

Survey and Research Report of
North Smithfield
for



Prepared and Compiled
by
Smithfield Historic Preservation Commission
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North Smithfield Historic District Physical Description

The North Smithfield Historic District borders the north side of the business district of the town of Smithfield in Johnston County, a portion of which forms the Smithfield Historic District (NR 1993). The irregularly shaped district spans approximately 50 acres and is composed of all or portions of twenty-two blockfaces. The intact residential district contains resources dating from about 1850 to 1950, including historic single and multi-family dwellings, one industrial building, one church, and one cemetery. The district is roughly bounded by North Street on the north, Seventh Street on the east, Bridge Street on the south, and the west side of the Neuse River on the west. The blockfaces included in the district are the east and west sides of the 200 to 400 blocks of Second Street, the east and west sides of the 200 to 300 blocks of Third Street, the east side of the 400 block of Third Street, the east and west sides of the 400 block of Fifth Street, the east and west sides of the 100 to 200 blocks of Seventh Street, the north and south sides of the 200 to 600 blocks of Hancock Street, and the north side of the 100 block of Bridge Street.

One hundred-twenty-four buildings, structures, and sites (74 percent) contribute to the historical significance of the district. These are made up of 77 buildings, primarily houses, and 43 garages and sheds. Three sites (the Town Commons, a cemetery, and a tennis court) and one structure (bridge abutment) contribute to the district. Of the total 164 resources, 40 buildings and outbuildings are noncontributing. None of the buildings in the district is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The historic district encompasses late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences, including a number of large dwellings erected for professionals and businessmen prominent in Smithfield's history and smaller yet stylish dwellings built by middle-class residents. The close-knit neighborhood boasts mature shade trees and shrubs and sidewalks aligning the streets. Examples of many nationally popular architectural styles of the early twentieth century are repeated in the district.

The earliest building in the district is the circa 1850 office building at 201 N. Second Street. Although enlarged after the Civil War and in the early twentieth century, the original two-room Greek Revival style office building retains its original tripartite entrance and Doric columns.

Several late nineteenth century buildings stand in the district. The Lunceford-Narron House at 215 N. Second Street is a circa 1885 frame I-house with flanking exterior end chimneys, a central cross gable, and a box cornice with eave returns. One of Smithfield's most important buildings is the Massey-Wilson House at 105 Bridge Street. Built for attorney Patrick T. Massey circa 1885, the house is a well-preserved Italianate-inspired gable and wing dwelling with a "high style" air. The house features bracketed and modillioned eaves, segmental arched windows and door, and a hipped roof porch with chamfered posts, sawnwork brackets and turned balustrade. The circa 1885 Massey-Grady House built next door at ■■■ Bridge Street as a companion house is a smaller one-story gable and wing dwelling with similar architectural embellishment in the cornices, porch supports, and fenestration.

A number of early twentieth century-style houses stand in the district. The most impressive example is Stevens Mattox House at 304 N. Second Street. This circa 1910 house built for an insurance agent combines the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Features of the house include a hipped roof with pedimented cross gables, a fanlight in the front gable, one-over-one sash windows, and a hipped roof wraparound porch with single and tripled fluted Ionic columns with a pediment marking the entry. The 1912 Long House, designed by Rocky Mount architect John C. Stout, at 216 N. Second Street is an extremely elegant one-story Colonial Revival style dwelling featuring a hipped roof, a central pediment at the entrance, an elliptical fanlight over the door, and sweeping porches and porte-cochere supported by thick Doric columns.

Two of the grandest houses in Smithfield, both designed in the Neoclassical Revival style, stand in the district. The circa 1905 Allred-Pou-Wellons-McGowan House at 307 N. Second Street features a two-story Corinthian portico with coupled columns set over a bowed full-facade porch supported by Ionic columns. The house's park-like setting adds to its elegance. The Sanders-Rose House also stands in a park-like setting at the northwest corner of Hancock and Seventh Streets. Built for a prominent merchant and businessman, the 1903 dwelling is dominated by a pedimented Ionic portico set in front of a full-facade Ionic columned verandah. The tripartite door frame arrangement with side sashes is repeated on the second floor under the portico.

Craftsman dwellings were a popular house style chosen by many of the middle-class residents in North Smithfield. The majority of bungalows found in the district are one- or one-and-a-half story houses with overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, Craftsman sash, and broad porches with heavy piers. The bungalow at 402 N. Third Street is a well-preserved example of this common type. The circa 1924 one-story house features exposed rafter tails, plain siding, shingle siding in the porch gable, a Mission style casement window, and a glazed and paneled door with Craftsman style sidelights. The Sanders-Stalling House at 412 N. Third Street is a striking bungalow with fanciful Swiss chalet styling. The post 1924 house features knee braces, a gable dormer and a front gable bay with bell cast roof featuring stucco and half-timbering. The largest and best-executed example of the Craftsman style in the district is the Brooks-Ogburn House at 308 N. Second Street. Built for a judge circa 1915, the two story frame Craftsman style dwelling features shingle siding on the upper story, Union jack casements, scalloped rafter tails, and a heavily bracketed front gable bay.

Numerous frame and brick Period Revival style cottages stand in the district. Primarily constructed between the 1930s to the early 1950s, these houses often feature Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival style details.

The (former) Smithfield Water Power Plant at the north end of First Street is the only historic industrial building in the district. The circa 1913 three-story, three-bay brick building features segmental arched openings, a corbeled cornice, and several one- and two-story brick additions.

In the 200 block of N. Seventh Street, at the southeast edge of the district, stands St. Ann's Catholic Church. Built in 1935, the tiny church building, three bays wide by eight bays deep, features stained glass windows, an arched stained glass transom with the church name, and wood shingle siding.

Notes:

Properties are organized alphabetically by street name and numerically by street number. The east side of north south streets and the north side of east-west streets are listed first.

Dates are estimated using design and style, the 1901, 1908, 1915 and 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (SM), and Mary McCahon Shoemaker's 1977 inventory of historic architecture in Smithfield. (Shoemaker) Oral histories were also provided by local residents including Margaret Lee, Ellen Taylor, and LaVee Holt Bailey (interview). The 1901 and 1908 Sanborn Maps show only the north side of the 100 block of Bridge Street. The 1915 Sanborn Map shows the entire district area except for the east side of Fifth Street. The 1924 Sanborn Map covers the entire district area. City directories for Smithfield were not published until 1957.

All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, in 1950, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1950 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their original character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt.). Examples of this are complete window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing; and extensive post-1950 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing as long as the application of the siding does not obscure the decorative finish of the openings and the eaves.

100 block Bridge Street, N side

Massey-Wilson House. 105 Bridge St. C ca. 1885 The frame, two-story, four-bay, gable-and-wing Italianate Revival style house features plain siding, a heavily bracketed and modillioned cornice, wide eave returns, two interior chimneys with corbelled bases and caps, and a shed front bay window with bracketed cornice. The one-story hipped roof porch exhibits a bracketed and paneled cornice, chamfered posts with vase-shaped turned balustrade, sawnwork brackets with drop pendants and a pediment over the entrance. Openings consist of single and paired segmental arched four-over-four sash windows and a segmental arched glazed double door.



a. C Gazebo Well house. ca. 1930 Frame gazebo with lattice walls.

b. C Shed. ca. 1915. Frame, two-bay, side-gable roofed shed with plain siding, tin roof and replacement doors.

c. C Chapel/Shed. ca. 1930. Frame, front gable building with plain siding, tin roof, and a front-gabled porch with wide eave returns and chamfered posts with sawnwork. The entrance porch shelters a large Gothic arched doubleleaf paneled door. Small shed-roofed wings flank the center bay.

d. C Maid's Quarters. ca. 1940. Frame, front-gable, one-bay Shotgun style dwelling with plain siding, an exterior side chimney, a gabled entrance porch, and replacement two-over-two horizontal sash windows.

. C Garage. 1940s. Frame, front-gable two-car garage with plain siding and tin roof. The house was built circa 1885 for attorney Patrick T. Massey on what is believed to be the site of town founder John Smith Jr.'s home, on the bluff adjacent to the ferry crossing. In the 1930s the house was home to Dr. W. G. Wilson Jr. (Shoemaker, SM-1908, interview)

Massey-Grady House. 111 Bridge St. C ca. 1885 The frame, one-story, three-bay, ornate Victorian cottage features plain siding, a tin roof, wide eave returns, and a hipped roof porch with chamfered posts with sawn work brackets and turned balustrade. The four-bay left facade, facing the Massey-Wilson House, features two entrances, a center cross gable with quatrefoil vent and a hipped roof porch with the same porch supports. The two-over-two sash windows and doors have peaked lintels. The main facade facing Bridge Street has a single door entrance with sidelights. Other features of the house include a rear gable ell, circular medallions in the gable end cornices, and two interior chimneys. The unusual form, with dual facades, apparently related the house to the older family house next door and to the street.



The house was built by Patrick T. Massey circa 1885 as a companion house for his daughter, who married carpenter Turner Barnes. In the 1920s Dr. G.E. McLemore bought the house as rental property. He later gave the house to his daughter, Eloise, and her husband Dr. Edward S. Grady. (Shoemaker, SM-1901, interview)

200 block Caswell Street, N and S sides

Floy Leach House. 207 Caswell St. C 1940s

The frame, one-story, four-bay, front gable bungalow features two glazed and paneled doors, exposed rafter tails, six-aver-six sash windows, and a hipped roof porch with square posts. The house is covered with aluminum siding. The house was built in the 1940s for a teacher, Flay Leach. (interview)



Houston Duplex. 216 Caswell St. NC-age 1960s

The one-story, five-bay, brick Ranch duplex stands at the corner of Caswell and North Third Streets. The main address is 216 Caswell Street. The other is 215 N. Third Street. Features include eight-aver-eight sash windows, vinyl trim, a side gable roof, and a hipped roofed engaged stoop with plain posts. Laura Crump Houston, widow of the Rev. B. H. Houston, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, built this duplex and lived here until her death in 1970.



400 block N. Fifth Street, E side

C. P. Batten House. 410 N. Fifth St. C ca. 1930

The frame, one-story, three-bay, side-gable cottage with offset front gable bay features a hipped roof porch with plain railing, nine-aver-nine sash windows, and a glazed and paneled Craftsman style door. The house is covered with vinyl siding, the chamfered porch posts are replacements, and a metal awning shelters the porch.

a. NC Shed/Other House. 1950s. One-story, frame, three-bay, shed or guesthouse with shed roof and vinyl siding. About 1930, builder C. E. Bingham cut apart an old house on the rear of this lot, and built this house *out* of one-half of the old house. Bingham used the other half for the house next door at 412 N. Fifth St. C. P. Batten, a meat merchant, is the earliest known owner. (interview)



Brack Wilson House. 416 N. Fifth St. C 1940s

The frame, one-story, three-bay, side-gable Period Cottage with front gable bay features a one-story side-gable side porch with arcaded eaves, plain posts and turned railing. The house has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one sash windows. A shed roofed metal carport is attached to the rear of the house.

a. NC Shed. 1950s. Frame, front-gable shed with exposed rafter tails and two-over-two horizontal sash windows. The house was built in the 1940s for Brack Wilson, a local auto dealer, on North Second Street. Mr. Wilson later moved it to its present location. (interview)



400 block N. Fifth Street, W side

M. T. Baggett House. 405 N. Fifth St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, four-bay, front-gable bungalow exhibits exposed rafter tails, knee braces, plain siding, a gabled bay window on the right side, six-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, and an engaged front porch with replacement wrought-iron posts on original brick bases.

a. C Shed. 1930s. Frame, front-gable shed with German siding. The house was built before 1924. It was occupied by M.T. Baggett, owner of a Chevrolet car dealership, in the 1940s. (SM-1924, interview).



