

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC

William Teague House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

E side SR 1004, .2 mi north of jct with SR 1313

CITY, TOWN

Siler City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Fourth

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

037

COUNTY

Chatham

CODE

037

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
- COMMERICAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Joyce Martin

STREET & NUMBER

207 Water Street

CITY, TOWN

Graham

VICINITY OF

STATE

NC 27253

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Chatham County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Pittsboro

STATE

North Carolina

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ray Manieri

July 1, 1983

ORGANIZATION

Urban Research Associates

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

1301 Cornwallis Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Greensboro

STATE

N.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Teague House, once part of a large Chatham County farm, is composed of several sections built at various times during the first half of the nineteenth century. The older sections are constructed of log and were covered in beaded weatherboard. Although it is located in open pasture land along SR 1004, the house has not been maintained and is now almost completely covered by heavy brush and vines. Several log and frame outbuildings are located to the north and south of the house, but only a small crib and a smokehouse are on the same parcel as the house.

The oldest section of the house appears to be the two story log section (Section A on map), covered in beaded weatherboard and apparently dating from the 1820s-1830s. It features such traditional exterior elements as a steeply pitched gable-end roof, massive brick chimney, boxed cornice with pattern board, and double-hung windows with six-over-six sash surrounded by plain and mitered surrounds. The asymmetrical two-bay facade is defined by an appended shed roof porch supported by interesting tapered and notched posts similar to those on the nearby Bowen-Jordan House and the Whitehead-Fogelman House. The repetition of this element may indicate that the same craftsman, perhaps Arthur Whitehead, was involved in the construction of parts of all three houses.

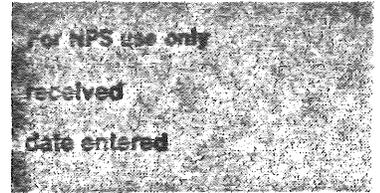
The interior of this section, laid out in a hall and parlor plan, continues the simple styling developed on its exterior. The hall, which is sheathed with flush boards carrying a molded chair rail, is dominated by a large transitional Georgian/Federal mantel with fluted pilasters, flat moldings, and a flat paneled frieze. Exposed ceiling beams are molded at their juncture with the wall. These beams are identical to those found in the nearby Bowen-Jordam House, again indicating possible involvement of the same craftsman in both houses' construction. A small closet is found under the enclosed stair; the stair door is board and batten, beaded, with strap hinges. The stair has steep winders and rises along the wall of the unadorned parlor to provide access to upstairs bedrooms.

A one-and-one-half story, one room log section (Section B on map) appears to be an early addition to the east side of the original house. This gable-roof section is constructed of hand-hewn logs joined with v-notching and features a one-bay facade defined by an appended shed roofed porch with simple posts. The interior of the room is lit by a small, four-over-two, double hung sash and a french door. An interesting built-in corner cupboard and a wide fireplace surrounded by a large unadorned mantel with heavy shelf characterize the room. A massive all-brick chimney with double stepped shoulders serves this fireplace.

The rear shed and side addition (Section C on map) is also covered in beaded weatherboard but shows no sign of log construction. The interior of this section combines flush sheathing with both plain and mitered window and door surrounds and paneled doors of various types. Some of the doors exhibit two vertical panels typical of the Greek Revival period; others are five panel doors more typical of the Federal era. The overall finish of this addition appears to place its date of construction ca. 1850.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

Although the Teague House was once surrounded by various outbuildings, most have been demolished or are no longer on the small parcel of land upon which the house stands. Two large log and frame barns are south of the house on a separate parcel of land. However, a log and frame potato house, now covered in vines, sits just southeast of the house and a small frame crib is just northeast of the house as well.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

_____ NATIONAL _____ STATE X LOCAL

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1820s - 1830s, ca. 1850 BUILDER/ARCHITECT unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built by William Teague, a descendant of one of northwestern Chatham County's oldest families. the Teague House is a fairly typical early farm house expanded to accomodate a growing family over the first half of the nineteenth century. It exhibits typical characteristics of vernacular Federal and Greek Revival design found in Chatham County in the nineteenth century. During the 1850s the Gulf and Graham Plank Road was constructed just west of the house, which was used as a community post office. Following the death of William Teague in 1852, the house was occupied by his son, S.P. Teague, a local farmer, teacher and magistrate.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. Associated with the development of self-sustaining farming society in Chatham County during the nineteenth century.
- B. Associated with the lives of William and Samuel P. Teague, descendants of one of the oldest farming families in northeastern Chatham County.
- C. Embodies the distinctive form and characteristics of vernacular log and Federal/Greek Revival design that developed in nineteenth century Chatham County.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

