



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

September 21, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Replace Bridge on NC 210 over Middle Creek,
PA 17-12-0061, BR-0026, Johnston County, ER 18-2119

Thank you for your August 13, 2018, memorandum transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any Criteria.

- Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm (JT1990)
- Sanders-Smith Cemetery (JT1991)
- Wallace-Rand Farm (JT0715)

Please note our reservations concerning the following property.

- Whitley House (JT1989) Because this ca. 1920 house is remarkably intact on the exterior, it has the potential to meet Criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of a Craftsman bungalow farmhouse. Only one other Craftsman bungalow farmhouse, out of quite a few that have been recorded in the county, is cited in the report as a comparable example, and while it retains its rural setting (much of the surrounding Whitley House land has been subdivided for new houses), it does not preclude the possibility that a second fine example of a Craftsman bungalow could be eligible. Because the consultant could not document the interior of the Whitley House, however, we do not have sufficient information to find it eligible.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ER 18-2119

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

Due -- 9/12/18

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Date: August 13, 2018

H- ER Letters
9/7/18

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report for TIP No. BR-0026. Replace Bridge No. 50 on NC 210 over Middle Creek, Johnston County, North Carolina. WBS No. 67026.1.1. PA Tracking No. 17-12-0061.*

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the BR-0026, Johnston County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and site forms are included on the CD-ROM, and hard copies of the site forms are also provided.

The report considers four resources – the Whitley House (JT1989), the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm (JT1990), the Sanders-Smith Cemetery (JT1991), and the Wallace-Rand Farm (JT0715). The study confirms that the latter is no longer extant and recommends the remaining three resources as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study. Bridge No. 50 is not eligible for the National Register, a finding established by the NCDOT Historic Bridge Inventory.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at vepatrick@ncdot.gov or 919-707-6082.

Thank you.

V.E.P.

Attachments

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RALEIGH, NC 27610

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 50 ON NC 210 OVER MIDDLE CREEK
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP Project BR-0026
WBS No. 67026.1.1
PA Tracking No. 17-12-0061**

**Prepared for:
The North Carolina Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit
Century Center B
1020 Birch Ridge Road
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**Prepared by:
Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
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TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27886**

**Megan Funk
*Architectural Historian***

NCR-0772

AUGUST 2018

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 50 ON NC 210 OVER MIDDLE CREEK
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP Project BR-0026
WBS No. 67026.1.1
PA Tracking No. 17-12-0061**

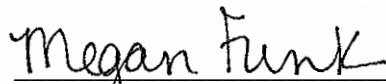
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**Megan Funk
*Architectural Historian***

NCR-0772

AUGUST 2018



**Megan Funk, Principal Investigator
Commonwealth Heritage Group**

8-1-2018

Date

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group, NCDOT**

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 50 on NC 210 over Middle Creek in Johnston County. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) equates with the study area and extends along NC 210 from just west of the intersection with SR 1162 (Black Creek Road) to just east of the intersection with Swift Creek Road. The project is included in the North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as Project Number BR-0026 and is state funded. Federal permits are anticipated.

The project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian conducted preliminary documentary research and a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. Four resources warranted intensive National Register eligibility evaluation and are the subjects of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

This report represents the documentation of four properties located within the APE for this project, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. For the preparation of this evaluation report, the Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth), architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the requested properties in the study area. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Johnston County Register of Deeds, both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the Commonwealth library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources. This report does not recommend the Whitley House, Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, or the Sanders-Smith Cemetery as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, the report confirms that the main resource on the previously Study-Listed Wallace-Rand Farm is no longer extant.

PROPERTY NAME	HPO SSN	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION	CRITERIA
Whitley House	JT1989	Not Eligible	-
Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm	JT1990	Not Eligible	-
Sanders-Smith Cemetery	JT1991	Not Eligible	-
Wallace-Rand Farm	JT0715	Primary Resource No Longer Extant	-

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METHODOLOGY

For the preparation of this report, the Commonwealth architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth NRHP evaluations of the requested properties in the study area in June 2018. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Johnston County Register of Deeds, both online and on site, and at the Commonwealth library in Tarboro, North Carolina, in addition to using online sources. This report includes the architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of three historic properties in the APE, the Whitley House (JT1989), the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm (JT1990), and the Sanders-Smith Cemetery (JT1991), as well as confirmation that the study-listed Wallace-Rand Farm was demolished. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Commonwealth prepared this historic architectural resources evaluation report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*,¹ NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (HPO's) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports*. Resources are evaluated according to NRHP criteria. The location of the project area and the four evaluated resources are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Despite the development of new houses, the Johnston County Center, and a church, the study area still reads as a rural setting with houses that stand on large parcels between plowed fields and wooded areas. Some sections of NC 210 are characterized by smaller houses, many of which date to the mid-twentieth century, or mobile homes on smaller parcels. Bridge No. 50 is located slightly north of the center of the APE. The Whitley House (JT1989) is located on the northwest side of NC 210 roughly 0.25 miles north of the bridge and is the only surveyed resource in the northern half of the APE. The Sanders-Smith Cemetery (JT1991) and Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm (JT1990) are located on the northwest side of NC 210 roughly 0.2 and 0.25 miles, respectively, south of the bridge, and the Wallace-Rand Farm (JT0715) is located on the southeast side of NC 210 roughly 0.35 miles south of the bridge. Only the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm retains a majority of its original parcel, while the parcel historically associated with the Whitley House has been divided into a small subdivision that is shielded from the house and NC 210 by a row of trees. The parcel associated with the Wallace-Rand Farm, which still contains a plowed field and a wooded area, has also been divided with a large portion now occupied by West Smithfield Elementary School just south of the APE.

¹ National Park Service, 2017. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60.

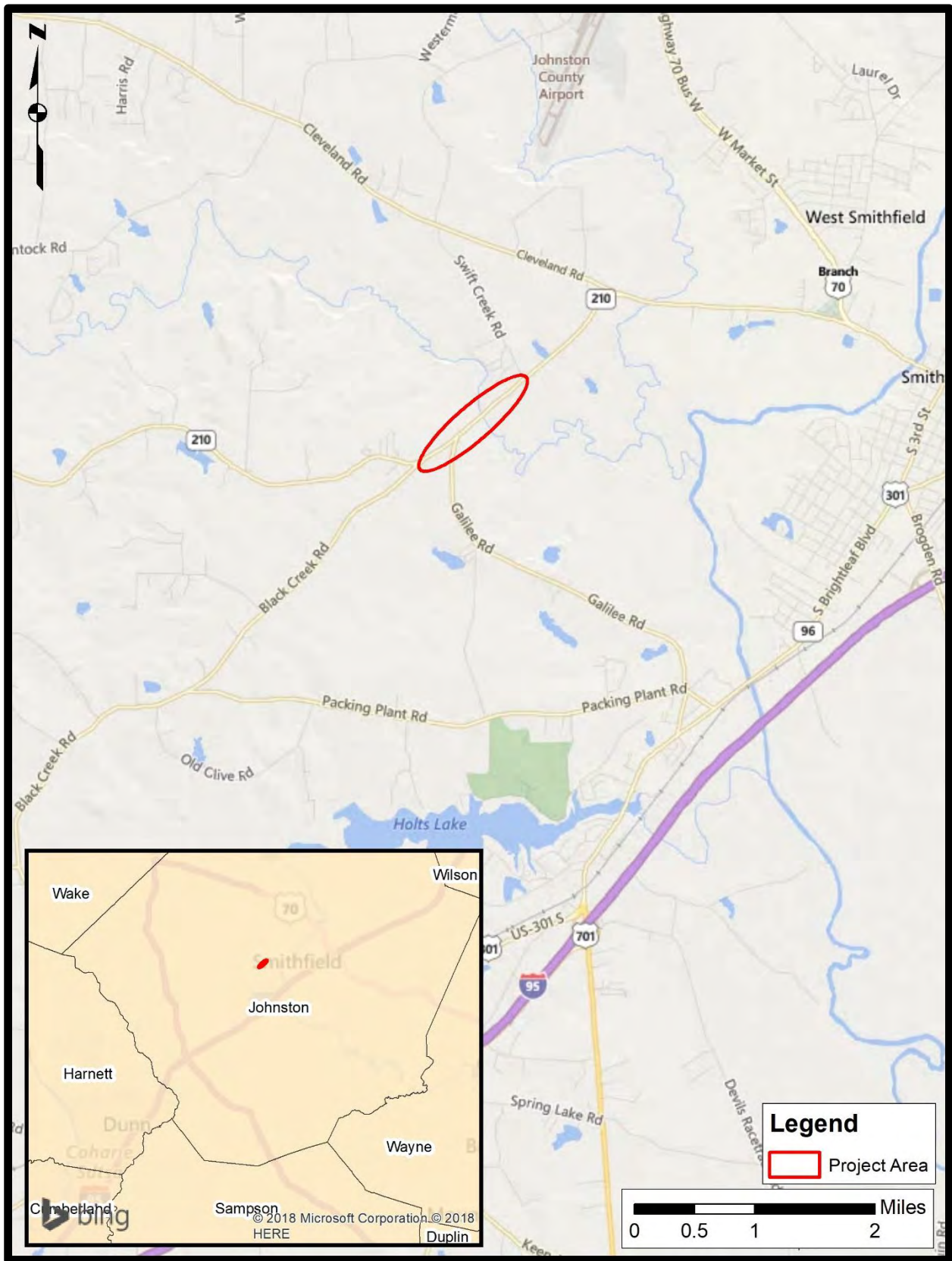


Figure 1: General Location.

