

Survey and Research Report of
Historic Brooklyn
for



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by
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Brooklyn Historic District Johnston County, North Carolina

The Brooklyn Historic District is located two blocks south of the town center of Smithfield (Smithfield Historic District, NR 1993) in Johnston County. Roughly square in shape, the district spans approximately thirty acres and is composed of all or portions of twenty-three block faces. The densely developed, well-preserved residential district contains ninety-two principal buildings built primarily between 1870 and 1950, set in a pleasant grid of streets with mature shade trees and sidewalks. Earliest houses in the district exhibit some vernacular design, but the majority epitomizes nationally popular architectural styles. One historic school, the Smithfield Elementary School, and one commercial building, the Smithfield Steam Laundry, stand in the district.

The district is bounded by the Spring Branch Creek on the north, the rear property lines along the east side of South Fifth Street on the east, the north side of Lee Street on the south, and rear property lines of houses on the west side of South Third Street on the west. The block faces included in the district are the north and south sides of the 300 to 400 blocks of E. Davis Street, the property at 217 E. Davis Street, the east and west sides of the 300 to 500 blocks of S. Fifth Street, the east side of the 300 block of . Fifth Street, the east and west sides of the 300 to 500 blocks of S. Fourth Street, the north side of the 300 to 400 blocks of Lee Street, the east side of the 300 to 500 blocks of S. Third Street, the west side of the 400 to 500 blocks of S. Third Street, and the north and south sides of the 300 to 400 blocks of Woodall Street, and the property at 501 Woodall Street.

Of the ninety-three primary buildings in the district, seventy-one are contributing to the architectural character and significance of the district. A total of forty-eight outbuildings, primarily garages and sheds, stand behind the houses. Thirty-five of these contribute to the district. Of the total 142 resources in the district, 75% are contributing. The Hood-Strickland House (NR-1990), an impressive Italianate style residence at 415 S. Fourth Street near the center of the district, is the only resource in the district listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Grantham pump is a non-contributing object.

Development in the district began along East Davis Street. At 415 E. Davis Street stands the Woodall-Fleming House, the oldest house in the district. Farmer Seth Woodall built the Italianate style I-house about 1870 as the seat of his farm south of Smithfield. The three-bay house boasts original segmental arched sash windows and arched entrance. Two other early houses located nearby were built in the 1880s. Druggist Tommy Hood built his house, the Hood-Strickland House at 415 S. Fourth Street (at the corner of East Davis Street) in 1889. The well reserved Italianate style gable and wing dwelling with bracketed eaves, segmental arched windows and door, and a original porch with chamfered posts, sawn work brackets and turned balustrade is the most architecturally significant house in the district. Professor John Davis of the Turlington Institute built a Gothic Revival cottage for himself (Davis-Boyette House) at 310 E. Davis Street in 1889. The charming cottage features narrow sash windows with peaked lintels, a center cross gable, a tripartite entrance with peaked surround and a hipped roof porch with sawn work balustrade and scroll brackets.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the Queen Anne style had become popular in the Brooklyn district. Hunter Ellington built a one-story gable-and-wing Victorian house (Ellington-Holland House) at 410 Woodall Street about 1900. Jeweler Thomas C. Jordan built a stylish Queen Anne cottage at 411 South Fifth Street around 1904. About the same time, Hunter Ellington built a large two-story Queen Anne style house (Ellington-Boyette House) at 416 Woodall Street, featuring a hipped roof with cross gables, bargeboard trim, and a porch with turned balustrade, colonnettes on brick bases, and a pedimented entry.

By the second decade, several large Brooklyn residences combined the Queen Anne style with newly popular

Colonial Revival features. In 1912 Willis Henry Austin enlarged a one-story house at 404 S. Third Street into a picturesque two-story frame house featuring a pedimented gable bay, a wraparound porch with Doric columns on brick bases and a pediment with sunburst over the porch entry. By 1915, when lumberman Ernest O. Aycock built a substantial two-story frame house at 401 S. Fourth Street, the Colonial Revival style has become dominant in the district. The house features a hipped roof, a glazed and paneled door with transom and sidelights, and front and side one-story porches with Doric columns joined by a curved terrace with matching balustrade.

From 1915 to 1930 the Craftsman bungalow style was the dominant architectural style in the Brooklyn district, as it was throughout North Carolina. The largest and best-executed example in the district is the Dr. The Hooks House at 403 S. Fourth Street. Built in 1916, the spacious, well-preserved one-and-a-half-story bungalow exhibits large exposed rafter tails, a gabled dormer, and a front gabled porch with square Doric posts on brick bases and massive brick corner posts. The Ragsdale House at 416 E. Davis Street is the first of several similarly styled bungalows built in Brooklyn in the early 1920s by lumberman and contractor Will Ragsdale. Constructed in 1922, the front gable bungalow exhibits exposed rafter tails, knee braces and two engaged porches with Craftsman style supports. Another well-designed bungalow is the Ragsdale-McLemore House at 501 S. Fifth Street. Built in 1922 by Will Ragsdale, this one-story front gable bungalow features plain siding, Craftsman sash windows, and front and side porches with thick square posts and arched eaves. The circa 1924 A.A. Peedin House at 307 E. Davis Street is an intact one-story hipped roof bungalow with Craftsman sash windows, a casement window with a Mission style surround, exposed rafter tails and brackets, and a front porch with bracketed truss work.

The majority of houses built in the Brooklyn district from the 1930s to the early 1950s include the Period Revival style, the Tudor Revival style, and a small number of Elizabethan-inspired cottages with Colonial Revival style details. The frame Dr. Whitehead House, 409 Lee Street, was built in the 1930s in the Tudor Revival style. The Albert Stallings House, 507 S. Fourth Street, is a one-story brick Period Cottage of the 1930s. About 1939 Ed Woodall built a Colonial Revival cottage with a gambrel roof for himself at 410 S. Fourth Street using a magazine plan.

The (former) Smithfield Steam Laundry building at 312 S. Fourth Street is the only commercial building in the . district. The utilitarian two-story brick building built about 1902 features highly decorative facade brickwork, including a curvilinear parapet of Mission Revival character and a corbelled cornice with mouse toothing. In the 500 block of S. Third Street, at the southwest edge of the district, stands the Smithfield Elementary School, a handsome two-story brick Craftsman style school built between 1912-1913. The school was designed by architects Sayer & Baldwin and constructed by builders J.W. Stout & Company, who also built the Smithfield Methodist Church and the Bank of Smithfield (later First Citizens Bank) during this era.

Inventory of Historical Structures:

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 and the 1915 and 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (SM). Oral histories were provided by local residents (interview). The 1915 Sanborn Map shows the 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.

200 block E. Davis Street, North side

Burkett Hamilton House. 217 E. Davis St. C ca. 1915

The frame, one-story, three-bay, Tri-gable dwelling features plain siding, four-over-four sash windows, a glazed and paneled Victorian style door, and a hipped roof porch with turned posts, spindle frieze and brackets, and turned balustrade. The front cross gable exhibits a diamond shaped vent. Alterations include a rear ell addition and some six-over-six replacement windows.

a. C Garage. ca. 1930. Frame, one-car garage with plain siding and tin roof. The house was built sometime before 1915. (SM-1915)



Peedin House. North side 307 E. Davis St. C ca. 1922

The intact, frame, one-story, hipped roof bungalow features plain siding, exposed rafter tails and brackets, three interior chimneys, and a front gable porch with battered posts on brick piers, bracketed trusswork, and replacement railing. Fenestration consists of three-over-one sash windows, a wide casement in the porch gable with a Mission style surround, and a glazed and paneled door with transom. The house was built circa 1922 for A.A. Peedin, a grocer, who lived here until his death at over 90 years of age. (SM-1924, interview)



House. 309 E. Davis St. NC-age ca. 1995

One-story, hipped roof dwelling with a shallow hipped front porch, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a one-car garage bay on the left side.

a. NC-age Shed. ca. 1995. Small front gable shed with plywood sheathing.



300 block E. Davis Street, South side

Ed Ward House. 308 E. Davis St. C ca. 1950

The two-story, four bay Tudor Revival style dwelling features Flemish bond brick, a cross gable roof, a stone and brick front exterior chimney, stone corner blocks and an engaged side gable porch and front stoop with arcaded eaves. Fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows with stone sills and a Tudor Revival style batten door with stone surround.

a. C Garage. ca. 1950. Brick, side-gable two-car garage with stone corners. The house was built for Mr. Ed Ward circa 1950. (interview)



Former Home of Davis-Boyette 310-312 E. Davis St. C 1889 (Vacant)

The frame, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, steeply pitched side-gable Gothic Revival cottage features a center cross gable, plain siding, a tin roof, and a original one-story hipped roof porch with square posts, scroll brackets, and sawn work balustrade. Fenestration consists of narrow single and paired four-over-four sash windows with peaked lintels, a bay window on the gable end, and a glazed and paneled door with narrow sidelights, transom, and a peaked surround. A one-story ell with center cross gable adjoins the main block at the rear. The four-bay ell features plain siding, narrow four-over-four sash windows, two glazed and paneled doors with peaked lintel surrounds, an interior brick chimney, and a one-story hipped roof porch with replacement posts and dentil molding. The main block faces west, perpendicular to the street.