William Teague was a descendant of one of Chatham County's earliest farming families when he was born in 1786.¹ His grandfather, Moses Teague, settled in an area of southern Orange County that became part of Chatham County which it was formed in 1771.² David Teague, William's father, subsequently built a home on the northeast side of Nick's Creek in the 1780s.³

Upon reaching manhood, William Teague established his own farm on the southwest side of Nick's Creek and began to raise a large family. Family tradition states that he married Anne Carter in 1810 and built a small home a short distance from his father's farm.⁴ This tradition, which is supported by census records, reveals that Teague fathered thirteen children between 1811 and 1837.⁵ He purchased 200 acres of land along Nick's Creek, a tributary of the Rocky River, in 1814⁶ and bought another 133 acres from his father in 1822.⁷ As the Teague family grew, additions were made to the original house throughout the mid-nineteenth century.

Local tradition which holds that William Teague was a Quaker and owned no slaves is refuted by information from local deeds, wills, and census records. He inherited one slave from his father in 1830⁸ and his son, William M. Teague, owned one slave in 1850.⁹ Teague also gave three acres of land to the Rocky River Baptist Church in 1842.¹⁰

Following the death of William Teague in 1852, the house was occupied by one of his younger sons, Samuel Pleasant Teague.¹¹ Soon after he occupied the house, the Gulf and Graham Plank Road was constructed within sight of it.¹² Plank roads became popular in the late 1840s and early 1850s as North Carolina's legislature sought ". . . a cheap means of transportation which would free her citizens from the bondage of primitive roads."¹³ The roads were built by private companies which charged tolls to farmers and other travelers who used them. Construction of the Gulf and Graham Plank Road began in January, 1853 and when it was completed it stretched for twenty-two miles through Chatham County from Gulf to Snow Camp in Alamance County.¹⁴

. . .continued on additional sheet

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chatham County Records (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Estate Papers, Marriage Bonds, and Tax Lists).

Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, Population Schedule.

. . .continued on additional sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 7 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 7	6 4 10 5 19 10	3 9 5 9 7 2 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property consists of approximately seven acres bounded as shown on Chatham County Tax Map #8763-86-0874.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

Although they clearly played an important role in the economic development of the state during the 1850s, by providing access to major trading centers, plank roads also played a more subtle role in the social development of the state's population. People from different backgrounds and different sections of the state were brought together during trips along the state's plank roads and often stopped at nearby homes, such as the Teague House, to rest and maintain equipment and animals.¹⁵

North Carolina's plank roads became, in effect, a conduit through which, "Ideas flowed up and down...along with the goods for market."¹⁶ Family tradition states that travelers on the plank road stopped at the Teague House which provided a blacksmith's shop,¹⁷ and may have served as a post office for the surrounding countryside. The initial popularity of the North Carolina's plank roads was short-lived, however, and by the early 1860s competition from the state's rapidly growing railroad system¹⁸ and high maintenance costs made most plank roads unprofitable.

Local records show that although Samuel Teague did occupy the house after his father's death, final settlement of William Teague's estate took several years. William Teague died intestate in 1852 and his son William M. Teague was appointed administrator of the estate.¹⁹ Following the petition of Samuel Teague and other heirs, the final sale of William Teague's personal property, which brought over \$1,300, was held in 1859.²⁰ Samuel Teague was not able to gain title to his father's home until 1860.²¹

Family tradition states that Samuel Teague followed a varied career as a farmer, teacher, magistrate, and manufacturer, after his possession of the Teague House. During the Civil War he worked for his father-in-law who had a contract to provide shoes for the Confederate Army. Following the war he was employed as a teacher, as well as a farmer, and served as a local magistrate.²² Local tax records reveal that Teague was a successful farmer during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Between 1880 and 1890, as the size of the average North Carolina farm was decreasing from 142 acres to 101 acres,²³ Teague increased the size of his farm from 169 to 223 acres.²⁴ By the end of the century the Teague estate, valued at \$1,200, contained land valued at \$600.²⁵

