

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Marley House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number N. side US 64 .1 mile W. of jct. wi. SR 2475

N/A not for publication

city, town Staley

vicinity

state North Carolina code NC

county Randolph

code 151

zip code 27355

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
		objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official William S. Fin

November 5, 1990
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

COMMERCE/department store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/log and frame hall and parlor plan
house

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls log

weatherboard

roof asphalt

other stone

steel

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Marley House is located on rolling pasture and woodlands at the north edge of US Highway 64 just west of the Randolph/Chatham County line and Brush Creek. In addition to the two-story vernacular main house of frame and log construction which dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the accompanying tract includes the remains of the ca. 1850 Marley Store, frame outbuildings, two log buildings and frames moved to the site from other locations, and most of the dry-laid stone wall of the breached Marley's Mill dam. The twelve acre site is the core of the former Marley Farm, at one point composed of about 450 acres, and includes woods, the home lot, fenced horse lots and the line of the old road passing in front of the house. There are six contributing and five non-contributing elements on the property, including two contributing and two non-contributing structures.

Key

C = Contributing

NC = Noncontributing

OB = Other Building

S = Structure

(C) 1. Main House

The Marley House sits on a slight rise parallel to the original line of US 64, which is just north of the existing right of way. The two-story, single-pile, three-bay front section of the house has end gables with exterior, stepped-shouldered brick chimneys and a hipped porch that wraps around the front and west elevations. Behind the main block is a one-story ell with central, interior chimney and side shed room as well as a one-story gabled wing on the west side of the ell.

In its original form, dating ca. 1816, the house appears to have been a single pen of V-notched log construction with a loft. The lower portion of the west chimney appears to date from this period, as do the large six over six lower windows on the west elevation. There was probably also a rear shed room, since cuts for two doors, in addition to the existing one, were discovered during restoration work.

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Probably during the 1830s or early 1840s, the house was extended to a full two stories and a bay was added to the east end. The west chimney was raised to match a new, stepped-shouldered chimney constructed at the east end. The new gable roof had a boxed cornice with Georgian basemolding and flush gable ends. Window openings added on the front and side elevations had small four over four sash on the second floor, six over three sash on the first floor front and four over two sash on the east elevation. The shed wing at the rear appears to have been retained and extended, since the upper level was provided with only three small six light casement windows (one of which has been boarded up and the other overbuilt). Vertical strips in the clapboarding under the existing front porch suggest that the previous porch was smaller, covering only the front door and one window. Typically, in Randolph and Chatham Counties clapboarding was carried up to the porch, behind which the log frame was exposed. During restoration work a small amount of beaded siding was discovered on the house.

Possibly later in the 1840s, or during the 1850s, the rear shed was replaced with a perpendicular, one-story, gable-roofed frame rear wing of two rooms with a central chimney between them and a shed room or porch on the east elevation. This new wing had four over four sash to match the existing second floor windows.

About 1920 the rear wing was enlarged by the addition of a perpendicular, gable-roofed room on the west side. It was probably at this same point that the wrap-around porch, with its simple, chamfered posts, was added and that the roof eaves were extended with outriggers (the existing boxed Georgian cornice being left in place). The tabernacle-panelled front door is also ca. 1920. More recent exterior changes include the addition of square-section wood railings between the porch posts, probably during the 1950s, and the installation of panelled exterior shutters.

The interior of the front portion of the house has a hall and parlor plan on the first floor, and a central hall plan on the second level. The large room or hall of the earliest one-room log house has a panelled Georgian mantel piece and exposed, beaded-edge ceiling joists that apparently date from the original construction. Ghost marks indicate that the partially-enclosed stair was initially in its present corner location, although the present stair is a reconstruction. Probably during the 1830s, the stair was moved to a central location. The walls of the room are vertical tongue and groove sheathed (some of the beaded-edge sheathing has been relocated from the adjacent Marley Store) and have a simple wainscot of

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horizontal boards with a chairrail and high, molded baseboard that was apparently installed in the second quarter of the nineteenth century (it covers earlier rear door cuts). The windows and interior doors have simple board surrounds, and the interior doors are board and batten hung on Baldwin Patent cast iron hinges. The east room is also board-sheathed, including the ceiling, and has plain board surrounds and baseboards as well as a Greek Revival mantel salvaged from the Marley Store.

