HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION
P.O. Box 2511
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102
919-727-2087

APPLICATION for HISTORIC DESIGNATION
HISTORIC and ARCHITECTURAL

INFORMATION FORM

1. Name of Property: Historic JOHN AND MATTHEW CLAYTON FARM
   Common CLAYTON HOMEPLACE

2. Owner's Name and Address: JAMES GIBSON CLAYTON, SR. & ALMA C. CLAYTON
   5807 STANLEYVILLE DR.
   RURAL HALL, N.C. 27045

3. Location of Property: SOUTHEAST JUNCTION OF SR 1920 (STANLEYVILLE DR.)
   AND NC HWY 66 (OLD HOLLOW RD.), STANLEYVILLE COMMUNITY

4. Amount of Land to Be Designated: 5.85 AC. HOMEPLACE AND ADDITION
   17.6 AC. NORTH TRACT AND APPROX. 2 AC. CEMETERY TRACTS

5. Tax Block: 4950 Tax Lot: 304, 96, 200, 7R

ADDITIONAL SHEETS OF PAPER WILL BE NECESSARY FOR
DOCUMENTATION ON QUESTIONS 6 THROUGH 13.

6. When was the building erected? For Whom? (If you don't know the exact
date, please give a general time frame.) Have there been additions or
modifications? If so, describe and give dates.

7. Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the building?
(i.e., architects, carpenters, contractors, landscape designers, etc.) Do
any architect's plans or building accounts exist? Where?

8. Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the
dates of the photographs?

9. How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to
whom? (i.e., a quick chain of title) If possible, please give some
background on each occupant, (i.e., occupations or other interesting
facts). List the sources of your information.

10. What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the
building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.

11. What is the significance of this property? (Please be specific and to the
point). Include a complete list of sources for your information.

City of Winston-Salem
County of Forsyth
Town of Kernersville
12. Describe the architecture and present condition of the structure, also including any outbuildings or other appurtenant features to be included in the designation. If the property has been restored, what were the dates of restoration and was the restoration done under the supervision of any historical group or in compliance with their requirements. If the property has not been restored, is any restoration planned for the property?

13. Is the property listed in any existing Historic Register or survey (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places or any other state or local history)? If so, please give the title of the listing.

In addition to the written application, the following materials must be submitted simultaneously:

- a black and white, 8" x 10" overall photograph clearly depicting the property being designated.

- color slides showing all 4 sides of the building (may also include any architectural details, interior and exterior, which add to the property's significance)

- a map showing the location of the property, including any outbuildings and appurtenant features

(Please label the above materials with the name of the property owner)

APPLICATION FEE $50.00 (Check payable to Forsyth County)

The following information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Alma O. Clayton
Signature of Property Owner

Date 4-11-97

Mailing Address: 5807 STANLEYVILLE DR.

RURAL HALL, N.C. 27045

Telephone: [ REDACTED ]

LOCAL HISTORIC DESIGNATION
APPROVED
HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

b3/hpc
APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION
HISTORICAL and ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION FORM

CLAYTON HOMEPLACE
(JOHN AND MATTHEW CLAYTON FARM)

1. Name of Property: Historic Common
   John and Matthew Clayton Farm
   Clayton Homeplace

2. Owner's Name and Address:
   James Gideon Clayton, Sr. & Alma C. Clayton
   5809 Stanleyville Dr.
   Rural Hall NC 27045

3. Location of Property:
   southeast junction of SR 1920 (Stanleyville Dr. and NC 66 (Old Hollow Rd.), Stanleyville community

4. Amount of Land to be Designated: see attached map of property
   ▲ 5.85 acre homeplace tract and adjoining 17.6 acre north tract
   ▲ approx 2 acre Cemetery tracts

5. See Figure 12 (last page) of M. Ruth Little Evaluation
   Clayton Homeplace   Tax Block: 4950   Tax Lot: 30A and 9C
   Clayton Cemetery    Tax Block: 4950   Tax Lot: 200 and 7R

6. John and Elizabeth Clayton Log House predates 1816. See page 14 of M. Ruth Little Evaluation
   Matthew and Sarah Clayton Brick House built in 1879. See page 15 of M. Ruth Little Evaluation
   Slave Cabin, ca. 1860. See page 15 of M. Ruth Little evaluation
   Potato House, ca 1880. See page 15 of M. Ruth Little evaluation
   Store, ca 1900. See page 15 of M. Ruth Little evaluation
   Garage, ca 1950. See page 16 of M. Ruth Little evaluation
   Barn, ca 1880. See page 16 of M. Ruth Little evaluation
   Equipment Shed, ca 1920. See page 16 of M. Ruth Little evaluation
   Dairy, early 20th century. See page 16 of M. Ruth Little evaluation
   Clayton Cemetery, mid 19th century. See page 16 of M. Ruth Little evaluation
   Old Wagon Road Bed, 18th century. See page 16 of M. Ruth Little evaluation

7. The Log cabin was built by John Clayton and exhibits Moravian craftsmanship.
   The Brick House was built by Matthew Clayton. It is assumed that it was designed by Matthew Clayton. The bricks were made on site. No known records exist indicating names of craftsmen, or architect's plans.

8. Copies of old photographs are attached. Dates are written on the photo, if available.

9. Available information indicates that the land was originally owned by Stephen Clayton, who was a pioneer of Bethania township. According to the Surry County Census of 1790,
APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION
HISTORICAL and ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION FORM

CLAYTON HOMEPLACE
(JOHN AND MATTHEW CLAYTON FARM)

Stephen Clayton was granted a Crown Grant, 100 Edgecombe, dated 1740. See attached copies of Colonial Records. The farm originally covered land now occupied by Walmart, Temora Lakes, Clayton Acres and the Hanes Mill Road Landfill. The land has passed to each subsequent Clayton generation being split among siblings. The above named tracts passed from Stephen Clayton, to Stephen Clayton, to his son John Clayton, to Matthew Clayton, to his only child, John Gideon Clayton to his only son, James Gideon Clayton. This tract is the largest remaining tract of the original Clayton farm. This tract was kept intact primarily due to an agreement between Matthew Clayton and two of his brothers prior to their departure to fight in the Civil War. They each agreed that if any of the brothers died, his portion of the estate would go to the remaining brothers. Unfortunately only Matthew survived the Civil War. He was present at Appomattox. Many documented and interesting facts are known about Matthew Clayton from his letters to his future wife, relatives and friends, business dealings before and after the Civil War and tax and census records and newspaper articles. Examples are attached.

The tracts were kept intact by the current owner at the time of John Gideon Clayton’s death when the property was split between three children. James Gideon Clayton agreed to a lesser share of the estate in order to maintain the homeplace and the surrounding acreage. The majority of the other siblings’ share has been sold to developers.

