United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Claymont Hill

and/or common Albert L. Hendrix House

2. Location

street & number W side SR 2303, 0.1 mi. S jct w/SR 2304

N/A not for publication

city, town Ronda

city, town vicinity of congressional district

state North Carolina code 037

county Wilkes code 193

3. Classification

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4. Owner of Property

name Dr. William H. Davis, Jr.

street & number Rt. 2, Box 1

state N.C. 28670

city, town Ronda

city, town vicinity of

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds

street & number Courthouse

city, town Wilkesboro state North Carolina 28697

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date N/A

N/A

__ federal __ state __ county __ local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state N/A
Claymont Hill, the Albert L. Hendrix farmhouse, is prominently sited on the west side of SR 2303 in rural Wilkes County, North Carolina, overlooking the Yadkin River. The large, weatherboarded frame and log house faces north, towards the river, which runs west to east about .3 mile in the distance. The village of Ronda occupies the north bank of the river opposite the Hendrix farm. Most of the gently rolling land around the house is grassland or pasture. Some of the river floodplain just north of the house is in cultivation. A hillside 800 feet west of the house is planted in white pine, as is the east side of SR 2303 to the rear of the house.

Claymont Hill and its associated outbuildings comprise a well-tended farmstead on a close-mown grassed and fenced yard. Claymont Hill is a two-story, ell-shaped farmhouse with multiple gables and with two-story porches on three elevations. The gables, sawnwork trim, and triangular-headed gable vents give the structure a carpenter-Gothic flavor. The house was built in 1870 by A. L. Hendrix who incorporated into it a much earlier log structure. A collection of ten outbuildings survives in association with the house. A Martin family cemetery (previous owners and possible builders of the log house) occupies a slight knoll about 1300 feet southeast of the house. The property included in this nomination has long been associated with the Hendrix farmhouse. It includes all of the original farm in the hands of the house's current owner and occupant, Dr. William H. Davis.

Claymont Hill is a two-story center-hall I-house with a two-story ell projecting from the west side of its rear elevation. The ell is approximately the same size as the main section of the house. The house sits under a steeply-pitched gable roof that breaks out into side-by-side secondary gables on the principal (north) elevation and east elevation of the ell and a single secondary gable on the south elevation of the main block. These secondary gables form the roofs of two-story porches on the front and rear of the house and east side of the ell. The resulting complex roof form is covered in "pressed tin" shingles. Single shoulder exterior end chimneys flank the main block of the house. A single-story gable-roofed addition was made to its west end in recent years.

The secondary gables and other exterior features give the house a distinctly Gothic character. Attic vents in each gable display pointed heads. Triangular porch brackets with quatrefoil cut-outs form pointed openings between some porch posts. The posts are stylized profiles of turnings set in simple frames. The second-tier porch railings are composed of stylized profile balusters with interior trefoil or fleur de lis cut-outs and an additional fleur de lis between each baluster just beneath the simple handrail. From documentary photographs it appears the ground-floor porches never had railings.

Other exterior features include paneled corner boards with simple corbeled capitals, six-over-six double-hung sash, original louvered blinds in place on some windows, and a continuous brick underpinning filling in between original brick piers. The building's simple boxed cornice originally "returned" into its major gables, but the returns were removed early in this century to reduce maintenance problems.

Sidelights and a transom surround the principal entrance, centered on the north facade. From the building's exterior there is no hint of the log structure embedded in its main
One enters a central stair hall leading to a standard single-pile arrangement of rooms. Only the thick wall on the east side of the hall signals the boundary of the original dwelling. The center hall and west room on each floor occupy the early nineteenth-century log walls of the John or Isaac Martin house. A small area of board sheathing and a portion of a chairrail from the earlier log period are visible in the small under-stairs closet on the ground floor.

The stairway ascends from the rear of the center hall along its east wall to an intermediate landing on the north wall, just three risers below the second-floor level. It is an open-stringer stair with handsome, well-proportioned turned newels, turned balusters, and a molded handrail. Both first- and second-floor stair halls feature a narrow, vertical board wainscoting below flush sheathing that has always been wallpapered. Other interior walls were similarly sheathed and wallpapered.

Original door and window surrounds are plain, unmolded boards. Original doors are four-panel compositions, with tall panels above the handle rail. Some original hardware with white porcelain knobs survives.

