

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 10-900a). Type all entries.

**1. Name of Property** Oxford Historic District

historic name

other names/site number

**2. Location**

street & number (See Continuation Sheet)

N/A not for publication

city, town Oxford

N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC

county Granville

code 077

zip code 27565

**3. Classification**

Ownership of Property

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

202

1

2

205

Noncontributing

41

41

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina

**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  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.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

William S. Fair  
Signature of certifying official

1-29-88  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  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:

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:)

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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STREET & NUMBER:

101-711 College Street  
New College Street (unnumbered former industrial property)  
301-310, 401, 405 Broad Street  
402, 417 Goshen Street  
204-220 Cherry Street  
West Street (unnumbered industrial properties)  
104-114 Rectory Street  
115-117, 123 West McClanahan Street  
121-202 East McClanahan Street  
Watkins Street (unnumbered former industrial properties)  
109, 119 Hillsboro Street  
103-129 Williamsboro Street  
Court Street (unnumbered)  
107-120 Littlejohn Street  
101-316 Main Street  
118-309 Gilliam Street  
300-315 Raleigh Street  
104-115 East Spring Street  
104-303 High Street  
101-132 West Front Street  
100-209 East Front Street  
402 Coggeshall Street

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling  
Commerce/speciality store  
Commerce/financial institution  
Industry/manufacturing facility  
(See Continuation Sheet)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling  
Commerce/speciality store  
Commerce/financial institution  
Industry/manufacturing facility  
(See Continuation Sheet)

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival  
Queen Anne  
Italianate  
(See Continuation Sheet)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
walls weatherboard  
brick  
roof asphalt  
other wood  
(See Continuation Sheet)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

(See Continuation Sheet)



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### DESCRIPTION

The Oxford Historic District embraces the first developed sections of the town and includes a majority of its surviving nineteenth century buildings and most of its significant early twentieth century buildings as well. Long and relatively narrow, the district stretches north along College, New College, Broad, Goshen, Cherry, West, Rectory, McClanahan and Watkins streets, and south along Hillsboro, Williamsboro, Court, Littlejohn, Main, Gilliam, Raleigh, Spring, High, Front and Coggeshall streets. Its 246 properties fall under three of the property types described on the multiple property documentation form: Plantation Era Properties in Granville County, 1746-1865; Bright Leaf Era Properties in Oxford, 1866-1937; and, to a limited extent, Plantation and Bright Leaf Era Outbuildings in Granville County, 1746-1937. These properties are primarily residential. However, the district also includes churches, government buildings, banks, tobacco processing facilities and other non-residential buildings; a small number of bright leaf era outbuildings, primarily garages; and a late nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial district, which radiates out from the 1838 Granville County Courthouse along the central intersection of Hillsboro, Williamsboro, College and Main streets.

The plan of Oxford of 1812 suggests that the town's early development reached little farther than one to three blocks from the courthouse, an area encompassed within the bounds of the district. The map of Oxford of 1826, the second oldest surviving map of the town after the plan, shows Oxford still almost entirely confined within the bounds of the district, but for some exceptionally large lots at its edges.

Gray's New Map of 1882 (see attachment), the third oldest known map of the town, shows a slightly expanded Oxford that is also largely paralleled by the district. At least 19 buildings located on it still stand in the district. The majority of these are Greek Revival style residences built during the quarter century that preceded the Civil War. Almost all stand in the district's southern reaches, below Hillsboro and Williamsboro streets. Gray's 1882 map was drawn at a fortuitous moment in Oxford's history, for it caught the town just prior to the major building boom of the 1880s, a boom which saw many Romantic - primarily Italianate - and Victorian - particularly Queen Anne,

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Eastlake and Second Empire - style buildings raised within the district. (The terms "Romantic" and "Victorian," as well as the term "Eclectic" below, are used here, as in Virginia and Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses, in a generalized sense to encompass a variety of styles from the latter third of the nineteenth and first third of the twentieth centuries.)

Building activity apparently slackened during the hard times of the 1890s, but picked up again during the first decade of the twentieth century and continued apace until the Great Depression. Between 1900 and 1930 numerous Eclectic style dwellings - primarily either Colonial Revival or Neo-Classical in style - were built throughout the district, most of which still stand. Non-residential buildings made use of these two popular classical styles and the Beaux Arts and later Moderne styles as well. Little was built in the district and the town during the 1930s and the years from the end of the Depression to the present have also seen little further construction within the district. The non-contributing buildings erected during these years are primarily small, minimally adorned, Colonial Revival and ranch style houses.

Two Georgian/Federal style properties stand within the bounds of the district, the Bryant-Kingsbury House at 417 Goshen Street [#59] and the Taylor-McClanahan-Smith House at 203 College Street [#27]. Built by J. H. Bryant around 1825, the Bryant-Kingsbury House is probably the oldest property in Oxford. A striking seven-bay, T-shaped, Georgian/Federal style dwelling, it retains most of its exceptional original finish, in spite of its move from the northern head of Main Street in 1910. Applied Gothic tracery unique in the county runs the length of its cornice and projecting front triangular pediment. Reeded posts rise from the molded sills of its openings to decorative capitals and molded cornices. The architraves atop these openings are adorned with carved rosettes and applied bands of connected, interlocking rings. The interior also retains much original finish, including raised six-panel doors, three-part surrounds and flush-sheathed and flat-paneled wainscoting; some Colonial Revival style decorative changes were made in 1910.

Probably built by Dr. William W. Taylor, also in the 1820s, the two-story, five-bay, heavy timber frame Taylor-McClanahan-Smith House is the oldest property within Oxford's original

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limits still located on its original lot. It was initially a two-room deep, side-hall plan dwelling, the back to back chambers opening to the north of its hall served by two Flemish bond chimneys. These two rooms retain their Federal style mantels, flush-paneled wainscoting and gently raised, six-panel doors set in transitional Georgian/Federal style three-part surrounds. The dwelling was expanded and converted to a center-hall plan not long after its construction and further late nineteenth and early twentieth century additions have brought it to its present handsome appearance.

Sixteen Greek Revival style dwellings survive in Oxford - most located within the district - suggesting the vitality in both the town and the county of the quarter century preceeding the Civil War. At least eleven residential and institutional properties, built all or in part during those years, stand within the district. Two are brick governmental buildings - the Granville County Courthouse at 101 Main Street and the former Granville County Jail to its rear on Court Street - and nine are frame dwellings. All but one - the two-story, double-pile, center-hall plan Abner N. Jones House [#39] at 419 College Street - are located in the southern half of the district, below Hillsboro and Williamsboro streets.

The two-story, T-shaped Granville County Courthouse [#96], the front block of which was raised between 1838 and 1840, is one of the most imposing antebellum buildings in the county and one of the finest antebellum courthouses in the state. Built of rich red bricks laid in Flemish bond, and topped by a prominent cupola ringed with slender columns, the Greek Revival style building has been in continual use as a courthouse since its construction. Slightly altered in the late nineteenth century, and extended and altered in 1938, it still retains many of its original features. These include its cupola, two winding vestibule stairs, and a massive front door formed of three decorated and paneled, hinged leaves. The building is to be restored in 1987.

The former Granville County Jail [#91], now the home of the Granville County Museum, is solidly and simply finished. A square, two-story, brick structure, it was built following an 1858 fire that destroyed its predecessor. Its minimal ornamentation is restricted to its former front elevation, which is marked by heavy raised pilasters, an iron door, and barred windows topped by projecting keystones.

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The surviving antebellum residences in the district are also Greek Revival in style, though a few show traces of the Gothic Revival style. As with every other antebellum dwelling in the county, but for Rose Hill on the Virginia border, they are built of heavy timbers - mortised, tenoned and pegged together - and sheathed in weatherboards. All of the dwellings are topped by low hipped roofs except the two-story, gable roofed, Betts-Taylor House [#173] at 114 High Street. And all but the former Oxford Methodist Church [#167] at 114 East Spring Street are symmetrical, two-story, center-hall plan structures. (The former church was moved to its present location from the southwest corner of Sycamore and Main streets late in the nineteenth century and converted into a one-story tall residence.)

The center-hall plan was to remain in use after the Civil War and into the early twentieth century. It is represented at simply finished I-houses in the district like the Greek Revival influenced Oxford Women's Club [#146], which was built as a dwelling around 1850 at the northwest corner of Spring and Main streets; the Italianate influenced Sarah Hall House [#129], built in the 1880s at 224 Main Street; and the Colonial Revival influenced Grover Yancy House [#177], raised at 128 West Front Street in 1913.

The Greek Revival style dwellings in the district are similar in form and finish to their contemporaries elsewhere in the town and county. Though no more grandly finished, the district's survivors are on the large end of the scale for county antebellum dwellings. The Marcellus V. Lanier House [#152] at 220 Gilliam Street is a two-story, L-shaped dwelling built by attorney Lanier in the late 1840s or early 1850s. Its center-hall plan front block and rear wing share beaded weatherboards, crossetted surrounds, entries framed by sidelights and transoms, and original porches dominated by square, tapered, fluted columns. Inside, two-panel doors serve the upstairs, downstairs and even basement rooms. Post and lintel mantels and fluted surrounds with bull's-eye cornerblocks enframe the openings of all of the downstairs rooms but the front parlor, which is finished with fluted, crossetted surrounds. The Kingsbury-Bryan House [#169] to the east at 303 High Street, built in the 1840s by merchant Russell H. Kingsbury, is almost identically finished. Although not raised on a basement, it has a center-hall plan, two-story, front block and a two-story tall rear ell that gives

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it an L-shape. Its stair is located in the transverse, ell hall. A small outbuilding [#169a] standing in the rear yard appears to be contemporary with the house and is the only surviving pre-Civil War outbuilding in the district and one of only a few in the town. Probably originally a smokehouse, its pegged frame is sided with beaded weatherboards.

The residence in the district with the most striking antebellum detail is the Greek Revival style Titus Grandy House at 129 West Front Street [#185], built by mercantilist Grandy, probably in the 1850s. The fluted, rounded columns of its front porch are the only nineteenth century examples in the county of a properly articulated Doric order. They are complemented by a unique, Gothic, sawn fringe at the house's roofline, and by interior chimneys, Gothic or Tudor in appearance, which are formed of three connected octagonal pots. (Two, rather than three, pots form the almost identical chimneys of the Archibald Taylor House, a contemporary plantation house standing outside the district less than a mile to the south on Raleigh Street. Similar chimneys also adorned the no longer extant, eighteenth century dwelling of Samuel Benton, the town's founder, which stood on East McClanahan Street just outside the eastern edge of the district.) An unusual facade width, rather than unusual decorative features, marks the Kingsbury-Young-Yancey House [#163] at 111 East Spring Street. Built by Oxford merchant Russell Kingsbury, the cousin of Russell H. Kingsbury, in the late 1840s or early 1850s, the center-hall plan house has a five-bay wide front facade, an unusual feature in a town and county where three-bay facades were the mid-nineteenth century rule.

With the exception of minor decorative motifs, such as the trim of the Bryant-Kingsbury House and the chimneys of the Grandy House, the pre-Civil War use of the Gothic Revival style in the district survives only in photographs or renderings of two exceptional, razed buildings - the Oxford Presbyterian Church, built circa 1830, and the main building of St. John's College. Mary Anderson Duty of Oxford painted a watercolor of the church prior to 1847 which, in its fine attention to detail, is probably an accurate rendering of the structure. Preceding the present church at 121 Gilliam Street, this smaller structure was one-story tall and rectangular. Gothic Revival in style, it had pointed-arched openings at its Flemish bond brick walls and a two-story front tower.

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St. John's College - established by North Carolina's Masons in Oxford in the mid-1850s as a school for poor boys and, since 1873, the site of the masonic Oxford Orphanage - was the finest and most architecturally significant building known to have been built in Oxford and Granville County. Completed within three years of the 1855 laying of its cornerstone, the Gothic Revival style, brick structure was designed and built by prominent North Carolina architects Jacob Holt and John Berry. It stood four stories tall, with a central square tower, two octagonal towers, and ornamental drip moldings and pointed arches. It was razed and replaced in the mid-1950s and few buildings survive on the extensive orphanage grounds that were erected prior to that decade. Included within the district are the orphanage's brick entryway, built in 1931 and a dwelling built in the late 1910s at the corner of College Street and Forest Avenue to house the superintendent.