Henry Johnston House. 407 N. Fifth St. C ca. 1925

The one-story, frame, three-bay, front-gable bungalow exhibits shingle siding in the gable end, knee braces, three-over-one Craftsman sash, and a hipped roofed porch with replacement aluminum covered battered posts on original brick bases. Other alterations include aluminum siding and a replacement door.

a. C Carport. 1930s. Frame, front-gable, one-car carport with vinyl siding and wood posts. The house was probably built for Henry and Louise Johnston. Mr. Johnston was an insurance salesman. (interview)



L. D. Underwood House. 409 N. Fifth St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, three-bay, pyramidal hipped roof bungalow features plain siding, four-over-one Craftsman sash windows, and a glazed and paneled door with Craftsman sidelights. The original floor and posts of the engaged porch been replaced with a brick floor and metal posts. Asbestos siding sheathes the side and rear exterior.

a. NC Garage. 1950s. Concrete block, two-car garage and shed with a clipped side-gable roof. The house was constructed before 1924. In the 1940s, it was occupied by L. D. Underwood, a bookkeeper for Wallace Tobacco Warehouse. (SM-1924, interview)



Norman and Winifred Shepard House. 413 N. Fifth St. C 1930s

The one-story, frame, four-bay, side-gable cottage features four-over-four sash windows, plain siding, a rear shed addition and a Colonial Revival style pedimented entrance surround with fluted pilasters. There may originally have been a front porch. Norman Shepard, Jr. and his wife, Winifred Rose Shepard, are the earliest known occupants of the house, in the 1940s. The house was moved to this site. (interview)



Rose House. 415 N. Fifth St. C ca. 1950

The frame, one-story, front-gable Craftsman style house features an interior brick chimney, six-over-one sash windows, and a gabled stoop with exposed rafter tails. The house is covered with aluminum siding. Ms. Rose is the earliest known occupant of the house in the 1940s. (interview)



Front Street, north of Bridge Street

Boy Scout Hut (Troop 21 and 121). Front St. sw of jct. with Bridge Street C 1940

The frame, front gable building features board and batten siding, an exterior end stone chimney with an outside firebox, and a brick pier foundation. It is located on the east bank of the Neuse River in the Town Commons. The hut was built in one day by forty-six local workers, supervised by contractor J. P. Rogers. (interview)



(former) Smithfield Water Power Plant. Front St. nw of jct. with Caswell St. C 1913, c. 1924

The three-story, common bond brick building features a flat roof, round-arched openings, some metal casement windows, and a corbeled brick cornice. Post-1924 one- and two-story brick additions with flat roofs surround the main block. All the arched openings are bricked-in and the windows are covered with plywood. The complex, labeled "Water and Light Dept.," was completed in 1913 and first mapped by the Sanborn Company in 1915. At this time it consisted only of the two story block. When next mapped by Sanborn in 1924, it was labeled "Pumping Station" and had a one-story addition (now demolished). (SM-1915, SM-1924)



Town Commons. Front St., W side, along east bank of Neuse River C

(site) Riverside park with picnic tables, wood deck stairs and walk-ways along the eastern bank of the Neuse River. Strip parking aligning the west side of Font Street. This was a part of the original town commons set aside in 1777 and reacquired by the town prior to its bicentennial in 1977.

a. C Bridge Abutment. 1907. Remains of a fieldstone and concrete abutment of the former 1907 steel bridge crossing the Neuse River.



200 block Hancock Street, N side

Guy C. Lee House. 203 Hancock St. NC-age 1950s

The frame, two-story, seven-bay, Colonial Revival style dwelling with side gable roof features an interior ridge chimney and a two-story portico with square Doric posts and a Chippendale style upper balustrade. A one-and-a-half-story addition with gabled dormers stands on the left side while a one-and-a-half-story addition with a gabled wall dormer stands on the right side. Openings consist of six-over-six and eight-over-twelve sash windows and a six-panel door with leaded glass sidelights. Other features include pediment panels over the first story windows and door and wide beaded boards on the front facade. Aluminum siding covers the remaining elevations. The house was built in the 1950s for Guy C. Lee and his wife Mazelle. Mr. Lee owned a lumber manufacturing company. (interview)



George A. Lattimore House. 207 Hancock St. C 1930s

The one-story, three-bay, front-gable bungalow with combed Flemish bond brick veneer features exposed rafter tails, half-timbering in the gable ends, four-over-one Craftsman sash, a glazed and paneled door, and an engaged porch with brick posts and a closed brick railing. The house was built in the 1930s by G. A. Lattimore, a local contractor in the 1920s. The house was later occupied by merchant Carl Pugh and his wife Amelia. (interview)



Apartment Building. 209-213 Hancock St. NC-age 1980s

The frame, one-story, three-unit apartment building features a side-gable roof, a dentil cornice, paired six-over-six sash windows, multi-paned picture windows, and vinyl siding.



200 block Hancock Street, S side

Massey House. 206 Hancock St. C ca. 1905

The frame, two-story, two-bay, hipped roof, side-hall plan dwelling features plain siding, an interior chimney, a tin roof, a one-story rear ell, and a hipped roof porch with Doric posts and plain railing. Openings consist of four-aver-four sash windows and a glazed and paneled door.

a. C Garage. ca. 1915. Frame, front-gable, one-car garage with plain siding and a side gabled extension at the rear. The house was built circa] 905 for Sam Massey. According to a descendant, that was two old buildings, one an old store that was combined to create this house. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



S.C. Turnage House. 208 Hancock St. NC-alt ca. 1895

The extensively remodeled, one-story, frame, four-bay, gable and wing plan house features an original glazed and paneled Victorian style door, a small cross gable on the front facade with a diamond-shaped vent, and an original interior chimney. Alterations include replacement sash windows, vinyl siding, and a replacement porch with square posts and a plain upper balustrade.

a. NC Shed. 1950s. Frame, gabled shed with corrugated metal siding. The house was apparently built circa 1895. The earliest known occupant is S.C. Turnage, a local grocer, who purchased the house in 1910. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



300 block Hancock Street, N side

House. 311 Hancock St. NC-age 1960s

The one-story, brick Ranch house features vertical batten siding on the right half of the front facade, an engaged stoop with wrought-iron posts, six-over-six sash windows, a three-part picture window and an attached one-car carport with wrought-iron posts.



Elmer Wellons House. 315 Hancock St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, three-bay, pyramidal hipped roof cottage features two interior chimneys, plain siding, and an engaged porch with stuccoed posts on stuccoed bases. Openings consist of nine-over-one sash windows and an original glazed and paneled door. Alterations include replacement porch railing. The house was built sometime before 1924. It may have been built for Mr. Elmer Wellons. (SM-1924, interview)



300 block Hancock Street, S side

Pearce House. 312 Hancock St. C ca. 1938

The frame, one-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival style dwelling features a side-gable roof with wide eave returns, plain siding, horseshoe-shaped gable vents, six-over-one sash windows, a pedimented entry porch and a side hipped roof porch with triple capped-square posts.

a. NC Garage/Storage. ca. 1950. Frame, shed-roofed garage/storage building with plywood siding and exposed rafter tails. This was the residence of Mrs. Charles I. Pearce. (Shoemaker)



House. 316 Hancock St. C 1940s

The frame, one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod style dwelling features flanking exterior end chimneys, two gabled dormers, a side hipped roof porch with wrought-iron posts, and a gabled entrance bay with brick veneer. Openings consist of six-over-six sash windows and a glazed and paneled door with a fluted pilaster surround. Some windows are one-over-one replacements.

a. NC Garage. 1950s. Frame and concrete block two-car garage with shed roof and corrugated metal siding.



400 block Hancock Street, N side

House. 403 Hancock St. NC-age 1950s

The frame, one-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival style cottage with side-gable roof features two interior chimneys, six-over-nine sash windows, and a Colonial Revival style door surround with fluted pilasters. The house has vinyl siding.



House. 409 Hancock St. NC-age 1950s

The one-story, four-bay, brick Ranch house with hipped roof exhibits wide overhanging eaves, one-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, an exterior end chimney, and an engaged side carport. The trim is vinyl.



V Vacant Lot.

Bill Upchurch House. 411 Hancock St. C 1930s

The two-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival style brick dwelling with side gable roof exhibits a combed running bond brick veneer, a modillioned cornice, and flanking one-story side wings, a screen porch on the right and an enclosed room on the left. Openings consist of six-over-six and four-over-four sash windows and a Craftsman style glazed and paneled door with narrow sidelights. A central gabled bay with Doric pilasters and wide eave returns marks the entrance.



a. C Garage. 1930s. Frame, front-gable one-car garage with plain siding, exposed rafter tails, and double batten doors.

b. C Well house. 1930s. Frame, hipped-roof well house supported by wood posts with corner arched brackets. The house was apparently built for Bill Upchurch, a local druggist. (interview)

Thomas LaMay House. 415 Hancock St. C ca. 1915

The frame, one-story, cross-gable roofed cottage exhibits plain siding, an exterior end chimney, four-over-four sash windows, a glazed and paneled door and a one-story hipped roof wraparound porch. The porch railing and supports are replacements.

a. C Shed. 1940s. Frame, front-gable shed with German siding, tin roof, and exposed rafter tails. The house was apparently built sometime before 1915 for Thomas LaMay. (SM1915, interview)



400 block Hancock Street, S side

Duplex. 404 Hancock St. NC-age 1960s

The one-story, six-bay, hipped roof duplex with brick veneer features a center shed stoop with vertical board siding, wide overhanging eaves, single and paired metal casements, and a raised hipped roof attic vent.