The house was built in 1889 for Professor John L. Davis of the Turlington Institute on a large lot that faced the institute on S. Third Street. Davis married the daughter of B. A. Woodall. It was later owned by Dunham Boyette, an early tobacconist. (Shoemaker, interview, SM-1915)

Luby F. Royall, Sr. House. 316 E. Davis St. C 1940s

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, brick-veneered Period Cottage with side gable roof features a front gabled recessed entrance with arched opening, an engaged side gabled porch with iron railing, and an exterior end brick chimney. Openings consist of paired six-over-six and four-over-four sash windows and a replacement front door.

a. C Garage. 1940s. Front gable, one-car garage with common bond brick veneer and a replacement vinyl garage door.



400 block E. Davis Street, North side

House. 405 E. Davis St. NC-age 1960s

Eight-bay brick Ranch house with side gable roof, one interior brick chimney, engaged shed roof porch with Doric posts and six-aver-six sash windows.



John Patterson Rogers House. 409 E. Davis St. C late 1920s

Well-preserved, one-story, three-bay, brick bungalow features an exterior end chimney, half-timbering in the front gables and a front gable porch with sturdy brick posts and solid brick railing. Openings consist of paired and tripled three-aver-one sash windows and a glazed and paneled door.

a. C Apartment/Carport. ca. 1940. One-story, side-gable house with stuccoed walls, two entrances, metal casements, and a frame front gable two-car garage attached to the front. The house was built by John Patterson Rogers, a local contractor, for his residence sometime after 1924. Rogers built schools throughout Johnston County. (interview)



Woodall-Fleming House. 415 E. Davis St. C ca. 1870

The frame, three-bay, Italianate style I-house, the oldest building in the district, remains extremely intact. The house features plain siding, wide eave returns, a one-story hipped roof porch, two rear interior chimneys, a one-story rear shed and a one-story rear ell. Openings consist of segmental arched six-aver-six sash windows, and a segmental arched door with transom. The original double front doors are currently being reinstalled. The original Italianate style porch had posts with impost blocks and a vase-shaped balustrade. It is in the process of being reconstructed.



a. C Shed ca. 1900. Frame, side-gable shed with plain siding, exposed rafter tails and two batten doors.

b. C Shed ca. 1925. Frame, front-gable shed with plain siding and exposed rafter tails. The house was built circa 1870 by Seth Woodall as the seat of his farm just south of downtown. It was owned by the R. S. Fleming family from 1936-1996. Mrs. Fleming ran a boarding house here until 1976. The unusually spacious lot, with outbuildings, old trees and a grape arbor, conveys the character of a farmstead. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)

400 block E. Davis Street, South side

Holt-Royall House. 402 E. Davis St. NC-alt 1885,1964

The large two-story, five-bay Victorian dwelling with cross gable roof was extensively altered in the Colonial Revival style in 1964. The original house was a two-story frame dwelling with a front gable bay and wraparound porch. The house now features brick veneer walls, eave returns, six-over-six sash windows, and a replacement pedimented entrance porch with single and paired Doric columns and plain railing.



a. NC-age Guest House. ca. 1964. One-story, front-gable, two-bay brick veneered house with multi-sash bay window. The house was built in 1885 by Ethelred J. Holt, proprietor of Holt's Hardware Store. The house was remodeled to its present appearance in 1964 by Dr. and Mrs. Luby Royall. (SM-1915, Shoemaker)

Turlington-Bowen House. 406 E. Davis St. C ca. 1888

The frame, two-story, four-bay, gable and wing dwelling of vernacular Victorian style features wide eave returns, an interior ridge chimney, and a two-story Colonial Revival style porch and porte-cochere with a plain upper balustrade and Tuscan columns. On the west side is a balcony over a one-bay addition with the same features as the front porch. Openings consist of single and paired six-over-one sash windows with peaked lintels and a six-panel door with multi-paned transom and sidelights. Several one-story rear additions date from the 1940s. Artificial siding covers the exterior. Ira Turlington, headmaster and founder of the Turlington Preparatory Institute, had this house built circa 1888. The home was used as a boarding house for some of the students until it was sold to the E. S. Edmundson family in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. A.F. Bowen remodeled the house in the Colonial Revival style about 1940. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



a. C Apartment ca. 1930. Frame, one-story, three-bay dwelling with a side gable roof, board and batten siding, a central stone chimney, and a front gabled stoop supported by knee braces. The six-over-six sash windows are replacements. (SM)

b. C Garage. ca. 1930. Frame, front-gable, two-car garage with German siding.

c. C Garage/Shed. ca. 1930. Frame, shed roofed one-car garage with attached shed and German siding.

d. C Apartment. ca. 1950. Frame, one-story, three-bay front-gable dwelling with vertical board siding, two interior chimneys, a glazed and paneled door and a multi-paned window.

e. C Apartment ca. 1940. Frame, one-story, five-bay side-gable dwelling constructed in two parts. The apartment features a side-gable roof, an exterior end chimney, German siding, and six-over-six, two-over-two, and six-over-one sash windows. The left side has a metal awning porch supported by wood posts.

J. A. Campbell House. 412 E. Davis St C ca. 1930

The frame, one-story, three-bay, front gable bungalow features plain siding, exposed rafter tails, and a front gable porch and side gable porte-cochere with knee braces and Craftsman style posts. Openings consist of one-over-one sash windows and a Craftsman style glazed door. The house was built circa 1930 for J.A. Campbell, who worked for the railroad. (Interview)



Mary Hunter House. 414 E. Davis St C 1930s

The frame, one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod dwelling features a side gable roof, two gabled dormers, an interior chimney, six-over-six sash windows and a classical paneled door surround. Alterations include vinyl siding and a replacement front door.

a. NC Carport. 1950s. Frame, low front-gable carport with wood post supports.

b. C Garage Apartment. ca. 1940. Frame, two-bay garage converted to a two-story, three-bay apartment. The building features the original garage openings, six-over-six sash windows, plain siding, an interior brick chimney, and exposed rafter tails. The house was built for Mary Hunter in the 1930s. (interview)



Ragsdale House 416 E. Davis St. C 1922.

The frame, one-story, three-bay, front gable bungalow features two interior brick chimneys, exposed rafter tails, knee braces and two engaged gabled porches with knee braces and battered posts on brick bases. A replacement latticework balustrade joins the front and side porches. Openings consist of eight-over-one Craftsman sash and a glazed and paneled door. The exterior siding is vinyl.

a. NC Carport. 1970s. Frame, low front-gable two-car carport with turned wood posts and exposed rafter tails. The house was built in 1922 for Mr. Will Ragsdale, a lumberman and contractor. Some of the interior oak woodwork came from the old Johnston County Courthouse which was torn down in 1920. (interview, SM-1924)



300 block S. Fifth Street, East side

House. 311 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1950

The one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, cross gable, Period Revival cottage features a front exterior end chimney, a gabled stoop with brackets, and six-over-six sash windows. Aluminum siding covers the exterior.

a. C Garage. ca. 1950. Frame, two-car garage with side gable roof, plain siding, and exposed rafter tails.



House. 313 S. Fifth St. NC-age early 1950s

The frame, one-story, side-gable Ranch house features plain and board and batten siding, a gabled bay with bay window, exterior and interior brick chimneys, and an engaged shed porch with wrought iron posts. Openings consist of eight-over-eight sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. A metal one-car carport is attached to the rear left side.



400 block S. Fifth Street, East side

House. 401 S. Fifth St. C post 1924

The one-story, three-bay, hipped roof bungalow features a stuccoed chimney, six-over-one Craftsman sash, a glazed and paneled door, and an engaged side wraparound porch with a plain balustrade supported by Doric columns on stuccoed bases. The exterior has vinyl siding.



House. 403 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1915

The frame, one-story, three-bay, Tri-gable dwelling features a tin roof, plain siding, a central chimney, a shed roofed side entrance addition, a rear gable ell with interior chimney, and a hipped roof porch with original turned posts and balustrade. Openings consist of six-over-one sash windows and a Victorian style glazed and paneled door. (SM-1915)



Wallace House. 407 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1922

The one-story, side-gable cottage with two front gable bays features two interior brick chimneys, plain siding and a hipped roof porch with Doric columns and a pediment over the entry. Fenestration consists of three-over-one and six-over-six sash windows. Alterations include the enclosure of the left side of the original wraparound porch, a replacement door, and the addition of a multi-paned picture window. The house was built in the early 1920S, when the Wallace family was residents. (SM-I924, interview)



Thomas C. Jordan House. 411 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1904

The one-and-a-half-story, frame Queen Anne cottage with pyramidal hipped roof with cross gables features a three-bay hipped dormer, front and side bay windows, plain siding, and two interior chimneys with corbeled caps. The one-story hipped roof wraparound porch features turned posts with sawnwork brackets, a curved side, and a pediment over the entry. The latticework balustrade is a replacement. Openings consist of one-over-one sash windows and a glazed door with transom.