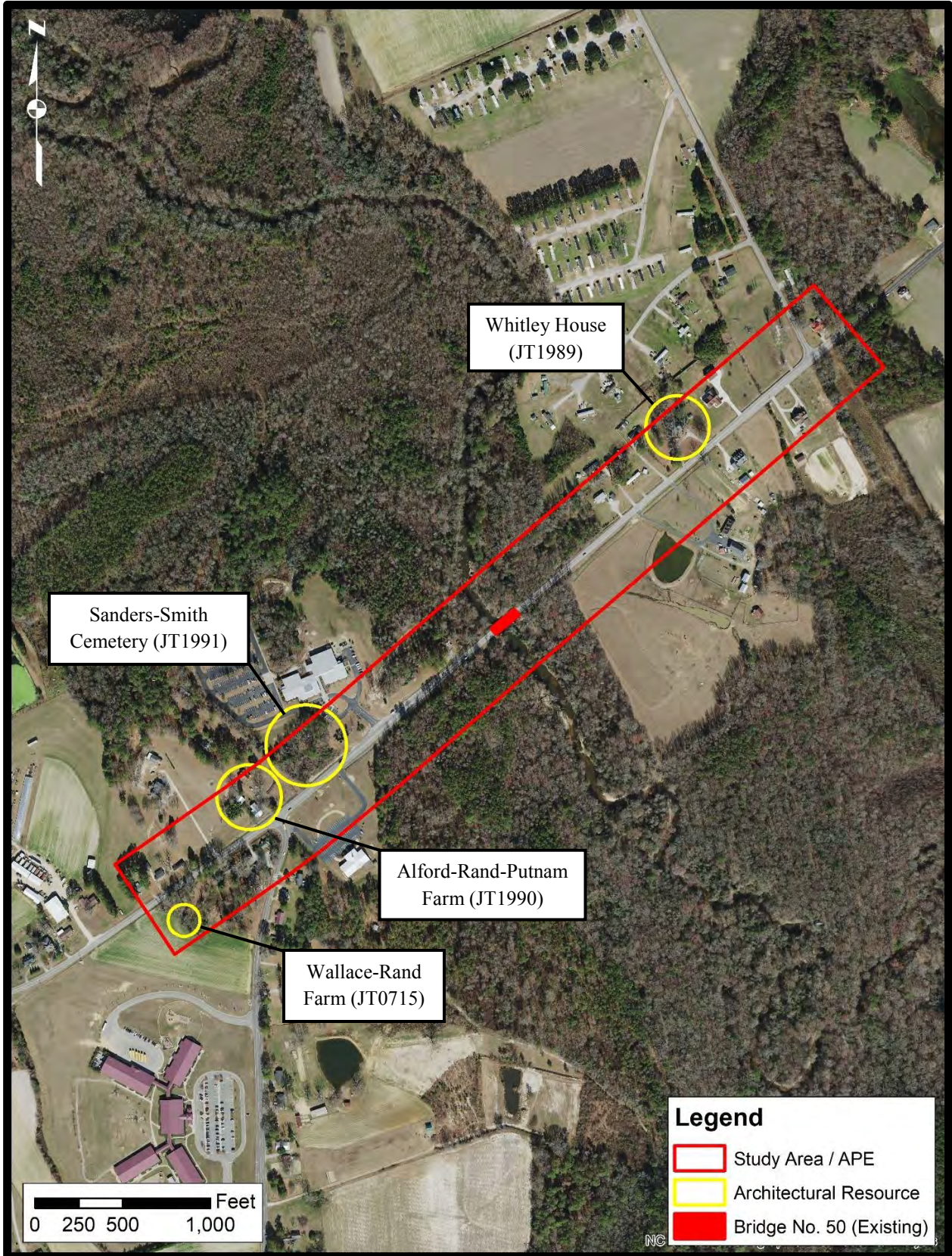


Figure 2: Study Area/Area of Potential Effects (APE) and Resource Locations.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Whitley House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	001
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT1989
Location:	2234 NC 210, Smithfield, NC 27577
Parcel ID:	15-I-09-015
Dates(s) of Construction:	Ca. 1920
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 3: Whitley House, Looking Northwest.

Setting

The property is located on the northwest side of NC 210 roughly 0.25 miles northeast of Bridge No. 50, which is proposed for replacement and crosses Middle Creek. The Whitley House sits back 125 feet from the road and faces southeast toward a plowed field that is situated between two dwellings that were constructed in the 1990s.¹ A gravel driveway makes a loop in the front yard extending from a point near the southwest corner of the lot to the dwelling and then to a point near the southeast corner of the lot. A small gravel parking area extends from the north side of the loop along the northeast edge of the dwelling toward a carport as well. Across the southeast boundary of the property is a low stone retaining wall that extends from one entrance of the driveway to the other. The southwest entrance of the driveway is flanked by small stone

¹ Johnston County GIS Website.

pedestals while the southeast entrance is not. Along the southwest boundary of the property is a wooden fence and along the northwest boundary there is a chain link fence. There is no fence along the northeast boundary. The front and rear yards are scattered with mature trees, including two that frame the front of the house (Figures 3 and 4).

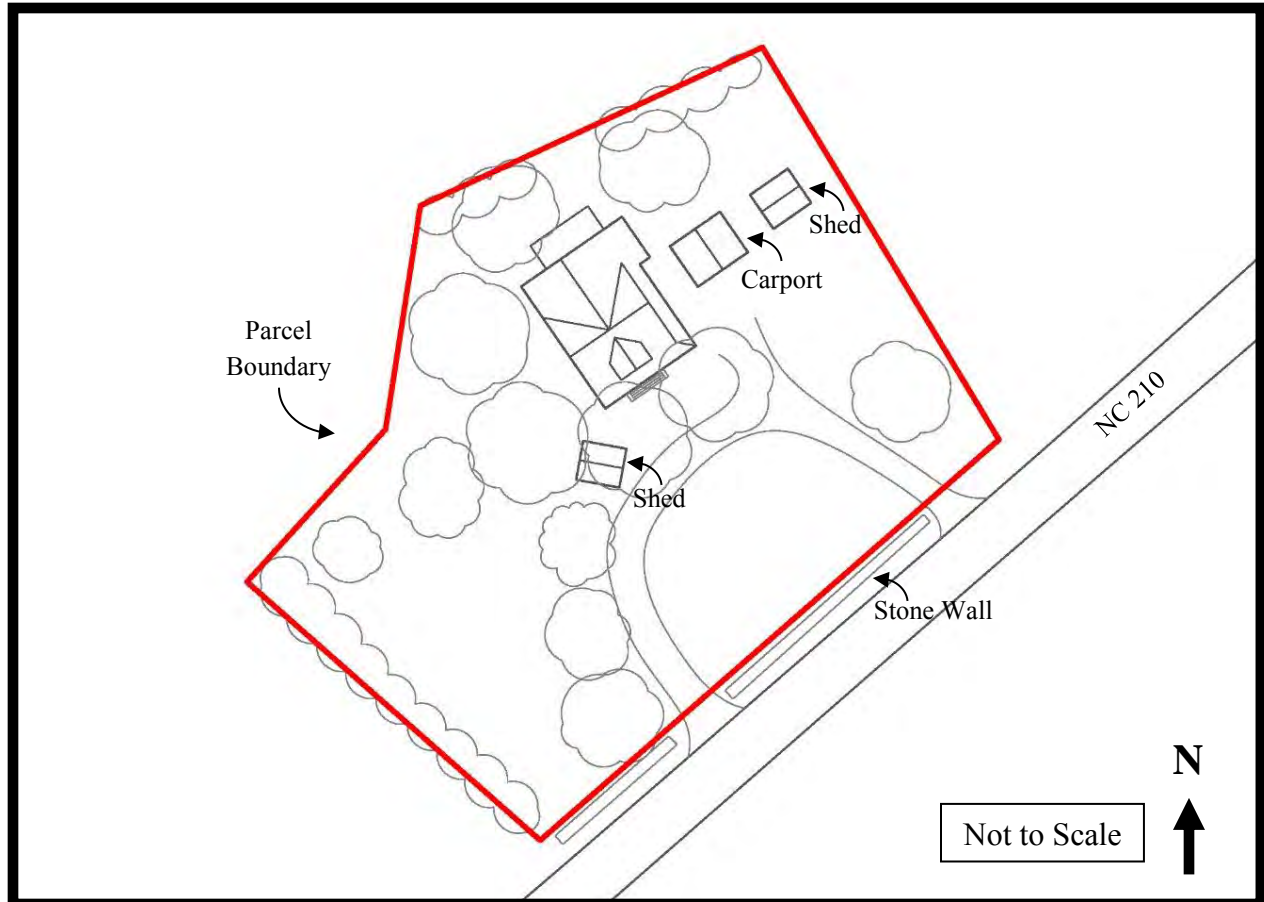


Figure 4: Sketch Map of Whitley House.

Property Description

Exterior

Constructed around 1920, the Whitley House is a one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style dwelling with a symmetrical southeast (front) elevation sheltered by an integral porch that wraps the east corner of the dwelling and has battered-box columns on brick pedestals and stone steps flanked by additional brick pedestals. The dwelling is clad in wooden weatherboard siding, has a brick foundation, and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof with moderately deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, and gallows brackets. Sheltered by the front porch, the southeast elevation contains a modern entry door flanked by paired, six-over-one, wooden sash windows that are typical of other paired windows throughout the dwelling. Above the porch is a large dormer with paired six-over-one, wooden sash windows. The dormer also exhibits the same eave details as the main roof (Figure 3).

The southwest (side) elevation is gabled and contains three paired windows as well as an individual six-over-one, wooden sash window that rests between the first and second pairs on the first story. The third paired window is located on a portion of the elevation that extends northwest beyond the gable and a fourth paired window is centered below the gable on the second story (Figure 4).

The northwest (rear) elevation is also gabled and contains an assortment of windows and entrances. The west end of the elevation, which may have once been a part of the porch has a paired window flanked on the right by a modern entry door. Below the gable, the first story contains squat paired windows, a individual window, a modern entry door, all of which are sheltered by a recently constructed, shed-roofed porch, and a second, more typical, paired window. The second story is lit by a single six-over-one window (Figure 5).

The dwelling's porch wraps the first three-fourths of the northeast (side) elevation sheltering two paired windows, as well as an original wooden entry door and paired window on a rear enclosed section. The enclosed section, which makes up with remaining one-fourth of the first story elevation, also has a set of tripled, six-over-one windows on its northeast (side) elevation (Figure 6 and 7). A small set of steps with brick pedestals approaches the third bay of the side porch as well (Figure 8). Four interior chimneys rise from the dwelling – one from the front slope and three from the rear slope and gable.



Figure 4: Whitley House, Looking North.



Figure 5: Whitley House, Looking South.



Figure 6: Whitley House, Looking Southwest.



Figure 7: Whitley House, Looking Northwest.



Figure 8: Whitley House, Looking Southwest.

Interior

Attempts to contact the homeowner were unsuccessful and the surveyor was unable to obtain access to the interior of the dwelling.

Ancillary Structures

There are three ancillary structures on the parcel – two sheds and a carport. The first shed has a gabled, standing-seam, metal roof and rests on concrete blocks just south of the dwelling in the front yard. It is clad in plywood and has a screened entry door flanked by small metal or aluminum sash one-over-one windows. One-over-one windows light the side and rear elevations as well (Figure 9).

The second shed and carport stand to the east of the dwelling. The shed is gabled with double leaf batten doors on the northwest elevation and a single leaf batten door on the southwest elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the exterior wall are clad in vertical board. The northeast and southeast elevations are blind (Figure 10). The carport is a standard metal carport with a gabled metal roof and open sides (Figure 11).



Figure 9: Whitley House, Shed, Looking East.



Figure 10: Whitley House, Shed, Looking Southeast.



Figure 11: Whitley House, Carport, Looking Southeast.

Historical Background

It is uncertain when the property came into the ownership of Paul Whitley, but between 1908 and 1924 Paul purchased at least three tracts of land in the vicinity of Middle Creek from his father, Adam Jackson Whitley, who according to Johnston County's Deed Indexes was a large land owner in the area and is buried less than half a mile northeast of the dwelling on NC 210.² Exactly when the house was constructed is also unknown, though its absence on the 1911 North Carolina Soil Map suggests it was constructed after Paul's marriage to Mattie Verona Smith in 1912 (Figure 12).³ Additionally, the map shows that prior to constructing the house, NC 210 and Swift Creek Road met at roughly the same place where the house rests today. However, both roads were straightened, and NC 210 was moved southeast of its original path. Censuses show that between 1910 and 1920, Paul moved from his father's household to a house that he owned himself. A North Carolina State Highway map from 1938 provides the first confirmation of the Whitley House and an aerial image from 1964 shows the property used for agricultural purposes (Figures 13 and 14).