The Civil War had a stultifying effect on the development of the town and district, and not until the 1880s did building activity fully recover. During that decade, and to a lesser extent the decades on either side of it, numerous Romantic style buildings with Italianate finish were built. These buildings are particularly evident on the broad, tree-lined expanse of College Street, which retains some of the town's most notable Italianate dwellings and commercial buildings. Perhaps the premier street in the town in the late nineteenth century, it is still one of its most desirable locations.

Among the finer Italianate style residences in the district are the Col. Roger O. Gregory and Edwards-Cannady houses on College Street, and the Mary Hunt Parker House on East Front Street. Col. Gregory's two-story, frame residence [#22] was built in the early 1880s at 414 College Street. Its handsome facade is decorated with crosssetted surrounds and prominent brackets and stickwork. Its equally finely finished interior features plaster ceiling medallions and marbleized slate and inlaid marble mantels. A former brick kitchen, now used as a garage, stands to its rear.

The Edwards-Cannady House [#7] to the south at 200 College Street was built around the same time as Gregory's residence by Col. Leonidas Compton Edwards, an Oxford attorney. Bracketed, pedimented surrounds crown the windows of the two-story, frame,

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L-plan dwelling. Brackets also support the overhanging eaves of the porch and main roof. Much of the original decoration of the interior has been recently restored. The downstairs post and lintel mantels, which are incised with decorative patterns, retain their iron fire boxes and yellow tiles. Fluted columns and pilasters flank the wide opening between the parlor and the stair hall. And the stairs, which terminate at a heavily modeled newel post, retain their delicate balusters and scrolled ends. Edwards' law office [#8], a one-story frame structure finished in the same fashion as his dwelling, still stands on the lot, just to the house's north at 204 College Street. Originally located at the corner of College and McClanahan streets, it was shifted to its present location and converted to a residence early in the twentieth century.

The Mary Hunt Parker House [#204] at 202 East Front Street, built late in the nineteenth century, is unusual both for its full use of the Italianate style and for its masonry construction. In conformance with the stylistic demands of the Italianate, the brick is formed into a raised watertable and corner quoins, and lifted into segmental arches at the exterior openings of both its stories. Brackets decorate the roof, the front porch and the two-story portico, as well as one of the mantels. Along with the Matthew Loonam House, a modest, late nineteenth century, Italianate style house on Raleigh Street south of the district's border, and the Hundley-White House discussed below, the Parker House is one of only three surviving nineteenth century brick residences in the town.

Houses less aggressively Italianate in style are scattered throughout the district. They include the Chapman-Hummel House at 415 College Street, the Watkins-Harris House at 112 West Front Street and the Sarah Hall House at 224 Main Street. A. A. Chapman, owner of a local lumber company, built his two-story, L-plan, frame dwelling [#38] late in the nineteenth century. Its most noteworthy Italianate features are its segmental arched windows and its modillion block cornice. The Sarah Hall House [#], built around the same time, is also simply finished. A two-story, center-hall plan, frame dwelling, its openings are enframed by shallow, pointed-arched surrounds. The cottage of Dr. George S. Watkins [#182], built late in the nineteenth century to a height of only one-and-a-half stories, features a roof pierced by wall dormers adorned with neat crossetted surrounds.

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The Italianate was the style of choice for the majority of the town's and district's surviving early commercial structures. So popular in the late nineteenth century, the style was seized upon to rebuild the sections of Main, College and Hillsboro streets swept by fire in 1886 and 1887. Unlike the district's Italianate and other late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences, the commercial structures are without exception of masonry construction, another product of the fires that swept away the frame buildings that had previously made up much of the town's downtown. Herndon Block Number 2 [#24] at the northwest corner of Hillsboro and College streets and the Hunt Building [#85] just to the east at 117 Williamsboro Street were both built of brick, two stories in height, shortly after the 1887 conflagration. The Italianate style is primarily represented at both store buildings at their cornices and raised, crossetted surrounds. The Lyon-Winston Building [#3] at 118 College Street, built around 1911, and its neighbor at 114 College, the former Upchurch and Currin Store [#2] built in 1909, are two-story brick store buildings with quite ornate Italianate finishes that include rusticated pilasters and elaborately corbeled cornices.

The most elaborate of the Italianate commercial structures is the two-story, brick, Granville Furniture Company building [#98] at 117 Main Street. Appearing on the first Sanborn Company fire insurance map of 1885, it was expanded between 1904 and 1909. Its ground floor facade has been modernized, but its upper elevation still retains ornamental brickwork unmatched in Oxford. Raised pilasters and semi-circular surrounds, topped by elaborately corbeled, projecting capitals, enframe its windows. Molded tin covers its capitals and raised keystones. And a double course of elaborately corbeled brickwork forms its cornice.

The Italianate style was also used, in very stripped down fashion, at the former L. H. Currin-American Tobacco Company Prize House on New College Street [#50], which was probably raised by Currin in the 1880s. A one-story brick building with raised pilasters, it is one of the few surviving tobacco facilities in the district and town. John Meadows raised a three-and-a-half-story brick prize house [#58], which was later the centerpiece of the Imperial Tobacco Company's local facilities, around the same time at Broad and West streets. Simply finished with segmental arched windows, it is the tallest

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surviving nineteenth century building in the town.

The Victorian style followed on the heels of and intermingled with the Italianate in the town and district in the latter two decades of the nineteenth century and the opening decade of the twentieth. (As mentioned above, the term "Victorian" is used generally here to encompass the Second Empire, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque and Eastlake or Stick styles.) Its most popular expression was the Queen Anne, though the earliest Victorian structure raised in the district was Second Empire in style.

The district's three Second Empire style dwellings - the only nineteenth century examples of the style in the county - are all among its oldest Victorian buildings. The former St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Rectory [#66] at 109 Rectory Street is the earliest known post-Civil War building in Oxford, having been erected on College Street just to the west in 1867. A two-story tall, frame, L-shaped structure with a flared, tin shingle, mansard roof, it was shifted on the church-owned lot to its present location and replaced by the present two-story, Colonial Revival style rectory [#16] in 1923.

The two-story tall, brick, Hundley-White House [#9], also known as The Villa, built by George Hundley in 1889 at 208 College Street, is the most elaborately finished example of the style in the district. It has not one mansard roof - the common hallmark of the style - but three; one tops the body of the residence, a second tops its centered, three-story front tower, and a third its rear kitchen ell. Slate sheaths the three roofs, large dormer windows piercing the main one. Another common element of the style is the use of medallions and brackets at the thin, square posts of the porch. The third of the district's Second Empire style dwellings is the Samuel M. Watkins House at 301 Main Street [#113]. A boxy frame dwelling built by a local tobacco warehouseman, it too is topped by slate shingles. If one includes the full story contained within the sloping walls of its mansard roof, it is the only nineteenth century dwelling in Oxford that rises three stories in height.

The district's numerous surviving Queen Anne style residences indicate that it was the most popular of the late nineteenth century styles in the town. First appearing in the 1880s, the Queen Anne remained popular into the first decade of

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the twentieth century, often accompanied by Colonial Revival style decorative features. Small, medium and large examples of the style were built in the district, the larger dwellings in particular reflecting the wealth and vibrancy of the time.

Domes, swags, columns and a variety of other fanciful decorative features adorn the frame, two-and-a-half-story tall, James M. Currin House [#168], Oxford's most ornate example of the style. Built by Currin, a buyer for the American Tobacco Company, at 213 High Street in 1884, the house is marked by the style's typical asymmetrical roofline, which is made even more picturesque than usual by the use of bright orange tiles. The same tiles also top the corner pavilions of the wraparound front porch and the exotic, onion-shaped, beswagged dome of the corner tower. The columns of the porch are matched by those of the transverse arch of the front hall and the Colonial Revival style mantels. The ornate finish of the interior is most lush at the parlor mantel, which features pilasters, colonettes, a carved overmantel and a central display shelf protected by leaded glass.

Oxford Cotton Mill president James L. Erwin built a fine, if slightly less ornate, Queen Anne style residence - the Erwin-Baird House [#28] - at 209 College Street at the opening of the twentieth century. As is common with many of the district's Queen Anne residences, numerous Colonial Revival style elements adorn the two-and-a-half-story frame house, both inside and out. Fluted columns support the porch, porte cochere and the mantels, while triangular pediments complete with Palladian windows face its cross-gabled roof. The most striking element of the house, however, is its pointed-roofed corner tower, a hallmark of the style little seen in the town. Along with the Currin and Erwin houses, the third house in the district to feature a corner tower is the Thomas Lanier House [#21]. Standing up the block from Erwin's house at 410 College Street, the two-story frame residence was built by the local attorney in 1900 with high pitched gables, a stepped-back facade and its fashionable, picturesque, domed tower.

A more modest, but still handsomely finished, Queen Anne dwelling is the Mary L. Hargrove House [#159] at 300 Raleigh Street. Built by Hargrove not long after 1890, the two-story, T-shaped, frame house is draped, at its eaves and front and side porches, with elaborate serpentine brackets. Adornment accompanying these fanciful brackets includes sunbursts of

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stickwork at the gables, diamonds and long rectangular panes of glass at the windows, and a corbeled brick chimney rising through the roof. More modestly finished yet are the William A. Devin House [#175] at 204 High Street and its neighbor, the Lassiter-Mullins House [#174] at 200 High Street. Devin was a prominent Oxford attorney, mayor and judge, who was appointed to the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1935. His one-story, multi-gabled, frame cottage was raised late in the nineteenth century. It features neatly finished bays underscored by decorative aprons at its front and east side, and a simple Colonial Revival style porch. The contemporary Lassiter-Mullins House to the west is also a small, one-story, frame cottage finished with simple late nineteenth century details.

The Queen Anne style, coupled with elements of the Gothic Revival, also informed two of the district's and town's most imposing churches, the Oxford Presbyterian Church [#135] at 121 Gilliam Street and the Oxford Methodist Church [#26] at 105 West McClanahan Street. (The only known non-ecclesiastical Gothic Revival style building erected in the district after the Civil War is the 1888, brick, former Oxford Opera House [#90] at 122 Williamsboro Street which has lost its towers and upper story, but retains two pointed-arched and traceried windows.) The Presbyterians dedicated their expansive cross-gabled church, which is flanked by a tall corner tower and a bay-front wing, in 1892. Built of brick, it is marked by pointed-arched, stained glass windows that are accented by raised brick lintels. While retaining the pointed-arch windows and the tower so dear to the ecclesiastical use of the Gothic Revival in the county, the Methodists' church of 1903 also made full use of the decorative possibilities of the Queen Anne. Heavy, raised, brick corbeling marks the church's towers, as well as its wall surfaces, window openings and even its chimneys. Slate shingles, laid in varied patterns, adorn its triangular pediments and multi-gabled roof, and incised poured stone blocks decorate its keystones.

The decorative Eastlake style that often accompanies the Queen Anne is found at two of the district's late nineteenth century residences. Its decorative features are displayed at their best at the two-and-a-half-story, frame, Thomas White Jr. House [#108] at 203 Main Street, erected for White in 1889 by Durham builder W. C. Bain. The house is a wonder of Eastlake ornament. Shingles, tongue-and-groove boards, weatherboards and German siding are laid in geometric patterns on its stepped-back

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facade. Numerous gables accented with iron crockets adorn its picturesque roofline. And a porch profusely decorated with spindles, medallions, brackets and turned balusters shades three of its four facades. Inside, its rich finish is equal to any other in the county. Massive, columned, wooden mantels - said to have been imported from England not long after the house's construction - plastered ceiling medallions, etched cranberry glass and a heavily modeled stairway are a few of the striking decorative features of its downstairs rooms. Only slightly less elaborately finished, its two upstairs front bedrooms feature black Italian marble mantels adorned with inlays, stencils, tiles and hand-painted landscape views. The two-and-a-half-story, frame, Hundley-Cannady House [#43] at 517 College Street is also a fine example of the style. Built in the 1880s, probably by John C. and Henrietta Hundley, it is fancifully finished, its varied, bayed walls adorned with molded and incised boards laid in geometric and chevron patterns. Like White's house, its wraparound porch and fine interior are finished with all manner of late nineteenth century carved and scrolled millwork.

Only two surviving Richardsonian Romanesque style buildings stand in the town and the district, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at 140 College Street and the former National Bank of Granville at 107 Williamsboro Street. (The turn of the century, former 1st National Bank of Oxford [#81] at 109 Hillsboro Street, which illustrations indicate once had a rusticated wall surface, has been stripped down to a more pristine, Beaux Arts style appearance.) The former National Bank of Granville [#84] is marked by round-arched openings and constructed, at its first floor, of roughly cut stone. It was erected in 1891. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church [#6] was begun five years later and consecrated in 1902. The monumental, roughly cut stones that form the walls of its sanctuary and massive crenellated tower are a hallmark of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The church also displays elements of the Shingle style - most noticeable at its broad sweeping slate roof - and the Gothic Revival - on display at its pointed-arched windows and at its interior, which is adorned with tracery, trefoils and pointed-arch motifs.