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

b. C Barn. earl v 20th c .. Frame, front gable barn with two sliding doors, one batten door, plain siding, and exposed rafter tails. The house was built in 1904 for Thomas C. Jordan, a jeweler. (Plaque, interview, SM-1915)

Stephenson-Jones-Edwards House. 415 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1900

The one-and-a-half-story, five bay, cross gable on hipped roof dwelling with one-story side shed additions features two exterior chimneys, original sidelights and transom, and a hipped roof porch with square posts, plain balustrade, and arched sawnwork eaves. Alterations include vinyl siding and vinyl six-over-six sash windows. The house was built for W. 1. Stephenson, a Primitive Baptist minister, in 1900. Stephenson, said to have been a builder, built the house himself. The Smithfield *Herald* notes that the house was “nearing completion” on July 13, 1900. Church services were sometimes held in the house. (SM-1915, interview)



a. NC-age. Garage. ca. 1990. Frame, front-gable, two-car garage with vinyl siding and vinyl doors.

400 block S. Fifth Street, West side

Joseph Millard Kornegay House. 408 S, Fifth St. C ca. 1930

The intact, frame, one-story, three-bay, cross gable bungalow features plain siding, an interior brick chimney, and an engaged front gable porch with battered posts on brick bases, exposed rafter tails, and a wood rail balustrade. The porch gable end has shingle siding and a narrow casement with a Mission style surround, The porch ceiling exhibits exposed rafters. Openings consist of nine-over-one Craftsman sash windows and a glazed door with Craftsman style sidelights. A picket fence encloses the front yard.



a. C Garage, ca. 1930. Frame, front-gable one-car garage with plain siding, tin roof, and exposed rafter tails. The house was built for the Joseph Millard Kornegay family circa 1930. (interview)

House. 410 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1930

The frame, one-story, three-bay bungalow with pyramidal hipped roof features plain siding, two interior brick chimneys, a hipped dormer with multilight casements, and an engaged porch with Craftsman style posts. Fenestration consists of single and paired nine-over-one sash windows. The front entrance, partially covered with plywood, appears to consist of a glazed door with multilight transom and sidelights.



House. 412 S. Fifth St. NC-age 1950s

The frame, one-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional dwelling features an engaged porch with wrought iron posts, an attached one-car carport with metal posts, and two-over-two horizontal sash windows.



500 block S. Fifth Street, East side

Ragsdale-McLemore House. 501 S. Fifth St. C 1922

The frame, one-story, three-bay, front-gable bungalow features plain siding, exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and a front and side gable porches with thick square posts supporting peaked eaves along the porch and Porte cohere. The front porch gable features a lunette window. Openings include four-over-one Craftsman sash windows, a glazed and paneled door with single sidelight, and small casements.



a. C Garage. 1922. Frame, front-gable two-car garage with tin roof, plain siding, and exposed rafter tails. The house was built in 1922 for lumberman Will Ragsdale, who sold it to Dr. George A. McLemore in 1923. McLemore moved to town so that his children could attend high school. One of these children is noted local historian Margaret Lee. (interview, SM-1924)

E.P. Lore Rental House. 503 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, three-bay, pyramidal hipped roof dwelling features a tin roof, plain siding, two-over-two sash windows, and an engaged porch with square posts and plain railing.

a. C Garage. ca. 1924. Frame, front gable garage with corrugated metal siding. The house was built circa 1924 by E.P. Lore, a civil engineer, as a rental property. (interview, SM-I924)



E.P. Lore House. 505 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story, three-bay, pyramidal hipped roof house features two interior brick chimneys, plain siding, nine-over-nine sash windows, and an engaged porch with square replacement posts. The original porch floor and its foundation have been removed. A hipped roof, one-car garage with cupola is attached to the house by an enclosed shed breezeway. The house was built circa 1924 by E.P. Lore, a civil engineer, as his residence. Lore married into the Woodall family. (interview, SM-1924)



Will Adams House. 509 S. Fifth St. C late 1920s

The frame, one-and-a-half-story, front clipped gable bungalow with plain siding features exposed rafter tails, knee braces, three- and four-over-one Craftsman sash windows, a glazed Craftsman style door and a one-story hipped roof porch with square posts. The right porch bay is enclosed as a sunroom. The house was built in the mid-to late-1920s for Will Adams, Register of Deeds, and his wife Audrey Booker. They lost the house during the Great Depression. (interview)



Johnson-Lee-Warrick House. 513 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1922

The one-story, three-bay, pyramidal hipped roof dwelling features an interior brick chimney, two-over-two sash windows, and an engaged porch with Craftsman style posts and a pediment over the entry. Alterations include aluminum siding with cottage corners and a replacement door flanked by fluted pilasters.

a. NC-age. Carport. ca.] 980. Frame, front-gable carport with vinyl siding and wood posts. The house was built circa 1922 for Gaston Johnson. (interview, SM-1924)



500 block S. Fifth Street, West side

V Vacant Lot.

House. 510 S. Fifth St. C ca. 1930 The one-story, six-bay, side gable Period Cottage features a combed brick veneer, a front exterior chimney, a front gable bay, eight-over-eight sash windows, and a shed roof porch with square posts.



Samuel R. Brady House. 514 S. Fifth St. C 1922

The one-and-a-half-story, clipped side gable bungalow features a tin roof, exposed rafter tails, knee braces, a hipped dormer with balcony, and an engaged porch with paired and triple posts on brick bases. Openings consist of traceried four-over-one sash windows, large picture windows on the front, and a glazed door with sidelights. The upper story has shingle siding while the remaining has vinyl siding. The balcony balustrade is a replacement. About 1922 the house was built for Samuel R. Brady, a county official, who died a few years later, in 1924. Mary Stephenson later owned it and ran a kindergarten in the house. (interview, SM-I924)



300 block S. Fourth Street, East side

House. 313 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1940

The one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage with side-gable roof features a combed brick veneer, a front exterior chimney, knee braces, two gabled dormers, and a gabled stoop with knee braces. Openings include six-over-six sash windows and a glazed and paneled door with sidelights. A small front porch addition has wrought iron railing and a metal roof. Vinyl siding covers the dormers and exterior trim.

a. C Garage. ca 1940. Front gabled garage with common bond brick walls, a six-over-six sash window, and vinyl siding in the gable ends.



Charlie Davis House. 317 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1924

The one-story, frame, three-bay bungalow with front gable roof features plain siding, two interior and one exterior brick chimneys, scalloped exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and a front gable porch with brick battered posts on brick bases and solid brick balustrade. Lunette windows appear in the gable ends. Other fenestration consists of traceried-over-one sash windows and a traceried sidelight. The house functions as a duplex with a second entrance on the right side facing Woodall Street (405 Woodall Street).



a. C Maid's Quarters. ca. 1924. One-story, frame, hipped roof building with one-over-one sash windows and plain siding. The house was owned by merchant Charlie Davis in the 1920s. (Shoemaker, SM1924)

300 block S. Fourth Street, West side

(former) Smithfield Steam Laundry. 312 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1902

The two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building is enriched with decorative vernacular brickwork, including a curvilinear parapet evocative of the Mission Revival style, with corbeled cornice and mousetoothing, segmental arched fenestration on the first floor, two-over-two sash windows, and brick paneling and mousetoothing between the second floor fenestration. Shed stoops over entrance stairs are attached to both sides of the building. Spring Creek, adjacent to the north foundation of the building, is channeled within a masonry-lined ditch.



The building was reportedly to have been built as a laundry by F. H. Parrish circa 1902. The 1915 and 1924 Sanborn Maps identify the building as the Smithfield Steam Laundry. Hunter Ellington owned the building for many years. In the 1920s the Oak City Laundry of Raleigh operated out of the building. It has been recently renovated as the office of landscape architect, R. Clayton Narron. (Shoemaker, SM-1915, SM-I924)

House. 314 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1925

The small one-story, front-gable bungalow features three-over-one Craftsman sash, a glazed and paneled door, and a front gable porch with Craftsman style supports. The house is covered with vinyl siding.