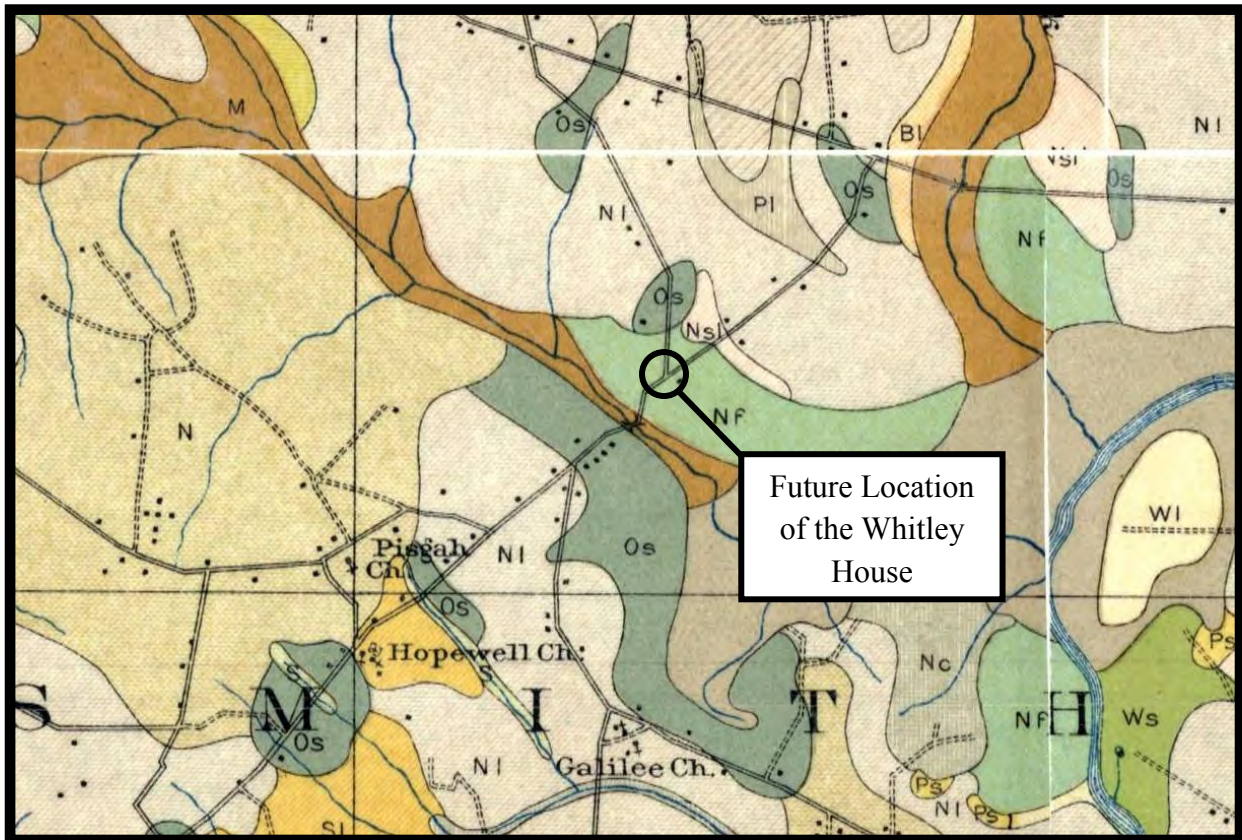


Figure 12: 1911 North Carolina Soil Map, Johnston County Showing the Future Location of the Whitley House (North Carolina State Archives).

² Johnstoncountygenealogy.org, "A. J. Whitley Cemetery,"

³ Ancestry.com, "Paul Edwin Whitley," North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011.

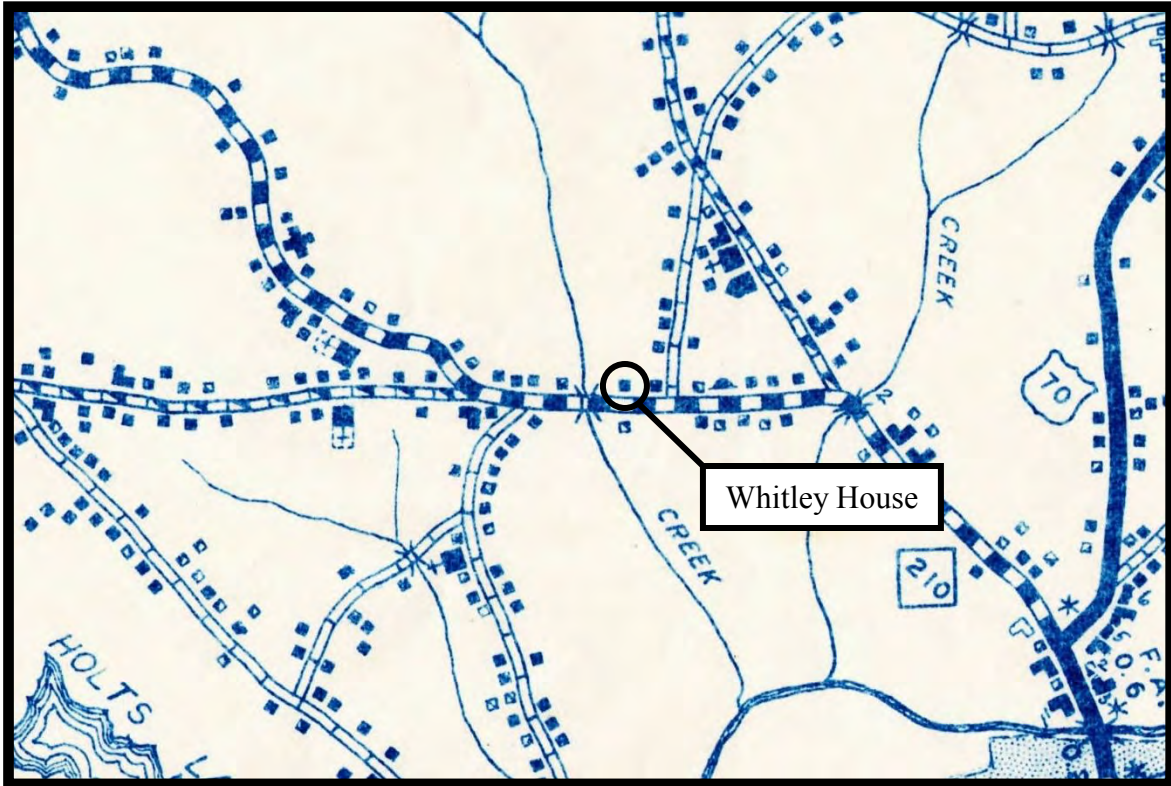


Figure 13: 1938 North Carolina State Highway Showing Location of the Whitley House (North Carolina State Archives).

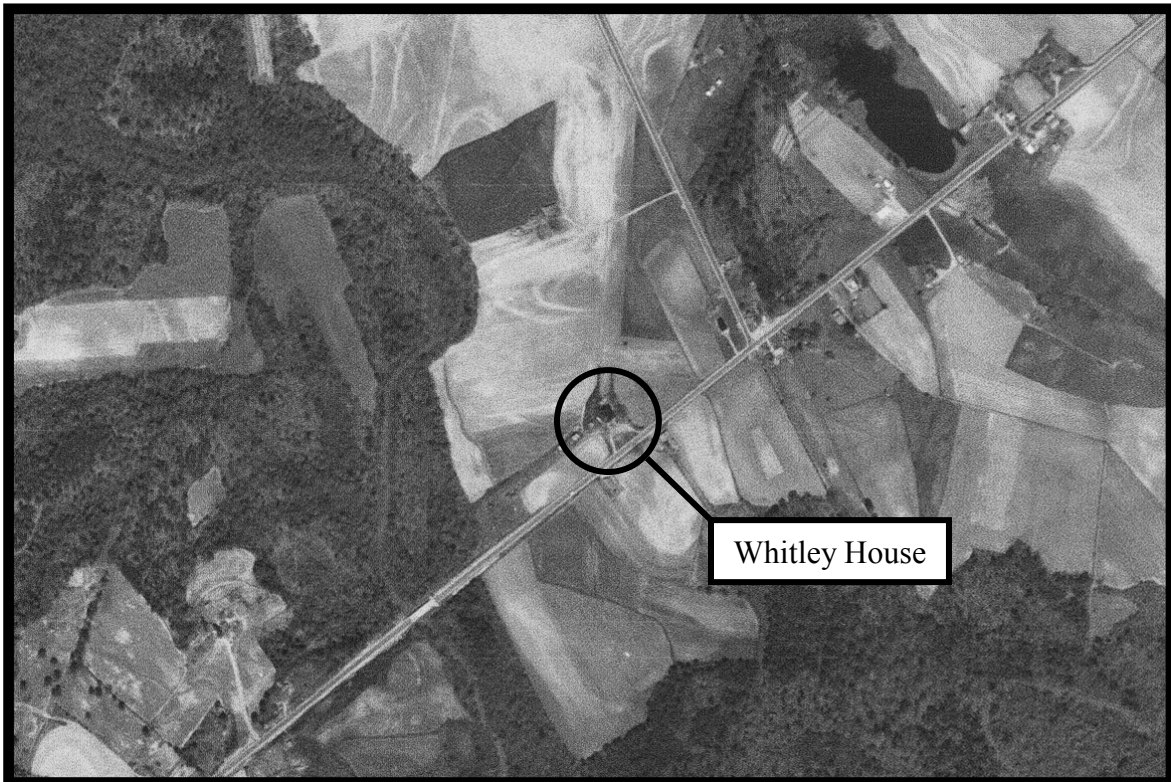


Figure 14: 1964 Aerial Image Showing the Whitley House and Associated Farmland (EarthExplorer 2018).