On the second level, the house has a central hallway with board-sheathed rooms on either side. The east room has a handsome vernacular Federal mantel with panels of reeding and paired pilaster strips. This room also has the only backband moldings (a simple ogee pattern) in the house on its door surround.

The ca. 1840 rear wing of the house is also board-sheathed on the interior with plain board surrounds and baseboards. The south room has a simple post and lintel mantel piece. To the right of the mantel is a board and batten door leading to the enclosed attic stair. To the left of the mantel, the doorway to the rear room has been enlarged, exposing the rubble stone shaft of the chimney. The rear room, apparently used as a kitchen, has a vernacular post and lintel Federal style mantel. The room added to the northwest corner of the house about 1920 has an interior sheathed with beaded tongue and groove boards.

S-1. (C) Well House

Ca. 1880 gable-roofed open well house located west of main house. The frame of the well house is of frame-sawn lumber and there is an early wooden windlass over the concrete-curbed well. Appears to have been partially rebuilt in 1950s. Modern brick enclosure for pump.

OB-1. (C) Garage

Ca. 1920 gable-roofed frame garage with vertical board siding, tin roof, board and batten doors.

OB-2. (NC) Marley Store

Ca. 1850, one and a half-story frame store building in ruinous condition. Originally located in present line of US 64, moved to current location when present line of US 64 was built in 1938. Gable-roofed building with nailed heavy timber frame of frame-sawn lumber,

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arched window surrounds, diagonal board and batten front door. Interior has remains of two rooms with central stair, low board wainscot, Italianate vernacular mantel. Probably remodelled ca. 1880.

OB-3. (NC) Womble House

Ca. 1835 gable-roofed, single pen, half-dovetailed log house with shed rooms on front and rear. Log and timber frame relocated recently from site near Pittsboro, in process of restoration and adaptation.

OB-4. (C) Smokehouse and Woodshed

Ca. 1920 gable-roofed frame storage building with attached woodshed open at front.

S-2. (NC) Log Frame

Ca. 1890 V-notch log house frame relocated from Orange County site in recent years.

OB-5. (NC) Chicken House

Ca. 1930 frame chicken house with metal shed roof, partially open front.

S-3. (NC) Well House

Modern, gable-roofed log well house.

OB-6. (C) Barn

Ca. 1910-ca. 1920 frame livestock barn at edge of field northwest of main house. Gable-roofed front portion appears to be earlier, ca. 1910; perpendicular, gable-roofed rear barn slightly later, ca. 1920.

S-4. (C) Marley's Mill Dam

Ca. 1790 dry-laid stone dam, approximately 100 foot long, constructed across Brush Creek. Face of dam is approximately ten feet high at deepest point of millpond. Dam was breached at its east end in line with the creek in 1905.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

Ca. 1816-Ca. 1920

Significant Dates

Ca. 1816
Ca. 1830
Ca. 1920

Cultural Affiliation

None

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

There is significant indirect evidence to support a long-standing local and family tradition that the Marley House, whose earliest log section was built ca. 1816 for Thomas Marley (1796-1862), served as a rural way station on the stagecoach route extending from Raleigh to Salisbury. The house, apparently expanded twice in the 1830-50 period, and later about 1920, was the seat of a prosperous and progressive antebellum Randolph County farm whose auxiliary features included a store, a post office, and a flour, corn and saw mill which pre-dated the house. Only remnants of the late 18th century stone dam and the ruin of the store survive of the mill complex. The Marley House property is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the Transportation area of significance and Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance. Even though they were an important part of the state's early transportation network, few buildings used as rural stagecoach stops have been identified and documented in North Carolina, in part because of the scarcity of documentary material on the subject. In addition, the Marley House is a strong and substantially intact representative example of a vanishing group of similar vernacular dwellings in eastern Randolph County and western Chatham County. In its first portion and later additions, the Marley House retains handsome vernacular Late Georgian, Federal and Late Federal elements which link it stylistically to the larger and more fashionable residences built in the state during the late 18th and 19th centuries. However, it is most significant for its reflection of the development of vernacular architecture in the county, and of the common process of updating, expanding and adapting residences over a long period of time.