The original mantel in the unaltered east ground-floor room is a handsome vernacular composition. In its basic design--flat pilasters supporting a broad entablature and shelf--it is absolutely standard; the detail of its execution, however, is unusual. It appears to be a vernacular interpretation of the curvilinear designs introduced in mid-center during the Italianate and Gothic revivals. First of all the background enframement is rounded at its interior corners. Then, the frieze board is cut out in an elephantine curve above the fire opening. The outside corners of the thick shelf are rounded and other key elements--including the edges of the frieze--are chamfered to give the overall design a comfortable softness in addition to its obvious sturdiness.

Much of the building's interior woodwork was grained early in this century, reportedly in 1909 by "the Harris Negroes from Wilkesboro" under the supervision of W. H. Star, also of Wilkesboro. The graining is high quality and is very realistic, especially on the mantels where it is simulating a figured oak. Graining survives primarily on the ground floor of the main section of the house.

Several rooms, especially the kitchen and bedroom areas in the ell, were remodeled in recent years.

Of the ten outbuildings associated with Claymont Hill, six are sited with the house on the west side of the Ronda-Clingman Road (SR 2303). The others--two barns, a crib, and a grainery--are sited east of the road, opposite the house. The Martin family cemetery is east of the road as well, on a slight knoll amid white pine.

By far the most significant outbuilding is a former detached kitchen sited twenty-five feet to the rear of the house. This is a small gable-roofed log structure thought to predate the 1870 construction of Claymont Hill. A frame addition was made to the north end of the building and the whole weatherboarded in 1909 or earlier. The building retains its original stone and brick chimney, which was stuccoed, with penciled mortar joints.
Other structures near the house are: a hip-roofed well "porch" (shelter) with finial at its peak; a similarly hipped and finialed flower house or "pit," built of brick walls surmounted by a continuous band of four-paned windows; a gable-roofed frame "wood house"; and a small frame smokehouse, sited west of the old kitchen. Several hundred feet southwest of Claymont Hill, adjacent to a farm pond, is the small, frame springhouse. A three-rail fence now surrounds the house and closet outbuildings on three sides, much as did a picket fence in documentary views.

Claymont Hill and its associated outbuildings are the material legacy of almost two centuries of farm life on its key site overlooking the rich bottomland of the Yadkin River. Most vivid are the associations with the occupancy of the property by A. L. Hendrix after 1870 and his son W. A. Hendrix after 1903. The farmstead survives practically whole from this late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century era. In the log core of the house, the log kitchen, and Martin family cemetery, however, are reverberations back to the early decades of the nineteenth century.
Claymont Hill, the Albert L. Hendrix farmhouse, is prominently sited overlooking the Yadkin River just south of Ronda in rural Wilkes County, North Carolina. Albert L. Hendrix built the house in 1870 incorporating into it an early nineteenth-century log dwelling that may have been the home of John Martin (1755-1810) or his son Isaac (1786-1858). The Hendrix house, named"Claymont Hill" by a granddaughter of the builder, is a typical two-story center-hall plan structure with a two-story ell. The weatherboarded dwelling features two-story porches on three elevations and several decorative details that give it a Carpenter Gothic flavor. Ten outbuildings survive on the property and are included in this nomination as well as a Martin family cemetery. Albert L. Hendrix was a prominent Wilkes County farmer, merchant, and Justice of the Peace. He had served two terms in the N.C. General Assembly representing Surry County before moving to Wilkes in 1870. The property was sold out of the family in 1903 but was bought back by Albert's son William A. Hendrix in 1909. W. A. Hendrix was one of Wilkes County's best known citizens in the early years of this century, serving as Postmaster of Ronda, Revenue Officer, and Deputy U.S. Marshall. Claymont Hill is currently owned by his grandson, Dr. William H. Davis, Jr., who is dedicated to its preservation.

Criteria Assessment

B. Claymont Hill is associated with the lives of A.L. Hendrix and his son W. A. Hendrix, both key figures in their local communities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

C. Claymont Hill is significant architecturally as a vernacular Gothic farmhouse which incorporated an early nineteenth-century log structure. Significant as well is the surviving collection of outbuildings including a log kitchen associated with the earlier log dwelling.

D. Archaeological resources are surely present on the site in association with its historical structures, and although no investigation has been undertaken to document these resources, they may well be an important component of its significance.
Claymont Hill is located on the south side of the Yadkin River in Wilkes County, North Carolina, near what is known as the Horseshoe Bend. Early known owners of the surrounding property were Benjamin Herndon before 1794, Captain David Witherspoon, 1794-1797, and Captain Thomas Thurmond, 1797-1805. 