Building activity apparently lagged in the district and elsewhere in the town between 1890 and 1900, a decade during which the town's population dropped by almost a third, from 2907 to 2,059. Its rebound in the next three decades - which saw its

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population climb back to 3,018 in 1910 and to 3,606 and 4,101 in 1920 and 1930, respectively - is evidenced by the district's many Eclectic style buildings. The Eclectic style dwellings built between 1900 and 1920 in the district were largely Colonial or Neo-Classical Revival in style, combined with Queen Anne or bungalow style features at either end of the two decades. By the 1920s the dwellings built in the district primarily utilized the bungalow style, with an occasional Period Revival cottage raised prior to the stultifying years of the Depression. Additional early twentieth century Eclectic styles are found at the district's non-residential buildings, which include examples of the Beaux Arts and Moderne styles.

The Frank Blalock House [#162], built around 1910 at 107 East Spring Street for the secretary-treasurer of The Long Company department store, is a typical, modest example of the transition from the Queen Anne to the Colonial Revival in the district. Although the two-story frame dwelling is clad in classically influenced elements, its front facade steps back and its roofline is varied, both components of the Queen Anne style. A similar form and finish was utilized at the contemporary Veasey-Williams [#141] and Ernest Linwood [#150] houses, standing at 213 and 212 Gilliam Street, respectively. The two-and-a-half-story, frame James W. Horner House [#137], built in 1913 at 201 Gilliam Street by the owner of a local farm supply business, is a more complete and ornate example of the Colonial Revival style. Its front porch is topped by a triangular pediment supported on fluted columns. Mirroring this treatment are its three front dormers, which are adorned with pilasters and broken pediments. Columns and pilasters are also found inside, at the transverse arch of the hall and the neatly finished mantels. Executed in brick, the two-and-a-half-story Dr. W. N. Thomas House [#35] at 405 College Street is a close mate to the Horner's house. Built for the president of Oxford's Brantwood Hospital in 1926, its gable end roof is also capped by three broken pediment dormers. The Dutch variant of the Colonial Revival is found at one house in the district, the two-story, frame, Franklin W. Hancock Sr. House [#190], which was built with a sweeping gambrel roof at 103 West Front Street about 1914.

A single Eclectic dwelling that displays elements of the Chateausque style stands in the town and district, the Beverly S. Royster House at 315 Raleigh Street [#158]. General Royster, a prominent Oxford attorney and mason, who was a major patron of

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the Oxford Orphanage, had his house raised around 1902 at the head of Front Street, at one of the district's dramatic T-intersections. The substantial two-and-a-half-story frame structure was designed by Raleigh architect Charles W. Barrett and featured in Colonial Southern Homes, a book of illustrations and plans of his designs published in Raleigh in 1903. While the house does feature popular Colonial Revival style features such as columns and pedimented dormers, its steeply pitched hipped roof and solid massing give it a decidedly Chateausque air.

Just as the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles had met during their overlapping periods of ascendancy - the close of the nineteenth century and the opening of the twentieth - the Colonial Revival merged with the bungalow style in the teens and twenties. The two-and-a-half-story, frame, Easton-Hancock House at 109 West Front Street [#189], built by merchant Cameron H. Easton in 1915, features piers, classical mantels, a hipped roof dormer and other elements of the Colonial Revival style. These are merged, however, with the airy porch, wide overhanging bracketed roofs and horizontal emphasis of the bungalow. The Thad G. Stem House [#201] two doors to the east at 104 East Front Street is similarly scaled and finished, with the addition of rough stone piers as the supports of the squat, tapered posts of its porch and porte cochere. Built for Oxford mayor Thaddeus Garland Stem, Sr. in 1913, it was subsequently the home of his son, the noted regional author Thad Stem Jr.

Related to and coterminous with the Colonial Revival style, though less popular perhaps because of its grander, more expensive nature, was the Neo-Classical style. It is represented exclusively in Oxford within the bounds of the district. Its dominant feature, the colossal two-story tall column, adorns four of Oxford's larger and finer early twentieth century residences. Robert G. Lassiter, a businessman and paving contractor, built his Neo-Classical style mansion [#143] at 221 Gilliam Street in 1908. Across the front of the two-and-a-half-story frame box he constructed a one-story, wraparound porch and a two-story portico, both supported by fluted Corinthian columns. Further Neo-Classical detail is provided by the triangular pediment that tops the portico and by the columned mantels that serve the spacious interior. The fine garden that once stood to the house's rear, shared by it and the J. M. Currin House to the east, has sadly been sown under.

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Perhaps the most striking of Oxford's Neo-Classical Revival style structures is the C. D. Ray House [#20] at 404 College Street, a substantial residence built fittingly of frame, for Ray owned a lumberyard. Raised in 1911 on the site of an all but vanished antebellum dwelling - one crosssetted fluted door frame and some heavy sills remain - the house is almost hidden by its deep, full facade, six-column portico. Inside it is severely and neatly finished, with columns at its mantels and at the transverse archway that leads to its stair hall.

Four two-story tall, fluted Doric columns support the wide front portico that dominates the handsome house built by Oxford druggist John G. Hall [#112] at 221 Main Street in 1913. Basically a box, the structure features pedimented gables beneath its high hipped slate roof, and subsidiary side porches formed of fluted columns. The fourth Neo-Classical residence in the district and town is the A. A. Hicks House, a similarly finished dwelling at 503 College Street [#40]. Built with four two-story tall, fluted columns for attorney Hicks in 1903, it now houses a funeral home.

The Neo-Classical and Colonial Revival styles also inform a number of non-residential buildings in the district. Two-story tall columns and other classical motifs adorn: the two-story, brick, C. G. Credle School [#31], built in 1911 at 223 College Street; the two-story, brick, former Oxford Post Office [#106], built in 1913 at the corner of Main and Littlejohn streets with an accurate Greek Doric entablature; and the two-story, brick, Oxford Baptist Church [#107], built in 1928 at 147 Main Street just to the south of the former post office that it now utilizes as a school.

Two Eclectic styles found only at non-residential buildings in the town and district are the Beaux Arts and Moderne. The finest and most complete example of the Beaux Arts is the former Union Bank & Trust Company building [#1] at 108 College Street. Its two-story stone facade is flanked by massive square pillars and crowned by an academically correct Doric entablature complete with triglyphs, ornamented metopes and the other accoutrements of the order.

The Moderne style is represented at two of the district's buildings. The two-story brick building at 118 Main Street that once housed the offices of the C & M Hosiery Mills [#119] is

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adorned with thin bands of concrete and terra cotta tile that wind about and enframe its windows. The second story of the building was brought to its present appearance by Samuel Cohn, the president of the mill, after he purchased it in 1928. Though not built until 1943, and therefore not yet old enough to qualify for the Register, the stark, stuccoed Orpheum Theatre [#88] is a fine, stripped down example of the Moderne style. Built by E. G. Crews at 129 Williamsboro Street on the site of an earlier theater, its smooth, symmetrical, vertical surfaces, rising up and out in barely perceptible fashion, are broken only by sunken panels holding bands of windows. Its original red and white banded marquee and neon "Orpheum" signs still jut forward across its entry and ticket window.

The bungalow and Period Revival styles were the last to reach the district prior to World War II. Many of the district's more fanciful bungalows and Period Revival cottages were built by local contractor Walter Crews. The house at 709 College Street, in which he lived for a few years after its construction in the early 1920s - the Crews-Turner House [#48] - is a fine example of the style. Two stories tall and brick-veneered, its sweeping roofs, expansive porch and porte cochere, and stone piers and tapered posts are all elements common to the style. Crews also is thought to have built, around 1920, the Outlaw Hunt House [#186] at 119 West Front Street. Hunt was a partner in the family lumber company and his wife, Marie, was a local portrait painter. Wide overhanging roofs sweep over the body of the one-and-a-half story frame bungalow and its front porch and porte cochere. The fanciful interior of the parlor includes mahogany wainscoting accented by burlap panels, a coffered ceiling and a mantel constructed of oversized bricks formed and laid in a variety of geometric shapes and patterns.

Two of the most unusual residences erected by Crews in the district are the Period Revival cottages located a block from each other on East Front Street. Rare examples of the style in the town, they are among the last contributing structures raised in the district, for the Depression was to bring building in Oxford to a crawl. The house he built at 201 East Front Street, around 1931, for Sidney Cutts [#195] - a tobacco auctioneer at the former Banner Warehouse - is a Revival version of the Tudor style. Rough clinker bricks form the walls of the one-and-a-half-story cottage, which is topped by a steeply pitched, flat-tiled roof. Pointed-arches frame the heavy front door and the

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ornate terra cotta mantel inside. The Mediterranean, rather than medieval England, pervades the Medford-Washington House [#206], built by Crews at 208 East Front Street in the late 1920s for William Medford. Rounded arches and squat Tuscan columns enframe its airy front porch. The front room of the one-story, tan, brick-veneered residence is also airy, lit by numerous windows and glass doors opening on to the porch.

Few buildings were erected in the district after 1937. Those that were are primarily small, minimally adorned, brick-veneered, Colonial Revival and ranch style houses, such as the John M. Royster House [#47], built in 1947 at 707 College Street; the Ray Knott House [#155], built in 1952 at 305 Raleigh Street; and the Edward Taylor House [#151], built at 214 Gilliam Street in 1964. Of the buildings raised prior to 1937, only a few are non-contributing, for only a few - such as the former Long [#116] and Hub [#117] store buildings at 100 and 106 Main Street, respectively - have had major alterations made to their facades.

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### INVENTORY LIST OF HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTIES

#### METHODOLOGY

ID#: Properties are numbered consecutively, street by street. Streets in the northern part of the district are covered first, then those in the southern part of the district. Major outbuildings - such as garages and detached kitchens - and other associated buildings - such as classroom annexes and additional industrial buildings - are assigned the number of the primary inventoried property and a sub letter. For example, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church is number 6\* in the inventory; its detached parish house is number 6a. Outbuildings insubstantial in size and scale, such as sheds and small garages, are not included in the inventory list. An asterisk after the number of a property, such as that following the number 6 of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, indicates that a complete inventory file is on file at the Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch, in Raleigh, North Carolina. These files include North Carolina Historic Structures computer inventory forms; field notes; extensive black and white photographs and, often, colored slides; research notes; and narrative architectural/historical descriptions. Properties with ID numbers not followed by asterisks, such as property number 4, the recently constructed 1st American Savings Bank, have less detailed individual files which include at least one photograph and a completed computer inventory form.

STATUS: The letter "C" under the status of the property indicates that it is a property that contributes to the integrity of the district. The letters "NC" denote a non-contributing property. The letter "C" standing alones denotes a building. "C-site" denotes a contributing site; "C-obj" denotes a contributing object. "NC-age" indicates that the property is non-contributing because it was built within 50 years of the preparation of this nomination. "NC-alt" indicates that the property is non-contributing because alterations have damaged its integrity.

NAME: The name of the property is in most instances that of the earliest known owner or use. Where a later owner or owners had a notable association with the property, through length of

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ownership or occupancy or by making significant alterations, the property is given a compound name. Ownership and uses were determined through deeds; interviews with property owners, descendants of former owners and local historians; early maps, particularly Gray's Oxford map of 1882 and those of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company; city directories, particularly Miller's Oxford directory of 1929-30; and newspaper articles and other documents preserved in the numerous scrapbooks of the Hays Collection located in the Richard H. Thornton Public Library in Oxford.

ADDRESS: The address listed is the present address of the property. North-south running streets are organized from south to north, following the east side of the street first, then the west. East-west running streets are followed from west to east, starting on the north side of the street, then the south. Apparent inconsistencies of numbering of West and East Front Streets are caused by aberrant numbering of those streets - the properties on those streets are followed from west to east, starting on their north sides.

DATE: The dates of properties are those when the property was built or, when precise information was not available, estimates. These precise dates and estimates are based upon the sources described above that were used to determine property names, as well as the town's limited tax records and the apparent age of the property. Apparent age was determined through physical appearance, particularly stylistic features, floor plans, materials and methods of construction. Most dates listed as between two years, especially in the commercial area of the district, are based upon the Sanborn maps. For example, property number 24, Herndon Block Number 2, does not appear on the 1885 Sanborn map, but does appear on the next drawn map, that of 1888.

