

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THEME Commerce and Industry

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DATE ENTERED

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory

AND/OR COMMON

Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 2828 Duke Homestead Road (State Road 1025)

CITY, TOWN

Durham

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Fourth

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

037

COUNTY

Durham

CODE

063

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

State of North Carolina, Division of Archives and History

STREET & NUMBER

109 East Jones Street

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Durham County Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Durham

STATE

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

North Carolina Inventory of Historic Properties

DATE

in progress

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Section

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory, a complex of small wooden buildings, is located on the southeastern side of Duke Homestead Road (state road 1025) approximately one-half mile north of the present city limits of Durham, North Carolina. Of the original Duke property, which included some 300 acres at its greatest extent, 43.83 acres remain in two contiguous parcels of 37.09 and 6.74 acres owned by the State of North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Historic Sites Section.

When constructed c. 1852, the Duke Homestead was a two-story, frame and clapboard building with gabled roof, containing four rooms, two on either side of a center chimney. The kitchen was located in a separate log structure at the rear (south) of the house. The detached kitchen was replaced c. 1859 by a one-story, gable-roofed ell containing a kitchen and an informal sitting room, known to the Duke family as the "old folks room." Windows--9/9 on the first floor, 6/3 on the second--are flanked by louvered blinds. The one-story entry porch at the center of the three-bay front (north) facade, a reconstruction of the original, was built during the 1930's after Duke University acquired the property. The one-story porch at the rear of the ell probably dates from the same period. The interior of the house--unpainted walls of hand-dressed heart-of-pine boards--remains relatively unaltered. The house is currently in need of repair and the State of North Carolina hopes to restore it as funds become available.

The original of Washington Duke's first "factory" was a small log barn, one-story high with gabled roof, which stood west of the house facing the drive. The present building, a reconstruction dating from the 1930's, occupies approximately the same site as the first but has been turned 45°. Duke's second "factory" stood near the first; a larger building, previously used as a stable, it was destroyed by fire.

The third "factory," the building erected by Duke when he decided to abandon farming for the tobacco industry, stands just northeast of the house. It is a barn-like, frame and clapboard structure, two stories high with gabled roof. A small wagon-shed once attached to the northern end of the building was removed sometime during Duke University's ownership of the property. In an effort to prevent vandalism, the third "factory," the Homestead, and the well house and smokehouse immediately behind it have been surrounded by a high chain-link fence.

Two other structures are included in the Homestead and Factory complex. One of these is the pack house or curing barn, located north of the house on the opposite side of the drive; a two-story, frame and clapboard structure with gabled roof, it is surrounded by a one-story open shed. To the southwest of the Homestead, near the creek which runs through the property, is an open-sided, gable-roofed spring house; the structure was altered somewhat by Duke University for use as a picnic shelter.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES 1852-1874 BUILDER/ARCHITECT not known

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory, located just north of the present city limits of Durham, North Carolina, derives its national significance from its association with the family that played a major role in the development of the tobacco industry in the post-Civil War South. It was in this complex of small wooden buildings that Washington Duke and his son James Buchanan Duke founded the family business that became the American Tobacco Company, the nation's pre-eminent tobacco firm during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Duke Homestead was constructed c. 1852; with the exception of a brief period following the Civil War, the property was owned by the Duke family until 1874. Following several transfers of ownership, the Homestead and appurtenant buildings were acquired in 1931 by Duke University and were subsequently opened to the public on a limited basis. In 1973, the University deeded the Homestead and Factory complex to the State of North Carolina. The property is now open to the public throughout the year.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Washington Duke erected the Duke Homestead on his farm near Durham, North Carolina, for his second wife, Artelia Roney, whom he married in 1852. Their three children, a daughter and two sons, were born in the house. Following the deaths in 1858 of both Mrs. Duke and Sidney, the elder of Duke's two sons by his first marriage, Betty and Anne Roney, Mrs. Duke's sisters, came to the Homestead to care for the four surviving children. Duke gradually extended his holdings during the 1850's and by the time the Civil War broke out he owned some 300 acres around the family home.