John Martin, Esq. (1755-1810) purchased Horseshoe, 500 acres, and two other tracts which contained 250 acres and 300 acres on January 5, 1805 from Captain Thomas Thurmond. The Horseshoe Plantation remained in the Martin family until after the Civil War.

John and wife, Elizabeth, made their home on this property and produced agricultural products that included corn, rye, fruit, livestock, brandy, and whiskey. Slaves were used to do the farming, operate the still, and care for the home. John had twenty-four known slaves at his death. They also reared four children—Fany, Thomas, John, and Isaac. It is not known for certain where John Martin, who died in the summer of 1810, is buried. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1840 and is buried near Isaac Martin in a family cemetery. An unmarked stone beside her grave could possibly be her husband John's grave.

Isaac (6/13/1786-1858) inherited his home place July 1810 from his father, John Martin. He and his wife, Nancy (11/29/1799-1/15/1821), continued the farming tradition that was begun by his father. Slaves were used to operate the plantation. Isaac and Nancy Martin reared four children—John W. Martin, Nathan Green Martin, Elizabeth Martin, and Nancy D. Martin Welborn. Isaac, a veteran of the War of 1812, and Nancy are buried in a family cemetery approximately 1,000 feet from their home. Other family members and many of the slaves are buried in the family cemetery. Unmarked stones were used to mark the slaves' graves; however, most of the family members have engraved markers.

In May 1858 John W. Martin and Nathan Green Martin inherited their home place from their father, Isaac. This included the homesite and adjoining land, household items, kitchen furniture, and several slaves. According to the 1850 census, John W. and Nathan Green Martin were living with their father, Isaac. Their mother, Nancy died in 1821. A sister, Elizabeth, was deceased and another sister, Nancy D. Welborn, was married.

Elizabeth Martin (11/18/1815-8/22/1846) is buried in the family cemetery. She married Benjamin P. Martin October 29, 1836, and had the following children: Isaac N., James Oliver, Eldana, Felix, and Nancy Elvira Martin. Their son, Corporal Felix Martin, 54th North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. is buried in the family cemetery. Nancy D. Martin married Hugh Montgomery Welborn, the son of General James Welborn. Hugh Montgomery Welborn and two of his and Nancy's children are buried near Isaac Martin's grave in the family cemetery. They are Rachel M. H. Welborn born and died 1881 and Bernard Franklin Welborn born 1853 and died 1858.
During the summer of 1863 Nathan Green Martin died in the Battle of Gettysburg leaving no issue. He had a large plantation operated by slaves. John W. Martin was appointed Executor of Nathan's will. One-third of the estate went to each of the following: John W., Nancy D. Welborn, and children of Elizabeth.

On April 19, 1870, John W. Martin and wife, Caroline, of Ashe County sold his home place to Albert Leondas Hendrix for $2,000. The deed was recorded May 23, 1871.

The house on the property at that time was a two-story log structure, sited on a hill, facing the Yadkin River, overlooking rich bottom land. The house had one large room downstairs with a fireplace and windows. The second story was a loft that had steps leading to it from the inside. A log structure with a fireplace approximately seventy-five feet away was used as a kitchen. The house and log kitchen both survive today incorporated into later structures on the site.

Albert Leondas, a Representative from Surry County in the 1868-1869 and 1869-1870 North Carolina General Assembly, and his new bride, Celia Ann Woodruff, moved to the house in 1870. They expanded the log structure into a ten-gable house with five porches decorated with gingerbread work. The house had ten large rooms, eight fireplaces, two hallways, a staircase, and a full size attic.

Albert Leondas Hendrix and Celia owned this home for nearly thirty three years. All of their eleven children were born there. They were William Arthur, Bettie Alice, John Walter, Etta Virginia, Luther Leondas, Jettie Ann, James Decatur, Lillie Luelma, Charles Woodruff, Ila May, and Nellie Burnice. While living in Wilkes County, Albert Leondas Hendrix served as a Justice of the Peace, merchant, and prominent farmer. He was in the mercantile business with W. A. Gwyn and James Hickerson in the 1890s and operated a store in Ronda. The merchandise sold included dry goods, notions, shoes, hats, hardware, groceries, and crockery. The name of the store was Gwyn-Hendrix Company.

On April 18, 1903, he sold his farm at Ronda to an Elkin merchant, N. W. Fowler and wife, Minnie B. Albert Leondas Hendrix, Celia, and family moved to Elkin to live on a 300 acre farm they had purchased from T. L. Gwyn and wife, A. J. Gwyn. He also operated a general mercantile store in Elkin.