After Samuel Teague's death in 1913 the house was transferred to his youngest daughter Daisy, who married W. P. Short. Mrs. Short occupied the house until her death in 1967, after which her daughter who married into the Holt family received the house. Mrs. Holt transferred the house to her daughter, Mrs. Joyce H. Martin, the current owner.²⁶

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

NOTES

1. "Teague Family", p. 1, unsigned, undated, and unpublished manuscript, Rees Collection Wren Memorial Library, Siler City, N. C.
2. Ibid.
3. P. D. Short, interviewed May 2, 1983. Mr. Short states that David Teague's home was across Nick's Creek. An exact date for its construction is not known, but since David Teague was born in 1963 ("Teague Family", Rees Collection, Wren Memorial Library) and his son William Teague was born in 1786, it was probably built in the early to mid 1780s.
4. Chatham County Marriage Bonds, 1771-1853.
5. "Teague Family", p. 4.
6. Chatham County Deeds, Book T, p. 170.
7. Ibid., Book Z, p. 27.
8. Chatham County Wills, Book B. p. 180.
9. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. Population Schedule.
10. Chatham County Deeds, Book AF, p. 447.
11. P. D. Short, interviewed, May 2, 1983.
12. Ibid.
13. Robert S. Starling, "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina", North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. 16 (January, 1939), p. 173.
14. Wade H. Hadley, Jr., et al, Chatham County, 1771-1971, (Durham: Moore Publishing Company, 1971), p. 147.
15. "Served Many Communities", The Charlotte Observer, April 23, 1933, Section 3, p. 2.
16. Second Psychological Group, Fort Bragg, N. C., "Plank Roads Revisited", 1971, North Carolina File, Greensboro Public Library.
17. P. D. Short, interviewed, May 2, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

18. Hadley, Chatham County, 1771-1971, p. 147.
19. Chatham County Estate Papers, North Carolina Archives.
20. Ibid.
21. Chatham County Deeds, Book AM, p. 217.
22. P. D. Short, interviewed May 2, 1983.
23. Hugh T. Lefler and Albert R. Newsome, The History of a Southern State, North Carolina, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), p. 522.
24. Chatham County Tax Lists, 1880-1892.
25. Chatham County Tax List, 1896.
26. P. D. Short, interviewed May 2, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Fourth Census of the United States, 1820, Population Schedule.

Hadley, Wade H. Jr., et al. Chatham County, 1771-1971. Durham: Moore Publishing Company, 1971.

Lefler, Hugh T. and Albert R. Newsome. The History of a Southern State, North Carolina. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973.

Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. Population, Slave and Agricultural Schedules.

Short, Mr. P. D. Interviewed May 2, 1983.

Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. Population Schedule.

Starling, Robert S. "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina". North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. XVI (January, 1939).

Teague-Siler Family Bible.

"The Teague Family". Undated, unsigned, and unpublished manuscript. Wren Memorial Library, Siler City, N. C.

Third Census of the United States, 1810. Population Schedule

"Two Old Houses Tell of Bygone Days in North Carolina", Greensboro Daily Record, March 26, 1962.