House. 318 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1915

The one-story, three-bay, side gable dwelling features an exterior end chimney, tin roof, exposed rafter tails, and a gabled entrance porch with turned posts and balustrade. Fenestration consists of paired four-over-four sash windows and a three-paned casement in the porch gable. (SM-1915)



400 block S. Fourth Street, East side

E.O. Aycock House. 401 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1913

The well-preserved, frame, two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival style Foursquare with hipped roof features two interior brick chimneys, a hipped two-bay dormer, plain siding, and front and side one-story hipped porches with Doric columns and plain balustrades. The two porches are joined together by a curved terrace with matching balustrade. Both the cornice and porch cornice exhibit dentil molding. Openings consist of six- and four-over-one sash windows and a glazed and paneled door with multi-light transom and sidelights. The house was built in 1913 for Ernest Oscar Aycock, a lumberman, and his wife. It is said that Aycock saved up special lumber to use in the house. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



Thel Hooks House. 403 S. Fourth St. C 1916

The wonderfully intact, spacious one-and-a-half-story, bungalow exhibits plain siding with cottage corners, large exposed rafter tails, a three-bay gabled dormer, an exterior end chimney, a bay window on the right side, and a front gabled porch with square Doric posts on brick bases, massive brick corner posts and plain porch railing. Openings consist of eight-over-eight and twelve-over-one sash windows and a glazed door with eight-light transom.

a. C Garage. ca. 1924. Brick, one-car garage with hipped roof. Dr. and Mrs. The! Hooks had this house built in 1916. (Shoemaker, SM-1924)



Chick Day House. 409 S. Fourth St. NC-age ca. 1960

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival style brick house features flanking exterior end chimneys, three gabled dormers, adentil cornice, and a recessed entrance with paneled opening, fluted pilasters and traceried sidelights. Other fenestration consists of eight-aver-eight and twelve-over-twelve sash windows. A one-story brick addition with garage bay, front exterior chimney and gabled dormers is attached to the right side by an enclosed frame breezeway. The house was built circa 1960 for Chick Day, owner of Day's Laundry and Dry Cleaners. (interview)



Hood-Strickland House (NR-1990). 415 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1889

The two-story, three-bay, frame, gable-and-wing, Italianate style house features three clipped gables, plain siding, bracketed eaves, front and side bracketed bay windows, and a one-story, hipped-roof porch ornamented with chamfered posts with trefoil sawn work spandrels above the molded caps. The porch cornice is also bracketed. The gable ends exhibit double louvered panel vents. Openings consist of segmental arched two-aver-two sash windows and a segmental arched doubleleaf wood paneled door. The original porch balustrade was replaced with turned balusters in the 1970s. The interior features a center hall plan.



a. C Carriage House. ca.1889. 1942. One-story, gable and wing dwelling with plain siding, tin roof, and six-aver-six sash windows. The building was altered to its present appearance in 1942. The house was built by C.S. Byrd between 1887 and 1889 for local druggist Thomas Ruffin Hood and his wife, the daughter of Seth Woodall. It is one of the first dwellings built in the Brooklyn section. The dwelling's original half-block parcel has been reduced in size. The house contained one of the earliest, if not the first bathtub and water closet in Smithfield. (Shoemaker, SM-1915, NR Nomination)

400 block S. Fourth Street, West side

Vacant Lot and Grantham Pump. SW corner of S. Fourth and E. Woodall Streets NC-age ca. 1902, 1976

At the front corner of the vacant lot stands a frame pump-house with hipped shingle roof, exposed rafter tails and German siding. Pump was erected in 1902. Pump house was constructed in 1976 to shelter the pump. A plaque in memory of Nuit Bridges Grantham and Lena Rose Grantham, whose house was located on this lot, is attached. (plaque)



House. 406 S. Fourth St. NC-alt ca. 1915

The frame, one-story, three-bay, side gable dwelling features flanking interior end chimneys and plain siding. The side and rear windows are six-over-six sash. Alterations include the addition of two modern bay windows with eight-over-eight sash flanking the center entrance. A replacement hipped roof porch covers the modern bay windows and front entrance. (SM-1915)



Grantham-Bingham House. 408 S. Fourth St. C 1930s

The one-story, three-bay, hipped roof bungalow features an orange brick veneer, an exterior end chimney, and an engaged porch with battered brick posts. The original porch floor and foundation have been removed. Openings consist of paired and single six-over-one sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. The house was built for Miss Grantham, a nurse, in the 1930s. The Bingham family later owned it. (interview)



Ed Woodall House. 410 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1939

The frame, one-and-a-half-story, gambrel roof Dutch Colonial style dwelling features two arched dormers, an exterior end chimney, six-over-nine sash windows, and a truncated fanlight over the door. Vinyl siding covers the exterior.

a. C Garage/Apartment ca.1939 Two-story, frame, two-car garage with hipped roof, vinyl siding, six-over-six sash windows, and two interior chimneys. A side shed screened porch covers the entrance to the second floor. The garage bays are covered by a small shed overhang. The house was built circa 1939 for Ed Woodall, using a magazine plan. (interview)



House. 412 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1922

The one-story, three-bay, pyramidal hipped roof bungalow exhibits plain siding, two stuccoed chimneys, exposed rafter tails, a gabled dormer, and an engaged porch with brick posts on brick bases. Openings include paired four-over-one Craftsman sash and a glazed and paneled door with fanlight. (SM-1924, interview)



M. B. Strickland House. 416 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1924

The frame, one-story bungalow with front gable roof features two brick chimneys, knee braces, and a front gable porch with Craftsman posts. Openings consist of an original Craftsman style door, and four-over-one sash windows. The exterior has vinyl siding.

a. C Shed ca. 1930. Frame, side gable shed with exposed rafter tails, tin roof, plain siding, four-over-four sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. The house was built for Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Strickland. Later residents were Mr. Coats, an insurance salesman, and his wife. (interview, not on 1924 SM.)



500 block S. Fourth Street, East side

Albert Stallings House. 507 S. Fourth St. C 1930s

The one-story brick Period Cottage features a side gable roof with front gable bay, an enclosed side porch, and a gabled stoop with turned posts and replacement balustrade. Openings consist of eight-over-eight sash windows and a Colonial Revival style door surround with broken pediment. The house was built in the 1930s for Albert Stallings, owner of Stallings Brothers filling stations located throughout Johnston County. (interview)



House. 511 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1945

The one-and-a-half-story brick Period Cottage features a side gable roof with front gable bay, two interior chimneys, and an enclosed front porch with vertical siding. A porte-cochere has brick supports and plain siding in the gable end. All windows are vinyl replacements.

a. C Garage/Apartment. ca. 1950. One-story, L-plan building with plain siding and six-over-six sash and casement windows.



Nuit Williams House. 515 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1940

The frame, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Period Cottage with side gable roof exhibits a front gable bay with gabled entrance, an exterior end chimney, front and rear gabled dormers, and an attached side porch with square posts and segmental-arched eaves. Fenestration consists of single and tripled six-over-six sash windows. The house is covered with aluminum siding with cottage corners.

a. NC-alt. Garal). ca. 1940. Contemporaneous front-gable garage with aluminum siding and a replacement metal door. Local Buick dealer Nuit Williams had the house built about 1940.

500 block S. Fourth Street, West side

House. 508 S. Fourth St. NC-age ca. 1970

The two-story, seven bay, Colonial Revival style dwelling features a brown and red brick veneer, exterior end chimneys, six-over-six sash windows and a gabled entrance porch with turned posts and patterned balustrade. The house has vinyl trim.



House. 510 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1945

The one-and-a-half-story brick Cape Cod style dwelling features a steeply pitched side gable roof, two gabled dormers, and a projecting gabled entrance with fluted door surround. Other features include an exterior and interior chimney and eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash windows.

a. C Garage. ca. 1945. Frame, front gable one-car garage with vinyl siding.



House. 512 S. Fourth St. C ca. 1945

The one-and-a-half-story brick Period Cottage with side gable roof exhibits a front gable bay with plain siding, and a smaller front gable side entrance bay with a round-arched window. Openings consist of six-over-six sash windows and an original glazed and paneled door. A two-car carport with metal posts is attached to the rear. The front terrace is now enclosed.



Albert Farmer House. 516 S. Fourth St. C 1930s

The two-story brick, hipped roof, Colonial Revival style house features eight-over-eight sash windows, a curvilinear entrance porch with wrought iron balcony railing, an exterior end chimney, and flanking side porch and porte-cochere with plain balcony balustrade and Doric columns. The front entrance contains a fanlight and sidelights. The house was built in the 1930s for Albert Farmer, who operated the Farmers Hardware Store. (interview)



300 block Lee Street, North side

House. 303 Lee Street NC-age ca. 1960 The one-story, hipped roof brick Ranch house features a front bay window, jalousie windows and door, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, wide eaves, and a one-and-a-half story hipped addition at the rear. A one-car carport supported by metal poles is attached to the left side.

a. NC-age. Shed. ca. 1960. Contemporaneous, brick shed with hipped roof and glazed and paneled door.



400 block Lee Street, North side

House. 405 Lee Street C ca. 1940 The one-story, frame bungalow with front gable roof features small gabled dormers on the side elevations, two interior chimneys, and an attached front gable porch with battered posts on brick bases. Openings consist of three-over-one Craftsman sash, a casement in the porch gable, and a glazed and paneled front door. The house and porch posts are covered with vinyl siding.



Dr. Whitehead House. 409 Lee Street C 1930s

The frame, one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival style dwelling with side clipped gable roof features a front exposed stone chimney, a front gabled entry with arched opening and recessed entrance, and replacement six-over-six sash windows. The exterior has been recently finished with wood shingles. (interview)

a. C Shed. 1930s. Frame, front gable shed with shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows, and attached shed extension. The house was built in the 1930s for Dr. Whitehead, a dentist, and his wife. (interview)



300 block S. Third Street, East side

House. 315 S. Third St. C ca. 1925

The frame, one-story bungalow with front gable roof features shingle siding in the gable ends and an interior brick chimney. Alterations include enclosure of the front porch with dark windows and vinyl exterior siding.