On October 23, 1905, N. W. Fowler and wife sold the home and 250 acres more or less to W. H. Sale for $4,750. On August 2, 1906, Howard W. Sale, heirs, and widow of W. H. Sale deeded by George W. Sale the farm and home to A. J. Russell for $4,750.

On May 26, 1909, W. A. Hendrix and wife, Eva Jane, purchased the farm and home from A. J. Russell, 190 acres for $5,000. Sixty acres of the original tract had been sold to A. J. Russell to W. A. Stroud on October 15, 1907. W. A. Hendrix had already purchased the sixty acres on March 30, 1909 from W. A. Stroud and wife, Pearl. These two transactions enabled W. A. Hendrix to obtain his birthplace. He held this property for the remainder of his life.
The farm was tended by horses, mules, oxen, and manual labor. There was no electricity or tractor power. A telephone was installed about 1920. However, electricity was not available until 1948.47

W. A. Hendrix (3/16/1871 - 12/22/1926) died when he was fifty-five years old. His widow, Eva Jane Hendrix, lived at the home until her death on April 24, 1965, at the age of nearly ninety-four years. He and his wife are buried in the Ronda Cemetery.48

The youngest child, Willie Agnes Hendrix Davis Lindsay, inherited the home place and lived there until her death, November 23, 1980. Now her son Dr. William Henry Davis, Jr., an administrator at Wilkes Community College, his wife Linda Lyon Davis, a teacher at C. B. Eller School, and their family live there.49

During the past 115 years (1870 - 1985) five generations of Hendrix descendants have lived at Claymont Hill, Ronda, North Carolina. It was the first home of (first generation) A. L. Hendrix and wife, Celia Ann Woodruff. W. A. Hendrix (second generation) and his daughter, Willie Agnes Hendrix (third generation) was born in the home. It was the childhood home of William Henry Davis, Jr. (fourth generation) and his children Eva Jane Davis Felts, William Bryan Davis, and Sandra Lynn Davis (fifth generation).

Claymont Hill is a landmark in Wilkes County. It's siting overlooking the Yadkin River and its physical features are reflective of almost 200 years of existence. The plantation has been the home of families who have made significant contributions to agriculture, government, law enforcement, public service, mercantilism, and education.
FOOTNOTES

1 Deed of Benjamin Herndon (Deed Book B-1, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 8 April 1794), p. 444.

2 Deed of Captain David Witherspoon (Deed Book D, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 20 May 1797, Recorded 20 May and 1 August 1797), pp. 209-211.

3 Deed of Captain Thomas Thurmond (Deed Book F-1, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wilkesboro, North Carolina, 5 January 1805), pp. 163-164.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid., pp. 157-158.

6 Ibid., pp. 158-159.


8 Will of John Martin (Will Book 2, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 27 May 1810), pp. 296-298. Will refers to a house on the property as being where he lived. The oldest, log section of Claymont Hill may be Martin's house. There is a remote possibility that the log section predates Martin's ownership.

9 Will of John Martin (Will Book 2, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 27 May 1810, July Term 1810), pp. 296-298.

Wife: Elizabeth, land where I now live beg mouth Still House Br & at her decease to be given son ISAAC in addition to land given him; also negroes Ann and Phebe her lifetime & at decease Ann to go to ISAAC MARTIN & Phebe to JOHN MARTIN.

Dau: Fanny Martin, Negroes Jinny, Sarah, Hubbard, Moses, Sina & Dan'l

Son: Thomas, Negroes big Lucy, Pheobe, James, George, David & Iba & all land below Still House Br incl Swan Pond to line bet John & Isaac

Son: Isaac, Negroes Amy, Samuel, Mary, Juda, Peter & Ben; also upper part land now live on by name Horse Shoe, the Still House Br, but Isaac to have no possession of part this land I have given my wife during her widowhood Wills that bal land incl Mills & entry OVER THE RIVER on waters Little Elkin be sold & equally divided amgst my FOUR CHILDREN (above named). Wills stock, crops, big Still, small Still, h h furn, brandy, etc to wife & four children
SIGNIFICANCE

Execs: Benjamin Harrison Martin
       Thomas Martin
       John Martin
       Isaac Martin

Wit:  M. Thurmon
      Fanny Green

Family Cemetery (Located on the east side of State Road 2303, approximately 1,000 feet from the house, Wilkes County, North Carolina). Elizabeth Martin's grave is marked and dated. There is an unmarked stone beside Elizabeth Martin that possibly could be John Martin's grave.

