the result of a reassessment as the land value also increased that year by a similar amount.¹¹ Daniel C. Reidelbach, who was a step- or foster-child of the Lohmans, acquired the property in 1934 from the Lohmans' heirs. The tract changed hands several times thereafter, and was reduced in area to about fifty acres. Reidelbach sold it in 1967 to Lee Development Corporation. The company sold it to Dorothy Lee W. Levey in 1970, and she sold it in 1972 to Clay Street Partnership, which conveyed it in the same year to Park A. Dodd, Jr. Dodd sold the tract to David Newhall III in 1974, and Newhall conveyed it to Arch B. Edwards in 1975, and Edwards sold it to the Arch B. Edwards Company in 1991. Edwards made most of the changes to the buildings including adding the dormers to the house, rebuilding the chimney stacks, and adding a mantel to the kitchen wing. The current owners, Raymond E. and Cynthia L. Minter, acquired the property in 2005.¹²

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¹ Arch B. Edwards, personal communication, April 27, 2007. Edwards purchased the house in 1975 and undertook a major renovation of the house.

² Arch B. Edwards, personal communication, April 27, 2007.

³ Louisa County, Deed Book C, 1759–1765, p. 467, May 20, 1752, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va. (LVA); *ibid.*, Deed Book A, 1742–1754, pp. 484–486, written May 4, 1752, and recorded Oct. 24, 1752; *ibid.*, Deed Book C 1/2, 1764–1766, p. 153, Aug. 14, 1763, Clevears Duke to Cosby Duke; *ibid.*, Will Book 2, 1767–1783, pp. 306–307, will of Cosby Duke, written Dec. 7, 1777, proved Jan. 12, 1778; *ibid.*, Deed Book Q, 1823–1826, pp. 430–431, written and recorded July 26, 1825; *ibid.*, Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Louisa County, 1826; *ibid.*, Personal Property Tax Books.

⁴ Auditor of Public Accounts, Personal Property Tax Books, Louisa County, 1843, LVA; *ibid.*, Deed Book Y, 1842–1845, pp. 130–131, Harris to Waddy, written Sept. 7, 1842, rec. Sept. 26, 1842; *ibid.*, Deed Book BB, 1849–1851, pp. 174–175, Robert W. Goodwin, Commissioner, to James M. Trice, written and rec. Jan. 14, 1850, LVA; *ibid.*, Deed Book DD, 1854–1857, pp. 548–549, Trice to Bullock, written Apr. 11, 1856, rec. May 12, 1856, LVA.

⁵ Arch B. Edwards, personal communication, April 27, 2007.

⁶ Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Louisa County, 1787–1870, 1901–1926, LVA.

⁷ U.S. Census, Schedule of Inhabitants, 1850, Virginia, Louisa County, p. 397, LVA; *ibid.*, Slave Schedules, p. 773; *ibid.*, Agriculture Schedules, p. 665.

⁸ U.S. Census, Schedule of Inhabitants, 1860, Virginia, Louisa County, p. 777, LVA; *ibid.*, Slave Schedules, p. 362; *ibid.*, Agriculture Schedules, n.p.

⁹ U.S. Census, Schedule of Inhabitants, 1870, Virginia, Spotsylvania County, p. 232, LVA.

¹⁰ U.S. Census, Schedule of Inhabitants, 1880, Virginia, Louisa County, Enumeration District 104, p. 6, LVA; *ibid.*, Agriculture Schedules, Enumeration District 104, p. 4.

¹¹ Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Louisa County, 1901–1926, LVA.

¹² Louisa County, pp. 388–389, Bullock to Werner, written Oct. 15, 1874, Louisa County Courthouse, Clerk's Office, Louisa, Va.; *ibid.*, Deed Book 22, pp. 3–8, written Dec. 15, 1903, rec. March 8, 1904; *ibid.*, Deed Book 52, p. 204, written and rec. May 28, 1934; *ibid.*, p. 315, written and rec. Aug. 11, 1934; *ibid.*, Deed Book 137, pp. 233–234, written Oct. 23, 1967, and rec. Oct. 25, 1967; *ibid.*, Deed Book 131, p. 550, written June 29, 1970, rec. July 9, 1970; *ibid.*, Deed Book 166, pp. 572–573, written Sept. 25, 1972, rec. Sept. 28, 1972; *ibid.*, Deed Book 180, p. 377, written May 17, 1974; *ibid.*, Deed Book 189, p. 345, written Aug. 20, 1975; *ibid.*, Deed Book 397, p. 536, written March 1, 1991.

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PRIMARY SOURCES

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Auditor of Public Accounts. Personal Property Tax Books. Louisa County. 1787–1870, 1901-1926. LVA.

Louisa County. Deed Books A, C, C 1/2, Q, Y, BB, and DD. Microfilm. LVA.

Louisa County. Will Book 2. Microfilm. LVA.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Duke House
Louisa Co., VA**

Section 10, Photo List Page 9

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is Louisa County tax parcel 75-25.