From 1910 through 1930, the census listed Paul's occupation as farmer, and in 1940 as the proprietor of a farm business. The extent of his farm, which included property on both sides of NC 210, is visible on the 1964 aerial as well as a 1986 plat of his estate (Figure 15).⁴ Additionally, when the land was divided among Paul's heirs, a note regarding the distribution of a tobacco allotment granted to Paul by the Johnston County A.S.C. Office was included and suggests that tobacco was his primary crop.⁵

Though the land was not divided until 1986, Paul actually died of meningitis in 1949 at the age of 61. It is likely that Mattie, who lived to be 101, continued to live in the house until moving to a nursing home in her later years, and that renters, or other members of the Whitley family continued to farm the land.⁶ In 1986, two years before Mattie's death, Paul's estate was surveyed, and his heirs distributed his property with the 28.264-acre parcel containing the dwelling, as well as a one-quarter interest in the tobacco allotment, given to his daughter, Mattie Lee Murray. At the time, Mattie Murray was listed as a resident of Lincolnton, Georgia.⁷

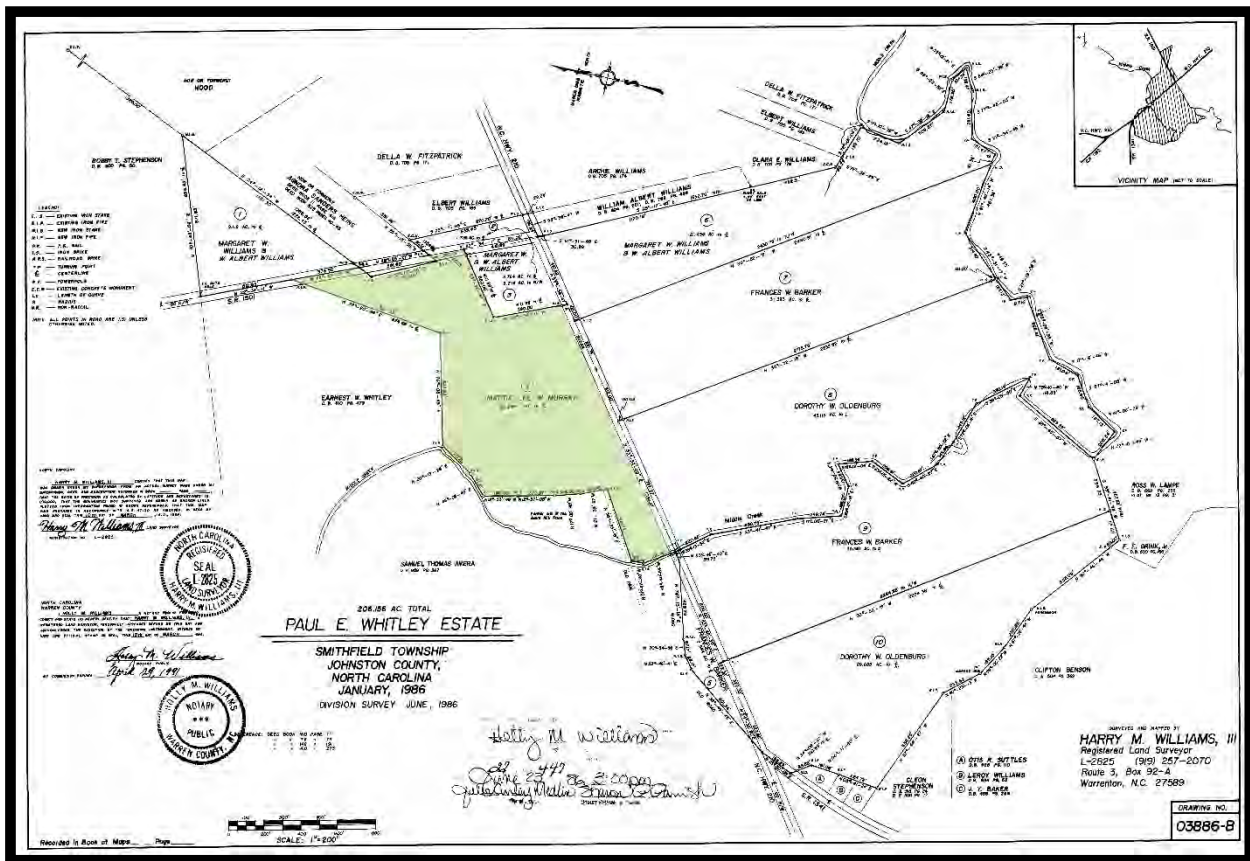


Figure 15: Plat of Paul E. Whitley Estate with the Parcel Containing the Whitley House Shaded (Johnston County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 27, Page 447).

⁴ US Census, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.
⁵ Deed Book 1018, page 318. Tobacco Allotment, Farm Serial No. P-256.
⁶ Ancestry.com, "Mattie Smith Whitley," North Carolina Death Indexes, 1908-2004.
⁷ Deed Book 1018, page 318.

A few months later, in October 1986, Mattie, sold the property to her sister Margaret's son, Albert Edwin Williams.⁸ Over time, Albert divided the parcel into smaller tracts and sold them to the developers of Willow Run Subdivision as well as to individual property owners along NC 210 (Figure 16). In 1998, the tract containing the dwelling measured 2.36 acres, and in 1999 Albert sold 0.99 acre from the southwest and northeast edge of the tract to Avery and Glenda Lee reducing the tract to its current size of 1.37 acres.⁹ Albert retained the lot with the dwelling until 2002 when he sold it to the current owner, Sharon Pounds Weddle.¹⁰

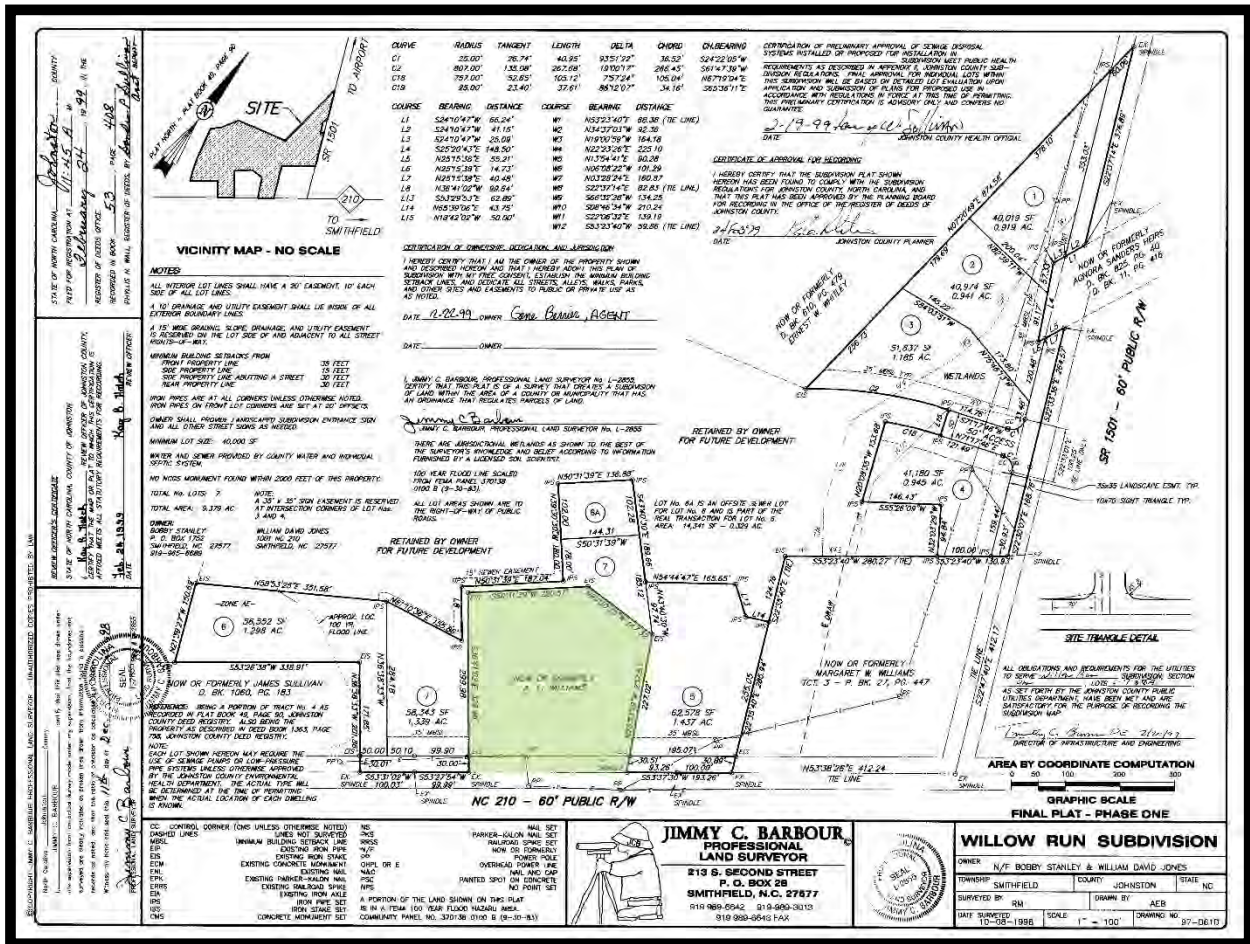


Figure 16: Plat of Willow Run Subdivision with the Parcel Containing the Whitley House Shaded (Johnston County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 53, Page 408).

⁸ Deed Book 1031, page 390; Ancestry.com, "Albert Edwin Williams," North Carolina Birth Indexes, 1800-2000.

⁹ Deed Book 1883, page 133.

¹⁰ Deed Book 2253, page 880.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Whitley House is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

Though the Whitley House remains in its original location, it is no longer surrounded by the agricultural fields and outbuildings that characterized its early twentieth-century setting. Instead, its once 28-acre parcel has been divided into 1-2-acre tracts occupied by recently constructed houses and mobile homes. The design of the dwelling maintains a high level of integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of its wooden weatherboard siding and windows, as well as its Craftsman details, including battered box porch supports and exposed rafter tails. Changes to the surroundings, however, have compromised the well-preserved dwelling's association with early twentieth century agricultural practices and its feeling as a rural homestead.

Criterion A

The Whitley House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

Although the property is associated with early twentieth-century agricultural practices in Johnston County, the parceling off of its original tract for new development has compromised its setting and ability to convey that association and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Whitley House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The property is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Whitley House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity

and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Craftsman-style Whitley House represents a common building type that was constructed throughout North Carolina during the early twentieth century. In addition to 35 examples of the style that are listed by HPOWeb in Johnston County, primarily in Selma, the style can be found throughout the county's rural and urban areas.¹¹ Most examples are smaller and more simplistic than the Whitley House with exposed rafter tails being the most commonly observed, and sometimes the only, defining feature. A more comparable example is located on Black Creek Road (Figure 17). Smaller than the Whitley House, the one-story dwelling has a full-width porch supported by battered box columns on brick pedestals and a large, centrally placed dormer window with gallows brackets. Unlike the Whitley House, it has retained its agricultural setting, occupying a 52.64-acre parcel with plowed fields, wooded areas, ponds, and outbuildings. Both dwellings serve as well-preserved examples of the Craftsman style with the Whitley House serving as a larger and slightly more impressive version. Despite this distinction, the dwelling lacks the distinguishing features that would set it apart from other examples of the style. For this reason, the Whitley House is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.



Figure 17: 3838 Black Creek Road, Looking North.

¹¹ HPOWeb.

Criterion D

The Whitley House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	002
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT1990
Location:	2838 NC 210, Smithfield, NC 27577
Parcel ID:	15-I-09-034-L
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1900
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 18: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Looking Northwest.