STYLE: The style terms are basically those employed by Virginia and Lee McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses. Where a property displays more than one noteworthy style, the styles are listed in descending order of importance. Unless otherwise noted in parenthesis after the style, all residential properties and their outbuildings are of frame and all non-residential properties are of brick construction. Where a property displays no notable style, such as a garage, its style is listed as "Functional."

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HGHT: The height of a property is its present height. "1.5" denotes a one-and-a-half-story tall property; "2.5" denotes a two-and-a-half-story property. Where a property has two principal heights, both are listed.

PRESENT USE: The present use denotes the present, rather than the historic, use of the property. Its historic use is indicated by its name.

Additional notable information about a property that is not included within the above categories is given briefly in a sentence underneath the inventory list information about the property. Further information about many properties is found in the narrative statements and description that precede this inventory list.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

ID#	STATUS	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	HGHT	PRESENT USE
1*	C	(Former) Union Bank & Trust Co	108 College St	1913	Beaux Arts	2	Bank
2*	C	(Former) Upchurch-Currin Store	114 College St	1909	Italianate	2	Retail store
3*	C	Lyon-Winston Building	118 College St	1911	Italianate	2	Retail store
4	NC-age	1st American Savings Bank	128 College St	1980s	Modern (brick veneer)	1	Bank
5	NC-alt	Oxford Credit Union	134 College St	1930s	Modern (brk & stone vnr)	1	Credit union
6*	C	St Stephens Episcopal Church	140 College St	1902	Richardsonian Rom/Gothic Revival/Shingle (stone)	1	Church
6a	NC-age	Parish house		1958	Modern	1	Parish house
6b	NC-age	(Former) boy scout hut		1947	Modern vernacular (log)	1	Meeting house
6c	C-site	Church cemetery		1850s	N/A	N/A	Cemetery
7*	C	Edwards-Cannady House	200 College St	1870s	Italianate	2	Dwelling
7a	C	Dwelling/garage		1870s	Functional	1	Garage
8*	C	(Former) L C Edwards Law Office	204 College St	1870s	Italianate	1	Dwelling
Shifted from southwest to northwest corner of lot in early 20th cent and converted to residence							
9*	C	Hundley-White House/"The Villa"	208 College St	1889	Second Empire	2	Dwelling
10	C	Stark-Mayes House	210 College St	1906	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
11*	C	Luther Stark House	214 College St	1904	I-House/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
12	C	Mattie Hobgood House	218 College St	1906	Queen Anne/Italianate	2	Dwelling
13	C	Dr. Roy Noblin House	222 College St	1932	Colonial Rev (brick vnr)	2	Dwelling
14	C	John Ellington House	224 College St	1928	Colonial Rev (brick vnr)	2	Dwelling
15	C	Henry Furman House	226 College St	1900	I-House/Italianate	2	Dwelling
16*	C	St. Stephens Episcopal Rectory	302 College St	1923	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
17*	C	William A Adams House	306 College St	betw 1885-91	I-House/Ital/Col Rev	2	Dwelling

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18*	C	Pinnix-Bradsher House	308 College St	1880s	Italianate/Queen Anne	2	Dwelling
19*	C	Booth-Watkins-Mitchell House	400 College St	1880s	Italianate	2	Dwelling
20*	C	C D Ray House	404 College St	1911	Neo-Classical	2	Dwelling
20a	C	Garage/dwelling		1911	Functional	2	Garage
21*	C	Thomas Lanier House	410 College St	1900	Queen Anne	2	Dwelling
22*	C	Col Roger O Gregory House	414 College St	early 1880s	Italianate	2	Dwelling
22a	C	(Former) kitchen		early 1880s	Functional (brick)	1	Garage
23*	C	Oxford Orphanage Supt's House	College Street	1918	Colonial Revival (brick)	2.5	Dwelling
23a	C-obj	John H. Mills Memorial Gateway		1931	Colonial Revival (brick)	N/A	Gateway
24*	C	Herndon Block Number 2	101-113 College St	betw 1885-88	Italianate	2	Retail stores
25*	C	(Former) Acme Hardware Store	127-139 College St	betw 1915-22	Italianate	2	Retail stores
26*	C	Oxford Methodist Church	149 College St	1903	Queen Anne/Gothic Rev	1	Church
26a	C	Lyon Education Building		1912	Italianate	2	Educ bldg
26b	NC-age	Education building annex		1973	Modern (concrete block and brick veneer)	2	Educ bldg
27*	C	Taylor-McClanahan-Smith House	203 College St	1820s	Georgian/transitional/ Federal	2	Dwelling
27a	C	Garage		early 1900s	Functional	1	Garage
27b	C	Guest house		1928	Modern vernacular (log)	1	Storage
28*	C	Erwin-Baird House	209 College St	betw 1902-08	Queen Anne	2.5	Dwelling
29	C	Helen Taylor House	213 College St	betw 1922-28	Col Rev/Bung (brk vnr)	2.5	Dwelling
29a	C	Garage/dwelling		betw 1922-28	Functional (brick vnr)	2	Garage
30*	C	Watkins Family House	217 College St	1900s	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
30a	C	Garage/dwelling		1900s	Functional (brick vnr)	1.5	Dwelling
31*	C	C G Credle School	223 College St	1911	Col Rev/Neo-Classical	2	School
31a	C	Recreation Building		1934	Colonial Revival	1	Gym
31b	NC-age	Classroom annex		1952	International (concrete block and brick veneer)	1	Classrooms
32	C	Robert S Bradsher House	309 College St	betw 1915-22	Colonial Revival	2.5	Dwelling

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33	C	Dr J M Hays House	311 College St	1880s	Queen Anne	1	Dwelling
33a	C	Garage		early 1900s	Functional	1	Garage
34	C	E L Parham House	403 College St	1936	Colonial Rev (brick vnr)	2	Dwelling
35*	C	Dr W N Thomas House	405 College St	1926	Colonial Rev (brick vnr)	2.5	Dwelling
35a	C	Garage		1926	Functional (brick vnr)	1	Garage
36	C	Martha Taylor House	409 College St	1914	Bungalow	1.5	Dwelling
37*	C	Lyon-Faucette House	411 College St	1880s	I-House/Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
37a	C	Garage		early 1900s	Functional	1	Garage
38*	C	Chapman-Hummel House	415 College St	1880s	Italianate/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
39*	C	Abner N Jones House	419 College St	1857	Greek Revival	2	Dwelling
40*	C	A A Hicks House	503 College St	1903	Neo-Classical	2.5	Funeral Home
41	NC-age	James W Crawford Jr House	509 College St	1975	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
42*	C	Dorsey-Brown-Floyd House	513 College St	1880s	Italianate/Colonial Rev	2.5	Dwelling
43*	C	Hundley-Cannady House	517 College St	1880s	Eastlake	2.5	Dwelling
44*	C	Norman Burwell House	601 College St	late 1880s	Colonial Rev/Italianate	2	Dwelling
44a	C	(Former) kitchen		late 1880s	Functional	1	Storage
45*	C	White-Britt House	607 College St	1880s	Colonial Revival	2.5	Dwelling
45a	C	(Former) kitchen		1880s	Functional	1	Storage
46	C	Meadows House	611 College St	1911	I-House/Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
47	NC-age	John M Royster House	707 College St	1947	Ranch (brick veneer)	1.5	Dwelling
48*	C	Crews-Turner House	709 College St	early 1920s	Bungalow (brick vnr)	2	Dwelling
49*	C	Webb-Adams House	711 College St	1880s	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
50*	C	(Former) L H Currin - American Tobacco Company Prize House	New College St	1880s	Italianate	1	Vacant
51*	C	Bullock-Crews House	306 Broad St	1903	I-House/Italianate	2	Dwelling

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52*	C	John Henry Bullock House	310 Broad St	1891	Queen Anne	2	Dwelling
52a	C	Garage		1891	Functional	1	Garage
53	C	E G Moss House	301 Broad St	ca 1900	I-House	2	Dwelling
54	C	J R Furguson House	305 Broad St	ca 1900	Queen Anne	1	Dwelling
55	NC-age	Bill Roller House	309 Broad St	1960	Ranch	1	Dwelling
56	C	William Z Mitchell House	401 Broad St	1880s	Queen Anne	1	Dwelling
57*	C	John Z Mitchell House	405 Broad St	1880s	Queen Anne	2	Dwelling
58*	C	(Former) Imperial Tobacco Co: -Storage Building	SW corner Broad and West Sts	betw 1888-92	Italianate	3.5	Industrial
Imperial Tobacco Company acquired this building, which was built as a prizery for John Meadows, between 1915 and 1919							
58a	C	-Storage & Processing Bldgs		betw 1904-09	Italianate	2;1	Industrial
58b	C	-Storage & Receiving Bldgs		betw 1909-15	Italianate	1	Industrial
58c	C	-Storage & Redrying Bldgs		betw 1915-22	Italianate	1	Industrial
59*	C	Bryant-Kingsbury House	417 Goshen St	ca 1826	Georgian/transitional/ Federal	2	Dwelling
Probably the oldest building in Oxford, the Bryant-Kingsbury House was moved to its present site from the northern head of Main Street in 1910							
60	C	(Former) Liggett & Meyers Prizery	402 Goshen St	1925	Italianate	1	Plumbers
61	C	G S Perkins Jr House	204 Cherry St	betw 1922-28	Bungalow	1	Dwelling
62	C	T L Blalock House	206 Cherry St	betw 1922-28	Bungalow	1	Dwelling
63*	C	Yancey-Morton House	208 Cherry St	betw 1904-09	Queen Anne	2	Dwelling
64*	C	Apartment House	210 Cherry St	betw 1915-22	Queen Anne	2	Dwelling
65*	C	(Former) Export Leaf Tobacco Co	220 Cherry St	1927	Italianate	2	Vacant
66*	C	(Former) St Stephens Episcopal Rectory	109 Rectory	1867	Second Empire	2	Dwelling
67*	C	Dennis G Brummitt House	111 Rectory	1880s	Queen Anne	2	Dwelling

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68	C	E E Fuller House	104 Rectory St	betw 1922-28 Bungalow	1.5	Dwelling
69	C	Carrie Fuller House	108 Rectory St	betw 1909-15 Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
70*	C	John R Perkinson House	112 Rectory St	1905 Queen Anne	2	Dwelling
71	C	Lawson J Speed House	114 Rectory St	1906 Queen Anne/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
72	C	Wood-Goodwin House	115 W McClanahan St	betw 1915-22 Colonial Revival	2	Retail store
73	C	Samuel Cohn House	117 W McClanahan St	betw 1915-22 Bungalow	1.5	Offices
74*	C	Timothy Darling Presbyterian Church	123 W McClanahan St	1906 Queen Anne/Gothic Rev (brick veneer)	1	Church
75	C	Oscar Chappell House	121 E McClanahan St	betw 1915-22 Queen Anne	1	Dwelling
76*	C	(Former) Mary Potter School Shop	201 E McClanahan St	1927 Colonial Revival	1	Storage
77*	C	Dr. George C. Shaw House	202 E McClanahan St	1921 Bungalow (brick)	1.5	Dwelling
78*	C	(Former) Oxford Buggy Company Building	Watkins Street	betw 1922-28 Functional (metal clad)	1	Storage
79*	C	(Former) R C Watkins & Son Barn/Livery Stable	Watkins Street	betw 1909-15 Functional	1	Storage
80	C	(Former) Virginia-Carolina Ice Company	110 Watkins Street	1929 Functional	1	Wholesale Store
81*	C	(Former) First National Bank of Oxford	109 Hillsboro St	betw 1888-92 Beaux Arts	3	Bank
82	C	(Former) Horner Bros Co Store	119 Hillsboro St	1909 Italianate	2	Retail store
83*	NC-alt	Union National Bank	103 Williamsboro St	betw 1888-92 Modern facade	2	Bank
84*	C	(Former) National Bank of Granville	107 Williamsboro St	1891 Richardsonian Romanesque (stone and brick)	2	Offices
85*	C	Hunt Building	117 Williamsboro St	betw 1885-88 Italianate	2	Dry cleaners