Stephen Clayton--died Jun 27, 1784
Stephen Clayton--unknown
John Clayton--died Aug 14, 1801, Farmer
John Clayton--born Sept, 11 1788, died May 22, 1863, Farmer
Matthew Columbus Clayton--born Oct 27, 1830, died Dec 4, 1920, Farmer, Civil War Veteran
John Gideon Clayton--born June 15, 1873, died Dec 31, 1931, Farmer, operated General Store
James Gideon Clayton--born Dec 1, 1919, still living, WWII vet, truck driver

10. Both the Log cabin and the Brick House were intended to be living quarters for Clayton family members. The log cabin was originally located next to the brick house and was moved approximately 300 feet to its current location in the late nineteenth century. The Log Cabin has been used as a rental home where Harvey Purdue, a former Forsyth Country Tax Collector was born. Most recently it has been used as an Antique Shop. The old General Store building was later converted into a small cottage after John Gideon Clayton’s death in 1931. See M. Ruth Little evaluation

The current garage and equipment sheds were originally tobacco barns that were located north of the property and relocated closer to the home.

11. The Clayton Homeplace and surrounding acreage comprises a remarkable conjunction of the homesteads of two successive generation, a frontier homestead and a later
CLAYTON HOMEPLACE
JOHN AND MATTHEW CLAYTON FARM

nineteenth century progressive farm set at a strategic crossroads, with old roadbeds preserved. The close proximity of roads, store, houses and outbuildings illustrates the intimate domestic scale of nineteenth century life in Forsyth County. See page 18 of M. Ruth Little evaluation

12. The Log Cabin is a two story rectangular building, two bay wide and one bay deep, with a front shed porch. It retains a remarkable amount of the original fabric. The massive logs are covered with later weatherboard and the type of corner notching is unknown. The window opening onto the front porch and the front door retain simple mitered molding that appears to be Greek Revival in style. See page 14 of M. Ruth Little evaluation

The Brick House is a two story, one room deep house with a rear ell, all of common bond brick. The house is survived almost completely unaltered. A frame rear room, side room and porch were added by John Clayton in the early twentieth century. See page 15 of M. Ruth Little evaluation

For a description of the outbuildings, see page 15 of the M. Ruth Little evaluation. No historical restoration has taken place. Future restoration/preservation would be left to the next generation to own the home.

13. The property is listed in the Forsyth County Architecture Survey of 1981. At that time it was placed on the National Register Study List, as one of the best preserved early log dwellings surviving in Forsyth County. According to the M. Ruth Little evaluation of January 1996, the Clayton Farm meets criteria for eligibility to the National Register. See page 18 of M. Ruth Little evaluation. According to an August 2, 1995 letter from David Brook, Deputy State Historic Properties Commission from the NC Department of Cultural Resources, “.the John and Matthew Clayton Farm are eligible under Criterion A for agricultural and transportation and Criterion C for architecture. We believe that the eligible boundaries should include the entire northern woods tract, property which remained associated with the farm after its 1920 subdivision.” See attached.

Attached are copies of the following photos

Black and white 8" x 10" overall photograph of the:
Log Cabin
Brick House- 2 views
Slave Cabin
Potato House
Store- 2 views
Garage
Barn
CLAYTON HOMEPLACE  
(JOHN AND MATTHEW CLAYTON FARM)

Equipment Shed  
Outhouse  
Dairy  
Clayton Cemetery- 2 views  
Old Wagon Road Bed  

Color Slides showing all four sides of the (some views not available due to interference from wooded areas):  
Log Cabin  
Brick House  
Slave Cabin  
Potato House  
Store  
Garage  
Barn  
Equipment Shed  
Dairy  
Cemetery  
Old Wagon Road  

A map showing the location of the property, including outbuildings and appurtenant features.
HISTORIC STRUCTURES
SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT
WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY:
EASTERN SECTION FROM US 52 TO I-40 BUSINESS EIS
STATE PROJECT NO. 6.628002T
FORSYTH COUNTY
TIP No. U-2579

for
Kimley-Horn and Associates
P O Box 33068
Raleigh, North Carolina 27636-3068

Prepared by
M. Ruth Little, Ph.D.
Longleaf Historic Resources
2709 Bedford Avenue
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

January 1995
LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION
STAFF REPORT
JOHN AND MATTHEW CLAYTON FARM

The John and Matthew Clayton Farm is located at 5809 Stanleyville Drive in Rural Hall. The Farm consists of two primary residential structures (ca. 1816, 1879), associated outbuildings, a family cemetery, and rural woods tract. The Farm is significant as a fine example of agricultural patterns and practices, for the rare surviving segment of the Old Wagon Road, and for containing one of the best preserved early log buildings and one of the few 19th century 2-story brick Greek Revival-style houses in Forsyth County.

The Clayton Farm meets criteria A, C, and D of the Commission’s Guidelines:

A. The Clayton Farm is significant as it relates to the broad patterns of the agricultural and transportation history of Forsyth County. With its early 19th century log house, 1879 Greek Revival style brick house, log outbuildings, ca. 1900 frame store, large family cemetery, and preservation of a segment of the colonial Old Wagon Road, the Clayton Farm comprises the remarkable conjunction of the homesteads of two successive generations: a frontier homestead and a late 19th century progressive farm set at a strategic crossroads, with old roadbeds preserved. The close proximity of roads, store, houses, outbuildings and farmlands illustrates the intimate domestic scale of 19th century life in Forsyth County.

C. The Clayton Farm is significant for its architectural integrity. The John Clayton House was placed on the Study List for the National Register of Historic Places in 1981 as one of the best preserved early log dwellings surviving in Forsyth County. The Matthew Clayton House possesses architectural significance as one of a small group of 2-story Greek Revival style houses built in the second half of the 19th century in Forsyth County when the brick making industry was developed. The slave cabin is a rare surviving example of slave housing in the County. The additional outbuildings complete the agricultural ensemble and contribute to the architectural significance as well.

D. The Clayton Farm is significant in that it is likely to yield archaeological resources. Important archaeological resources associated with the Farm are most probably contained within the property and should be noted for their strong potential.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has reviewed the designation application stating:
The farm and its remaining acreage have been determined by the State Historic Preservation Office to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We think this property certainly possesses the requisite special significance and integrity for landmark designation and is most worthy of the recognition and protection designation will bring.

It is noted that the ca. 1816 log house was relocated in the late 19th century and the equipment shed was relocated ca. 1950. Additionally, the garage dates from 1950, having been constructed of logs from a demolished tobacco barn located on the property, and the barn was rebuilt in 1950. Despite these relocations and alterations, these outbuildings are important architectural elements of the Farm and represent rapidly vanishing property types from the rural landscape.