Setting

The 27-acre parcel that contains the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is located on the northwest side of NC 210 roughly 0.25 miles southwest of Bridge No. 50, which crosses Middle Creek and is proposed for replacement. It sits back almost 30 feet from the road and faces southeast to the intersection of NC 210 and Galilee Road, which veers south from NC 210 forming a fork. A circa 1940s property rests in the bend of the fork (west side of Galilee Road) while Smithfield Advent Christian Church occupies a large parcel on the east side of the road. Along the property's northeast boundary is the Sanders-Smith Cemetery, an African American cemetery that was active from 1885 to 1987 and is heavily wooded, as well as the parking lot of the Johnston County Community Center, which is shielded from the property by a row of trees. The northern portion of the parcel, and the properties that surround it, are wooded, and a large parcel

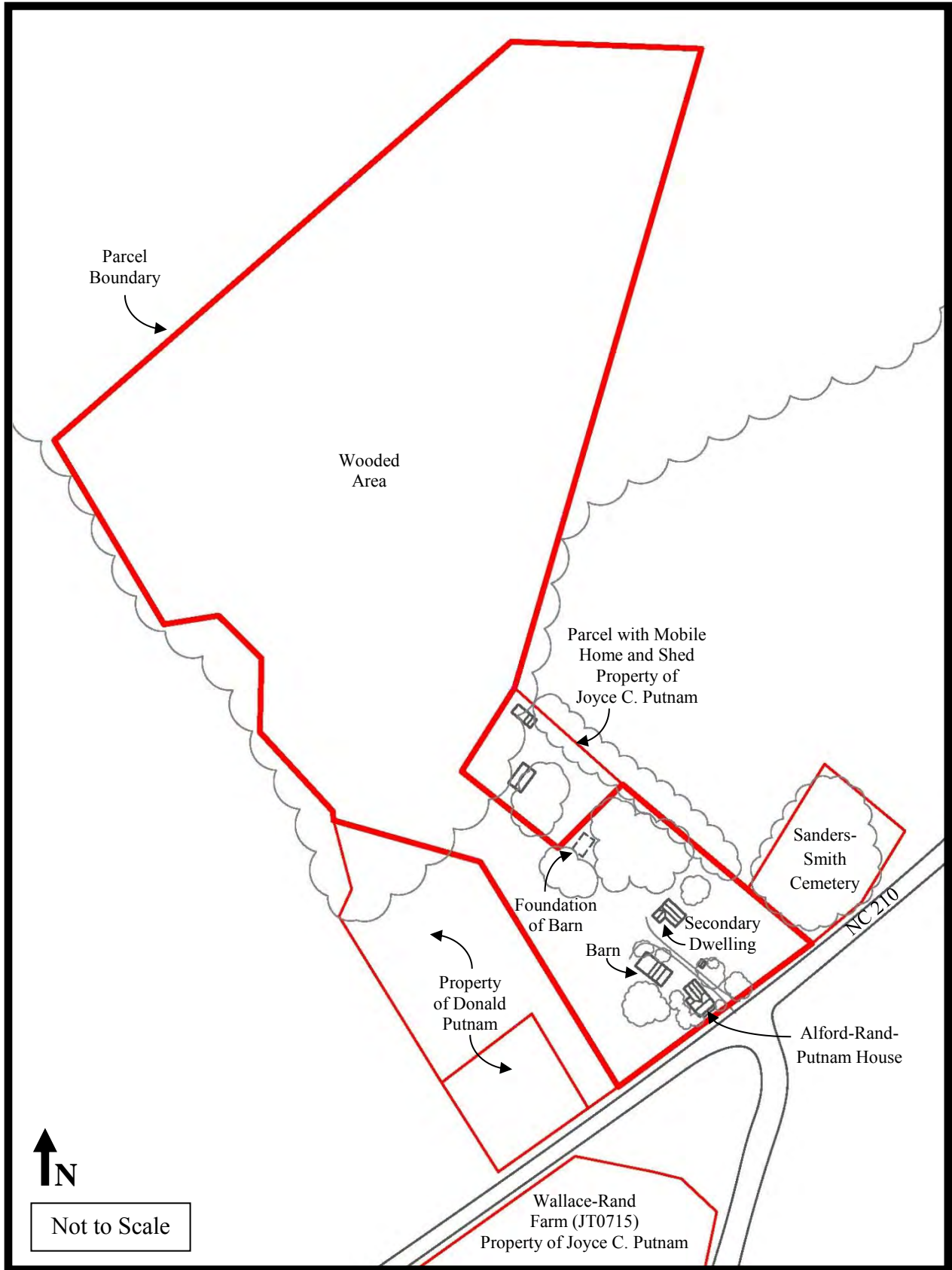


Figure 19: Sketch Map of the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm.

along the southwest boundary contains plowed fields. Two smaller parcels on the southwest boundary near NC 210 contain a ca. 1980 dwelling and a mobile home. The southern portion of the parcel contains the dwelling, a barn, a secondary dwelling (used for storage), a shed, and various other small structures. Mature trees are scattered around the yard and the landscaping immediately surrounding the dwelling is overgrown concealing much of the dwelling and consuming the driveway on the northeast. A deep ditch separates the small front yard from NC 210 (Figures 18 and 19).

Property Description

Exterior

The Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is a one-story, early twentieth-century, vernacular dwelling with a center-hall plan and gabled, rear ell. It is clad with German siding, has a side-gabled, standing seam metal roof, and rests on a foundation composed of brick piers and concrete block infill. The southeast (front) elevation contains a centrally placed wooden entry door with six lights over panels and flanked by four-over-four wooden sash windows. The elevation is sheltered by a nearly full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by plain wooden posts and approached by concrete steps (Figure 18).

The southwest (side) elevation contains a brick, exterior-end chimney that rises from the peak of the gable. South of the chimney is a boarded over window and north of the chimney are paired six-over-six wooden sash windows (Figure 20). North of the gable end is a small concrete block addition that is painted white and has a window. Though vegetation prevented access to the window, it appears to have a one-over-one vinyl or metal sash (Figure 21). Though the rear gable extends past the small concrete block addition, vegetation prevented survey of the ell's southwest elevation.

The ell is also constructed of concrete block and its rear elevation forms the northwest (rear) elevation of the dwelling. Its gable is filled with German siding and it has a six-over-six window that is almost completely covered with vines. The side of a shed-roofed porch that runs along the northeast elevation and is also constructed of concrete block and German siding extends from the elevation as well, and a brick chimney rises from the center of the ell (Figure 22).

On the northeast (side) elevation, the enclosed porch consists of a ribbon of one-over-one, likely vinyl sash, windows with a screen door in the center and beaded weatherboard below the windows. Flanking the ribbon of windows are two concrete block sections with squat six-over-six wooden sash windows. The concrete block, which is typical of that on the rear additions, is smaller than standard concrete block giving the appearance of large bricks and the roof of the porch differs from the main block of the dwelling with exposed rafter tails below the eave (Figure 23). The northeast gable contains a four-over-four wooden sash window and paired six-over-six wooden sash windows (Figure 24 and 25).

Interior

Attempts to contact the homeowner were unsuccessful and the surveyor was unable to obtain access to the interior of the dwelling.



Figure 20: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Looking North.



Figure 21: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Looking North.



Figure 22: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Looking South.



Figure 23: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Looking Southwest.



Figure 24: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Looking East.



Figure 25: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Looking East, Google Street View, 2013.

Ancillary Structures

There are several ancillary structures on the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm including a barn, secondary dwelling, and shed. The shed, which is constructed of the same concrete block as the additions to the dwelling, stands just north of the main dwelling and faces southwest. It has a deteriorated entry door on its southwest elevation, siding in its gables, and a front-gabled standing seam metal roof. There are boarded over windows on the northwest and southeast elevations and an exterior chimney rises from the northeast elevation (Figure 26).

The barn, which stands northwest of the dwelling and faces northeast, likely began as a tall, front-gabled structure with a centrally placed entry door flanked on the south by a casement window. A shed-roofed wing extends along the southeast elevation of the barn and contains a second entry door on the northeast elevation. A third door exists on the southern end of the southeast elevation. Along the northwest elevation of the original block is a two-bay shed that is open on the northeast side. Tree trunk-like supports divide the bays and metal sheathing forms the northwest wall. The enclosed sections are clad with beaded and plain weatherboard and the entire structure is sheltered by a standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails and rests on concrete piers (Figure 27).

A secondary dwelling, which once stood further north on the property and has been moved twice, stands approximately 100 feet north of the main dwelling. Its original block is L-shaped with three gabled ends and it is clad with German siding, sheltered by a standing seam metal roof, and rests on concrete blocks. The southwest elevation has one gable that projects forward and contains an entry door and boarded over window, while the recessed elevation contains, from north to south, a small six pane, wooden sash window; a door with three horizontal lights over horizontal panels; a second door with six lights over horizontal panels; and paired four pane windows that slide left and right – all are of wood construction. The southeast elevation of the projecting gable contains an entry door that is constructed of battens and flanked on the south by a six-over-six wooden sash window. The dwelling's southeast gable contains a single window with three vertical lights (Figure 28). At some point, a shed-roof addition was added to the northeast elevation. It runs the full-width of the elevation sheltering, from north to south, a wooden entry door, a four-over-four wooden sash window, and an enclosed section that was likely used for agricultural purposes. The enclosed section is clad with plain weatherboards. The northwest elevation consists of the third gable as well as the side elevation of the projecting gable and has a paired four-over-four wooden sash window below the gable and a six-over-six wooden sash window on the side elevation (Figure 29).

A wooden fence extends from the center of the dwelling's northeast elevation toward two frame structures. The first, likely a dog house or other animal shelter, is clad with German siding and has a gabled, metal roof. The second structure was likely constructed to store fire wood and has a sloped roof, which along with the sides is clad in standing seam metal (Figure 30).

Northwest of the secondary dwelling is the foundation of a barn that was removed from the property but still contains items that were stored in the barn, and northwest of the foundation, but on small parcel of land that was cut from the original tract and today has the same owner is a mobile home and additional shed (Figures 31 through 33).



Figure 26: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Shed, Looking North.



Figure 27: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Barn, Looking West.



Figure 28: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Secondary Dwelling, Looking North.



Figure 29: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Secondary Dwelling, Looking South.



Figure 30: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Dog House and Wood Shed, Looking Northwest.



Figure 31: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Foundation of Barn, Looking Southwest.



Figure 32: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Mobile Home, Looking South.



Figure 33: Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm, Shed, Looking Northeast.