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86	C	(Former) Oxford Electric Co	123 Williamsboro St	betw 1915-22	Italianate	2	Retail stores
87	C	(Former) Granville County Health Department	127 Williamsboro St	1910s	Italianate	2	Retail stores
88*	NC-age	Orpheum Theatre	129 Williamsboro St	1943	Moderne	2	Movie theatre
89	NC-alt	Granville Cty Courthouse Annex	120 Williamsboro St	betw 1904-09	Modern	2	Cty offices
90*	C	(Former) Oxford Opera House	122 Williamsboro St	1888	Gothic Revival	2	Fire dept; Cty offices
91*	C	(Former) Granville County Jail	Court Street	ca 1858	Greek Revival	2	County museum
92	C	(Former) Granville Park Inc.	107 Littlejohn St	betw 1922-28	Italianate	1	Offices
93	C	(Former) Oxford Building and Loan Association	109 Littlejohn St	betw 1922-28	Italianate	1	Offices
94	C	(Former) Western Union Telegraph Company Bldg	111 Littlejohn St	betw 1922-28	Italianate	1	Offices
95	C	(Former) Public Ledger Printing Office	120 Littlejohn St	betw 1909-15	Italianate	1	Baptist youth hut
96*	C	Granville County Courthouse Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979	101 Main St	1838-40	Greek Revival	2	Cty courthse
97*	C	Rogers-Brown Building	111 Main St	betw 1909-15	Colonial Revival	2	Retail store
98*	C	Granville Furniture Company	117 Main St	early 1880s	Italianate	2	Retail store
99	C	(Former) J C Penney Store	121 Main St	early 1880s	Italianate	2	Retail store
100	NC-alt	(Former) Princess Theatre	123 Main St	early 1880s	Modern facade	2	Retail store
101	C	Hall's Drug Store	125 Main St	betw 1885-88	Italianate	2	Drug store
102	C	(Former) Dr S H Cannady Office	127 Main St	btw 1897-1904	Italianate	1	Beauty salon
103	NC-alt	(Former) Cherkas Tailor Shop	131 Main St	betw 1915-22	Modern facade	1	Retail store
104	C	Elliott's Jewelers	133 Main St	betw 1915-22	Italianate	1	Retail store
105	C	(Former) D Penders Grocery	135 Main St	betw 1915-22	Italianate	2	Offices

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106*	C	(Former) Oxford Post Office	SE corner Main and Littlejohn Sts	1913	Neo-Classical	2	Oxf Bapt Ch education bldg
107*	C	Oxford Baptist Church	147 Main St	1928	Neo-Classical/Col Rev	1	Church
108*	C	Thomas White Jr House	203 Main St	1889	Colonial Revival	2.5	Dwelling
108a	C	Garage		early 1900s	Functional	1.5	Garage
109	C	W H Fleming House	207 Main St	1922	Col Rev/Bung (brk vnr)	2	Dwelling
109a	C	Garage/dwelling		1922	Functional (brick vnr)	2	Garage
110	C	J R Wood House	213 Main St	betw 1915-22	Colonial Revival	2.5	Dwelling
110a	C	Garage		betw 1915-22	Functional	1	Garage
111	C	Samuel Hall House	219 Main St	1936	Colonial Revival (brick)	2	Dwelling
112*	C	John G Hall House	221 Main St	1913	Neo-Classical	2.5	Dwelling
112a	C	Garage		1913	Functional	1	Garage
113*	C	Samuel M Watkins House	301 Main St	1880s	Second Empire	3	Dwelling
114	NC-age	T S Royster House	305 Main St	1939	Colonial Revival	1.5	Dwelling
115	NC-age	James Pruitt House	307 Main St	1950	Colonial Rev (brick vnr)	1.5	Dwelling
116	NC-alt	(Former) Long Co Store	100 Main St	betw 1885-88	Modern facade	2	Retail store
117	NC-alt	(Former) Hub Store	106 Main St	betw 1885-88	Modern facade	2	Retail store
The former Long Co and Hub Stores were built as one building, Herndon Block No. 1; substantial alterations have effaced their integrity and set them off as two distinct buildings							
118*	C	(Former) Rose's Dept Store	110 Main St	betw 1904-09	Italianate	2	Retail store
119*	C	(Former) C & M Hosiery Mills Offices	118 Main St	early 1880s; Moderne late 1920s		2	Offices
Originally two adjoined but separate buildings, this property was brought to its present, unified appearance by Samuel Cohn after he purchased it in 1928							
120	NC-alt	(Former) Perkinson-Green Store	124 Main St	betw 1909-15	Modern facade	2	Retail store
121	C	(Former) Kittrell Music Store	130 Main St	betw 1915-22	Italianate	1	Retail store
122	NC-age	Central Carolina Bank	140 Main St	1970-71	Modern	1	Bank

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123	NC-age	Oxford Post Office and Federal Building	144 Main St	1967	Modern	1;2	Post office, Fedl offices
124	NC-age	Richard H. Thornton Library	210 Main St	1963	Modern	1	Library
125	C-obj	Confederate Monument Moved from in front in courthouse in 1971	In front of library	1909	Classical	N/A	Monument
126	C	Dr C White House	214 Main St	1886	I-House/Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
127*	C	Herndon-White-Sharp House	216 Main St	1872	I-House/Italianate	2	Dwelling
128	NC-age	John Webb House	222 Main St	early 1970s	Ranch	1	Dwelling
129*	C	Sarah Hall House	224 Main St	1880s	I-House/Italianate	2	Dwelling
130*	C	Parks-Routon House	302 Main St	1880s	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
131*	C	Cannady Family House	304 Main St	1880s	Queen Anne	1	Dwelling
132*	C	Cozart-Cannady House	308 Main St	1870s	Italianate/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
132a	C	Garage		early 1900s	Functional	1.5	Garage
133*	C	Hester-Harris House	312 Main St	1916	Bungalow	2.5	Dwelling
133a	C	Garage		1916	Functional (brick vnr)	1	Garage
133b	C	Carriage house/stable		1880s	Functional	1.5	Garage
134	C	Dr G S Watkins House	316 Main St	1919	Colonial Rev/Bungalow	2	Dwelling
134a	C	Garage		1919	Functional (brick vnr)	1	Garage
135*	C	Oxford Presbyterian Church	121 Gilliam St	1892	Queen Anne/Gothic Rev	1	Church
136*	C	Bransford Ballou House	125 Gilliam St	betw 1904-15	Colonial Revival	2.5	Dwelling
137*	C	James W Horner House	201 Gilliam St	1913	Colonial Revival	2.5	Dwelling
137a	C	Garage/dwelling		1913	Functional	1.5	Garage
138	C	Eliza Pool House Shifted to present site from lot to north in 1913 when James W Horner House built	205 Gilliam St	turn-of-cent	I-House/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
139	C	E G Crews House	207 Gilliam St	betw 1909-15	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
140	C	H J Council House	209 Gilliam St	betw 1904-09	Queen Anne	1	Dwelling

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141*	C	Veasey-Williams House	213 Gilliam St	1912	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
142	C	W J Long House	215 Gilliam St	1913	Bungalow	1.5	Dwelling
143*	C	Robert G Lassiter House	221 Gilliam St	1908	Neo-Classical	2.5	Dwelling
144	C	R D Currin House	305 Gilliam St	betw 1922-28	Bungalow	1	Dwelling
145	NC-age	Lelia Cutts House	309 Gilliam St	1944	Ranch	1	Dwelling
146*	C	Oxford's Women's Club Former dwelling, shifted to present site from lot to the south	118 Gilliam St	ca 1850 circa 1912	I-House/Greek Rev(frame)	2	Club house
147	NC-age	City Barber Shop	120 Gilliam St	early 1940s	Modern (concrete block)	1	Barber shop
148	NC-age	John Mullins House	206 Gilliam St	1950s	Ranch/Colonial Revival	1	Dwelling
149	C	Medford House	208 Gilliam St	1899	I-House/Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
150*	C	Ernest Linwood House	212 Gilliam St	1915	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
151	NC-age	Edward Taylor House	214 Gilliam St	1964	Ranch/Col Rev(brick vnr)	1	Dwelling
152*	C	Marcellus Lanier House	220 Gilliam St	betw 1847-51	I-House/Greek Revival	2.5	Dwelling
152a	NC-age	Garage		post-1940	Functional	1	Garage
153	C	V W Taylor House	306 Gilliam St	betw 1922-28	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
154	NC-age	Claude Rucker House	303 Raleigh St	1940s	Colonial Rev (brick vnr)	1	Dwelling
155	NC-age	Ray Knott House	305 Raleigh St	1952	Colonial Rev (brick vnr)	1	Dwelling
156*	C	(Former) Oxford Female Seminary	307 Raleigh St	1904	Colonial Revival (frame)	2	Dwelling
157	NC-age	Sam Baird House	311 Raleigh St	1938	Colonial Rev (brick vnr)	1.5	Dwelling
158*	C	Beverly S Royster House	315 Raleigh St	betw 1900-02	Chateausque/Col Rev	2.5	Dwelling
159*	C	Mary L Hangrove House	300 Raleigh St	1890	Queen Anne	2	Dwelling
160*	C	Howell Family House	304 Raleigh St	1907	I-House/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
161*	C	Will Landis House	308 Raleigh St	1900s	Colonial Rev/Queen Anne	1.5	Dwelling

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162*	C	Frank Blalock House	107 E Spring St	1910	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
163*	C	Kingsbury-Young-Yancey House	111 E Spring St	betw 1845-55	I-House/Greek Revival	2	Dwelling
164*	C	Augustus Hall House	115 E Spring St	1912	Colonial Revival	2.5	Dwelling
165	NC-age	Carolina Telephone Building	104 E Spring St	early 1980s	Modern (brick veneer)	1	Offices
166	C	J C Cooper House	110 E Spring St	1920	Bungalow	2	Dwelling
167*	C	(Former) Oxford Methodist Ch Converted to dwelling after 1866; moved from SW corner of Sycamore and Main Sts to present site between 1897 and 1904	114 E Spring St	late 1830s	Greek Revival (frame)	1	Dwelling
168*	C	James M Currin House	213 High St	1886	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
169*	C	Kingsbury-Bryan House	303 High St	1842	I-House/Greek Revival	2	Dwelling
169a	C	(Former) smokehouse		ca 1842	Vernacular functional	1	Storage
170	NC-age	Maurice Pruitt House	104 High St	1938	Tudor Rev (brick vnr)	1.5	Dwelling
171	C	Aiken-Royster House	106 High St	1887	Queen Anne	1	Dwelling
172*	C	Crews Family House	108 High St	1890s	I-House/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
173*	C	Betts-Taylor House	110 High St	1840s	I-House/Greek Revival	2	Dwelling
174*	C	Lassiter-Mullins House	200 High St	1870s	Queen Anne	1	Dwelling
175*	C	William A Devin House	204 High St	1880s	Queen Anne	1	Dwelling
176	C	Murray-Johnson House	132 W Front St	1913	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev	1	Dwelling
177	C	Grover Yancey House	128 W Front St	1913	I-House/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
178	C	Crews-Tunstall House	126 W Front St	1913	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev	1	Dwelling
179	C	Cleveland H Timberlake House	122 W Front St	1913	I-House/Colonial Rev	2	Dwelling
180	NC-age	John E Pittard House	120 W Front St	early 1980s	Ranch/Colonial Revival	1	Dwelling
181*	C	Henry-Ellen Humphries House	116 W Front St	1902	I-House/Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
182*	C	Watkins-Harris House	112 W Front St	1880s	Italianate	1.5	Dwelling

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Moved to site from corner of Main and Front streets in 1918

183	C	W H Pryor House	110 W Front St	betw 1915-22	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
184	NC-age	Mattie B Harris House	108 W Front St	1986	Ranch/Col Rev (brick vnr)	1.5	Dwelling
185*	C	Titus Grandy House	129 W Front St	1850s	I-House/Greek Revival	2	Dwelling
186*	C	Outlaw Hunt House	119 W Front St	1920	Bungalow	1.5	Dwelling
187	NC-age	Ben Pace House	117 W Front St	1972	Modern (brick veneer)	2	Dwelling
188*	C	Joshua A Stradley House	113 W Front St	1860s	Greek Revival	1	Dwelling
189*	C	Easton-Hancock House	109 W Front St	1915	Colonial Rev/Bungalow	2.5	Dwelling
190*	C	Franklin W Hancock Sr House	103 W Front St	1914	Dutch Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
190a	C	Garage/dwelling		1914	Functional	2	Garage
191	C	N M Ferebee House	101 W Front St	betw 1915-22	Bungalow	1.5	Dwelling
192*	C	Frank Shamburger House	105 E Front St	1910	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
193	NC-age	Prentiss Ezell House	107 E Front St	1950	Ranch/Col Rev (brk vnr)	1	Dwelling
194*	C	James S Rogers House	115 E Front St	1904	Colonial Revival	1.5	Dwelling
195*	C	Sidney Cutts House	201 E Front St	1931	Tudor Revival (brk vnr)	1.5	Dwelling
196	C	Williams-Crenshaw House	205 E Front St	betw 1909-15	Colonial Revival	2	Dwelling
197	NC-age	J M Reams House	207 E Front St	1954	Ranch/Colonial Revival	1	Dwelling
198*	C	Joseph Terons House	209 E Front St	early 1880s	Queen Anne	2	Dwelling
199	C	J P Harris House	100 E Front St	1913	Bungalow	1.5	Dwelling
200	C	Joseph H Averett House	102 E Front St	betw 1915-22	Bungalow	1.5	Dwelling
201*	C	Thad G Stem House	104 E Front St	betw 1915-22	Colonial Rev/Bungalow	2	Dwelling
201a	NC-age	Garage		post-1940	Functional	1	Garage
202*	C	Herndon-Hunt House	108 E Front St	1850s;1910s	Greek Rev;Colonial Rev	2.5	Dwelling

