United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-90a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name: Paschall-Daniel House
   other names/site number:

2. Location
   street & number: 712 Raleigh Street
   city, town: Oxford
   state: North Carolina code NC county: Granville code 077 zip code: 27565

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property: 
   Category of Property: 
   Number of Resources within Property: 
   Contributing: 7 Noncontributing: 
   buildings: 
   sites: 
   structures: 
   objects: 
   Total: 10

   Name of related multiple property listing: Historic & Architectural Resources of Granville
   Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination [X] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

   [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

   Signature of certifying official: 
   State Historic Preservation Officer: 
   State or Federal agency and bureau: 
   [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

   Signature of commenting or other official: 
   Date: 
   State or Federal agency and bureau: 

5. National Park Service Certification
   I, hereby, certify that this property is:
   [X] entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
   [ ] determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
   [ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
   [ ] removed from the National Register.
   [ ] other, (explain): 

   Signature of the Keeper: 
   Date of Action:
### 6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic - single dwelling</td>
<td>Vacant/not in use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Subsistence</td>
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### 7. Description

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<th>Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Materials (enter categories from instructions)</th>
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<td>Greek Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls weatherboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other wood</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.
The two-story, T-plan Paschall-Daniel House, probably raised by Dr. Zebulon M. Paschall between 1852 and 1858, is one of the most handsome, complete and intact Greek Revival style buildings in Oxford and Granville County. Now within Oxford’s bounds, it originally stood to the south of the town, among other large mid-century residences, on the main road that connected the county seat with the state capital. Though Raleigh Street is now interrupted by Interstate 85 to the south, and the nearby early residences are gone, the house still retains property sufficient to cultivate and to insulate it from much of the surrounding later development.

Built of mortised, tenoned and pegged timbers sheathed in beaded weatherboards, the house retains almost all of its original interior and exterior finish. The front porch that shades the three symmetrically placed bays of its first floor has six octagonal columns connected by octagonal handrails and thin "tobacco stick" railings. (Of the two ell porches, which may once have been one porch circling the entire rear elevation, only a side portion, enclosed in the 1950s, remains.) The windows that flank the deeply inset front entry have twelve-over-twelve sash, unusually substantial for the county, stretching virtually from floor to ceiling. When open, they provide such complete and easy access to the front porch that they are essentially transformed into doorways. Though not as long, the other windows are generously proportioned with eight-over-twelve sash downstairs and eight-over-eight above. Like the openings of the longer windows and the front entry, they are enframed by crosssetted surrounds.

The most unusual feature of the exterior is found atop the low hipped roofs of the front block and two-story ell. Paired octagonal pots form the two interior chimneys of the front block, and similar pots, three in number rather than two, break through the center of the ell roof. These chimneys, a rare example of the Gothic Revival in antebellum Granville County residential architecture, are found at only one other nineteenth century residence in the county, the antebellum Titus Grandy House standing not a mile to the north near Oxford’s center.

Both front block and rear ell are as finely finished inside as they are outside. The original raised two-panel doors, all of which are in place, are enframed by surrounds that reflect in their ornateness the hierarchy of the rooms, from private back
bedroom to public front parlor, and from public downstairs to private upstairs. The central hallway downstairs and the transverse hall to its rear – divided into a bedroom and bathroom in the mid-1930s by the Daniels family – have fluted surrounds with bull's-eye cornerblocks, while the four bedrooms and hall upstairs, and the back bedroom downstairs, have plainer flat-angled surrounds. Fittingly, the two front parlors have the most ornate surrounds, fluted and framed by crossettes.

A similar hierarchy is found at the use of baseboards and wainscoting, indicating the favor the former had gained over the latter by mid-century. Flush-sheathed wainscoting adorns both the center front and transverse rear downstairs hallways, the downstairs back bedroom and three of the four upstairs bedrooms – the south rear bedroom, reduced in size in the mid-1930s by the addition of a small hall and bath, has no wall adornment. Simply molded baseboards adorn the upstairs hallway, while the fanciest baseboard treatment, tall elaborately molded boards, was reserved for the two parlors.