House. 317 S. Third St. C ca. 1925

The frame, one-story three-bay, hipped roof bungalow features plain siding, exposed rafter tails, an interior brick chimney and an engaged porch with Craftsman posts, plain railing and a cross-gable over the entry. Openings consist of six-over-one Craftsman sash and a glazed and paneled door.



400 block S. Third Street, East side

Duplex. T401-403 S. Third St. C ca. 1945

The frame, one-story, V-shaped duplex features asbestos siding, gabled stoops, and six-over-six sash windows.



Everett Stevens House. 405 S. Third St. C ca. 1926

The one-story, three-bay hipped roof bungalow with brick veneer siding features an interior brick chimney and an engaged porch supported by brick posts with an arched gable over the entry with knee braces. Openings consist of eight-over-one Craftsman sash windows, a glazed and paneled front door with transom, and a glazed French door with transom leading to the front terrace.

a. C. Shed. ca. 1926 Frame, front gable shed with vertical board siding. This was the long-time residence of Everett Stevens, postmaster and mayor of Smithfield.



Leon Stevens House. 407 S. Third St. C ca. 1924

The two-story brick, three-bay Craftsman style dwelling with front gable roof features a gabled projecting bay with plain siding at the second story, a tin roof, exposed rafter tails, and a hipped roof porch supported by brick posts on brick bases. Openings consist of four-over-one Craftsman sash and a glazed and paneled door. (SM-1924)

a. C Garage. ca. 1924. Frame, two-car garage with front gable roof, plain siding, exposed rafters, and a tin roof. The house was built circa 1924 for lawyer Leon Stevens. (interview)



House. 411 S. Third St. NC-age 1960s

]The one-and-a-half story, six-bay, side gable brick Ranch features a shed roof porch with fluted posts and dentil cornice. Openings consist of eight-over-eight sash windows and a glazed and paneled door, all with flat arches.



Peedin Rental House I. 413 S. Third St. C ca. 1905

The frame, one-story, three-bay, side gable house features two interior brick chimneys, a rear ell, and a one-story hipped roof porch. Openings consist of four-over-four sash windows and a glazed door with two-light transom. Alterations include vinyl siding and replacement porch posts. The house was built circa 1905 by grocer A. A. Peedin. The house is the earliest of three small rental houses Peedin built on the one-half acre corner lot. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



Peedin Rental House II. 415 S. Third St. C ca. 1925

The frame, one-story, three-bay, hipped roof bungalow exhibits plain siding, two interior brick chimneys, and an engaged porch with battered posts on brick bases. A small gable tops the porch entry. Openings consist of six-over-one Craftsman sash windows and a glazed and paneled door.

The house was built circa 1925 by grocer A. A. Peedin. The house is the one of three small rental houses Peedin built on the one-half acre corner lot. (Shoemaker, SM-1915, interview)



400 block S. Third Street, West side

Willis Hinton Austin House. 404 S. Third St. C ca. 1901, 1912

The grand two-story, six-bay, hipped roof late Queen Anne style dwelling features a corner pedimented two-story bay window, two interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps, and a wraparound porch with Doric columns on brick bases. Trim includes plain siding on the first story, a plain porch railing, and a sunburst pediment over the entry. Openings consist of one-aver-one and traceried-over-one sash windows and a glazed and paneled door with traceried transom and sidelights. Vinyl siding covers the second story.



a. C Garage ca. 1915. Frame, two-car garage with front gable roof and vinyl siding. The house was originally a one-story house built by contractor George Barbour circa 1901. In 1901 Willis Hinton Austin and Ada Stevens married and bought it. The Austins remodeled the house in 1912 to its present appearance. Mr. Austin built the Austin Building in the 1920s, which served as the biggest department store in town until the Great Depression. The house is now owned by Lucile Austin. (interview, SM-1915)

House. 408 S. Third St. NC 1950s

The three-bay, side-gable roofed Ranch house with brick veneer features six-aver-six sash windows, multi-paned picture windows, a recessed door with modern sidelights and an engaged front porch with square Doric posts.



House. 410 S. Third St. C 1940s

The one-and-a-half-story brick Tudor Revival cottage with cross gable roof features a front exterior chimney with basketweave brick panel, six-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, and a front-gable porch with arched eaves, brick posts, and an open brick balustrade.

a. C Garage. 1940s. Brick, two-car garage with hipped roof and replacement door.



House. 412 S. Third St. C 1940s

The one-story, side-gable cottage with painted brick veneer features a front gable bay sunroom, an exterior end chimney, and a gabled entry porch. The gable ends are stuccoed. Openings consist of six-over-one sash windows and a glazed and paneled door.

a. C Garage. 1940s. Brick, two-car garage with hipped roof and wood paneled doors.



House. 414 S. Third St. NC-age ca. 1960

The one-story, hipped roof Ranch house with brick veneer features a dentil cornice, wide eaves, two-over-one horizontal sash windows, and a recessed entrance porch with square posts and wood lattice railing. The exterior siding under the porch is wide weatherboard. A brick carport is attached to the rear of the house.

a. NC-affile Shed. ca. 1960. Frame, side-gabled shed with glazed and paneled door.



500 block S. Third Street, East side

V Vacant Lot.

House. 503 S. Third St. C 1940s

The one-story Tudor Revival style cottage with brick veneer features a side gable roof with a front gable bay, a front exterior chimney, and a side frame addition. A brick one-car garage is attached at the rear on the left side. Openings consist of eight-over-eight sash windows, traceried casements, and a segmental arched entrance with a batten and glazed door.



House. 505 S. Third St. C 1940s

The one-story, four-bay, Elizabethan Revival style cottage features a side clipped gable roof, a painted brick veneer with half-timbering in the front gable bay, two interior brick chimneys and a rear gabled ell. Fenestration consists of six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows and traceried casements.

a. C Shed. 1940s. Frame, front clipped gable, one-car garage with storage area with plain siding and partially enclosed garage bay.



House. 509 S. Third St. C 1940s

The one-story, three-bay, Period Cottage features a steeply pitched side gable roof, a front exterior chimney, a rear frame addition, a glazed and paneled door and one-over-one-sash windows. The exterior has aluminum siding.



Apartment Building, 511 S. Third St. NC-age ca. 1970

The one and two-story, ten-bay, four-unit apartment building exhibits brick veneer on the first story, aluminum siding on the second story, and a recessed middle bay with two entrances covered by an engaged porch with square posts. Fenestration consists of four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows, multi-paned picture windows and wood paneled doors.



Hayes House, 515 S. Third St. C ca. 1900, 1940s

The frame, two-story, three-bay I-house with flanking exterior end chimneys features plain siding, a gabled entrance porch with Doric columns, and a side screen porch with a turned upper balustrade. Openings consist of single and paired one-over-one sash windows and an entrance with transom and sidelights.

a. C Garage. ca. 1940. Frame, front-gable, two-car garage with plain siding.

This house may have been associated with Turlington Institute, located directly across the street. Educators R.A. Merritt and J.P. Canaday lived in the house during the early twentieth century. Mrs. Ruth Finch Hayes and her husband acquired the property in the 1940s and are responsible for its remodeling. (Shoemaker) The house was demolished sometime during the first few years of the 21st century. The lot is now vacant.



500 block S. Third Street, West side

House, 506 S. Third St. NC-alt. ca. 1915

The frame, one-and-a-half story bungalow with hipped roof features a gabled dormer, an interior brick chimney with corbeled cap, and an original casement window. Alterations such as the enclosure of the front porch, vinyl siding, and replacement sash windows have diminished its architectural integrity.

a. NC-age Garage 1950s. Front gable, two-car garage with concrete block walls. The house was built before 1915. (SM-1915)



Smithfield Elementary School. 500 block S. Third St. C 1912-1913

One of the most significant school buildings in Johnston County, this 1913 building is well-preserved. The two-story, thirteen-bay Craftsman style school with red brick veneer features a hipped roof, exposed rafter tails, a tin roof, nine-over-nine sash windows, and a concrete belt course between the basement and first floor. The main entrance bay features a Mission style parapet intersecting the eaves, and a round-arched double sash window with fanlight in the second floor. A two-tiered concrete peaked lintel with dentil cornice supported by knee braces marks the arched entrance with multi-light fanlight. The double-leaf glazed and paneled door is recessed and has a large square transom with six narrow lights.



Above the concrete lintel is a rectangular sign with raised letters, "Smithfield Elementary School." A brick, eleven-bay addition with a hipped roof, nine-over-one sash windows, and exposed rafter tails is connected to the building on the south side, the juncture marked by a brick parapet wall. The end bays are recessed slightly and contain stairwells.

The Smithfield Elementary School was built between 1912 and 1913 on the site of the 1891 frame Turlington Institute, a private school. A marble cornerstone notes that the school was designed by architects Sayer & Baldwin and constructed by builders J.W. Stout & Company. The school served as the elementary, primary and high school until the Rose Street High School was built in 1922. Since that time it has served as the elementary school. (Plaque, SM-1915)

300 block Woodall Street, North side

House. 305 Woodall St. C ca. 1925

The frame, one-story, three-bay, front gable bungalow features a front-gable porch with battered posts on brick bases and plain railing and original casement windows in the gable ends. Alterations include vinyl siding, vinyl six-over-six sash windows, and a replacement door.