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Historical Background and Transportation Context

The history of the Marley House complex begins in 1815 with the death of Benjamin Marley (b. 1755), who owned 781 acres of land in western Chatham County and eastern Randolph County. In his will Marley left 200 acres of property to his wife, including the home tract, to pass to his son Jesse upon her death. The remainder of the land was to be divided among his other three sons; Thomas, Benjamin and John Marley. He also stipulated that the profits from the family mill were to be shared by the four brothers. In the division of the property, Thomas Marley received 211 acres in eastern Randolph County along Brush Creek. (1) This tract contained most of two pieces of property (totaling 225 acres) purchased by the elder Marley in the 1790s; both deeds for these purchases specifically mention a mill dam. (2) The remains of the existing dry-laid stone dam are in all likelihood the dam referred to in these documents. Judging from one partial documentary photograph of Marley's Mill, when intact the dam and mill may have resembled Parkers' Mill, formerly near Asheboro, or Coltrane Mill. (3)

Thomas Marley (1796-1862) married Polly Lane of Randolph County in late 1816, and it seems likely that he moved from the family home in western Chatham County to a new residence on his recently inherited Randolph County property at about that time. (4) Physical evidence suggests that this early dwelling was a one-room log structure with a loft located across Brush Creek from the mill. While no 1820 census records for Randolph County survive, the 1820 tax lists for the county show Thomas Marley owning 200 acres valued at twelve hundred dollars. One white poll and one black poll (male adults) were living on the property at the time. (5)

Nothing definite is known of Thomas Marley's life for the next several years, until 1827 when a post office was established at Marley's Mills. (6) It seems likely that he engaged in the farming and milling activities which were to make him a prosperous land- and slave-owner by 1850. In 1838, he acquired a 136-acre tract from William Reese and three years later (1841) purchased 96 acres from John McDaniel of Marshall County, Tennessee. (7) These purchases increased Marley's land holdings to nearly 450 acres.

The slave schedule for the 1850 census indicates that Marley owned 22 slaves, 15 of whom were under the age of ten. (8) Randolph County traditionally had a relatively small slave population and Marley's farm was one of only 363 of the county's 2,527 households which were

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slave-owning. Marley was one of the five Randolph County men who owned between 20 and 30 slaves; only two owners had more than the latter number. (9)

An examination of the agricultural schedule for the same year (1850) reveals that Thomas Marley, in addition to growing the standard crops and keeping the typical livestock, was part of the movement toward diversification of crops sweeping some parts of North Carolina in the antebellum era. (10) As well as raising wheat, corn, oats, and Irish and sweet potatoes, Marley also grew tobacco and cotton, one of the few farmers in the immediate area to grow these cash crops. He also raised sheep which produced 35 pounds of wool, had silkworms which yielded five pounds of silk cocoons, and produced 100 pounds of flax. (11)

There is a long-standing local and family tradition that, as a complement to his farming and milling activities, Thomas Marley operated a stagecoach inn. (12) While there is no direct evidence to confirm this tradition, enough indirect indications exist to provide strong support for the contention. Certainly, the house stands on the north side of a major east-west highway which from the second decade of the 19th century was a stagecoach route from Raleigh to Salisbury, with major stops at Pittsboro (seat of Chatham County) and Asheboro (seat of Randolph County). A petition in the estate papers of Thomas Marley indicates that the road ran through his property. (13)