The dwelling’s seven mantels match the number of exterior chimney pots. Mantels serve the four rooms of the front block, the rear bedroom downstairs and the north back bedroom upstairs. The seventh mantel is found in the basement sunk beneath the ell. (Though this basement, perhaps once a winter kitchen, underpins the ell, the main block simply rests upon a brick foundation.) Continuing the hierarchy of public position and importance of the rooms, the upstairs bedrooms have simple post and lintel mantels, while crossettes enframe the mantel of the downstairs rear bedroom and the south parlor. The north parlor has a heavy mantel with two freestanding columns probably added by Professor Buchanan early in the century. The overmantel of the other parlor mantel may also have been added around this time. Located on interior walls, the mantels are projected far out into the rooms, cutting down on floor space. This placement, however, provided a rare, mid-century bonus, for each mantel but that of the north parlor is flanked by a closet, each of which retains its original two-panel door.

By the time the Daniels bought the house ["A" on sketch map] in 1919 it had already had its original detached kitchen replaced by a late nineteenth century kitchen built at the southeast rear corner of the ell. Mr. Daniel erected a small frame milking house [D] to the rear of this kitchen to provide milk for the two
gallary stores he owned in Oxford. Extending his operation, he raised a small herd of dairy cattle in the fields behind the house and built a second, hipped roof, dairy processing building, which was turned into a tenant house in the 1960s [B]. Other outbuildings that apparently date from the Daniels tenure at the house include a frame garage [C], a frame barn [E], a frame milking barn [F] a frame wood house [G], a frame chicken house [H] and a log tobacco barn [I]. All of the outbuildings contribute to the integrity of the property. A large lawn and fields which are often cultivated also contribute to the integrity of the property.

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1An article by Ella C. Peace, the niece of the house's second owner, Willis Grandy, titled "Historical Sketch of Raleigh Road," was clipped from an unidentified newspaper of July 13, 1923, by Francis B. Hays and preserved at Volume 20 of his collection of scrapbooks. In an occasionally rambling fashion, it describes the "Interesting Places and People" of Raleigh Street.

   Interview with Mrs. D. T. Broaddus, daughter of G. Norman and Manie(Talley) Daniel, September, 1906.
8. Statement of Significance
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

- [ ] nationally
- [ ] statewide
- [x] locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:
- [x] A
- [ ] B
- [x] C
- [ ] D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):
- [ ] A
- [ ] B
- [x] C
- [ ] D
- [ ] E
- [ ] F
- [ ] G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Areas of Significance</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
<th>Significant Dates</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1850s</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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</table>

Significant Person:
- [N/A]

Architect/Builder:
- [unknown]

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

☑ See continuation sheet
Both inside and outside, the Paschall-Daniel House is architecturally significant as one of the most intact and striking examples of the Greek Revival style in Oxford. (See associated Property Type 2 - Greek Revival and Romantic Style Dwellings) Home to a number of wealthy individuals – it has changed hands many times in its history – the house represents gracious living in Oxford's environs both before and after the Civil War. (See Historic Contexts 1 - The Plantation Era in Granville County, 1746-1865 - and 3 - Bright Leaf Tobacco and the Ascendancy of Oxford, 1866-1937) With its eight outbuildings, it also gives a sense of the often rural nature of small town life in the county until well into the twentieth century. (See associated Property Type 6 - Outbuildings) Although the house and its position in the community have changed little since it was built, its period of significance is closed at 1937, because it has not achieved exceptional significance within the past 50 years.

The house was probably built by Dr. Zebulon M. Paschall (1812-1880) between 1852 and 1858. In 1850 he was living in Fishing Creek Township, south of the location of the house, with his wife, Eliza, and five children. The owner of 14 slaves, his estate was valued at $3,000.00. In 1852 and 1853 he purchased three small tracts of land on Raleigh Road (now Raleigh Street) which, judging from their nominal purchase prices – $600.13 3/4 for 18 3/4 acres – were likely undeveloped. In 1858, when he sold a six acre tract on the "west side" of the road "leading from the town of Oxford to Raleigh" to William J. Hamlet, he received the large sum of $3,000.00, indicating that he had built a substantial house [Deed Book 20, Page 59].