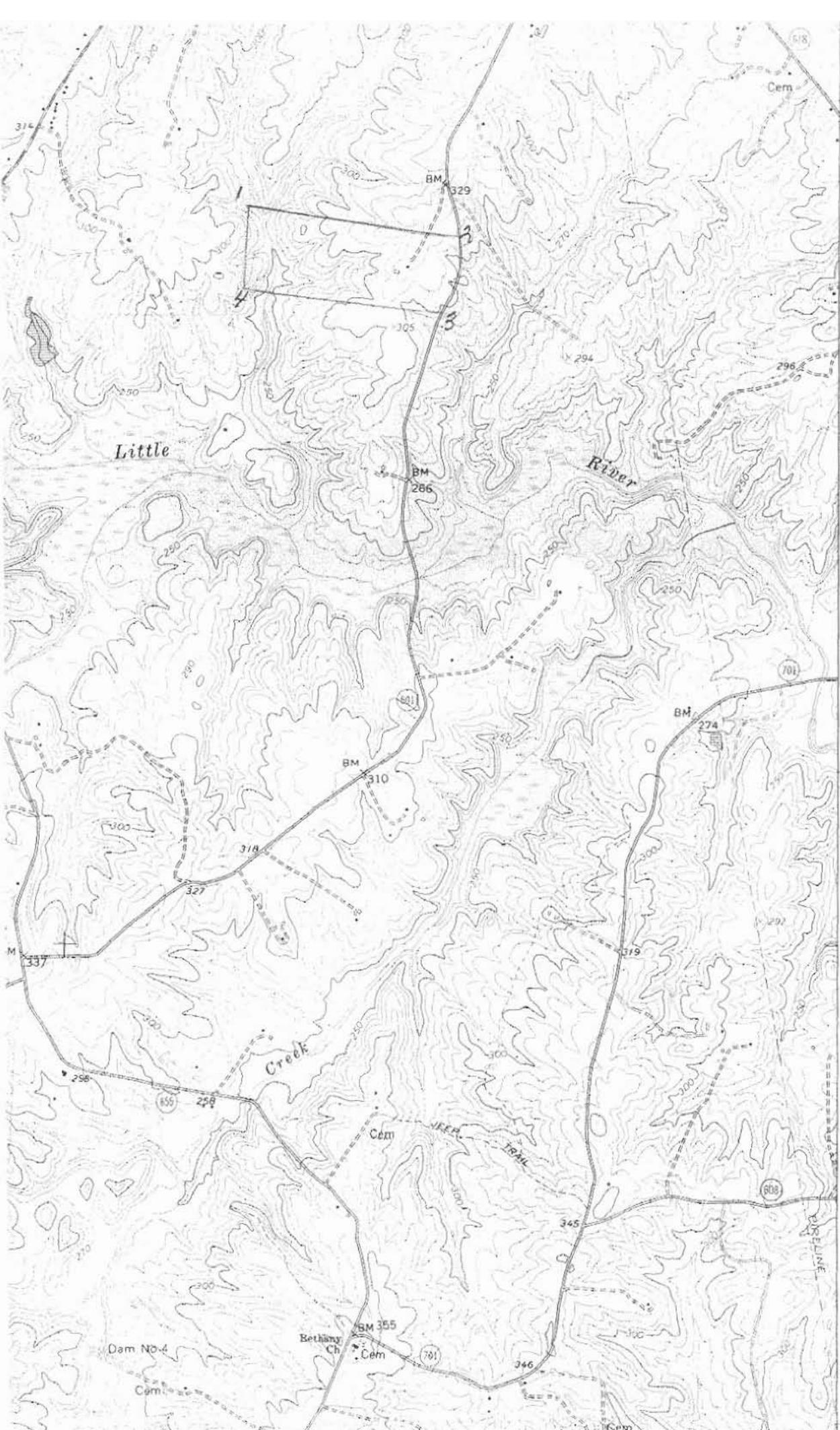
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property consists of the 50.06 acres upon which the house stands and which was historically associated with the house. Other land that was once associated with the Duke House are no longer associated with the house and are not included within the boundaries.

PHOTO LIST

The photographs for the Duke House (054-5018), Louisa County, Virginia were taken by Ashley Neville in November 2006. The negatives are on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archives.

1. Façade, view to the south (neg. no. 23411)
2. Rear and east addition, view to the west (neg no. 23411)
3. Center passage looking to the rear (south) (neg no. 23411)
4. Parlor, view to the east (neg no. 23411)
5. Parlor corner cupboard, view to the southeast (neg no. 23412)
6. Dining room mantel, view to the west (neg no. 23412)
7. Dependency, view to the south (neg no. 23411)



Duke House
 Louisa Co., VA
 054-5018

1. 18 255565E
 4203441N
2. 18 256556E
 4203319N
3. 18 256449E
 4202919N
4. 255525E
 4203671N

(BEAVERDAM)
 5459' NW

4204
 4203
 4202
 4201
 4200
 55'
 4199
 4198