Will of John Martin (Will Book 2, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 27 May 1810, July Term 1810), pp. 296 - 298.

Agriculture Schedule (1850 Census, Wilkes County, North Carolina).

Isaac Martin improved acres of land 200, unimproved acres of land 550, cash value of farm $5,750, value of farming implements and farm machinery $300, horses 6, mules and asses 6, milch cows 9, working oxen 1, other cattle 40, sheep 38, swine 80, value of livestock $1,325. Bushels of wheat 40, bushels of rye 200, bushels of Indian corn 3,000, bushels of oats 500, pounds of wool 60, bushels of peas and beans 10, bushels of Irish potatoes 40, bushels of sweet potatoes 40, value of orchard products $25, pounds of butter 300, tons of hay 20, pounds of flax 1,000, bushels of flax seed 7, pounds of beeswax and honey 330, value of homemade manufacture $100, value of animals slaughtered $94.

Slave Inhabitants (1850 Census, Schedule 2, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 22 August 1850).

Isaac Martin -- Number of Slaves 19

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14 Will of Isaac Martin (Will Book 5, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 16 November 1847, May Term 1858), pp. 190 - 191.

Sons: John W. Martin and Nathan Green Martin I give to be equally divided every part of household estate including three tracts of land. The first tract the whole of the one on which I live on the Yadkin River, the second tract of timber land, adjoining the home tract which I purchased of my cousin James Martin which joins my home tract lying on the Yadkin River. I also will until my two sons John W. and Nathan Green Martin all of my household and kitchen furniture. NOTE: Slaves were given to John W., Nathan Green, Grandchildren-the children of deceased daughter Betsy, and other daughter Nancy D. Welborn.


16 Family Cemetery (Located on the east side of State Road 2303, approximately 1,000 feet from the house, Wilkes County, North Carolina.) Also, Interview with Mrs. Eva Jane Hampton Hendrix. Mrs. Eva Jane Hampton Hendrix (1871-1965), a previous owner of the property, stated that slaves were buried there and had unmarked stones to identify their graves.

17 Will of Isaac Martin (Will Book 5, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 16 November 1847, May Term 1858), pp. 190-191.

18 Family Cemetery (Located on the east side of State Road 2303, approximately 1,000 feet from the house, Wilkes County, North Carolina). Cemetery marker for Nancy Martin, November 29, 1799--January 15, 1821.

19 Will of Isaac Martin (Will Book 5, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 16 November 1847, May Term 1858), pp. 190-191.

20 Family Cemetery (Located on the east side of State Road 2303, approximately 1,000 feet from the house, Wilkes County, North Carolina).

21 Ibid.
Felix Hickerson, Happy Valley (Durham, North Carolina: The Seeman Printery, Inc., 1940), p. 92. A letter to Walter W. Lenoir from his young niece, Julia Pickens Gwyn, address, Green Hill, July 25, 1863. P.S. I forgot to tell you that Mr. Green Martin and Mr. Marcus Parks were killed in the fight at Gettysburg. We are very sorry to hear it for they were both clever men. I don't know what will become of his Negroes now. I am sorry for the poor things.

Agriculture Schedule (1860 Census - Schedule 4, Wilkes County, North Carolina).

Nathan G. Martin improved acres of land 400, unimproved acres of land 900, cash value of farm land $10,000, value of farm machinery $200, horses 8, milch cows 4, working oxen 2, other cows 4, sheep 24, swine 35, value of livestock $850.00. Bushels of wheat 125, bushels of Indian corn 1,500, bushels of oats 200, pounds of tobacco 2,500, pounds of wool 80, bushels of peas and beans 5, bushels of Irish potatoes 25, bushels of sweet potatoes 5, bushels of buck wheat 6, value of orchard products $5, pounds of butter 50, pounds of flax 10, bushels of flax seed 1, pounds of beeswax 3, pounds of honey 50, value of homemade manufacture $15, value of animals slaughtered $45.

Slave Inhabitants (1860 Census, Schedule 2, Lower Division of Wilkes County, North Carolina, 13 September 1860).

Nathan G. Martin -- Number of Slaves 11

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Will of Nathan G. Martin (Will Book 5, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 23 May 1861, October Term 1863), p. 359.

26 Ronda, North Carolina. The house and log kitchen are both standing.


28 Ronda, North Carolina. The owner, Dr. William H. Davis, Jr., remembers the home being that way until 1972 when it was renovated.