Early in 20th century original Greek Revival style, antebellum house was rotated on lot and Colonial Revival style

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block was added to its front

203*	C	Sallie Hunt Davis House	114 E Front St	1916	Queen Anne/Col Rev/Bung	2	Dwelling
203a	C	Garage		1916	Functional	1	Garage
204*	C	Mary Hunt Parker House	202 E Front St	1880s	I-House/Italianate (brk)	2	Dwelling
205	C	Williams-Washington House	206 E Front St	1926	Colonial Rev (brick vnr)	1	Dwelling
205a	NC-age	Garage		1954	Functional	1.5	Garage
206*	C	Medford-Washington House	208 E Front St	1926	Mediterranean Period Rev	1	Dwelling
207	NC-age	Marie Hunt House	402 Coggeshall St	1945	Colonial Revival		Dwelling

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Commerce  
Industry

Period of Significance

1865-1937 1812 (1st lots sold)  
1764-1864 1838 (courthouse begun)  
1886, 1887 (commercial district fires)

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

various/unknown, including: Bain, W.C.  
Crews, Walter  
Barrett, Charles W.

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

(See Continuation Sheet)

See continuation sheet

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Graciously placed along the broad, shaded streets that radiate out from the stately 1838 Granville County Courthouse, the buildings of the Oxford Historic District have changed little in the past half century and continue to vividly evoke the life of a genteel, nineteenth and early twentieth century, North Carolina county seat and tobacco market. Architecturally varied and exceptional, the District's residences, churches, businesses and tobacco buildings form a more evocative whole than any other tobacco town of the Bright Leaf Border Belt, including Henderson and Roxboro to the east and west and South Boston across the border in Virginia. The 246 buildings, objects and sites, only 32 of which were built within the past 50 years, stand at the town's commercial center and at the two residential neighborhoods that stretch from the courthouse to the north out from College Street and to the south out from Main Street. The district is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A because it illustrates the development and growth of Oxford during the antebellum Plantation Era, as well as the town's continued growth and ultimate ascendance in the county during the post Civil War years of the Bright Leaf Tobacco Era. The quality and variety of the historic architecture preserved in the district, particularly its many fine Romantic, Victorian and Eclectic style residences, make it further eligible for listing in the Register under Criterion C.

### HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND PROPERTY TYPES

The Oxford Historic District is associated with two of Granville County's three historic contexts - the Plantation Era in Granville County, 1746-1865, and Bright Leaf Tobacco and the Ascendancy of Oxford, 1866-1937 - and five of its six property types: Georgian and Federal Style Dwellings; Greek Revival and Romantic Style Dwellings; Romantic, Victorian and Eclectic Style Buildings in Oxford; Commercial, Industrial, Institutional and Religious Buildings - Bright Leaf Era Oxford; and Outbuildings. It embraces the first developed sections of Oxford and includes a majority of the town's surviving nineteenth century properties and most of its significant early twentieth century properties as well. The majority of these properties are residential, though the district also includes churches, banks, tobacco processing and storage facilities, schools and other non-residential

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buildings, and the town's commercial core. Physically, the district retains its historical and architectural integrity. 205 of its 246 buildings, objects and sites contribute to its integrity. Only 32 of these properties have been built since 1937. The 246 properties include numerous well-maintained examples of virtually every architectural style and form, but for the very earliest, known to have been raised in the town. Associatively, the district retains its historical and architectural integrity too, for it reflects, and continues to represent, the development of Oxford, Granville County and, more broadly, the tobacco towns of the Bright Leaf Border Belt.

The district is associated with the plantation era in the town and county through its pre-Civil War buildings and plan, fitting within and vivifying the Plantation Era in Granville County, 1746-1865, historic context and the Plantation Era Properties in Oxford, 1866-1937, property type. It also fits within the property type Plantation and Bright Leaf Era Outbuildings in Granville County, 1746-1937, retaining a pegged, antebellum outbuilding [#169a], probably originally a smokehouse, behind the 1840s Kingsbury-Bryan House [#169] at 303 High Street - an outbuilding that hints at the rural nature of the town prior to the Civil War - and 27 other substantial outbuildings, most notably large garages with dwelling space atop and detached, former kitchens. All but two of its pre-Civil War buildings, the circa 1825, Georgian/Federal style, Bryant-Kingsbury House [#59] at 417 Goshen Street and the Georgian/Federal style, 1820s, Taylor-McClanahan-Smith House [#27] at 203 College Street, were built in the quarter century preceeding the Civil War. Their size and Greek Revival style finish, similar to that of many plantation dwellings built elsewhere in the county at the time, suggest a town that was prosperous during that quarter century, but no more prosperous than the countryside around it.

Established as the county seat during the plantation era, the town retains two pre-Civil War institutional buildings, both located within the district, that reflect its earliest, and continuing, function as the center of county government - the Greek Revival style, Flemish bond, 1838 Granville County Courthouse [#96] at 101 Main Street and the late 1850s former Granville County Jail [#91] to its rear on Court Street. The Oxford Orphanage, part of which is included within the district [#23 and 23a], stands on the site of the defunct St. John's College and connects the district with the town's early

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prominence as an education center. The street plan in the district, much of which is unchanged from that shown on the two earliest maps of the town - the 1812 plan of Oxford (attached as Map 1) and the 1826 map of Oxford (attached as Map 2) - shows the historic outline of the town. Its uneven grid and many T-intersections also indicate the sites where some of the town's earliest buildings stood and where its springs once flowed.

The dwellings in the district associated with the Bright Leaf Tobacco and the Ascendancy of Oxford, 1866-1937, historic context are predominantly larger, finer and more stylish than their country contemporaries, reflecting the ascendancy of Oxford during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This ascendancy was prompted, directly or indirectly, by the value of the county's bright leaf tobacco crop, much of which flowed through the town on its way to the consuming public. Some of the dwellings in the district were built by individuals directly associated with the tobacco trade: the John Henry Bullock [#52] and John Z. Mitchell [#57] Queen Anne style houses at 310 and 405 Broad Street were raised during the boom years of the 1880s and early 1890s for the co-owners of the recently demolished Banner Warehouse; the Second Empire style Samuel M. Watkins House [#113] at 301 Main Street was erected by a local tobacco warehouseman; James M. Currin, a buyer for the American Tobacco Company, built his Queen Anne style mansion [#168] at 213 High Street; and Sidney Cutts, an auctioneer, built his more modest Period Revival house [#195] at 201 East Front Street. Those involved in trade not directly related to the tobacco business who built houses in the district include merchant Cameron H. Easton of the Colonial Revival/Bungalow style Easton-Hancock House [#189] at 109 West Front Street; lumberyard owner C. D. Ray whose Neo-Classical mansion [#20] stands at 404 College Street; mercantilist Frank Blalock, who raised his house [#162] at 107 East Spring Street; and James W. Horner, the owner of a farm supply business, whose large Colonial Revival style house [#137] stands at 201 Gilliam Street. Many professionals also made their home in the district, continuing a practice that existed during the plantation era. Col. Leonidas Compton Edwards [#7], Thomas Lanier [#21] and A. A. Hicks [#40], all attorneys, built their Italianate, Queen Anne and Neo-Classical Revival style houses at 204, 410 and 503 College Street, respectively. Dr. W. N. Thomas, the president of Oxford's Brantwood Hospital, joined them on the street, raising his Colonial Revival house [#35] at 405 College.

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Utilizing many of the stylish Romantic, Victorian and Eclectic styles, these houses are significant architecturally as well as historically, exemplifying the Bright Leaf Era Properties in Oxford, 1866-1937, property type. And their early garages, detached kitchens and other scattered outbuildings fit within the Plantation and Bright Leaf Era Outbuildings in Granville County, 1746-1937, property type. (The three stylistic terms are used here, as in Virginia and Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses, in a generalized sense to encompass a variety of styles from the latter third of the nineteenth and first third of the twentieth centuries.)

The non-residential properties in the district also exemplify the ascendancy of the town over the county. Some, like the former L. H. Currin-American Tobacco Company Prize House [#50] on New College Street and the former Imperial Tobacco Company buildings [#58, 58a, 58b and 58c] at Broad and West streets, are directly related to the processing of tobacco. (Unfortunately, no old tobacco warehouses remain in the town or the district, the Banner Warehouse, the last, having been demolished in 1987.) The two-story, brick commercial buildings in the district that stretch out along Main, College, Hillsboro and Williamsboro streets from the focal point of the courthouse also speak of the vibrancy of the town during the bright leaf era. Much more impressive and stylish than any other contemporaries raised elsewhere in the county, they run the gamut from the Italianate style Hunt Building [#85] and Herndon Block Number 2 [#24] raised at 117 Williamsboro Street and the corner of Hillsboro and College streets, respectively, to the Moderne former C & M Hosiery Mills offices [#119] at 118 Main Street. The size and style of the banks, churches, schools and other non-residential buildings in the district also set them apart from their contemporaries elsewhere in the town and county. The former 1st National Bank of Oxford [#81] at 109 Hillsboro Street is Richardsonian Romanesque in style and of stone, while the former Union Bank & Trust Company building [#1] at 108 College Street, also of stone, is Beaux Arts in style. Exceptional in size and style, the district's churches include the brick Queen Anne and Gothic Revival style Oxford Presbyterian Church [#143] at 221 Gilliam Street and Oxford Methodist Church [#26] at 149 College Street; the smaller but still handsome, similarly styled, brick-veneered Timothy Darling Presbyterian Church [#74] at 123 West McClanahan Street; the stone Richardsonian Romanesque, Gothic Revival and Stick style St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

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[#6] at 140 College Street; and the brick Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical style Oxford Baptist Church [#107] at 147 Main Street. As with the dwellings, the non-residential properties are architecturally as well as historically significant - exemplifying the Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical and Moderne styles discussed in the Bright Leaf Era Properties in Oxford, 1866-1937, property type.

The district is distinguished from surrounding areas of the town by its inclusion of: the majority of Oxford's oldest buildings; the largest collection of significant late nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings in the town; the historical heart of the town; the town's central commercial district; its largest, finest and oldest churches; and its significant governmental buildings, including its antebellum courthouse and jail. All these elements together give the district historic and architectural cohesiveness and contribute to its feeling of time and place. The few intrusions and non-contributing properties, and the few properties that have been shifted on their lots or moved from one location to another in the district, do not impede its ability to convey a sense of significance.

The district is unique in the county and reflects the historical development of the town, county and region. It retains a remarkable amount of integrity and evocative power. Its residences, churches, banks, schools, tobacco, commercial and other buildings, coupled with its relative lack of intrusions and non-contributing properties, convey the life, wealth and vibrancy of communities that blossomed under the bright leaf as well as or better than any other towns - including Henderson in Vance County, Roxboro in Person County and South Boston in Halifax County, Virginia - in the region that grew up with the bright leaf.

The physical appearance of Henderson, Oxford's sister town in adjacent Vance County, is an instructive contrast to Oxford. Henderson is a railroad town and its entire physical layout is derived from the railroad's linearity. The railroad came to Henderson in 1838 and it had become the market center for the region by the time the railroad came to Oxford in the 1880s. Therefore Henderson's commercial district, which is listed in the National Register, is much larger than Oxford's and separated physically from its residential areas by railroad tracks and twentieth century commercial development. The Oxford Historic

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District, however, retains its early nineteenth century, county seat character, its commercial district still centered on its courthouse, its houses set back on wide tree-lined streets radiating out from that commercial and governmental core.