In their history of pre-Civil War stagecoach travel in the eastern United States, Oliver W. Holmes and Peter I. Rohrbach note that stagecoach way-stations or taverns were located ". . . at intervals of twelve miles along all well-regulated stage lines." (14) With a distance of some 37 miles between Pittsboro and Asheboro, it seems likely that there were several stops in that interval. They also state that, while stops for lines in more populous regions were usually located in cities or villages, in the south, they were often "on prosperous farms" in rural areas, or at simple buildings in the forest. The level of services provided at the rural stops varied from a place to change horses and for passengers to stretch their legs briefly to one at which meals and overnight accommodations were available. (15)

Relatively few rural stagecoach stops have been identified in North Carolina. Of the state's twelve antebellum stagecoach inns listed in the National Register, only five are rural. Two of these are in the mountains (the Alexander Inn and Sherrill's Inn, both in Buncombe County) and one is in eastern North Carolina (Person's Ordinary in Halifax County). The remaining two are in the Piedmont county of Davidson (Brummel's Inn and Tyro Tavern). The Marley House is the

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only example of this property type to survive in Randolph County.

Holmes and Rohrbach also state that small settlements often grew up around the rural stagecoach taverns, including a store, blacksmith shop, post office, etc. "Often the tavern keeper was honored with the postmastership, and not infrequently did the new post office bear his name." (16) As already noted, a post office was established at "Marley's Mills" in 1827 and its postmaster, at least in 1856, was Thomas Marley. (17) It seems likely that Marley also operated some type of mercantile establishment, and the combination of store, post office, house and farm adjacent to the route, spawned by the original and still-operating mill and dam, made for a logical stop. A final piece of supporting evidence is the 1838 "Map of North and South Carolina Exhibiting the Post Offices, Post Roads, Canals, Rail Roads, &c." which shows the Raleigh to Salisbury two-horse mail and stage coach road with "Marley's Mills" as one of the somewhat irregularly-spaced points on the road. (18)

Polly Marley died in 1857 and Thomas Marley married his second wife, Lavina Allred, in 1858. She bore him a son, George Thomas Marley, in January 1862, just five months before her husband's death in May 1862. (19) In September 1862, the county courts allotted her dower to Lavina Marley, consisting of the McDaniel tract of 96 acres and a 62-acre parcel which included

. . . the dwelling house in which the said deceased |Thomas Marley| was accustomed to dwell most generally next before his death together with the out houses buildings and other improvements thereunto belonging or appertaining excepting nevertheless the entire Mill property which is situate on this tract. (20)

She also was allotted seven slaves, one-third of the 21 owned by Thomas Marley at the time of his death, plus Darby, a slave listed as 95 years old. (21) The remainder of the estate, including land and slaves, went to the young baby, George Thomas Marley.

Life was apparently difficult for the widow and her child. First, the Civil War and emancipation resulted in the freeing of the family's slaves, who constituted a substantial portion of the Marley wealth. There also likely was little cash to hire laborers to work the farm. The agricultural schedule of the 1870 census indicates that farming operations were being carried out at little more than a subsistence level. (22) In 1869 and again in 1870, Lavina Marley petitioned the court on behalf of her minor son to be allowed to sell some of the land for his support. The petition was granted, and the first parcel, a lot containing 115 acres, was sold in 1869 to G. C. Underwood (later

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the postmaster at Marlev's Mills), and the second, the Vestal tract of 96 acres, was sold at auction in 1870. (23)

The industrial schedule of the 1870 census indicates that Marlev's Mill was still in operation grinding wheat and corn and sawing lumber, all by water power. (24) During the 1870s, the mill was managed by Jesse Marley, whose relationship to Thomas and Lavina Marley has not been determined. (25) The post office at Marlev's Mills was closed for about seven years in the late 1860s and early 1870s, but reopened in 1875 and served the surrounding area until 1905. (26)

Lavina Marley died in 1882, and in the following February (1883), after he had reached the age of twenty-one, George Thomas Marley released the guarantors on the bond for his mother's guardianship of the Thomas Marley estate. (27) In October 1883, he married Vannie Lowe of Randolph County. (28)