Hamlet and attorney Marcellus V. Lanier sold the house the following year to Willis Grandy [Deed Book 20, Page 465]. In a 1923 newspaper sketch of Raleigh Road, Ella C. Peace wrote, "In 1859 my uncle, Mr. Willis Grandy, moved with his family from Camden county to Oxford to secure the benefit of good schools, and to enter into partnership in merchandizing with his brothers [sic], Titus G. Grandy." According to the 1860 federal census the Grandys, both Willis and his wife Sarah, were quite wealthy. A 38 year old merchant, Titus' real estate was valued at $7,000.00 and his personal estate at $24,800.00; Sarah's personal estate was valued at $22,800.00. The house they chose to purchase upon coming from the coast was fitting to their fortunes. The Grandys lived in the house until 1870; in that
In 1905 L. T. Buchanan purchased the house from S. V. Morton (Deed Book 59, Page 146). A professor at Oxford College (the former Oxford Female Seminary), Buchanan probably added the heavy, columned mantel of the northeast parlor. He lived in the house until 1919, when he sold it to B. Norman and Mamie (Talley) Daniel. Daniel owned two grocery stores in Oxford and one in Tar River. The house has remained in the Daniel family since, occupied first by the Daniels, then by their daughter and son-in-law, Virginia and L. L. Pettus. Mrs. Pettus died in 1987 and the house is now in her estate.

The finish of the house was more than equal to its wealthy residents, for its Greek Revival motifs are as completely drawn as those of any building in the county. Outside, the windows are huge and enframed with crossettes; the octagon posts and rails of the front porch are intact; and the chimneys, also finished with octagons, are a rare surviving antebellum example of a Gothic Revival influenced motif. Inside the large, T-plan, two-story dwelling, the full panoply of Greek Revival style elements are also intact. The first floor adornment includes fluted bull’s-eye cornerblocks and crossetted surrounds, crossetted mantels and molded baseboards. Upstairs the post and lintel mantels, flush-sheathed wainscoting and flat-angled moldings are still in place. The placement of these elements - the most ornate in the public downstairs rooms, the least ornate in the downstairs rear and upstairs bedrooms - provides an excellent example of the hierarchy of rooms and public and private space in pre-Civil War dwellings in the county.

The outbuildings, all eight of which contribute to the integrity of the property, are also significant. In addition to indicating the rural nature of small town life in the county during the bright leaf era, they also speak of the activities of B. Norman Daniel. Daniel raised and milked his own cows on the property to provide dairy products for his three grocery stories. A former dairy processing building, now a tenant house, a former dairy house and a milking barn - all raised by him - still stand behind the house. Also behind the house are a chicken house, wood house, barn, garage and tobacco barn. Contributing fields, still often cultivated, and a yard still stand around the house, although Daniel’s cows are now gone, along with the large
vegetable garden that stood to the south of the house. Also gone
are the rows of cotton to the north that were planted and tended
by the Daniels' son, William. Though one rarely hears mention of
cotton being grown in the county, William started to grow his for
extra income while in high school and there was enough grown in
the area early in the century to support a cotton gin that stood up Raleigh Street to the north.

1 In 1852 he purchased 7 1/4 acres of land on the "road leading
from Oxford to Raleigh" for $181.95 from Leslie Gilliam. In 1853
he purchased 4 3/4 acres of land on the "west side of Raleigh
Road" from Jonathon Osborn for $118.18 3/4. Also in 1853 he
purchased an additional 5 3/8 acres of land on the west side of
Raleigh Road from Rhodes N. Herndon for $300.00.

2 An article by Ella C. Peace, the niece of the house's second
owner, Willis Grandy, titled "Historical Sketch of Raleigh Road"
was clipped from an unidentified newspaper of July 13, 1923, by
Francis B. Hays and preserved at Volume 20 of his collection of
scrapbooks.

3 In 1860 the Grandys sold the house, with 25 acres, to Thomas B.
Venable [Deed Book 24, Page 343]. Venable sold it, also in 1870,
to Dr. Samuel P. Waldo [Deed Book 25, Page 438]. In 1871, Dr.
Waldo sold the house to Susan Bryan Williams, the wife of A. H.
A. Williams [Deed Book 25, Page 480]. After an apparent break in
the deeds, it was sold by L. C. Taylor, with 39 acres, to
Archibald Taylor in 1874 [Deed Book 31, Page 546]. In 1887, on
property reduced to 18 acres, Taylor's estate sold the house to
Lettie K. Lassiter [Deed Book 41, Page 293]. Its property
reduced back down to 6 acres again, the house was sold in the
same year by R. W. Lassiter to C. A. Jenkins [Deed Book 44, Page
93]. In 1898 it was sold twice, first by Jenkins to Crawford J.
Cooper [Deed Book 52, Page 231] and then by Cooper to Henry, Sue
and Bettie Robards [Deed Book 52, Page 233]. No deed shows the
transfer from the Robards, but in 1905 it was sold by S. V.
Morton to L. T. Buchanan [Deed Book 59, Page 146].