Historical Background

In 1925, Mary Ella (Parker) Rand purchased a 34.5-acre tract from Sallie A. Alford who was a widow.¹² The deed that describes the transaction does not mention a dwelling on the property, but it is reasonable to believe that the small vernacular dwelling was the home of the Alford family prior to the death of Sallie's husband, who is unknown. The 1911 North Carolina Soil Map also confirms the existence of the dwelling at that time (Figure 34). Mary and her husband Nathaniel G. Rand, who were married in 1904, lived nearby on the Wallace-Rand Farm (JT0715), a large farm that previously occupied the angle created by NC 210 and Galilee Road.¹³

Though they were married for nearly 60 years, Mary and Nathaniel had no children. However, Mary's sister, Edith Ellen (Parker) Putnam, had two children – Berna and John Preston. Edith became a widow in 1915 just over one year after John Preston was born and is listed in the 1920 Census as living with her mother, Sarah Ann (Beasley) Parker, and children in Johnston County's Banner township, which is located southwest of the Smithfield township. The 1930 Census also lists Edith, Berna, and John Preston in Banner, Sarah Ann having passed away in 1923. In 1936, Preston married Sarah Ann Johnson. At the time, both were listed as residents of Benson, North Carolina, but by 1940 the census shows them as renting a property in the Smithfield township.¹⁴

According to John Preston's son, Donald Putnam, who owns an adjacent parcel and was present during the site visit, his family lived in the house in the 1940s when he was born. This information combined with the 1940 Census suggests that John Preston rented the dwelling from Mary. Donald also shared that the secondary dwelling was originally located further north on the property and lived in by an African American family that worked on the farm. Eventually, the dwelling was moved closer to NC 210 on the parcel now owned by Donald (15-I-09-034-F) and rented before being moved to its current location where it is used for storage. The shed-roofed section was likely added to the dwelling after the second move.

In 1962, upon her death, Mary willed all her real property, including the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm and the tract now known as the Wallace-Rand Farm to John Preston subject to a life estate in the dwelling and domestic yard of the Wallace-Rand Farm to her husband, Nathaniel.¹⁵ In 1964, John Preston passed away intestate and his property was divided between his wife, Sarah Ann, and six surviving children. An aerial image from the same year shows that the parcel and surrounding tracts were used primarily for crops (Figure 35). In 1968, Sarah Ann and five of her children sold their interest in both tracts to John Douglas Putnam.¹⁶ It is unclear if or how long John Douglas may have lived in either of the dwellings, but by his death in 2011 he was living in Raleigh. His obituary shares that he was the Yard Master for Norfolk Southern Railway as well as a farmer making it probable that he farmed rather than resided at the property.¹⁷ According to his brother, Donald, he also used many of the outbuildings, including the secondary dwelling,

¹² Deed Book 170, page 297.

¹³ NCHPO, Survey File, JT0715.

¹⁴ Ancestry.com, "Edith Ellen Parker," "Sarah Ann (Sallie) Beasley," and "John Preston Putnam" in "Parker Family Tree," maintained by Katherine Keith.

¹⁵ Deed Book 607, page 4.

¹⁶ Deed Book 683, page 40.

¹⁷ Montlawn.com, "John Putnam."

and possibly the main dwelling, for storage. After his death, the property was inherited by his wife, Joyce Collins Putnam, and though she passed away in 2015 the Johnston County Register of Deeds office still lists it in her name.¹⁸

¹⁸ Montlawn.com, “Joyce Putnam.”

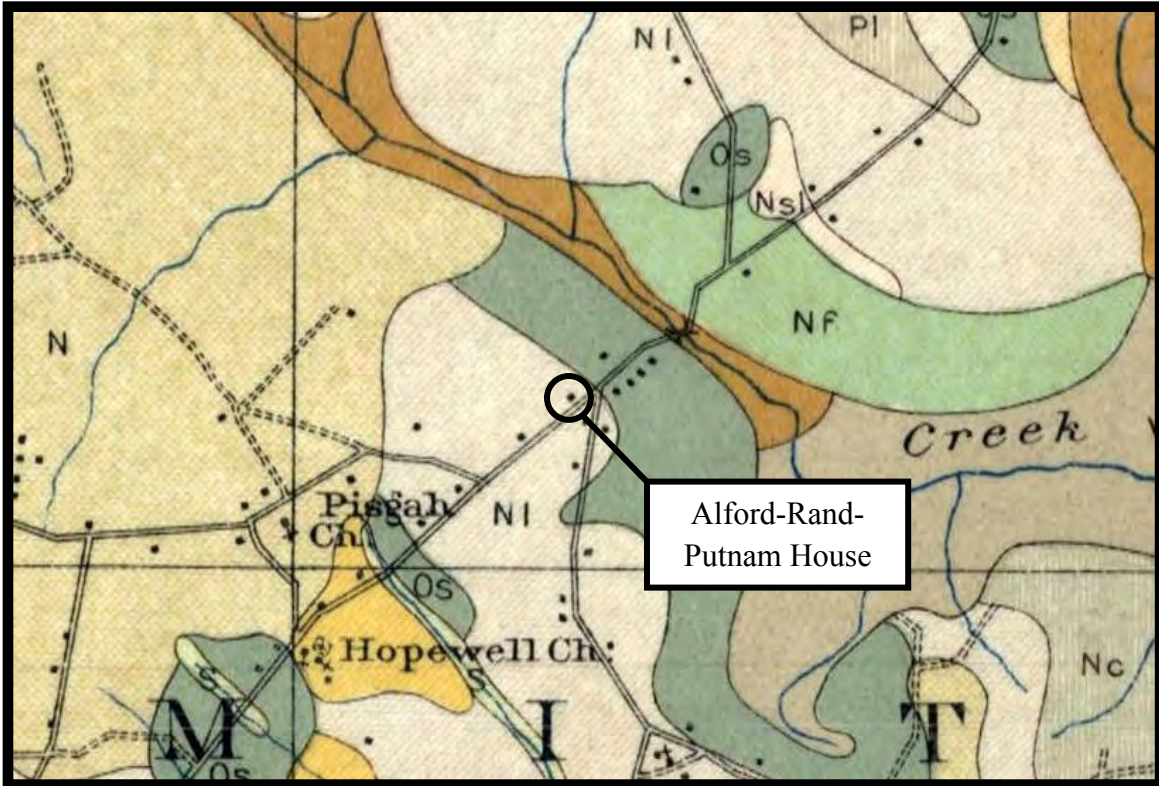


Figure 34: 1911 North Carolina Soil Map Showing Location of Alford-Rand-Putnam House (North Carolina State Archives).

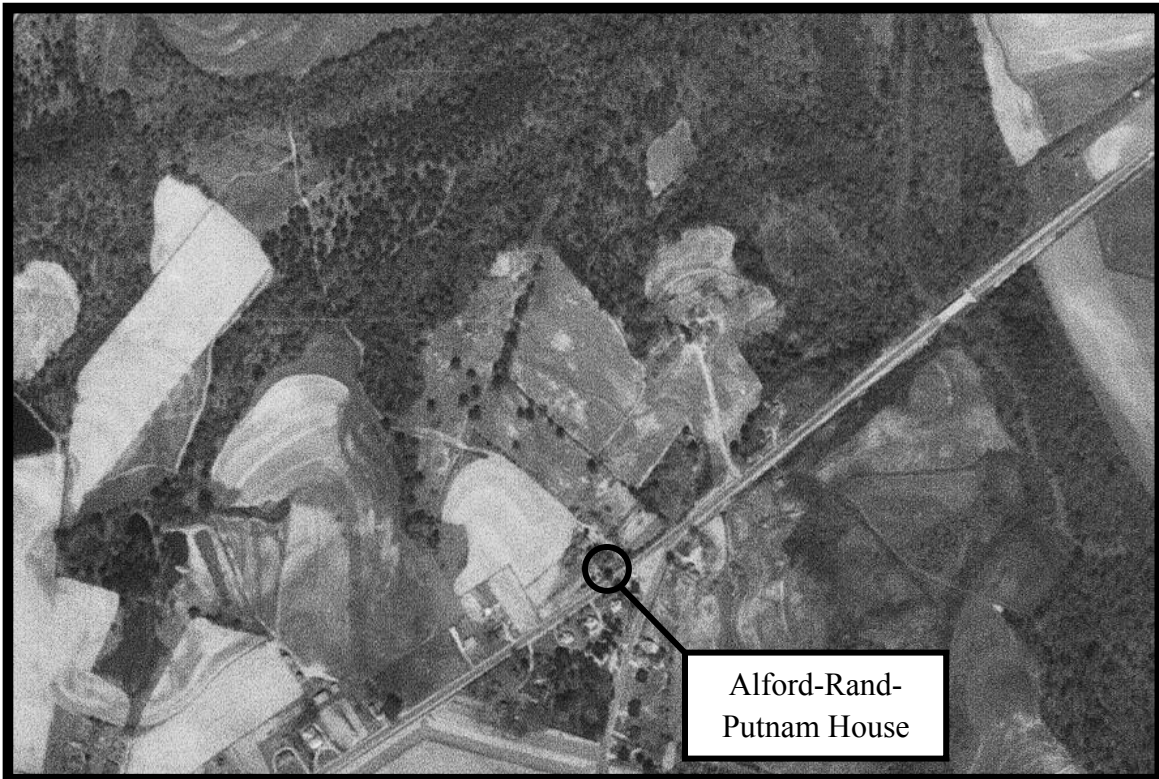


Figure 35: 1964 Aerial Showing Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm (EarthExplorer 2018).

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is an example of a small twentieth-century homestead with two dwellings and a small collection of outbuildings. The main resource, a one-story vernacular style dwelling, remains in its original location, and the property, though no longer farmed and greatly overgrown, retains its rural setting. The dwelling's design is typical of modest farmhouses built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and retains a medium to high level of integrity of materials and workmanship despite additions to the rear of the dwelling. A variety of historic outbuildings survive and provide an indication of the occupational setting and the feeling of agricultural life in the early twentieth century. However, deferred maintenance and the use of the structures for storage rather than agricultural purposes has significantly compromised their condition as well as their historic character and association with farming practices in the first half of the twentieth century.

Criterion A

The Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The property is associated with early twentieth-century agricultural practices in Johnston County, but no longer conveys its association due to the discontinuation of farming on the property and the use of its agricultural buildings for storage, and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The property is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The main dwelling on the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is a one-story, side-gabled vernacular structure reflective of a majority of the small dwellings built in North Carolina in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is one of 118 vernacular structures recorded in the HPOWeb database, 24 of which share the dwelling's one-story, side-gabled form. Two nearby examples, one on Galilee Road and another on Black Creek Road, also display the vernacular form (Figures 36 and 37). The house on Black Creek Road is the most well-preserved retaining its wooden weatherboard siding and wooden sash windows, while the dwelling on Galilee Road has been clad in vinyl and has replacement windows. Though both have had some alterations made over time as well as a series of modern structures, including a dwelling, constructed on the same parcel as the Galilee Road example, the dwellings retain their agricultural setting surrounded by outbuildings and actively plowed fields. In contrast, the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is no longer used for agricultural purposes and its structures have been left to deteriorate. For these reasons, the property no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 36: 944 Galilee Road, Smithfield, North Carolina.



Figure 37: 4096 Black Creek Road, Smithfield, North Carolina.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Sanders-Smith Cemetery
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	003
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT1991
Location:	NC 210
Parcel ID:	15-I-09-033-A
Dates(s) Active:	1885-1987
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 38: Sanders-Smith Cemetery, Looking Southwest.