At some time during the late 1870s, Hampton B. Carter assumed management of the Marley mill, operating it as a flour, corn and saw mill. He also ran a general store in a building adjoining the three-story frame mill. Carter's connection with the mill and store continued until 1905, when the Randolph County Superintendent of Health ordered the breaching of the mill dam to drain the pond, which had become a health hazard. (29) Carter then moved to the town of Ramseur, where he operated a mercantile business. (30)

George Thomas Marley's first wife, Vannie, died in 1896, leaving no surviving children. In 1897, Marley married Lillie Ausley of Chatham County; five children were born of this second marriage. (31) The family lived in the house until the 1944 death of George Thomas Marley. The inactive mill building was demolished in 1927 to make way for a state highway bridge, one abutment of which still stands, and the store was moved to a location closer to the house, probably at about the time the highway (now US 64) was straightened and widened in 1938. (32) The Marley heirs rented out the house for 30 years after his death, eventually selling the house and home tract in 1974, four years after the death of Lillie Marley. (33) The new owners made a number of alterations to the house prior to selling it in 1986 to the present owners, who have reversed some of those changes. (34)

Architectural Context

The Marley House and its associated outbuildings reflect the development of domestic vernacular architecture in Randolph County, and to an extent in neighboring Chatham County, from the early 19th century to the first quarter of the 20th century.

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The original, ca. 1816 section of the house is of log construction, the predominant framing system in the county during the 18th and 19th centuries. (35) Although log construction is difficult to date, particularly given the long history of overbuilding which most log buildings exhibit, useful clues can be taken from joining techniques and associated building elements. An exposed corner of the Marley House shows V-notch joining, which, with half-dovetailing, is the most typical Randolph County corner treatment. (36) The interior of the earliest portion of the Marley House has a handsome, panelled Late Georgian mantel face and beaded-edged ceiling joists, typical of late 18th and early 19th century interiors.

An example of what the Marley House may have looked like originally is pictured in a documentary photo of the Jobe Allen House, built near Holly Spring about 1830. What appears to be the earliest portion of the house is a one and a half-story, single pen log structure, clapboarded except under the shed front porch, and with the almost-square six-over-six windows that the Marley House exhibits on its west elevation. What appears to be an almost contemporary addition to the Allen House is another log pen, this with board and batten door and the unusual six-over-three windows that are typical of vernacular houses built in the county in the mid-19th century, and which appear on the first floor front and east elevation of the Marley House. (37)

Another, similar house which dates from the first quarter of the 19th century is the John Moon House near Siler City in Chatham County. The one and a half-story, V-notched log house has a corner stair, beaded ceiling joists and a Georgian arched fireplace. (38)

An approximate date of 1830-40 for the first additions to the Marley House can be derived from the vernacular Federal style mantel installed upstairs, the simple Federal wainscoting applied downstairs, the boxed Georgian/Federal eaves, and by the presence of marked Baldwin Patent cast-iron hinges on the doors and casement windows added at this point. These hinges were not available before 1830. There are a number of similar vernacular houses constructed in Randolph County in the second quarter of the 19th century, notably the Marvin Yates House. (39)

The one-story rear wing of the Marley House copies the detailing and technology of the 1830-40 additions and must have been constructed within a relatively short time of those alterations. It has heavy-timber framing of frame-sawn lumber (Marley's Mill operated an up-and-down frame saw), Baldwin Patent hinges and vernacular Late Federal mantels. (40)

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During the 1870s-1890s, a substantial number of boxy, frame two-story houses with four-over-four sash, hipped porches and, most distinctively, low gabled roofs with outrigger-decorated eaves were constructed across Randolph and the adjacent Piedmont counties. This form would seem to have been in the mind of the Marleys when they extended the eaves of the house, constructed a hipped porch and added a one-room addition about 1920. The outriggered eaves of the Craftsman style were also popular during that period, so the Marleys appear to have achieved a blend of traditional and national popular styles.