The application requests designation of the entire 17.6 acre northern woods tract, whereas the Ruth Little report recommends listing only a 3 acre southern portion of that tract. However, the Little report states: Although the agricultural character of the woods tract has changed from corn and tobacco fields and tobacco barns to timber since the 1920s, the tract links the houses and outbuildings to the family cemetery and provides the only remaining open space remnant on the north side. Additionally, in 1995, SHPO reviewed the historic structures survey report by Little in reference to the Eastern Section of the Northern Beltway project. SHPO, in commenting on the National Register eligibility of the property stated: We believe that the eligible boundaries should include the entire northern woods tract property which remained associated with the farm after its 1920 subdivision. Designation of the entire northern woods tract would provide protection to the Farm if the northern lot were ever to be developed. While not prohibiting development, the Certificate of Appropriateness process would require more sensitive development, and most likely, a requirement for archaeological testing prior to ground disturbance. This design review process could minimize any damage to the integrity of the home tract caused by potential development of an insensitive nature. Additionally, the importance of rural family farmsteads cannot be overlooked. Farms such as the Clayton Farm are rare in today's ever-present rush toward development. Thus the Clayton Farm represents a vanishing element of our agrarian heritage, and as such, should be designated intact.

Staff recommends designation of the interior and exterior of the John Clayton House and the Matthew Clayton House, the interior and exterior of all outbuildings, the Clayton Family Cemetery, and the entire northern woods portion of the farm. (Tax Block 4950, Lots 30A and 9C; Tax Block 4949, Lots 200 and 7R).
VIII. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS
   A. Recorded Properties Eligible for the National Register

1. John and Matthew Clayton Farm

   Location: southeast junction of SR 1920 (Stanleyville Dr.) and NC 66 (Old Hollow Rd.),
   Stanleyville community

   Date of Construction: ca. 1816, 1879

   Style: vernacular log house; Greek Revival style brick house

   Summary of physical description:

   John & Elizabeth Clayton Log House

   John and Elizabeth Clayton's log house is said to predate 1816, the date of their marriage.
   The two-story rectangular building is two bays wide and one bay deep, with a front shed
   porch and a rear frame shed. The house originally stood just west of the brick house and
   was moved approximately 300 feet to its present corner site in the late nineteenth century.

   The log house retains a remarkable amount of original fabric. The massive logs are
   covered with later weatherboard and the type of corner notching is unknown. The front
   elevation beneath the porch has wide flush sheathing. The front and rear doors, apparently
   original, are constructed of beaded battens, and the rear door retains its wide iron strap
   hinges. The main block retains six-over-six sash which are apparently original. The two
   second story front windows have later sash apparently inserted when the current porch
   roof was built. The window opening onto the front porch and the front door retain simple
   mitred molding that appears to be Greek Revival in style. The exterior end chimney on
   the south end was built of brick after the move. An old photograph taken prior to the
   move, in the possession of the Clayton family, shows a front porch with paired latticework
   posts. When the house was moved, it was apparently weatherboarded, the roof was
   rebuilt with wide overhanging eaves with eave returns, and the present front porch with
   plain posts was built. The rear shed has a hewn and pegged heavy timber frame indicating
   that it is an early addition.

   The interior has an enclosed corner stair to the second floor, and a board partition wall
   creating a hall and parlor plan on the first floor. A partition divides the second floor into
   two bedrooms. The walls are covered with several layers of paper. Exposed ceiling joists
   have beaded edges and the upstairs floor boards are beaded. A wide mantel shelf of
   indeterminate age tops the fireplace. The rear shed is also divided into two rooms, and the
   batten door between them has a tapering stile reminiscent of Moravian craftsmanship.
Matthew and Sarah Clayton Brick House

In 1879 Matthew and Sarah Clayton constructed a modern and substantial brick home beside their old log homestead and moved their family into the spacious modern quarters, converting the old log house into a granary. They had strong red bricks made on the plantation and built a two-story, one-room deep house with a rear ell, all of common bond brick including the interior partition walls as well. The house has survived almost completely unaltered, and is now lived in by Matthew and Sarah's grandson. The central entrance has double doors, each with four panels, with a transom and sidelights, and two-over-two sash windows illuminate the entire house. All openings have simple molded surrounds. A one-story original porch shelters the entire front elevation, supported by chamfered posts set on paneled wooden bases, with ornate scrollwork brackets. At each end is an exterior end brick chimney. The original rear ell porch has been turned into a sun room, and a second porch constructed on the other side of the ell, along with a frame rear room and side room, by John G. Clayton in the early twentieth century. In 1919 a painter scored the mortar joints of the brick walls with lime paint, and painted the date, August 3, 1919 on one chimney.

The interior is completely unchanged, with a wide stair hall and flanking room on each side at each level, each with plastered walls, pine floors and beadboard ceilings. The Greek Revival style doors have two vertical panels surmounted by three pane transoms. The stair in the center hall rises with a landing to the second floor, with a ramped rail, turned balusters and thick turned newel. The wall beneath the stair features unusual flat paneling. Mantels have transitional Greek Revival-Italianate compositions of chamfered pilasters supporting plain architraves, molded cornices and shelves. The rear ell contains a dining room and kitchen finished identically to the main block.

Associated Resources: Nine outbuildings and the family cemetery are grouped to the sides and rear of the brick house.

Slave Cabin, ca. 1860. One-room side-gabled square-notched log house with batten doors, ruinous brick chimney. The interior is whitewashed, with a ladder accessing the low loft. This structure had a frame room on the rear in earlier years and served as a tenant house, but according to family tradition originally served as slave quarters.

Potato House, ca. 1880. Front-gabled V-notch log structure with overhanging front gable, low batten door. The space inside consists of a low first floor with built-in potato bins along one side and a ladder access to the low loft area. It apparently functioned as a potato drying house.

Store, ca. 1900. One-story frame front-gable store built and operated by John G. Clayton in the early twentieth century. It retains its plain siding, exposed rafter tails, and 2/2 sash windows. In the 1940s his son James G. and his wife Alma made their home here as newlyweds, altering the original diagonal entrance and adding a front porch.
Garage, ca. 1950. Front-gable log garage built of logs from a tobacco barn on the rear of the property that was demolished.

Old Wagon Road Bed, 18th century. A section of this important colonial road, which extended north into Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania and along which settlers emigrated into Forsyth County in the eighteenth century, is visible to the rear of the Clayton Log House.