Stanley House. 408 Hancock St. C 1939

The one-and-a-half-story, brick, Tudor Revival style cottage with a steeply pitched hip roof exhibits a front gable bay and shed roof dormers with shingle siding, a half-timbered entrance porch with brick patterned balustrade, and a side bay window with shingle siding. Fenestration consists often-over-ten sash windows and multi-light casements. The entrance faces east, away from Hancock Street.

a. C Garage. 1939. Contemporaneous, brick, clipped front gable roofed one-car garage with storage shed with shingle siding in the gable end. The house was designed in 1939 for Jesse Stanley by Miles Hildebrand for a larger corner lot. The house had to be turned on its end to fit the lot. (Shoemaker)



Stewart House and former Eleanor's Beauty Shop. 410-412 Hancock St. C 1940s

The one-story, four-bay, brick Period cottage with Tudor influence features an exterior front chimney with s-scroll tie rod, a sloped gabled entrance bay, a glazed and paneled door and six-over-six sash windows. A gabled carport on the house's left side connects the house to a later brick building which was built as the owner's beauty shop. The one-story, two-bay, front-gable beauty shop features a brick veneer and a large picture window with flanking four-over-four sash windows. The house at 410 Hancock Street was constructed for the Stewarts in the early 1940s. Eleanor Stewart added the beauty shop about ten years later. (interview)



500 block Hancock Street, N side

Alfred M. Sanders House. 501 Hancock St. C ca. 1905

The frame, one-story, gable and wing form Queen Anne style cottage features a three-bay facade, a tin roof, two-over-two sash windows, a leaded glass octagonal window, and a wraparound hipped roof porch with original chamfered posts, plain railing, and sawnwork brackets. Alterations include vinyl siding and a replacement door.

a. NC Garage. 1990s. Frame, one-story, four-car garage with vinyl siding and vinyl doors. The house was built circa 1905 for Alfred Marsh Sanders, brother of William Marsh Sanders. (Shoemaker, SM-1915, interview)



Bill Upchurch House. 507 Hancock St. NC-age 1970s

The sprawling, one-story, gable-an-hipped roof Ranch house with rusticated combed brick veneer features two-aver-two horizontal sash windows, large picture windows, an engaged covered patio, and vinyl trim. The house was apparently built by Bill Upchurch. (interview)



Brooks-Hooks House. 509 Hancock St. C ca. 1895

The one-story, gable and wing cottage with center cross gable features diamond-shaped gable vents, two interior chimneys with corbelled caps, an original glazed and paneled door with transom and a shed roof porch with square posts. Alterations include vinyl siding and replacement one-aver-one sash windows. The house was erected circa 1895. It was once the home of Judge F.H. Brooks. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



500 block Hancock Street, S side

L. L. Nordan House. 502 Hancock St. C 1940s

The one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, Period cottage with a steeply pitched side gable roof exhibits a running bond brick veneer, a large front gable bay, a front exterior chimney, a gabled dormer, and a side shed porch with wrought iron posts. Openings consist of six-aver-six sash windows and a glazed and paneled door with a fluted pilaster surround. Aluminum siding covers the front gable bay, the dormer, and the gable end of the porch. The house was built in the 1940s for L. L. Nordan from Selma. Ms. Matthews later occupied the house and rented rooms. (interview)



L. G. Patterson House. 506 Hancock St. C ca. 1898

The frame, two-story, four-bay, gable and wing dwelling features two-aver-two sash windows, a rear one-story ell, and a one-story hipped roof wraparound porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, and sawnwork brackets. The house exhibits the original glazed and paneled door with transom. Alterations include vinyl siding and an attached two-car garage with vinyl doors.

The house was built circa 1898 for L.G. Patterson. Mr. Patterson operated the Banner Warehouse, one of the first tobacco warehouses in Smithfield. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



600 block Hancock Street, N side

Ellington-Broadhurst-Holt House. 603 Hancock St. C 1899

The frame, one-story, six-bay, Queen Anne style cottage with hipped roof with cross gable bays features two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, scalloped shingles in the gable ends, and a one-story hipped roof wraparound porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. A pediment with sawtooth shingles marks the porch entry. Openings consist of nine-over-one sash windows, six-aver-one casements, and a glazed and paneled door with transom. The house is covered with vinyl siding.

a. C Shed. 1930s. Frame, front gable shed with vinyl siding. The house was built in 1899 for John Ellington, secretary-treasurer of the Smithfield Cotton Mill. It was occupied by Frank Broadhurst, a comptroller at First Citizens Bank, circa 1908. LaVee Holt and her husband purchased the house in 1963. (Shoemaker, SM-1915, interview)



Sanders-Rose House. 609 Hancock St. C 1903

Situated in a park-like setting, the frame, two-story, three-bay, Neoclassical Revival style dwelling with deck on hipped roof features two interior flanking chimneys with corbelled caps, side cross gables, plain siding, and a two-story, pedimented portico. The portico is supported by fluted Ionic columns and is set over a full-facade Ionic porch with center balcony with plain balustrade. The right facade features a side porch and porte-each ere supported by smaller Ionic columns. Openings consist of one-aver-one sash windows and a tripartite entrance with doubleleaf glazed and paneled doors with leaded glass transom and sidelights. A two-car garage with gabled roof and glazed and paneled doors is attached at the rear of the house. The house was built in 1903 for prominent

merchant and businessmen William Marsh Sanders. It was later occupied by the Rose family. The imposing house was probably designed by an architect, perhaps John C. Stout of Rocky Mount who was working in town during this era and was known for his Neoclassical designs. (Shoemaker, SM-1915, interview)



600 block Hancock Street, S side

Emma and Clara Woodall House. 604 Hancock St. NC-age 1952

The one-story, six-bay, Cape Cod style dwelling with a combed running bond brick veneer features two gabled dormers, a dentil cornice, one-story side wings, flanking exterior end chimneys, and a rear shed dormer. Openings consist of six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows and a wood paneled door flanked by fluted pilasters topped by a modillioned cornice.



a. NC Shed. 1950s. Hipped roof shed with corrugated plastic sheet siding.

b. NC Garage 1950s. Shed roofed garage with exposed rafter tails and lattice walls.

c. NC. Gazebo. 1950s. Frame gazebo with lattice walls. Clara Woodall and her mother, Mrs. Emma Woodall, built this house for their residence. Dr. John M. Booker was a later owner.

Sanders-Smith House. 608 Hancock St. C ca. 1910

The frame, one-story, three-bay, Tri-gable dwelling features plain siding, a rear gable ell, and hipped roofed front and side porches supported by square posts. Openings consist of an original glazed and paneled door and replacement eight-over-eight sash windows.



a. NC Shed. 1950s. Front gabled, cinder block shed with exposed rafters and plywood over the windows. The house was built circa 1910 by William Marsh Sanders for his daughter Lillian and her husband George R. Pou. It is one of several one-story houses in the neighborhood built for Mr. Sanders' family. (Shoemaker, SM-[9]5)

Marvin Taylor House. 616 Hancock St. NC-age 1952

The well proportioned and highly detailed, frame, two-story, Colonial Revival style dwelling features a side-gable roof, five bays, an exterior end chimney, plain siding, wide eave returns, and a two-story, flat-roofed portico with fluted Doric columns and plain rail balustrades. Several one-story side-gable additions are connected to the main block on the right side. A rear gable ell on the left side contains a one-car carport with lattice walls. Openings consist of six-over-nine sash windows in the second story, nine-over-nine sash windows in the first story, and a tripartite entrance with leaded glass sidelights and transom. All the gable ends exhibit wooden vents in the shape of fanlights. The side and rear yards are enclosed by a four-foot, brick lattice patterned wall with brick posts topped with acorn-shaped finials.



a. C Shed. ca. 1900. Frame, hipped roof, two-bay, shed with plain siding and six over-six sash windows. It was

moved to this location and set on a concrete block foundation.

b. C Tenant House. 1860s. Three-bay, side-gable roofed log tenant house with some plain siding, tin roof, and center entrance. The center opening is exposed where a chimney would have been. It was moved to this site recently. The house was built between 1949 and 1952 by Marvin and Ellen Taylor. Mr. Taylor served as the district manager of Texaco at the time. The facade was copied from the historic Hubert Haywood House on New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, N.C. Most of the materials used the construction are over 100 years old. The flooring is from the 1835 First Baptist Church in Smithfield. Twelve-by-twelve hand-hewn, thirty-four foot, long sills were obtained from the Griswold House, originally located in Waynesborough and later moved to Goldsboro in 1850. (Shoemaker, interview)

200 block North Street, S side

House. 208 North St. C late 1920s The frame, two-story, four-bay, hipped roof Craftsman style dwelling features plain siding, exposed rafter tails, a center cross gable, two interior chimneys, and a one-story porch with battered posts on brick bases. Openings consist of single and paired eight-over-one Craftsman sash, and three glazed and paneled doors. The east and west entrances were probably added when the house was converted to apartments.



200 block N. Second Street, E side

Gillette House. 208 N. Second St. C ca. 1918

The frame, two-story, three-bay, eclectic Craftsman and Colonial Revival style dwelling features a hipped roof, a wide hipped dormer, exposed rafter tails, two interior brick chimneys and a one-story hipped roof wraparound porch with paired Doric columns. Openings consist of paired three-aver-one Craftsman sash windows, fixed traceried windows, three-part windows, and a glazed door with transom and sidelights. The exterior has vinyl siding.

a. C Shed. ca. 1918. Frame, hipped roof, two-bay shed with vinyl siding. The house was built circa 1918 for R.C. Gillette. (Shoemaker, SM-1924)

Charlie Creech House. 210 N. Second St C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, three-bay hipped roof bungalow exhibits plain siding, exposed rafter tails, a hipped dormer, two interior brick chimneys, and an engaged porch with battered posts on brick bases and plain railing. Openings consist of eight-aver-one Craftsman sash and a Craftsman style glazed and paneled door.

a. C Shed. ca. 1924. Frame, two-bay, hipped roof shed with exposed rafter tails and two four-panel doors.

b. NC Garage. 1950s. Front gable two-car garage with concrete block walls. The house was built sometime before 1924 for Charlie Creech, an insurance salesman. (SM-1924, interview)



Creech House. 214? N. Second St. C 1940s

The one-story, five-bay, brick Colonial Revival style dwelling exhibits two gabled dormers, an interior chimney, six-over-six sash windows, and an engaged shed porch with turned posts and chamfered railing. The entrance is flanked by sidelights.

a. C Guest House. 1940s. Frame, front-gable, one-car garage converted to a guesthouse with six-over-six sash windows and plain siding.

b. NC Carport. ca. 1960. Frame shed roofed carport. The house was built in the 1940s for Mrs. Creech, who also lived next door. (interview)



William R. Long House. 216 N. Second St. C ca. 1912

The elegant, frame, one-story, three-bay Classical Revival style dwelling features a deck on hipped roof, plain siding, hipped side dormers, and an engaged front porch with center pediment supported by massive Doric columns. A side porte-cochere and porch are positioned on the north side and supported by smaller Doric columns. Other features include a slate roof, a horseshoe vent in the porch pediment, and an interior brick chimney. Openings consist of large eight-over-eight sash windows and an entrance with elliptical fanlight and sidelights. The house was designed by Rocky Mount architect John C. Stout in 1912 for William R. Long, a livery stable owner. Ashley S. Johnson, a native of the Cleveland community in western Johnston County, served as contractor. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