The Marley Store building, now in a ruinous condition, appears to have been built during the 1840s or 1850s. It has a frame-sawn heavy timber frame (although the presence of a frame saw at Marley's Mill may have extended the use of frame-sawn lumber in this case), a nail-studded diagonal board and batten door, and originally contained a vernacular Greek Revival mantel and a board partition of beaded-edged boards. However, it also had pointed-arch front windows of a type popular in the area during the 1880s (see Siler-Fox Farm near Siler City, Chatham County) as well as a vernacular Victorian Italianate mantel, suggesting that the store was partially remodelled after the Civil War.

NOTES

(1) Chatham County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, deed book U, p. 380; Chatham County, Clerk of Superior Court, will book 1, p. 230; and Benjamin Marley tombstone, Marley family cemetery.

(2) Randolph County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, deed book 5, p. 57 and deed book 8, p. 47.

(3) Randolph County, 1779-1979 (Asheboro, N. C.: Randolph County Historical Society, 1980), p. 23, 45.

(4) Marley Family Bible, in possession of Mrs. Irene Marley Sharpe, Staley, North Carolina; and Millard A. Teague, Route 1, Staley, N. C., Allison and David Black interview, 9 July 1990. Mr. Teague, who is 86 years old, remembers the Benjamin and Jesse Marley House, which was located in neighboring Chatham County but is no longer standing. He escorted the consultants to the old Marley Family Cemetery.

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(5) Barbara N. Grigg and Carolyn N. Hager, 1820 Tax List, Randolph County, North Carolina (Asheboro, N. C.: Randolph County Genealogical Society, 1978), pp. i, 29 and 30.

(6) Randolph County, p. 258.

(7) Randolph County deed book 22, p. 279 and deed book 25, p. 197.

(8) U. S. Census, 1850, Randolph County, N. C., Slave Schedule.

(9) Randolph County, p. 72.

(10) U. S. Census, 1850, Randolph County, N. C., Agriculture Schedule; and Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome The History of a Southern State: North Carolina, 3rd edition (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), pp. 392-393.

(11) 1850 Agriculture Schedule.

(12) Jean Vollrath and Gregg Talbott, Route 1, Staley, North Carolina, Allison and David Black interviews, 25 Mary 1990 and 9 July 1990, respectively. Ms. Vollrath and Mr. Talbott purchased the property in 1986 and have gathered information about its history, including conversations with Millard Teague and Mrs. Irene Marley Sharpe. They have also carried out physical investigations of the house.

(13) Elizabeth Reid Murray, Wake: Capital County of North Carolina, vol. 1 (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), p. 131; Mitchell's Traveller's Guide through the United States (Philadelphia: Hinman & Dutton, 1838), fold-out map; and Thomas Marley Estates Papers, N. C. State Archives, 24 March 1869 petition.

(14) Oliver W. Holmes and Peter T. Rohrback, Stagecoach East: Stagecoach Days in the East from the Colonial Period to the Civil War (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1983), p. 145.

(15) Ibid.

(16) Ibid., p. 150.

(17) Marley Vertical File, Genealogy Room, Randolph County Public Library, Asheboro, N. C., 26 February 1975 response to letter from Mrs. Ralph B. Jordan, 11 February 1975.

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(18) David H. Burr, "Map of North and South Carolina Exhibiting the Post Offices, Post Roads, Canals, Rail Roads, &c." (Washington: U. S. House of Representatives, 1838).

(19) Marley Family Bible.

(20) Thomas Marley Estates Papers, Allotment of dower, 12 September 1862.

(21) Ibid., Division of slaves, 22 December 1862.

(22) U. S. Census, 1870, Randolph County, Agriculture Schedule.

(23) Randolph County deed book 37, pp. 113 and 115; and Marley Vertical File, Jordan letter response.

(24) U. S. Census, 1870, Randolph County, Industrial Schedule.

(25) Branson, Levi, ed. N. C. Business Directory (Raleigh: Levi Branson Publishing Co.), volumes for 1872 and 1877-78.