William Teague House CH 422
Crutchfields Crossroads Quad
17 A 640590/3959720

Crutchfield

Lick

Mud

ROCKY

Rocky River

Creek

ROCKY RIVER

Filtration Plant

BM 619

BM 729

1348

1347

1396

1004

1355

1312

1332

1316

574

614

62

BR 536

614

587

x 675

x 643

x 688

x 681

726

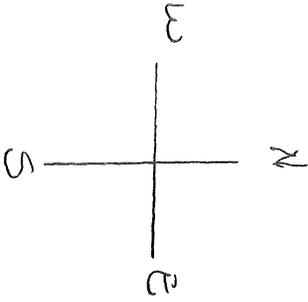
700

594

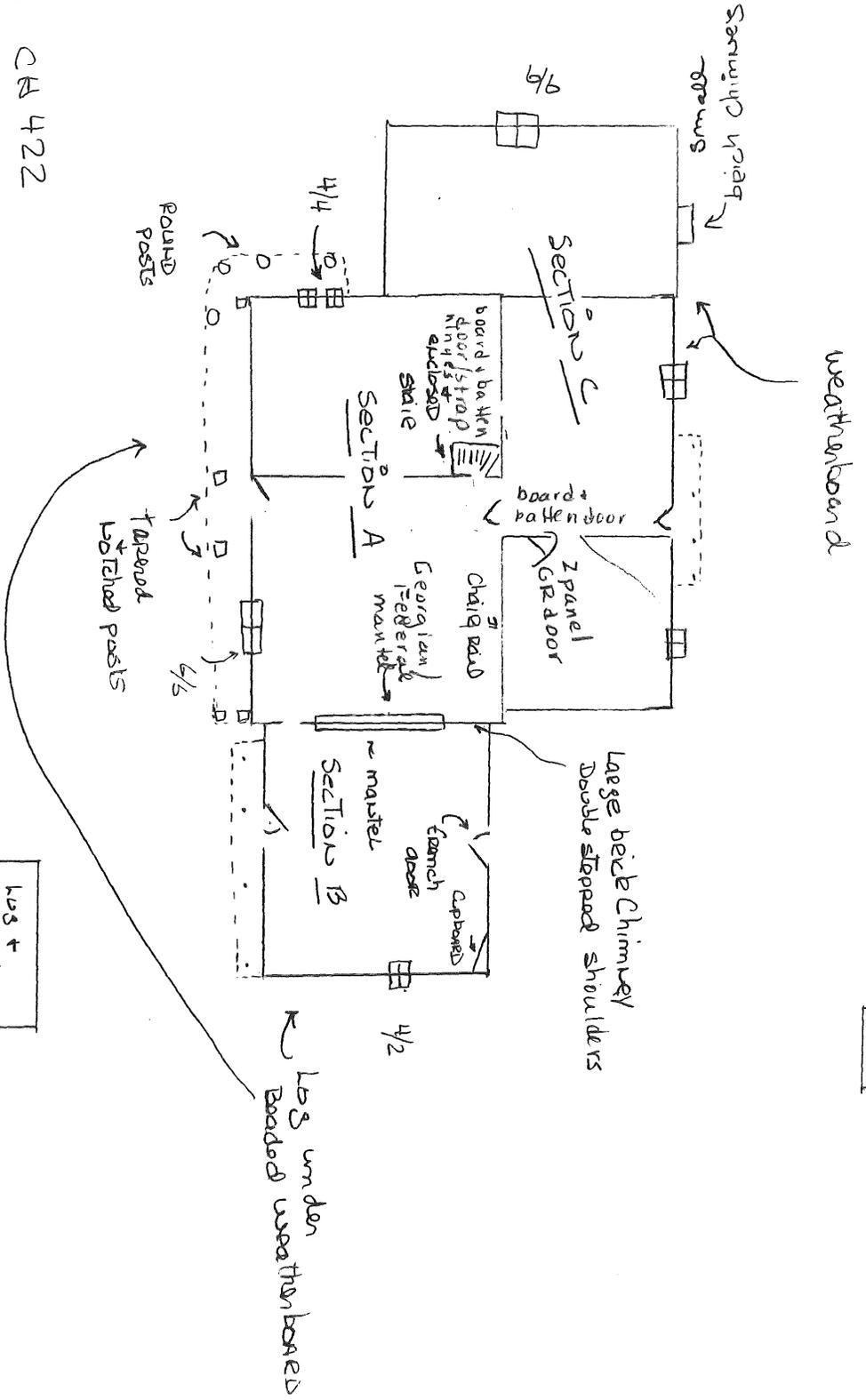
550

600

SR 1004



Teague House
Scale: 1" = 10'



210

LOS +
weatherboard
small beick

67

87

87

66

65

SR 1004

60' R/W

2179
4.63 A
(4.99 A)

0874
6.67 A
(6.45 A)

4960
24.00 A
(30.76 A)

3872
41.25 A
(32.44 A)

William Teague House
CH 422
Tax Map # 8763

2267
13.49 A
(13.01 A)

4220
52.93 A
(38.15 A)

4652
1.15 A
(1.17 A)

6988
6.00 A
(6.21 A)