Setting

The cemetery is located on the northwest side of NC 210 approximately 0.2 miles southwest of Bridge No. 50 on a parcel of high ground that is almost entirely consumed by vegetation and mature trees. An overgrown driveway, that once accessed the cemetery, runs along its southwest boundary on the parcel belonging to the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm (JT1990), which contains two dwellings and various auxiliary buildings but is no longer operated as a farm. Along the northwest and northeast boundary of the parcel is the property of the Johnston County Center, which includes multiple parking lots and a large, ca. 2005 building. A stone retaining wall serves as a barrier between the parcels while also maintaining the grade change between the cemetery and the parking lots. Smithfield Advent Christian Church occupies a large lot with a grassy lawn and parking lot on the opposite side of NC 210 (Figures 38 and 39).

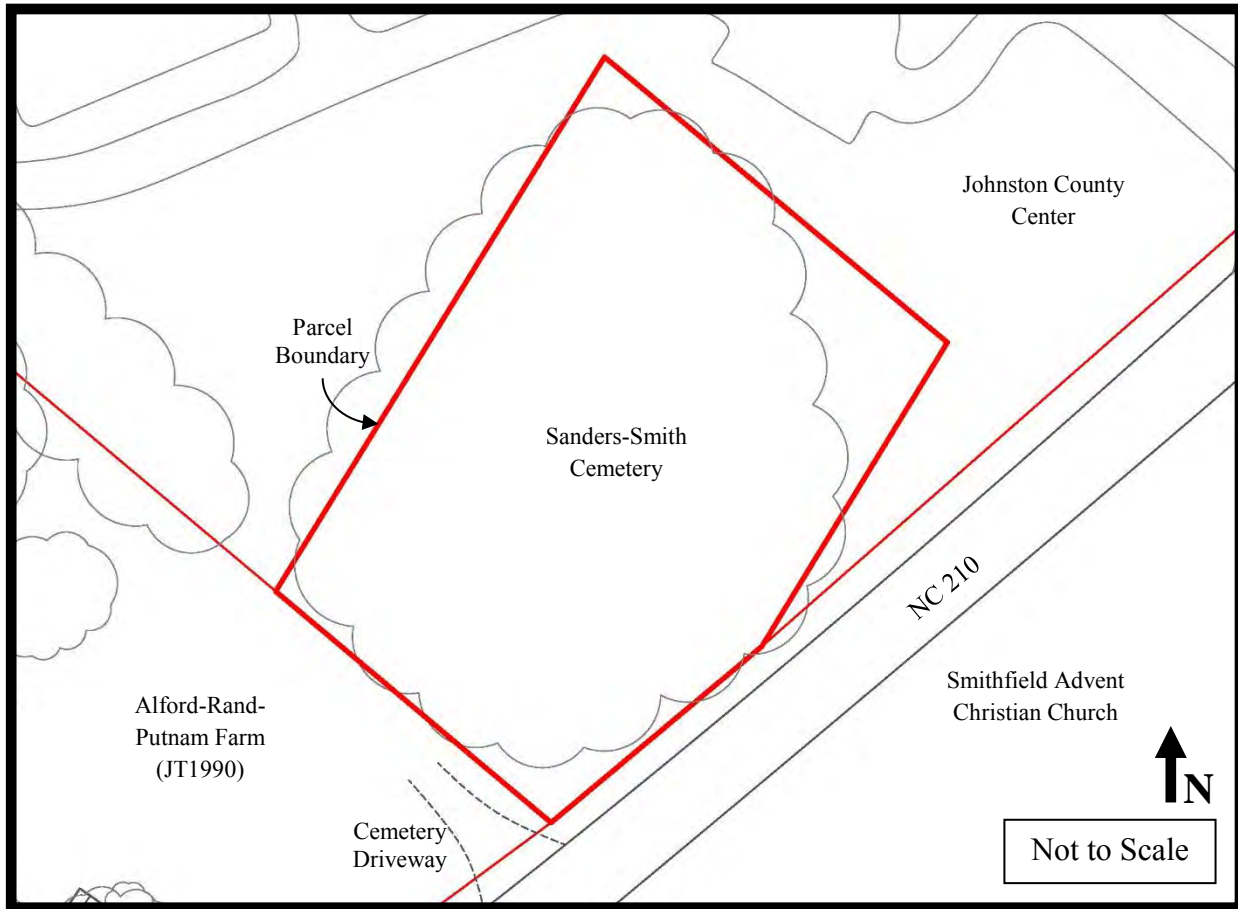


Figure 39: Sketch Map of Sanders-Smith Cemetery.

Property Description

The Sanders-Smith Cemetery is an inactive cemetery that contains approximately 83 known graves, at least 57 of which are unmarked.¹⁹ Access is gained from an unkept drive that leads to a field associated with the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm on the southwest boundary of the cemetery, though it may have originally been accessed from a drive on the northeast boundary as shown on a 2001 aerial image that was taken before the development of the Johnston County Center and leads to a small cleared area (Figure 40).

The 1.23-acre parcel is densely forested, and the graves identified during the survey appear to be arranged in discontinuous rows rather than a traditional grid. This irregular pattern could relate to the presence of separate family plots or to the high number of unmarked graves. A majority of the rows identified appear to run southwest-northeast roughly parallel with NC 210 and the markers found range in complexity from small headstones and footstones with illegible text or none at all to smooth, arched headstones and carved obelisks. Most are relatively plain with little information, while a few contain full names, dates, inscriptions, and modest decoration. Some of the graves marked with unfinished stones also have a small metal-framed marker with a piece of paper that notes the deceased's name and date of death (Figures 41 through 49).

¹⁹ Cemeterycensus.com, Johnston County North Carolina Cemeteries, "Sanders/Smith."



Figure 40: 2001 Aerial Image of Sanders-Smith Cemetery (MapClick, Johnston County, NC).



Figure 41: Rough Stone with Rudimentary Carving.



Figure 42: Rough Stone with Rudimentary Carving.



Figure 43: Rough, Uncarved Stone with Framed, Metal Marker.



Figure 44: Small Marker with No Inscription.



Figure 45: Small Marker with Initials, Possibly a Footstone.



Figure 46: Concrete Marker from 1905 with Inscription and Modest Decoration.



Figure 47: Stone Marker from 1912 with Carved Lettering.



Figure 48: Stone Obelisk from 1892.



Figure 49: Stone Obelisk from 1917 that has been Dislodge from its Base.

Historical Background

The Smith-Sanders Cemetery is an African American cemetery that dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century. Due to the high number of unmarked graves, it is difficult to determine when the cemetery was first used, but marked graves indicate that it was in use as early as 1885 and continued to be used until 1987. The cemetery's name also suggests a tie with the plantation of Ashley Sanders, who served as a member of the North Carolina House of Commons in 1831 and owned over 300 acres in the area.²⁰ Both the 1830 and 1840 census listings for Ashley included 20 slaves within his household.²¹ Ashley's father, Reubin Sanders, also owned a large amount of land, amassing nearly 6,000 acres by his death in 1830, and was recorded by the 1800 Census as having 21 slaves in his household.²² Reubin was married to Karen Ann Smith, and it is possible that some of the slaves associated with Ashley's plantation once belonged to his mother or her family leading to the cemetery including Smiths as well as Sanders.²³ Furthermore, a review of cohabitation records for Johnston County slaves in the mid-nineteenth century reveals that both names were common among the slave population with 112 Sanders and 56 Smiths listed.²⁴

According to Donald Putnam, who owns property west of the cemetery, some of the burials that took place in the later part of the twentieth century were performed by Galilee Missionary Baptist Church, which is located approximately one mile south of the cemetery on Galilee Road. The African American congregation formed soon after emancipation and its founders included three Sanders – Reverend William “Bill” Adam Sanders, Reverend H.D. Sanders, and Brother George Larkin Sanders – as well as Brothers Doc Rogers and Bristol Creech.²⁵ It is likely that the church has had close ties with the Sanders-Smith Cemetery since its formation.

Whether the cemetery was begun by freed slaves or their descendants, it is likely that most of the individuals interred there did not have the means to purchase or produce dressed stone grave markers leading to over half of the burials in the cemetery being unmarked, and a large percentage of those that are marked having rough stones or rudimentary markers with no inscription. It is also likely that many of the more ornate markers were added by family members long after the deceased's burial.

According to a cemetery census compiled by Lori Hunter, Ray King, and Elizabeth E. Ross in 1992, the oldest known burial in the cemetery is of Anney F. Sanders who died on October 29, 1885.²⁶ The oldest marker identified during this survey is that of Lottie Wellons who died in August 1892 at the age of 65 and had one of the more ornate, obelisk-shaped markers in the cemetery. Other markers from the early twentieth century are also well-crafted and display common motifs such as ivy, crowns with crosses, and fraternal symbolism such as the Odd Fellows' links with “F,” “L,” and “T,” for “Friendship,” “Love,” and “Truth.” The most recent burial identified by the cemetery census is that of Mr. Creech, who died in 1987. Along with

²⁰ Cemeterycensus.com; Politicalgraveyard.com, “Ashley Sanders;” and NCHPO Survey File, JT0715.

²¹ Ancestry.com, “Ashley Sanders Maj,” in “Newman Sanders Family.”

²² John B. Wolls, National Register Nomination “Sanders-Hairr House,” and Ancestry.com, “Reuben ‘Senator’ Sanders,” in “Chandler Family Tree.”

²³ Ancestry.com, “Reuben ‘Senator’ Sanders,” in “Chandler Family Tree.”

²⁴ Genealogytrails.com.

²⁵ Galileemissionarybaptistchurch.weebly.com.

²⁶ Cemeterycensus.com.

Sanders, Smith, Wellons, and Creech, other surnames found in the cemetery include Baines, Ballard, Johnson, Miller, Rand, and Solomon.²⁷

Unlike other cemeteries that are owned by churches or are a part of larger tracts of land, the Sanders-Smith Cemetery does not appear to have an owner. In place of an owner's name the Johnston County GIS website simply lists "cemetery." The website also provides a deed reference, but the reference leads to the deed for the Johnston County Center tract and only refers to the cemetery in terms of the boundary of the larger parcel.²⁸

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Deed Book 1567, page 290.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Sanders-Smith Cemetery is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Sanders-Smith Cemetery consists of mostly unmarked graves and graves marked with rudimentary stones as well as a small collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century markers. Of the markers that do exist, some have fallen over and others rest against trees, removed from their original location. Overall, the cemetery retains its integrity of location, though development of the Johnston County Center to the east and Smithfield Advent Christian Church to the south has greatly altered its original rural setting. Also, while the cemetery does contain a handful of well-crafted markers, it does not convey a strong sense of design or workmanship, and years of neglect have compromised the material of the markers. Furthermore, the dense overgrowth of the cemetery has weakened its feeling as a cemetery and its association with the African American families that established it.

Criterion A

The Sanders-Smith Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The Sanders-Smith Cemetery is representative of a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century African American cemetery that was likely begun by freed slaves or the descendants of slaves associated with Ashley Sanders. Commonwealth did not find evidence to support an age or attribution for the unmarked graves in the cemetery. Years of neglect, however, have led to its loss of integrity and it therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Sanders-Smith Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The property is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Sanders-Smith Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Despite a high percentage of unmarked graves, the Sanders-Smith Cemetery displays a variety of grave markers that range in detail from rudimentary stones to cast concrete tablets and marble obelisks. A majority of these date to the early twentieth century marking burials from that time frame as well as burials from the late nineteenth century and display well-crafted yet simple motifs.