200 block N. Second Street, W side

Waddell-Brenizer House. 201 N. Second St. C ca. 1850, ca. 1870, ca. 1915

The present structure incorporates three separate building periods. It began as a one-story circa 1850 two-room Greek Revival style office building with a four column Doric portico. The office was enlarged after the Civil War into a single-story, central-hall, double-pile house and office. The original Greek Revival style transom and sidelights remain intact on the south side. The central entrance with sidelights and transom and the nine-over-nine sash window with arched transom on the north reflects the post Civil War expansion. The second story with large shed dormer featuring six-over-six sash windows was added between 1908 and 1915. The present engaged porch with wide entablature is supported by four fluted Doric columns, original to the early office. Dr. John R. Thompson occupied the office between 1850 and 1852. L.R. Waddell expanded the office into a larger house about 1870. (Shoemaker, SM-190I)



G.A. Martin House. 207 N. Second St. C ca. 1928

The one-and-a-half-story, seven-bay, hipped roof Colonial Revival style dwelling with two front-gable wings features three gabled dormers, wide plain siding, a north wing with stone veneer and a stone front exterior end chimney, an entrance with sidelights, and an engaged shed porch with plain posts and arcaded eaves. A one-story side porch on the left has a Union jack upper balustrade. The house was built circa 1928 on the site of the original Methodist Church. (Shoemaker)



(former) Methodist Parsonage. 211 N. Second St. NC-alt ca. 1850, 1900, ca. 1970

The frame, one-story, three-bay side-gable roof vernacular dwelling, with two interior ridge chimneys, was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in the 1960s or 1970s and has thus lost its architectural integrity. Remodeling added a full-height portico with Chippendale style upper balustrade and square posts. Alterations to the main block include vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one sash windows, replacement brick porch floor, and a replacement door. The most interesting feature is the intact Greek Revival style wing that adjoins the house at the south rear and features a pedimented entrance porch with fluted Doric columns and a tripartite entrance with Greek key molding applied to the pilasters. The earlier Greek Revival wing also has vinyl siding. The house was constructed circa 1900 as the Methodist Parsonage. The circa 1850 Greek Revival wing, originally the Parish Hall, was moved to the house after 1924 from its original location on the adjoining Methodist Church lot. A plaque in the front yard reads "former Methodist Parsonage, c. 1866." (Shoemaker, SM-1915 and SM-1924, plaque)



Lunceford-Narron House. 215 N. Second St. C ca. 1885 The frame, I-house with center cross gable features flanking exterior end chimneys, a rear gable ell, a one-story side screen porch with plain balcony balustrade and Doric columns, a star-shaped gable vent, wide eave returns, and a hipped roof entry porch with Doric columns. Openings consist of four-over-one sash in the upper story and six-over-one sash in the first story and a tripartite entrance. A two-car garage with side-gable roof, center cupola, and segmental arched double doors is attached to the rear ell by an enclosed breezeway. The house and attached garage have vinyl siding.



a. C Shed. ca. 1900. Frame, side-gable, two-bay shed with plain siding and tin roof The house is believed to have been built for David Lunceford circa 1885 and also the home of lawyer John Arthur Narron at one time. The original full-facade porch and first story windows were altered sometime after 1924. (Shoemaker, SM-I924)

300 block N. Second Street, E side

Stevens-Mattox House. 304 N. Second St. C ca. 1910

The frame, two-story, eclectic Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style dwelling features a hipped roof with pedimented cross gables, plain siding, a gabled dormer, interior chimneys with corbelled caps, and a one-story hipped wraparound porch with single and tripled fluted Ionic columns and a pediment with fanlight over the entry. A portecochere with Ionic columns is attached to the rear. Openings consist of one-over-one sash windows, a fanlight in the front gable, traceried sash in the dormer, an oval stained glass window and a glazed and paneled door with traceried transom. The left side of the wraparound porch is screened. The house was erected circa 1910 for Harry Stevens, an insurance agent. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



Brooks-Ogburn House. 308 N. Second St. C ca. 1915

The frame, two-story, three-bay, hipped roof dwelling, an unusual variation on the Craftsman style, with Queen Anne massing, features shingle siding on the upper story, plain siding on the first story, a tin roof, a front gable bay with heavy brackets and Union jack casements, exposed scalloped rafter tails, and a hipped roof entrance porch with paired Doric posts. A side upper story sleeping porch and ground floor sunroom is attached to the right side. A hipped roof overhang supported by heavy brackets shelters the first story multi-paned-over-one picture windows. Other Openings consist of wide one-over-one sash windows in the upper story and a glazed door with multi-paned transom and sidelights. A brick and frame garage is attached to the rear of the house.



a. C Garage/Guest House. ca. 1915. Frame, two-story, hipped roof two-car garage with upper story guest quarters features plain siding, six-over-six sash windows and scalloped rafter tails. The house was built circa 1915 for Judge F. H. Brooks and later sold to J.V. Ogburn. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)

A.G. Glenn House. 312 N. Second St. C ca. 1933

The frame, one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, brick Colonial Revival style dwelling features an exterior end chimney, three gabled dormers, a dentil cornice, and a one-story side sunroom with Chippendale style upper balustrade. Openings consist of six-over-six sash windows and a door with transom. The dormers and trim have vinyl siding.

a. C Shed. ca. 1933. Frame, front-gable shed with plain siding, exposed rafter tails, and a glazed and paneled door. The house was built for A.G. Glenn, principal of the Smithfield schools. (Shoemaker)



Graham Smith House. 316 N. Second St. C ca. 1924

The intact frame, one-story, three-bay bungalow features plain siding, knee braces, exposed rafter tails, an exterior end chimney, and a front gable porch with battered brick posts and plain railing. The porch gable has shingle siding, exposed rafter tails and a Craftsman style casement window with Mission style surround. Other fenestration includes nine-over-one Craftsman sash and a glazed door with Craftsman style sidelights. The house was built sometime before 1924. In the 1930s, the house was occupied by Mr. Graham Smith, owner of a meat market. (SM-1924, interview)



300 block N. Second Street, W side

Allred-Pou-Wellons-McGowans House. 307 N. Second St. C ca. 1905

The imposing two-story, three-bay, hipped roof Neoclassical Revival style dwelling features a slate roof, a pedimented two-story portico with Corinthian columns, dentil and modillion cornice over a one-story porch supported by Ionic columns with a plain rail upper balustrade. Other features include side hipped dormers with shingle siding and interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps. Openings consist of six-over-one sash windows, an entrance with fanlight and sidelights, a fanlight in the front pediment and a glazed door opening to the front balcony. The house is covered in vinyl siding.



a. C Shed. ca. 1913. Frame, side-gable, two-bay shed with five-horizontal paneled doors, plain siding, and a rear shed with traceried casements. The house was built circa 1905 for attorney L.H. Allred. Between 1915 and 1920 the house was home to U. S. Congressman E.W. Pou. Attorney James Wellons occupied the house in the 1940s followed by the McGowans during the 1950s. The Bookers presently own the house. (Shoemaker, interview, SM-1915)

A.M. Noble House. 309 N. Second St. C ca. 1939

The two-story, five-bay, brick veneered Colonial Revival style dwelling with side-gable roof features a modillioned cornice with rosettes, brick quoining, an exterior end chimney, and a pedimented entry porch with Doric columns and stuccoed gable end. Openings consist of six-over-six sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. A one-story side hipped roof porch has been enclosed with glass.



a. C Garage. ca. 1939. Contemporaneous, brick, two-car garage with hipped roof.

b. C Tennis Courts. 1940s. Concrete tennis courts with chain-link fencing. The house was built for A.M. Noble circa 1939. (interview)

Parrish-Stephenson House. 313 N. Second St. C ca. 1925

The two-story, five-bay, Flemish bond brick veneer Colonial Revival style dwelling with side-gable roof features a modillioned cornice, an exterior end chimney, wide eave returns, a side one-story porch with Union jack upper balustrade and square Doric posts, and an arched entrance surround with dentil cornice and fluted Doric pilasters. Fenestration includes a glazed and paneled door and six-aver-one sash windows.

a. C Garage. ca. 1925. Contemporaneous, brick, two-car garage with side-gable roof, modillioned cornice and fanlights in the gable ends. Robert E. Parrish and his wife Annie were the original owners. Banker Henry L. Stephenson was a later owner. (interview)



W. Clifton Beasley House. 317 N. Second St. C ca. 1924

The two-story, three-bay, hipped roof Prairie style dwelling features two interior brick chimneys, wide overhanging eaves, a hipped roof porch with brick posts, and a side porch with brick posts. Openings consist of paired six-aver-one sash windows, three-aver-three Craftsman style sash, and a glazed door with Craftsman style sidelights. Alterations include the partial enclosure of the front porch.

a. C Garage. ca. 1924. Frame, two-car garage with hipped roof, exposed rafter tails, and plain siding. The house was built sometime before 1924 for W. Clifton Beasley and his wife Helen W. Beasley. After Mr. Beasley's death in 1937, Helen married a Culbreth. (SM-1924, interview)



400 block N. Second Street, E side

Dr. Cheek House. 408 N. Second St. NC-age 1950s

The two-story, five-bay, brick Colonial Revival style dwelling with side-gable roof features one-story gabled wings and an engaged full-height portico with Doric columns and arcaded eaves. Openings consist of eight-over-twelve and eight-aver-eight sash windows, and an entrance with elliptical fanlight and sidelights.

a. NC Guest House. 1950s. One-story, brick house with two interior chimneys, side-gable roof, and six-over-six sash windows. The house was built in the 1950s for Dr. Cheek. (interview)



George Cunningham House. 412 N. Second St. NC-age 1960s

The brick, seven-bay, side-gable Ranch house exhibits an attached two-car garage, eight-over-twelve sash windows, a large picture window, and a recessed porch with Doric columns.

- a. NC Workshop. 1960s. Frame, one-story, three-bay, clipped side-gable building with German siding and exposed rafter tails. The house was built in the 1960s for George and Sara Cunningham. (interview)



House. 414 N. Second St. C ca. 1925

The frame, one-story, hipped roof bungalow with center gable features an interior brick chimney, a tin roof, and an engaged porch with fluted Doric posts and plain railing. Openings consist of four-over-one Craftsman sash, a four-paned casement, and a glazed and paneled door. The house has vinyl siding.

- a. C Garage. ca. 1925. Frame, front-gable, one-car garage with plain siding and exposed rafter tails.