Clayton Cemetery, established mid-19th century. Approximately 50 gravestones, representing each generation of Claytons who have lived on this plantation, are aligned in rows, forming a dense grouping beneath a canopy of cedar and hardwood trees. Plantings of boxwood, other shrubs and periwinkle grace the peaceful cemetery. An earlier picket fence has been replaced by a recent chain link fence. The earliest dated gravestone is for Elizabeth Clayton, died 1854. Her husband John, who died in 1863, lies beside her. A number of their children are nearby, including Gabriel and Gideon who were killed in action in the Civil War, and their daughter Charity who died in the late 1850s. The mid-nineteenth century gravestones are simple marble headstones. The monument of Matthew C. Clayton, died 1920, is an impressive marble obelisk with a long and noble epitaph.

Barn, ca. 1880, rebuilt ca. 1950. Originally this 2-story double pen log barn with central passage stood in front of the brick house. It was built by Matthew Clayton. His grandson James G. took the barn apart and reconstructed a one-story barn in the rear yard.

Equipment Shed, ca. 1920, moved ca. 1950. This 1-story frame 3-bay open shed originally stood in front of the brick house beside the barn. It was moved to the rear yard about 1950.

Dairy, early 20th century. Frame front-gable structure on a concrete foundation that originally functioned as a dairy.

Historical Background: John Clayton was born in Bethania Township in 1788. In early manhood he purchased a large tract of land on the Old Wagon Road in the township and set up housekeeping with his new wife Elizabeth Moore, whom he married in 1816, in a substantial log house that is said to have been on the property. The couple had nine children. By 1860 their farm contained 425 acres and 12 slaves, most of whom were adults in their prime working years. John was also assisted in farming by his four oldest sons William, Matthew and Gabriel and Gideon. By 1860 John had given Matthew a 200 acre homestead and Gabriel a 140 acre homestead out of his total acreage. John was still farming his 150 improved acres in 1860, and produced the largest crop of corn in the Buffalo District in this year. He produced only 300 pounds of tobacco in the year, relatively small in comparison to the large amounts produced by other farmers in the district, a number of whom raised over 2000 pounds. Like his neighbors, John operated a diversified farm that raised cattle, sheep, swine, wheat, rye and oats, potatoes, and produced wool and butter in addition to his two major crops—corn and tobacco.
The Civil War years were hard on the Claytons. Elizabeth died in 1858, John in 1863, and Gabriel and Gideon were killed in action while serving in the Confederate army. Matthew received a bullet through the skull but survived and returned to the farm, married his deceased brother Gabriel's sweetheart Sarah, and set up housekeeping in the old log house. Under a pre-war agreement among the brothers, if one of them died in the war, the survivors were to inherit his land. Matthew received his brothers' share of the farmland and became the sole owner of the farm.

By 1870 Matthew and Sarah had two children. In 1879 he erected the substantial brick house beside the log house and over the years improved the farm with numerous outbuildings, some now gone. About 1915 Matthew moved the old homestead out across the road, updated it with weatherboard and rented it out as a tenant house. When he died in 1920 at the age of ninety, he was a distinguished Confederate veteran, a Mason, and one of the most respected citizens of Bethania Township.

Matthew and Sarah's son, John Gideon Clayton, was born in 1873. He inherited the farm and made a life of farming, raising principally corn and tobacco. The corn fields were located north of the house, while tobacco was spread to the north and east. A number of log tobacco barns stood in the woods to the north but have been demolished. He served as justice of the peace, a Mason, a Knights of Pythias, and was active in the church and in the Democratic party. He and his wife, Ora Belle Ziglar, had three children who survived: Virginia, Mary Belle and James G. John G. Clayton died young and Ora Belle remained on the farm until her death in the 1950s. James G., who married Alma Clayton in 1944, has remained on the farm throughout his life as well. He and his wife still live in the brick house.

The large farm was subdivided at the death of Matthew Clayton in 1920, and the descendants drew numbers from a hat to determine ownership of the tracts. James G. Clayton bought out his sisters to acquire the homeplace tract of 5.85 acres and the adjacent north tract of 17.6 acres. He also owns two other tracts, a 35 acre tract along the north boundary of the farmland and a 23 acre tract along Phelps Circle in Clayton Acres, a subdivision laid out on farmland owned by his sisters in the 1950s. Farmland to the south has also been converted into subdivisions. Along the north side is another large subdivision, Tamara Lakes. On the west side, at the intersection is a commercial building and a church, and to the north an 18 acre portion of the Clayton farm owned by a descendant remains undeveloped. The cemetery is located on a 1.33 acre lot reserved within Clayton Acres, with access through another reserved lot that adjoins the homestead.

The locations of the Old Hollow Road and Old Wagon Road that intersect at the Clayton Farm have changed in the twentieth century. In the 1920s the Old Wagon Road was moved to the west to its present location and is known as Stanleyville Drive. In 1952 Old Hollow Road, which originally passed close in front of the brick house (and the log house prior to its move), was moved to the south and became NC 66. As a result the brick house enjoys a wide expanse of front lawn.
Evaluation: The John and Matthew Clayton Farm with early nineteenth century log house, 1879 Greek Revival style brick house, log outbuildings, ca. 1900 frame store, large family cemetery and preservation of a segment of the colonial Old Wagon Road comprises the remarkable conjunction of the homesteads of two successive generations: a frontier homestead and a later nineteenth century progressive farm set at a strategic crossroads, with old roadbeds preserved. The close proximity of roads and store and houses and outbuildings illustrates the intimate domestic scale of nineteenth century life in Forsyth County.

Within the contexts of nineteenth century agriculture and nineteenth century architecture in Forsyth County, developed in Section VII, the Clayton Farm meets criteria for eligibility to the National Register. In 1981, after completion of the Forsyth County Historic Architecture Survey, the John Clayton House was placed on the National Register Study List as one of the best preserved early log dwellings surviving in Forsyth County. The splendidly preserved Matthew Clayton brick house also possesses architectural significance as one of a small group of two-story Greek Revival style houses built in the second half of the nineteenth century in Forsyth County when the brickmaking industry was developed. Its sturdy simple design expresses the conservatism of its rural builders. The slave house, located along the edge of the Old Wagon Road, adds to both areas of significance since it is a rare survival of slave housing in the county, and illustrates an apparently unusual placement, since most quarters were located further from the main house and were not on a thoroughfare. The other outbuildings complete the agricultural ensemble and contribute to the architectural significance as well. The importance of the Old Wagon Road as the principal emigration route from the Shenandoah Valley into piedmont North Carolina, and certainly the route taken by the Moravians when they settled Wachovia, perhaps justifies adding the theme of transportation to the significance of the Clayton Farm, since few segments of the road have survived in the county. This context is not developed in this report due to the difficulty of researching the history of early roads.