House. 307 Woodall St. NC-alt ca. 1924

The one-story, frame, gable and wing dwelling features an interior ridge chimney. Alterations include vinyl siding, replacement windows, an enclosed front porch with roof balustrade, and a metal gabled stoop supported by wrought iron posts. (SM- I 924)



a. NC Carport ca. 1955. Shed roofed carport supported by metal posts.

House. 309 Woodall St. NC-age ca. 1970

Frame, front gable modern house with asbestos shingle siding, engaged one-car carport on front supported by metal poles, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and an engaged corner stoop.



House. 311 Woodall St. C ca. 1930

The frame, one-story, three-bay bungalow with front gable roof exhibits plain siding, knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and a front-gable porch with wood posts. Other features include two-over-two sash windows and an interior brick chimney.

a. NC-age Shed. ca. 1980. Frame, front-gable shed with vertical board siding.



Medlin-Tarlton House. 313 Woodall St. C ca. 1900

The frame, one-story, four-bay, side-gable cottage features board and batten siding, an interior ridge brick chimney, a rear ell, and a shed roofed porch with square posts. Alterations include a replacement door and vinyl six-over-six sash windows. The house was apparently converted to a rental house from an outbuilding or carriage house by Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Tarlton before 1915. Zilla Stephens, daughter of Judge W. S. Stephens, remodeled the house in the 1960s and probably added the board and batten siding. (Shoemaker, interview, SM-1915)



300 block Woodall Street, South side

House. 304 Woodall St. NC-age 1950s

The frame, one-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional style dwelling exhibits a side-gable roof with center cross gable, an interior brick chimney, six-over-six sash windows and a glazed and paneled door.

Judge W. S. Stephens built the house as a rental house. (interview)



House. 306 Woodall St. C 1930s

The frame, one-story, hipped roof bungalow with center cross gable features an interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, plain siding, and an engaged porch with Craftsman posts and turned balustrade. Openings consist of three-aver-one Craftsman sash, casements, and a glazed and paneled door.

Judge W. S. Stephens, whose house stood in this block, apparently built the house as a rental house. (interview)



House. 308 Woodall St. C 1930s

The frame, one-story, front-gable bungalow exhibits an interior brick chimney and a front-gable porch with Craftsman posts and plain railing. Openings consist of six-aver-one Craftsman sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. The exterior has aluminum siding. The house was apparently built as a rental house by Judge W. S. Stephens, whose house stood in this block. (interview)



Mary Moore House. 310 Woodall St. C ca. 1900, early 1920s

The frame, one-story, two-bay side gable house exhibits a center chimney, and a hipped roof porch. Fenestration consists of two Victorian style glazed and paneled doors and six-over-one sash windows. The original porch floor, posts and railing are missing. The exterior has vinyl siding. The house is said to have originally stood on the southeast corner of Church and 4th streets, where it was the home of Mary Moore. It was moved to this site in the early 1920s. (Shoemaker)



400 block Woodall Street, North side

House. 407 Woodall St. NC-age ca. 1960

The one-story, three-bay hipped roof Ranch house features a combed brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, side frame addition with vinyl siding, and wide eaves. Fenestration consists of two-over-two horizontal sash windows, a front picture window and six-over-six sash windows on the frame addition.



House. 409 Woodall St. C ca. 1915

The frame one-story, three-bay, side gable cottage with rear ell features a gabled entrance porch with wrought iron posts and aluminum siding. Openings consist of six-over-six sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. (SM-1915)



House. 411 Woodall St. NC-age 1950s

The one-story, four-bay brick Period Cottage features a side gabled roof, a front gable entrance, an interior brick chimney, and a side porch with wrought-iron posts and railing. Fenestration consists of eight-over-eight sash windows.



Sellers House. 413 Woodall St. NC-alt ca. 1924

The frame, one-and-a-half-story Craftsman style house with side gable roof features a tin roof, two interior brick chimneys, knee braces, an original door and a gabled dormer. Alterations include vinyl siding, vinyl six-over-six sash windows, and plywood covering the sidelights. The original front porch is missing. The house was built circa 1924 for Mr. Sellers, a street sweeper. (interview, SM1924)



Rhodes House. 415 Woodall St. C ca. 1900

The frame, one-story, three-bay, Tri-gable dwelling exhibits a tin roof, a rear gable ell, and a shed roofed porch with turned posts. Openings consist of four-over-four sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. The exterior has vinyl siding. The house was built circa 1900 for the Rhodes family. Alice Hood Rhodes lived in the house at one time. (SM-1915, interview)



400 block Woodall Street, South side

Ernest Aycock Jr. House. 408 Woodall St. NC-age ca. 1960

The frame, one-story Ranch house exhibits an interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows, an attached carport, and vinyl siding.

Ernest Aycock Jr., who grew up in the E. O. Aycock House next door at 401 S. Fourth Street, had this house built circa 1960. (interview)



Ellington-Holland House. 410 Woodall St. C ca. 1900

The well-preserved frame, one-story, gable-and-wing Queen Anne cottage features a side gable addition, plain siding, an interior brick chimney, and a wraparound porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and a plain balustrade. Openings consist of two-over-two sash windows and a Victorian style glazed and paneled door.

a. NC-alt Garage/Guest House. ca. 1924. Frame, front gabled house with vinyl siding, vertical glazed panels and a corner glazed entrance with engaged porch.



b. C Playhouse. 1940s Frame playhouse with plain siding, two-over-two sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and a shed porch with square posts and plain railing. The house was built circa 1900 for Hunter Ellington, and later owned by W. T. Holland. (interview, SM-1915)

Ellington-Boyette House. 416 Woodall St. C 1904

The frame, two-story, Queen Anne style house with hipped roof with cross gables features two interior brick chimneys, a tin roof, and a one-story hipped roof porch with turned balustrade, Tuscan colonettes on brick bases, and pedimented entry. Decorative bargeboard is retained on the two-story gable bay on the right side. Alterations include replacement one-over-one sash windows and aluminum siding.

The house was built for Hunter Ellington circa 1904. Dunham Worth Boyette, who owned Boyette Brothers Tobacco Warehouse, purchased the house shortly before his death in 1918. Boyette's widow married George Langston and continued to reside in the house. (Shoemaker, SM-1915)



a. C Guest House. ca. 1924. Frame, one-story, side-gable house with plain siding and replacement six-over-six sash windows. (SM)

500 block Woodall Street, North side

House. 501 Woodall St. NC-age ca. 1960

The one-story, five-bay side-gabled Ranch house with brick veneer exhibits an interior brick chimney, picture windows, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and a two-bay brick side addition.

a. NC Garage. ca. 1960. Frame, one-car garage with plain siding.

Summary:

The Brooklyn Historic District, a small, compact neighborhood located two blocks south of the central business district of Smithfield, in Johnston County, possesses strong local significance as a well-preserved collection of historic, mostly residential buildings dating from circa 1870 to 1950. Much of the area that makes up the Brooklyn Historic District composed the farms of brothers Seth and Burt A. Woodall before the Civil War. The Woodall brothers, involved in cotton and mercantile brokerage and other endeavors, were Smithfield's foremost developers in the post-war era. About 1870 Seth Woodall built a vernacular Italianate I-house (Woodall-Fleming House, 415 E. Davis Street) for himself that still stands in the district. Smithfield's economic fortunes improved in the 1880s when several railroads arrived in town. In the mid-1880s Seth Woodall began to subdivide his land, which began to be called Brooklyn, probably because of the brook (Spring Branch) that forms the northern boundary of the neighborhood. Hardware merchant Ethelred J. Holt built a sizeable house (Holt-Royall House, 402 E. Davis Street) in 1885 on one of the lots. In 1886 a private school, later known as the Turlington Institute, was established along S. Third Street at the southwest corner of the district. In 1913 the handsome brick Smithfield Public School was built on the former site of the Institute.

The neighborhood gradually filled with residences from the 1880s to about 1950. Stylish Queen Anne architecture rose in the Brooklyn section in the late 1800s and early 1900s as the neighborhood developed. At Seth Woodall's death in 1915, his estate was sold off and subdivided, resulting in the subdivision of much of the remaining land in the area. Contractors, including Will Ragsdale and J. P. Rogers, and others purchased lot and built houses, some for speculative resale, some as custom residences. Thus dozens of Craftsman style bungalows arose among the older Victorian houses in Brooklyn. The neighborhood continued to develop in the 1930s and 1940s as Smithfield residents built neat one-story dwellings of Colonial Revival and other revival styles on the remaining vacant lots.