The property must have long occupied a prime speculative
position, for many of these individuals, including A. H. A.
Williams, R. W. Lassiter and S. V. Morton, were among the town
and county's major landowners.
"According to G. Norman Daniel's account book, dated Jan. 1, 1920, the house cost $8,000."

"Interview with Mrs. D. T. Broaddus, September, 1986."
Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings

Survey # ____________________________
Record # ____________________________

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary location of additional data:
☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
 Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 9 acres

UTM References

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B Zone Easting Northing

D Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marvin Brown/Architectural Historian & Patricia Esperon/Historian
organization Granville-Oxford Historic Survey
street & number P.O. Box 1556 (State Hist. Pres. Off.)
city or town Oxford
state N.C.
zip code 27565

See continuation sheet
Granville County Deeds. Granville County Courthouse, Oxford, N.C.

Granville County Wills. Granville County Courthouse, Oxford, N.C.

Hays, Francis B. Unpublished collection of 135 scrapbooks on Granville County history located at the Richard H. Thornton Public Library, Oxford, N.C.


Interview, September, 1986, with Mrs. D. T. Broaddus - daughter of G. Norman and Manle (Talley) Daniel - who was raised in the house.
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10  Page 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at point A: 17 717190 4019750 on the USGS polygon where the tree line meets the north side of Eighth Street, continuing in a straight line north, along the trees, approximately 600 feet to point B: 17 717090 4019910 on the polygon, where the trees turn east. Continuing in a straight line east, along the trees, approximately 525 feet to point C: 17 717260 4020030 on the polygon, where the tree line meets the field line. Continuing south, along the field line, approximately 150 feet to point D: 17 717300 4019960 on the polygon, where the field line turns east. Continuing east, along the field line, approximately 325 feet to point E: 17 717390 4020020 on the polygon, where the field line meets the western edge of Raleigh Street. Continuing south along the western edge of Raleigh Street, approximately 500 feet to point F: 17 717450 4019930 on the polygon, where the western edge of Raleigh Street intersects with the northern edge of Eighth Street. Continuing west along the northern edge of Eighth Street, approximately 850 feet to the point of origin.
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Approximately 9 acres including the house, outbuildings and cultivated fields that have been historically associated with the property, maintain historic integrity, and convey the property's historic setting are being nominated for the National Register. The boundaries follow the owner's approximate property boundaries.
AMENDMENT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Granville County does not have tax maps. Consequently, when the nomination for the Paschall-Daniel House was prepared in 1987-88, the boundary of the nominated area, intended to be all of the parcel containing the house, was determined according to topographical landmarks and other information verbally described by the property owners. With this information, the nomination preparer drew boundaries on the USGS map and then wrote a verbal boundary description based upon the drawing and map scale.

In March, 1992, the current owners of the Paschall-Daniel House, who purchased the property in 1989, provided the State Historic Preservation Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History a copy of their deed of purchase, which includes a complete legal description of the property. The current owners purchased the entire parcel associated with the Paschall-Daniel House at the time of the nomination; the boundaries of that parcel have not changed nor have the buildings on the property been substantively altered beyond necessary repairs and sympathetic preservation work. In comparing the legal description to the nomination, discrepancies in the dimensions and acreage, attributed to the way in which the boundary had to be computed in 1988, were discovered. The acreage and verbal boundary description and justification which follow correct the 1988 nomination, which in all other respects remains accurate.

Amended Acreage: 7.17 acres

Amended Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property is all of that parcel described in Granville County Deed Book 576, page 69.

Amended Verbal Boundary Justification: The boundaries encompass all of the property currently associated with the historic house and outbuildings. This property retains historic integrity and conveys the property's historic setting.