Boundary determination: Because of the 1920s subdivision of the farm and subsequent residential development on most of the farm, only the home tract (5.85 ac.), the south portion of the woods tract to the north (approximately 3 ac.), and the two cemetery tracts (approx. 2 ac.) totalling approximately 11 acres, still retain historical significance and are eligible for the National Register. These boundaries are indicated by a broken line on the following tax map. Although the agricultural character of the woods tract has changed from corn and tobacco fields and tobacco barns to timber since the 1920s, the tract links the houses and outbuildings to the family cemetery and provides the only remaining open space remnant on the north side.

with James G., Alma and Norris Clayton, November 30, 1994; Forsyth County Census Records, Population, Slave and Agriculture Schedules, 1850, 1860, 1870]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan and Boundary map: see following pages
Figure 5. John Clayton Log House

Figure 6: Section of the Old Wagon Road behind John Clayton House
Figure 7: Matthew Clayton Brick House

Figure 8: Matthew Clayton Brick House Interior View
Figure 9: Clayton Store and Slave Quarters

Figure 10: Clayton Family Graveyard
Figure 11: John and Matthew Clayton Farm Site Plan
JOHN GIDEON CLAYTON has spent all his life in Forsyth County and was born in June, 1873, on the farm where he still lives Bethania Township. His people have been farmers since the pioneer epoch in Western North Carolina. They have lived quiet and sturdy lives, have done their duty to state, nation and to the institutions of religion and home, and the name is everywhere mentioned with unqualified respect and esteem.

The founder of the family in this section of North Carolina was Mr. Clayton's great-grandfather, who according to the best available information was a native of New England and one of the pioneers in Bethania Township where is improved a farm. Grandfather John Clayton was born in Bethania Township September 11, 1788, about the time the Constitution of the United States was approved and colonies really became a nation. After reaching manhood he bought land in Bethania Township. This land was on the old road leading from Oldtown to Germanton. Germanton was then the county seat of Stokes County. Grandfather John Clayton found on this land a substantial log house. This house was subsequently weather boarded in 1860 and in its improved condition it is still standing and occupied as a residence. John Clayton conducted his place as a general farm and owned a number of slaves who worked the fields. He lived there until his death on May 22, 1863. Grandfather John Clayton married Elizabeth Moore who was born in Stokes County February 8, 1796, a daughter of Reuben Moore, a farmer, and she died December 11, 1858. Her nine children were Mary, John, Elizabeth Reuben, William, Matthew C., Gabriel, Gideon and Eleanor.

Matthew Columbus Clayton, father of John G. Clayton, was born on the old farm in Bethania Township first mentioned above on October 27, 1830. His early years were quietly spent with the experiences of a typical farm boy and with such advantages as come from the local schools. He
left the farm at the outbreak of the war and enlisted May 22, 1861, in Company D of the Twenty-first Regiment, North Carolina Troops. On account of wounds and sickness he was unable to continue his service throughout the war, but was present in many of the greatest campaigns and battles including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Drury's Bluff. He was wounded in a skirmish and narrowly escaped death. A bullet struck him in the corner of the right eye next to the nose, entered his head, and twenty-one days later was removed by the surgeon who located it behind the left ear. In passing through his head the bullet almost miraculously missed the vital spots. In 1917 this old veteran of the Confederacy is still living and apparently is none the worse physically or mentally because of the dangers through which he passed as a soldier. He has many interesting recollections of early pioneer days of western North Carolina. When he was a boy his mother used to card, spin and weave and dress her family in homespun. Matthew C. Clayton and wife commenced housekeeping in the old log building above mentioned and his wife cooked by the open fire. After the war Matthew C. Clayton resumed farming at the homestead, and succeeded to its ownership. He erected a substantial brick home and frame barn and in many other ways improved his possessions.

He was married February 26, 1866, to Sarah Mildred McKinney, who was born April 2, 1840, and died January 9, 1916. Her parents were Gideon and Mildred (Doss) McKinney of Surry County, North Carolina.

John Gideon Clayton was the only child of his parents. He has always lived at home and gave the utmost solicitude and care to his parents during their declining years. His early education was acquired in the district schools and also in the Oak Ridge Institute. He has long been recognized as one of the progressive and successful farmers of Bethania Township and his name is also associated with democratic politics. He served as chairman of the Executive Committee since attaining his majority, and for more than thirty years has been a justice of the peace. He is affiliated with Bethania Lodge No. 86, Knights
of Pythias, and is a member of the New Garden Friends Church, though his parents were both active in the Protestant Baptist Church.

Mr. Clayton was Married November 1, 1898, to Ora Belle Ziglar. Mrs. Clayton was born in Bethania Township, January 8, 1879, a daughter of James and Martha (Moore) Ziglar. They have two living children, Virginia and Mary Belle.
May 23rd 1803.

To Dear Brothers Matthew & Gabriel,

It is with grief and anguish that I undertake to drop you a line tonight to let you know what the Creator has this day done in our midst. This evening at 12 o'clock our father departed this life. We did not think he would have died so soon; he was taken suddenly at the Zimmerman place last Wednesday, it was a week & a half since he had to haul him home on Saturday he sent for me (I was coming any way) I met Patrick turned him back & found him poorly but not dangerous as I thought & left him Monday evening much better as I thought. On Tuesday evening I returned & found him about the same or better on Wednesday evening I went for Dr. Bunting for him as Dr. Jones was in Virginia or had been, so he had had Bunting, Bunting came with me & pronounced him better before last night to find Jones & Bunting both here & agreeing that his case was little doubtful - I came before 12 & was not here 1 hour & till I saw that, he was dead.
I intended writing a few lines in salt & got by Dickens (who is nephew of Mr. W. the State agent) to write a few lines to see what it could be had at Fayetteville & what at High Point before the steamer started. He went to Lunenburg & saw his uncle & says that salt is 13 Dollars per Bar at Wilmington & rising at that, so I am afraid to risk an investment.

Write soon & often. Yours, 02 other.

To all the family,

Sunday night, 22nd May

Phineas.
May 29th, 1863.