400 block N. Second Street, W side

Johnson-Shepard House. 401 N. Second St. C ca. 1922

The intact, frame, one-story, three-bay, side-gable bungalow exhibits exposed rafter tails, a shed dormer, and an engaged front gable wraparound porch with paired battered posts on brick bases with arched braces. Shingle siding sheathes the gable ends. Fenestration includes multi-paned-over-one sash windows, multi-paned casements, and a glazed door with sidelights. The house has vinyl siding. The house was built for A.G. Johnson and sold to Norman Shepard in the early 1930s. (Shoemaker, SM-1924)



(former) Women's Club. 405 N. Second St. C 1932

The one-story, side-gable, brick Colonial Revival style building with recessed side wings features paired six-over-six sash windows, a center cross gable with eave returns, an exterior end chimney, and a classical pedimented entrance with fanlight and Doric pilasters. The soffits have vinyl siding. The Women's Betterment Association, established in 1910 for the purpose of improving school buildings and grounds and the town's general appearance, reorganized in 1914 as the Women's Club. The club erected this building in 1932 on land donated by Mrs. Thomas R. Crocker. The Smithfield Junior Women's Club now uses it. (Shoemaker)



Richard Holt House. 409 N. Second St. C ca. 1924

The two-story, five-bay, painted brick Colonial Revival style dwelling with flanking exterior end chimneys features a side-gable roof, an arched dentil cornice, a one-story side sunroom with French doors and sidelights, six-over-six sash windows, and a curved entrance surround with dentils and fluted pilasters.

The house was erected by builder Richard Holt, who is also responsible for building the lake at the rear of the property. (Shoemaker)



Brack Wilson House II. 415 N. Second St. NC-age 1950s

The two-story, frame Colonial Revival style dwelling with side-gable roof features a brick front, full-height portico with square Doric posts, one-story side wings, and a recessed entrance with fluted surround, transom, and paneled side walls. Fenestration consists of six-over-six and six-over-nine sash windows. The exterior has vinyl siding. A one-car, front-gable garage with vinyl siding and center oculus window is attached to the north side wing.

The house was built in the 1950s for Brack and Ethel Wilson. (interview)



North of intersection of

John D. Thomas Cemetery. N. Second and North Streets C ca. 1888

The Thomas Cemetery originally stood near a house at 215 North Street, on what is today a public street. It contained the family graves of John D. Thomas, an African American, who in 1883 owned approximately 300 acres or one-third of the land north of Market Street. The graves were disinterred and reburied at the present site after the original property was acquired by Mr. Cotter. The Thomas family section is on the far north side of the area, closer to the water plant. The oldest markers in that area are said to be that of Jerry Smith (1850-1901) and Mary Thomas (1857-1942). Mary Thomas was the wife of John D. Thomas' son, David. Others buried in the cemetery are Maize Byrd, Henry Junius Smith, Angelina Ennis (1810-1892), Celestia Ennis (1867-1912), Willie McIntyre (1863-1935) and Lewis Barfield (d. 1886). The cemetery contains fifty plus headstones of marble and granite. The Byrd family plot is enclosed by a concrete retaining wall and chain-link fence. (*Smithfield Herald* 6-30-72, Shoemaker)



100 block of N. Seventh Street, E side

Parrish-Talton House. 112 N. Seventh St. C ca. 1900

The frame, one-story, pyramidal hipped roof Queen Anne style cottage with front and side cross gables features two tall interior chimneys with corbelled caps, plain siding, one-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, and a hipped roof porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets.

a. C Shed. ca. 1924. Frame, gabled shed with plain siding. The house was built by Robert Parrish, but purchased shortly thereafter by Thomas Jethro Talton. (Shoemaker, SM-1924)



Radford-Creech House. 118 N. Seventh St. C ca. 1885. ca. 1929

The large, late-nineteenth century, two-and-a-half-story, frame house with side-gable roof features a large front cross gable, curvilinear eave brackets and paneled cornice, an exterior Craftsman style chimney, and a one-story porch with Doric columns which extends as a porte-cochere on the north side. Openings consist of twelve-over-one sash, round-arched gable end nine-over-one sash windows, and an ornate center entrance with glazed door with wide sidelights and transom. The house has vinyl siding.



a. C Shed. ca. 1920. Frame, hipped roof shed with plain siding. The house was built by Chris Radford, who at the time owned the northeastern section of Smithfield. D. Heber Creech remodeled the house in the Colonial Revival style in 1929. (Shoemaker, interview, SM-1915)

100 block of N. Seventh Street, W side

St. Ann's Catholic Church. 113 N. Seventh St. C 1935

The tiny, wood-shingled front gable chapel three bays wide and eight bays deep features stained glass rectangular windows and an arched front stained glass transom with its name in glass. The front double doors are replacements. A brick and wrought-iron handicapped ramp leads to the door. The sign in front of the church reads, "Serving Catholics in Johnston County since 1935."



a. C Parish House. 1940s. One-story, three-bay, frame cottage features one interior chimney, six-over-six sash windows, flanking one-bay additions, an attached garage on the right side, and vinyl siding. The church was constructed in 1935 on land donated by Mr. Joe Underwood. (Shoemaker, SM-I924)



200 block of N. Seventh Street, E side

Lee Jones House. 214 N. Seventh St. C ca. 1902

The robust Queen Anne style house with pyramidal roof with cross gables features gabled dormers, front and side bay windows, plain siding, two interior chimneys, and a one-story wraparound porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets and turned railing. A sunburst pediment marks the porch entry. Openings consist of one-over-one sash windows and transom over the entrance. The house was built for Lee Jones. (Shoemaker)



200 block of N. Seventh Street, W side

Duplex. 205 N. Seventh St. NC-age ca. 1960

A one-story brick, Colonial Revival style duplex with side-gable roof and six -over-six sash windows.



Register House. 209a&b N. Seventh St. C ca. 1910

The frame, one-story, hipped roof late Victorian style dwelling exhibits tall interior chimneys with corbelled caps, a front clipped gable, two-over-two sash windows, and an original porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. The house was converted to a duplex by infilling the original center door and adding two side doors.

a. NC Shed ca. 1950. Concrete block, side-gabled shed.

b. C Shed/Garage. ca. 1910. Frame, shed roofed shed and one-car garage with exposed rafter tails and plain siding. The house was built for Charles Register. (Shoemaker)



Jones House. 213 N. Seventh St. NC-alt ca. 1910

The frame, two-story, three-bay, Neoclassical Revival style dwelling features a hipped roof, hipped dormer, some original one-over-one sash windows, and a wraparound porch with classical capitols on Craftsman bases. Alterations include replacement iron railing, vinyl siding and some replacement windows. A metal prefabricated building is attached to the house via the one-story rear section. The house was built for a Mr. Simon? Jones. It now serves as the Council on Aging. (SM-1924, interview)



200 block N. Third Street, E side

Sanders-Honeycutt House. 210 N. Third St. C early 1920s

The frame, one-and-a-half-story, front gable bungalow with multi-gable bays features gabled side dormers, exposed rafter tails, knee braces, plain siding, and a wraparound porch with square posts on brick bases and plain railing. Openings consist of three-over-one Craftsman sash and a glazed door.

The house was built by Lee H. Sanders. In the 1940s it was occupied by the Honeycutts. (Shoemaker, interview)



H. L. Graves House. 212a&b N. Third St. C 1910s

The frame, one-story, four-bay, pyramidal hipped roof duplex features two interior chimneys, two glazed and paneled doors, plain siding, and an engaged porch with square Doric posts and plain railing. H. L. Graves, Jr. and his wife Geneva built this single family house in the 1910s. After H. L. 's death in 1920, Geneva converted the house into a duplex, and lived in the south side until her death in 1957. (SM-1924, interview)



Coates-Southerland House. 216 N. Third St. C ca. 1915

The frame, one-and-a-half-story, side gable bungalow with weathered shingle siding features a front gabled dormer, exposed rafter tails, scalloped knee braces, an exterior end chimney, and an engaged porch with stuccoed arcaded eaves and wide stuccoed posts set on a closed brick balustrade. Openings consist of eighteen-over-one sash windows and a Craftsman style glazed and paneled door.



a C Garage. 1920s. Frame, front-gable, one-car garage.

b. C Garage. ca. 1920. Frame, hipped roof, one-car garage with plain siding.

c. NC Shed 1990s. Frame, hipped roof shed with exposed rafter tails. (No siding put on yet.) The earliest known owners were W. C. and Lillie M. Coates, residents of Halifax, Virginia, who owned it during the 1930s but never lived here. E. F. Southerland and his family bought the house in 1939 and made their home here. (SM-1915, Shoemaker, interview)

200 block N. Third Street, W side

Raeford Oliver House. 205 N. Third St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, hipped roof bungalow with center gable features paired nine-over-one sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and an engaged full-facade porch with battered brick posts on brick bases and plain railing. The house was built sometime before 1924. In the 1940s the house was occupied by Raeford Oliver. (SM-I924, interview)



House. 207 N. Third St. NC-alt ca. 1924

The one-story, three-bay, hipped roof and side-gable bungalow features paired nine-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, and an engaged hipped roof porch. Alterations include a 1960s brick veneer and replacement wrought-iron porch posts.

The house was apparently built sometime before 1924. In the 1960s the house held the office of Luby Royal. It is presently occupied by Atlantic Metal Buildings. (SM1924, interview)



Flossie Lassiter House. 209 N. Third St. NC-alt 1930s

The frame, one-story, front-gable bungalow features vinyl siding, an enclosed hipped roof porch and replacement sash windows.

a. NC Carport. 1980s. Metal canopy one-car carport.

b. NC Garage. 1930s. Frame, front-gable garage with vinyl siding converted to an apartment or shed. Miss Flossie Lassiter built this house as her residence. (interview)



Broadhurst-Rose House. 211 N. Third St. C ca. 1920

The frame, one-story, three-bay, front-gable bungalow features knee braces, two interior brick chimneys, and an engaged porch with brick battered posts and plain railing. Openings consist of six-over-one Craftsman sash, casements, and a glazed door with sidelights. The house has vinyl siding. The first occupants of this house, built ca. 1920, were Charles S. Broadhurst and his family. It served as the First Presbyterian Church manse from 1928 to 1958. The subsequent owner-occupant was E. M. Rose, a piano salesman. (SM-1924, interview)



300 block N. Third Street, E side

Winfield H. Lyon Sr. House. 304 N. Third St. C ca. 1924

The frame, two-story, three-bay, Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling with gambrel roof features wide plain siding, an interior brick chimney, a recessed two-story addition on the right, and a pedimented entrance stoop with chamfered posts and a plain balustrade. The six-panel door has a wood carved fanlight and four-over-four sash sidelights. Other fenestration includes eight-over-eight sash windows.

a. NC Garage. 1980s. Frame, front gambrel roofed one-car garage with vertical board siding and vinyl door. The house was built sometime before 1924. It was originally occupied by Winfield Lyon, an attorney. (SM-I924, interview)



Woodall-Wellons House. 308 N. Third St. C ca. 1924

The one-story, five-bay, brick side-gable bungalow with exposed rafter tails exhibits an exterior end chimney, half-timbering in the gable ends with knee braces, and a front-gable porch with brick posts flanked by concrete patios. A side porte-cochere with brick posts is attached at the rear of the north side. The front porch is screened. The house is undergoing renovation.