In comparison, other cemeteries in the county display large collections of late-nineteenth and twentieth-century grave markers that are typical of designs found throughout the state. A nearby example that was also established in the late nineteenth century and is associated with Johnston County's African American community is that of Hopewell Free Will Baptist Church. Unlike the Sanders-Smith cemetery, this cemetery rests in the sideyard of a church and has been well-maintained since its establishment. It contains 111 graves, all of which appear to be marked, and displays many tablet-shaped markers and small rectangular blocks in addition to more modern, monument-style markers. Differing from most cemeteries, the markers are arranged in rows that run diagonal to the church rather than parallel or perpendicular. The grass is also trimmed away from the markers as to prevent any damage or overgrowth (Figure 50).

Though it is also not likely to be eligible for the National Register, the church's cemetery displays a much higher level of integrity than the Sanders-Smith Cemetery. Additionally, the markers displayed by the Sanders-Smith cemetery do not embody distinctive characteristics, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity. For these reasons, the Sanders-Smith Cemetery is not recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The Sanders-Smith Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to our understanding of human history or prehistory and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criterion Consideration D

The Sanders-Smith Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries). For a cemetery to be eligible under Criteria Consideration D, it must derive its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

While the Sanders-Smith Cemetery is associated with the lives of freed slaves and/or their descendants in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it does not contain the grave of person of transcendent importance or display markers with outstanding or distinctive design features and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion Consideration D.



Figure 50: Hopewell Free Will Baptist Church Cemetery, 5835 Black Creek Rd., Smithfield, NC.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Wallace-Rand Farm
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	004
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT0715
Location:	NC 210, Smithfield, NC
Parcel ID:	15-I-09-034-M
Dates(s) of Construction:	Pre-1888, 1904
Recommendation:	Primary Resource No Longer Extant



Figure 51: Wallace-Rand Farm, Looking Northeast.

Setting

The property is located on the southeast side of NC 210 in a wedge-shaped area created by the intersection of NC 210 with Galilee Road. Six irregularly shaped parcels with small dwellings fill the tip of the wedge, and two of the parcels form the northeast boundary of what remains of the Wallace-Rand Farm's parcel. The small parcels are densely wooded as is the northern portion of the surveyed parcel. The southern portion of the parcel is plowed. A row of trees separates the plowed field from a sinuous road that leads to West Smithfield Elementary school, which stands on the parcel to the south. To the west, across NC 210, is a row of one-story dwellings that range in age from the early twentieth century to the 1970s. A row of similarly scaled dwellings faces the parcel from Galilee Road on the east as well (Figures 51 and 52).

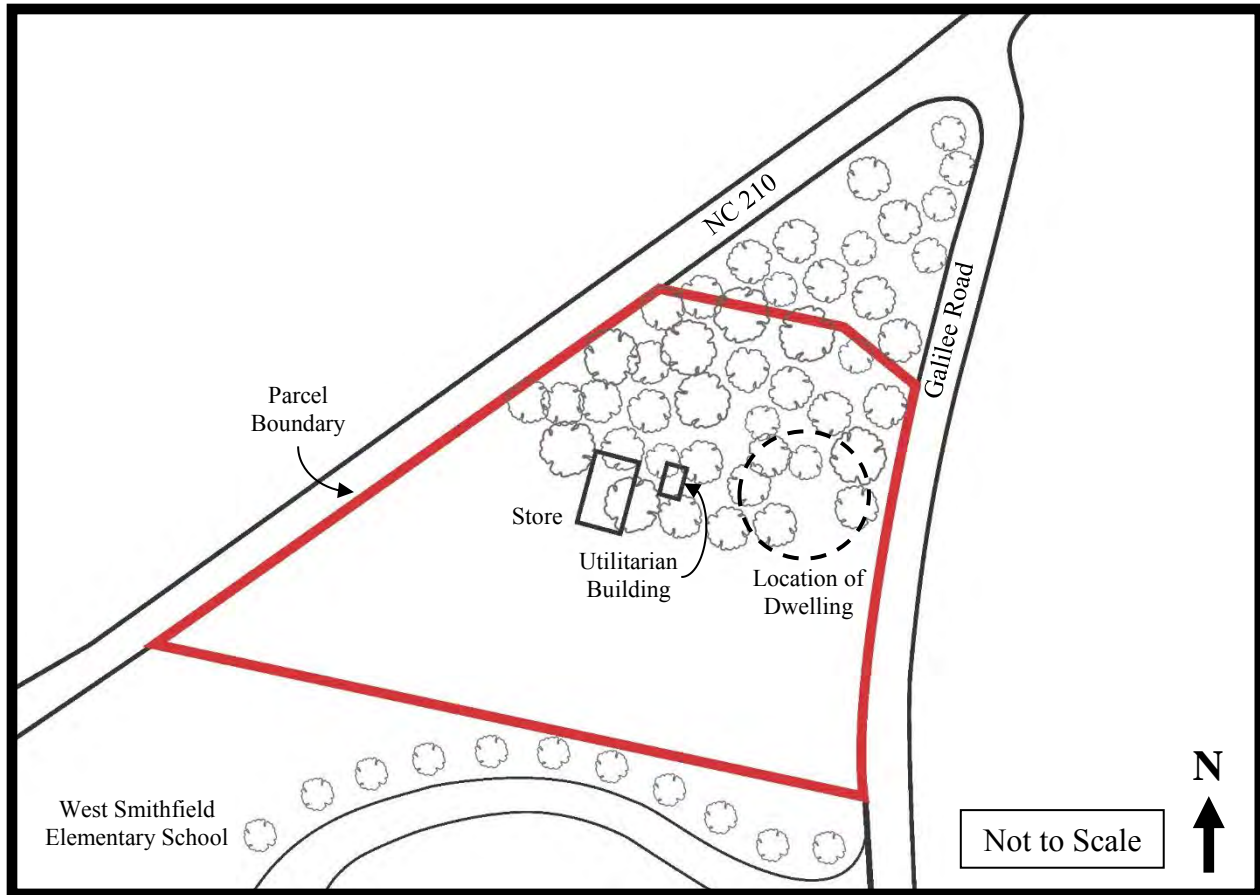


Figure 52: Sketch Map of Wallace-Rand Farm.

Property Description

Exterior

The Wallace-Rand Farm once contained a one-story farmhouse with a triple-A roof, weatherboard siding, and stuccoed chimneys. A three-bay, hip-roofed porch spanned the front elevation sheltering an entry door flanked by windows and a gabled wing extended from the south (side) elevation. Though a few photographs are available in the property's survey file, it is difficult to determine the dwelling's exact configuration. The file, however, shares that the dwelling was constructed in two phases. The first phase was completed sometime prior to 1888, and the second phase, which added two rooms to the front of the dwelling, was completed around 1904. The dwelling also had a pyramidal-roofed kitchen house that was attached to the main block by an enclosed hyphen (Figure 53).¹

Interior

For the most part, the interior of the dwelling was modestly finished with walls sheathed with boards, the front east parlor, however, was finished with a painted ceiling medallion, a foliated band at the room's cornice, and woodgrain wainscoting.²

¹ NCHPO, Survey File, JT0715.

² Ibid.

Ancillary Structures

The farm also contained a smokehouse, store, and two sheds. Of these, two structures survive. One, which may have been the store, is front gabled with weatherboard siding and a standing seam metal roof. It has two sections distinguishable by two roof lines with different pitches. What appears to be the front of the building faces north into the wooded area and away from the plowed field. This elevation has a centered doorway flanked by a single window on the east. The door and window sash are now missing. A window on the west side of the structure lit the rear room of the dwelling and a door on the south side permitted access (Figure 54).

The second structure may have been the smoke house or a shed. It is front gabled, clad with weatherboard, and has a small batten door on the south (front) elevation (Figure 55). Figure 53 shows that it once had a door on the west (side) elevation as well. It is currently in an almost ruinous condition.



Figure 53: Wallace-Rand Farm, Looking Northeast (HPO Survey File, 1982).



Figure 54: Wallace-Rand Farm, Looking Southeast.



Figure 55: Wallace-Rand Farm, Looking North.

Historical Background

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the Wallace-Rand Farm was owned by Ashley Wallace who likely built the rear portion of the former dwelling. Wallace was the postmaster of the Acceptance Post Office, which existed until 1895 when it was consolidated with the Smithfield Post Office and was for some time the keeper of the old county home. In 1903, he and his wife, Polly Ann, sold the 368-acre farm to Walter Rand.³ In the deed, the farm is referred to as the Ashley Sanders Place including the “old homestead place.” Aside from being the owner of a large amount of land in the area, Ashley Sanders was a member of the North Carolina House of Commons in the 1830s.⁴

At some point, the property came into the ownership of Walter Rand’s brother, Nathaniel G. Rand, and his wife, Mary Ella Parker, who were married in Johnston County in 1904. Prior to their marriage, Nathaniel is listed by the 1900 Census as living with his parents in the vicinity of Four Oaks, also in Johnston County. At the time, he was listed as a farmer. By 1910, he and Mary Ella are shown as living in the Smithfield area where they rented a house and Nathaniel worked as a laborer at a saw mill. By 1920 they owned their own home, possibly the Wallace-Rand Farm, and Nathaniel worked as a general farmer.⁵ Though the property was purchased by Walter Rand and it likely passed from him to Nathaniel and Mary Ella. It appears, however, that Mary Ella was the actual owner of the property as upon her death in 1962, she left it as well as the parcel containing the Alford-Rand-Putnam Farm to her nephew, John Preston, with the stipulation that Nathaniel could remain at and use the dwelling and domestic yard of the Wallace-Rand Farm until his own death.⁶ Prior to Nathaniel’s death in 1965, John Preston passed away leaving his property to his wife, Sarah Ann, and six surviving children. The family then sold it to John Douglas Putnam, the eldest son of John Preston, who retained it until his death in 2011.⁷ According to his brother, Donald Putnam, who still lives nearby, the dwelling was abandoned for many years before being destroyed in a fire started by vagrants in the late 1990s or early 2000s.

³ Deed Book M8, page 203.

⁴ Politicalgraveyard.com, “Ashley Sanders.”

⁵ Ancestry.com, “Nathaniel Greene “Nat” (d.s.p.) Rand,” “Teresa Rand Bossley Family Tree.”

⁶ Deed Book 607, page 4.

⁷ Deed Book 683, page 40.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Wallace-Rand Farm is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

Though listed on the North Carolina's Study List for the NRHP, the property no longer retains its primary resource, a one-story vernacular dwelling that was typical of many dwellings in North Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resources that do remain on the property, a store and utilitarian building, have lost a great deal of integrity due to years of abandonment.

Criterion A

The Wallace-Rand Farm is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The property is not associated with a specific event, pattern of events, or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Wallace-Rand Farm is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The property is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Wallace-Rand Farm is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Due to the loss of the main dwelling and abandonment of the remaining structures, the Wallace-Rand Farm no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Wallace-Rand Farm is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

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