Dear Brothers (Matthew & Gabriel),

It is with grief & anguish that I undertake to drop you a line to let you know what the Creator has done in our midst this evening at six o'clock our father departed this life. We did not think he would have died so soon. He was taken suddenly at the Zimmerman place last Wednesday was a week & they had to haul him home on Sunday. The next day (I was coming any way) I met Patsrick Turner & he said he had found Pat badly but not dangerous as I thought. He left him Monday evening much better as I thought. On Tuesday evening I returned & found him about the same or better. On Wednesday morning I went for Dr. Billing for him & as Dr. Jones was in Virginia or had been & he had been Billing, Billing came with me & pronounced him better. I went home that night & before last night what was my surprise to find Jones & Billing both here & agreeing that his case was not doubtful. I came before 10 o'clock was not here 2 hours till I saw that he was dying though he was in his right mind & knew me & they one when I came he died very easy without a struggle even & said nothing an hour or two before he died he tried to talk but could not be understood. We expect to bury him on Sunday at 9 o'clock we have no other news. Pat's attack was favour of the lungs & bleeding blood when he was taken in addition to his old complaint. All the rest of us & the neighborhood generally are well. I can't think why you all never write to me. Do write.
5/25/163 letter from Matthew and Gabriel Clayton from John Clayton, informing them of death of father
In the name of God amen. I John Clayton do make this my last will and testament in the manner following to wit. I devise that my friend and general express be paid together with all just debts which I may be owing at the time of my death as justice demandeth that my executor proceed to collect all debts that may be due me.

Having given my eldest daughter Mary E. Clayton a negro girl named Philsey which I left is considered deeded with various articles of apparel together with the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in money making the above worth eight hundred dollars further in so much as I never made & the above a Bill of Sale to certain negro women & children which I sold to him, I therefore consider him the proper person said estate, the foregoing accounts for the same. Having given to my son John C. Clayton a like corresponding amount to wit eight hundred dollars. Having also given my daughter Elizabeth O. Clayton a negro girl named Cynthia together with the two
children decline & desire making her share equal with those above named
(Eight Hundred Dollars)
Having paid my son John E. Clayton for the Land
that my son Robert A. Clayton now holds re
ded for by other parties, & in addition I now give
a certain piece of Land lying on the north
end of this home tract containing 15 Acres more
or less, I give him Two hundred Dollars to
be paid by Executor making this share equal
to those above named (Eight hundred Dollars)
Having already to my son William H. Clayton
the Land he now lives on, & also other
property in value to those above named
(Eight Hundred Dollars), Having already to
my son Matthew H. Clayton a tract of Land &
other property in sum of two hundred & fifty
Dollars in the division of my estate. Having already
be to my son Gabriel H. Clayton a tract of Land
& other property I will that my Executor pay
him the sum of two hundred & fifty Dollars
in the division of my estate. And not having
given my son William E. Clayton any property I
now will that after my decease that he have my
home tract of Land containing about 263
Acres of Land together with the improvements
thereon believing it to be of agrotic value than
the shares above named. I therefore will that
she refund to my estate the sum of Five hundred
Dollars. Not having given any property to my
dughter Charity E. Clayton I therefore give to
Elizabeth to her a negro girl named Ann, also
one Burner one bed & furniture together with
one serviceable horse saddle & bridle. All
other property not herein devised shall be sold &
personal devise shall be exposed to
public sale by my Executor on a reasonable
credit, after giving timely notice at such
time as he may see proper for the
benefit of all parties concerned. I further
wills & devise that my effects not herein
otherwise devised be equally divided among
my heirs aboves named share & share alike. I hereby appoint my son
Appomattox Court House, Va.
April 16th, 1865.

The bearer, Cpl. M. C. Clayton of Co. D., 31st Regt. of N.C. Infantry, Paroled Prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has permission to go to his home and there remain undisturbed.

S. E. Miller, Lt.
Company Commanding.

 Officers Provost Marshall

Roanoke, N.C. June 5th, 1865

This is to certify M. C. Clayton of Forsyth County, State of N. Carolina, has this day voluntarily taken the oath of Allegiance as prescribed by the President of the United States.

W. W. Kiffin

Maj. And Prov. Marshall
A going on constantly almost in front of our breastworks. Our forces are in good spirits and hope to whip our enemies in this gigantic struggle of theirs to capture our capital of the Confederacy States. The capital of Va. also. There has been some severe fighting already here & so far as I have learnt our troops have been blessed with victory. Excuse bad writing & a very badly connected letter.

Matthew Clayton to Sally K. King

So should I have left out anything you wish to know, just write to me & I will take a pleasure in giving you any information I can concerning brother or any of his transactions. We have a sister living at our home who will, if you make yourself known, take pleasure in giving you any information. I am glad to see you at any time, the home can be found very easy if you follow as it is just 2 1/2 miles from the ferry on the main road leading from Middletown to Greensboro. We have another sister living about a mile from our home & about 2 miles from Newport who would be delighted to see you at any time. I would like to hear from you soon as it would come with satisfaction for me to know you received this imperfect letter written in haste.

Matthew Clayton

21st Regt. 12th Va.
Near Richmond, Va.
June 2 and 164

I take this occasion to try to write you a few lines to inform you that my brother Gabriel J. Clayton was killed on the 16th May in battle below Richmond about 10 miles on or not far from James River about two miles from Drewry's Bluff on the north side of the river.

It is with grief & anguish that I attempt to write you this sad & unwelcome news, yet I have thought it prudent under the circumstances to inform you that he fell at his post at least in our front about 1200 o'clock on 16 May. The ball struck him above the right eye & passed through his head coming out about the middle of the lower part of his head leaving death on its immediate cause plainly to be seen as the wound was fatal & he died even without a struggle as I was told by those who were near & witnessed the sad & heartrending scene. I hope he has gone to rest.
Capt. D. L. James was near by & attempted to go to his assistance but unfortunately had only gone a few steps when he was wounded in the breast & only lived about an hour afterwards. I was not far off & saw the ambulance corps take up Capt. James & bear him off the field but I did not know that brother Gabriel had fallen until some half hour afterwards. But as soon as I could I went to help & carried his remains to Drewry's Bluff & on 17th Lieut. Whitlock our acting Quartermaster at the time saw his remains buried in a good coffin & good grave in an enclosed graveyard near fort Drewry which is on James river about nine miles below Richmond. It is my intention to remove his remains or have it done as soon as it can conveniently be done. I have written home to my sister concerning the removal yet I suppose it will be very uncertain when it can be done as the railroads are so crowded almost constantly so I understand that a citizen can scarcely ever get passage to the enemy are constantly tearing up the different railroads.