a. C Garage. 1930s. Contemporaneous, hipped roof brick garage with frame shed addition. Hubert C. Woodall built the house for his family in the early 1920s. When they moved to Asheboro, they sold it to attorney Elmer J. Wellons, Sr. (interview)



Calais-Broadhurst House. 310 N. Third St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, side clipped gable dwelling features a glazed and paneled door, an exterior end chimney, and a shed roof porch with thin capped posts and plain railing. The house has aluminum siding and replacement sash windows.

a. C Garage 1940s. Frame, front-gable garage with plain siding and exposed rafter tails. A. M. Calais had this house built for his family about 1924. Huntley and Jack Broadhurst were later owners. Mrs. C. M. Johnson remodeled the house in the 1960s. (interview)



Brooks-McFayden House. 312 N. Third St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, front gable bungalow features exposed rafter tails, an exterior end chimney, and a side-gable wraparound porch with battered posts on brick bases and plain railing. Openings consist of six- and twelve-over-one Craftsman sash windows with multi-light transoms, a glazed door with transom, and fanlights in the gable ends.

a. NC Garage/shed. 1950s. Concrete block shed with front gable metal carport in front. The house was built sometime after 1924 for Mr. Peterson, a bank employee, and shortly sold to Judge F.R. Brooks. It was later owned by the McFaydens. (Shoemaker, SM-I924, interview)



Cheek-Huntley House. 316 N. Third St. C 1940s

The two-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival style dwelling features a slate roof, a gabled side porch with arcaded eaves, and a pedimented entrance with wood fanlight and fluted pilasters. Fenestration includes eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve sash windows. A one-car garage is attached at the rear. The house was built for Bet Cheek in the 1940s. It was later owned by the Huntleys. (interview)



300 block N. Third Street, W side

Edmundson-Glass-Fitzgerald House. 303 N. Third St. C 1930s

The frame, two-story, five-bay Colonial Revival style dwelling with side gable roof exhibits a modillioned cornice, flanking side porch and porte-cochere with Doric columns and Union jack upper balustrade, and a curvilinear entry porch with Doric columns. Openings consist of six-over-six sash windows and an entrance with sidelights and fanlight. The house is covered in aluminum siding.

a. C Garage. 1930s. Frame, front gable one-car garage with side shed, exposed rafter tails, diagonal sheathed doors, and aluminum siding. The house was built for Ed Edmundson in the 1930s. It was later owned by a Mr. Glass, followed by Dr. Fitzgerald. (interview)



Marrow-Cheek House. 305 N. Third St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, three-bay, side-gable bungalow features wood shingle siding, exposed rafter tails, an exterior end chimney, and an engaged front-gable porch with battered posts on shingled bases and a closed shingle balustrade. Fenestration consists of nine-over-one Craftsman sash windows and a Mission style casement in the front gable end. The front glazed door has Craftsman sidelights.

a. C Garage. ca. 1924. Frame, front-gable, two-car garage with shingle siding and exposed rafter tails. H. B. Marrow built this house as his residence. Mrs. Elizabeth Cheek was a later occupant. (SM-1924, interview)

b.



H. B. Marrow House. 309 N. Third St. C 1950s

The two-story, five-bay, brick Colonial Revival style house features an exterior end chimney, two gabled wall dormers, six-over-six sash windows, and a two-story pedimented portico with a cartouche relief. The main block is flanked by a gabled one-story wing on the north side and a one-story screen porch with lattice upper balustrade on the south side. H. B. Marrow, county school superintendent, built this house. (interview)



Austin-Blandy House. 311 N. Third St. C ca. 1928

The frame, one-story, front-gable bungalow with plain siding features knee braces, exposed rafter tails, two interior chimneys, cross gable side bays, and an engaged front-gable porch with battered posts on brick bases. Openings consist of six-over-one Craftsman sash, a glazed and paneled door, and a casement window in the porch gable. The porch is screened.

a. C Garage. 1930s. Frame, front-gable, one-car garage with plain siding and exposed rafter tails.

b. C Shed. 1930s. Frame, shed roofed shed with plain siding and four-over-four sash windows. The house was built circa 1928 for merchant Hugh Austin. It was later purchased by Mary Hastings Blandy. (interview)



Hugh Austin. It was later purchased by Mary Hastings Blandy.

Ralph Talton House. 315 N. Third St. C ca. 1918

The frame, one-story, pyramidal roof cottage with center and side cross gables features two interior chimneys, plain siding, and a one-story hipped roof wraparound porch with Doric columns, plain railing, and pediment over the entry. Openings consist of one-over-one sash windows and a glazed door with transom.

a. C Garage. 1930s. Frame, front-gable one-car garage with corrugated metal siding. Ralph R. Talton, a grocer, is believed to be the original owner of this house. (interview)



400 block N. Third Street, E side

Mack McCormick House. 402 N. Third St. C ca. 1924

The one-story, three-bay, side-gable bungalow exhibits plain siding, an exterior end chimney, and a front gable porch with exposed rafter tails, square posts and a plain balustrade. The porch gable has shingle siding and a Mission style casement window. Other openings consist of nine-over-one Craftsman sash windows and a glazed door with Craftsman style sidelights.

a. C Shed/Workshop. ca. 1924. Frame, side-gable shed with plain siding, six-over-six sash windows and a gabled stoop with knee braces. The house was apparently built sometime before 1924. In the 1940s the house was occupied by tobacconist Mack McCormick. (SM-1924, interview)



William Hood House. 404 N. Third St. C ca. 1920

The frame, one-story, three-bay Craftsman style house with side-gable roof features a gabled dormer, Craftsman sash, multi-light casements, French doors leading to a front patio, a glazed and paneled door with sidelights and a front gable porch with thin Doric columnettes. The house is covered with vinyl siding. The house was apparently built circa 1920 for William Hood, a pharmacist. (interview, SM-I924)



Howell House. 406 N. Third St. C ca. 1924

The one-story, pyramidal hipped roof bungalow exhibits a hipped dormer, a glazed and paneled door, sixteen-over-one Craftsman sash windows, and an engaged front porch with Craftsman posts. Alterations include vinyl siding, replacement porch railing, and some replacement windows.

a. C Shed. 1920s. Frame, shed roofed shed with German siding. The house was apparently built sometime before 1924. Myra Howell is a longtime occupant of the house. (SM-I924, interview)



R. Lewis House. 410 N. Third St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, three-bay, front-gable bungalow with plain siding features knee braces, two interior chimneys, exposed rafter tails, shingle siding in the gable ends and an engaged half-facade front-gable porch. Openings consist of a glazed and paneled door, six-over-one Craftsman sash and a traceried casement in the front gable. Alterations include replacement iron porch posts.

a. C Garage 1920s. Frame, shed roofed one-car garage/shed with plain siding and exposed rafter tails. The house was built sometime before 1924 for R. Lewis, a Lebanese merchant. (SM-1924, interview)



Sanders-Stallings House. 412 N. Third St. C ca. 1925

The frame, one-story, side-gable bungalow with fanciful Swiss chalet styling features wide weatherboard with cottage corners, a stuccoed exterior end chimney, knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and a gable dormer and a front bay with bell cast roof featuring stucco and half-timbering. A recessed entrance porch is under the bell cast roof. Fenestration consists of six-over-one sash windows, mutli-paned casements, and ogee arched casements in the front gable bay. The house was built shortly after 1924 for William Marsh Sanders, Jr., owner of Sanders Ford Motor Company, and later purchased by Millard and Lilly Patterson Stallings. (Shoemaker)



Delma Brown House. 414 N. Third St. NC-age 1960s

The one-story, brick Ranch house is five bays wide and features a central brick chimney, an engaged porch with wrought-iron posts, eight-over-eight and six-aver-six sash windows, and a paneled and fluted pilaster door surround. The house was built in the 1960s for Delma and Sarah Brown. Mr. Brown worked for the town of Smithfield. (interview)



Dr. A. H. Rose House. 416 N. Third St. C ca. 1915

The frame, one-story, three-bay, gable and wing dwelling features a tin roof, plain siding, and a hipped roof wraparound porch with plain railing and a pediment over the entry. Openings consist of one-over-one sash windows and a glazed and paneled door with transom. Alterations include replacement porch posts.

a. C Shed. ca. 1910. Frame shed roofed shed with German siding and a batten door. The house was built circa 1915. Dr. A.H. Rose occupied the house at one time. (Shoemaker, SM-1924, interview)



400 block N. Third Street, W side

Eldridge-Barham-Johnston House. 407 N. Third St. C Antebellum, 1940s

Frame I-House of rural character, with gable-end brick chimneys and plain weatherboard. The dwelling's Colonial Revival character derives from its gabled entrance porch and south end one-story porch with Doric columns and a roof balustrade. Windows consist of 9/9 sash on the first story and 6/6 sash on the upper story. Inside, original heart-pine floors, two-panel doors, and large mantels indicate an antebellum construction date.

Attorney Lovell Eldridge, the earliest known owner, sold the house in 1892 to I. T. Barham. About 1907 the A. S. Johnston family purchased it, and lived here until the 1990s. The house has apparently always sat at this location. (interview, Census records)



Statement of Significance

The North Smithfield Historic District, a compact neighborhood located a few blocks north of main street (Market Street) and north of the Smithfield Historic District (NR 1993) in Smithfield, in Johnston County, possesses strong local significance as a well-preserved collection of historic buildings dating from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. The majority of the land within the district lies within the original 1777 town plan of this county seat. At the western edge of the district twists the Neuse River. Historic resources along its bank are the Town Commons, a remnant of the original town plan, as well as the stone abutment of a 1907 bridge, abandoned in the 1920s. The site of town founder John Smith's house overlooks the river across Front Street, on a high bluff. About 1885 attorney Patrick Wilson built an impressive Italianate Revival style house here (Massey-Wilson House).

As the county seat and largest municipality in Johnston County, Smithfield has always had a high concentration of business and professional residents, and many of these built handsome homes in North Smithfield, particularly on spacious lots along Second Avenue and Hancock Street. Early residents Patrick Massey, an attorney, and farmer Christopher Radford owned large amounts of property in the district, and their large late nineteenth century Italianate houses are landmarks. The oldest house, the Waddell-Brenizer House at 201 N. Second Street, was built about 1850 as an elegant two-room Greek Revival style office, then enlarged into a classical style residence by attorney L. R. Waddell in the later nineteenth century. The northeast corner of the district, close to the Smithfield Cotton Mill constructed about 1900, contains the impressive dwellings of entrepreneurs associated with the mill. Wealthy merchant and cotton broker William Marsh Sanders, primary mill founder, built one of the most significant houses in the district, the large Neoclassical Revival style Sanders-Rose House at 609 Hancock Street. John D. Ellington, mill secretary-treasurer, built a splendid Queen Anne style cottage at 603 Hancock Street.