30 Family Records. Dr. William H. Davis, Jr. Also, Agriculture Schedule (1880 Census — Schedule 2, Productions of Agriculture in New Castle Township, Wilkes County, North Carolina) 23 June 1880.

A. L. Hendrix tilled land 75 acres, wood land and forest 195 acres, cash value of land and buildings $3,000, value of livestock $250, fence repairs $10, labor cost $150, estimated value of all farm products produced in 1879 = $900. Mules 2, 40 acres and 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, 15 acres and 170 bushels of wheat, 3 acres of soyums and 320 gallons of molasses, 1 acre orchard, 50 apple trees and 100 bushels of apples — total value of apples = $10. Amount of wood cut in 1879, 40 cords, the value of all forest products = $20.

31 Family Records (Business/Letterhead Stationery). Dr. William H. Davis, Jr.


37 Deed of W. A. Stroud and Wife, Pearl (Deed Book 73, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 30 March 1909, Recorded 13 May 1909), p. 298.
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Family Records. Dr. William H. Davis, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Hendrix Family Records. Also, Obituary of W. A. Hendrix.</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Hendrix Family Bible.</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Hendrix Family Records. Also, Interview with Carrie Cowles Hendrix Dunlap, July 1984. (Carrie is a daughter of W. A. and Eva Jane Hendrix).</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Hendrix Family Records. Also, Interview with Ola Blanche Hendrix Edwards, August 1984. (Oldest daughter of W. A. and Eva Jane Hendrix.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Interview with Ola Blanche Hendrix Edwards, June 1985. (Daughter of W.A. and Eva Jane Hendrix.)</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Dr. William H. Davis, Jr. remembers the description as told by Mrs. W. A. Hendrix during his childhood and young adult life.</td>
</tr>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Personal Family Records and Family Tradition. Dr. William H. Davis, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Hendrix Family Records. Also, information gathered from mother, Willie Agnes Davis Lindsay and grandmother, Eva Jane Hendrix during the childhood and early adult life of William H. Davis, Jr.</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Family Records. Dr. William H. Davis, Jr.</td>
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: 179.3

Quadrangle name: Ronda, N.C.

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached "Map of Nomination: Claymont Hill." Nominated property outlined in red.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

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11. Form Prepared By

Description by Doug Swaim, Preservation Specialist, N.C. Division of Archives and History; significance by Dr. William H. Davis, Jr., owner

organization: N.C. Division of Archives and History
date: July 11, 1985

street & number: 109 E. Jones Street
telephone: 919-733-6545

city or town: Raleigh,
state: North Carolina 27611

date: August 6, 1985

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature: William S. Pryor

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register: August 6, 1985

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration
Agriculture Schedule. 1850 Census, Wilkes County, North Carolina.

Agriculture Schedule. 1860 Census - Schedule 4, Wilkes County, North Carolina.

Agriculture Schedule. 1880 Census - Schedule 2, Wilkes County, North Carolina.

Davis, Dr. William H., Jr. Remembers the description as told by Mrs. W. A. Hendrix during his childhood and young adult life.


Deed of Herndon, Benjamin. Deed Book B-1, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 8 April 1794.


Deed of Thurmond, Captain Thomas. Deed Book F-1, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 5 January 1805.

Deed of Witherspoon, Captain David. Deed Book D, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 20 May 1797, Recorded 20 May and 1 August 1797.


Edwards, Ola Blanche Hendrix. Interview, August 1984.

Interview, June 1985.

Family Cemetery. Located on the east side of State Road 2303, Wilkes County, North Carolina.
<table>
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<th>BIBLIOGRAPHY</th>
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Family Records. Dr. William H. Davis, Jr.


Hendrix Family Bible.

Hendrix, Eva Jane Hampton. Interview.

Hendrix Family Records.


Lindsay, Willie Agnes Davis. Interview.

Personal Family Records and Family Tradition. Dr. William H. Davis, Jr.

Ronda, North Carolina. Owner of Property, Dr. William H. Davis, Jr.

Slave Inhabitants. 1850 Census - Schedule 2, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 22 August 1850.

Slave Inhabitants. 1860 Census - Schedule 2, Lower Division of Wilkes County, North Carolina, 13 September 1860.

Will of Hendrix, W. A. Will Book 8, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 27 November 1926.

Will of Martin, Isaac. Will Book 5, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 16 November 1847, May Term 1858.


Will of Martin, Nathan G. Will Book 5, Office of the Clerk of Court, Wilkes County, North Carolina, 23 May 1861.