To Richmond. As I am situated in line of battle & a private call of us of late been moving a great deal & had to be on picket & other duties losing a good deal of sleep I hope you will excuse me for not answering or not writing sooner as yours come to hand several days ago but I only opened it just before I commenced writing I only read enough to see for certain that it was from you & after being fully convinced I sealed it again & now I am going to send it to you again by the first mail. We have not been in any regular battle since brother Gabriel was killed & the field in the last part of the battle some two or three of our were killed in this fight besides brother Gabriel & Capt. James at the late battle our Brigade took part in on the south side of James River. We are on the north side of the river at present under the shells of the enemy constantly. We are in good breastworks & although we are so near the enemy's heavy guns they throw their shells some two miles or more in our rear at times they have not killed but one man in the light yet but I suppose several very slightly wounded. There is skirmishing
March 31st, 1865

Dear Friend,

With great pleasure I try to answer your very kind and interesting letter of Feb 24th. Though I cannot expect to write anything that will interest you, I was as ever glad to hear from you. I hope this will find you in good health. We have moved to a new position nearer Petersburg. We are within about one mile of one & a half miles of town on the line of fortifications that protect Richmond & Petersburg. This is the same line we left our pickets on while we were south of Petersburg at our old camp. We moved up here last Wednesday. This is rather a strange position from any we have placed in since the commencement of the war. The two armies have been near each other here a long time & have been fortifying a great deal. We live in what is called bomb proof houses here all together. They are small rooms dug out below the surface of the ground & resemble cellars covered over with earth that some say that they...
are not properly bomb-proof unless they were covered
nor with nail nor iron. They are all covered with
nail. I doubt if they help on top. We can walk along
the breastworks at any time without being exposed to the
enemies' balls. But we cannot move about camp as we
have been in the habit of doing without exposing ourselves
more or less to the fire of the enemy. There is a gap way
from our works to town dug out so that any one can pass
to & from town without being exposed. We are not well
pleased with our present position, but I think the men
generally like it better than they did a day or two after...
we came here. About one third of us are in the breastwork
constantly & it is a hard task to be on guard 5 of every
night. I don't mind it much in the day especially in clear
weather. Sometimes I think there will not be much fighting
in this part of the line & if we become better equipped &
perhaps it is as good a place as we could expect to be
placed in as all the men are anxious to believe that
this spring campaign will be the most desperate that we
have yet experienced. We have very good water here but
I dislike our houses. They are damp. I think unhealthy
that the army & people at home are discouraged to some extent
is plain to be seen I suppose to every one. Though it is
said that it has always been the case in every revolution
The people at some time during the struggle would become
dejected & tired. And if our present condition is not enough to
discourage anyone I don't know what it would require
to discourage them. But we all have a duty to perform &
I suppose we ought to try & perform it & let the conseque
ces be as they will. The people at home who are displeased
to the South are to be blamed. I suppose a great deal
as I reckon they cause a heap of soldiers to desert.
I think it is only to rejoice at the downfall of any one but
I think it a most disgraceful act for any to rejoice at the
death of a soldier. Though I don't doubt that some
people are very mean enough to rejoice at the death
of a most any good soldier. Yet I am sorry it is so I am
sorry our people are not more united in this great trial
for Liberty & Independence. I had heard of the death of
Brother Gabriel before I received your of Feb 26th
I wrote the same time to have Brother Jimson take
home also, but I could not succeed. I went to see a friend
since & got him to try to get leave to remove him thence but
the letter did not pass also. So I suppose I will not allow
'to remove Brother Jimson. I think it is a great fact that a man
is not allowed that privilege. It seems to me that it is not
LOVICK 400 CARTERET, JNO MAGO 100 BEAUFORT, JNO NORFLEET (but 633
returned) 640 PERQUMINS, JNO PERRY 600 BERTIE, THOS PEIRCE 220 TYR-
RIL, JAMES SUMNER 300 PERQUMINS, GEORGE SMITH 1200 CURRITUCK, JNO
THOMAS 300 CRAVEN, W: WILSON 300 EDGOMBE, JNO WINSLO 150 BERTIE,
D: 500 D: JOSEPH WINSLOW 225 PERQUMINS. GRANTED.

At a Council held at Edenton the 10th day of March 1744
Present His Excellency the Governor

The Honorable
Will Smith Edward Moseley
Nath Rice Roger Moore
Eleanz Allen James Murray
Math Rowan Will: Forbes
Esq. Members

of Council

Read Sundry Petitions for Land Vizt

W: Arkill 250 Chowan, W: Bell 500 Edgcombe, W: Blithe 500
Bertie, Henry Crawford 200 D:, Stephen Clayton 100 Edgcombe, Jno
Danson 300 Bertie, Jas Hamilton 100 Beaufort, William Houston 300
Carteret, Tho Hart 200 Edgcombe, Robert Inman 400 D:, Wallace
Jones 640 D:, Roger Jones 150 Beaufort, D: 600 D:, W: McKoy 600
Edgcombe, Pat Ognin 640 Bertie, W: Pace 130 D:, Jo: Pearson 640
D:, Jno Pope 400 Edgcombe, Thos Rawlings 556 Craven, Jno Roberts
400 Carteret, Jno Sherar 190 Bertie, Tim. Truelove 250 Chowan, W:
Wilson 100 Bertie, Jno D: 300 Beaufort, Jno Ward 400 Chowan.

Grant

At a Council held at Edenton the 11th of March 1744
Present His Excellency the Governor

The Honorable
Will Smith Edward Moseley
Nath Rice Roger Moore
Eleanz Allen James Murray
Math Rowan W: Forbes
Esq. Members

of Council

Read Sundry Petitions as follows Viz

Francis Allways 300 Carteret, W: Adams 436 Beaufort, Jas Ball
100 Carteret, Jas Barrow 600 Beaufort, W: Bly 560 Bertie, Jno Bond
100 Beaufort, W: Cannon 150 D:, W: Casson 200 D:, D: 200 D:, David
Cannon 500 D:, W: Davis & Geo Bold 100 Carteret, Ralph
Ever 160 D:, Joseph Fulford 400 D:, Rich: Ogden 150 N. Hanover,
Mich: Pasquennet 400 Carteret, Thos Page 144 Bertie, Peter Parker
640 Chowan, Henry Stanton 640 Carteret, Jno Small 300 D:, W: Skinner
600 Chowan, Richard Whitehouse 250 Onslow, Jno Forbes 300
Beaufort, Tho Haufford 200 Bertie, Sam Holliman 210 Edgcombe, Jno
Hodgson 350 Carteret, Abr: Hill 185 Chowan, Oz Jeffries 300 Edg-
combe, Henry Kings 400 Chowan, James Leggit 250 Tyrrell, Jeremiah

MITCHIN (143 ret) 250 Chowan, Ja Manney 640 D:, Jno Nelson 320
Carteret, D: 100 D:, Thos D: 100 Craven, Geo Revis 500 Chowan, R:
Sanderson for a resurvey of a tract 3333, 408 Perquimans, Sam
Swans D: 408 D:, David Sheppard 100 Carteret, W: Taylors 200
D:, Jno Vannell 150 Bertie, Tho Whittall 640 Tyrrell. GRANTED