Impressive Neoclassical Revival houses are scattered throughout the North Smithfield Historic District. Solid streetscapes of impressive bungalows line N. Third Street, and handsome Period Cottages and Colonial Revival houses from the 1920s to the 1950s comprise the majority of the remaining houses. The last lots to be developed after World War II largely contain Ranch houses.

One of two intact historic neighborhoods in Smithfield, the North Smithfield Historic District qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance to the community development of Smithfield. The district contains the well-preserved residences of Smithfield's professional and commercial middle and upper-middle classes, three-quarters of which were built between the 1880s and about 1950. Under Criterion C, the district qualifies for its collection of architecturally significant buildings, including the 1880s stylish residences of important Smithfield residents, and well-preserved Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Period Revival houses of the first half of the twentieth century.

Historical Background and Community Development Context

The original 1777 plan of the Town of Smithfield encompassed a fifteen-block rectangle along the east bank of the Neuse River, extending from Front (First) Street along the river to Fourth Street, and from Church Street on the south to Hancock Street on the north. Thus the approximately six-block southwest section of the North Smithfield Historic District is part of the original town plan. However the oldest buildings still standing in the district date from about 1850. The town reacquired its 1777 Town Commons area along the Neuse River in the 1970s, and it is used for picnicking and for activities during an annual Ham-n- Yam Festival in April (Town Commons).

The absence of early buildings is understandable in light of comments by visitors from the colonial period to the Civil War. When the General Assembly met there in 1779, one delegate characterized it as "a rascally hole for such business." ¹ An aide-de-camp to Union General William T. Sherman described it when he came through in

1865 as "an ancient city, but neither wealthy nor beautiful." ² A Union chaplain from Indiana further remarked, "All the houses in the town are wooden except two--the jail and court house ... Most of the houses are now deserted. Many of them have long been. The doors are open and the window glass broken. There are several churches and school houses. But the glory of Smithfield has departed, and that, too, before the war." ³ Being the westernmost navigable point on the Neuse River, nonetheless, made the town an important shipping point for tobacco, naval stores, corn, and other products until the North Carolina Railroad came through Johnston County in 1856. The railroad bypassed Smithfield, arching to the north as it went toward Raleigh, thus condemning the town to decades of dormancy before it finally got a rail connection in 1882. The town's namesake and founder, John Smith, operated a ferry there from 1759 to 1785. A toll bridge replaced the ferry in the late 1780s. Fleeing Confederate soldiers burned this bridge during the Civil War to slow the movement of Union troops, but a covered bridge was rebuilt soon after the war, which was in use until replaced by a steel structure in 1907. The bridge was abandoned in the 1920s, and only a stone abutment remains. From 1770 to the 1780s (and possibly later) a tobacco inspection warehouse was located near Smith's Ferry. Johnston County's seat of government was located there until 1797 when the courthouse moved to the corner of Market and Second streets, where it still stands'

While "Church Street" was in the town's original plan, Smithfield had no church until 1832 when North Carolina's newly formed Baptist State Convention spearheaded one. The Methodists soon followed in 1839, and these two churches were the town's only religious institutions until 1875. A fragment of the ca. 1850

¹ Clark, *State Records of North Carolina*, v. 14, 1.

² Wharton, *Smithfield As Seen by Sherman's Soldiers*, 11.

³ Wharton, *Smithfield As Seen by Shennan's Soldiers*, 7.

⁴ "Smithfield's 200 Years, 1777-1977," Bicentennial supplement to *Smithfield Herald*, pril15, 1977; "History of Smithfield," vertical files, Johnston County Room, Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield; Shoemaker, *Inventory of Historic Architecture*, 2.

Methodist parish hall, of Greek Revival style, and the ca. 1900 Methodist parsonage, still stand, although much-altered⁵ Smithfield Academy and Fellowship Masonic Lodge both predated these first churches. The lodge's two-story building, a stylish Greek Revival frame edifice still standing at 115 N. 2nd Street, was constructed in 1854. Until about 1917 it sat at 401 N. 2nd Street^o

As the courthouse town and Johnston's largest municipality (in fact, its only one until 1861), Smithfield has always had a higher concentration of business and professional residents, particularly lawyers, than the rest of the county. Attorney L. R. Waddell, a University of North Carolina graduate, came to Smithfield about 1855 and set up practice in the two-room Greek Revival style office that had formerly belonged to Dr. John R. Thompson (Thompson-Waddell-Brenizer House at 201 N. 2nd Street). Waddell was known as a kind

and scholarly gentleman who could recite lengthy passages from Pope, Scott, or Burns. After the war he and his wife converted the office into a dwelling. Waddell was a state senator and clerk of the superior court after the war. Other attorneys settling in the area now encompassed by the North Smithfield Historic District in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries included Elmer I. Wellons, Sr. (315 Hancock Street and 308 N. 3rd Street), F. H. Brooks (509 Hancock Street), G. A. Martin (207 N. 2nd Street), L. H. Allred (307 N. 2nd Street), Congressman E. W. Pou (307 N. 2nd Street), Norman C. Shepard (401 N. 2nd Street), James A. Wellons (307 N. 2nd Street), A. M. Noble (309 N. 2nd Street), John A. Narron (215 N. 2nd Street) and Winfield H. Lyon (304 N. 3rd Street)⁷

The coming of the railroad to Smithfield in 1882 spurred several town leaders to turn the economic tide in this long dormant county seat town. In 1882 three partners established a newspaper, the *Smithfield Herald*. The next goal was to have a more reputable school to improve educational opportunities of local children and, at the same time, attract new families who would insure the town's growth and prosperity. While efforts to raise taxes for a public graded school failed in 1885, local leaders still did not give up on the idea. A local newspaper correspondent reported that "the spirit of improvement...continues in Smithfield, notwithstanding the defeat of the Graded School" The same writer related a month later, "A plan is on foot to secure cooperation on the part of property owners, and bring all the vacant lots in Smithfield and some of the farm lands around and near town, into market and offer inducements to capitalist[s] and strangers to settle here. „8 Alas, the railroad, which had never gathered sufficient funding to extend the tracks across the Neuse River into the Piedmont, failed in 1885 due to financial difficulties.

⁵ "Smithfield's 200 Years" 9-10

⁶ "Organizations-Fellowship Masonic Lodge," vertical file, Johnston County Room, Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield.

⁷ Surname files, Johnston County Room, Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield; Shoemaker, *Inventory of Historic Architecture*, 7, II, 16,27, 103.

'Clayton Bud" Clayton, N.C., May 20 and June 17, 1885.

Patrick T. Massey, a native of the eastern Johnston town of Princeton and member of one of the county's leading Republican families, was one property owner who responded to the call for growth inducements. He built a number of tenant houses on formerly vacant lots in the southeastern part of town in the mid 1880s. In 1885 he built for his family an impressive Italianate home on the site of town founder John Smith's home (Massey-Wilson House, 105 Bridge Street). Soon thereafter he built a companion house next door for his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Turner Barnes (Massey-Grady House, III Bridge Street). After serving as clerk of court in the 1870s, Massey acquired a license to practice law and won appointment as a federal revenue agent, a job that required him to close down numerous liquor stills across rural Johnston County in the 1890s⁹

In 1889 fire destroyed some fifty-five buildings along Second, Third, and Market streets, including the newspaper office and the entire business district. The destroyed buildings, all wooden, were described as some of the town's finest structures. Merchants and professionals subsequently began abandoning Second Street for Third Street near its intersection with Market, where they built a new commercial row of fireproof, brick structures. A depression in the early 1890s, followed by the racial and political upheaval of the Populist and Fusionist movements, further interrupted the town's economic progress. By 1898, however, Smithfield was once again poised to move forward as tobacco and textile investments transformed the town. 10

Warehouses were built for marketing bright leaf tobacco, heralded as the economic salvation of eastern North Carolina. The tobacco trade brought many newcomers, such as L. G. Patterson of Oxford who came in 1899 as an auctioneer for the Banner Warehouse. He soon built a residence for his family (L. G. Patterson House, 506 Hancock Street).¹¹ Until the Great Depression, cotton production actually surpassed tobacco by far in Johnston County. However, it was only with the opening of the tobacco market and the establishment of the county's first bank in Smithfield in 1898 that a cotton market of any consequence developed.

One of the earliest cotton buyers was William Marsh Sanders, a member of one of the county's wealthiest planter families who came to town during the short-lived railroad boom of the 1880s. By the turn of the century he had become the town's leading merchant, dealing in mules, horses, carriages, buggies, wagons, farming implements and supplies, shoes, building materials, and produce. His cotton brokerage business allowed him to accept the white fleecy staple from farmers in exchange for the many goods he sold. He was a founder of the Bank of Smithfield in 1898 and founding vice-president of Smithfield Cotton Mill in 1900¹²

Sanders' turn-of-the-century business successes allowed him in 1903 to build an impressive Neoclassical style residence (Sanders-Rose House, 609 Hancock Street), a short distance from the cotton mill. In 1905 he bought White Oak plantation in Cleveland Township from his brother-in-law, Will Long, and the Sanders family used it as a summer home for a number of years. The Longs then moved to Smithfield where Mr. Long engaged in the livery stable business and built an elegant Classical Revival dwelling (William R. Long House, 216 N. 2nd Street).

Other members of the Sanders family who built homes in Smithfield were W. M. Sanders's brother, Alfred M. Sanders, who built a home about 1905 (Alfred M. Sanders House, 501 Hancock Street); his daughter Lillian, who married George Ross Pou (later state treasurer), for whom Sanders built a house (Sanders Smith House, 608 Hancock Street); son W. M., Jr., who inherited an automobile dealership from his father about 1924 and built a house (Sanders-Stalling House, 412 N. Third Street); and daughter Ruth, who married Dr. A. H. Rose in 1915 (Dr. A. H. Rose House, 416 N. Third Street).¹³

Two important developments at the turn of the twentieth century brought many families to town. The main line of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad was realigned at this time and came along the eastern edge of town. Smithfield Cotton Mill (later renamed Ivanhoe) was built on the Atlantic Coast Line tracks east of Tenth Street. Clayton-area native John D. Ellington and Wayne County native Frank K. Broadhurst both lived at the Ellington-Broadhurst-Holt House, 603 Hancock Street at different times. Both served successively in the first decade of the twentieth century as secretary-treasurer of the mill. Broadhurst distinguished himself as the first man in town to own an automobile. He also owned an interest in a general merchandising business and in later years served as comptroller for First Citizens Bank.¹⁴

A 1911 bond issue of \$55,000 which town voters passed for water works, a sewerage system, and an electric light plant was a major boon to the town's growth. The issue funded the construction of the brick water and electricity plant (former Smithfield Water Power Plant), on the Neuse River at the north end of Front Street in 1913. E. R. Patterson recalled what a spectacle the strange men and machines made as they brought these new improvements to his sleepy and dark southern town. Describing the night the lights first came on in 1913, he wrote:

The electricity ... traveled 186,000 miles per second to Raleigh and thence to a substation in Selma and from there

to our substation at the end of Caswell Street. There somebody pushed a lever and the whole length of all the streets in Smithfield became bright paths. We stood on the porches for a few seconds in awed silence. Then there was a spontaneous cheer from the people standing on the porches. We rushed to the intersections and danced among the insects which were already fluttering around the lights. ¹⁵

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Shoemaker, *Inventory of Historic Architecture*, 4; "Broadhurst family" file, Johnston County Room, Public library) of Johnston County and Smithfield.

porches We rushed to the intersections and danced among the insects which were already fluttering around the lights. ¹⁵

A division of the estate of Christopher Radford following his death in 1908 opened up much of the property in the northeastern section of town along Caswell, Bridge, Seventh and Eighth streets. Radford's impressive Italianate style house stands at the east edge of the district (Radford-Creech House, 118 N. Seventh Street). Radford heirs Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Underwood donated a lot from their inheritance to a group of local Catholics who had been holding services in the courthouse. There a small chapel was built in 1916 and named St. Peter's. During the Depression years, a parish priest was able to secure funds for a new building from an aged priest in Boston, with the stipulation that the church would be named St. Ann's. The new, shingled chapel, St. Ann's Catholic Church at 113 N. Seventh Street, was built and dedicated in 1935.¹⁶

As automobiles and North Carolina's good roads campaign began to revolutionize transportation following World War I, a number of car dealers set up shop in Johnston's county seat. In addition to the Sanders family, who were Ford dealers, North Smithfield was home to later Ford dealer Brack Wilson (Brack Wilson House, 416 N. 5th Street), Chevrolet dealer M. T. Baggett (M. T. Baggett House, 405 N. 5th Street), and Chrysler dealer Jesse Stanley (Jesse Stanley House, 408 Hancock Street). Stanley's 1939 Tudor Revival house and Wilson's 1940s Period Cottage style house illustrate up-to-date residential architecture of the era.

Smithfield can boast a number of firsts in Johnston County, among which were having the first civic clubs and scout troops in the 1910s and 1920s. The Women's Club, whose 1932 brick meeting hall is still standing on N. Second Street, first organized about 1910 as the Woman's Betterment Association. Their main goals were to beautify the town and improve school facilities. They also helped to start the county's first public library.¹⁷ Scout troops for boys and girls were started in the 1920s. In 1940 local Boy Scouts joined forces with builder J. P. Rogers and several local carpenters and in one day built a rustic board-and-batten meeting place, called the "Scout Hut," on the river bank."

Throughout the twentieth century, Smithfield continued to thrive as a county seat, tobacco market, and cotton mill town, experiencing steady growth despite post-World War II population declines in the county's rural areas. The town grew from a small hamlet of about 800 in 1900 to a bustling town of 2,000 in 1920, increasing to over 5,500 by 1950.

¹⁵Smithfield Herald, June 11, 1985.

¹⁶ "Radford family," "St. Ann's Church," files, Johnston County Room, Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield. ¹⁷ *Heritage of Johnston County*, 54-55.

¹⁸ "Boy Scouts" file, Johnston County Room, Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield. Today, Smithfield benefits from the population boom in Johnston County, located within commuting distance of the Raleigh-Durham-

Chapel Hill metropolitan area. Although much of the residential growth is occurring in rural areas, Smithfield attracts new residents who appreciate the town's historical character. Current town population is estimated at 12,000. In the town center, the Smithfield Downtown Development Corporation provides leadership to business owners seeking to revitalize commercial buildings, and is one of the sponsors of this historic district nomination. Numerous houses in the North Smithfield Historic District have been purchased in recent years by people drawn to the neighborhood's architecture.

Historic Architecture Context

The North Smithfield Historic District includes the eighteenth century home site of the town's founder, John Smith, on the bluff overlooking the Neuse River, and the site of the Town Commons established in 1777 when the village was designated as the county seat. The stately 1885 Italianate style house of an important town leader now occupies the home site, and an early 1900s stone bridge pier stands on the riverbank, while the commons has been preserved as a town park. The environs still convey the special character of one of the most historic landscapes in Johnston County. Other remnants of Smithfield's antebellum heritage also hide among the building fabric—a Greek Revival law office and Methodist Church parish hall from the 1850s along N. Second Street.

Beginning in the mid-1880s, during Smithfield's first economic boom when the railroad and tobacco cultivation stimulated growth beyond the village stage, the streetscapes of North Smithfield evolved as a mirror image of development in the Brooklyn Historic District on the south side of the commercial district. The 1885 Massey-Wilson House is a somewhat larger counterpart of the Hood-Strickland House. Along Hancock Street, lined with large lots with leafy glades, stylish Queen Anne cottages such as that for Alfred M. Sanders and that for John Ellington, associated with the Smithfield Cotton Mill, arose at the turn-of-the-century. Ellington's large, ornate cottage, built in 1899, is probably the finest example of the decorative style in Smithfield. Testaments of the new confidence of Smithfield with the arrival of the railroad and the town's new tobacco warehouses and cotton mill are the Neoclassical Revival mansions of cotton mill owner William Marsh Sanders on Hancock Street, and lawyer L. H. Allred on N. Second Street, both possibly designed by prominent Rocky Mount architect John C. Stout, who was in town building the Methodist Church and the Bank of Smithfield about the same time. Stout definitely designed the elegant Classical Revival cottage for William R. Long on N. Second Street in 1912.

Despite their similarities, differences in overall architectural and landscape character distinguish the North Smithfield Historic District from the Brooklyn Historic District. The west end along the Neuse River retains vestiges of its eighteenth century character, and several mid-nineteenth century buildings still survive in the south section of the district. Lots in North Smithfield tend to be slightly larger, probably the reason that this section contains more large houses than does Brooklyn. The spacious dwellings of lawyers and textile manufacturers give North Smithfield a more distinctly upper-class character than that of Brooklyn. During the more modest bungalow era of the 1920s and 1930s, North Smithfield's blocks were filled in with substantial Craftsman style houses of similar character to the Craftsman dwellings being erected in the Brooklyn section south of downtown. The decades of the 1930s and 1940s also saw Period Cottages (especially Tudor Revival), and Colonial Revival houses of frame and brick completing the development of both North Smithfield and Brooklyn. Finally, the few lots not yet developed after World War II received dwellings from the late 1940s to the 1970s. A group of handsome two-story brick Colonial Revival style houses appeared along N. Second Street during this period, as well as several distinguished Ranch houses. North Smithfield, like Brooklyn, is a microcosm of residential architectural development in the South from the 1880s to the 1950s.

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Boundary Map:

The boundaries of the North Smithfield Historic District are shown on the accompanying map. The map was prepared by the Town of Smithfield Geographic Information Services in October of 2007.

Boundary Justification:

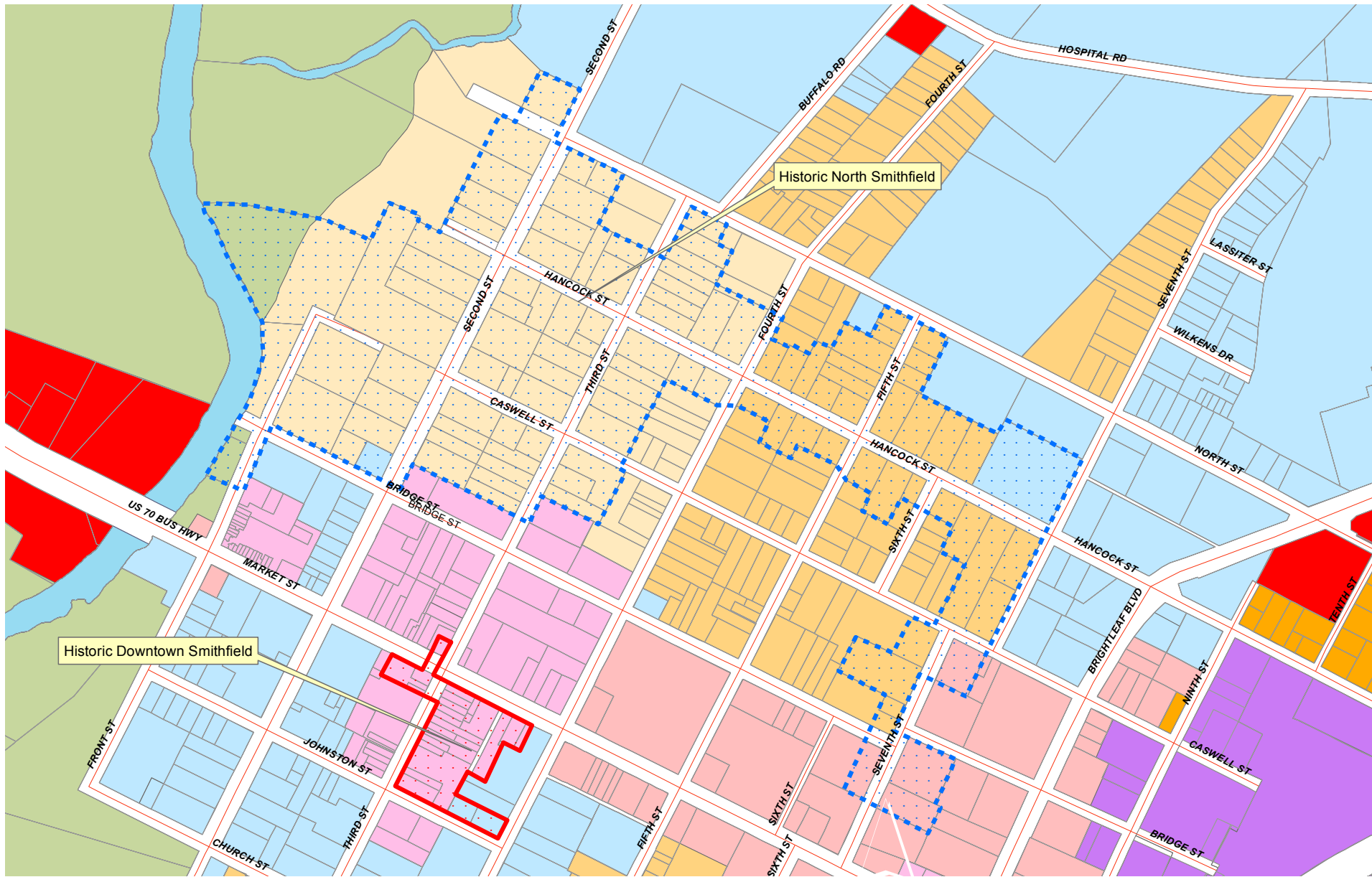
The boundaries are drawn to include the earliest and most architecturally significant buildings in the North Smithfield neighborhood. Boundaries follow streets and property lines.

Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: Mark E. Helmer, AICP

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Historic North Smithfield Overlay District



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Smithfield Planning Department