Although he had opposed the idea of secession, Duke was eventually drafted into the Confederate Army and was captured and imprisoned by Union forces. Discharged at New Bern, North Carolina, at the end of the war, he arrived home with two blind army mules which had been given to him and fifty cents which he had gotten from a Union soldier in exchange for a five-dollar Confederate note. There he found that the Homestead, like other farms in the area, had been raided and looted by Union troops. Duke sold his farm to raise money for immediate family needs but rented back part of it. The purchaser was soon unable to meet his payments and the entire property reverted to Duke.

(Continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 43.83 acres

UTM REFERENCES

NE A	<u>1,7</u>	<u>6,8,7,5,0,0</u>	<u>3,9,9,0,10,0</u>	SE B	<u>1,7</u>	<u>6,8,7,4,5,0</u>	<u>3,9,8,9,3,0,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
SW C	<u>1,7</u>	<u>6,8,7,1,2,5</u>	<u>3,9,8,9,3,0,0</u>	NW D	<u>1,7</u>	<u>6,8,7,0,5,0</u>	<u>3,9,8,9,7,0,0</u>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Polly M. Rettig, Historian, Landmark Review Project; original form prepared by Horace J. Sheely, Jr., Historian, 11/8/66

ORGANIZATION	DATE
<u>Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service</u>	<u>3/14/75</u>
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
<u>1100 L Street NW.</u>	<u>202-523-5464</u>
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
<u>Washington</u>	<u>D.C. 20240</u>

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE

LOCAL Landmark Nov. 13, 1966
~~Designated~~
 of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) 4...
 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.
Boundary Certified:
George J. Gannett?
11-5-72/7/77 date

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) 4... 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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE N/A National Historic Landmark
 TITLE _____ DATE _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE <u>12/7/77</u>
ATTEST	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The only marketable commodity left on the farm was a small quantity of leaf tobacco which the raiding soldiers had overlooked; before it could be sold, however, it had to be put into the proper form for smoking. A small log barn served as the "factory" for processing the tobacco. With the help of his sons, Duke flailed the tobacco by hand, sifted it, and packed it into bags. He then set out over the state, in a covered wagon drawn by the two blind mules, to sell or barter his new product, labeled "Pro Bono Publico."

Duke's venture was so successful that he decided to abandon farming in favor of tobacco manufacture. He began to buy leaf tobacco, built a larger structure for processing it, and continued to prosper. In 1872, the Dukes sold 125,000 pounds of tobacco and their business was as substantial as any in the local industry. In order to be nearer the railroad, the Dukes in 1874 moved their operations from the farm into Durham, where Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco had already laid the foundation for that city's future leadership in the tobacco industry. Three years later, at the age of twenty-two, Washington Duke's son James B. Duke took over general management of the family business.

Unable to compete successfully with Bull Durham, the Dukes turned in 1881 to the production of cigarettes. Sales expanded rapidly for the firm as a result of a decisive move made in 1883 when the revenue tax on tobacco was drastically cut. The Dukes dropped their prices by the full amount of the cut while the majority of tobacco firms reduced prices by only a small portion of it. In addition, the Dukes used advertising vigorously. In the spring of 1884, the firm mechanized its production with the installation of a new invention, the Bonsack Cigarette Machine. James B. Duke, working with William T. O'Brien, perfected this device and used it as the chief means to move his company into a position to dominate the entire cigarette industry after 1885.

After a final bitter "tobacco war" among the five principal cigarette manufacturers, James B. Duke brought them together under his leadership in 1890 as the American Tobacco Company. In 1895 the company began aggressively to absorb firms making other tobacco products. In 1898 the Continental Tobacco Company, a combination of plug manufacturers, was formed with James B. Duke as president. A merger with British interests was effected in 1902, resulting in the formation of the international British-American Tobacco Company. Other mergers and take-overs followed until Duke's combinations controlled 150 factories with a capitalization of \$502,000,000.

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After almost five years of litigation stemming from antitrust charges, the American Tobacco Company was declared a monopoly and ordered dissolved by the United States Supreme Court in 1911. James B. Duke bore the chief responsibility for returning the constituent elements in the company to the status of individual competitors. So ably did he handle this task that all of the resulting firms were placed on a firm footing both for competition and for continued earnings.