(26) Randolph County, p. 258.

(27) Marley Family Bible; George Thomas Marley Estates Papers, 1862.

(28) Marley Family Bible.

(29) Branson's directories, 1884, 1890, and 1896; Teague interview; and copy of Superintendent of Health order in Marley vertical file.

(30) Teague interview.

(31) Marley Family Bible.

(32) Ibid.; and Teague interview.

(33) Vollrath interview; Marley Family Bible; and Randolph County deed book 1066, p. 961.

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(34) Vollrath and Talbott interviews; and Randolph County deed book 1191, p. 1279.

(35) Lowell McKay Whatley, Jr., The Architectural History of Randolph County, North Carolina (Asheboro, N. C.: City of Asheboro, County of Randolph, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1985), p. 22.

(36) Ibid.

(37) Randolph County, p. 30.

(38) Chatham County Historical/Architectural Survey Files, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C., John Moon House.

(39) Whatley, Architectural History, p. 138.

(40) Teague interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 12

UTM References

A

1,7	6 3,0 9,7,0	3,9 5,6 4,6,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

1,7	6 3,1 2,4,0	3,9 5,6 2,30
-----	-------------	--------------

B

1,7	6 3,1 1,1,0	3,9 5,6 5,4,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

1,7	6 3,0 8,4,0	3,9 5,6 2,3,0
-----	-------------	---------------

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Marley House nomination are as shown by the dashed line on the accompanying Randolph County Tax Map, drawn at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Marley House nomination include the twelve acre lot which is the remaining land associated with the Marley Farm, and which includes outbuildings and structures associated with the house during the period of significance. The acreage which is included also provides an appropriate setting for the house and has been associated with the resources throughout the period of significance.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David R. and Allison H. Black/Architectural Historians

organization Black & Black, Preservation Consultants date August 1, 1990

street & number 620 Wills Forest St. telephone (919) 528-4616

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27605

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Lefler, Hugh Talmage and Newsome, Albert Ray. The History of a Southern State: North Carolina, 3rd edition. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973.

Marley Family Bible. In possession of Mrs. Irene Marley Sharpe, Staley, North Carolina. Mrs. Sharpe is the youngest daughter of George Thomas Marley.

Marley Family Cemetery. Located on south side of a logging road which intersects with east side of SR 2475 approximately .75 miles north of US 64.

Marley Vertical File. Genealogy Room, Randolph County Public Library, Asheboro, North Carolina.

Mitchell's Traveller's Guide through the United States. Philadelphia: Hinman & Dutton, 1838.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Randolph Co.

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----- . Estates Papers in North Carolina State Archives.
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.
C. Thomas Marley and George Thomas Marley Papers.

Randolph County Business Directory, 1894. Raleigh: Levi Branson,
1894.

Talbott, Gregg. Route 1, Staley, North Carolina. Allison and
David Black interview, 9 July 1990. Mr. Talbott is one of
the current owners of the Marley House.

Teague, Millard A. Route 1, Staley, North Carolina. Allison and
David Black interview, 9 July 1990. Mr. Teague, who is 86
years old, was born and has lived much of his life in the
Marley's Mills area.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Census Records, Randolph County, North Carolina. Population
Schedules, 1830-1910. Agriculture Schedules, 1850-1880.
Slave Schedule, 1850. Industrial Schedule, 1870-1880.

Vollrath, Jean. Route 1, Staley, North Carolina. Allison and
David Black interview, 25 May 1990. Ms. Vollrath is one of
the current owners of the Marley House.

Whatley, Lowell McKay, Jr. The Architectural History of Randolph
County, North Carolina. Asheboro, N. C.: City of Asheboro,
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COLERIDGE QUAD

RD 21

Randolph Co.

MARLEY HOUSE
A - N 3956460
C - N 3956230

RANDOLPH
E 630970
E 631240

CO. N.C.
B - N 3956540
D - N 3956230

ZONE 17
E 631110
E 630840

1:24000

7.1