One of the two intact historic neighborhoods in Smithfield, the Brooklyn Historic District qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in the area of community development. Under Criterion C, the district qualifies for its collection of architecturally significant buildings, including the 1870s and 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:

Smithfield was established as the seat of Johnston County in 1777, but for the next one hundred years it remained only a courthouse village, with a handful of residences and businesses clustered around the courthouse. The original town, a rectangle, comprised fifteen blocks along the east edge of the Neuse River stretching from Front (First) Street at the river to Fourth Street on the east, and south to Church Street. Behind Church Street, Spring Creek constituted a natural development barrier. Due to its isolation and to the small-scale nature of agriculture in the county, Smithfield remained a village throughout the first half of the 1800s. Improvements in transportation in the 1880s and the coming of the bright leaf tobacco boom in the 1890s finally stimulated the growth of Smithfield. The North Carolina Midland Railroad, completed in 1882, was envisioned as a transcontinental line beginning in Morehead City, North Carolina, and terminating on the west coast. However, tracks had been laid only as far as the Neuse River in Smithfield (through the center of Market Street) when the venture failed in 1885. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad then purchased the line, removed the tracks from Market Street, and in 1886 completed a north-south route from Wilson to Fayetteville, running along Smithfield's eastern periphery.¹

Riverside Warehouse, the first tobacco warehouse in Johnston County was built in Smithfield in 1898. Other warehouses, and the first bank, the Bank of Smithfield, soon followed.²

¹ "Railroads," vertical file. Johnston County Room, Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield.

: Shoemaker, *An inventory of Historical Architecture in the Town of Smithfield*. 3.

The coming of the railroad to Smithfield in the 1880s spurred the Woodall family and others to turn the economic tide in this long dormant county seat. Newspaper editor T. J. Lassiter credited Seth Woodall, father of Mrs. T. R. Hood, with breaking a barrier to the town's growth by subdividing part of his 400-acre farm just south of the town center and offering lots for sale beginning in the mid 1880s. Woodall had bought the property from A. J. Heath in 1860 soon after coming to town to set up a mercantile business at the corner of Second and Smith (later Bridge) streets. In 1870 he built a farmhouse at the center of the tract (415 E. Davis St.). His brother Burt A. Woodall, whose house still stands at 521 S. Third Street, also owned about 130 acres which would later be subdivided. After the Civil War three of the Woodall brothers became partners in the mercantile and cotton brokerage business. Seth was a farmer and former slaveowner, mason, staunch Primitive Baptist, former state legislator and county commissioner during the war and reconstruction years, and later a town commissioner and mayor. By 1886 Seth Woodall & Company was touted as the town's oldest business.³

In 1882 the Woodalls 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.... Mr. Seth Woodall has built several new residences, and has a fine residence now nearing completion, which will be for sale " 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."⁴

The neighborhood of Brooklyn and its counterpart north of the town center, known as the North Smithfield neighborhood, represent not only Smithfield's first economic boom, when railroads and tobacco stimulated growth beyond the village stage, but also the oldest intact residential areas in Smithfield. Since the 1880s when Brooklyn and North Smithfield's lots were subdivided and houses began to be built, the buildings within Smithfield's original boundaries have gradually been almost completely demolished. An antebellum Masonic Lodge and dwelling are the oldest buildings standing in Smithfield. Since an 1889 fire destroyed the commercial area, most of the town center has been rebuilt. ⁵ As new families moved to Smithfield in the late nineteenth century, they built houses in Brooklyn and North Smithfield. The building boom around the turn of the century brought several building contractors to town. W. I. Stephenson, a Primitive Baptist minister and builder, built several houses for resale. He also built his residence at 415 S. 5th Street. Other contractors included Smithfield native J. H. Woodall (son of Seth) and newcomers George W. F. Barbour, Jesse Daughtry, J. R. Bailey, and D. S. Barnes⁶

The earliest known reference to Brooklyn as a distinctive residential area was in 1887 when druggist and later bank president T. R. Hood (son-in-law of Seth Woodall) announced plans to build his handsome residence (415 S. Fourth St.) "in the Brooklyn section."⁷ The name most likely derived from Spring Branch, a brook feeding into the Neuse River that has been considered the neighborhood's northern boundary since the 1880s.

Confederate veteran, hardware merchant, and local politician Etheldred J. Holt was one of the first to join the Woodall's in populating Brooklyn, purchasing a lot and building a house in late 1885 (402 E. Davis St.). In 1887 Holt was instrumental in getting the DuPont Company in Wilmington, Delaware, to locate a powder magazine at the site of a tannery on Spring Branch. In 1902 F. H. Parrish bought the 3/4-acre lot from the

Eugene DuPont heirs and put up a two-story brick steam laundry building, the only commercial structure in Brooklyn (312 S. 4th St.).⁸

³Woodall family file, Johnston County Room, Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield. '

⁴*Clay/on Bud*, May 20 and June 17, 1885.

⁵Shoemaker, *Inventory of Historic Architecture*, 3.

⁶*North Carolina Yearbook & Business Directory*, 1902,313: 1903,333; 1906,350. '

⁷*Smithfield Herald*, Aug. 6, 1887 ..

⁸“Architecture in Smithfield,” vertical file, Johnston County Room. Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield.

In 1886 Trinity College graduate John L. Davis (Burt Woodall's son-in-law) and Ira T. Turlington (the Woodall's nephew), a UNC alumnus and newly appointed Johnston County school superintendent, joined forces and began Smithfield Collegiate Institute' Both professors soon built houses on either side of E. J. Holt in the late 1880s (310 and 406 E. Davis St.). In 1891 Turlington relocated the school to the present site of Smithfield Elementary School (500 block of South Third Street). Renamed Turlington Institute, Mr. Turlington operated it for twenty years before it became a public graded school in 1911. The north section of the current structure was built in 1913 to replace the 1891 building. By the turn of the century Turlington had established itself as one of the premier college preparatory schools in the state, at one time having “a larger number of boys at the University (of North Carolina) than any other preparatory school in the state.”¹⁰ Albert Coates, founder of the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill, was among its many outstanding graduates.

Rena Bingham Lassiter, long-time editor of the *Smithfield Herald*, was another product of the Institute. Born in 1886, she recalled the Seth Woodall home “when it was surrounded by cotton fields with scuppernong grape vines numerous enough to be almost a vineyard.”¹¹ Two grape arbors remain at 415 E. Davis Street and 415 S. 5th Street. She also remembered when most homes had “white paling fences” enclosing both front and back yards in order to keep out the hogs and cows which had free range in town until just prior to the turn of the twentieth century. “In front of these homes on each side of the street were ditches, in some places as deep as eight or ten feet. Bridges were necessary at every house, the upkeep of which was quite an item.”¹²

A depression in the early 1890s, followed by the racial and political upheaval of the Populist and Fusionist movements, interrupted the town's economic progress. By 1898, however, Smithfield was once again poised to move forward. Warehouses were built for marketing bright leaf tobacco, a crop heralded as the economic salvation of eastern North Carolina. Among the early tobacconists were brothers Dunham and Addie Boyette of Wilson County, who bought homes in Brooklyn (the Hunter Ellington House at 416 E. Woodall St. and John L. Davis House at 310 E. Davis St.). The county's first bank also opened in 1898. By 1900 a brick yard, lumber planning mill (Brooklyn Manufacturing Company), and a long-awaited cotton factory (Smithfield Cotton Mill) were in operation.¹³ Downtown commercial growth accompanying this industrial development at the turn of the century gave rise to new homes for residents such as clothing merchant N. B. Grantham (402 S. 4th St.), livery stable owner and carriage dealer Hunter Ellington (410 and 416 Woodall St.), jeweler T. C. Jordan (411 S. 5th St.), merchant/cotton mill president W. M. Sanders (404 S. 3rd St.), merchant/cotton ginner Willis H. Austin (subsequent owner of the Sanders house), grocer A. A. Peedin (413 S. 3rd St.), bank cashier and physician Thel Hooks (403 S. 4th St.), and lumber dealer Ernest O. Aycock (401 S. 4th St.).

Around the turn of the new century, the town government began taking steps to foster growth. A movement began

in 1900 to extend the town's corporate limits, and public water pumps were installed at scattered locations.¹⁴ The only surviving pump is located at the N. B. Grantham house site at 402 S. 4th Street. According to Grantham's daughter Rose Patterson, Mr. Grantham installed the pump at his own expense so he could have one closer to his house.¹⁵ Another improvement, promoted by the town's women and religious leaders and made possible by state enabling legislation, was closing some eight saloons located within one block of the courthouse and opening a town-operated dispensary. The passing of a special tax to convert the private Turlington Institute into a public graded school in 1905 was a major boon to the town's growth.¹⁶

⁹*Smithfield Herald*, February 11, 1886.

¹⁰*Smithfield Schools, Annual Report, 1917-1918*,5.

¹¹*Smithfield Herald*, July 8, 1955 .

¹²*Smithfield Herald*, 1950 Harvest Edition.

¹³“Smithfield's 200 Years, 1777-1977,” Bicentennial Supplement to the *Smithfield Herald*, April 15, 1977,35-36.

¹⁴Sanborn Insurance Map of Smithfield, 1901.

¹⁵Rose Grantham Patterson, interview by Todd Johnson, Smithfield. July 1998.

¹⁶*Annual Report, Johnston County Public Schools, 1908-1909*,25.