### HISTORIC APPEARANCE

The historic appearance of the district is suggested by its early history and maps, and by the location of its surviving early streets and buildings. Tradition holds that Oxford derives its name from that of the plantation of Samuel Benton. A member of the colonial assembly, Benton arranged for the Granville County seat to be moved in 1764 to his estate, where a new courthouse was built. The present courthouse stands on the same site as this early building. A 2000 acre tract of land, comprising some or all of Benton's estate, was acquired in 1805 by Thomas Blount Littlejohn. In 1812 he sold off fifty acres of land around the courthouse, at the behest of the legislature, to form a town. Four years later Oxford was officially incorporated. [1]

Although Littlejohn is said to have sold begrudgingly, the transaction turned out to be an extremely lucrative one for him as well as for the budding town. He received \$2,636.00 for the land and was permitted to keep four lots totalling more than six acres, two of them opposite the courthouse, within the official bounds of the town. The commissioners, in turn, ultimately sold the 50 acres at auction for a total of \$4,360.84. One lot alone, a single acre opposite the courthouse at the corner of present day College and Hillsboro streets - a corner apparently as central to the town then as it is now - was sold by them for the staggering sum of \$457.00. [2]

No buildings survive in the town or the district that date from prior to the 1820s, but the original development of Oxford is suggested by the plan of it drawn on the 1812 deed in which Littlejohn sold his land to the commissioners (Map 1). To this day the area on the plan represents the heart of Oxford and its historic district, almost all of which is encompassed by it. The town was centered, as it continues to be, on the courthouse, its limits defined as encompassing an area a "half mile from the courthouse in any direction." It included two springs, each surrounded by a common; 45 lots, 23 in its northern division, 22

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to the south; and boarding houses, a school house, a store, a gin house and other unnamed buildings on lots 23 (W on the plan), 18 (X), 24 (Y) and 31 (Z), all of which were owned by and reserved to Littlejohn in the deed. Further, five lots were to be set aside for stores and taverns. [3]

In 1818 and in 1826 the town limits were expanded again "to include all the adjoining improved lots and such other lots and streets as they may lay off and annex thereto." No record of the actual change in town limits survives, but a map drawn in 1826 in conformity with an act of the legislature of that year shows the town having grown to include 79 renumbered lots (Map 2). As with the plan of 1812, virtually all of these lots, but for the handful of estate size ones at the edges of the town, stand within the bounds of the district. There was little redivision of the original 45 lots, although four tiny lots created near the courthouse suggest that businesses stood within its shadow. [4]

In the 14 years between the drawing of the maps the town had primarily expanded to the south and east. The lots in the eastern part of town that lie just outside the present bounds of the district are particularly generous, suggesting they were more like small farms or estates than town dwellings. An entry from the journal of Pamela Savage, a young woman from upstate New York who visited Oxford in 1826, describes the rural tranquility of one of the dwellings that stood on a substantial lot: "Visited Mr. Littlejohns' garden, the most elegant I ever saw; besides many rare flowers & plants, he has the Pomegranate, fig, Almond and filbert trees richly laden with fruit." The Littlejohn she refers to is Thomas Blount Littlejohn, who was probably living in lot 37 on the 1826 map, which stands just outside the eastern edge of the district. Small, new town lots stretched more to the south than the north on the 1826 map. The early concentrated development of the blocks between Front Street and Hillsboro and Williamsboro streets is still reflected in the town, for the southern part of the district, which encompasses these southern lots, contains a majority of the town's and district's oldest buildings. [5]

In addition to the two commons of the 1812 plan, a green had been added at the intersection of High, Gilliam (then Harrisburg) and Front streets. Reserved for public use, the green was not divided until the late 1870s. The map of 1826 indicates the major residences existing in Oxford at the time. Only one of

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these indicated dwellings still stands in Oxford, the Bryant-Kingsbury House. An imposing, seven-bay, Georgian/Federal style dwelling, it was moved outside the bounds of the district from lot 31 at the northern head of Main (then Raleigh) Street to 417 Goshen Street at the western edge of the district around 1910. An almost exact duplicate of the house - the Williams House - which faced it from the other end of Main Street), was also moved, but in the 1950s it was demolished. [6]

The town was laid out in an irregular grid in 1812, a pattern continued in 1826 and maintained to the present. By 1812 the town had existed, at least as Samuel Benton's plantation and the seat of court, for 48 years, and its streets were likely laid out to accomodate existing buildings, Thomas Blount Littlejohn's holdings and, in the case of at least the town's two springs, geographic features. The original width of the streets, according to the 1812 deed and plan, was to be 90 feet, except for Gilliam Street, which was 60 feet wide. They were named for the towns or geographical features to which they led, and their early and subsequent names suggest the development of the town and the region. Present day Main Street, which then headed south towards the state capital, was named Raleigh on the two maps. Hillsboro Street was named Tar River in 1812, but by 1826 it had acquired the name of the Orange County town, rather than the river, to which it led; in the early twentieth century it was briefly called Commercial Avenue, reflecting the tobacco and other business enterprises that lined it. Merrittsville (or Meritsville) Street on the two maps, named for a post office to the east of the town, is now named Williamsboro Street, for a community in neighboring Vance County towards which it runs. McClanahan Street was titled Goshen on the 1826 map, for the community in western Granville County to which it led. The present College Street is unnamed in the original plan of the town, but appears as Grassy Creek, a community near the northern edge of the county, in 1826; it acquired its present name after the building of St. John's College, now the Oxford Orphanage, in the late 1850s. Broad Street first appears on Gray's Map of 1882; it was then named Roxborough Road, for the county seat of neighboring Person County to which it ran. Present day Spring Street - Gum Spring Street on the 1826 map - now continues east through the vanished spring that gave it its name. [7]

Growth continued apace in Oxford and the district in the antebellum years. The decade between 1850 and 1860 saw Oxford's

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population increase by more than 30 percent, from 669 (278 white, 391 black) to 878 (364 white, 514 black). Its boundaries were accordingly expanded, in 1852, to encompass all property within a thousand yards of the courthouse. These city limits would remain the same until 1947. During this decade the Mason's St. John's College, which they converted to the Oxford Orphanage in the 1870s, was established and the town was an active commercial and court center. A list of commercial occupations from the Census of 1850 includes several merchants, lawyers, clerks and coachmasters, as well as a tailor, shoemaker, blacksmith and other craftsmen. Of the many Greek Revival style buildings raised during the antebellum years in the town, most of the survivors stand within the bounds of the district, particularly in its southern section south of Hillsboro and Williamsboro streets. Gray's New Map of Oxford of 1882 (attached as Map 3) shows numerous houses along College (then Grassy Creek) Street that no longer exist, primarily replaced by buildings raised in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. No maps from between 1826 and 1882, or subsidiary accounts, survive that detail the appearance of the northern part of the district near and along College Street. Gray's Map of 1882 shows, however, that College Street was almost exclusively residential. Most of these houses were likely built prior to the Civil War. [8]

Gray's Map of 1882, when compared with the map of 1826, shows expansion in all directions. The most notable change within the district is the growth along College Street. Growth also occurred to the southwest of the district along Granville, Orange and Sycamore streets, the site of the former plantation of Rhodes Nash Herndon. A primarily black neighborhood since at least the drafting of Gray's map, this area of town retains a few antebellum residences. [9]

The timely creation of Gray's Map captures a town on the verge of a dramatic transformation. The arrival of the railroad in 1881 and the growth of the bright leaf industry combined to irrevocably change the face of Oxford. A newspaper article referring to a lost 1880 city directory lists Oxford as having three drug stores, one hotel, two boarding houses, four barrooms, two barber shops, one foundry, a carriage factory and three tobacco warehouses. This modest commercial sector would grow substantially in the years between 1880 and 1890, and Oxford would change from a small town and farm crossroads - a crossroads

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of which an 1876 newspaper could write "We trust our town authorities will take some action in regard to the many hogs that are allowed to perambulate our streets. It is quite a nuisance." - to a bustling tobacco center. [10]

Two devastating fires, one in November of 1886, the other in March of 1887, were also to change the face of town, at least its commercial district. The 1886 fire burned the west side of Main Street from Hillsboro Street to the former Herndon Street a block south. The 1887 blaze was even more destructive, destroying the same block of Main again, along with a half block of the west side of College Street (where Herndon Block Number 2 now stands) and both sides of Hillsboro Street from College Street west to the edge of the district and a half block beyond. Luckily neither fire jumped Main Street, leaving the town with two major, pre-Civil War, non-residential buildings, the courthouse and the jail. Where the commercial district had previously been almost exclusively frame, it was to be rebuilt in brick. Dr. Henry Clay Herndon, the brother of Rhodes Nash Herndon, was the prime developer of the town's and the historic district's new commercial buildings. He raised four commercial blocks - Herndon Block Number 1, Number 2, Number 3 and Number 4 - near the intersection of College, Main, Williamsboro and Hillsboro streets, all of brick. Herndon Block Number 2 [#24] still stands largely intact on the northwest corner of College and Hillsboro Street. [11]

The arrival of the Oxford and Henderson Railroad in 1881, with its depot located on the northern side of Williamsboro Street east of the edge of the district, initiated the expansion of Oxford surrounding the historic district. (Both depot and tracks, now gone, had been shifted farther east by 1922.) The appearance of Railroad Avenue and the growth of streets to the east and west of College Street, as well as the creation of King (now Kingsbury) Street off Henderson Street southeast of the district, were the results of the town's attempt to meet the demands of its increasing population. The Southern Railway, which entered through the western section of the town in 1888, spawned development along Broad Street and the creation of Cherry Street in the northwestern part of the town. The former Imperial Tobacco Company [#58, 58a, 58b, 58c] at West and Goshen streets and the former Liggett & Meyers Prizery [#60] at 402 Goshen Street are reminders of the industry that grew up along this railroad, the depot of which no longer stands. Between 1896 and

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1904 the Seaboard Air Line Railroad entered through the southeastern part of Oxford. Its depot, which was once located at the center of town on Littlejohn Street, as well as its town tracks, have also been destroyed. [12]

The hard times of the 1890s squelched much of the town's expansion, but by 1900 its recovery had begun and it could boast to having five tobacco sales warehouses, ten tobacco prize warehouses, two tobacco storehouses, three tobacco stemmeries and, its governmental functions not forgotten, 11 lawyers. By 1906 the town had a water works and electric lighting, and by 1916 much of its commercial section was being paved; a 1916 photograph shows crews at work, still using horse-drawn equipment, paving Main Street. Even though the town was expanding in all directions, commercial growth was still largely limited to the town's central intersection contained within the district and the largest and finest houses also continued to be built within the bounds of the district. [13]

Physical expansion after the early twentieth century largely took place outside of the district and even the town limits, however. This expansion was recognized by the legal extension of the town boundaries in 1947. As Oxford changed so did its reliance on tobacco. The last Sanborn Map of Oxford done in 1928 shows six tobacco warehouses near the central commercial area of the town, three within the district and three just at its edge. All standing well into the century, the last was torn down in 1987.

As the historic district encompasses the oldest sections of Oxford, the pattern of its streets has, not surprisingly, changed little from those shown on the maps of 1816, 1822 and 1882. The only notable changes since the drafting of Gray's Map in 1882 are the creation of Rectory Street just south of the site of St. Stephen's Episcopal Parsonage on College Street and the swinging of Herndon Avenue to the southeast to connect with Spring Street, which name it now bears. The architecture within the district did change with the economic development of the town and the shift in popular styles, but few buildings were added to the historic district after 1930. Today the district features the highest concentration of the oldest and finest dwellings in Oxford, as well as most of its early and significant churches and commercial buildings.

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### DISTRICT CHARACTER

Dating from the post-fire years of the late 1880s to the early twentieth century, a significant number of the predominately Italianate detailed, two-story brick commercial structures retain their architectural and historical integrity. The intersection centered at the courthouse where Main, College, Hillsboro and Williamsboro Street unite remains today, as it did in 1811, the hub of commercial and governmental activity in the town.

The two residential sections of the historic district to the north and south of the commercial area vary somewhat in character. Southern Oxford, settled somewhat earlier than College Street, has a greater number of older homes situated on smaller lots. The streets in the southern section of the district often come together at T-intersections and the district has no single, major thoroughfare. The intersections create dramatic house lots, providing one with the unexpected pleasure of rounding a corner and having a vista of an avenue with a beautiful home rising at the end. Such already impressive dwellings as the Chateausque Beverly S. Royster House [#158] at the eastern head of Front Street and the James M. Currin House [#168] at the northern head of Raleigh Street, make full use of their locations. College Street, to the north of the commercial area, is in contrast a major thoroughfare, a long, wide, tree-lined avenue bordered by beautiful homes and churches set back from the road on large lots. House after house, built from the 1820s through the 1920s, declare the prosperity of Oxford throughout much of its historic growth. Both residential areas share an astonishing collection of impeccably maintained homes representing a wealth of styles from the Georgian and Federal through the bungalow and Period Revival cottage.