In December, 1924, James B. Duke announced the formation of the Duke Endowment as a charitable trust with initial funds of \$40,000,000. His principal goal in creating the Endowment had been the establishment and support of Duke University in honor of his father, Washington Duke. However, because of his family's long-standing support of Trinity College of Randolph County, North Carolina, he stipulated that the projected support be given to Trinity if the college agreed to change its name to Duke University. The college's trustees agreed to the change, operations were transferred to Durham, and Duke University came into existence.

James B. Duke died in October, 1925, and by the provisions of his will the Duke Endowment was increased to \$80,000,000. By 1971 the Duke Endowment had grown to be the third largest charitable foundation in the United States. It continues to provide support not only for Duke University but for Davidson College, Furman and Johnson C. Smith Universities, for Methodist churches and retired Methodist ministers, and for hospitals and orphanages throughout North and South Carolina.

Although the Homestead farm changed hands several times after the Dukes moved to Durham, members of the family continued to visit it frequently. Washington Duke made a final trip there shortly before his death in 1905. Generous assistance from members of the Duke family made it possible for Duke University to acquire the Homestead in 1931. Some original furnishings were returned, household items appropriate to the period 1852-1874 were donated, and the house was opened to the public on a limited basis. In 1973, Duke University transferred title to the Homestead to the State of North Carolina, Division of Archives and History, which plans a gradual restoration of the complex as funds are available. The property is now open to the public throughout the year; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday.

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ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

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Lefler, Hugh T. and Albert R. Newsome. The History of a Southern State,
North Carolina (Chapel Hill, 1954).

Tilley, Nannie Mae. The Bright-Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929 (Chapel Hill, 1948).

Works Progress Administration, American Guide Series. North Carolina, A
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ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

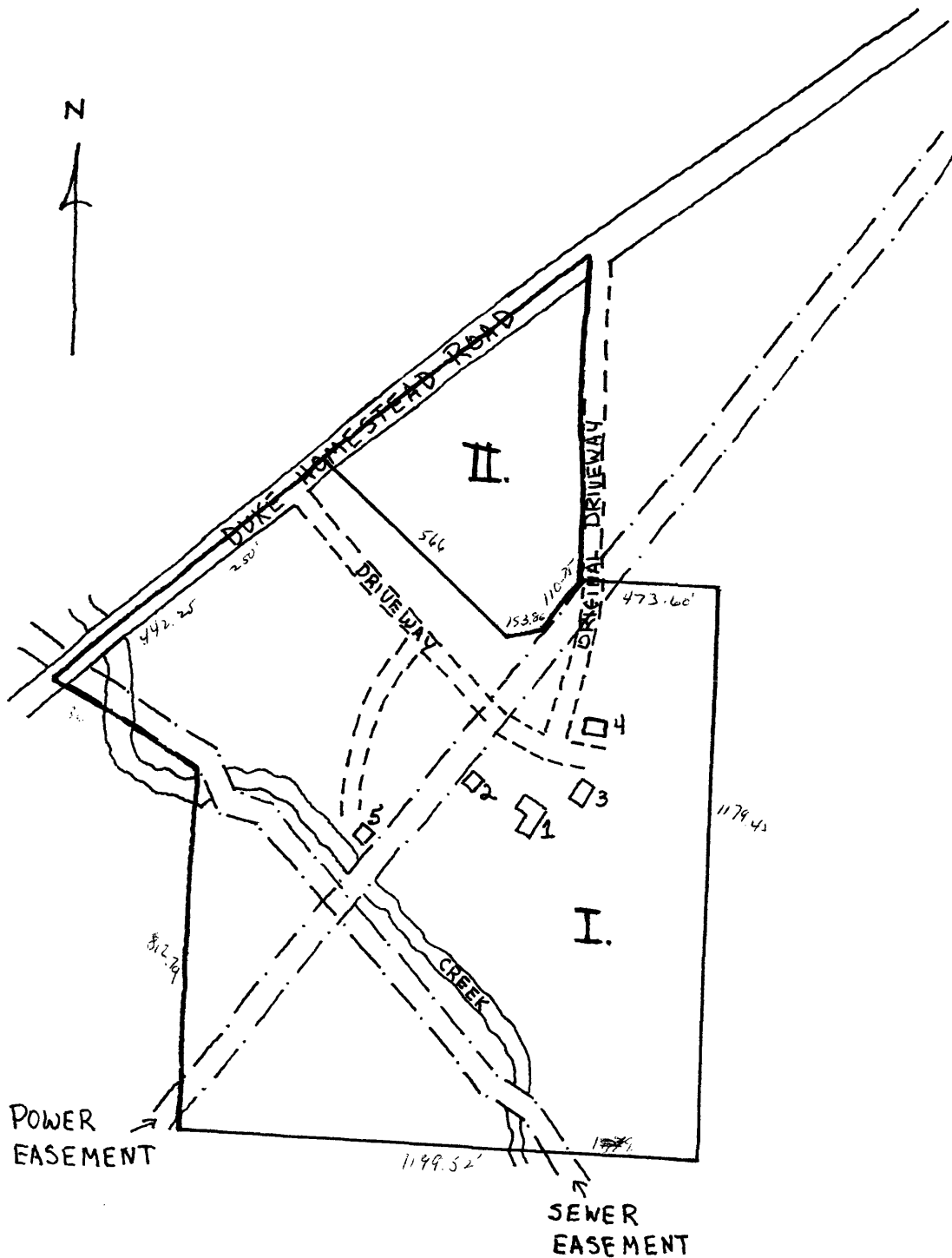
The boundaries of the National Historic Landmark designation for the Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory (shown in red on the attached sketch map) are those of the two contiguous parcels of the original Duke farm, totalling 43.83 acres, acquired from Duke University by the State of North Carolina, Division of Archives and History.