In 1915 a public auction was held to dispose of the Seth Woodall house and the undeveloped portions of the Woodall estate. The major north-south streets in Brooklyn-Third, Fourth and Fifth streets-are continuations of the original town streets running in this direction. Brooklyn's east-west streets-Woodall and Davis streets-are named for the earliest residents, the Woodall brothers and John L. Davis. It was at this time that the entire 500 block of S. 5th Street and portions of the 400 blocks of E. Davis and E. Lee streets, as well as three blocks of S. 6th and S. 7th streets were sold off and soon developed. Some 100 lots brought from \$105 to \$365 each.¹⁷ Contractor Will Ragsdale soon followed some of his kinsmen in the tobacco market to town and purchased several lots, where he began building one-story cottages and bungalows for resale. One of these (**501 S. 5th St.**) was his family's residence briefly in the early 1920s. Dr. G. A. McLemore bought it in 1923 and moved to town so his children could attend high school. The Ragsdales made their permanent home across the street at **416 E. Davis Street**. Civil engineer E. P. Lore was another Woodall lot purchaser who soon built a home for his family (**505 S. 5th St.**) and a rental house next door (**503 S. 5th St**). Commercial builder J. P. Rogers bought the lot beside the Seth Woodall House and put up a brick bungalow for his family in the mid 1920s (**409 E. Davis St.**). Deputy sheriff S. R. Brady built a spacious Craftsman-style bungalow for his family at **514 S. 5th Street** about 1922.

Throughout most of the twentieth century, many owners of larger dwellings in Brooklyn have rented rooms to newlyweds, teachers, and business and professional people. From 1936 to 1976, Mrs. R. S. Fleming ran the district's only boarding house in the former Seth Woodall home. Renters and homeowners ate at Mrs. Fleming's, where three meals a day (except Sunday supper) were provided seven days a week. About 80 to 100 would show up for Sunday lunch, making “Miz Flemin's” a focal point of the town. 8

Throughout the twentieth century, Smithfield continued to thrive as a county seat, tobacco market, and cotton mill town, and Brooklyn experienced 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. Current population is estimated at 12,000.

In the 1960s and 1970s Brooklyn was rejuvenated when several new homes were built on vacant lots and restoration and renovation projects were undertaken on the former homes of E. J. Holt, Dr. Hooks, T. R. Hood, and E. O. Aycock. From its beginning, it has been a tightly knit, predominantly white, middle-class neighborhood. Community gatherings are held at Christmas and July 4th--a tradition since the 1970s. Currently, as downtown Smithfield experiences revitalization, the established, convenient residential area of Brooklyn is becoming even more popular.

¹⁷ *Smithfield Herald*, December 17, 1915.

Architecture Context:

The Brooklyn Historic District and the North Smithfield Historic District are the oldest intact residential developments in Smithfield. With the exception of several isolated pre-1875 dwellings in each district, large-scale dwelling construction began in the mid-1880s with Italianate and Queen Anne style houses. In Brooklyn, the contrast between the circa 1870 vernacular farmhouse of developer Seth Woodall and the 1880s Italianate and Gothic style townhouses built on newly-subdivided lots mirrors the economic evolution of the town itself, from sleepy agricultural market to an up-and-coming railroad town. The Woodall Farmhouse, built in the I House form, symbolizes rural vernacular architecture of the later nineteenth century. T. R. Hood's Italianate house and John L. Davis's Gothic cottage, both of 1889, reflect the same awareness of popular architectural trends as stylish urban dwellings being built in such nearby towns as Raleigh, Rocky Mount, or Goldsboro at this time. Since the southern portion of North Smithfield functioned as the town center during the town's early years, this district reflects, from its earliest buildings, urban architectural traditions.

Brooklyn's later phases of architecture, the Queen Anne of the first decade of the 1900s, the Neoclassical Revival and Craftsman styles of the 1910s and 1920s, and the interest in Colonial Revival, as well as the so-called "period revivals" of Elizabethan and Tudor architecture, all paralleled the popularity of these styles in North Smithfield. The Neoclassical Revival style of the early twentieth century is represented more fully in North Smithfield than in Brooklyn, because developers of the nearby Smithfield Cotton Mill, as well as lawyers, built their spacious dwellings along Hancock and N. Second Streets. During the 1930s to the 1950s, North Smithfield's housing more closely paralleled that of Brooklyn. Both neighborhoods developed with bungalows, Period Cottages, Colonial Revival houses, and Ranch houses during these decades.

Brooklyn and North Smithfield Districts' greatest distinction from residential historic districts such as Villa Place Historic District (NR 1999) and Edgemont Historic District (NR 1999), in Rocky Mount, is that they represent growth of the town outward from its early core, rather than planned subdivisions with names and plat maps. Smithfield neighborhoods evolved slowly from the 1880s to the 1940s, while the Rocky Mount suburbs, subdivided in the first decade of the century, were largely complete by World War II. Brooklyn reflects a much longer evolution and greater variety of housing types and styles than do Villa Place or Edgemont.

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Boundary Map:

The boundaries of the Brooklyn 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:

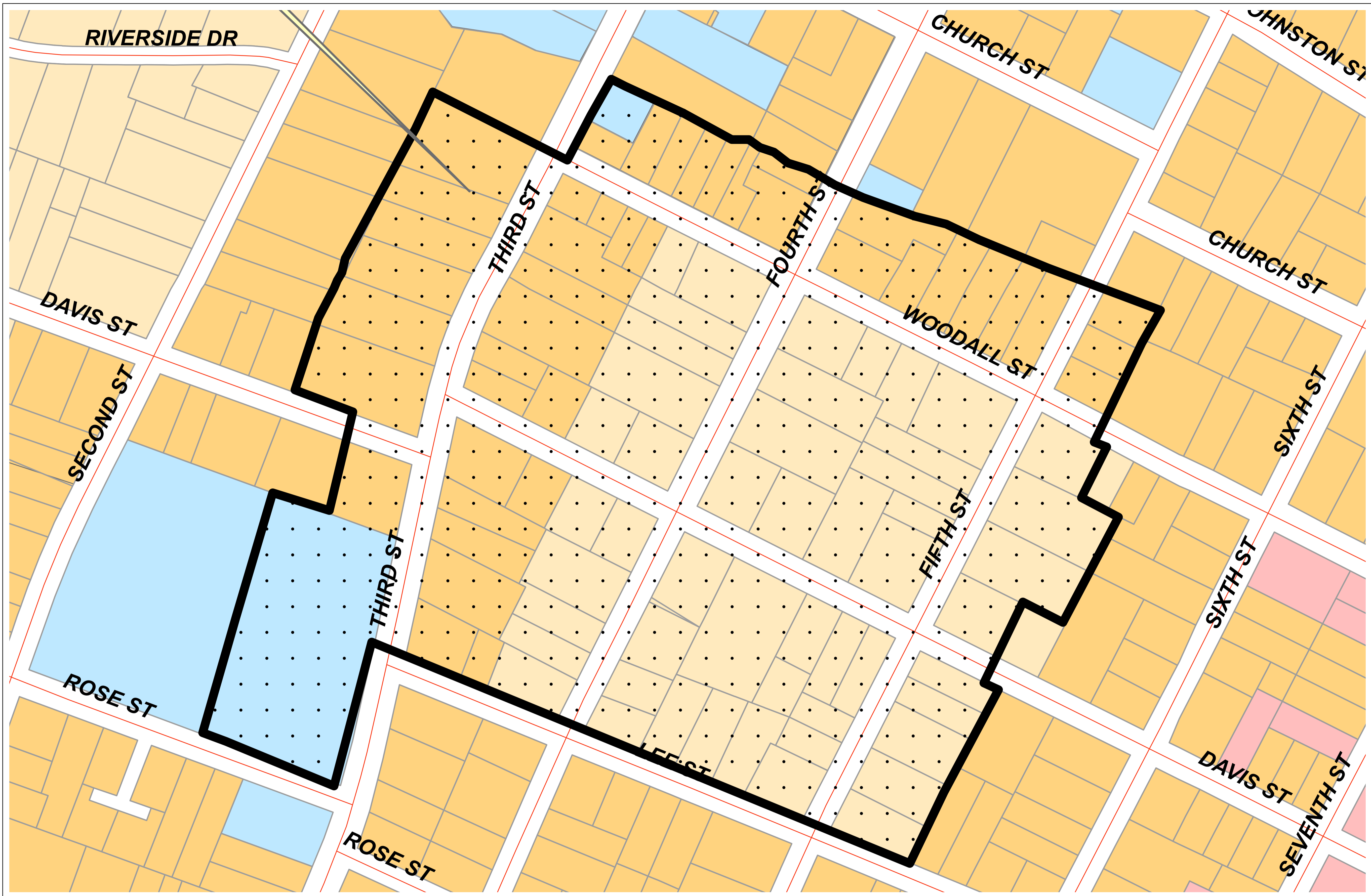
The boundaries are drawn to include the earliest and most architecturally significant buildings in the Brooklyn neighborhood. Boundaries follow streets and property lines.

Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: Mark E. Helmer, AICP

Date: October 2007



Proposed Historic Overlay Districts

- Historic North Smithfield
- Historic Downtown Smithfield
- Historic Brooklyn



Map Created by the Smithfield Geographic Information Services
Smithfield Planning Department