Because the architectural and historical integrity of the older buildings within the district remains intact, and few intrusions have taken place, it is possible to stroll the sidewalks of the historic district and view an Oxford not all together different from one 50 or 60 years ago. On one side of a street a Georgian/Federal style house evokes images of the village of Oxford built on Thomas Blount Littlejohn's land in the early 1800s; on the other one finds the Oxford of bright leaf tobacco embodied in a Queen Anne home built by a tobacco merchant

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in the 1880s, or a Neo-Classical mansion built by a beneficiary of tobacco dollars in the 1910s. And just as it did when the town was laid out in 1811, the district orbits around its historic courthouse.

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1. Francis B. Hays, "Land Values in Early Oxford," Oxford Public Ledger, April 11, 1944 (Hays Collection, Vol. 22) - the 135 scrapbooks of the Hays Collection, located at the Richard H. Thornton Public Library in Oxford, North Carolina, are an invaluable repository of Oxford and Granville County history; Deed Book W, Page 3 (Granville County Deeds, Granville County Courthouse, Oxford, North Carolina) - along with the record of Littlejohn's transaction with the commissioners, this deed includes the 1812 Plan of Oxford.
2. Hays, "Land Values in Early Oxford"; Deed Book W, Page 3.
3. Deed Book W, Page 3; "Laws of the State of North Carolina, 1816, Chapter XLV" (reprinted and discussed in Hays Collection, Vol. 22).
4. "Laws of the State of North Carolina, 1818, Chapter CII" (reprinted and discussed in Hays Collection, Vol. 22); 1826 Map of Oxford at Deed Book 54, Page 601 (Granville County Deeds, Granville County Courthouse, Oxford, North Carolina).
5. Helen Harriet Salls, "Pamela Savage of Champlain, Healthseeker in Oxford," The North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. XXIX, October, 1952, pp. 552-553; 1826 Map of Oxford at Deed Book 54, Page 601.
6. Francis B. Hays, "My Recollections of Residences and Residents of Oxford in My Early Youth," (handwritten article, Hays Collection, Vol. 22); 1826 Map of Oxford at Deed Book 54, Page 601.
7. Francis B. Hays, "The Streets of Oxford," Oxford Public Ledger, July 14, 1953 (Hays Collection, Vol. 22); 1812 Plan of Oxford at Deed Book W, Page 3; 1826 Map of Oxford at Deed Book 54, Page 601; "Gray's New Map of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina" (Philadelphia: O. W. Gray & Son, 1882).
8. United States Manuscript Censuses, 1850 and 1860 (microfilm located Thornton Public Library); "Laws of the State of North Carolina, 1852, Chapter CCXV" (reprinted and discussed in Hays Collection, Vol. 22); Gray's New Map of Oxford of 1882.
9. Gray's New Map of Oxford of 1882.

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10. Francis B. Hays, "City Directory, 1880 Issue," Oxford Public Ledger, September 6, 1949 (Hays Collection, Vol. 23); Francis B. Hays, "Post-Bellum News Items," The Public Ledger, November 14, 1914 (Hays Collection, Vol. 20).

11. Francis B. Hays, "Destructive Fire Last Month Stirs Recollections of Other Conflagrations in the City," Oxford Public Ledger, March 28, 1952 (Hays Collection, Vol. 23); "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Oxford, North Carolina" (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1885, 1888, 1892, 1904, 1909, 1915, 1922 and 1928.)

12. Hays, "Oxford's Streets Historically Considered"; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Oxford.

13. "Oxford Statistics - 1900" (Hays Collection, Vol. 20); W. A. Devin, "Oxford Marching Forward," newspaper article, paper unidentified, January 12, 1906 (Hays Collection, Vol. 20); "What We Have, What We Need," Oxford Public Ledger, April 12, 1916 (Hays Collection, Vol. 20); Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Oxford.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

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 126 acres

UTM References

A     
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B     
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Oxford Historic District is shown as the line on the accompanying base map, adapted from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Oxford, 1928. Approximate scale is 1 inch equals 200 feet. Demolitions and new construction since 1928 are reflected on this map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marvin Brown/Architectural Historian & Patricia Esperon/Historian

organization Granville County/Oxford Historic Survey date 8/26/87

street & number P.O. Box 1556(State Historic Pres. Office) telephone 919-693-1491

city or town Oxford state N.C. zip code 27565

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Carlson, Andrew J. "A Short History of Granville County, North Carolina." Unpublished history commissioned for Granville County inventory project, located at NC Division of Archives and History.

Granville County Deeds. Granville County Courthouse, Oxford, North Carolina.

Granville County Tax Records. Granville County Tax Department, Oxford, North Carolina.

Granville County Wills. Granville County Courthouse, Oxford, North Carolina.

"Gray's New Map of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina." Philadelphia: O. W. Gray & Son, 1882.

Hays, Francis B., Collection. Unpublished collection of 135 scrapbooks on Granville County history located at Richard H. Thornton Public Library, Oxford, North Carolina.

Intensive architectural inventory of Granville County, North Carolina, 1986-1987, conducted by Marvin A. Brown, architectural historian, and Patricia A. Esperon, historian, and supervised by Davyd Foard Hood, state historic preservation officer. Files - which included computer inventory forms, field notes, extensive black and white photographs and color slides, research notes and narrative architectural/historical descriptions - located at NC Division of Archives and History.

Interviews with numerous homeowners, descendants of builders and others in Oxford, 1986-1987.

Oxford City Directories: 1929 (located in North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), 1942, 1959, 1965, 1971, 1976, 1980, 1986 (located at Thornton Public Library, Oxford).

Salls, Helen Harriet, "Pamela Savage of Champlain, Healthseeker in Oxford," North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. XXIX, October, 1952.

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Sanborn Map Company. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Oxford, North Carolina." New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1885, 1888, 1892, 1909, 1915, 1922, 1928.

United States Manuscript Censuses. Microfilm for Granville County located at Thornton Public Library, Oxford.

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Section number 10 Page 1 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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UTM REFERENCES:

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	715880	4021980	N	17	716540	4020440
B	17	715760	4021920	O	17	716600	4020360
C	17	716030	4021480	P	17	717080	4020640
D	17	715670	4021260	Q	17	717010	4020760
E	17	715700	4021200	R	17	716900	4020680
F	17	715800	4021260	S	17	716580	4021220
G	17	715920	4021080	T	17	716450	4021140
H	17	716120	4021200	U	17	716080	4021740
I	17	716180	4021080	V	17	716010	4021700
J	17	716120	4021050	W	17	715900	4021860
K	17	716180	4020980				
L	17	716300	4021050				
M	17	716670	4020520				

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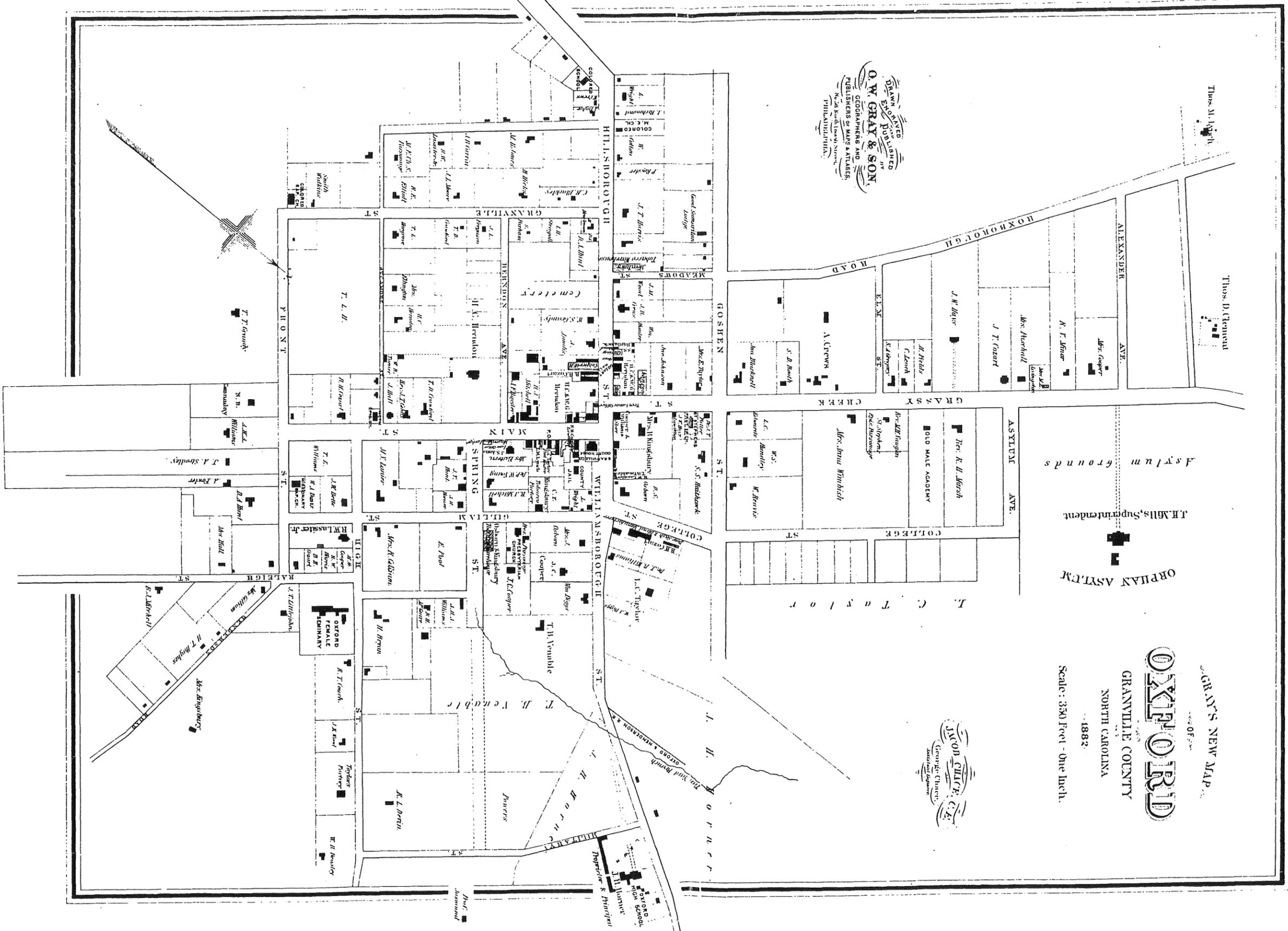
### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The Oxford Historic District embraces the first developed section of the town and includes a majority of its surviving nineteenth century buildings and most of its significant early twentieth century buildings as well. Areas contiguous to the historic district that may be eligible for nomination are not included in this nomination because financial and time constraints did not permit nominating an area larger than that contained herein. Therefore, this nomination might be expanded at a later date, although it does include the core and most of any larger district.

Boundaries were chosen along College Street - the district's northern spine - and Front Street - the district's southern boundary - to include the largest, oldest and most significant houses and buildings along these streets and to exclude non-contributing buildings and smaller more recent homes on the blocks adjacent to these streets, some of which might be nominated at a later date. The northwestern boundary of College Street includes the superintendant's house and the entrance gate of the Oxford Orphanage but excludes the remainder of the institution's buildings, almost all of which were constructed since World War II. Boundaries do not include the entire street in the case of Rectory Street, Williamsboro Street, Broad Street and Goshen Street in order to include the largest, oldest and most significant houses and contributing commercial structures and to exclude non-contributing buildings and smaller more recent buildings that might be nominated at a later date.

Boundaries were determined along Gilliam Street and Main Street in order to include the largest, oldest houses and buildings along these streets and to exclude the area to Gilliam Street's east and to Main Street's west where there is a visual change in the character of the area due to a decline in the concentration of contributing resources. Boundaries do not include the entire length of a street in the case of Spring, Hillsboro, Raleigh, Front, Watkins, Gilliam, High, Cherry, McClanahan and College Streets, in order to include the largest, oldest houses and buildings and to exclude the portions of the street where there is a visual change in the character of the area due to a decline in the concentration of contributing resources.





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JACOB CHURCH, C. E.  
 Geologic Charts  
 and other Diagrams

GRANT'S NEW MAP  
 OF  
**OXFORD**  
 GRANVILLE COUNTY  
 NORTH CAROLINA  
 1882.  
 Scale: 350 Feet - One Inch.