Parcel I, 37.09 Acres:

Beginning at an old iron pipe, said iron pipe being a corner in the original Duke Homestead tract and also being located in the northwestern edge of a 50-foot utility right of way and at the end of an old fence line, thence along and with said old fence line, and with the northwestern edge of the above mentioned 50-foot r/w, S 39°-27' W, 110.75 feet to an old iron pipe, thence along and with an old fence line, S 73°-22' W, 153.86 feet to an old iron pipe, with pointers, thence along and with an old fence line, N 42°-48' W, 566 feet to a nail in the pavement of the Duke Homestead Road, thence along and with the approximate center of said pavement S 46°-57' W, 250 feet to a nail in said pavement, thence along and with the approximate center of said pavement, S 52°-45' W, 442.25 feet to a nail in said pavement, thence leaving said pavement, along and running with an old fence line and running parallel with 30-foot sanitary sewer r/w, S 56°-42' E, 361 feet to an old iron pipe, w/pointers, thence along and with an old fence line and crossing the above mentioned 50-foot utility r/w, S 03°-47' W, 812.79 feet to an old iron pipe, thence along and with an old fence line, crossing a small branch, S 85°-16' E, 1199.52 feet to an iron pipe located within the 30-foot sanitary sewer r/w, thence N 08°-00' E and parallel with a section of the Duke Research Farm fence, 1179.45 feet to an iron pipe, thence N 78°-58' W, 473.60 feet, crossing the above mentioned 50-foot utility r/w, to an old iron pipe, the place and point of beginning.

Parcel II, 6.74 Acres:

Beginning at the same point described above (an old iron pipe) and following the same lines in a generally southwesterly and northwesterly direction to the first nail in the pavement of Duke Homestead Road; thence, northeasterly along and running with the approximate center of the pavement to its intersection with the western line of the original Duke Homestead driveway (extended); thence, southerly along and running with said western line to the point of beginning.



DUKE HOMESTEAD AND TOBACCO FACTORY
 Durham, North Carolina

- 1. Homestead
- 2. First Factory (reconstruction)
- 3. Third Factory
- 4. Pack House
- 5. Spring House

National Historic Landmark
 Boundary —————

sketch map - not to scale