Henry Winslow for a resurvey of a tract of 3333 Acres in Perquimans—GRANTED for a resurvey only only Ordered that the several parts be
laid off in the Plot to be returned ascertained by the different owners or
Pretenders respectively agreeable to each persons particular Title or con-
yeance

At a Council held at Edenton the 12th day of March 1741
Present His Excellency the Governor

The Honorable
Nath Rice Cullen Pollock
Will Smith Edward Moseley
Eleanz Allen Roger Moore
Math Rowan James Murray
W: Forbes

Esq: Members

of Council

Read Sundry Petitions as follows Viz

Rich: Atkinson 300 Bertie, Jas Castelaw 300 Craven, Jos Dawson 200
D:, W: Brice & Fra for a resurvey of a tract in Craven, Geo E Land,
250 D:, Jno Fort 150 D:, Rob: Hines 200 D:, Jno Rous 150 D:, Jas
Simons 319 D:, W: Staford 128 Beaufort, Jas Taylor 100 Craven, W:
Wallis 200 Beaufort, D: 300 D:, W: Hancock for a resurvey Craven,
Bonis Lofin 230 D:, Jno Marshal 270 D:, Zach Nixon 84:3 rods Pas-
quotank, Edw: Phelps 83 D:, Geo Pool 100 Craven, George Roberts 640
D:, Edmund Smithwick 100 Tyrrell, Fra. Stringer 640 Craven, Fra
Speight 573 D:, Jno West 250 D:, Rowland Williams 300 Bertie.

Grant

Read the Petition of W: Wilson for a Patent for 350 in Craven
joining the Plantation whereon he lives Ordered that it lye over till a
Resurvey be made and returned pursuant to a Petition of Francis and
W: Brice.

Read the petition of Francis and William Brice for a Resurvey of a
Tract of land in Craven bequested them by their Father in relation to
which a dispute has arisen between them and Col Wilson which latter
has bot a part thereof. GRANTED and Ordered that the Land sold out of
the said Tract to said Wilson be distinguished in the Plot of the whole.

At a Council held at Newbern 20th November 1744
Present His Excellency Gabriel Johnston, Esq* Gov & c
The Honorable Robert Halton Edward Moseley
Elezar Allen Roger Moore
Mathew Rowan Cullen Pollock
William Forbes
Esq* Members of His Majesty's Council

Read the following Petitions for Warrants Viz'

Read the following Petitions for Patents, to wit
Andrew Symmons 300 Beaufort, James Breckel 150 D*, William Bocos 25 Hyde, Nathaniel Powells 200 Edgecombe, Richard Powell 200 D*, James Hones 550 Beaufort, John Williams 100 N. Hanover, D* D* 150 Craven, Samuel Smith 100 D*, Thomas Every 300 D*, John Vernam 600 Beaufort. Granted

The following Persons were admitted to prove their Rights Viz'

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<td>Joseph King</td>
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<td>John Pope for John Langston</td>
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The following Proved by John Forbes

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<td>Roger Hodges</td>
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Ordered That the Caveat Entered by Henry M'Cluloh Esq' against Sundry Persons obtaining Grants for Land Lying in Bladen County be fully heard and Determined at the next Council.

At a Council held at Newbern 22d November 1744

Present His Excellency Gabriel Johnston Esq't Gov't

The Honble

Robert Halton  Edward Moseley
Eleazer Allen  Roger Moore
Mathew Rowan  Cullen Pollock &
William Forbes

Members of His Majesty’s Council

Read the following Petitions for Warrants, Viz:

William Cooper 300 Beaufort, William Felps 100 D$, Mary Edwards 300 Craven, John Langston 300 Edgecombe, Mark Morgan 400 Bladen, John Plur White 250 Craven, Hopkin Wilder 300 Edgecombe, Berry Nelson 200 Craven, John Murfey 150 D$, Samuel Griffiths 300 D$,


Eleazer Allen Esq' His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province Exhibited his Accounts of the Receipts of his Majesty's Quit Rents within the same from the 29th day of September 1736 to the 29th day of September 1744 and made Oath thereto before His Excellency the Governor in Council which is Ordered to be Certified.

Read the following Petitions for Warrants

Claytons Were First in Area
But the Name Was Stanley's

In 1922, Julian Stanley of Staunton, brought his well-known pork of Winston-Salem to sell. He put up a canvas tent and established his business at the corner of Highways 56 and 52.

That's when version of how Stanleyville got its name. Another told in the History of Rural Hall goes this way:

"Early in the 1920s, W.H. Shawe built a small filling station at the intersection of Highways 56 and 52. I.V. Stanley, who had operated a grocery store in Winston-Salem, sold that store and moved to Stanleyville to operate the station... He was so well thought-of that residents of the area gave it the name 'Stanleyville' in his honor. Stanley was not the first person to come to the area though.

In the early 1880s, John Clayton settled in what is now Stanlyville. He built the first frame house in the area which he farmed and farmlands. Clayton owned many slaves who tended the farm, houses and children. He later sold these slaves to his children.

The original Clayton home still stands on Stanlyville Drive and Highway 56.

Gabriel Redd Moore, a native of Stanly County who moved to the area about 1910. The Moore family settled on what is now Stancle Drive, and the area was known as the "Stanleyville" area. The Moore family has been involved in the area since the early 1900s, and many of the original families from that time still live in the area today.

The Clayton family, who originally settled in the area, still owns the farm where they live. The family has kept their traditions alive with their family history and the farm's rich history.
Stanleyville

In 1914, Frank Johnson moved his business from the apartments to the ground floor, and they began offering sandwiches and cold drinks with curb service.

The business was enlarged again after W.D. Stovall's son, William D. Stovall, bought Julian Stanley's store in 1926. The restaurant began staying open 24 hours a day and became a favored gathering place in Monticello. Clothing and hardware were sold on the first floor.

The restaurant remained in business until the 1960s. Since then, the building has held several tenants, with a bar added in 1974.

The boundary lines were marked to separate Stanleyville from its neighboring communities.

Places where restaurants offered Stanleyville from the original store were located with signs of commercial development. In the 1960s, local businesses, drug stores, grocer stores, a bank, and a hotel opened along Highway 57.

In 1967, the city of Monticello purchased a building to be used as a fire station.
MATTHEW C. CLAYTON
OCT. 27, 1830
DEC. 4, 1920
AGED 90 YRS; 1 M. 7 DS

Long, beloved father of great kindness
rowned.

The Company numbered 105. Only 12
ing present at his surrender.
ilyenerally known as Shot through the
nd with a bullet ball near Harpers
in charge of the discharge.
ne killed and was with Early in
in on Washington, D.C.

He served with Leo at Appomattox
Participated in all the principal battles
Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.
Born, raised, lived and died on the
plantations.